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Wheat Outlook

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Projected U.S. Exports Down From October

The next release is Dec. 14, 2009.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

U.S. wheat supplies for 2009/10 are reduced 4 million bushels this month with small downward revisions to hard red spring wheat and durum production. Exports are projected 25 million bushels lower based on the slow pace of export sales and shipments and increased competition from major Black Sea exporters. U.S. ending stocks for 2009/10 are projected 21 million bushels higher. Ending stocks would be a 10-year high at the projected 885 million bushels. The projected marketing-year average farm price range is narrowed 10 cents on both ends of the range to $4.65 to $5.05 per bushel. Recent gains in futures prices have supported farm gate prices while limiting export opportunities for U.S. wheat.

Increased wheat production in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine supports this month's larger projected world production, trade, and ending stocks. The projected world stocks-to-use ratio is just above 29 percent, the highest since 2001/02, a period when wheat prices were generally lower. U.S. export prospects are reduced by the strong competition.

Domestic Situation and Outlook

Followup Survey Drops 2009/10 Production Slightly

USDA's National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) November *Crop Production* reported several changes to the estimates published in the *Small Grains 2009 Summary*. NASS resurveyed respondents who reported wheat acreage as not yet harvested in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming for the *Small Grains 2009 Summary*. Because unharvested production is a component of onfarm stocks, the September 1 onfarm stocks levels are down 4 million bushels from the NASS September *30 Grain Stocks* estimate.

Durum harvested area was reduced 30,000 acres in Montana and 60,000 acres in North Dakota. No acreage change was made in Idaho. Yields in Montana and North Dakota increased 1.0 bushel per acre while Idaho increased 2.0 bushels per acre. United States durum production is 109 million bushels, down 1 percent from the *Small Grains 2009 Summary*.

Other spring wheat-harvested area declined 100,000 acres in North Dakota but was unchanged in Idaho, Minnesota, and Montana. Yield in Minnesota decreased 1.0 bushels per acre but increased 0.5 bushels in North Dakota. Yields in Idaho and Montana were unchanged. As a result of the changes in Minnesota and North Dakota, other spring wheat production in the United States is 584 million bushels, down less than 1 percent from the *Small Grains 2009 Summary*.

Production, Area, and Yield for 2009/10

NASS' November *Crop Production* reported all-wheat production at 2,216 million bushels in 2009, down 4 million bushels from October and down 283 million bushels from 2008. Year-to-year, lower hard red winter (HRW), soft red winter (SRW), and white production are only partially offset by higher hard red spring (HRS) and durum production.

All-wheat harvested area is 49.9 million acres, down 5.8 million acres from last year. The U.S. all-wheat yield is 44.4 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushels from last year. Last year's yield of 44.9 bushels per acre was a record for U.S. wheat**.**

Supply and Use Changes This Month for 2009/10

Total supplies for 2009/10, at 2,983 million bushels, are down fractionally from the previous estimate of 2,987 million bushels and down 51 million bushels from 2008/09. Supplies for 2009/10 are down much less than production because much higher beginning stocks more than offset lower production and projected imports.

Total projected use is down 25 million bushels month-to-month, contributing to higher projected ending stocks for 2009/10. Projected domestic use is unchanged from October, while projected exports are lowered 25 million bushels.

Total projected domestic use is down 37 million bushels year-to-year, as lower feed and residual use more than offset higher food use. Total projected food use, at 955 million bushels, is unchanged month-to-month.

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

Total projected exports for 2009/10, at 875 million bushels, are down 25 million bushels from October as recent gains in prices and strong competition, particularly from the Black Sea exporters, have limited export opportunities for U.S. wheat. Projected 2009/10 exports are down 140 million bushels from 2008/09 and down 388 million bushels from 2007/08. Exports in 2007/08 were at a 15-year high as adverse weather around the world reduced global production and increased the demand for U.S. exports. Farmers responded to the high prices that resulted from the tight global stocks-to-use situation, and the resulting additional supplies have steadily reduced the demand for relatively higher-priced U.S. wheat.

There are **by-class export changes** from October based on the export pace to date and, in the case of white wheat, increased competition from Australia. Projected HRW and white exports are each lowered 10 million bushels, and HRS and SRW exports are lowered 5 million bushels. Projected durum exports are raised 5 million bushels from October.

The end result of all these changes is to raise projected **ending stocks** for 2009/10 by 21 million bushels from October to 885 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2009/10 are 228 million bushels above 2008/09 and 579 million bushels above 2007/08. Ending stocks for 2007/08 were the lowest since the late 1940s. The projected 2009/10 ending stocks are the highest since 1999/00. The month-to-month changes resulted in higher projected ending stocks for all classes but durum.

The year-to-year percentage increase in projected all-wheat ending stocks is 35 percent. Projected ending stock increases year-to-year for HRW, HRS, and durum are 43 percent, 80 percent, and 88 percent, respectively. The projected ending stocks for SRW and white are down year-to-year by 3 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

The projected 2009/10 **farm price range** this month is narrowed 10 cents on both ends of the range to $4.65 to $5.05 per bushel. The November price range is considerably below the record $6.78 per bushel for 2008/09.

Winter Wheat Seedings Behind Historical Pace In SRW-Producing States

The NASS *Crop Production* for November reported that by October 4, 53 percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop had been seeded, 2 points behind the 5-year average, while 26 percent of the crop had emerged, 1 point behind the average. However, significant delays were evident midmonth in the eastern Corn Belt and Missouri as producers waited to seed their winter-wheat crop following the late harvest of row crops. As November began, seeding had reached 79 percent complete, 9 points

behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average, with significant delays remaining in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Emergence had advanced by November 1 to 64 percent complete, 11 points behind the average. Overall, 64 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on November 1, compared with 67 percent last year.

