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Wheat Outlook

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U.S. wheat production trimmed by 20.5 million bushels; 2017/18 exports are unchanged

Wheat Chart Gallery will be updated on August 14, 2017.

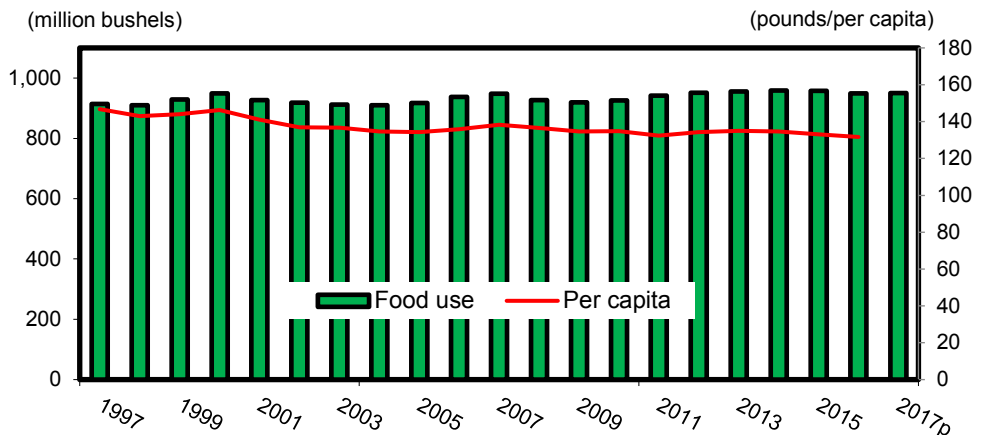
The next release is September 14, 2017.

International Feature Article: "Trends in EU Wheat Output Mask Regional Differences" by Lorraine Mitchell

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Despite a slight increase in projected hard red winter wheat production, U.S. all wheat production is lowered 20.5 million bushels this month to 1,739.2 million. Drought-affected durum and other spring wheat production forecasts are lowered again this month. Food use is cut for both 2016/17 and 2017/18, based on data from the August 1 USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Flour Milling Products* report, and is consistent with declining domestic per capita consumption (figure 1). U.S. wheat exports are unchanged this month and remain at 975 million bushels. Foreign wheat supplies and trade are expanded on increased production in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. Production for Russia is raised 5.5 million tons this month to a record-setting 77.5 million tons.

Figure 1: U.S. wheat food use and per capita consumption, 1997-2017p



Note: "p" indicates projection.

Source: ERS calculations based on USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board data.

Domestic Outlook

Domestic Highlights

- All wheat production for 2017/18 is lowered 20.5 million bushels from the July forecast to 1,739.2 million bushels.
- Total area harvested is unchanged at 38.1 million acres.
- All wheat yield is lowered 0.6 bushel per acre on lower durum and other spring yields, more than offsetting a slight 0.3 bushel per acre increase for winter wheat.
- At 50.5 million bushels, durum production is down 51 percent from 2016, on both lower harvested area and yields.
- Other spring wheat production is lowered 21 million bushels this month to 401.6 million bushels, on a 2 bushel per acre reduction in projected yields.
- U.S. imports are increased 10 million bushels on reduced production and demand for high-protein wheat from Canada.
- Wheat supplies are reduced by about 10 million bushels.
- Food use for 2016/17 is lowered slightly more than 6 million bushels on use implied by the August 1 *Flour Milling Products* report.
- Reduced food use for 2016/17 and tighter supplies of high-protein U.S. wheat support reduced food use in 2017/18, now projected at 950 million bushels.
- Exports are unchanged this month, largely on the strong pace of sales-to-date, despite increasing competition from global wheat exporters, including Russia.
- All wheat ending stocks are lowered about 5 million bushels to 933 million, down 251 million bushels from 2016/17.
- The all wheat price is unchanged this month and remains at a midpoint of \$4.80 per bushel.
- Historical wheat balance sheets by class and by quarter for marketing years 1973/74 through 2016/17 are now available on the ERS Wheat Data landing page.

U.S. Wheat Production Trimmed, Now Projected To Be Smallest Harvest Since 1973

With no harvested area adjustments made this month, refinements to yield projections for all major wheat classes result in a net 20.5 million bushel reduction of 2017/18 U.S. all wheat production. As reported in the August USDA-NASS *Crop Production* report, all wheat production is forecast at 1,739 million bushels. If realized, this will be the smallest wheat harvest in 44 years; in 1973, farmers harvested 1,710 million bushels. Ongoing drought conditions in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota continue to plague other spring and durum wheat yields, far offsetting yield improvements in areas of the Pacific Northwest. At 38.3 bushels per acre, other spring wheat yields are 9 bushels per acre lower than in 2016 and fractionally above the most recent low of 37.7 bushels per acre that farmers realized in 2011. While the 2017/18 other spring wheat yield projection is relatively low compared to recent marketing years, it is far from reaching a record-low. The record-low other spring wheat yield—a meager 8.4 bushels per acre—was realized during the early Dust Bowl days in 1931. During the Dust Bowl years (1931-39), other spring wheat yields averaged just 10.5 bushels per acre.

Like other spring wheat, a significant portion of durum is cultivated in the Northern Plains and has seen yields wilt in the abnormally hot and dry summer months. From July to August, NASS reduced the U.S. durum yield by 3.7 percent, with sizable declines for both Montana (down 6 bushels per acre month-to-month and down 24 bushels compared to 2016) and North Dakota (down 3 bushels per acre month-to-month and down 17 bushels relative to 2016).

Table 1 - U.S. Wheat supply and utilization at a glance (2016/17 and 2017/18), August 2017

Balance Sheet Item	2016/17	2017/18 (July)	2017/18 (August)	2017/18 Change from previous month	2017/18 Comments
Supply, Total					<i>May-June Marketing Year (MY)</i>
Beginning Stocks	975.6	1,184.4	1,184.4	0.0	
Production	2,309.7	1,759.7	1,739.2	-20.5	Lower spring and Durum production more than offsets slight, month-to-month increase in winter wheat production.
Imports	118.1	140.0	150.0	10.0	Imports of Canadian spring wheat and Durum expected to rise in order to help offset production declines in the U.S.
Supply, Total	3,403.4	3,084.2	3,073.6	-10.5	
Demand					
Food	948.8	955.0	950.0	-5.0	Both 2016/17 and 2017/18 food lowered based on pace of use implied by USDA-NASS' <i>Flour Milling Products</i> report.
Seed	61.0	66.0	66.0	0.0	
Feed and Residual	154.1	150.0	150.0	0.0	
Domestic, Total	1,163.9	1,171.0	1,166.0	-5.0	Food use reduction carries through balance sheet and lowers total domestic use.
Exports	1,055.1	975.0	975.0	0.0	All wheat exports are unchanged. By class: HRW reduced 5 million bushels; HRS reduced 20 million bushels; WW increased 25 million bushels on surging pace; SRW and Durum exports unchanged.
Use, Total	2,219.0	2,146.0	2,141.0	-5.0	Lowered on reduced food use
Ending Stocks	1,184.4	938.2	932.6	-5.5	Production decrease of 20.5 million more than offsets 5 million bushel reduced use.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Improved Yields in Pacific Northwest Help To Lift Winter Wheat Production

Winter wheat production is marginally raised this month to 1,287 million bushels, a 1-percent increase over the July projection. Despite the increase, winter wheat production for 2017/18 is 23 percent lower than for 2016/17. Winter wheat harvested area is unchanged this month and remains at 25.76 million acres, down from 30.22 in 2016. Based on the *Crop Production* report from USDA-NASS, the winter wheat yield improved by 0.3 bushels per acre from the July forecast and is now projected at 50.0 bushels per acre. Improving yields in the Pacific Northwest, as well as Colorado and Ohio, contribute gains to the all winter wheat yield forecast. Yields in Kansas, Montana, and Oklahoma are unchanged this month.

The modest, month-to-month yield and production improvement for aggregate winter wheat is supported by increased production for each winter wheat class. This month, hard red winter (HRW) output is raised 870,000 bushels to 758.4 million. Soft red winter (SRW) production is lifted 1.2 million bushels to 306.8, on a slight yield increase.

2016/17	HRW	SRW
Planted area (million acres)	26.59	6.02
Harvested area (million acres)	21.86	4.98
Production (million bushels)	1,081.69	345.23

2017/18	HRW	SRW
Planted area (million acres)	23.82	5.61
Harvested area (million acres)	18.09	4.44
Production (million bushels)	758.37	306.12

At 222.6 million bushels, aggregate hard and soft white winter wheat (HWW and SWW) production is up 3 percent from the July forecast though 23 million bushels lower than in 2016. Improving conditions in major white wheat production States, including Oregon and Washington, support the production gains.

2016/17	HWW	SWW
Planted area (million acres)	0.515	3.016
Harvested area (million acres)	0.474	2.908
Production (million bushels)	25.476	219.136

2017/18	HWW	SWW
Planted area (million acres)	0.469	2.946
Harvested area (million acres)	0.409	2.823
Production (million bushels)	18.807	203.836

Durum Production Takes Another Hit as Drought Persists

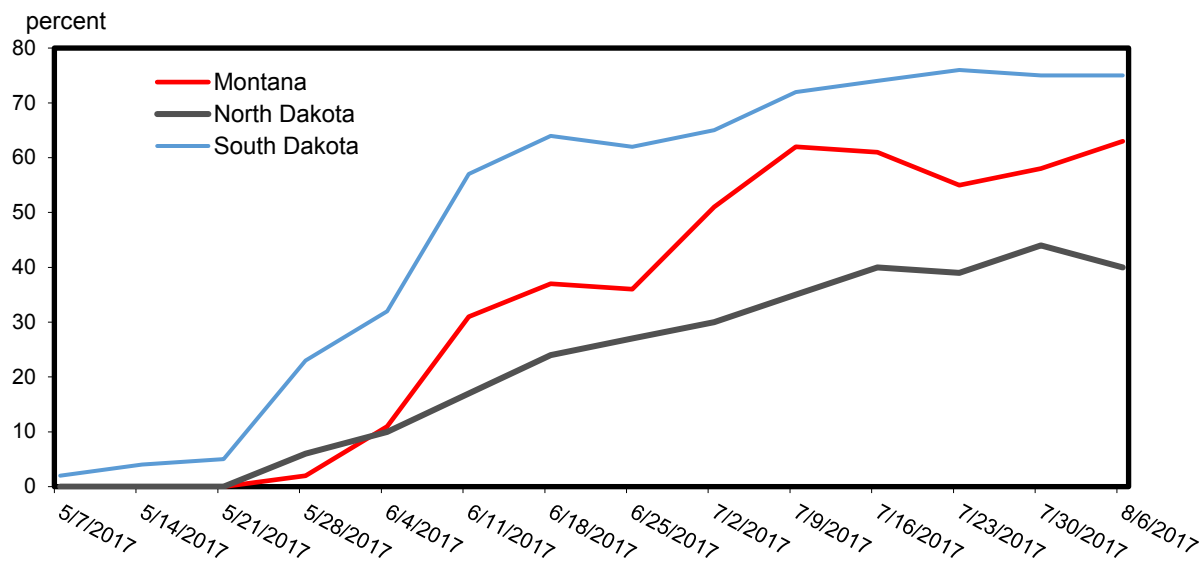
The effects of the Northern Plains drought have been felt keenly in major durum-producing States. In 2016, Montana and North Dakota combined to produce nearly 90 million bushels of durum, representing 86 percent of all durum grown in the United States. The most recent *Crop Production* report reveals worsening yield prospects since July. Production in Montana and North Dakota is projected to be 53.2 million bushels lower in 2017 than the previous marketing year. In total, Montana and North Dakota are projected to produce just 36.5 million bushels of durum wheat in 2017, approximately 72 percent of total U.S. durum production, compared to 76 percent in July. Aggregate durum production is down 12 percent from the July 1 forecast and down 51 percent from the 2016 estimate. With significant reductions noted for the two major durum-producing States, the U.S. all durum yield is lowered 3.7 bushels from the July forecast, to 27.2 bushels per acre, and compares to the approximate 44 bushels per acre farmers realized for the 2016/17 marketing year. Area harvested is unchanged from the June 30 USDA-NASS *Acreage* report.

Other Spring Wheat Yields Lowered

Other spring wheat harvested area is unchanged since the June *Acreage* report and remains at 10.497 million acres. The next scheduled revision for U.S. wheat production by class is on September 29 and will be released in the NASS *Small Grains Annual* report. This month, the other spring wheat yield was revised downward and reflects persistent drought conditions in the Northern Plains region. Month-to-month, the other spring yield for Montana is lowered 4 bushels per acre to 26 bushels. In North and South

Dakota, yields are both lowered 2 bushels per acre to 36 and 32 bushels per acre, respectively. Each of these three States is reporting double-digit percentage yield declines from last year's levels. Expectations of lower yields month-to-month and year-to-year are based on worsening conditions of the spring wheat crop noted in the USDA-NASS *Crop Progress* report. Since early May, the proportion of the spring wheat crop that rated poor to very poor has generally increased in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota (figure 2).

Figure 2: Spring wheat conditions: Percent rated poor to very poor in weeks 18-31



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Quickstats database.

Yield declines in these key States are partially offset by a 5 bushel per acre yield increase for Oregon. On net, the U.S. other spring yield is lowered 2 bushels per acre this month to 40.3 bushels. If realized, this will be the lowest other spring yield since 2011, when yields were 37.7 bushels per acre. Declining yields contribute to a 22 million bushel, month-to-month reduction in other spring wheat production. At 401.5 million bushels, other spring wheat production is 132.5 million bushels lower than for 2016; however, it is not record-low. At 388.9 million bushels, the 2002/03 other spring wheat crop was 13 million bushels below the current 2017/18 projection.

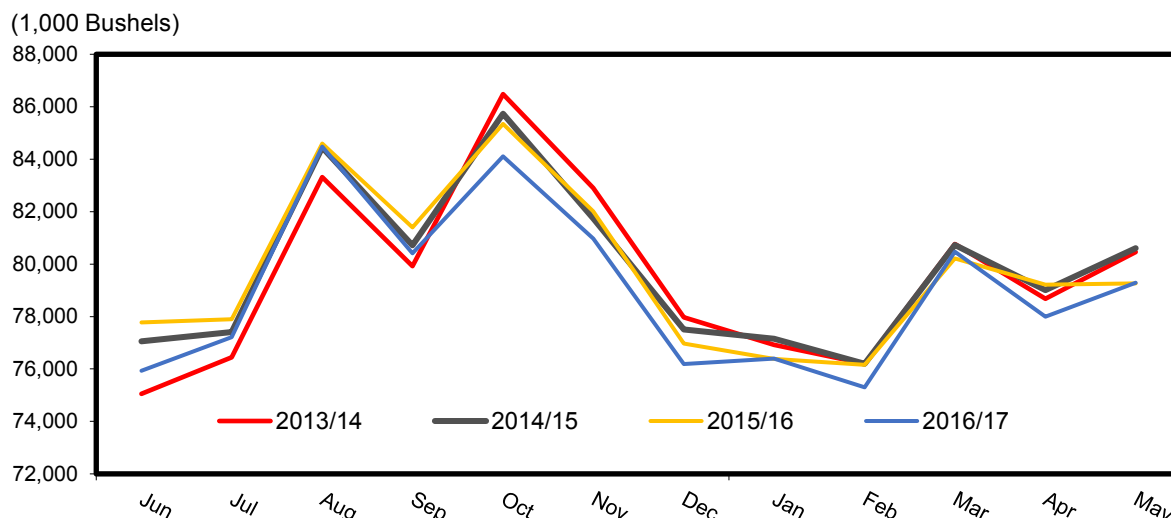
Food Use Updates Made for 2016/17 and 2017/18

Following the release of the USDA-NASS *Flour Milling Products* report on August 1, a full picture of wheat food use for the 2016/17 marketing year was made possible. Through much of the 2016/17 marketing year, estimated food use (in grain-equivalent bushels) was below recent back years (figure 3). Rising extraction rates assisted millers to make more efficient use of wheat inventories, which served to extend supplies of milling-grade wheat. Lower average protein levels for the 2016/17 HRW crop supported premiums for the high-protein HRW that millers required for flour production and created incentives to maximize efficient usage of the choice wheat.

Since 2014/15, total wheat food use has been on the decline. In 2014/15, U.S. food use was estimated at 958 million bushels and associated with 134.7 pound per capita flour consumption. In each subsequent year, both aggregate food use and per capita consumption have declined. In 2016/17, wheat food use is estimated at 949 million bushels and 131.7 pounds per capita consumption. In recent years, population growth in the United States has not been enough to offset declining per capita consumption, the result of

changing taste and preferences. Based on the multiyear trend, wheat food use for the 2017/18 marketing year is not projected to expand significantly and is lowered 5 million bushels this month to 950 million.

Figure 3: Total monthly wheat food use: 2013/14-2016/17



Source: ERS calculations based on USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service data.

This year’s HRW crop is showing improved protein levels; however, at 11.4-percent average protein (to date), it is still below the long-term average of between 12-and 12.5-percent protein. The high-protein hard red spring (HRS) crop, which can be used to boost protein levels in the mill grind, is projected to be much smaller this year. Relative to last year’s mill grind proportions, we expect a higher share of HRW in the blend and reduced use of HRS. Imports of high-protein wheat from Canada, where dry conditions are also affecting production, are expected to help augment domestic supplies.

Imports are raised 10 million bushels this month to 150 million, largely based on expectations of increased use of Canadian wheat for domestic milling. Although aggregate U.S. exports are unchanged from the July projections, demand from the milling sector for a drought-reduced crop is expected to pull some volume of select classes of wheat away from the export market. For example, exports of HRW wheat are lowered 5 million bushels this month in anticipation that more high-quality HRW will be used domestically. Exports of HRS are also lowered 20 million bushels to 270 million, based on a smaller crop size and demand for high-protein spring wheat from the domestic milling sector. In contrast, exports of white wheat are projected 25 million bushels higher this month, to 185 million, on the extraordinary pace of exports thus far in the new marketing year.

2017/18 Prices Unchanged

The season average farm price (SAFP) for all wheat is unchanged from the July projection and remains at \$4.80 per bushel. The SAFP range is also unchanged at \$4.40/per bushel on the low end and \$5.20/per bushel on the high end. Rising premiums for high-protein wheat have tempered in recent weeks; prior gains were captured in last month’s 50-cent increase to the midpoint price. Market expectations of a significant Russian crop, raised this month to a new record-high, has provided some downward price pressure in exports markets and tempered futures prices in the U.S. market.

