United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service

Situation and Outlook

WHS-16h

August 16, 2016

Wheat Outlook

Jennifer Bond
jkbond@ers.usda.gov
Olga Liefert
oliefert@ers.usda.gov

U.S. Wheat Production Raised Nearly 60 Million Bushels; Production up for All Classes of 2016/17 U.S. Wheat

Wheat Chart Gallery will be updated on August 16, 2016.

The next release is September 14, 2016.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

U.S all wheat production is raised nearly 60 million bushels this month to 2.32 billion on rising production for all classes of wheat. This month's 2.6-percent increase follows the near 9-percent boost in projected all wheat production made in July. Production, while not record-high, is supported by yields that are at or near record levels for several classes of wheat. In aggregate, the all wheat yield is raised this month by 1.3 bushels per acre to 52.6 bushels and is now projected to be 9 bushels higher than the 2015/16 all wheat yield. Hard Red Winter wheat yields increased by 1 bushel per acre, and Other Spring rose 1.8 bushels per acre to 46.5 bushels. Durum yields showed the largest month-to-month improvement, up 4.3 bushels per acre to 44.1 bushels. The anticipated additional production leads to several balance sheet changes. Import prospects are reduced 5 million bushels while exports are increased by 25 million to 950 million. Feed and residual is raised by 30 million bushels and food use, adjusted across the classes, is raised by 5 million bushels, to 968 million.

Projected 2016/17 record world wheat production is increased further this month despite a sharp cut in European Union (EU) output. Larger wheat production by major exporters puts further pressure on prices and encourages additional demand in Asia and North Africa, raising world wheat trade prospects. An outstanding crop makes Russia the top wheat exporter. Ending foreign stocks decline slightly, though they are still projected to be record-high.

Domestic Outlook

All Wheat Yield Continues To Rise; Balance Sheet Shifts To Accommodate New Supplies

As the winter wheat harvest nears completion and the spring wheat harvest moves into full swing, production forecasts for both crops continue to improve. This month, all wheat production is raised 2.6 percent and nearly 60 million bushels based on projected record yields for Hard Red Winter and Durum crops. With larger supplies, balance sheet adjustments are made to trade and domestic utilization. Most notably, imports are reduced by 5 million bushels, feed and residual is increased by 30 million, and exports are raised 25 million. Despite expanded supplies, improved use prospects have an offsetting effect on ending stocks, reduced this month by about 5 million bushels to 1,099.8 million. Even with this lowered projection, ending stocks remain on track to be at the highest level since 1987/88. Expanded wheat supplies and a significant decrease in the corn price—down 25 cents this month—put downward pressure on the all wheat price—lowered 10 cents from the July forecast to $3.70 per bushel.

Record Winter Wheat Yield Projection Raised Again

Based on August 1 conditions, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) raised the winter wheat yield 1 bushel per acre to 54.9 bushels this month. The current projection is 12.4 bushels higher than the 2015/16 yield estimate. Boosted by yield gains, winter wheat production is raised 2 percent this month to 1.66 billion bushels, fully 21 percent higher than in 2015. Record-high yields are projected for Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin. Winter wheat yields for Washington State jumped by 7 bushels per acre month-to-month, with the current projection now set at 18 bushels above the 2015 yield estimate. The winter wheat projection for Montana slipped just 1 bushel from the July forecast and is attributable to recent hot and dry conditions that were periodically marked by hail and scattered rain. The State's revised yield is now 44 bushels per acre and is projected to be 3 bushels ahead of last year's yield estimate.

For the week ending August 7, 2016, 94 percent of all winter wheat area had been harvested, slightly less than was harvested by the same week in 2015 and slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 91 percent harvested. No changes to harvested area are reported this month, and the projection remains at 30.2 million acres.

All classes of winter wheat are projected to experience growth in production for 2016 relative to 2015. Hard Red Winter (HRW) output is up 221 million bushels to 1,048 million; Soft Red Winter (SRW) is up 13 million bushels to 372 million. Winter White wheat categories are projected up year-to-year: Hard White Winter (HWW) is up 36.3 percent to 21.7 million bushels, and Soft White Winter (SWW) raised 28.2 percent to 215.7 million. Winter White wheat production for 2016 is forecast to total 237.4 million bushels, up more than 53.2 million from the 2015 estimate.

2016	**HRW**	**SRW**
Harvested area (million acres)	21.382	5.502
Yield (bushels/acre)	49.0	67.6
Production (million bushels)	1,048.097	371.943

2016	**HWW**	**SWW**
Harvested area (million acres)	0.402	2.889
Yield (bushels/acre)	53.9	74.7
Production (million bushels)	21.694	215.706

Based on evolving projections of the size of winter wheat production, protein levels, and market conditions, several changes to the current marketing year balance sheets for HRW and SRW are made this month. The 13th-

month revisions from the Bureau of Census trade data and the release of the most recent NASS *Flour Milling* report, which provided milling data for the last months of the 2015/16 wheat marketing year, precipitated these changes. Back-year trade data updates affect marketing years 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, and 2015/16. Most-balance sheets adjustments are minor, and readers are directed to the ERS wheat by class yearbook tables on the Agency's website for more details.

Changes to the 2015/16 balance sheet include a very slight reduction in combined HRW and SRW imports, lowered115,200 bushels, and a 183,350 million bushel reduction in exports. Food use for HRW and SRW are collectively lowered by about 3 million bushels; for balance, the feed and residual category is increased by 1 million bushels for HRW and about 2 million bushels for SRW. Notions of proportional use of wheat by class for food use, for the most recently completed marketing year, are used to inform the preliminary food use estimates at the outset of the new marketing year. With the completion of the 2015/16 food use by class data series, a re-evaluation of the 2016/17 marketing year food use by class projection took place and resulted in shifts in proportional use.

Durum Yields Raised Nearly 11 Percent

This month, NASS raised the 2016 Durum yield by 4.3 bushels per acre, a near 11-percent increase from the July projection and a reflection of significant yield increases for North Dakota. Yields for North Dakota, which is expected to harvest approximately 55 percent of the projected 2016 total, are raised 5 bushels this month to 40 bushels per acre. In a summary of the 2016 Wheat Quality Council's HRW and Durum tour through North Dakota, reported average yields taken from 42 Durum fields were described as a "record-high for this tour," an observation that is largely confirmed by the newly augmented NASS survey-based Durum yield forecast.

Like other classes of wheat, 13th-month trade changes, other trade updates, and the release of the NASS *Flour Milling* report held implications for back-year Durum supply and utilization estimates through the 2012/13 marketing year. Revisions are reflected in updated tables posted to the Wheat Data section of the ERS website. For 2015/16, Durum food use was raised by more than 4 million bushels to nearly 80 million bushels. The sizable increase in Durum food use informs a 5-million-bushel increase in the 2016/17 food-use projection, now forecast at 85 million bushels.

2016	**Durum**
Harvested area (million acres)	2.082
Yield (bushels/acre)	44.1
Production (million bushels)	91.730

Spring Wheat Area Harvested and Production Projected Down in 2016/17

While other spring wheat production is projected to remain down year-to-year, a near 2-bushel-per-acre month-to-month yield increase raises the August other spring wheat production forecast 4 percent to 571.4 million bushels. The NASS U.S. other spring wheat yield forecast is projected at 48.3 bushels per acre and benefits from expectations of record-high yields in Minnesota and record-tying high yields in Montana.

2016	**HRS**
Harvested area (million acres)	11.162
Yield (bushels/acre)	47.54
Production (million bushels)	530.715

2016	**HWS**	**SWS**
Harvested area (million acres)	0.084	0.589
Yield (bushels/acre)	75.1	58.4
Production (million bushels)	6.308	34.392

Production of HRS is raised 19.3 million bushels to 530.715 million on the strength of improved yields in key States including Montana (up 4 bushels per acre month-to-month), North Dakota (up 2 bushels per acre), and South Dakota (up 1 bushel per acre). Harvested area is projected to be down year-to-year in the majority of spring wheat-producing States, though it is unchanged from July and remains at 11.8 million acres, a decrease of 9 percent from 2015.

Back-year trade revisions and end-of-marketing-year adjustments, attributed to incorporation of data from USDA-NASS's *Flour Milling* report, imply changes to the 2015/16 balance sheet for HRS and White Wheat (WW) classes. Specifically, imports of HRS were lowered 1.2 million bushels and exports are reduced 505,200 bushels. HRS food for 2015/16 use is lowered 2 million bushels to 251 million, to approximately 26 percent of total wheat food use. White Wheat trade changes are minor and food use is lowered 2 million bushels to 83 million, to about 9 percent of flour production. Net supply and export changes for 2015/16 raise feed and residual slightly more than 2 million bushels.

All Wheat Supply, Use, and Stocks Raised

Production increases for every class of wheat combine with new trade and marketing data to support numerous adjustments in the 2016/17 all wheat balance sheet. With larger supplies of HRS and WW expected, imports of each are lowered a collective 5 million bushels. All wheat imports are now projected at 115 million bushels and are slightly higher than the near 113 million bushels imported in 2015/16. With import and production adjustments, U.S. all wheat supplies are raised 54.7 million bushels to 3.42 billion bushels.

A sizable increase in HRW supplies, up 14 million bushels from the July projection, combine with reports of relatively lower protein levels and limited storage to incent an increase in the aggregate feed and residual category. Now projected at 330 million bushels, feed and residual is up 30 million bushels from the July forecast, a near 10-percent month-to-month increase and nearly 200 million bushels larger than the 2015/16 projection. The unscaled wheat-to-corn price ratio for 2016/17 is currently 1.17. In 1994/95, when wheat feed and residual reached 344 million bushels, the wheat-to-corn price ratio was 1.53.