Spring wheat harvest lagged normal throughout the season. By October 4, producers had harvested 97 percent of this year's crop, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington and nearly complete in Minnesota and Montana. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, progress was 2 weeks behind normal as rainfall and saturated fields left producers struggling to complete harvest.

2009 Wheat Qualities Compared With 2008 and 5-Year Averages

The U.S. Wheat Associates' *Crop Quality Report 2009* provides the following data for the 2009 crop. For more information go to http://www.uswheat.org/ for their reports.

U.S. wheat crop, 2009, 2008, and 5-year average

2009 wheat crop	Protein (*Percent*)	Flour/semolina extraction (*Percent*)	Test weight (*Pounds/bushel*)	Wheat falling numbers (*Seconds*)
Hard red winter	12.1	70.7	60.6	410
Hard red spring	13.2	68.7	61.6	374
Soft red winter	10.0	67.2	57.6	325
Soft white	10.3	70.5	59.8	324
Great Plains durum	13.5	65.5	61.4	398
2008 wheat crop				
Hard red winter	12.3	74.4	60.2	437
Hard red spring	14.3	69.2	60.8	379
Soft red winter	9.8	68.6	59.2	325
Soft white	11.2	71.1	58.9	321
Great Plains durum	14.8	61.1	60.2	322
5-year average				
Hard red winter	12.5	69.6	59.9	406
Hard red spring	14.4	68.9	60.7	398
Soft red winter	10.0	69.4	59.5	341
Soft white	10.4	69.1	59.8	339
Great Plains durum	14.4	64.1	60.5	362

Source: U.S. Wheat Associates, 2009.

International Situation and Outlook

Higher FSU Production Pushes World Supplies Up

World wheat production for 2009/10 is projected up 3.8 million tons this month to 671.9 million, down just 10.8 million tons, or 1.6 percent, from the record year of 2008/09. This month's update further reduces the difference between this and last year's world output figures. Sizable increases in all three major Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, based on harvest reports, more than offset reduced production prospects for EU-27 and Canada.

Wheat production forecast for 2009/10 for the three major FSU grain producers is increased 4.5 million tons to 97 million. Production in Russia and Kazakhstan is increased 2.0 million tons each, to 59.5 and 17 million tons respectively, while Ukrainian wheat output is forecast up 0.5 million tons to reach 20.5 million. The wheat harvest is complete in Ukraine, and nearly complete in Russia and Kazakhstan.

The main reason for this year's strong results in Russia is a huge Siberian wheat harvest that sets a historical record for this region. Exceptional weather conditions coupled with an apparent increase in fertilizer applications contributed to high yields. Also, given the late start of harvesting in Siberia, it was crucial that weather conditions in the fall allowed extended harvesting through November. And in fact, weather in October was very favorable in Siberia, both warm and dry, with the first frost delayed by about 2 weeks. This enabled producers to harvest 98 percent of planted area as of October 29. Another reason for the high wheat production is that the drought that affected the Southern and Volga districts had a smaller than anticipated effect on wheat yields and output. The Southern and Volga districts are the biggest winter wheat- and corn-producing regions with the most fertile soil and normally the best weather in the country. Though harvest reports indicate that wheat output in the Southern District is 5 million tons lower than in 2008, this level is still the second-highest since the 1990s. It appears that the drought affected corn much more than wheat yields in those regions.

In Kazakhstan–a country bordering Russian West Siberia in the north–official reports indicate that despite unfavorable conditions at the beginning of the growing season, and bleak harvest prospects at the time, the wheat yield turned out to be the fifth-highest in 22 years, and about 10 percent above trend. In some regions of the country, yields reached record highs. Spring wheat yields were boosted by: moderate temperatures and good precipitation in July and August; government support in the form of subsidized prices for fuel, seed, fertilizer, and agricultural chemicals; and improved technologies, including better machinery, seed selection, and broader usage of reduced tillage, which conserves available moisture. In Ukraine, a 0.5-million-ton increase is based on latest harvest reports.
In Syria, higher wheat prices boosted the portion of the crop planted on irrigated area, so average yields were higher than expected, and 2009/10 wheat production is forecast up 0.8 million tons to 4.0 million. In Chile, the Ministry of Agriculture, which maintains reliable statistics, issued a new area forecast that is 30 percent higher than the previous number. Wheat production is forecast up 0.3 million tons to 1.22 million.

Wheat production in the EU-27 is down 1.1 million tons to 138.0 million, a decrease of 0.8 percent. Based on thelatest report from France's Agro-Mer (Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery), wheat production for 2009/10 in France is lower 0.95 million tons, with reduced area. Production is also decreased (million tons) for the United Kingdom (0.4), Italy and Spain (0.2 each), and slightly decreased for Slovakia, Slovenia, and Croatia. Those reductions more than offset modest increases in Lithuania (0.17), Latvia (0.12), Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Finland (0.1 each). Small increases are forecast for Austria, Cyprus, and the Czech Republic.

Canadian wheat production for 2009/10 is down 0.5 million tons to 24.0 million this month, based on an area decrease of 0.1 million hectares, and a small yield reduction. After a broad recovery in September that turned out to be one of the warmest Septembers on record, the month of October was cold and very wet. This created harvesting problems in some areas, especially Saskatchewan, where 48 percent of Canadian wheat is being grown. While on average 10 percent of wheat area has yet to be harvested in this province, in the central and northern parts of the province, the percentage of area still to be harvested was 20-40 percent as of November 1-4. The region keeps getting additional moisture. Soft ground impedes harvesting, and the probability of snow makes it unlikely that all wheat area will be harvested.

In Morocco, wheat production is trimmed down by 0.13 million tons to what is still record of 6.37 million. A 28-percent reduction is made for South Korea's tiny wheat crop.

