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Oil Crops Outlook

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Solid Soybean Exports Offset By Weak Domestic Demand

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The next release is February 11, 2009

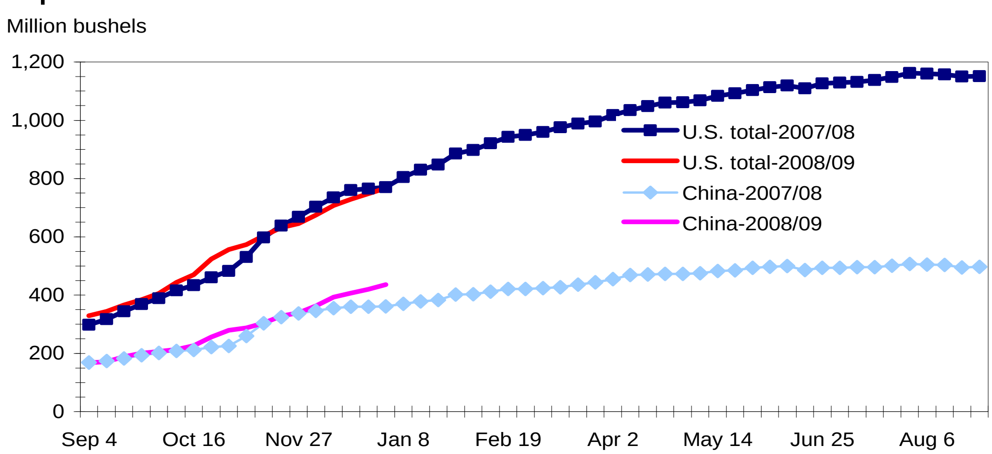
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

USDA raised its 2008/09 forecast of U.S. soybean exports this month by 50 million bushels to 1.1 billion. At the same time, the forecast of domestic crush was reduced by 30 million bushels to 1.685 billion. Combined with an increase in the 2008 soybean crop of 39 million bushels, season-ending soybean stocks are forecast rising to 225 million bushels versus 205 million last month.

Argentine soybean production is forecast at 49.5 million metric tons, down 1 million from last month, as drought reduced the area sown. The reduced supply is expected to lower Argentina's 2008/09 soybean exports by 300,000 tons from the previous forecast to 14.4 million tons. Analogous conditions for Paraguay lowered the soybean yield forecast and cut the 2008/09 crop estimate by 900,000 tons to 5.6 million. Paraguay's foreign trade in soybeans for 2008/09 is now seen falling to 4 million tons, compared with 5.1 million last year.

Figure 1

China accounts for a higher share of U.S. soybean export commitments



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

Domestic Outlook

2008 Soybean Harvest Fares Better Than Anticipated

The final U.S. production estimate for the 2008 soybean crop is 2.959 billion bushels, the fourth-largest on record. Supported by higher-than-anticipated quarterly stocks data, output was raised 39 million bushels from the previous forecast. USDA's Grain Stocks report indicated that December 1 soybean stocks totaled 2.276 billion bushels, down from 2.36 billion a year earlier.

Although 2008 planted acreage is pegged 160,000 acres lower this month to 75.7 million (still a record high), soybean acres harvested (74.6 million) are 267,000 acres better than previously anticipated. Generally, the growing season started late because of wet weather and then got progressively drier. A warm fall, however, permitted crops to completely mature. The national average soybean yield is also raised from 39.3 bushels per acre to 39.6 bushels. The Corn Belt region accounts for most of this month's improvement in acreage and yields.

Exports to China Help Compensate For Slow Domestic Use

The U.S. export market for soybeans in 2008/09 has been supported almost single-handedly by a robust trade with China. Current sales commitments to China are 75 million bushels higher than last year. But for nearly every other country, U.S. export sales are below a year ago. In November-December 2008, more than two-thirds of all soybean exports departed the country for China. By comparison, China accounted for 45 percent of all U.S. soybean exports in 2007/08. As of January 1, total export sales commitments were nearly even with last year's level. USDA raised its 2008/09 forecast of U.S. soybean exports this month by 50 million bushels to 1.1 billion, below the record 1.161 billion bushels in 2007/08. However, once China's soybean importers make their usual seasonal switch to South American supplies, U.S. exports could quickly start lagging last year's record second-half pace.

Domestic processors incurred high acquisition costs for soybeans that they contracted in mid-2008, when fears of prevented planting and the risk of damage from an early frost swelled prices to $12-$16 per bushel. But by fall, values for soybean meal and oil plummeted much faster than many anticipated, sharply reducing crush margins. As a result, the first-quarter soybean crush for 2008/09 (420.4 million bushels) was the smallest of the last 5 years. Even with some signs of near-term improvement, USDA reduced its 2008/09 forecast of the domestic soybean crush by 30 million bushels to 1.685 billion. Due to a larger crop estimate and reduced domestic use more than offsetting the expected increase in exports, season-ending soybean stocks are forecast rising to 225 million bushels, versus last month's forecast of 205 million.