Annual food use by class is adjusted upward by 5 million bushels this month to 968 million. The gain includes a projected 10-million-bushel rise in Durum food use, from the July projection. Final estimates for 2015/16 indicated that Durum food use was 4.11 million bushels above the most recent back-year projection, raising the annual figures to near 80 million bushels. For 2016/17, Durum food use is projected up and set at 85 million bushels. Other adjustments were made this month to proportional use of HRW (down 26 million bushels, or 7.2 percent), HRS (up 26 million, or 9.4 percent), SRW (up 2 million, or 1.3 percent), and WW (up 3 million, or about 6 percent) in the mill grind blend. These changes move the proportional use by class away from average-based projections to proportions that more accurately reflect expectations of blending to attain desired protein levels and other milling qualities.

Exports are raised this month by 25 million bushels to 950 million on a lower U.S. price and an improving competitive position, following a sharp reduction in EU wheat production. Recent steps taken by Japan and South Korea to halt imports of certain U.S. wheat varieties, subsequent to the finding of genetically modified wheat plants in Washington State, is not anticipated to markedly affect U.S. export prospects. The U.S. WW export figure is unchanged this month and remains at 155 million bushels. HRW exports are raised 15 million bushels to 340 million and Durum exports are raised 5 million bushels to 40 million. Additional details for by class supply and use for 2016/17 are available in the yearbook tables published on the Wheat topic page on ERS's website.

Despite the sizable increase in all wheat supplies for 2016/17, ending stocks are reduced by 5.3 million bushels this month on strengthening use prospects but remain at the highest level in 29 marketing years since the 1987/88 marketing year when ending stocks totaled 1.26 million bushels. Carryout is currently projected at 1.01 billion bushels. The next stocks report, will provide details about indicated disappearance during the first quarter of the 2016/17 marketing year is due to be released on September 30.

All Wheat Price Lower 10 Cents

The 2016/17 season-average farm price is lowered 10 cents on the low- and high- ends of the range, now projected at $3.35 and $4.05 per bushel, respectively. The midpoint price is $3.70 per bushel and compares to the 2015/16 midpoint season average wheat price of $4.89. If the current projection is realized, the all wheat season-average price will be the lowest since 2005/06 when growers received an average of $3.42 per bushel. For the 2005/06 marketing year, the season-average corn price was just $2 per bushel and the wheat-to-corn price ratio was 1.71.

International Outlook

Wheat Production Record Increased Further Despite Sharp Cut of EU Output

Both global and foreign record wheat production in 2016/17 are projected higher this month at 743.4 and 680.3 million tons (up 4.9 and 3.3 million tons), respectively. The story this month is a sequel to that observed and described last month in ERS's monthly outlook (see International Outlook, http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/WHS/WHS-07-14-2016.pdf). What differs from the July outlook is that the harvest results started to arrive for Northern Hemisphere countries, while in the Southern Hemisphere, planting is either complete or close to complete. As of early August, the crop situation became clearer, and more evidence is available to support the amplification of most changes made last month. It continues to be the case that virtually all major wheat-exporting countries in the world (United States, Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) have been enjoying near-perfect, or very beneficial, weather conditions, and most of them are projected to have record-high or near-record wheat output this month. Among them, Russia is expected to have by far the largest wheat harvest in its history, though its wheat area is much lower than it was at its historical high in the 1960s and 1970s.

One big exception in this upbeat wheat production picture is the poor condition of wheat in the western part of the European continent that is wholly weather-related. Last month, ERS noted that the rain duration and intensity, lack of sunshine and dry days will result not only in uneven and often lower quality but also in lower crop yields. During July, the noticeable effect of fusarium fungus became more distinct. Large quantities of applied fungicides —a normal EU practice—were washed off the plants by unrelenting rains and apparently were unable to constrain the disease. Initial harvest results in France and the Benelux countries suggest much lower yields than projected before for these countries and for the EU as a whole. Excellent, and still improving, wheat prospects in the eastern EU countries will not offset output declines among the western major producers.

Wheat area in Argentina, where planting is still not over, is projected to be lower this month with a corresponding decline in production. Though dry weather finally returned to the country, the previous heavy precipitation (unusual for that time of the year) slowed down soy harvesting. This delayed wheat planting (that follows soy harvesting), which is by now about 90 percent complete (and only about 70 percent complete in Buenos Aires, the major wheat-producing region of the country).

A major reduction of expected wheat output in the EU is more than offset by projected expansion of wheat production in all other major wheat exporters this month. Though EU wheat output is projected 7.0 million tons lower, the combined 2016/17 wheat output of all major wheat exporters including the United States is expected to increase by 5.0 million tons. The aggregate beginning wheat stocks of these major exporting countries are projected down 3.8 million tons (down 3.0 million tons in the EU alone), curbing wheat exportable supplies. However, at 70.7 million tons, the combined stocks of all major wheat exporters (Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Russia, and U.S.) are 5.6 million above last year and are the highest since 2005/06.

At a glance and more detailed information on this month's changes in wheat production is presented in table A and map A.

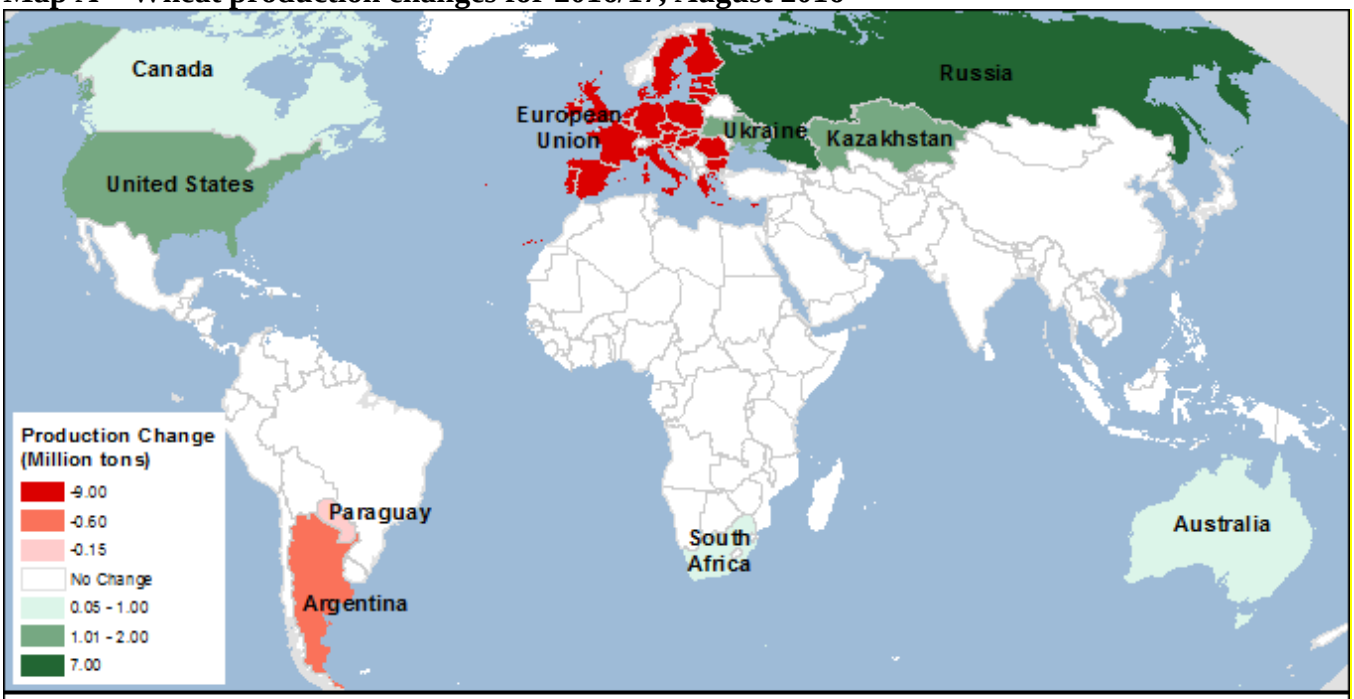
Table A - Wheat production at a glance (2016/17)

Direction of change	Country or region	Wheat production	Change from previous month [1]	Comments
		Million tons		
↑	**World**	**743.4**	**+4.9**	Record world wheat production is projected to increase further.
↑	**Foreign**	**680.3**	**+3.3**	
↑	**United States**	**63.2**	**+1.6**	See section on U.S. domestic wheat.
↑	**Russia**	**72.0**	**+7.0**	Wheat yields and output are projected to reach a record level. Never before in the country's history has wheat output come close to this volume, despite much higher area in the 1960s and 1970s. Reported winter wheat yields are at an extremely high new record, while the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) that measures and maps the density of green vegetation suggests near-record yields for spring wheat in the main producing regions of Siberia.
↑	**Ukraine**	**27.0**	**+2.0**	Wheat has been harvested from almost 90 percent of planted area. Slightly higher reported wheat area and high yields support the increase.
↑	**Kasakhstan**	**15.0**	**+2.0**	Dry weather in May facilitated wheat planting, while subsequent heavy rains provided plentiful soil and subsoil moisture. Outstanding level of VHI (Vegetation Health Index) is suggesting near-record wheat yields.
↑	**Canada**	**30.0**	**+1.0**	Early planting, beneficial timely rains, and normal temperatures resulted in excellent wheat conditions in virtually every region of the country: The spring wheat in the Prairies, where the VHI reached the maximum value (dark blue), suggests much higher than average yields. More than 80 percent of grain reported in good or excellent condition in Alberta and 93 percent in Saskatchewan. Winter wheat yields in Ontario, where winter wheat harvest is underway, are also higher than expected. Canada is reported to be preparing for a bumper harvest.
↑	**Australia**	**26.5**	**+1.0**	Wheat has been planted, and conditions have been virtually perfect. In both the east and the west of the continent, wheat prospects are excellent, and high accumulated subsoil moisture will help to offset the unlikely heat and dryness in the fall, should they occur. The current Indian and Pacific Ocean climate patterns suggest extension of good precipitation.
↓	**European Union**	**147.5**	**- 9.0**	Initial wheat harvest results in **France** indicate much stronger damage to the crop's yields and quality than expected before. The amount of precipitation in northern France is the highest on record since the 1980s. Extensive cloudiness and a lack of sunshine had a much stronger effect than previously anticipated. The damage is expected to spread over to the **Benelux** countries, as well as, though to a lesser degree, to **Germany** and **Poland**. In contrast, wheat prospects in Eastern Europe are excellent, and near-record wheat harvests are expected for a number of **East European countries**.
↓	**Argentina**	**14.4**	**- 0.6**	Unusually wet conditions and slow soybean harvest interfered with wheat planting, and the optimal period for sowing wheat is closing soon. Wheat planting is behind last year's pace, with the lag reaching 30 percent in the southern BA.