The increase in global supplies caused by improved production prospects this month is partly offset by a 2.0-million-ton reduction in 2009/10 beginning stocks. Australia's 2009/10 beginning stocks are down 1.6 million tons this month due to back year revision to use and to higher local marketing year exports in 2008/09. In EU-27, 2009/10 beginning stocks are also down 0.5 million tons this month as a result of back year revision to production. Morocco's beginning stocks are also down this month by 0.3 million tons, due to upward revisions in feeding in 2007/09 and 2008/09. Stocks are also slightly increased for Uruguay, Syria, and South Korea.

World Wheat Feed Use and Ending Stocks Projected Higher

World wheat use for 2009/10 is projected slightly up 0.2 million tons this month, while feed use is up 1.3 million. Wheat feed and residual use for 2009/10, which includes losses, is increased in Russia 0.5 million tons to 18.0 million, due to increased production. Feed use is also projected up in Israel and South Korea, 0.3 million tons each, following higher projected imports as feed quality wheat prices are attractive compared to corn.

World wheat ending stocks projected for 2009/10 are up this month by 1.6 million tons to 188.3 million, with the United Stated taking a 0.6 million-ton increase. With larger production, Kazakhstan is expected to hold increased stocks, up 1.5 million tons. In Syria, increased production and imports boosted ending stocks by 1.2 million tons. Small increases in ending stocks are projected this month for Turkey and Bangladesh, up 0.3 million tons and 0.2 million tons, respectively.

These increases are partly offset by reduction for Australia, down 1.7 million tons due to reduced beginning stocks, and Morocco, down 0.6 million tons due to lower beginning stocks and increased feeding. Small mutually offsetting changes are made for China, Chile, Croatia, EU-27, South Korea, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The projected world stocks-to-use ratio is increased this month rising above 29 percent, the highest since 2001/02, a period when wheat prices were generally lower.

World Wheat Trade Up for Both 2008/09 and 2009/10

The world wheat trade estimate for the international 2009/10 July-June trade year is further increased this month by 1.2 million tons, to 124.5 million. In the three main FSU wheat-producing countries, exports are projected up 2.5 million tons to 34.5 million, following higher wheat output. Specifically, Russian exports are up 1.5 million tons to 18.0 million, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan are each projected to export 0.5 million tons more, with exports reaching 9.0 and 7.5 million, respectively.

The continuing increase in projected wheat supplies in all three FSU countries of the Black Sea region makes these countries formidable competitors for all major wheat exporters. In Russia, domestic prices could go very low. The low domestic prices will motivate higher grain exports. The main reason is that grain storage capacity is inadequate after two successive years of bumper crops, and also following last year's State intervention purchases of about 10 million tons of grain. The Government is having financial problems with storage costs, and the Federal budget did not anticipate these additional expenses. As a result, government intervention purchases aimed at supporting grain prices will be limited this year. Also, this year the newly formed Russian parastatal, the United Grain Company, will likely be given state funds to subsidize grain (mainly wheat) exports. It appears that even the strengthening of the Russian ruble vis-à-vis the euro will not hurt exports significantly, with Russian wheat exports expected to be on par with last year's export volume of about 18.0 million tons. In Kazakhstan, grain-elevator capacity is even more limited than in Russia, with a correspondingly large depressing effect on domestic prices, which in turn motivates exports. Also, recognizing the country's infrastructural constraints on grain exports due to the county's remote landlocked location, the Kazakh government plans to subsidize grain transportation to Black Sea ports for export. Ukrainian grain exports have also been strong, because the export ports are relatively close to producers and the Ukrainian currency (hryvnia) has been depreciating vis-à-vis both the euro and Russian ruble.

For Australia, 2009/10 trade year wheat exports are forecast up 1.0 million tons to 15.5 million, reflecting higher than expected shipments in July-September. A 0.2-million-ton increase is made for Uruguay wheat exports, reflecting larger supplies.

In the EU-27 and in Canada, exports are down by 1.0 and 0.5 million tons, respectively, reflecting production declines, and also the very slow pace of export licenses in the EU-27. Ample wheat supplies in the FSU countries exported via Black Sea ports, coupled with a strong euro, constrain EU wheat exports.

U.S. Export Prospects Reduced Further

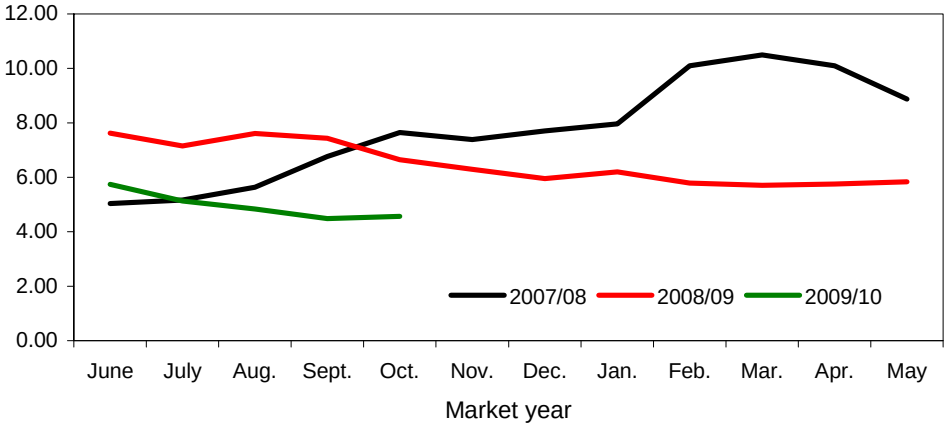
U.S. wheat exports for 2009/10 July-June are projected to decrease 1.0 million tons this month to 24.0 million, down 12 percent on the previous year. The pace of sales and commitments is slow, while domestic wheat prices have been trending up. Census wheat exports for July through September 2009 were only 6.2 million tons, down 40 percent compared to the previous year. According to Grain Inspections, October wheat exports remained behind the previous year's pace, but were not lagging as much as during the first quarter. At the end of October, outstanding export sales of wheat were 4.1 million tons, down 19 percent compared with a year ago.