Threats to Foreign Soybean Production Reverse the Slide of U.S. Prices

In December, U.S. soybean prices rallied because the ominously dry weather in South America threatened soybean yields. As of early January (for the first time in 3 months), cash soybean prices were back over $10 per bushel. In contrast to the processors, farmers have benefited from the forward sales commitments they made last summer, which have supported monthly price averages for September-

December 2008. USDA narrowed its forecast of the 2008/09 average farm price to $8.50-$9.50 per bushel from $8.25-$9.75 previously.

Crush demand for soybeans light due to weak domestic use of soybean meal. One reason is that there are simply fewer animals to feed. The December 1 U.S. inventory of hogs and pigs was down 2 percent from a year earlier. Subsequent herds are likely to contract further. Numbers for the youngest cohort of pigs (those weighing less than 60 pounds) were 6 percent below the previous year. For the poultry market, placements of broiler-type chicks over the final quarter of 2008 were down 4-5 percent. Also limiting the demand for soybean meal is a substantial increase in U.S. consumption of feed wheat, which has higher protein than other feed grains. The 2008/09 domestic disappearance forecast for soybean meal declined by 900,000 tons this month to 31.6 million, which is nearly 5 percent below last year.

With domestic output of soybean meal declining and a less favorable outlook for South American soybean crops, meal prices have strengthened. By early January, central Illinois prices for soybean meal were above $300 per short ton again, compared to November's monthly average of $267. In response, USDA increased the forecast of the 2008/09 average price by $10 to $250-$310 per short ton.

Although many users of soybean oil have welcomed the sharp retreat of prices over the past 6 months, its suddenness has introduced a difficult transition. Back last summer, purchase contracts for soybean oil were priced from 60 to 65 cents per pound. Current market values, even with a price rally in December, range only from 34 to 35 cents per pound. The economic consequences of those earlier high-priced purchases were felt last fall. In November, the domestic disappearance of soybean oil slumped, lifting end-of-month stocks back above 2.5 billion pounds. Based primarily on declining edible consumption of soybean oil, 2008/09 domestic disappearance was reduced by 150 million pounds this month to 17.85 billion.

Foreign buyers of soybean oil are also waiting for the market to level off. Current U.S. export commitments for soybean oil are considerably below a year ago and likely to lag further behind in coming months. The same conditions that strengthened U.S. sales in mid-2008, when exports by Argentine processors were disrupted by farm protests, are unlikely to be repeated. U.S. exports of soybean oil in 2008/09 are forecast 300 million pounds lower this month to 1.75 billion, which would be well below 2007/08 shipments at 2.91 billion pounds. At 2.143 billion pounds, U.S. season-ending stocks of soybean oil are seen above last month's forecast.

Bumper 2008 Harvests of Canola, Sunflowerseed, and Peanuts Expected To Boost Stocks

The U.S. sunflower crop gained 554 million pounds in 2008 to 3.423 billion. Total sunflowerseed production is the largest in 3 years and up 19 percent from 2007. The increase is based almost entirely on a 19-percent increase in harvested acreage (2.4 million acres), which was prompted by strong prices. The 2008 yield--at 1,429 pounds per acre--was nearly unchanged from 2007 (1,426 pounds). Delayed planting conditions compelled producers to use faster maturing (but lower yielding) sunflower varieties. Oil-type sunflower seed accounted for nearly all the production increase. South Dakota producers accounted for three-fourths of the gain.

Compared to the October production estimate, the final estimate is lowered 32 million pounds as production gains in South Dakota were offset by reductions in other States. Late crop progress hurt northern producers, though producers further south were about to complete harvest despite significantly delayed harvests. The 2008 sunflowerseed crop is reported to have higher-than-average oil content.

Farmers have held back marketing of sunflowerseed due to the harvest delays and a post-harvest slump in prices. As a result, sunflowerseed crushing has also slowed. The September-December 2008 crush was 479 million pounds, down from 513 million a year earlier. The 2008/09 sunflowerseed crush is forecast to equal last season's total of 1.5 billion pounds. With a major increase in crop output and modest expansion of other uses, season-ending stocks of sunflowerseed are expected to soar to 550 million pounds, versus the 2007/08 carryout of 265 million.