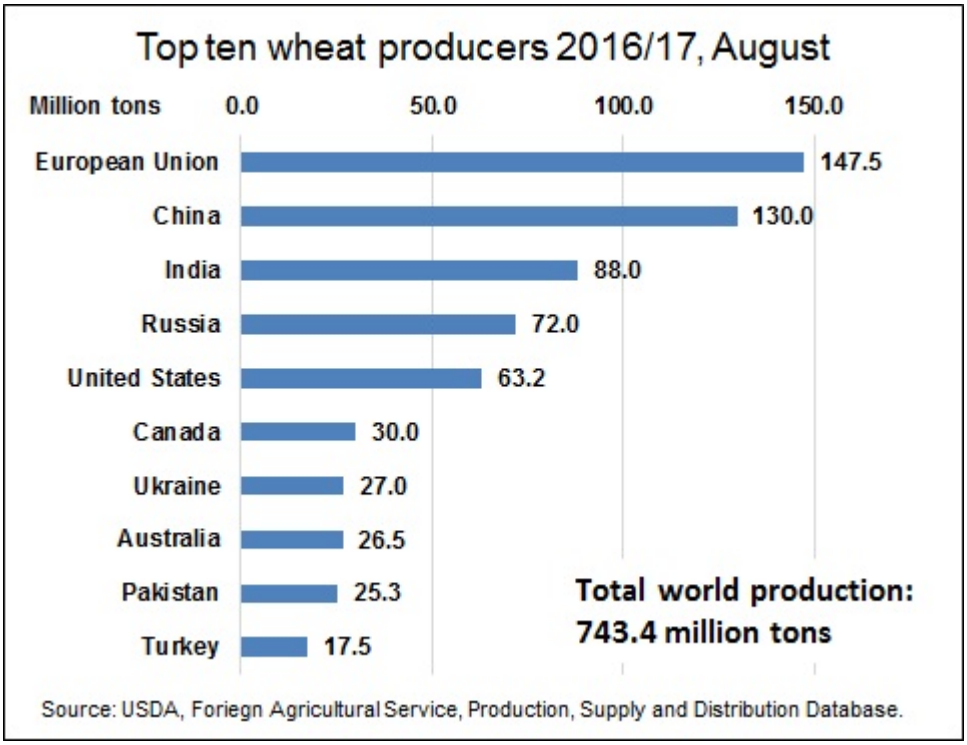
[1] Smaller changes of less than 0.2 million tons are made for a number of countries, see map A.

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

Map A – Wheat production changes for 2016/17, August 2016



Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.



Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Wheat Consumption Is Projected Higher, Stocks Down Fractionally

Foreign feed and residual use for 2016/17 is forecast up 1.3 million tons this month, while food, seed, and industrial use is up by 1.1 million tons. The only substantial increase in wheat feed use is for Russia, up 1.0 million tons to 15.5 million, which given the country's historically high wheat output, is expected to have higher wheat feeing and a larger residual. Feed use is also projected higher for Indonesia, up 0.2 million tons to 1.5

million. Normally, wheat is not used for feeding in Indonesia, and the country's constantly expanding poultry industry previously used corn, almost exclusively, for feeding. But domestic consumption that has been growing faster than corn output, higher domestic prices for corn, the Government import restrictions for corn protecting domestic producers, as well as competitive wheat feed-quality prices in the world triggered wheat imports and feeding. Food use is projected higher for Afghanistan to better reflect the country's population growth. Other smaller changes are made for a number of countries.

At a glance and more detailed information on this month's changes in wheat feed use is presented in table B and map B.

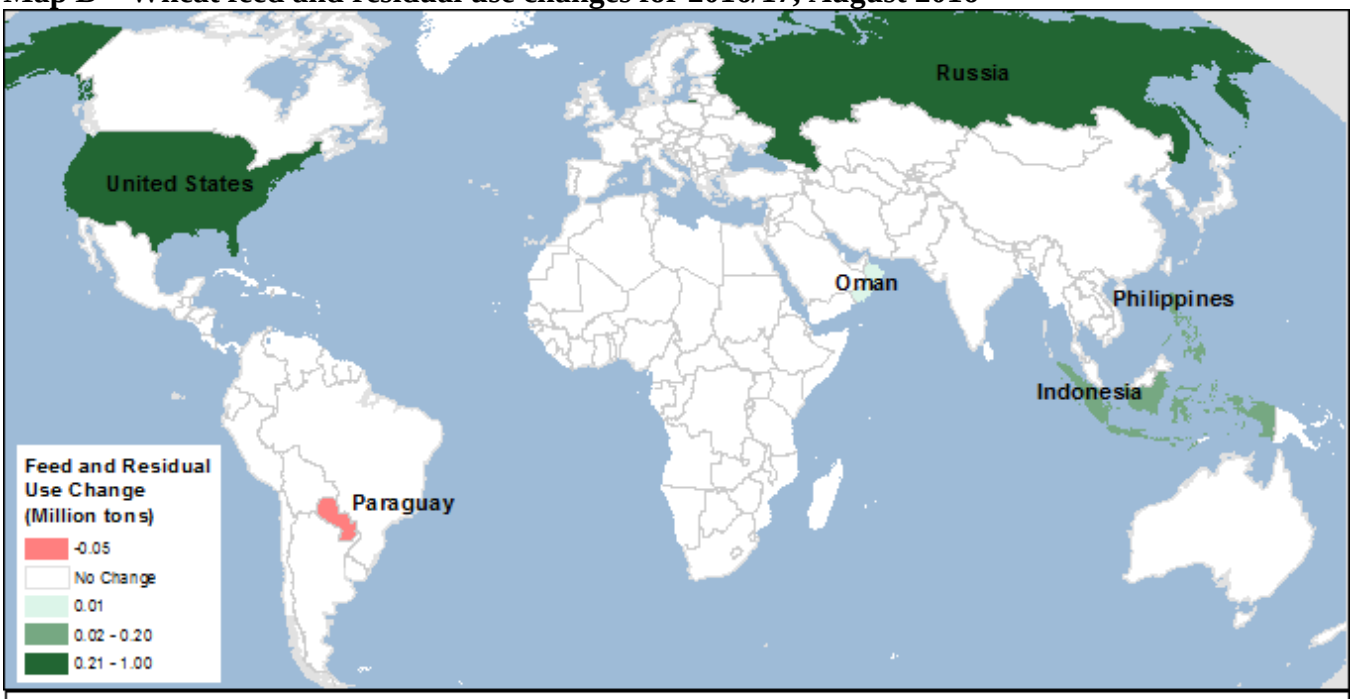
Table B - Wheat feed and residual use at a glance (2016/17)

Direction of change	Country or region	Wheat production	Change from previous month[1]	Comments
		Million tons		
↑	**World**	**146.5**	**+ 2.1**	Low wheat quality and competitive prices boost wheat feeding.
↑	**Foreign**	**137.6**	**+1.3**	
↑	**United States**	**9.0**	**+0.8**	See section on domestic U.S. wheat.
↑	**Russia**	**15.5**	**+1.0**	Record wheat harvest and low prices for feed-quality wheat are expected to encourage feeding and push up wheat feed residual.
↑	**Indonesia**	**1.5**	**+0.2**	Fast-growing corn consumption outpacing corn output, higher domestic prices for corn, the Government import restrictions for corn protecting domestic producers, as well as competitive wheat feed-quality prices support wheat imports and feeding.

[1]Smaller changes of less than 0.2 million tons are made for a number of countries, see map B.

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

Map B – Wheat feed and residual use changes for 2016/17, August 2016



Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Projected global ending stocks for 2016/17 are fractionally down this month by 0.9 million tons to 252.8 million. Foreign stocks are down by 0.7 million tons. Projected global stocks are 10.9 million tons higher than a year earlier and continue to be the highest on record, with a stocks-to-use ratio of almost 35 percent, on par with 2001/02. With sharply lower production, stocks are projected 4.5 million tons lower for the EU to 12.9 million, which is still above the 5-year average. Higher projected wheat output for Russia and Kazakhstan was only partly offset by higher exports, and stocks are projected higher. Numerous smaller changes are made for a number of countries this month.