Large wheat exports by all three main FSU producers are likely a major reason why U.S. wheat exports have been lackluster compared to last year. Yet, weak U.S. exports are a bit of a puzzle. Recently the dollar has been weakening in value vis-à-vis other major currencies, and U.S. domestic wheat prices have been rising, with the latter event being a likely consequence of a depreciating dollar. One would expect that a weakening dollar, which should improve the price competitiveness of U.S. exports, would increase U.S. wheat exports. Yet, there is no indication that U.S wheat exports are picking up. U.S exports are expected to improve in the remaining part of the year, when exports expand to traditional U.S. foreign markets, such as Japan, Mexico, and Nigeria.

Figure 1

All wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

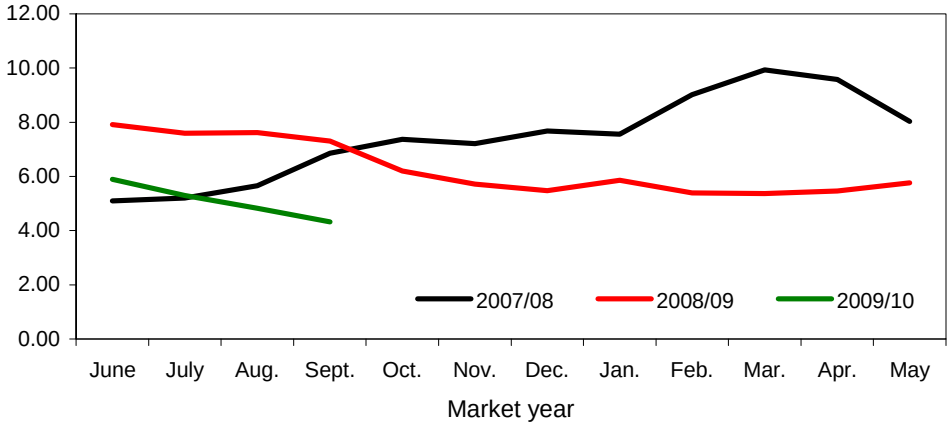


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Figure 2

Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