U.S. production of canola in 2008--at 1.445 billion pounds--is consistent with the past 7 years of production and nearly identical with 2007. Like the record yields in neighboring Canada, the U.S. canola yield rebounded to 1,461 pounds per acre from 1,238 pounds in 2007. As Canadian growers attempt to sell their excess seed, U.S. imports and ending stocks are forecast considerably higher. The large surplus will pressure U.S. exports of canola seed and expand imports of oil and meal from Canadian processors.

USDA's Crop Production—2008 Summary report places 2008 peanut production at 5.15 billion pounds, a 3-percent gain from the previous production forecast, and a 40-percent increase from the prior year's crop of 3.67 billion pounds. A large year-to-year increase in peanut acreage combined with a record average yield to surpass the record 1991 crop. The upward revision from the November production estimate reflects a slight increase in harvested acres (up 13,000 to 1.507 million) and an improved yield estimate (up 74 pounds per acre), bringing the national average to 3,416 pounds per acre—up 343 pounds from the previous year. Compared to 2007/08, U.S. planted and harvested acres were up by 304,000 and 312,000 acres, respectively. In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina), year-to-year production climbed 46 percent to 3.76 billion pounds. In the Virginia-North Carolina region, production rose 40 percent to 438 million pounds. The Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) crop rebounded 21 percent to 949 million pounds. Record yields are estimated in Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Although beginning stocks of peanuts were nearly 500 million pounds below last year, the strong production figure has raised 2008/09 supplies to over 6 billion pounds for only the second time. Total supplies reached 6.22 billion pounds—up 954 million pounds from the year before. Growth in total use is not expected to keep pace with increased supplies, but greater supplies are expected to support a modest increase in food use (the largest category of use) and further export gains. Domestic food use is expected to climb 3 percent to 2.59 billion pounds and exports are projected to rise 11 percent to 830 million pounds—the largest total since 1994. Peanuts used for crush are projected at 527 million pounds, a gain of 31 million pounds from the previous year. With increased supplies outpacing peanut use, ending stocks are expected to climb to 1.73 billion pounds, second only to the 2005/06 crop.

U.S. production of safflower seed totaled 310 million pounds, or 47 percent more than in 2007, because of a major expansion in acreage and good yields. Planted acreage in California more than doubled because producers in the Central Valley had less irrigation water for other crops. Light mountain snows provided less water to aquifers and a court order to boost fish populations increased water sent into the San Joaquin Delta.

Cottonseed production in 2008 was the lowest in 25 years, due primarily to a 26-percent reduction in U.S. harvested acreage of cotton. Compared to last year, the output of cottonseed fell by one-third to 4.4 million short tons. The loss of supply will force significant contraction in all uses of cottonseed. The crush for 2008/09 is forecast to decline 11 percent to 2.4 million tons. Feed use of cottonseed could plunge 35 percent to 2 million tons--its lowest level in 20 years. Exports are expected to decline to 350,000 tons from 599,000 tons in 2007/08.

U.S. flaxseed production declined again in 2008 at 5.7 million bushels, compared to 5.9 million in 2007. Planted acreage was the same as in 2007 (354,000 acres), even as prices last spring were high. Lower output should encourage robust imports from Canada and reduce the domestic crush significantly**.**

International Outlook

Dry and Warm Weather Limits South American Oilseed Production

Many areas of Argentina have recorded 9 consecutive months of rainfall deficits, and meteorologists are saying it is the country's worst drought in many decades. Persistence of the same weather into January may bring an early end to soybean sowing this year. To date, 86 percent of the soybean area has been sown, which is behind the usual rate. Farmers, unable to plant other crops because of the low soil moisture, had hoped that rains would finally arrive in time for the planting of soybeans. Yet, these intentions may be abandoned, too, due to prolonged dryness (exacerbated by hot weather) up to the present day. There may still be time to replant corn crops that failed to pollinate with short-season soybean varieties, but to make that practical rainfall is badly needed soon. Argentine soybean area in 2008/09 is now anticipated at 18 million hectares—down 200,000 from the previous forecast. The weather and the higher number of late-seeded fields are likely to hold the 2008/09 soybean yield below its long-term trend. Thus, Argentine soybean production is forecast at 49.5 million metric tons. This is down 1 million from last month but above the 2007/08 crop of 46.2 million.