Wheat By-Class, By-Quarter Historical Data Series Updated and Expanded

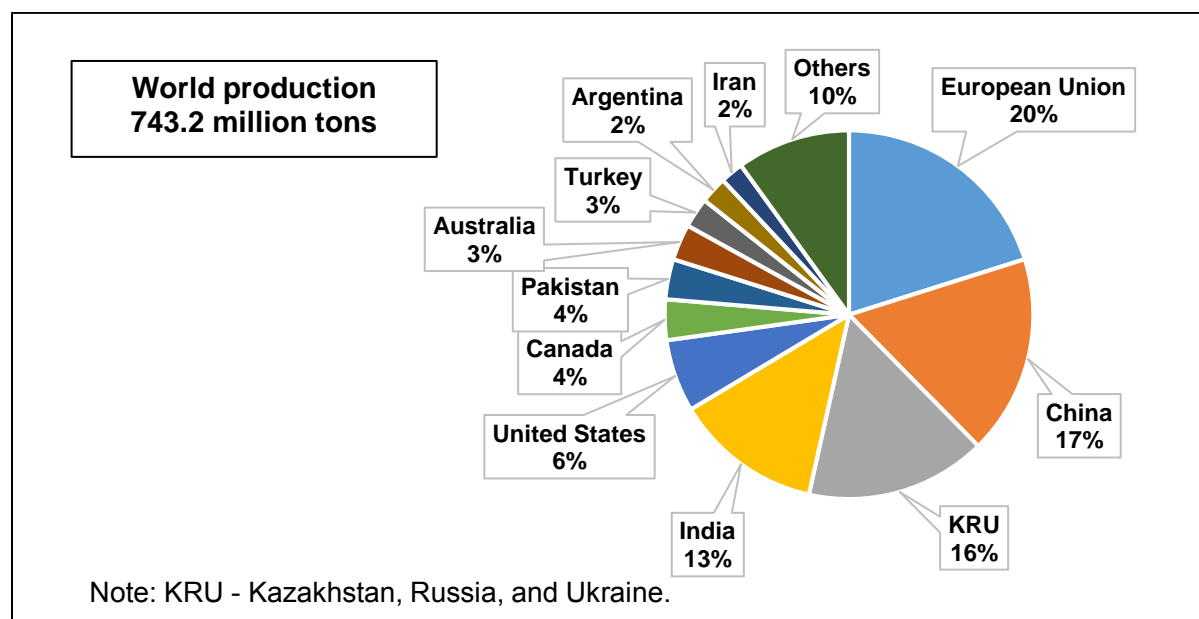
This month, the 2016/17 wheat by-class, by-quarter spreadsheet is available in the “Historical Data” section of the ERS Wheat Data landing page. In addition to the updated by-class, by-quarter spreadsheet for marketing years 2012/13-2016/17, almost 3 decades of additional wheat by-class, by-quarter data have been added to the historical files.

International Outlook

A larger global wheat crop is projected this month, with advances in the major wheat producers of the former Soviet Union that exceed combined reductions for Canada, the European Union, and the United States. Global wheat trade for 2017/18 is projected higher this month, driven by higher projected Indonesian imports, while both global feed use and record-high ending stocks are up. U.S. export prospects are unchanged; imports are projected up.

The harvest results have started to arrive for Northern Hemisphere countries, while wheat planting is either over or close to completion in the Southern Hemisphere. The crop situation becomes clearer as more evidence becomes available. Unlike last year, when virtually all major wheat-exporting countries in the world with the exception of the European Union (the United States, Australia, Argentina, Canada, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) enjoyed very favorable weather conditions, and most of them ended up with record-high or near-record wheat output, the global wheat-production structure is expected to be different in 2017/18. Weather conditions have been textbook-perfect in Russia, improving in Ukraine, and very good so far in Kazakhstan. Russia is expected to extend considerably its all-time production record of the last year, thereby generating a shift in both global wheat production and trade shares. Other major wheat producers and exporters are facing average or below average production prospects.

Figure 4: Wheat production shares, August 2017/18



Projected wheat production in the KRU (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) is increased 9.0 million tons this month to 118.0 million. Russia's projected wheat production is up 5.5 million tons this month to 77.5 million, even with a 0.5 million hectares decline in wheat area. The final estimated crop area was recently reported by the Russian state statistical agency. The winter wheat harvest has been about 60 percent completed. In the South and North Caucasus districts, which produce 65 percent of Russia's winter wheat, close to 90 percent of wheat has already been harvested. Harvest reports indicate strong accumulated yields that are 6 percent higher than they were at this time last year, which at that time was an absolute record in Russian history. For spring wheat, the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), which

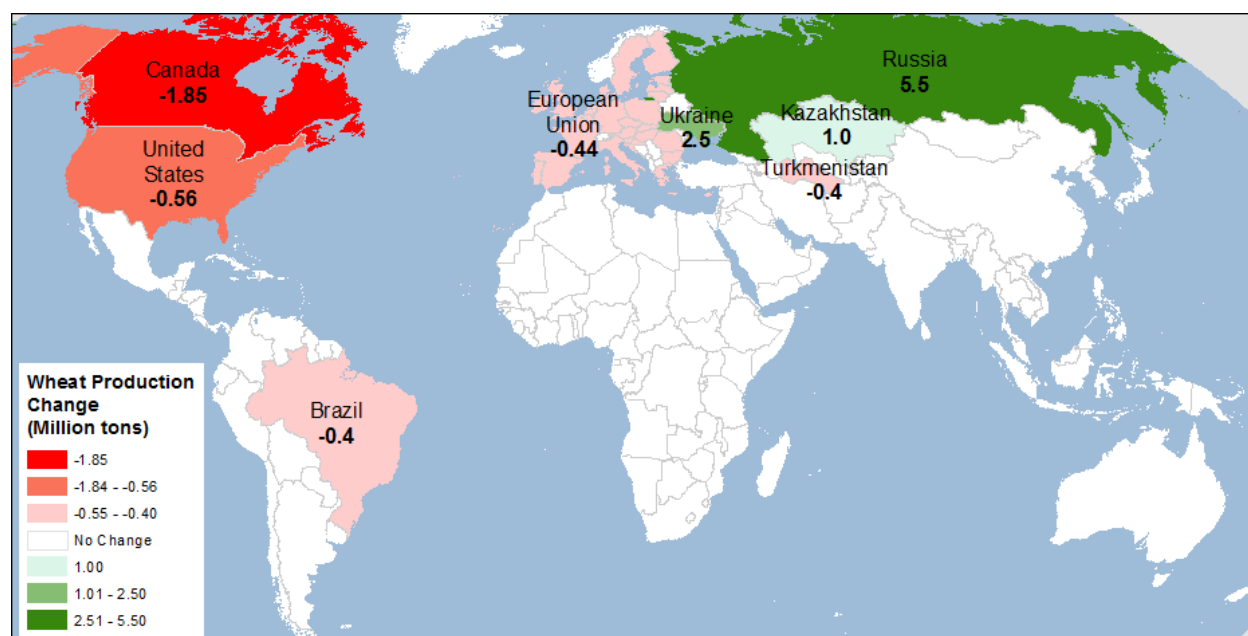
measures the density of green vegetation, suggests near-record yields in the Volga district and in the main wheat-producing regions of Siberia.

Table A - Wheat production at a glance (2017/18), August 2017

	Country or region	Crop year	Production	Change from previous month ¹	YoY ² change	Comments
			<i>Million tons</i>			
↑	World	<i>Various</i>	743.2	+5.4	-11.8	
↑	Foreign	<i>Various</i>	695.9	+5.9	+3.7	Major advances in the KRU ³ countries' wheat output are projected this month.
↓	United States	<i>June-May</i>	47.3	-0.6	-15.5	See section on U.S. domestic wheat.
↑	Russia	<i>July-June</i>	77.5	+5.5	+5.0	Wheat yields and output are projected to reach new record levels, despite lower spring wheat area reported by the Russian state statistical agency. Reported winter wheat yields are at a new record, while the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), which measures the density of green vegetation, suggests excellent yields for spring wheat in the main producing regions of the Volga and Siberia.
↑	Ukraine	<i>July-June</i>	26.5	+2.5	-0.3	Despite some dryness in the northern parts of the country, Ukrainian wheat greatly benefited from timely rains in July and August, and harvest reports indicate higher wheat yields, with about 90 percent of wheat already harvested. Winter wheat is the major variety in the country.
↑	Kazakhstan	<i>Sep-Aug</i>	14.0	+1.0	-1.0	Excellent precipitation and favorable growing conditions, coupled with the high level of VHI (Vegetation Health Index), are suggesting near-record wheat yields.
↓	Canada	<i>Aug-July</i>	26.5	-1.9	-5.2	Crop development in all three of the Prairie provinces has been hurt by persistent dryness and needs significant amounts of additional moisture to fill the crops. In Alberta, the share of spring wheat rated good to excellent has fallen below the average of the last 5 years, and in Saskatchewan dryness is persisting and any precipitation might be too late for crops to recover.
↓	EU³	<i>July-June</i>	149.6	-0.4	+3.9	This month, wheat yields and output are projected lower, with the largest decline in France , where dry weather took an extra toll as indicated by harvest reports. Partly offsetting are increases projected for Bulgaria, Romania, U.K. , and several other countries. Smaller, partly offsetting changes are also made for a number of countries, reflecting their harvest reports.
↓	Brazil	<i>Oct-Sep</i>	5.2	-0.4	-1.5	Wheat planting is over, and area is projected lower, as wetness in Rio Grande de Sul and dryness in Parana hampered wheat planting.
↓	Turkmenistan	<i>July-June</i>	1.2	-0.4	No change	Satellite imagery indicates crop conditions no better than last year and the long-term average.

¹Change from previous month's forecast. Changes of less than 0.2 million tons are also made for several countries; see map A.
²YoY: year-over-year changes. ³ Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine. ⁴ EU: European Union.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Map A – Wheat production changes for 2017/18, August 2017



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

The European Union block, the largest wheat producer in the world, is a conglomerate of countries with regional variations—different climate conditions, production technologies, and cultural preferences. As the smaller countries of the block usually get much less attention, see the narrative below on the trends in the EU wheat output.

COUNTRY FOCUS – EUROPEAN UNION

Trends in EU Wheat Output Mask Regional Differences

(Submitted by Lorraine Mitchell, Economic Research Service, LMITCHEL@ers.usda.gov)

The European Union (EU) is the largest wheat producer in the world, and France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (UK) are the largest wheat producers within the EU. Most of the EU's production is consumed by the domestic market.

Shorter term trends

Many countries experienced a large, weather-related increase in the 2014 and/or 2015 wheat harvests, with significantly lower totals for the 2016 harvest. Planted wheat area changed little, so the declines mostly resulted from low yields with poor quality wheat (European Commission (EC), Eurostat, 2017). Rains in France, the EU's largest producer, caused the most significant declines, but at least 12 countries reported totals for 2016 that are below those for the 2015 harvest.

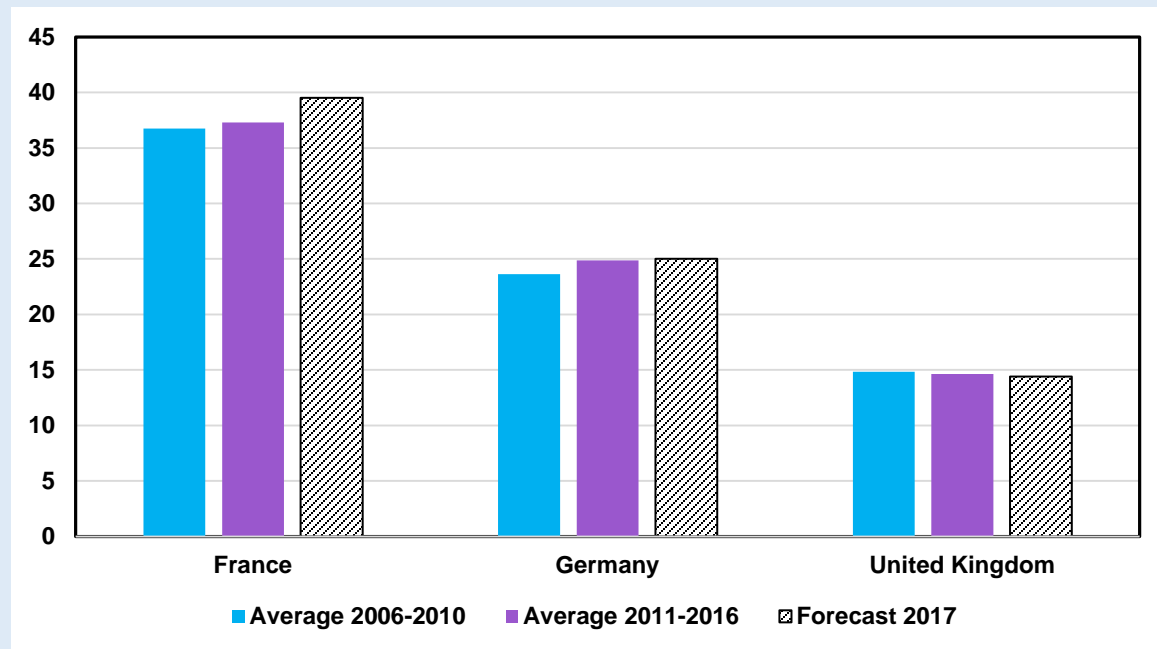
Longer term trends include regional variation

Wheat output in the 28 EU nations has increased since 2006 overall. However, this overall trend encompasses a great deal of variation across EU countries. Wheat production in the most important

wheat-producing nations has been somewhat variable since 2006, and these countries have not experienced a very large increase in average output or percentage of EU output (figure A).

Figure A. Major EU wheat producers over time

Million tons

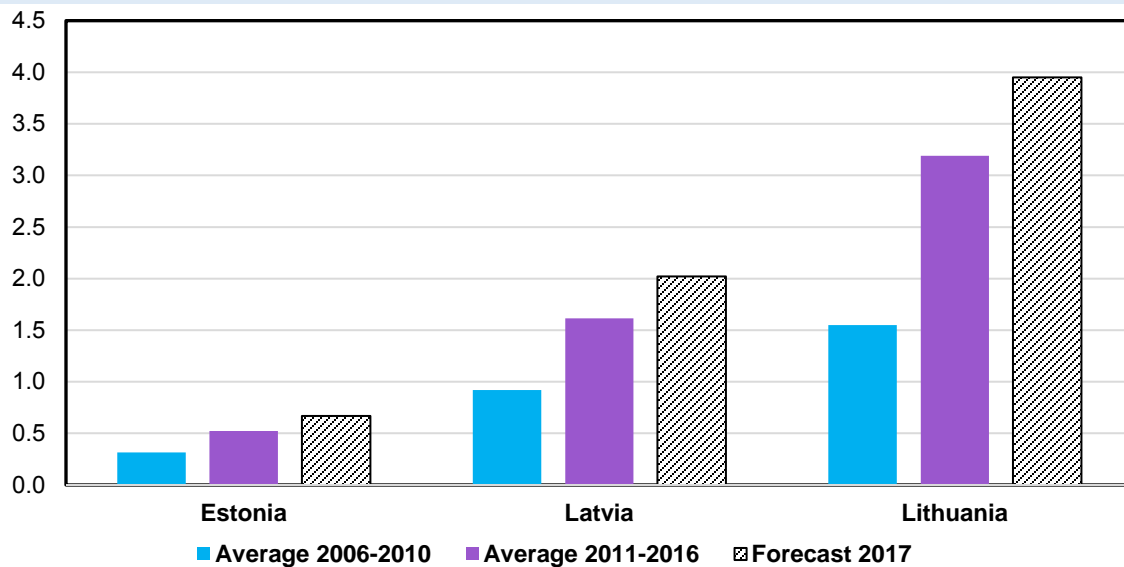


Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

A number of smaller wheat-producing countries, however, have increased wheat output substantially over the last 10 years. These nations include many of the EU’s eastern European new member states: Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Slovakia. The increases have been particularly pronounced in the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which have experienced increases in wheat output since 2006 in excess of 100 percent (figure B). These latter three countries moved from a 1.3-percent share of EU wheat output in 2006 to a 4.3-percent share in 2016. In addition, Finland, Austria, Spain, and Sweden are also producing more wheat than in 2006. These increases are generally due to increases in both area and yield among these countries. The aforementioned 13 countries have gone from a 28-percent share of EU 28 wheat production in 2006 to a 40-percent share in 2016 (USDA, 2017).

Figure B. Baltic States: Wheat production trend

Million tons

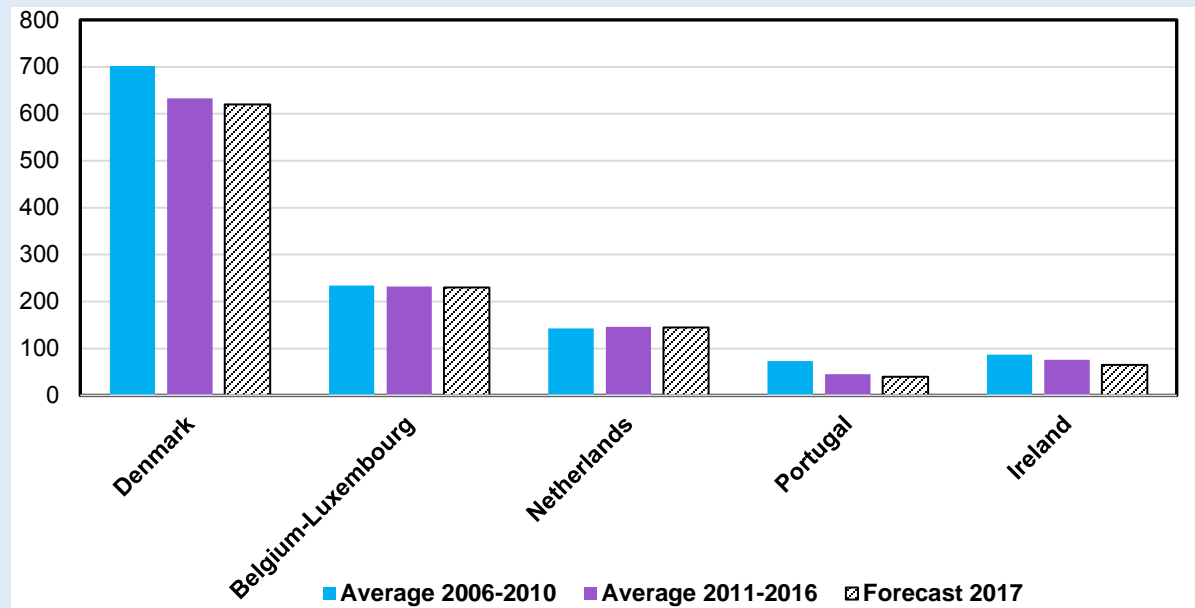


Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Other countries, however, have seen wheat production decline since 2006. Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Portugal, of the larger EU countries, have all seen declines in wheat production or increases that were much smaller than the EU average. Most of these countries have also seen a decline in planted wheat area, or increases that were smaller than the EU average (figure C). In some cases, this decline in area is similar in magnitude to the overall wheat production decline.

Figure C. Harvested wheat area, selected countries

Thousand hectares



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database, 2017

Shifting market shares

The Baltic countries, with low production costs, provide stiff competition for the traditional wheat-producing powerhouses of the EU (Reuters, 2015). For example, in 2010, French wheat exports had over 80 percent (in quantity terms) of the import market in Algeria, and the Baltic States were not in the top 10 exporters to Algeria. In 2015, in contrast, France’s share of Algerian imports was less than 50 percent, and the Baltic States were all among the top 10 exporters to Algeria (figures D and E).

In the Netherlands in 2011, France, Germany, and the UK had an 82-percent share of wheat imports, and Lithuania was the ninth largest exporter to the Netherlands. In 2016, the three largest EU wheat producers had a 72-percent share of the Netherlands market, and Latvia and Lithuania were the fifth and seventh largest exporters to the Netherlands.

Figure D. Sources of Algerian Wheat Imports, 2010

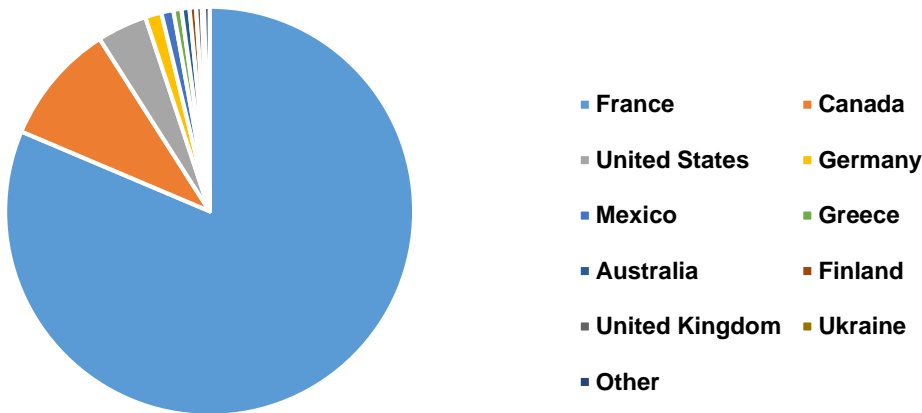
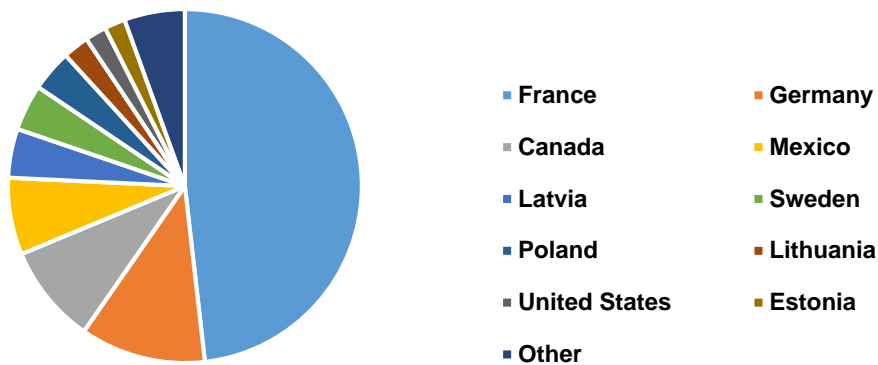


Figure E. Sources of Algerian Wheat Imports, 2015



Source: Global Trade Atlas.

It should be noted that the Baltics experienced the same downturn in 2016 production that characterized the overall EU harvest and the harvest for the major wheat-producing countries of France, Germany, and the UK.

The wheat market has experienced other long-term structural trends. Increases in production are mirrored by increases in EU wheat exports. In 2006, 49 percent of EU exports (in value terms) went to North African countries (EC, Balance sheets, 2017; Global Trade Atlas, 2017). These exports have grown, but the share has declined somewhat to 46 percent of wheat exports, as the share of EU external wheat exports going to Middle Eastern¹ countries like Saudi Arabia and Iran has grown from 10 percent to 19 percent (Global Trade Atlas, 2017).

In addition, industrial uses of wheat are rising (EC, Balance sheets, 2017). The increase in the industrial use of wheat corresponds well in size to the increase in the use of wheat for ethanol. But ethanol still accounts for a small percentage of wheat use.

Other uses of wheat have remained fairly constant. Human use has not changed in nominal terms over the decade and has declined as a share of wheat use. Feed use has an average value just above the total for human consumption in tonnage, but the annual number varies from year to year by up to 20 percent around that average (EC, Balance sheets, 2017).

References:

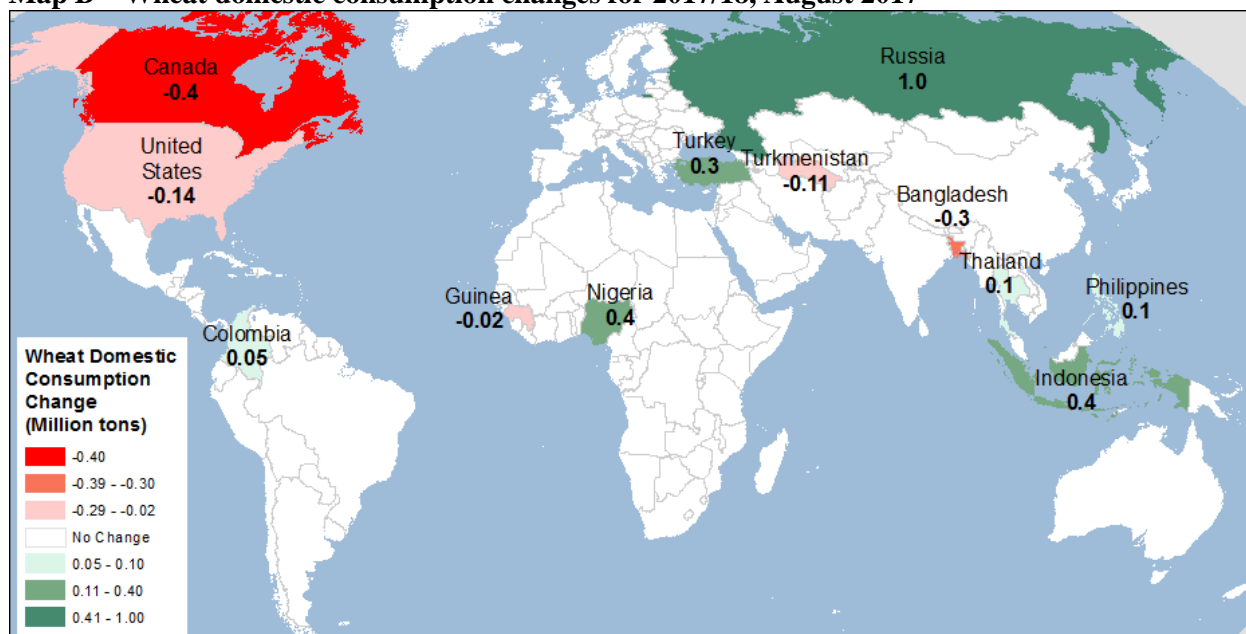
1. European Commission (EC), Eurostat, “Agricultural production-crops,” 2017.
2. European Commission, Agriculture and Rural Development, “Balance sheets for cereals, oilseeds, proteins, and rice,” 2017.
3. European Commission, Eurostat, Agriculture, Data, Main Tables, 2017.
4. Global Trade Atlas, 2017.
5. Reuters, “West EU wheat exports facing strong Baltics, Black Sea competition,” September 3, 2015.
6. USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database, 2017.

¹ Here, we use the World Bank definitions of North Africa and Middle East.

Foreign Wheat Use Is Up

Foreign wheat use for 2017/18 is projected up 1.8 million tons to 737.1 million this month. An outstanding wheat crop is expected to boost wheat feed and residual use in Russia, up 1.0 million tons this month. Wheat feeding is projected 0.4 million tons higher in Indonesia. The country gets around the current feed-quality wheat import ban by importing large amounts of cheap, low-quality, food-grade wheat to be used for feeding. Offsetting changes are made for wheat feed and residual use for Turkey and Canada, reflecting lower crop quality for Turkey and reduced wheat output for Canada. Smaller changes are also made for a number of countries this month. For additional information on this month's changes in wheat domestic consumption, see map B.

Map B – Wheat domestic consumption changes for 2017/18, August 2017



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Record Wheat Stocks Projected Higher

Higher world wheat supplies, and a modest increase in consumption, lead to a 1.5 percent increase in global ending stocks. Stocks are now projected at a record of 264.7 million tons, up 4.1 million this month. Foreign stocks are projected up 4.3 million tons, with slightly lower U.S. stocks.

Projected global stocks are 6.1 million tons higher than a year earlier and continue to be the highest on record, with a stocks-to-use ratio of almost 36 percent. Higher projected wheat output for Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan is only partly offset by higher exports, and a cumulative increase in the stocks of these three countries is projected at 4.5 million tons. Numerous smaller changes are made for a number of countries this month.

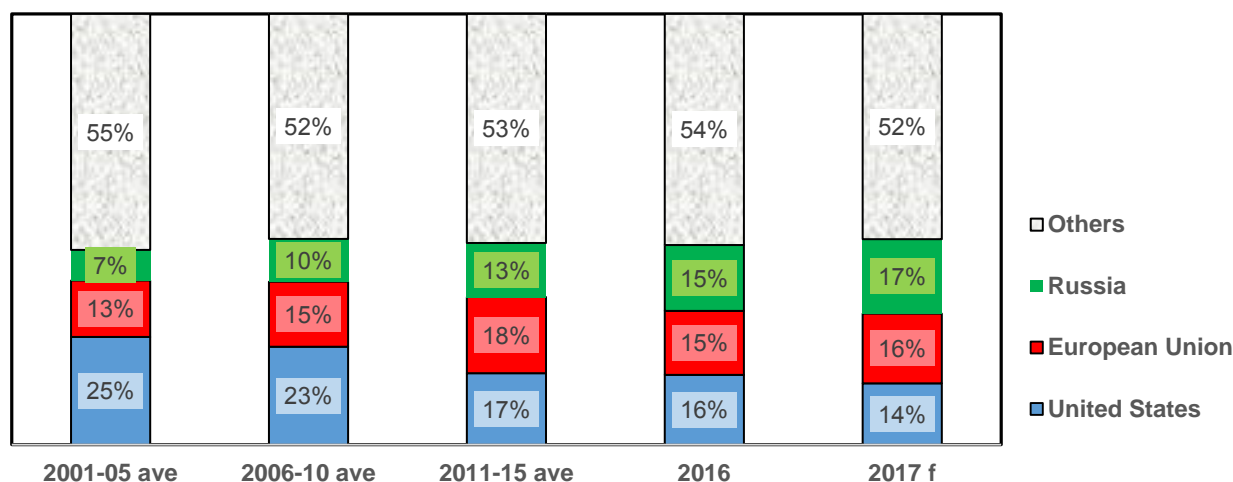
World Wheat Exporters' Shares Are Changing

World wheat trade in 2017/18 (July-June international trade year) is up 1.5 million tons to 182.3 million this month, breaking last year's record. Wheat trade for 2016/17 was increased by 0.5 million tons this month to reach 181.8 million, as trade data on the final months of 2016/17 trade year are coming in. The

wheat export shares for the 2017/18 trade year are projected to change dramatically this month for the major exporters.

The expected vast wheat harvest in Russia and its high price-competitiveness (Black Sea wheat is currently by far the cheapest in the world) are projected to push the country further into record territory, unseating the European Union as the world's largest wheat exporter. Russia and the EU have been steadily increasing market share at the expense of the United States. Prior to 2013/14, the United States was typically the world's largest wheat exporter. In 2016/17, it regained the top spot, but that is not expected to last. Projections are for the United States to be the third largest exporter in 2017/18 behind Russia and the EU.

Figure 5: World wheat exporters' shares are changing substantially



Note: ave=average; f=forecast.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution database.

Expected record wheat output in Russia pushed the country's exports even higher among world wheat exporters, up 1.0 million tons to a record 31.5 million. The EU, which was surpassed by Russia and the United States as the top wheat exporter last year, has had a disappointing year thus far in 2017/18. Its projected exports are reduced further by 0.5 million tons to 29.5 million. Larger crop and competitive prices from Ukraine are boosting its export prospects this month by 2.0 million tons to 16.0 million. Lower production prospects are cutting into Canadian expected exports this month, reducing them by 1.5 million tons to 20.5 million.

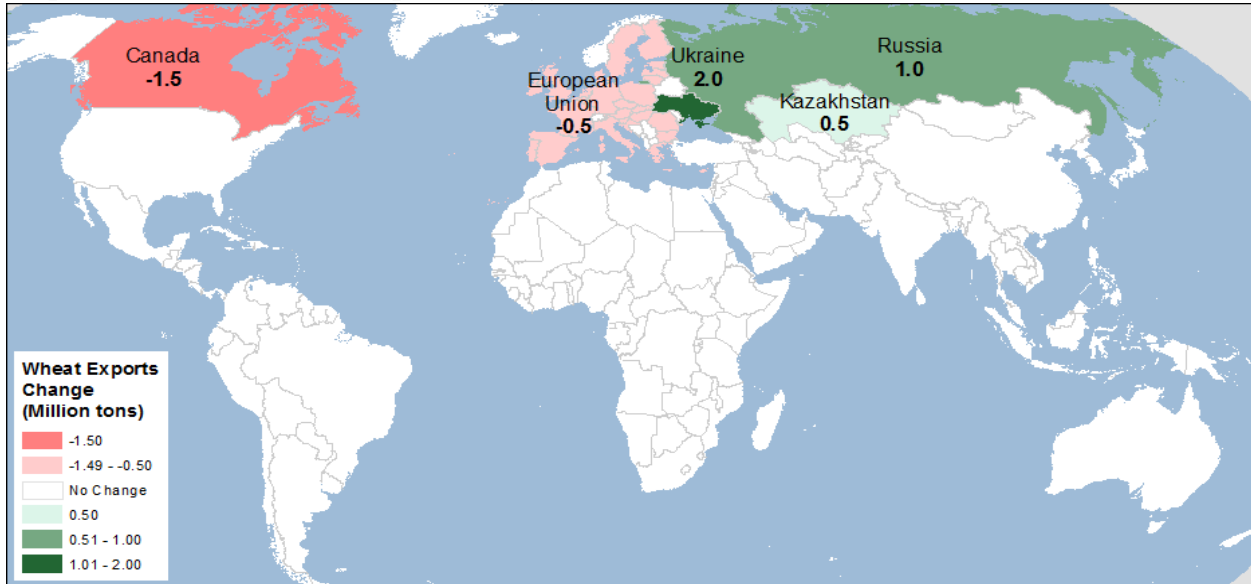
Highly competitive wheat prices for both feed-quality and lower grades of wheat trigger upward revision for wheat imports in a number of countries in Asia and Africa.

U.S. wheat exports forecast for 2017/18 are unchanged this month at 26.0 million. Despite slightly lower projected wheat output, lower domestic prices suggest certain improvement in the U.S. competitive edge. As of August 3, 2017, outstanding export sales were 5.1 million tons, down 1.2 million tons from a year ago, when the United States enjoyed healthy wheat exports. But although U.S. prices are comparatively low, they are still higher than those of other exporters, especially those in the Black Sea. As was expected, U.S. export sales and shipments of wheat are slowing down as competitors' new wheat harvests become available.

For the 2017/18 international trade year, U.S. wheat imports are projected 0.3 million tons higher than the July projection, on expectation of tighter supplies of high-protein spring wheat.

For at-a-glance information and smaller changes, see map D1 for wheat exports and map D2 for wheat imports.

Map D1 – Wheat trade year exports changes for 2017/18, August 2017



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Map D2 – Wheat trade year imports changes for 2017/18, August 2017



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Contacts and Links

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Wheat Monthly Tables <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/wheat-data/>
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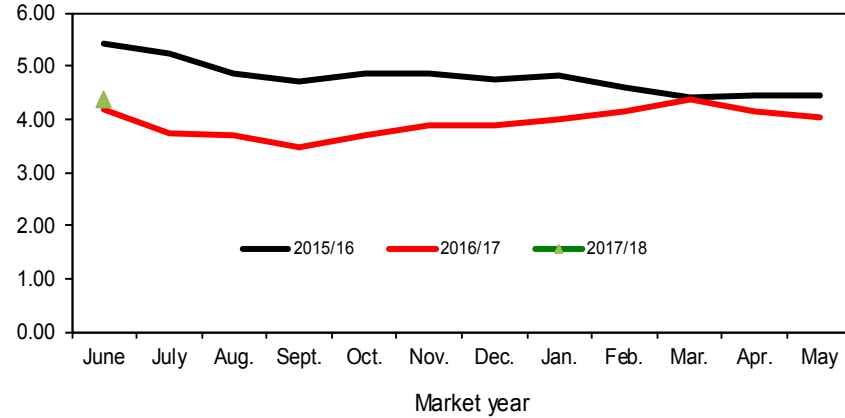
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Figure 1

All wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

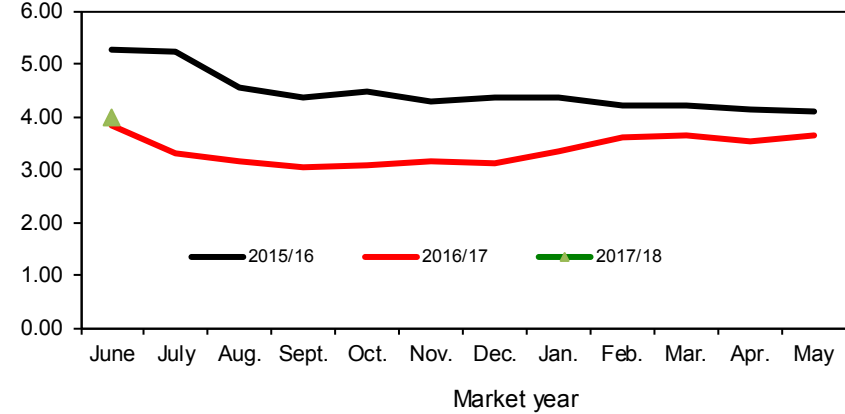


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2

Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

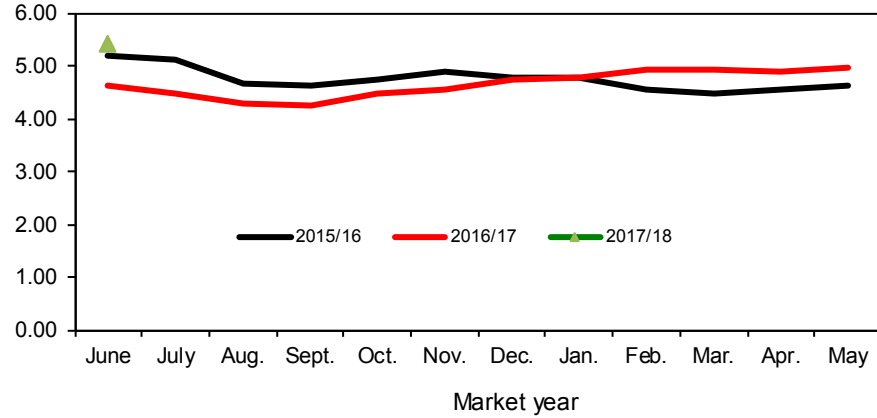


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3

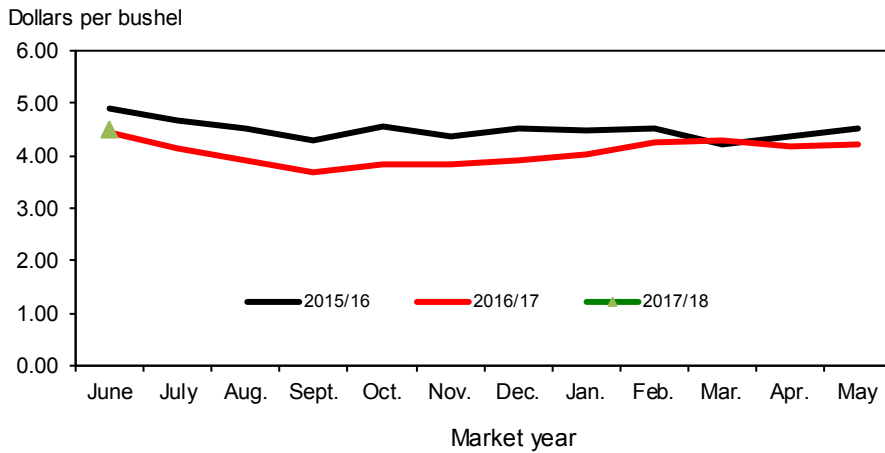
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel



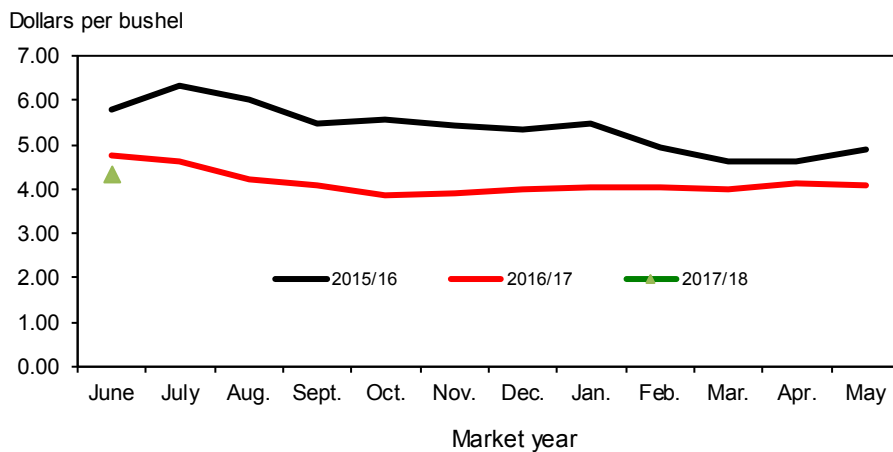
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



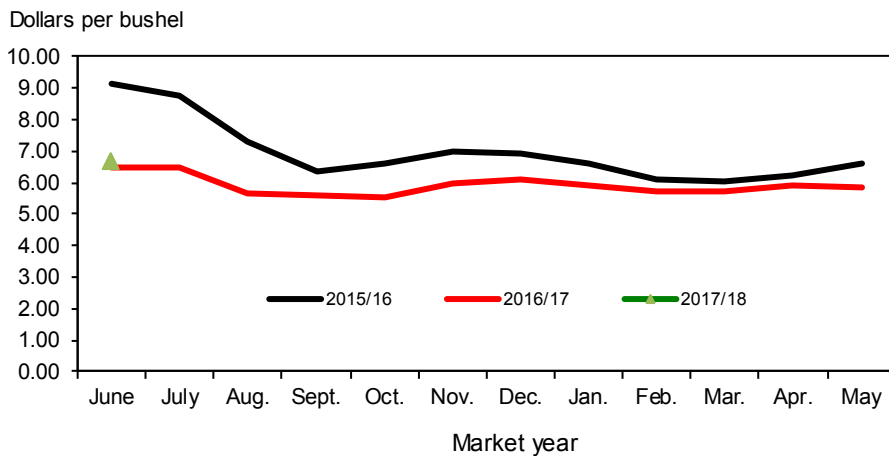
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



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

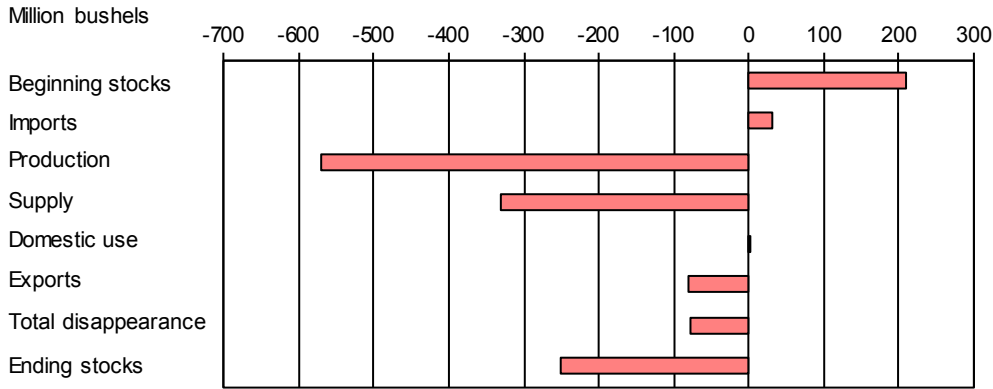
Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



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

Figure 7

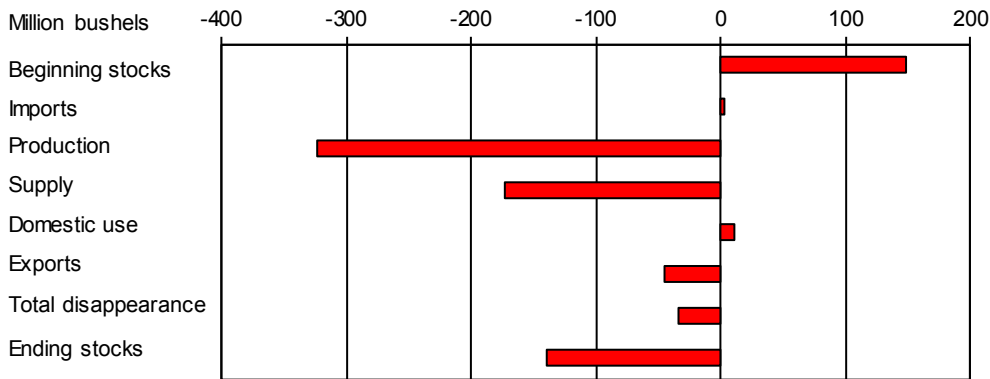
All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

Figure 8

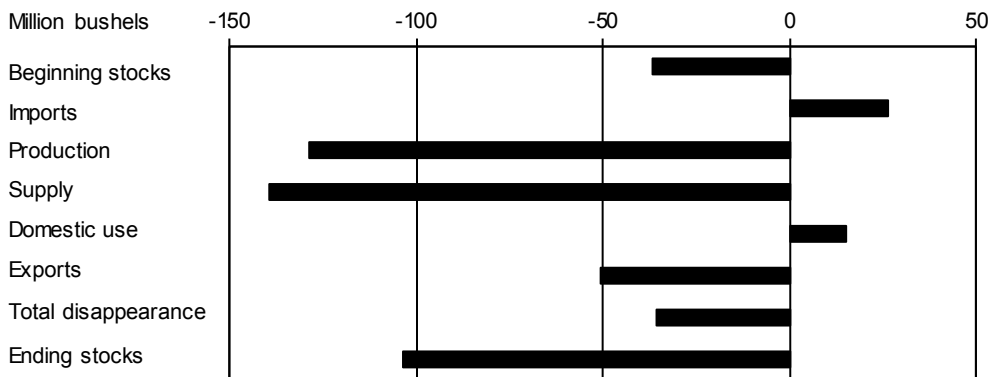
Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

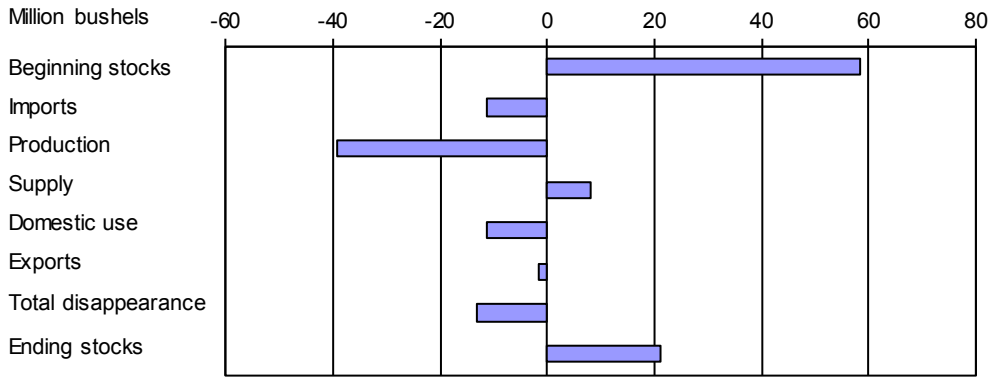
Figure 9

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



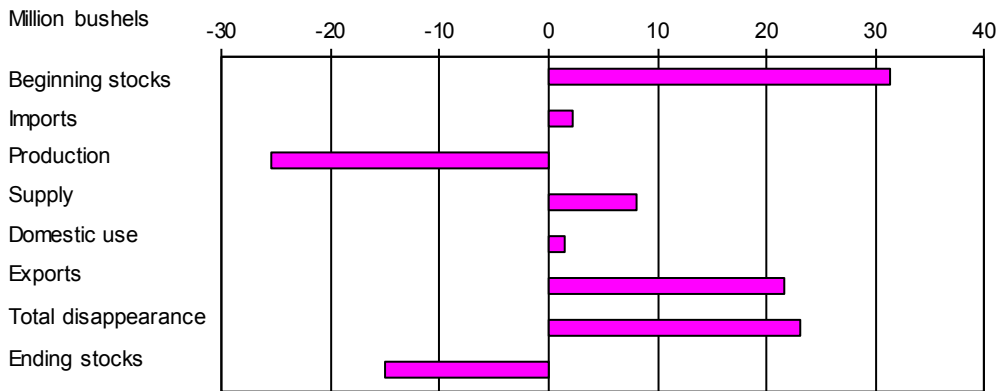
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



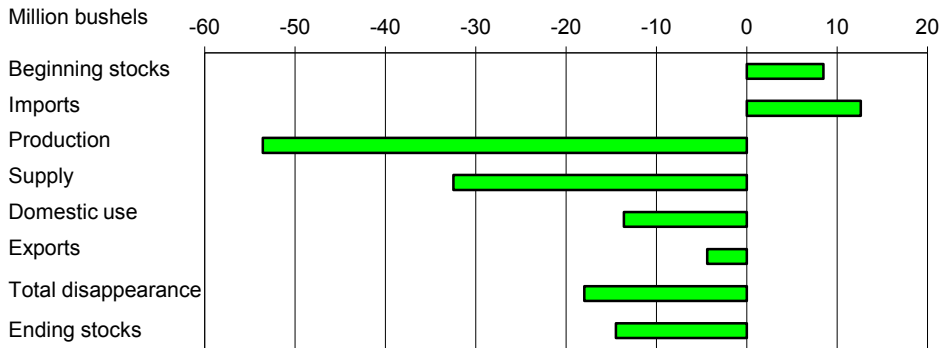
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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*

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 8/14/2017

Item and unit		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	55.0	50.2	45.7
Harvested	Million acres	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.3	43.9	38.1
Yield	Bushels per acre	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	52.6	45.6
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,184.4
Production	Million bushels	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,061.9	2,309.7	1,739.2
Imports ¹	Million bushels	113.1	124.3	172.5	151.2	112.7	118.1	150.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.3	2,767.8	2,927.1	3,403.4	3,073.6
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.3	957.1	948.8	950.0
Seed use	Million bushels	75.6	73.1	75.6	79.4	67.2	61.0	66.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	158.5	365.3	228.2	113.4	149.3	154.1	150.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,258.8	1,151.1	1,173.7	1,163.9	1,166.0
Exports ¹	Million bushels	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,176.2	864.3	777.8	1,055.1	975.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.1	2,015.4	1,951.5	2,219.0	2,141.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,184.4	932.6
CCC inventory	Million bushels						.0	
Stocks-to-use ratio		33.4	29.9	24.2	37.3	50.0	53.4	43.6
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	73.80	73.70	72.80	56.40	56.40	56.50	56.50
Farm price ²	Dollars per bushel	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.89	3.89	4.40-5.20
Market value of production	Million dollars	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	8,985	8,348

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: 8/11/2017

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 8/14/2017

Market year, item, and unit		All wheat	Hard red winter ¹	Hard red spring ¹	Soft red winter ¹	White ¹	Durum
2016/17	Area:						
	Planted acreage	Million acres	50.15	26.59	10.95	6.02	2.41
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	43.89	21.86	10.67	4.98	2.37
	Yield	Bushels per acre	52.62	49.48	46.23	69.37	44.02
	Supply:						
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	27.80
	Production	Million bushels	2,309.68	1,081.69	493.13	345.23	104.12
	Imports ²	Million bushels	118.14	5.05	41.78	33.19	30.38
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,403.42	1,532.27	806.87	535.05	162.30
	Disappearance:						
	Food use	Million bushels	948.76	384.69	250.00	150.00	79.07
	Seed use	Million bushels	60.99	26.61	15.33	10.87	2.96
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	154.12	73.12	-14.32	67.49	19.59
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,163.87	484.42	251.01	228.36	101.62
	Exports ²	Million bushels	1,055.13	454.74	320.86	91.69	24.38
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,219.01	939.15	571.87	320.05	126.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	1,184.41	593.12	235.00	215.00	36.30
2017/18	Area:						
	Planted acreage	Million acres	45.66	23.82	10.26	5.61	1.92
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	38.12	18.09	9.88	4.44	1.86
	Yield	Bushels per acre	45.63	41.93	36.87	68.95	27.20
	Supply:						
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	1,184.41	593.12	235.00	215.00	36.30
	Production	Million bushels	1,739.22	758.37	364.21	306.12	50.54
	Imports ²	Million bushels	150.00	7.00	68.00	22.00	43.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,073.64	1,358.49	667.21	543.12	129.83
	Disappearance:						
	Food use	Million bushels	950.00	385.00	245.00	150.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	66.00	30.00	16.00	12.00	3.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	150.00	80.00	5.00	55.00	5.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,166.00	495.00	266.00	217.00	88.00
	Exports ²	Million bushels	975.00	410.00	270.00	90.00	20.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,141.00	905.00	536.00	307.00	108.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	932.64	453.49	131.21	236.12	21.83

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: 8/11/2017

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 8/14/2017

Market year and quarter		Production	Imports ¹	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports ¹	Ending stocks
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	-1	228	1,057
	Mar-May		47	1,104	240	17	-25	282	590
	Mkt. year	2,135	172	3,025	955	76	228	1,176	590
2014/15	Jun-Aug	2,026	44	2,661	239	6	256	253	1,907
	Sep-Nov		35	1,942	248	49	-93	208	1,530
	Dec-Feb		37	1,566	231	2	8	185	1,140
	Mar-May		36	1,176	240	22	-58	219	752
	Mkt. year	2,026	151	2,768	958	79	113	864	752
2015/16	Jun-Aug	2,062	27	2,841	240	1	298	205	2,097
	Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	45	-108	192	1,746
	Dec-Feb		34	1,780	230	1	3	175	1,372
	Mar-May		25	1,396	239	20	-44	205	976
	Mkt. year	2,062	113	2,927	957	67	149	778	976
2016/17	Jun-Aug	2,310	33	3,318	238	1	267	268	2,545
	Sep-Nov		30	2,575	245	41	-29	239	2,077
	Dec-Feb		25	2,102	228	1	-22	238	1,657
	Mar-May		31	1,688	238	18	-62	310	1,184
	Mkt. year	2,310	118	3,403	949	61	154	1,055	1,184
2017/18	Mkt. year	1,739	150	3,074	950	66	150	975	933

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: 8/11/2017

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 8/14/2017

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports ²	+	Nonmilled food use ³	-	Food exports ²	=	Food use ¹
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,369		2,000		1,760	77,764
	Jul	74,749		2,987		2,000		1,850	77,887
	Aug	81,695		2,782		2,000		1,889	84,588
	Sep	78,556		2,768		2,000		1,928	81,396
	Oct	82,604		2,855		2,000		2,119	85,340
	Nov	79,065		2,989		2,000		2,050	82,005
	Dec	74,215		2,867		2,000		2,118	76,964
	Jan	73,645		2,769		2,000		2,032	76,383
	Feb	73,061		2,753		2,000		1,623	76,191
	Mar	77,514		2,842		2,000		2,220	80,135
	Apr	74,777		4,199		2,000		1,765	79,210
	May	76,456		2,832		2,000		2,026	79,262
2016/17	Jun	73,149		2,933		2,000		2,150	75,932
	Jul	74,237		2,639		2,000		1,665	77,212
	Aug	81,136		3,198		2,000		1,856	84,478
	Sep	78,018		2,537		2,000		2,140	80,415
	Oct	81,469		2,968		2,000		2,325	84,111
	Nov	77,978		3,191		2,000		2,201	80,968
	Dec	73,195		2,863		2,000		1,868	76,190
	Jan	73,561		2,858		2,000		2,027	76,392
	Feb	72,977		2,301		2,000		1,978	75,300
	Mar	77,425		2,840		2,000		1,789	80,477
	Apr	74,703		2,828		2,000		1,534	77,996
	May	76,381		2,818		2,000		1,914	79,284
2017/18	Jun	73,077		3,248		2,000		1,822	76,503

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.

□ 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, Bureau of the Census' 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: 8/11/2017

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 8/14/2017

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	4.20	4.37	3.97	4.11	6.50	6.69	4.61	5.35
July	3.75		3.56		6.47		4.48	
August	3.68		3.41		5.66		4.26	
September	3.48		3.25		5.61		4.22	
October	3.68		3.37		5.51		4.38	
November	3.88		3.41		6.00		4.48	
December	3.90		3.40		6.07		4.66	
January	4.01		3.53		5.90		4.74	
February	4.16		3.77		5.71		4.83	
March	4.37		3.82		5.72		4.86	
April	4.16		3.70		5.90		4.83	
May	4.05		3.77		5.82		4.81	

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 8/14/2017

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	3.84	3.99	4.45	4.50	4.61	5.41	4.75	4.30
July	3.32		4.16		4.48		4.63	
August	3.15		3.92		4.27		4.23	
September	3.02		3.68		4.24		4.08	
October	3.07		3.83		4.46		3.88	
November	3.16		3.85		4.54		3.92	
December	3.11		3.91		4.72		4.00	
January	3.35		4.04		4.78		4.04	
February	3.59		4.25		4.91		4.02	
March	3.66		4.29		4.92		4.01	
April	3.52		4.19		4.89		4.11	
May	3.65		4.20		4.95		4.07	

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

Date run: 8/11/2017

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 8/14/2017

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)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	5.04	5.24	5.54	6.65	5.18	4.53	176.55	189.60
July	4.24	5.65	5.18	7.22	4.66	4.85	151.57	203.74
August	4.15	--	5.32	--	4.62	--	149.18	--
September	4.24	--	5.36	--	4.41	--	150.47	--
October	4.40	--	5.58	--	4.20	--	152.12	--
November	4.64	--	5.70	--	4.12	--	150.28	--
December	4.56	--	5.76	--	4.03	--	141.83	--
January	4.91	--	6.03	--	4.34	--	153.22	--
February	5.04	--	6.08	--	4.58	--	155.24	--
March	4.80	--	5.53	--	4.54	--	154.32	--
April	4.37	--	5.08	--	4.23	--	165.90	--
May	4.80	--	5.89	--	4.31	--	180.04	--
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)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	--	--	--	--	6.35	7.50	--	--
July	--	--	--	--	5.82	8.34	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	5.97	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	5.98	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	6.34	--	--	--
November	--	--	--	--	6.28	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	6.49	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	6.80	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	6.81	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	6.60	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	6.45	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.64	--	--	--
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)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	4.74	4.66	4.70	4.41	4.69	4.44	5.46	4.91
July	4.23	5.15	4.12	4.96	4.22	4.94	5.07	5.14
August	3.90	--	3.99	--	4.03	--	4.89	--
September	3.89	--	3.76	--	3.72	--	4.77	--
October	3.89	--	3.82	--	3.90	--	4.65	--
November	4.04	--	3.88	--	3.92	--	4.64	--
December	3.91	--	3.94	--	3.80	--	4.57	--
January	4.17	--	4.16	--	4.09	--	4.63	--
February	4.38	--	4.26	--	4.28	--	4.74	--
March	4.24	--	4.06	--	4.14	--	4.70	--
April	4.14	--	3.93	--	4.08	--	4.61	--
May	4.20	--	4.08	--	4.19	--	4.77	--

-- = 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: 8/11/2017

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 8/14/2017

Item		Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017
Exports	All wheat grain	70,636	80,136	91,205	98,895	114,788	111,472
	All wheat flour ¹	1,625	1,434	1,287	1,188	1,538	1,456
	All wheat products ²	432	573	574	366	418	393
	Total all wheat	72,693	82,142	93,066	100,450	116,744	113,322
Imports	All wheat grain	5,475	5,976	8,358	7,211	7,206	8,438
	All wheat flour ¹	1,209	1,076	1,277	1,206	1,204	1,416
	All wheat products ²	1,669	1,259	1,592	1,641	1,638	1,858
	Total all wheat	8,352	8,311	11,227	10,059	10,048	11,712

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: 8/11/2017

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

Importing country	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18 (as of 08/03/17)		
					Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	609	764	1,632	1,562	276	113	389
Japan	2,497	2,434	2,920	2,820	550	363	912
Mexico	2,513	2,318	3,580	3,090	681	762	1,443
Nigeria	1,497	1,401	1,491	1,540	360	195	556
Philippines	2,116	2,118	2,634	2,729	511	672	2,680
Korean Rep.	1,093	1,074	1,327	1,276	376	548	924
Egypt	42	75	112	112	115	0	115
Taiwan	1,131	1,034	1,047	1,049	262	198	460
Indonesia	656	608	1,151	1,084	273	240	513
Venezuela	252	239	457	398	102	15	117
European Union	838	934	715	648	148	78	226
Total grain	20,492	19,473	27,986	26,513	5,382	5,146	10,528
Total (including products)	21,142	19,577	28,636	26,648	5,400	5,162	10,562
USDA forecast of Census		21,168		28,716			26,535

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

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