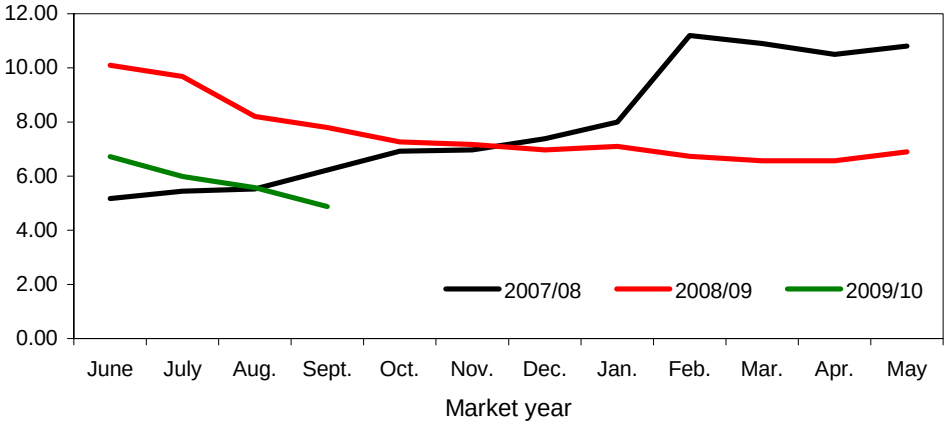


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Figure 3

Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

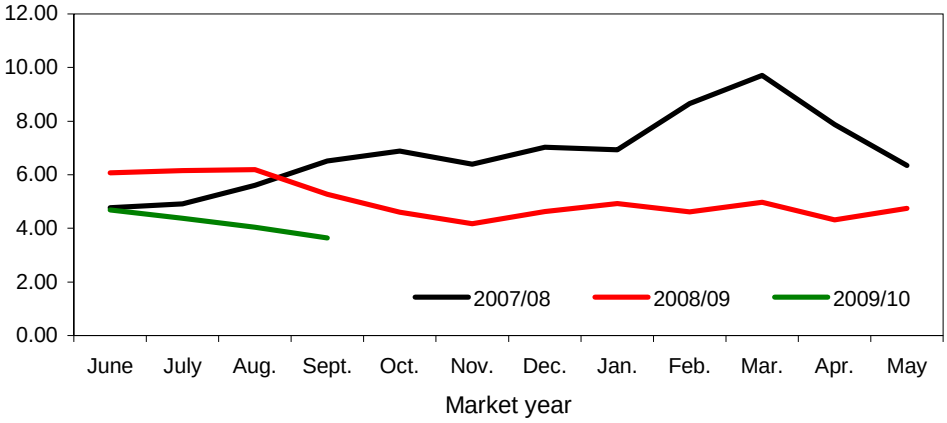


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Figure 4

Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

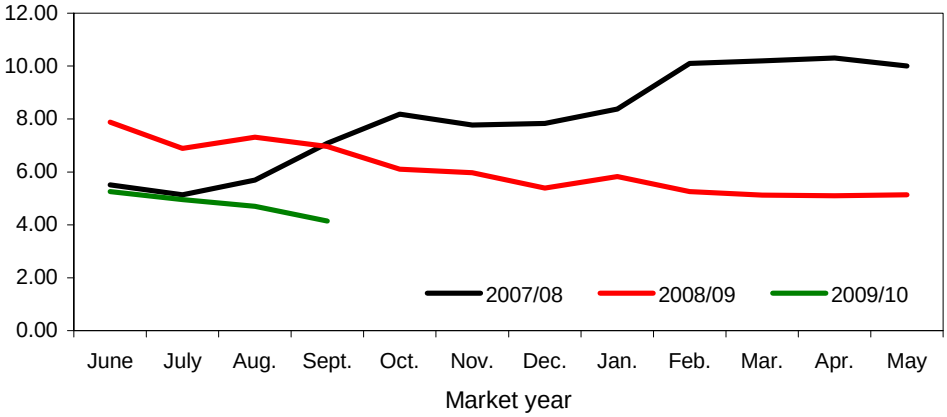


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Figure 5

Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

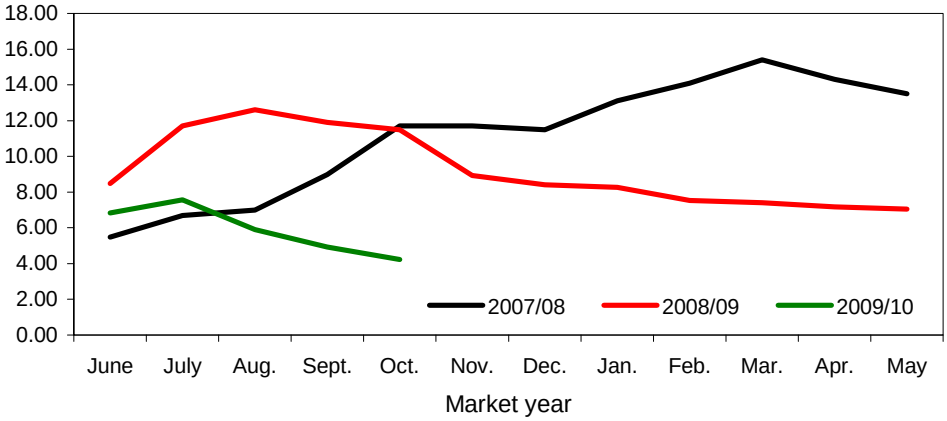


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Figure 6

Durum wheat average prices received by farmers

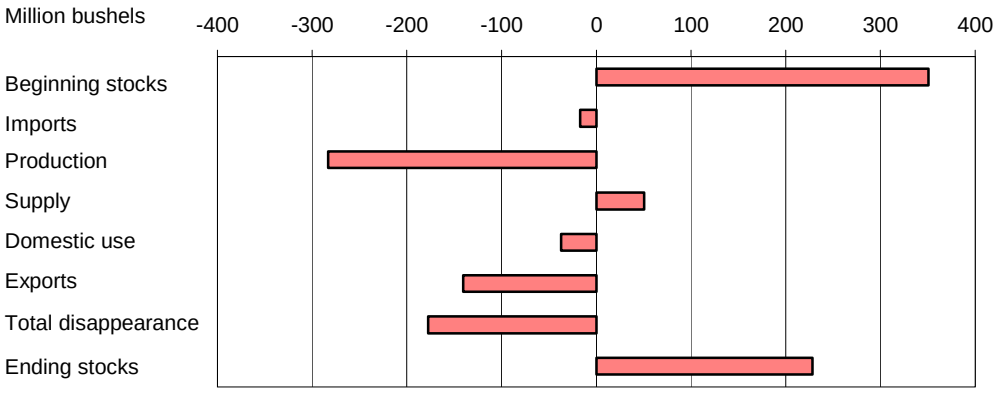
Dollars per bushel



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

Figure 7

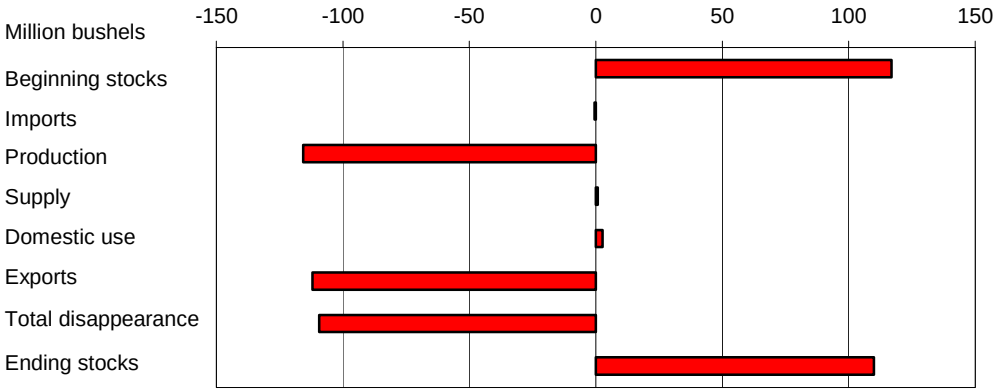
All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

Figure 8

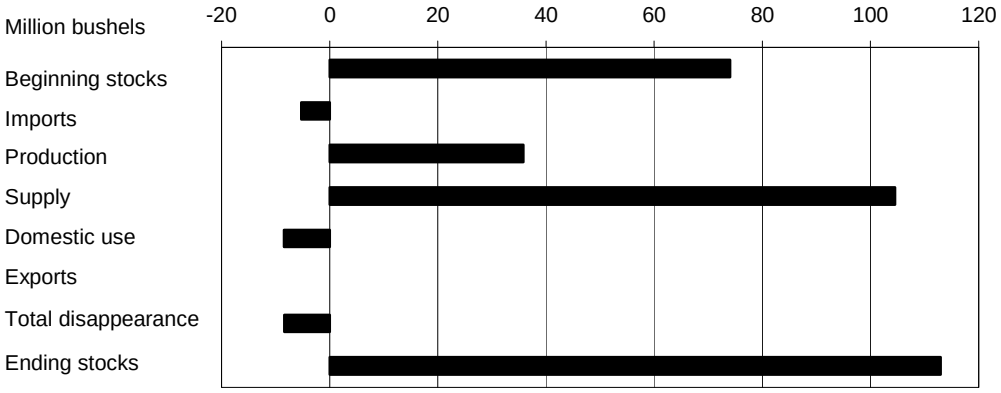
Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year



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

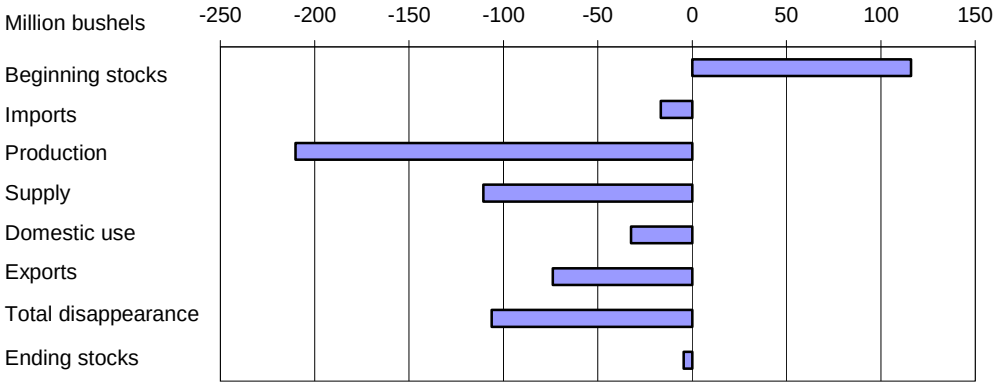
Figure 9

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



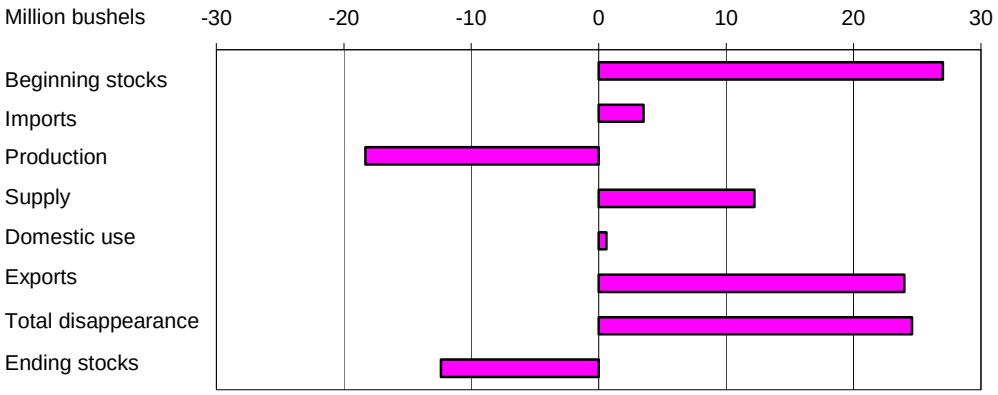
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



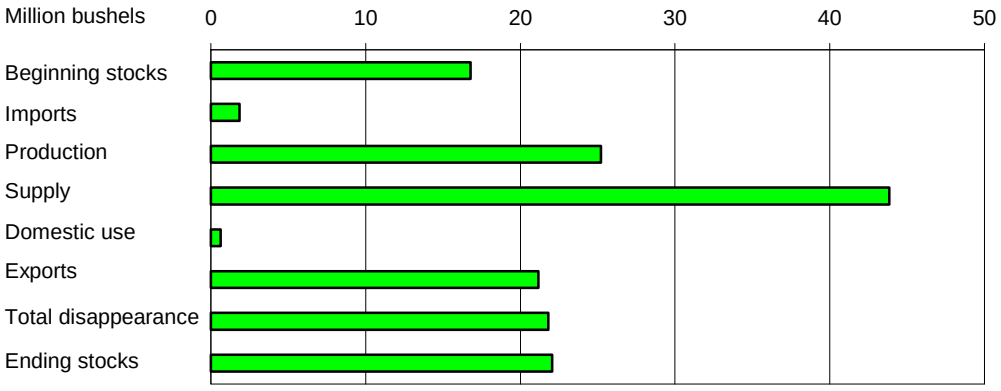
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



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

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



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

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Data

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

Related Websites

WASDE
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194
Grain Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain_arc.asp
Wheat Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/wheat/

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Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 11/13/2009

Item and unit		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	62.1	59.6	57.2	57.3	60.5	63.2	59.1
Harvested	Million acres	53.1	50.0	50.1	46.8	51.0	55.7	49.9
Yield	Bushels per acre	44.2	43.2	42.0	38.6	40.2	44.9	44.4
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	491.4	546.4	540.1	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5
Production	Million bushels	2,344.4	2,156.8	2,103.3	1,808.4	2,051.1	2,499.2	2,216.2
Imports 1/	Million bushels	63.0	70.6	81.4	121.9	112.6	127.0	110.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,898.9	2,773.8	2,724.8	2,501.5	2,619.9	2,932.0	2,982.7
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	911.9	909.6	917.1	937.9	947.9	925.2	955.0
Seed use	Million bushels	79.7	77.6	77.1	81.9	87.6	75.1	78.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	202.5	180.6	156.6	117.1	16.0	259.7	190.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,194.1	1,167.8	1,150.8	1,136.8	1,051.4	1,260.0	1,223.0
Exports 1/	Million bushels	1,158.3	1,065.9	1,002.8	908.5	1,262.6	1,015.5	875.0
Total disapperance	Million bushels	2,352.4	2,233.7	2,153.6	2,045.3	2,314.1	2,275.5	2,098.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	546.4	540.1	571.2	456.2	305.8	656.5	884.7
CCC inventory 2/	Million bushels	61.0	54.0	43.0	41.0			
Stocks-to-use ratio		23.2	24.2	26.5	22.3	13.2	28.9	42.2
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Farm price 3/	Dollars per bushel	3.40	3.40	3.42	4.26	6.48	6.78	4.65-5.05
Government payments	Million dollars	1,237	1,218	1,151	1,120	1,118	1,118	
Market value of production	Million dollars	7,929	7,283	7,171	7,695	13,289	16,944	10,748