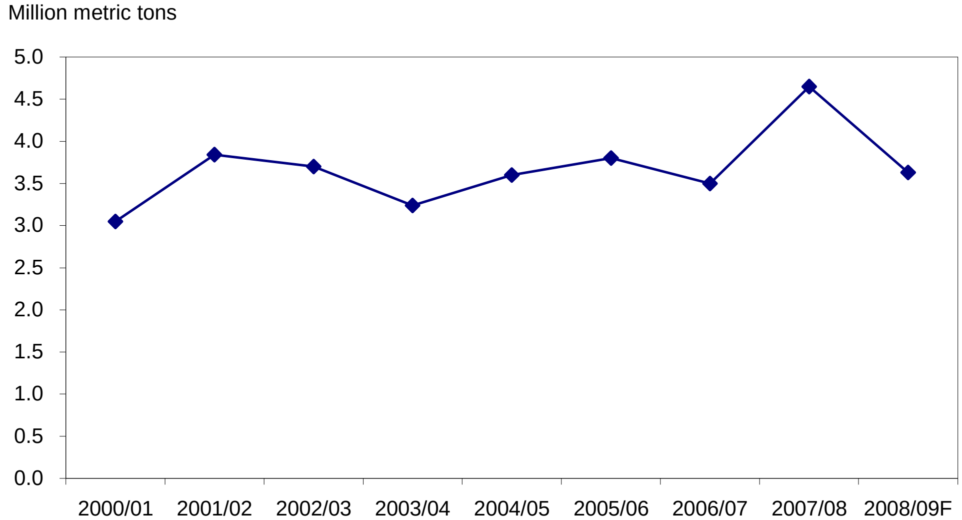
A reduced supply is expected to lower Argentina's 2008/09 soybean exports by 300,000 tons from the previous forecast to 14.4 million tons. Another complication of the drought is the declining water level on the Parana River, currently reported to be at its lowest depth since 1972. This waterway is the country's major route to export markets, and restrictions on the drafts of barges are raising interior transportation costs. The soybean crush forecast for Argentina is likewise reduced this month—by 280,000 tons to 35.6 million. Export forecasts for soybean meal and soybean oil are trimmed accordingly.

Analogous conditions also reduced soybean crop forecasts this month for Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay. Since early November, rainfall deficits (coinciding with high temperatures) in these countries have diminished crop prospects. For southeastern Paraguay (the country's main soybean-growing region), November-December 2008 precipitation was half of it usual amount. Relief will be needed soon to avoid a fate similar to 2005/06, when extension of a drought into March ravaged soybean yields. For Paraguay, a lower soybean yield forecast this month cut the 2008/09 crop estimate by 900,000 tons to 5.6 million. Although the domestic crush is forecast lower, the crop reduction is expected to most limit Paraguay's soybean exports. The country's foreign trade in soybeans for 2008/09 is now seen falling to 4 million tons, compared to 5.1 million last year. Similarly, hot and dry weather is responsible for lowering the expected soybean crops for Bolivia (by 350,000 tons to 1.3 million) and Uruguay (by 250,000 tons to 850,000).