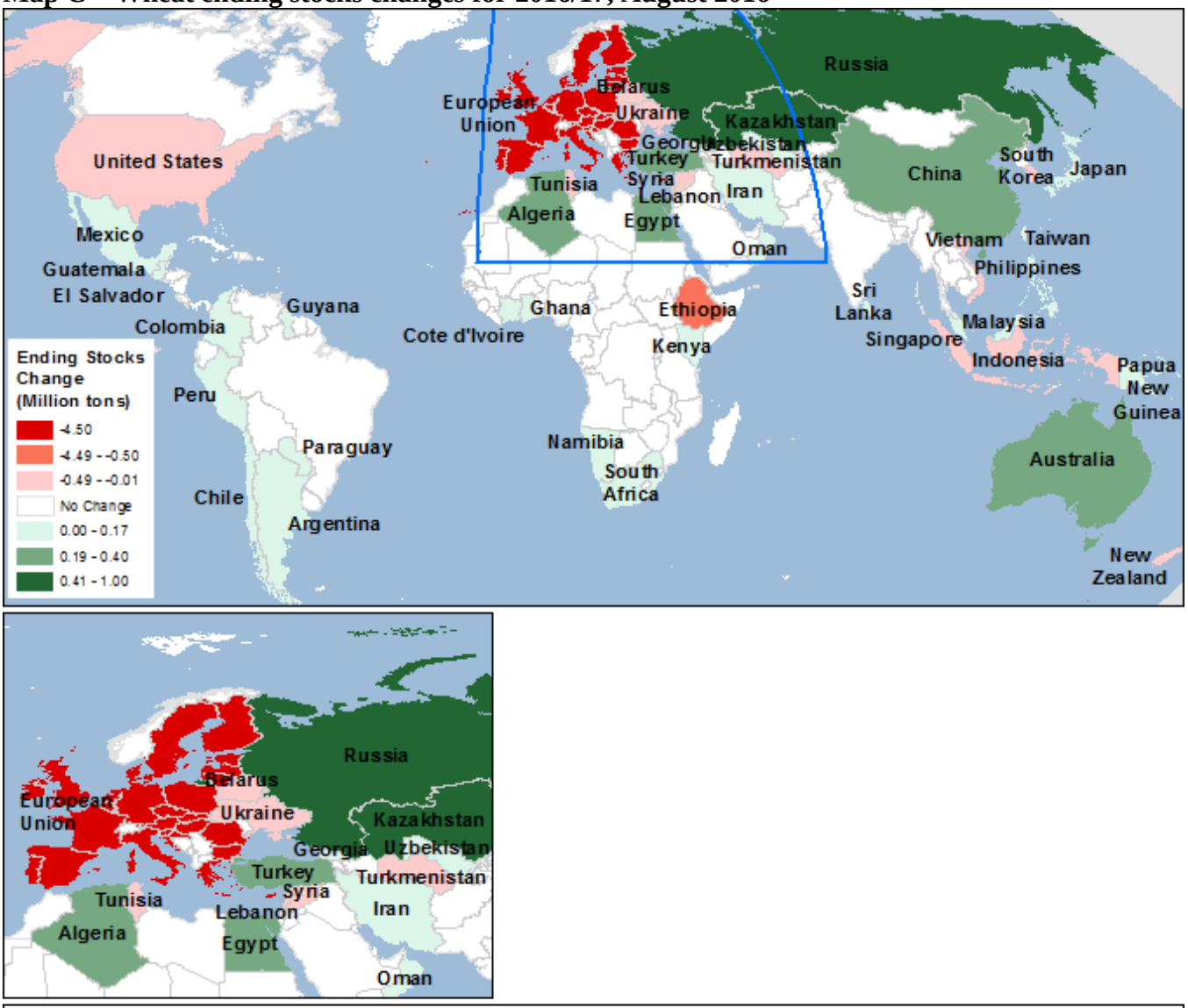
At a glance and more detailed information on this month's changes in ending stocks is presented below in table C and map C.

Table C - Wheat Ending Stocks at a Glance (2016/17)				
Direction of change	Country or region	Wheat production	Change from previous month[1]	Comments
		Million tons		
↓	**World**	**252.8**	**-0.9**	World wheat ending stocks are projected to decline slightly. They are still record-high, and are currently projected up 10.9 million tons on the year.
↓	**Foreign**	**222.9**	**-0.7**	
↑	**United States**	**29.9**	**-0.2**	See section on domestic U.S. wheat.
↓	**European Union**	**12.9**	**- 4.5**	Dwindling supplies of wheat are only partly offset by a reduction in exports.
↓	**Ethiopia**	**0.4**	**-0.5**	Lower reported imports in 2015/16.
↑	**Russia**	**9.6**	**+1.0**	Record-high wheat supplies more than offset a projected surge of exports.
↑	**Kazakhstan**	**2.7**	**+0.9**	Increase in projected wheat supplies is larger than export growth. .

[1]Smaller changes of less than 0.2 million tons are made for a number of countries, see map C.

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

Map C – Wheat ending stocks changes for 2016/17, August 2016

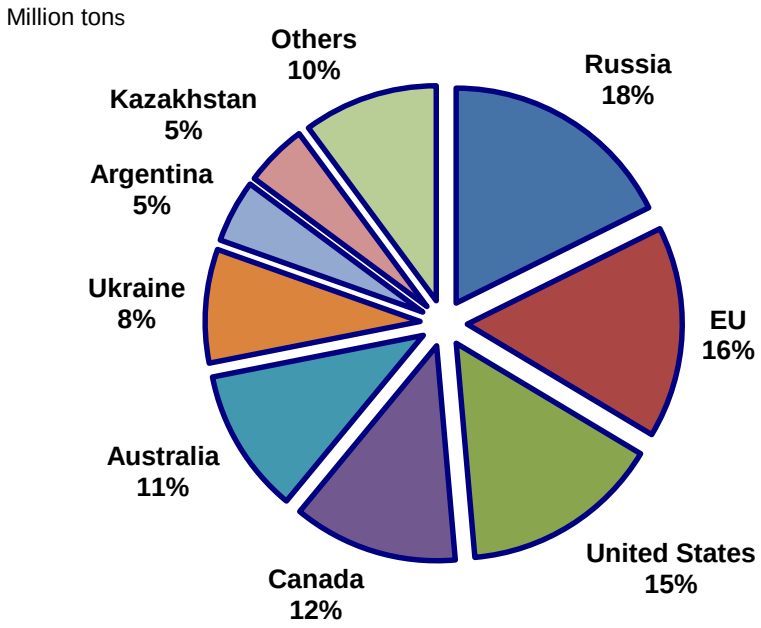


Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Russia Projected To Become Top Wheat Exporter

World wheat trade in 2016/17 (July-June international trade year) is up 2.1 million tons to 169.7 million this month and is approaching last year's record. Record wheat trade for 2015/16 got increased by 1.4 million tons this month to reach 170.7 million, as trade data on the final months of 2015/16 trade year are coming in. The wheat export shares for the 2016/17 trade year are projected to change dramatically this month for the major exporters.

World 2016/17 countries' shares in wheat exports



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

The expected record wheat output in Russia pushed the country to the top among world wheat exporters for the first time in history, up 5.0 million tons to 30 million. The EU, which was surpassed by Russia as the top wheat exporter, had a sharp cut in production and lower expected quality of wheat, resulting in a 7.0-million-ton cut in its projected exports. Among European countries, Germany could overtake France this year as the region's major exporter of wheat. Larger crops and competitive prices from Ukraine are boosting its export prospects this month by 2.0 million tons to 14.5 million. Increased production prospects are also raising Canadian, Australian, and Kazakhstan expected exports this month by 1.0 million tons each to 21.0, 18.5, and 8.0 million, respectively. Argentine wheat exports are projected down 1.0 million tons to 8.0 million this month, reflecting area and production changes.

EU wheat imports are projected 0.5 million tons higher to partly compensate for depleted supplies of high-quality wheat. Highly competitive wheat prices for both feed-quality and lower grades of wheat trigger upward revisions for wheat imports in a number of countries in Asia and North Africa.

U.S. wheat exports forecast for 2016/17 are up 0.5 million tons this month to 25.5 million. Higher projected wheat output and lower domestic prices suggest some improvement in the U.S. competitive edge. As of August 4, 2016, outstanding export sales were 6.3 million tons, up 0.7 million tons from a year ago (last month the difference was 1.5 million tons). Though U.S. prices are getting lower, they are still high compared to those of other exporters, especially in the Black Sea. As it was expected and noted last month, U.S. export sales and shipments of wheat are slowing down while competitors' new wheat harvest becomes available.

For at-a-glance information and smaller changes see table D and maps D1- D2.

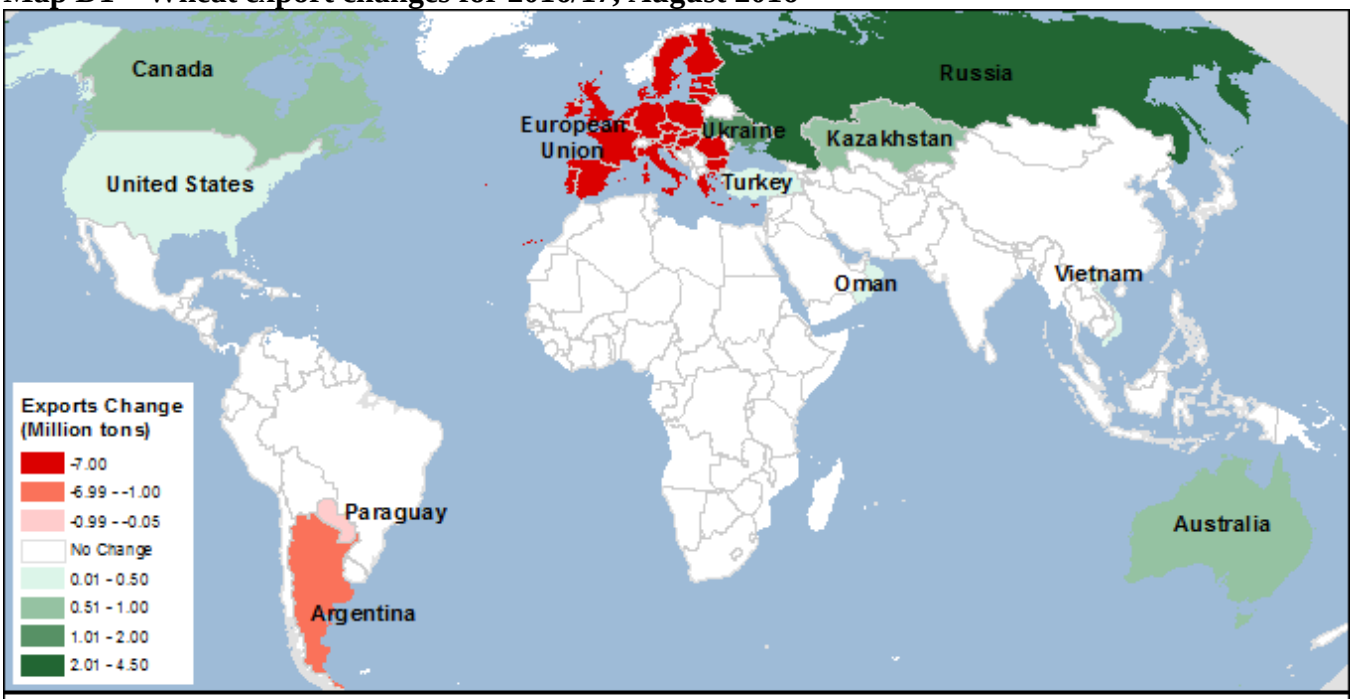
Table D - Wheat Trade at a Glance (2016/17)

Direction of change	Country or region	Wheat trade	Change from previous month[1]	Comments
		Million tons		*July-June international trade year*
↑	**World**	**169.7**	**+ 2.1**	
↑	**Foreign**	**144.2**	**+1.1**	
Wheat Exports (2016/17)				
↑	**United States**	**25.5**	**+0.5**	Higher projected wheat output and increased competitiveness. For the local June-May marketing year, exports are up 25 million bushels to 950 million.
↑	**Russia**	**30.0**	**+5.0**	Huge increase in projected wheat output combined with high price competitiveness. Black Sea wheat is currently the cheapest in the world. For the first time in history, Russia is expected to become the top wheat exporter.
↑	**Ukraine**	**14.5**	**+2.0**	Record-high wheat yield and close to a record projected wheat output. High price competitiveness.
↑	**Canada**	**21.0**	**+1.0**	Higher projected wheat output. Expected premium for high-quality Canadian spring wheat.
↑	**Australia**	**18.5**	**+1.0**	Higher projected wheat output. Expected premium for high-quality wheat. Reduced competition with Argentina in Asian countries.
↑	**Kazakhstan**	**8.0**	**+1.0**	Higher projected wheat output. The country produces high quality high protein wheat that is expected to be in shortage this year in the world market.
↓	**European Union**	**27.0**	**-7.0**	A huge cut in wheat output in a number of countries, but mainly in France--the largest EU wheat exporter. Germany could overtake France as the region's major exporter.
↓	**Argentina**	**8.0**	**-1.0**	Lower projected area and wheat output. Planting of wheat is still behind schedule, and planting window is closing.
Wheat Imports (2016/17)				
↑	**European Union**	**6.0**	**+0.5**	Low and uneven quality of wheat this year is expected to require additional imports of high-quality wheat to blend for milling.
↑	**Afghanistan**	**2.7**	**+0.3**	Based on increased 2015/16 wheat imports, that suggest higher level of imports for the next 2016/17 year to provide for growing population. Large share of wheat imports come from Kazakhstan where crop output is projected higher.
↑	**Egypt**	**12.2**	**+0.2**	Increased 2015/16 wheat imports suggest higher level of consumption and imports for 2016/17 (rolling over confirmed import purchases for next year).
↑	**Algeria**	**8.2**	**+0.2**	Increased 2015/16 wheat imports suggest higher level of imports for 2016/17 (rolling over confirmed import purchases for next year).
↑	**Philippines**	**5.0**	**+0.2**	Increased 2015/16 wheat imports suggest higher level of consumption and imports for 2016/17 (rolling over confirmed import purchases for next year).
↑	**Turkey**	**5.0**	**+0.2**	Wheat imports in Turkey are driven by the export of wheat products. Imports are increased as Turkish exports are also projected slightly up this month.
↓	**United States**	**3.1**	**-0.2**	Higher projected wheat crop production.

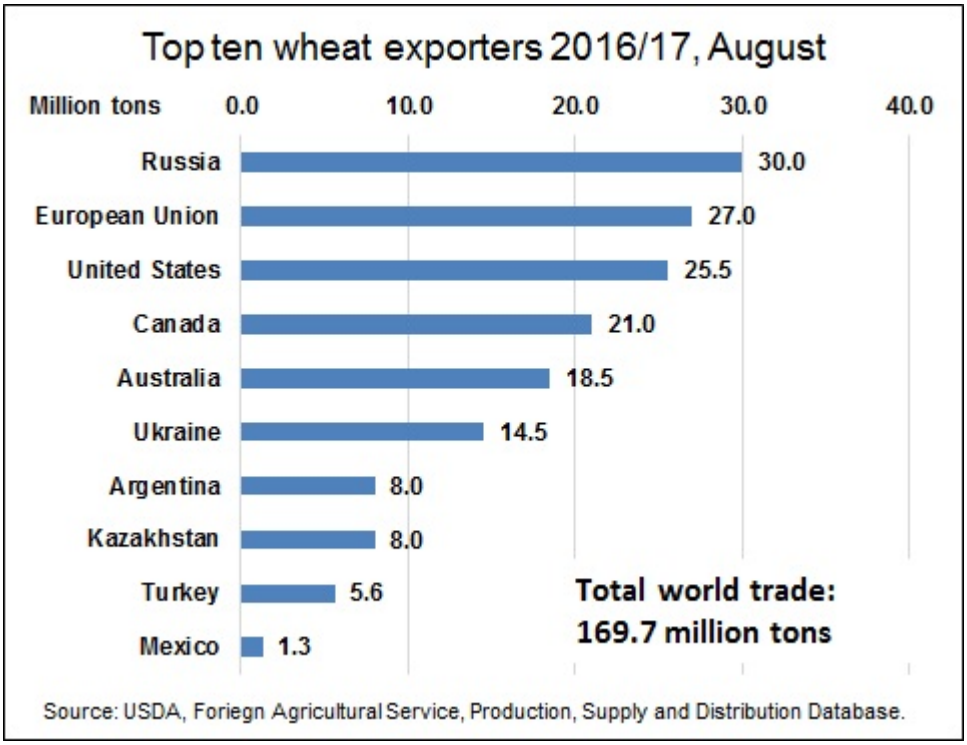
[1]Smaller changes of less than 0.2 million tons are made for a number of countries, see maps D1 and D2.

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

Map D1 – Wheat export changes for 2016/17, August 2016

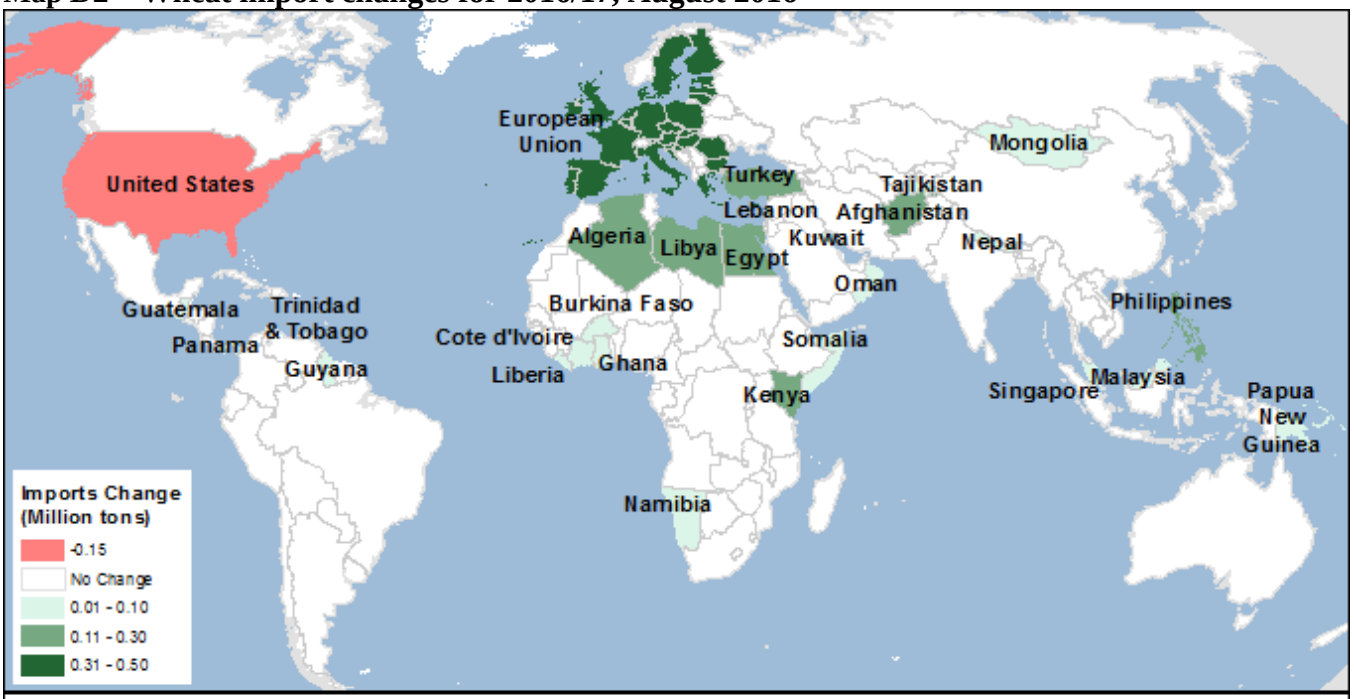


Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

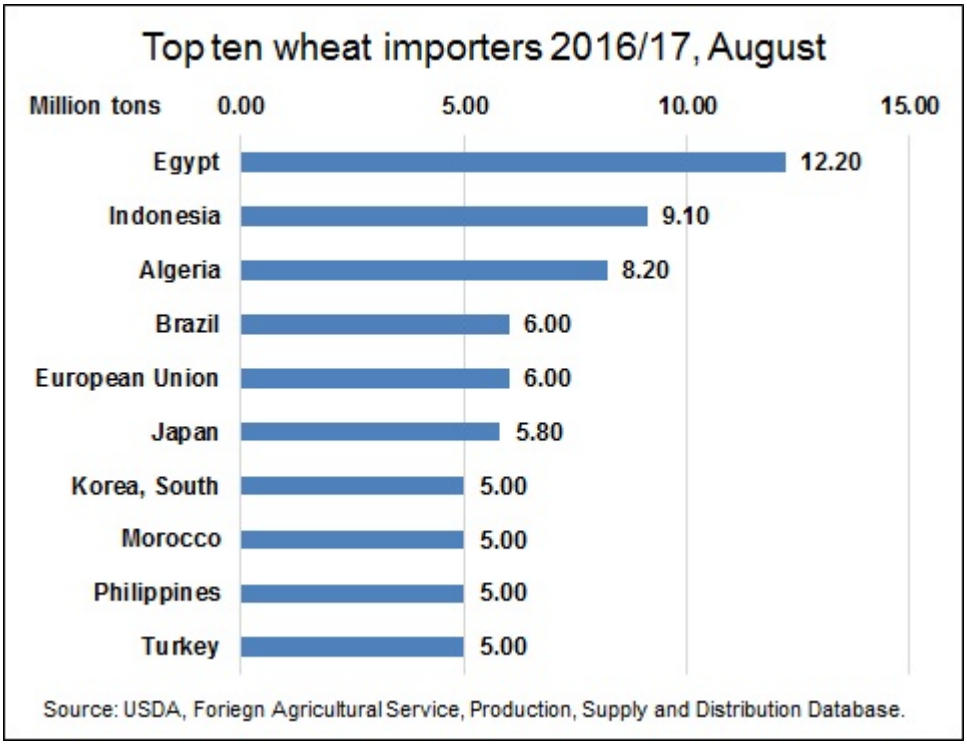


Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Map D2 – Wheat import changes for 2016/17, August 2016



Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.



Source: USDA, Foriegn Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Contact Information
Jennifer Bond (domestic), (202) 694-5326, jkbond@ers.usda.gov
Olga Liefert (international), (202) 694-5155, oliefert@ers.usda.gov
Beverly Payton (Web Publishing), (202) 694-5165, bpayton@ers.usda.gov

Subscription Information
Subscribe to ERS e-mail notification service at http://www.ers.usda.gov/subscribe-to-ers-e-newsletters.aspx to receive timely notification of newsletter availability.

Data

Wheat Monthly Tables http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/whs-wheat-outlook
Wheat Chart Gallery
http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/wheat-chart-gallery.aspx

Related Websites

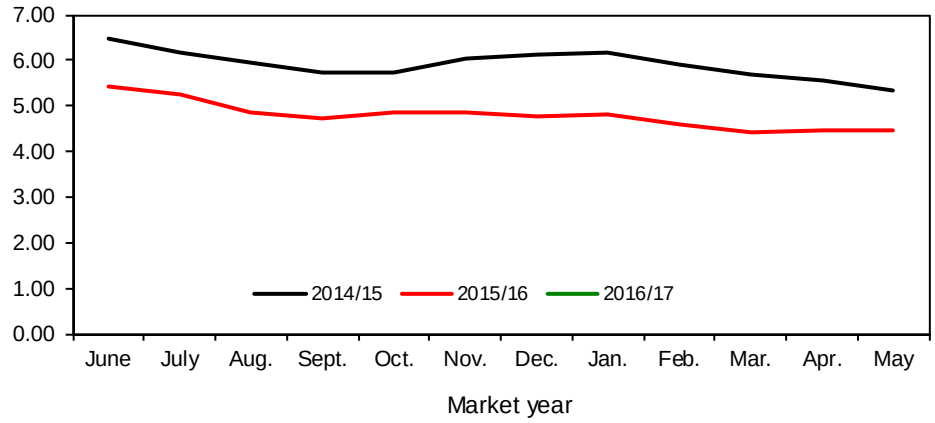
Wheat Outlook http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/whs-wheat-outlook/
WASDE http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194
Grain Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain_arc.asp
Wheat Topic, http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/wheat.aspx

E mail Notification

Readers of ERS outlook reports have two ways they can receive an e-mail notice about release of reports and associated data.

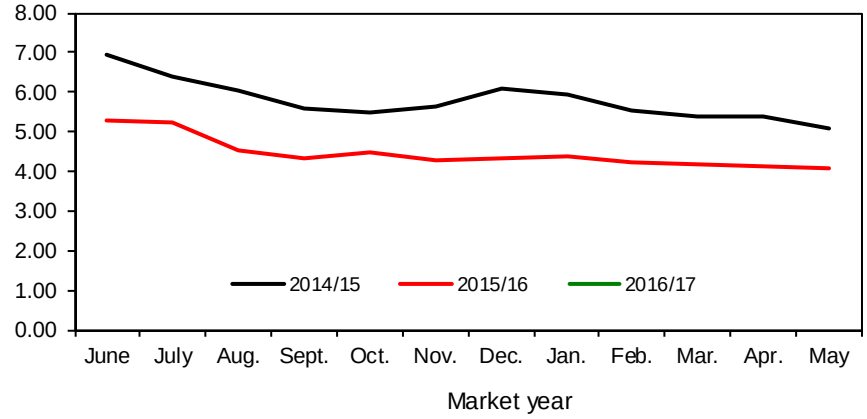
- Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System(which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to: http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/aboutEmailService.do and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.
- Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/subscribe-to-ers-e-newsletters.aspx and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, Amber Waves magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/ toget started.

Figure 1
All wheat average prices received by farmers



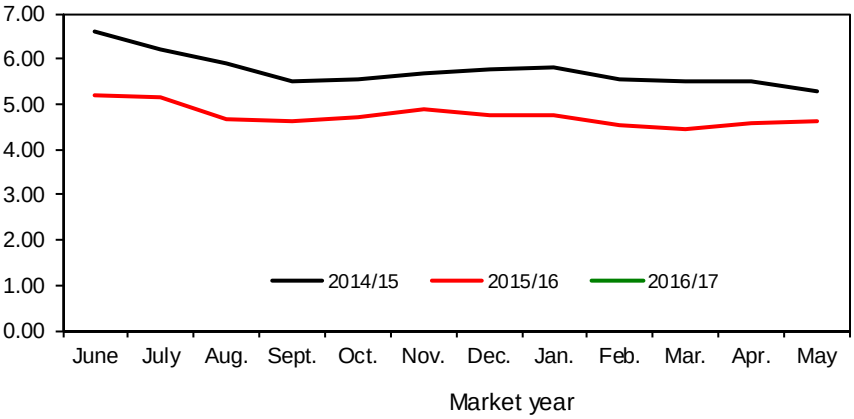
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



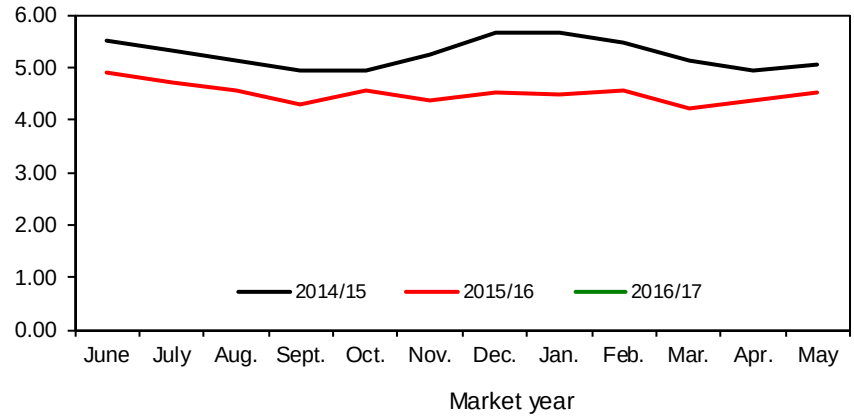
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers



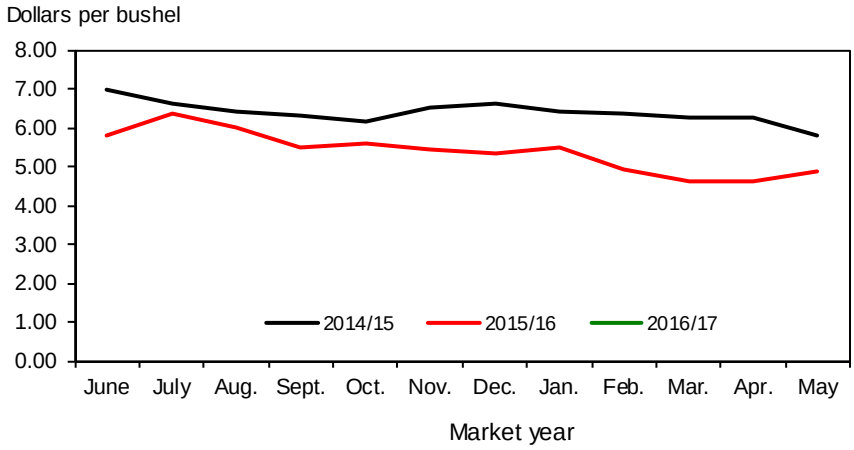
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



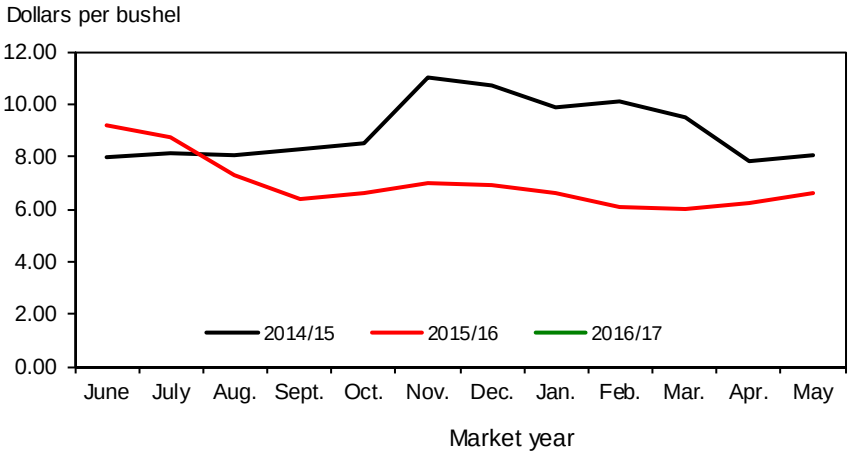
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



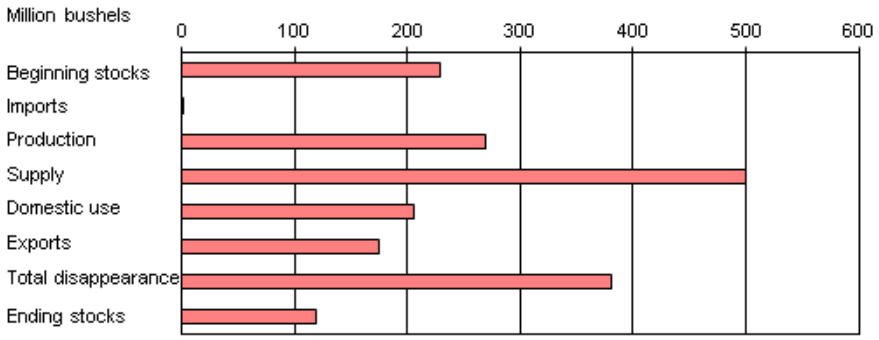
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



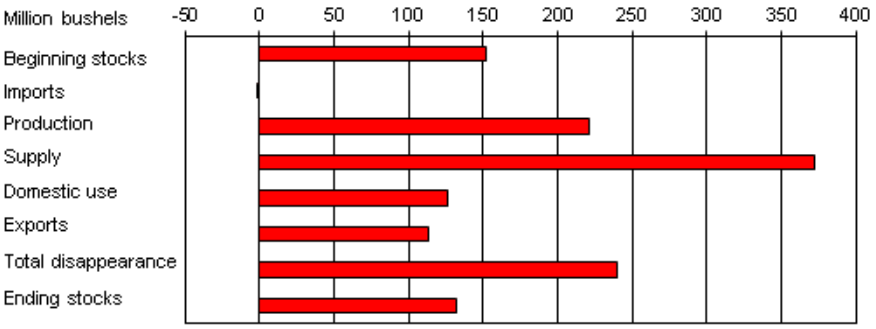
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

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



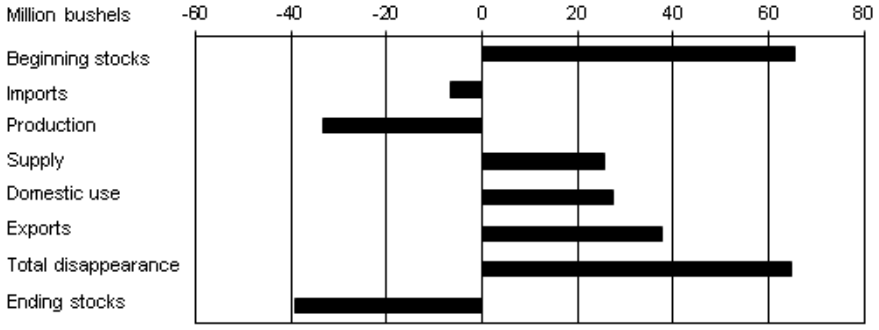
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



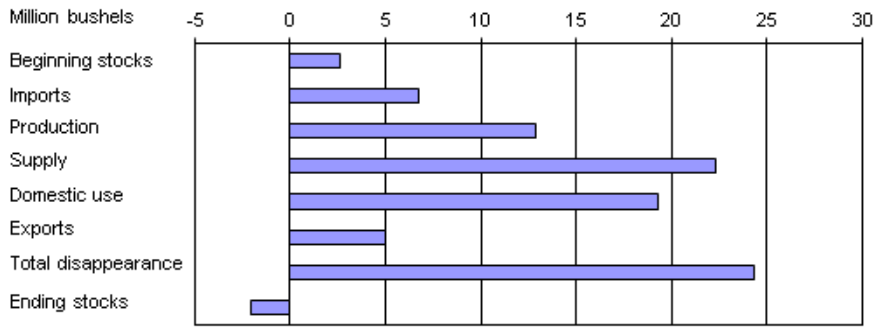
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



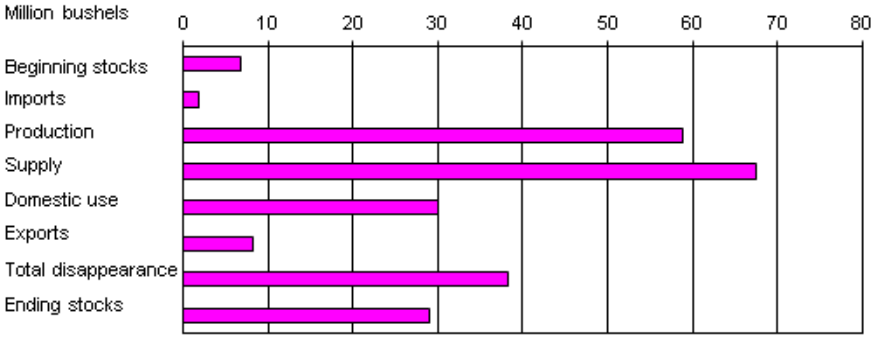
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



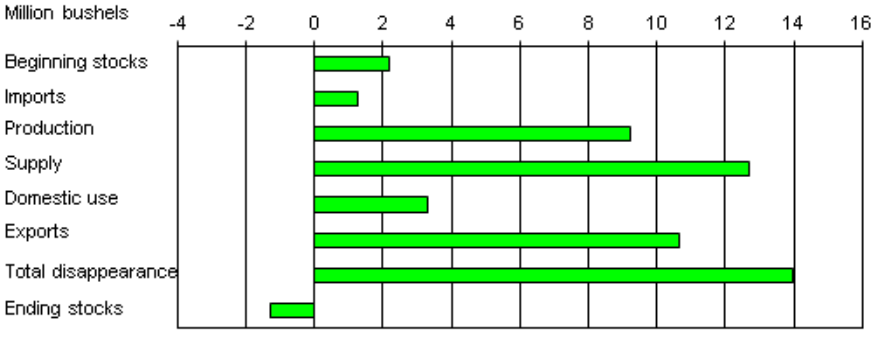
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



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

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



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

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 8/16/2016

Item and unit		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	52.6	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	54.6	50.8
Harvested	Million acres	46.9	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.1	44.1
Yield	Bushels per acre	46.1	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	52.6
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.6	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	981.3
Production	Million bushels	2,163.0	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,051.8	2,320.6
Imports [1]	Million bushels	96.9	113.1	124.3	172.5	151.3	112.9	115.0
Total supply	Million bushels	3,235.6	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.3	2,767.9	2,917.1	3,416.9
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	925.6	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.2	957.4	968.0
Seed use	Million bushels	70.7	75.6	73.1	77.0	78.9	68.3	69.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	84.8	158.5	365.3	226.7	114.2	135.0	330.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,081.1	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,258.8	1,151.3	1,160.7	1,367.0
Exports [1]	Million bushels	1,291.4	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,176.2	864.1	775.1	950.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,372.6	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.1	2,015.5	1,935.8	2,317.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	981.3	1,099.9
Stocks-to-use ratio		36.4	33.4	29.9	24.2	37.3	50.7	47.5
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52			
Farm price [2]	Dollars per bushel	5.70	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.89	3.35-4.05
Market value of production	Million dollars	12,579	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	8,586

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: 8/15/2016

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 8/16/2016

Market year, item, and unit			All wheat	Hard red winter[1]	Hard red spring[1]	Soft red winter[1]	White[1]	Durum
2015/16	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	54.64	28.98	12.51	7.09	4.13	1.94
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	47.09	23.14	12.22	5.89	3.94	1.90
	Yield	Bushels per acre	43.57	35.73	46.15	60.92	55.65	43.50
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	752.39	293.74	212.00	154.00	67.00	25.66
	Production	Million bushels	2,051.75	826.91	564.11	359.06	219.19	82.48
	Imports[2]	Million bushels	112.91	6.20	48.55	18.24	6.18	33.73
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,917.06	1,126.85	824.66	531.30	292.38	141.88
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	957.40	391.29	251.00	153.00	83.00	79.11
	Seed use	Million bushels	68.34	29.65	17.37	12.65	5.40	3.27
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	134.95	33.84	26.30	89.02	-16.52	2.31
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,160.68	454.77	294.66	254.67	71.89	84.69
	Exports[2]	Million bushels	775.08	226.46	252.47	120.00	146.81	29.33
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	1,935.76	681.23	547.13	374.67	218.70	114.02
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	981.30	445.62	277.53	156.63	73.68	27.85
2016/17	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	981.30	445.62	277.53	156.63	73.68	27.85
	Production	Million bushels	2,320.59	1,048.10	530.72	371.94	278.10	91.73
	Imports[2]	Million bushels	115.00	5.00	42.00	25.00	8.00	35.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,416.89	1,498.72	850.24	553.57	359.78	154.58
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	968.00	365.00	277.00	155.00	86.00	85.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	69.00	31.00	15.00	14.00	6.00	3.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	330.00	185.00	30.00	105.00	10.00	.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,367.00	581.00	322.00	274.00	102.00	88.00
	Exports[2]	Million bushels	950.00	340.00	290.00	125.00	155.00	40.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,317.00	921.00	612.00	399.00	257.00	128.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	1,099.89	577.72	238.24	154.57	102.78	26.58

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: 8/15/2016

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 8/16/2016

Market year	and quarter	Production	Imports[1]	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports[1]	Ending stocks
2008/09	Jun-Aug	2,512	28	2,845	236	1	405	345	1,858
	Sep-Nov		28	1,886	238	54	-124	295	1,422
	Dec-Feb		36	1,458	219	1	28	170	1,040
	Mar-May		35	1,075	233	21	-41	206	657
	Mkt. year	2,512	127	2,945	927	78	268	1,015	657
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,209	28	2,893	231	1	251	200	2,209
	Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	44	-81	252	1,782
	Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	31	201	1,356
	Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-59	227	976
	Mkt. year	2,209	119	2,984	919	68	142	879	976
2010/11	Jun-Aug	2,163	27	3,166	235	1	215	265	2,450
	Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	51	-63	311	1,933
	Dec-Feb		23	1,956	221	1		308	1,425
	Mar-May		22	1,448	228	16	-67	407	863
	Mkt. year	2,163	97	3,236	926	71	85	1,291	863
2011/12	Jun-Aug	1,993	21	2,877	230	5	201	295	2,147
	Sep-Nov		32	2,179	244	51	-16	238	1,663
	Dec-Feb		30	1,693	231	1	44	217	1,199
	Mar-May		30	1,229	236	19	-70	301	743
	Mkt. year	1,993	113	2,969	941	76	159	1,051	743
2012/13	Jun-Aug	2,252	26	3,020	238	1	403	264	2,115
	Sep-Nov		33	2,148	247	55	-22	198	1,671
	Dec-Feb		35	1,705	229	1	5	235	1,235
	Mar-May		31	1,266	238	15	-20	315	718
	Mkt. year	2,252	124	3,119	951	73	365	1,012	718
2013/14	Jun-Aug	2,135	36	2,889	235	4	422	358	1,870
	Sep-Nov		48	1,918	249	53	-168	309	1,475
	Dec-Feb		42	1,517	231	2	-1	228	1,057
	Mar-May		47	1,104	240	18	-27	282	590
	Mkt. year	2,135	172	3,025	955	77	227	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	-92	208	1,530
	Dec-Feb		37	1,566	231	2	8	185	1,140
	Mar-May		36	1,176	240	22	-57	219	752
	Mkt. year	2,026	151	2,768	958	79	114	864	752
2015/16	Jun-Aug	2,052	27	2,831	240	1	288	205	2,097
	Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	46	-109	192	1,746
	Dec-Feb		34	1,781	230	1	-1	179	1,372
	Mar-May		25	1,397	239	21	-43	199	981
	Mkt. year	2,052	113	2,917	957	68	135	775	981
2016/17	Mkt. year	2,321	115	3,417	968	69	330	950	1,100

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: 8/15/2016

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 8/16/2016

Mkt year and month 1/		Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports²	+	Nonmilled food use³	-	Food exports²	=	Food use
2014/15	Jun	74,070		2,740		2,000		1,760		77,050
	Jul	74,244		3,035		2,000		1,866		77,413
	Aug	81,143		2,853		2,000		1,541		84,455
	Sep	78,025		2,507		2,000		1,812		80,720
	Oct	82,617		2,941		2,000		1,825		85,733
	Nov	79,077		2,731		2,000		2,075		81,734
	Dec	74,226		2,908		2,000		1,625		77,509
	Jan	73,996		2,815		2,000		1,661		77,150
	Feb	73,409		2,614		2,000		1,824		76,198
	Mar	77,884		3,024		2,000		2,183		80,725
	Apr	75,805		2,889		2,000		1,681		79,012
	May	77,507		2,948		2,000		1,847		80,609
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,374		2,000		1,760		77,769
	Jul	74,749		2,992		2,000		1,850		77,891
	Aug	81,695		2,786		2,000		1,889		84,592
	Sep	78,556		2,771		2,000		1,928		81,399
	Oct	82,604		2,861		2,000		2,119		85,346
	Nov	79,065		2,994		2,000		2,050		82,009
	Dec	74,215		2,873		2,000		2,118		76,969
	Jan	73,643		2,770		2,000		2,026		76,386
	Feb	73,058		2,756		2,000		1,655		76,159
	Mar	77,511		2,851		2,000		2,146		80,216
	Apr	74,909		4,207		2,000		1,771		79,345
	May	76,592		2,836		2,000		2,023		79,405
2016/17	Jun	73,279		2,934		2,000		2,137		76,076

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: 8/15/2016

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 8/16/2016

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.42	4.20	5.20	3.97	9.16	6.50	5.20	4.61
July	5.23		5.15		8.74		5.15	
August	4.84		4.80		7.28		4.71	
September	4.72		4.64		6.36		4.68	
October	4.86		4.76		6.57		4.78	
November	4.86		4.66		6.97		4.91	
December	4.75		4.57		6.93		4.80	
January	4.82		4.63		6.60		4.81	
February	4.61		4.47		6.08		4.56	
March	4.40		4.28		6.03		4.47	
April	4.46		4.31		6.24		4.55	
May	4.45		4.28		6.57		4.64	

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 8/16/2016

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.26	3.84	4.91	4.45	5.18	4.61	5.79	4.75
July	5.21		4.69		5.13		6.34	
August	4.55		4.54		4.67		6.00	
September	4.35		4.31		4.63		5.49	
October	4.46		4.56		4.73		5.57	
November	4.30		4.37		4.88		5.44	
December	4.34		4.52		4.77		5.35	
January	4.37		4.48		4.77		5.48	
February	4.22		4.54		4.54		4.94	
March	4.19		4.21		4.46		4.63	
April	4.13		4.38		4.56		4.62	
May	4.08		4.52		4.62		4.88	

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

Date run: 8/15/2016

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 8/16/2016

	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)	
Month	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.40	5.04	6.64	5.54	6.13	5.18	209.81	176.55
July	6.27	4.24	6.36	5.18	5.92	4.66	197.31	151.57
August	5.70	--	5.86	--	5.44	--	179.68	--
September	5.44	--	5.59	--	5.69	--	172.70	--
October	5.62	--	5.73	--	5.86	--	--	--
November	5.55	--	5.72	--	5.56	--	177.10	--
December	5.60	--	5.79	--	5.46	--	189.60	--
January	5.46	--	5.71	--	5.42	--	193.64	--
February	5.28	--	5.48	--	5.28	--	187.03	--
March	5.34	--	5.53	--	5.33	--	191.43	--
April	5.22	--	5.44	--	5.27	--	187.39	--
May	5.08	--	5.42	--	5.18	--	171.78	--

	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)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.50	--	7.56	--	7.48	6.35	--	--
July	--	--	--	--	6.71	5.82	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	6.10	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	6.32	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	6.53	--	--	--
November	--	--	--	--	6.39	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	6.34	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	6.15	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	6.09	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	6.11	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	6.27	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.27	--	--	--

	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)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.14	4.74	5.17	4.70	5.22	4.69	--	5.46
July	5.08	4.23	5.40	4.12	5.58	4.22	--	5.82
August	4.48	--	5.00	--	5.20	--	5.55	--
September	4.28	--	4.86	--	5.04	--	5.38	--
October	4.45	--	5.02	--	5.25	--	5.49	--
November	4.41	--	4.98	--	5.16	--	5.37	--
December	4.22	--	4.83	--	4.97	--	--	--
January	4.32	--	4.75	--	4.93	--	5.31	--
February	4.70	--	4.69	--	4.69	--	5.30	--
March	4.74	--	4.70	--	4.61	--	--	--
April	4.79	--	4.71	--	4.63	--	5.33	--
May	4.64	--	4.65	--	4.61	--	5.34	--

-- = 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=LSMarketNewsPageStateGrainReports.

Date run: 8/15/2016

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 8/16/2016

Item		Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016
Exports	All wheat grain	54,747	54,890	63,641	65,598	64,011	85,398
	All wheat flour[1]	1,455	1,138	1,626	1,309	1,464	1,710
	All wheat products[2]	653	567	578	560	593	460
	Total all wheat	56,855	56,595	65,846	67,467	66,069	87,567
Imports	All wheat grain	7,111	9,743	5,657	5,203	4,091	5,757
	All wheat flour[1]	1,119	1,176	1,092	2,461	1,200	1,266
	All wheat products[2]	1,672	1,605	1,784	1,765	1,658	1,698
	Total all wheat	9,902	12,525	8,534	9,429	6,948	8,721

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: 8/15/2016

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

Importing country	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17 (as of 8/04/16)		
					Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	331	332	609	764	4	193	196
Japan	3,054	3,121	2,499	2,434	440	453	893
Mexico	2,842	2,721	2,503	2,318	409	575	983
Nigeria	1,790	1,904	1,457	1,401	241	321	563
Philippines	2,376	2,338	2,077	2,118	518	385	903
Korean Rep.	1,181	1,148	1,093	1,074	204	385	589
Egypt	156	387	99	42	0	0	0
Taiwan	983	1,002	1,129	1,034	221	43	264
Indonesia	691	643	666	608	176	83	259
Venezuela	457	438	252	239	124	60	184
European Union	658	724	831	934	98	96	194
Total grain	22,610	22,622	20,467	19,440	4,352	6,345	10,697
Total (including products)	23,249	22,693	21,117	19,544	4,377	6,354	10,730
USDA forecast of Census				21,094			25,855

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

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