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.
2/ Stocks owned by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Most CCC-owned inventory is in the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.
3/ U.S. season-average price based on monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings. Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and government purchases.
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.
Date run: 11/12/2009

Table 2--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 11/13/2009

Market year, item, and unit			All wheat	Hard red winter 1/	Hard red spring 1/	Soft red winter 1/	White 1/	Durum
2008/09	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	63.19	31.34	13.45	11.20	4.49	2.72
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	55.70	25.93	12.83	10.08	4.28	2.57
	Yield	Bushels per acre	44.87	39.90	39.91	60.88	59.53	32.57
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	305.82	137.53	68.00	55.00	37.00	8.29
	Production	Million bushels	2,499.16	1,034.69	512.14	613.58	254.93	83.83
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	126.98	1.51	45.24	33.60	8.48	38.15
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,931.96	1,173.74	625.37	702.18	300.41	130.27
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	925.19	383.00	224.16	155.00	85.00	78.03
	Seed use	Million bushels	75.08	35.47	17.06	15.93	4.61	2.02
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	259.70	53.91	32.20	161.49	10.78	1.32
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,259.97	472.38	273.42	332.42	100.39	81.37
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	1,015.49	446.93	209.96	198.76	136.02	23.83
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,275.46	919.31	483.37	531.18	236.41	105.20
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	656.51	254.43	142.00	171.00	64.00	25.07
2009/10	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	59.13	31.65	12.61	8.31	4.01	2.55
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	49.87	24.14	12.32	7.19	3.79	2.43
	Yield	Bushels per acre	44.44	38.08	44.48	56.10	62.38	44.91
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	656.51	254.43	142.00	171.00	64.00	25.07
	Production	Million bushels	2,216.17	919.02	547.93	403.56	236.62	109.04
	Imports 2/	Million bushels	110.00	1.00	40.00	17.00	12.00	40.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,982.68	1,174.45	729.93	591.56	312.62	174.12
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	955.00	392.00	235.00	165.00	85.00	78.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	78.00	33.00	20.00	15.00	6.00	4.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	190.00	50.00	10.00	120.00	10.00	.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,223.00	475.00	265.00	300.00	101.00	82.00
	Exports 2/	Million bushels	875.00	335.00	210.00	125.00	160.00	45.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,098.00	810.00	475.00	425.00	261.00	127.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	884.68	364.45	254.93	166.56	51.62	47.12

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Area and yield data are unpublished National Agricultural Statistics Service data. Supply and disappearance data, except production, are approximations.
2/ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production and unpublished data; and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.

Date run: 11/12/2009

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 11/13/2009

Market year	and quarter	Production	Imports 1/	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports 1/	Ending stocks
2001/02	Jun-Aug	1,947	26	2,849	234	3	238	218	2,156
	Sep-Nov		29	2,185	245	52	-23	288	1,623
	Dec-Feb		28	1,651	221	2	-7	225	1,210
	Mar-May		25	1,235	226	26	-26	231	777
	Mkt. year	1,947	108	2,931	926	83	182	962	777
2002/03	Jun-Aug	1,606	27	2,410	233	3	185	240	1,749
	Sep-Nov		23	1,772	238	55	-75	235	1,320
	Dec-Feb		13	1,333	219	3	14	190	907
	Mar-May		15	922	229	24	-8	186	491
	Mkt. year	1,606	77	2,460	919	84	116	850	491
2003/04	Jun-Aug	2,344	16	2,852	231	2	315	265	2,039
	Sep-Nov		18	2,057	240	53	-62	305	1,520
	Dec-Feb		13	1,533	216	2	3	291	1,021
	Mar-May		17	1,037	226	22	-54	296	546
	Mkt. year	2,344	63	2,899	912	80	203	1,158	546
2004/05	Jun-Aug	2,157	17	2,721	227	4	264	287	1,938
	Sep-Nov		19	1,957	236	47	-56	300	1,430
	Dec-Feb		18	1,448	218	2	3	240	984
	Mar-May		17	1,001	229	24	-31	239	540
	Mkt. year	2,157	71	2,774	910	78	181	1,066	540
2005/06	Jun-Aug	2,103	19	2,662	231	2	261	244	1,923
	Sep-Nov		20	1,944	238	50	-61	286	1,429
	Dec-Feb		20	1,450	219	1	4	252	972
	Mar-May		22	995	228	24	-49	220	571
	Mkt. year	2,103	81	2,725	917	77	157	1,003	571
2006/07	Jun-Aug	1,808	26	2,406	235	2	205	214	1,751
	Sep-Nov		29	1,780	243	56	-47	212	1,315
	Dec-Feb		32	1,346	225	1	28	235	857
	Mar-May		34	891	234	22	-69	247	456
	Mkt. year	1,808	122	2,501	938	82	117	908	456
2007/08	Jun-Aug	2,051	30	2,538	240	1	257	323	1,717
	Sep-Nov		21	1,738	245	60	-120	421	1,132
	Dec-Feb		24	1,156	227	2	-44	261	709
	Mar-May		37	746	236	25	-77	257	306
	Mkt. year	2,051	113	2,620	948	88	16	1,263	306
2008/09	Jun-Aug	2,499	28	2,833	236	2	392	345	1,858
	Sep-Nov		28	1,886	238	54	-124	295	1,422
	Dec-Feb		36	1,459	219	1	28	170	1,040
	Mar-May		35	1,075	231	18	-36	206	657
	Mkt. year	2,499	127	2,932	925	75	260	1,015	657
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,216	28	2,900	239	3	248	199	2,211
	Mkt. year	2,216	110	2,983	955	78	190	875	885