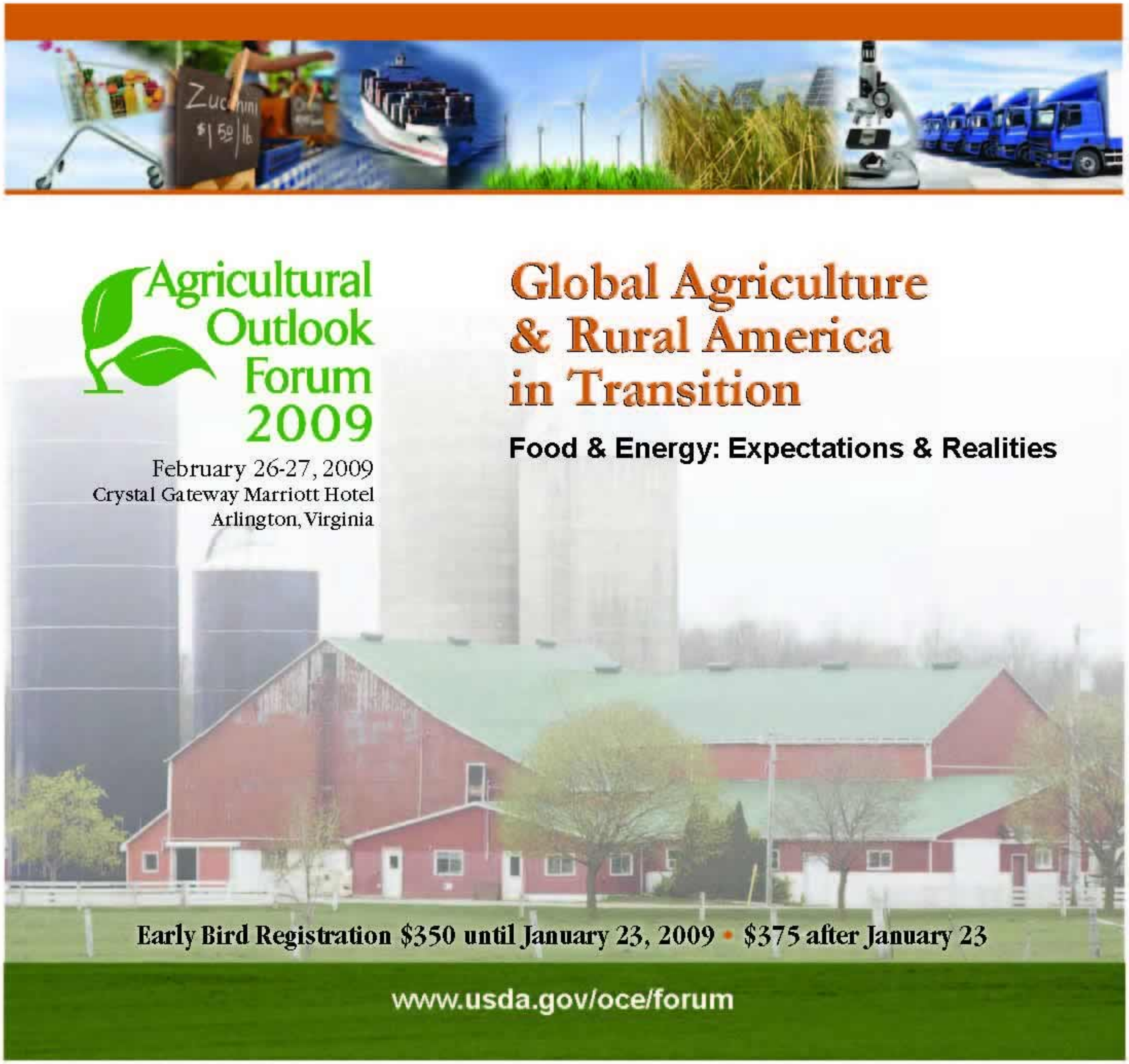
Harvesting of sunflowerseed should begin soon in Argentina's northern region, where yield losses are now irreversible. The outlook for later-sown sunflowers in the southern Provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa appears no better, though. The 2008/09 estimate for Argentine sunflowerseed output was decreased by 170,000 tons this month to 3.63 million tons. Reductions were also forecast for the comparatively small sunflowerseed crops in Paraguay and Uruguay. The global market impact of these crop reductions will less noticeable due to bumper sunflowerseed harvests in the Northern Hemisphere. Excellent yields led to upward revisions in 2008 crop estimates this month for Russia (from 7.1 million to 7.4

million tons) and the EU-27 (from 6.8 million to 6.95 million tons). The changes offset the South American reductions and push global sunflowerseed production up to a record 33.4 million tons. Global stocks are also likely to surge as sunflowerseed processors have more supplies than they can foreseeably use.

Figure 2
Lower area to cut Argentine sunflowerseed production



Source: *PS&D Online* , Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.



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Recent Reports

Economic Analysis of Base Acre and Payment Yield Designations Under the 2002 U.S. Farm Act evaluates farmers' decisions to designate base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. Findings suggest that decision makers responded to economic incentives in their designations of base acres by selecting those options that resulted in the greatest expected flow of program payments http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ERR12/. See also *Farm Program Acres* for the county-level farm program and planted acreage data used in the report, which can be downloaded and mapped. http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/baseacres/

Related Websites

WASDE,
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194
Oilseed Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/oilseeds_arc.asp
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Table 1--Soybeans: U.S. supply and disappearance

	Area		Yield	Supply				Disappearance				
Year beg. Sept. 1	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed, & residual	Total	Ending stocks
	Million acres		*Bu/acre*	----------				*Million bushels*				----------
2006/07	75.5	74.6	42.9	449	3,197	9	3,655	1,808	1,116	157	3,081	574
2007/08[1]	64.7	64.1	41.7	574	2,677	10	3,261	1,801	1,161	93	3,056	205
2008/09[2]	75.7	74.6	39.6	205	2,959	9	3,173	1,685	1,100	163	2,948	225
2007/08												
September						0.4		147.3	62.0			
October						0.6		163.7	138.6			
November						0.6		156.3	127.4			
Sep-Nov				573.8	2,677.1	1.6	3,252.5	467.4	328.1	96.7	892.1	2,360.4
December						1.0		164.1	146.0			
January						1.5		160.5	140.9			
February						1.3		144.4	139.8			
Dec-Feb				2,360.4		3.7	2,364.1	468.9	426.7	34.5	930.1	1,434.0
March						0.8		156.0	119.2			
April						0.9		147.5	74.9			
May						0.6		152.6	54.7			
Mar-May				1,434.0		2.2	1,436.2	456.0	248.9	55.2	760.1	676.1
June						1.0		141.0	62.6			
July						0.8		139.3	50.6			
August						0.5		128.7	44.1			
Jun-Aug				676.1		2.3	678.5	409.0	157.3	(92.9)	473.4	205.0
Total						9.9		1,801.3	1,161.0	93.4	3,055.8	
2008/09												
September						0.4		125.7	36.0			
October						1.3		150.1	178.1			
November[1]						1.1		144.6	173.5			
Sep-Nov				205.0	2,959.2	2.8	3,167.0	420.4	387.6	83.3	891.4	2,275.6

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast. NA=Not available.
Sources: *Crop Production* and *Grain Stocks,* National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and *Oilseed Crushings,* Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2--Soybean meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Ending stocks
				1,000 short tons				
2006/07	314	43,054	156	43,524	34,374	8,804	43,178	346
2007/08[1]	346	42,242	141	42,729	33,155	9,280	42,435	294
2008/09[2]	294	39,841	165	40,300	31,600	8,400	40,000	300
2007/08								
October	346.0	3,870.8	12.4	4,229.2	3,206.8	709.1	3,915.9	313.3
November	313.3	3,711.6	12.1	4,037.1	2,840.1	902.2	3,742.3	294.8
December	294.8	3,889.0	11.0	4,194.8	3,009.8	762.9	3,772.7	422.0
January	422.0	3,792.6	9.8	4,224.5	3,088.3	847.6	3,936.0	288.5
February	288.5	3,424.7	11.9	3,725.1	2,498.8	890.5	3,389.3	335.8
March	335.8	3,701.1	10.8	4,047.6	2,800.8	851.5	3,652.2	395.4
April	395.4	3,500.6	13.7	3,909.8	2,743.3	826.6	3,569.9	339.9
May	339.9	3,634.5	13.3	3,987.8	2,800.3	754.3	3,554.6	433.2
June	433.2	3,350.6	11.9	3,795.7	2,553.2	818.2	3,371.4	424.3
July	424.3	3,316.9	9.9	3,751.1	2,673.0	778.8	3,451.8	299.3
August	299.3	3,053.0	11.0	3,363.3	2,367.9	580.1	2,948.0	415.3
September	415.3	2,996.9	12.6	3,424.8	2,573.0	557.9	3,130.9	293.9
Total		42,242.3	140.6	42,728.8	33,155.2	9,279.7	42,434.9	
2008/09								
October	293.9	3,520.1	9.1	3,823.1	2,780.5	670.5	3,451.0	372.1
November[1]	372.1	3,412.8	8.0	3,792.9	2,394.0	799.5	3,193.5	599.3
Total to date		6,932.9	17.1	7,243.8	5,174.5	1,470.0	6,644.5	

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings,* Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3--Soybean oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Domestic: Total	Disappearance: Domestic: Methyl ester	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Ending stocks
	Million pounds								
2006/07	3,010	20,489	37	23,536	18,574	2,761	1,877	20,451	3,085
2007/08[1]	3,085	20,568	65	23,718	18,328	2,981	2,907	21,235	2,483
2008/09[2]	2,483	19,210	50	21,743	17,850	3,100	1,750	19,600	2,143
2007/08									
October	3,085.2	1,868.6	4.1	4,957.9	1,600.1	246.8	132.9	1,733.0	3,224.9
November	3,224.9	1,805.4	3.1	5,033.4	1,600.2	219.1	198.0	1,798.2	3,235.2
December	3,235.2	1,879.4	3.3	5,117.9	1,449.5	219.3	391.3	1,840.9	3,277.0
January	3,277.0	1,855.2	6.0	5,138.2	1,746.4	268.1	157.6	1,904.0	3,234.2
February	3,234.2	1,663.2	7.0	4,904.4	1,321.1	216.9	507.7	1,828.8	3,075.6
March	3,075.6	1,827.8	5.3	4,908.7	1,449.0	230.2	384.5	1,833.5	3,075.3
April	3,075.3	1,707.0	8.0	4,790.3	1,446.8	235.1	426.0	1,872.9	2,917.4
May	2,917.4	1,756.9	5.3	4,679.7	1,536.9	233.3	163.6	1,700.5	2,979.2
June	2,979.2	1,633.3	2.9	4,615.4	1,549.6	278.9	172.3	1,721.9	2,893.5
July	2,893.5	1,616.9	5.3	4,515.6	1,606.5	287.2	125.5	1,732.0	2,783.6
August	2,783.6	1,508.0	9.3	4,300.9	1,565.7	300.5	183.8	1,749.5	2,551.5
September	2,551.5	1,445.9	5.3	4,002.7	1,455.8	245.6	64.1	1,520.0	2,482.7
Total		20,567.6	64.8	23,717.7	18,327.5	2,981.2	2,907.5	21,235.0	
2008/09									
October	2,482.7	1,716.4	5.3	4,204.4	1,675.1	262.7	138.1	1,813.2	2,391.2
November[1]	2,391.2	1,623.2	10.0	4,024.5	1,380.6	248.1	102.4	1,482.9	2,541.6
Total to date		3,339.6	15.4	5,837.7	3,055.7	510.8	240.5	3,296.1	