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: 11/12/2009

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disapperance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 11/13/2009

Mkt year and month 1/		Wheat ground for flour	+ Food imports 2/	+ Nonmilled food use 3/	- Food exports 2/	= Food use 4/
2007/08	Jun	73,725	2,262	2,000	2,376	75,611
	Jul	76,121	2,249	2,000	1,620	78,751
	Aug	83,195	2,161	2,000	1,868	85,488
	Sep	79,998	1,957	2,000	2,508	81,447
	Oct	82,745	2,383	2,000	2,959	84,168
	Nov	79,199	2,289	2,000	4,078	79,410
	Dec	74,341	2,216	2,000	1,726	76,831
	Jan	73,304	2,260	2,000	1,725	75,839
	Feb	72,722	2,071	2,000	2,014	74,778
	Mar	77,154	2,186	2,000	2,030	79,310
	Apr	74,751	2,416	2,000	1,619	77,548
	May	76,430	2,245	2,000	1,991	78,683
2008/09	Jun	73,124	2,436	2,000	1,954	75,605
	Jul	74,811	2,311	2,000	1,995	77,127
	Aug	81,763	2,106	2,000	2,403	83,467
	Sep	78,621	1,848	2,000	2,500	79,969
	Oct	78,898	1,943	2,000	2,402	80,439
	Nov	75,517	2,129	2,000	1,634	78,012
	Dec	70,884	1,999	2,000	1,743	73,140
	Jan	71,437	1,902	2,000	1,865	73,475
	Feb	70,870	1,755	2,000	1,864	72,761
	Mar	75,190	2,120	2,000	1,194	78,116
	Apr	72,974	2,082	2,000	1,257	75,798
	May	74,613	2,068	2,000	1,406	77,275
2009/10	Jun	71,386	2,010	2,000	2,505	72,891
	Jul		1,984		2,047	-64
	Aug		2,164		3,420	-1,256

1/ Current year is preliminary. Previous year is preliminary through August of current year, estimated afterwards.
2/ Food imports and exports used to calculate total food use. Includes all categories of wheat flour, semolina, bulgur, and couscous and selected categories of pasta.
3/ Wheat prepared for food use by processes other than milling.
4/ Estimated food use equals wheat ground for flour plus food imports plus nonmilled food use minus food exports. See http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Wheat/wheatfooduse.htm for more information.
Sources: Calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and Foreign Trade Statistics.

Date run: 11/12/2009

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) 1/, 11/13/2009

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10
June	7.62	5.74	7.51	5.49	8.48	6.83	10.10	6.66
July	7.15	5.13	7.10	4.98	11.70	7.57	9.52	5.96
August	7.61	4.83	7.30	4.67	12.60	5.90	8.18	5.52
September	7.43	4.48	6.99	4.20	11.90	4.93	7.76	4.85
October	6.65	4.56	6.03	4.35	11.50	4.23	7.20	5.02
November	6.29		5.65		8.93		7.10	
December	5.95		5.40		8.40		6.89	
January	6.20		5.70		8.26		7.02	
February	5.79		5.26		7.53		6.61	
March	5.71		5.27		7.40		6.50	
April	5.75		5.26		7.18		6.49	
May	5.84		5.52		7.05		6.76	

1/ Preliminary mid-month, weighted-average price for current month.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Prices.

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 11/13/2009

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

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

Date run: 11/12/2009

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 11/13/2009

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

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

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

-- = Not available or no quote.

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, State Grain Reports, http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateS&navID=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&leftNav=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&page=LSMarketNewsPageStateGrainReports.

Date run: 11/12/2009

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 11/13/2009

Item		Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009
Exports	All wheat grain	75,580	61,048	65,884	63,851	58,627	68,321
	All wheat flour 1/	750	687	793	865	1,515	1,704
	All wheat products 2/	450	571	629	1,641	547	1,744
	Total all wheat	76,780	62,306	67,306	66,358	60,689	71,769
Imports	All wheat grain	11,210	9,203	8,312	7,743	7,919	5,764
	All wheat flour 1/	783	718	728	684	663	791
	All wheat products 2/	1,343	1,374	1,349	1,333	1,329	1,385
	Total all wheat	13,337	11,295	10,390	9,760	9,912	7,940

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: 11/12/2009

Table 9--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and export sales comparison (1,000 metric tons),11/13/09

Importing country	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10(as of 10/29/09)		
	Shipments		Shipments		Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
Japan	3,598	3,319	3,178	3,103	1,169	507	1,676
Nigeria	2,504	2,597	2,638	2,661	1,354	431	1,785
Mexico	2,575	2,568	2,617	2,423	684	451	1,135
Egypt	2,908	3,276	1,865	1,928	424	0	424
Iran	0	0	1,764	1,764	59	60	119
Philippines	1,525	1,538	1,461	1,480	668	376	1,044
Iraq	1,912	1,964	1,162	1,205	0	200	200
South Korea	1,499	1,509	1,131	1,127	422	254	676
Brazil	533	501	753	789	172	0	172
Colombia	949	948	806	749	313	82	395
EU-27	1,774	1,915	654	918	377	98	475
Total grain	33,636	32,564	27,029	25,973	9,120	4,141	13,261
Total (including products)	34,373	32,617	27,624	26,061	9,177	4,243	13,419
USDA forecast of Census							25,855

1/ Source is U.S. Census Bureau

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

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