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks,* Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4--Cottonseed: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total	Ending stocks
	1,000 short tons								
2006/07	602	7,348	0	7,950	2,680	616	4,165	7,461	489
2007/08[1]	489	6,589	3	7,080	2,706	599	3,132	6,437	643
2008/09[2]	643	4,429	50	5,122	2,400	350	2,043	4,793	329

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5--Cottonseed meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Oct. 1	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Production	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Domestic	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total	Ending stocks
				1,000 short tons				
2006/07	59	0	1,241	1,301	1,134	105	1,239	62
2007/08[1]	62	0	1,262	1,324	1,149	119	1,268	55
2008/09[2]	55	0	1,105	1,161	1,001	110	1,111	50

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6--Cottonseed oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

	Supply				Disappearance			
Year beg. Oct. 1	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
				Million pounds				
2006/07	101	1	849	951	714	138	852	99
2007/08[1]	99	0	856	956	623	186	809	147
2008/09[2]	147	0	755	902	686	131	817	85

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks* , Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7--Peanuts: U.S. supply and disappearance

	Supply				Disappearance					
Year beg. Aug. 1	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
	Million pounds									
2006/07	2,167	61	3,464	5,692	2,585	513	471	603	4,172	1,520
2007/08[1]	1,520	73	3,672	5,265	2,517	496	471	750	4,234	1,031
2008/09[2]	1,031	40	5,148	6,219	2,590	527	543	830	4,490	1,729

[1] Estimated. [2] Forecast.
Sources: *Crop Production* and *Peanut Stocks and Processors*, National Agricultural Statistics Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture and Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8--Oilseed prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans	Cottonseed	Sunflower	Canola	Peanuts	Flaxseed
	$/bu.	*$/ton*	*$/cwt.*	*$/cwt.*	*Cents/lb.*	*$/bu.*
1997/98	6.47	121.00	11.60	11.30	28.30	5.81
1998/99	4.93	129.00	10.60	10.30	28.40	5.05
1999/00	4.63	89.00	7.53	7.82	25.40	3.79
2000/01	4.54	105.00	6.89	6.71	27.40	3.30
2001/02	4.38	90.50	9.62	8.77	23.40	4.29
2002/03	5.53	101.00	12.10	10.60	18.20	5.77
2003/04	7.34	117.00	12.10	10.60	19.30	5.88
2004/05	5.74	107.00	13.70	10.70	18.90	8.07
2005/06	5.66	96.00	12.10	9.62	17.30	5.94
2006/07	6.43	111.00	14.50	11.90	17.70	5.80
2007/08	10.10	162.00	21.70	18.30	20.50	13.00
2008/09[1]	8.50-9.50	215-275	19.45-21.05	18.35-19.95	23.7-25.3	12.60-13.60
2007/08						
September	8.15	137.00	17.70	15.10	18.60	9.59
October	8.36	153.00	18.00	16.70	21.40	11.60
November	9.42	158.00	18.30	16.70	21.70	12.90
December	10.00	169.00	19.20	18.30	21.30	13.10
January	9.95	170.00	19.10	19.00	21.80	13.50
February	11.70	175.00	24.20	22.20	21.00	16.00
March	11.40	NA	25.90	26.40	20.70	17.50
April	12.00	NA	24.50	24.90	20.00	16.60
May	12.10	NA	27.40	25.30	20.40	16.90
June	13.10	NA	28.10	25.30	20.10	18.00
July	13.30	NA	28.40	26.20	21.10	18.10
August	12.80	NA	26.40	22.30	18.90	16.50
2008/09						
September	10.70	253.00	28.20	20.70	21.10	15.60
October	9.94	237.00	25.30	19.20	20.60	12.60
November	9.38	223.00	23.60	17.00	20.10	13.00
December[1]	8.97	220.00	21.20	16.10	21.50	10.00

[1] Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 9--U.S. vegetable oil and fats prices

Marketing year	Soybean oil [2]	Cottonseed oil [3]	Sunflower oil [4]	Canola oil [4]	Peanut oil [5]	Corn oil [6]	Lard [6]	Edible tallow [6]
				Cents/lb.				
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	28.83	49.21	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	22.48	40.72	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	17.11	35.96	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	17.56	34.97	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	23.45	32.23	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03	22.04	37.75	33.11	29.75	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.41	33.76	60.84	28.43	26.13	22.37
2004/05	23.01	28.01	43.71	30.78	53.63	27.86	21.80	18.48
2005/06	23.41	29.47	40.64	31.00	44.48	25.18	21.74	18.16
2006/07	31.02	35.70	58.03	40.57	52.99	31.80	28.43	27.32
2007/08	52.03	73.56	91.15	65.64	94.53	69.37	40.85	41.68
2008/09[1]	32.0-35.0	39.5-42.5	57.0-60.0	39.5-42.5	91.0-94.0	31.0-34.0	28.0-31.0	21.0-24.0
2007/08								
October	38.10	52.20	73.50	50.38	76.75	52.50	35.09	33.98
November	42.68	63.60	84.80	57.30	93.20	56.32	33.78	36.88
December	45.16	66.63	86.50	61.50	98.50	59.47	32.66	35.28
January	49.77	71.69	90.00	64.94	97.33	63.67	33.01	38.53
February	56.68	78.60	96.00	71.80	99.00	74.89	38.33	44.33
March	57.27	78.94	96.75	70.56	100.00	83.55	46.00	48.39
April	56.58	79.75	93.00	71.38	104.38	87.09	43.04	44.25
May	58.27	82.75	97.40	73.05	104.80	87.29	42.27	41.88
June	62.43	87.56	99.50	76.69	107.00	82.33	44.93	46.61
July	60.54	86.06	97.50	74.13	110.00	76.64	52.82	48.61
August	50.78	72.55	91.40	61.05	110.00	60.00	46.50	41.94
September	46.09	62.44	87.50	54.88	110.00	48.71	41.73	39.53
2008/09								
October	35.50	46.45	74.40	42.85	97.00	34.76	37.07	26.97
November	31.55	37.38	54.00	39.83	90.00	31.06	26.40	18.13
December[1]	29.30	32.88	42.50	37.19	85.25	26.88	20.00	17.50

[1] Preliminary. [2] Decatur, IL. [3] PBSY Greenwood, MS. [4] Midwest. [5] Southeast mills. [6] Chicago.
NA= Not available.
Sources: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices* and *Peanut Report*, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 10--U.S. oilseed meal prices

Marketing year	Soybean meal [2]	Cottonseed meal [3]	Sunflower meal [4]	Peanut meal [5]	Canola meal [6]	Linseed meal [7]
			$/Short ton			
1997/98	185.30	144.00	84.20	210.25	131.15	117.54
1998/99	138.50	109.55	64.20	122.02	112.28	84.49
1999/00	167.62	127.43	75.00	108.15	117.07	103.42
2000/01	173.62	142.93	90.50	119.75	139.20	121.92
2001/02	167.72	136.16	87.27	112.32	143.33	121.29
2002/03	181.58	146.12	105.00	128.35	144.06	122.91
2003/04	256.05	183.47	111.14	177.56	188.45	159.25
2004/05	182.90	124.04	85.50	118.34	139.75	115.55
2005/06	174.17	144.27	77.46	106.98	140.52	115.53
2006/07	205.44	150.36	104.88	100.00	173.50	133.01
2007/08	335.94	253.81	172.81	190.00	251.32	228.81
2008/09[1]	250-310	215-275	135-195	90-150	200-260	150-210
2007/08						
October	260.55	183.40	138.40	NA	167.24	170.20
November	280.76	176.25	133.75	NA	192.25	184.63
December	314.78	196.67	158.67	NA	226.30	186.83
January	331.28	273.60	212.00	NA	276.78	242.70
February	345.87	292.00	225.50	NA	285.83	250.00
March	331.57	245.00	201.25	NA	276.85	247.13
April	329.94	230.00	163.20	NA	268.14	253.70
May	325.48	240.50	154.38	NA	258.75	240.25
June	390.72	293.25	160.38	NA	293.20	265.38
July	412.25	333.00	190.50	NA	310.19	273.70
August	355.35	290.00	156.25	NA	239.88	231.25
September	352.70	292.00	179.40	NA	220.42	200.00
2008/09						
October	260.66	238.75	161.13	NA	192.55	160.75
November	267.37	225.00	146.88	NA	217.99	164.00
December[1]	268.24	229.50	150.00	NA	228.62	189.60

[1] Preliminary. [2] Hi-pro Decatur, IL. [3] 41% Memphis. [4] 28% Minneapolis.
[5] 50% Southeast mills. [6] 36% Pacific Northwest. [7] 34 % Minneapolis. NA= Not available.
Source: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture.