



Contents

Summary	2
Outlook for 2003/04	3
U.S. Soybean Review, 2002/03	7
Situation for Other U.S. Oil Crops	11
Cottonseed	11
Peanuts	11
Sunflowerseed	12
Other Oilseeds	13
Other Fats and Oils Highlights	14
World Oilseed and Protein Meal Situation	15
World Vegetable Oil Situation	21
List of Tables	23

Report Coordinator

Mark Ash
(202) 694-5289
E-mail: MASH@ers.usda.gov

Principal Contributors

Mark Ash (Soybeans, Other Oilseeds, Vegetable Oils)
Erik Dohlman (202) 694-5308 (Peanuts)
Wilma Davis (202) 694-5304 (Statistics)

Editor

Dana Rayl West

Graphics, Table Design & Layout

Wynnice Pointer-Napper

Excel spreadsheet versions of the tables printed herein can be downloaded from the ERS website at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/so/view.asp?f=field/ocs-bb/>

Note: Due to a change in the report schedule, the next *Oil Crops Yearbook* will be published in March 2005.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.
Summary released October 23, 2003. Summaries and full text of Situation and Outlook reports may be accessed electronically via the ERS website at

www.ers.usda.gov/. To order, call 1-800-999-6779 in the United States or Canada. Other areas please call (703) 605-6220. Or write ERS-NASS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Summary

The 2002 soybean harvest was determined to be 2,749 million bushels from 72.4 million acres harvested. Record levels for domestic crushing and exports in the preceding year had reduced 2002/03 beginning stocks to 208 million bushels, compared with 248 million a year earlier. Together, they cut the 2002/03 supply by 179 million bushels from 2001/02 to 2,962 million.

U.S. soybean exports to most countries (excluding China) declined in 2002/03, slipping to 1,045 million bushels from the record 2001/02 exports of 1,063 million. Processors could defend profit margins from rising soybean costs only by scaling back operating time at oil mills, which reduced the 2002/03 crush to 1,615 million bushels from 1,700 million in 2001/02. Even with use rationed in the final quarter, season-ending stocks dropped to 169 million bushels from 208 million in 2001/02. The depletion of supplies strengthened the 2002/03 national average farm price to \$5.53 per bushel from \$4.38 in 2001/02.

The season average price for soybean meal rose to \$182 per short ton versus \$168 per short ton in 2001/02. Heavier use of distillers' grains and corn gluten helped limit the domestic consumption of soybean meal in 2002/03, which fell 3 percent to 32.2 million short tons. Greater domestic consumption and foreign production of soybean meal depressed U.S. soybean meal exports to 6.05 million tons in 2002/03 from 7.5 million in 2001/02.

Even with a smaller output of soybean oil, large carry-over stocks allowed U.S. soybean oil exports to remain relatively high at 2,250 million pounds. Total soybean oil demand remained constant in 2002/03. However, a reduction in the supply by nearly 1 billion pounds sharply cut the ending stocks from 2,359 million to 1,486 million pounds for the smallest carryout in 4 years. The season average price strengthened to 22.0 cents per pound compared with a 2001/02-average of 16.5 cents.

Domestic cottonseed output for 2002 dropped 17 percent from the previous year to 6.2 million short tons. The shortfall raised the season average farm price for cottonseed to \$100 per ton from \$93 in 2001/02. Consequently, cottonseed crushing fell to 2.5 million short tons in 2002/03 from 2.8 million in 2001/02. Domestic cottonseed oil output slumped in 2002/03 to a modern era low of 725 million pounds. A large price premium stifled both domestic and export demand for cottonseed oil, which plummeted to 636 million and 110 million pounds, respectively.

U.S. sunflowerseed production in 2002 fell more than one-fourth to 2,490 million pounds. Although sunflower planting declined only 2 percent in 2002, harvested acreage fell 15 percent. The season average farm price for sunflowerseed (all types) climbed to 12.2 cents per pound, its highest level in 9 years. A severe 805-million pound reduction in the oil-type sunflowerseed supply led to domestic processors consuming only 703 million pounds, the least since 1978/79. Sunflowerseed oil exports, which dropped by three-fourths to 110 million pounds, bore the brunt of the supply shortage, although domestic consumption also fell to 268 million pounds, down 28 percent from 2001/02.

World oilseed production rose to 328.9 million metric tons for 2002/03, from 324.4 million the previous year. Soybean production gained 11.9 million metric tons to 196.4 million, more than offsetting production declines for other oilseeds. Larger crops from Brazil and Argentina accounted for nearly all of the soybean increase. Brazilian soybean production surged to 52.5 million tons in 2002/03, up from 43.5 million the year before. Argentine soybean production rose to 35.5 million tons in 2002/03 from 30.0 million in 2001/02. China's 2002/03 soybean imports soared to 20.3 million tons from 10.4 million in 2001/02 after an extension of the transition period for its import regulations on biotech crops.

More Serious Damage to the U.S. Soybean Crop Discovered

The October *Crop Production* report indicated that the impact of last summer's drought was significantly worse than first thought. New survey data for many States found lower counts of pods with beans. Crop prospects were also diminished in many areas by disease and pest problems. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast the 2003 soybean yield at just 34.0 bushels per acre, down from the September forecast of 36.4 bushels and well below last year's yield of 38.0 bushels. This would be the smallest yield since 1993. The harvested area estimate was shaved to 72.5 million acres based on 2003-crop preliminary USDA administrative data, which (when combined with the lower yield) cut the October soybean production forecast to 2,468 million bushels. That crop is 175 million bushels smaller than the previous month's estimate. If realized, it would be 281 million bushels less than the 2002 harvest and the smallest soybean crop since 1996. As of October 26, 85 percent of the U.S. soybean harvest had been completed, which is on par with the 5-year average.

Total soybean supplies for 2003/04 were buoyed slightly by findings from the latest Grain Stocks report that beginning stocks (at 169 million bushels) were 29 million bushels higher than the previous forecast. That report also indicated a larger final estimate (up 19 million bushels to 2,749 million) for the 2002 soybean crop. However, those results were dwarfed by the magnitude of the reduction in the 2003 crop.

U.S. export sales of soybeans are strong this fall as foreign buyers are securing their near-term supply requirements. As of October 16, exporters had sold 470 million bushels of soybeans, up from 360 million a year earlier. However, future sales should slow as rising U.S. prices prompt foreign buyers to look for signs of better buying opportunities next year from South America. In addition, an unusually rapid rise in ocean freight costs, particularly to Asia (which is escalating because of heavy demand by other types of bulk cargo), may encourage foreign importers to postpone some near-term buying. The U.S. export forecast for 2003/04 was lowered to 870 million bushels, down 70 million from the September forecast.

As in 2002/03, the rapid commitment of soybean supplies to foreign buyers is exacerbating the plight of

domestic crushers. Compelled to bid more aggressively for this season's smaller domestic supply, U.S. processors must receive higher prices for soybean meal and oil to maintain profitability. While values in the vegetable oil market are strengthening, for soybean meal there could be greater resistance to a higher price. Greater availability of protein feed substitutes, both here and abroad, will make them more favorably valued against U.S.-produced soybean meal. These were reasons for another reduction in the 2003/04 crush forecast to 1,510 million bushels.

Year-ending stocks of soybeans could get very tight even with a large reduction in use. The 2003/04 carry-out is seen slipping to just 130 million bushels. The only way to insure that there will be even a minimal soybean carryover is for prices to increase. Between August and September, soybean prices in central Illinois rose sharply about 80 cents per bushel. By mid-October, prices were still rising to about \$7.25 per bushel, their highest level in 6 years. The expected season average soybean price was raised to \$6.05-\$6.95 per bushel from \$5.25-\$6.15 previously.

The number of U.S. hogs and pigs on September 1 was 2 percent lower than it was a year earlier. There should be some increase in pig crops over the next year, however, as farrowing intentions are down just 1 percent for the fall and they are even with last year for the winter quarter. Poultry producers are likely to increase the number of birds fed next year, also. While these factors should help support total feed demand, the comparatively higher cost of soybean meal could restrict its consumption in 2003/04. Central Illinois soybean meal prices are expected to rise to \$185-\$215 per short ton. Domestic disappearance of soybean meal is again forecast lower for 2003/04 at 31.3 million tons. Foreign end users have even more options and U.S. exports of soybean meal are seen sliding 17 percent to 5.0 million tons. The lack of domestic output is also anticipated encouraging a record volume of soybean meal imports near 340,000 tons.

Soybean oil prices have risen sharply since August (to nearly 28 cents per pound) because of the threats to potential supplies. The reduced crush and stock carry-over is expected to slash 2003/04 soybean oil supplies by 2.15 billion pounds. Apart from the impact of last summer's drought on the expected availability of soybeans for crushing, a freeze in early October may have hurt

some late-planted fields in the northern Midwest and Ohio River valley. This event may ultimately reduce oil yields and quality for soybeans that did not fully mature by that time. Average soybean oil prices in 2003/04 are projected to rise to 23.5-26.5 cents per pound. The last time that soybean oil prices were as high was in 1997/98, although the reasons then were primarily related to strong demand rather than a short supply.

Prices at this level will severely constrain the potential for U.S. soybean oil exports in 2003/04, which would be down more than 60 percent from the previous season. Ending stocks of soybean oil do not have as much room to fall as they did in 2002/03, when nearly 800 million pounds were consumed from storage. The projected 2003/04 carryout of 1,218 million pounds would be less than a month's rate of use. Therefore, the tightening supply will most likely impose a reduction on the domestic use of soybean oil, as well. U.S. disappearance is forecast declining in 2003/04 to 16,600 million pounds, which would be down more than 2 percent from the preceding year. Greater use of canola oil, corn oil, sunflowerseed oil, and cottonseed oil next year should offset the loss of demand for soybean oil.

Soybean Shortage To Boost Domestic Demand for Other Oilseeds

As with soybeans, a dry summer in North Dakota and South Dakota in 2003 also curtailed production of sunflowerseed. For the second consecutive year, sunflowerseed yields were hurt by a lack of rain. The national average yield was forecast at 1,152 pounds per acre, a slight improvement from 2002's 1,142 pounds, but still below average. Yields improved from last year in all States except North Dakota (the national production leader). Based on an expected harvested area of 2.3 million acres (up 4 percent from 2002), production for both oil type and confection type sunflowerseed would total 2,619 million pounds. Progress of the sunflower harvest in North Dakota was advancing more quickly than usual, with about one-third complete by mid-October. Despite the disappointing yields, quality of the crop is reported to be generally good.

A comparatively comfortable level of carryover stocks (mostly held by processors) will help boost total supplies. With a very strong market anticipated for the oil, the 2003/04 sunflowerseed crush is expected to nearly double to 1,370 million pounds. Yet, exports of sunflowerseed oil are unlikely to expand greatly because of an acute need to retain domestic sources of vegetable oil. Although sunflowerseed oil exports could

recover to around 200 million pounds in 2003/04, this would still be far below annual volumes shipped abroad during the last decade. In contrast, domestic disappearance could grow by 44 percent to a record high 385 million pounds. A greater sunflowerseed crush will also contribute more sunflowerseed meal to the country's protein meal supply.

Recent prices for sunflowerseed oil and oil-type sunflowerseed have been pulled up along with soybean oil. Current bids for oil-type seed range from \$10.50 to \$11.00 per hundredweight, which is now only marginally lower than a year ago. At current values of nearly 33 cents per pound, sunflowerseed oil prices are still very high. But, once processors are replenished with new crop supplies, the likely crush resurgence should somewhat narrow the premium for sunflowerseed oil against soybean oil by next year.

Domestic output of canola seed is estimated down just 0.4 percent in 2003 to 1,546 million pounds. In the upper Midwest, there was a recovery from below-average 2002 canola yields, but these were offset by a loss of 190,000 harvested acres. While acreage abandonment was considerably lower in 2003, farmers planted only 1.1 million acres versus 1.5 million last year. Producers are likely to see 2003/04 canola prices above the previous year and again well above the marketing loan rate.

The most prominent change to the 2003/04 canola outlook, however, will be the improved supply availability from Canada. A much better Canadian crop will allow domestic crushing to climb back near full capacity. U.S. canola seed imports are expected to increase nearly 50 percent to 639 million pounds. Even that rebound in domestic oil production may not be sufficient, however. A deficit of soybean oil supplies will likely prompt a steady stream of canola oil imports from Canada, which encounter no import duty. U.S. canola oil imports could exceed 1,200 million pounds. Domestic disappearance of canola oil could climb to a record high 1,687 million pounds.

U.S. production of cottonseed is forecast up 4 percent in 2003 to 6.4 million short tons. The cotton area harvested is down 0.3 million acres from 2002 but an improved yield is responsible for the bigger crop estimate. A larger Australian harvest should boost U.S. imports of cottonseed, also. This extension of supplies should help revive the domestic cottonseed crushing industry. Processors have suffered from a lack of favorably priced seed in recent years as cattle feeders

have used increasingly more cottonseed in their rations. But there should be enough good quality cottonseed available in 2003/04 to permit growth in cottonseed feeding as well as a recovery in crushing to around 2.75 million tons. Like other oilseeds, strong domestic demand for cottonseed oil will encourage as much production of it as practical.

Stable Outlook for U.S. Peanuts in 2003/04

On the strength of good growing conditions throughout the main peanut producing regions, U.S. peanut production in 2003 is projected at 3.95 million pounds, up 631 million (19 percent) from 2002. Although planted acreage was down about 3 percent from 2002, production will rebound on the basis of a record national average yield and a drop in abandoned acres from 61,300 acres in 2002 to an estimated 38,000 this year. The national average yield is projected at 3,095 pounds per acre, an improvement of 21 percent compared with 2002.

Despite a 631-million pound production gain, overall 2003/04 supplies are projected just 20 million pounds higher, largely due to lower carryover stocks that fell to 875 million pounds from the previous year's record level of 1,476 million. Projected 2003/04 peanut use is down 180 million pounds to 3,817 million. Slightly increased domestic food use and exports are more than offset by a lower crush and residual use. The 2003/04 season average farm price is projected to range from 16.25 to 19.25 cents per pound, compared with 18.24 cents in 2002/03.

Strong Expansion of South American Soybean Area Anticipated

The disappointing outcome from the 2003 U.S. soybean harvest makes the world even more dependent on the success of the next crop in South America. The strong price rally already underway is encouraging farmers in Brazil and Argentina to expand their planting intentions. In Brazil, internal prices for soybeans are generally equivalent to a year ago, when producers increased area by 13 percent. USDA now projects that Brazilian soybean area will expand by 14 percent in 2003/04 to 21.0 million hectares, up from the previous forecast of 20.0 million. A soybean area that high would also raise projected output for Brazil to 60.0 million metric tons, compared with the previous forecast of 56.0 million and 2002/03 production of 52.5 million. Although better prospects for the new

Brazilian soybean crop are doing little to calm current market prices, they are moderating the rise of futures prices, particularly for March and May 2004.

As output heads in opposite directions for the two countries, Brazil could surpass the United States in soybean exports for the first time with projected 2003/04 shipments rising to 26.0 million tons. Brazil had long ago outstripped U.S. exports of soybean meal and is projected to widen that gap by exporting 16.5 million tons over the next year.

Smaller Domestic Harvest Expected To Buoy China's Soybean Imports

The USDA estimate of China's 2003 soybean production was lowered to 16.2 million tons from 16.5 million previously. Although 2003 soybean area in China expanded by 8 percent, yields in the northeast were knocked below average during a difficult growing season.

Soybean imports by China for 2002/03 were expected to about double from the previous year's 10.4 million tons. Many shipments had been scheduled to arrive before September 20, when interim regulations on biotech imports were set to expire. Early in September 2003, the government formally announced that the interim period would be extended to April 20, 2004. But, exporters could not apply for safety certificates on cargoes bought for fall shipment until after September 20. So, the inability to obtain the required documents in a timely manner forced some contracts to be cancelled or deferred and will once again interrupt China's soybean imports during October and November.

Yet, China's soybean imports should resume soon as consumption remains brisk. While there have been minimal shipments over the last few weeks, U.S. export sales to China are up about one-third from a year ago. USDA has projected 2003/04 soybean imports by China up to 20.5 million tons, compared with the September forecast of 19.0 million. A smaller domestic soybean harvest will support import needs and the unpredictable administration of China's import regulations is encouraging processors to accumulate stocks whenever possible. Although China's 2003/04 ending stocks should stay relatively high in historic terms at 4.0 million tons, they could decline moderately from the estimated 2002/03 carryout of 4.5 million tons.

Imports of soybean oil by China have been accelerating for several months and should stay active for some time because of the higher cost for obtaining soybeans.

USDA raised its forecasts of China's soybean oil imports to 1.5 million tons in 2002/03 and 1.3 million in 2003/04.

Favorable Outlook for Indian Oilseed Harvests

Firm prices and favorable weather are also encouraging Indian farmers to seed more area to rapeseed starting this month. Indian rapeseed area is expected to reach 6.6 million hectares, which would be up 20 percent from the previous forecast. With normal yields, Indian producers could be expected to harvest 5.5 mil-

lion tons in 2003/04, up from just 3.6 million tons the year before. Production gains from other summer-sown crops would increase total oilseeds in India by 7 million tons to 25.8 million. As a consequence, domestic production of vegetable oil could expand in 2003/04 by 1.4 million tons. While Indian vegetable oil consumption could rebound by a robust 7 percent, improved domestic supplies should curb import requirements. Indian imports of palm oil in 2003/04 are forecast declining 7 percent to 3.7 million tons, while soybean oil imports are seen slipping 5 percent to 1.5 million.

U.S. Soybean Review, 2002/03

Summer Drought and Heat Cut 2002 U.S. Soybean Yield

Based on the March 2002 *Prospective Plantings* report, U.S. farmers intended to plant 73.0 million acres of soybeans, down from 74.1 million acres planted the previous year. At the time, many Corn Belt producers were reacting to considerably lower fertilizer expenses for corn and a relative shift between the new loan rates for corn and soybeans. However, soybean prices had climbed sharply from early February 2002.

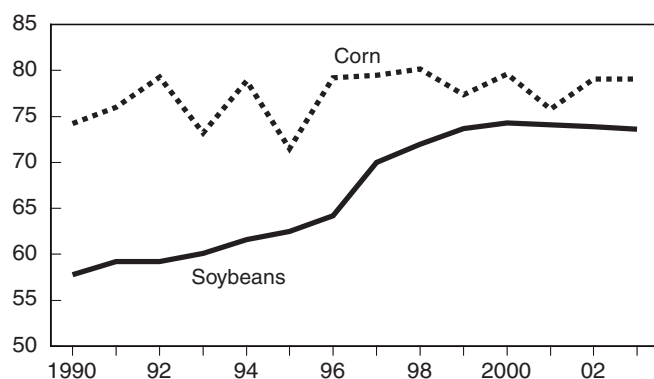
In addition, corn planting had fallen behind due to excessive wetness in a band stretching between western Ohio and eastern Kansas. The delays compelled farmers to switch intended corn area to soybeans. In North Dakota, farmers expanded soybean planting (mostly at the expense of wheat) by 520,000 acres. Soybean acreage rose nearly a half-million acres in the South as very low cotton prices discouraged cotton planting. In the Delta region, extremely wet soil conditions also hampered planting of corn and cotton and favored planting more soybeans. At the end, there were 73.9 million acres of soybeans planted in 2002, only slightly less than the previous year's 74.1 million.

Warm July weather helped accelerate the soybean crop's emergence in the East following a lag in planting. But, the heat wave also began a drying out of parts of the central Great Plains. The dryness spread eastward during the summer with Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio each receiving less than half of the normal rainfall. Throughout October, tropical storms in

Figure 1

Soybeans and corn compete for acreage

Mil. acres

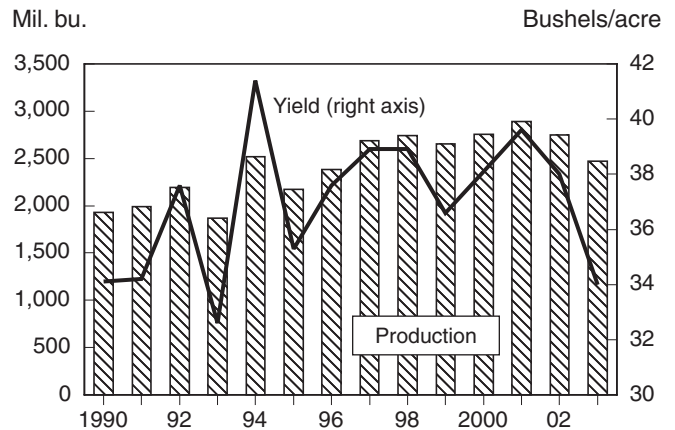


2003 preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. soybeans production and yield



2003 preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

the Gulf of Mexico pushed frequent and substantial rains up into the South and Midwest, which further hampered and degraded the soybean harvest.

A summer drought in the western Corn Belt and harvest-period storms in the South caused the number of unharvested acres in 2002 to be larger than usual at 1.5 million acres. Yields fell short in most States because of below-average moisture (except for Minnesota, where abundant rains produced a record yield). The national average yield dropped to 38.0 bushels per acre. Besides the drought, the U.S. average yield was also held down by a 1-million acre reduction in the highest yielding States (Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota), while acreage increased in some States with below-average yields (North Dakota and Mississippi, in particular).

The 2002 soybean harvest was determined to be 2,749 million bushels from 72.4 million acres harvested. Record levels for domestic crushing and exports in the preceding year had reduced 2002/03 beginning stocks to 208 million bushels, compared with 248 million a year earlier. Together, they cut the 2002/03 supply by 179 million bushels from 2001/02 to 2,962 million.

Strong Foreign Demand Buoyed Soybean Exports but Smaller Crop Lowers Crush

U.S. soybean exports to most countries declined in 2002/03, slipping to 1,045 million bushels from the record 2001/02 exports of 1,063 million. Trade with the European Union (EU) was curtailed by a brisk pace of

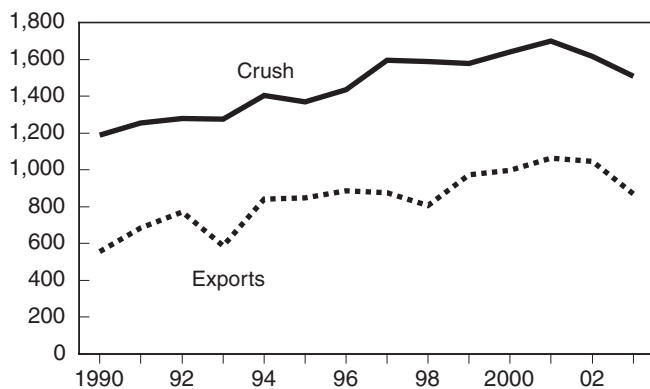
South American soybean meal shipments. U.S. soybean exports to the EU dropped 76 million bushels from the previous year and were the smallest in two decades. Sluggish growth in EU livestock production and large imports of feed wheat from the Black Sea region (as well as greater domestic supplies of damaged wheat) also limited EU feed requirements for protein meal.

China was the conspicuous exception to the contraction of U.S. exports. China's strong crush margins and a lack of rapeseed supplies largely countered the losses from soybean markets elsewhere in the world. U.S. soybean exports to China almost doubled in 2002/03 to 284 million bushels to account for more than one-fourth of total U.S. trade. U.S. shipments were also supported by delayed harvests in Brazil and Argentina. Even with a soybean supply that was nearly 200 million bushels lower than the previous year, exports started strongly and kept up with the record 2001/02 pace as late as July.

Eventually, higher U.S. prices began to ration demand everywhere, although more so for the domestic than the export market. The comparatively resilient export demand bled away even more supplies from the domestic market. Competition with foreign crushers for U.S. soybeans forced domestic processors to bid up prices for soybeans, which put crushing margins under great pressure. On average, the soybean price paid by Illinois processors ballooned by \$1.11 per bushel over the previous year. Thus, processors could defend profit margins only by scaling back operating time at oil mills, which reduced the 2002/03 crush to 1,615 million bushels from 1,700 million in 2001/02.

Figure 3
U.S. soybean demand

Mil. bu.



2003 preliminary.

Source: Census Bureau.

At the same time that supplies were tight, an abundance of foreign soybean meal production crowded out U.S. meal exports and a contraction in hog feeding suppressed domestic consumption. While comparatively firm soybean oil demand helped support processors, a large stock carryover and a high oil extraction rate were also tempering the incentives to crush. Capacity utilization rates had already begun a steep decline by January 2003, although there was a temporary recovery for processors in July. July was marked by waning soybean exports and seemingly good prospects for the 2003 crop that helped to weaken farm prices and bolster crush margins. In addition, there was a brief resurgence of farm sales when 9-month marketing assistance loans began to mature for soybeans placed under loan in late 2002.

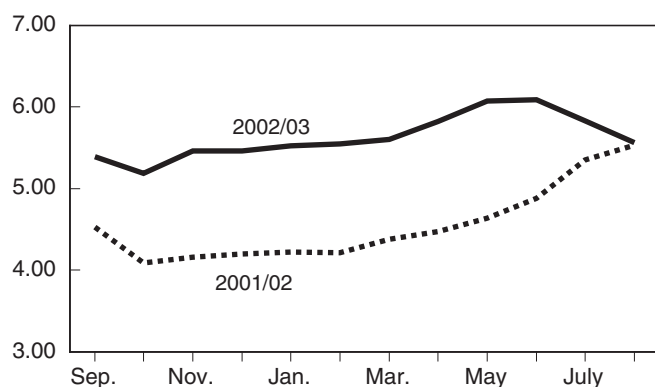
In line with the worsening crop conditions, soybean prices started to rally strongly by July 2002. Prices were pushed back down in October by harvest pressure, but relatively brisk export sales soon signaled that stocks would rapidly tighten. Soybean stocks as of June 1 (at 602.3 million bushels) were the smallest since 1998 and significantly below the 684.9 million in stocks the previous year. Even with use rationed the final quarter, season-ending stocks dropped to 169 million bushels from 208 million in 2001/02. In absolute terms, this carryout was the smallest since 1997. Such a carryout did not leave much of a cushion for the price impact of a disappointing 2003 harvest.

The depletion of supplies strengthened the 2002/03 national average farm price to \$5.53 per bushel from \$4.38 in 2001/02. Total use outpaced total production, but a low level of U.S. soybean stocks has less influence on the overall price level than it used to. The main reason is the growing influence of South American supplies, which no longer allow prices to rise to the same level of a decade or more ago. U.S. stocks comprised just 12 percent of the world carryover, compared with the early 1980s when U.S. stocks routinely accounted for approximately three-fourths of world stocks. To illustrate the price impact of that change, the ratio of soybean ending stocks to use fell to 6 percent in 2002/03, which was comparable to the 1996/97 ratio but at an average price far lower than the \$7.35 per bushel seen for that season. Other factors, such as delivery time improvements, are contributing to lower storage needs. U.S. producers have been able to lock in farm commodity prices through expanded use of loan deficiency payments and futures options and thereby minimize their use of physical storage.

Figure 4

U.S. soybean farm price

\$/bu.



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

The higher market price and lower loan rate (\$5.00 per bushel) virtually eliminated loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains for the 2002 soybean crop. Counter-cyclical payments (which were first introduced in 2002 farm legislation) also were not required. A counter-cyclical payment would be triggered only if the market price falls below \$5.36 per bushel, which equals the soybean target price (\$5.80) minus the fixed direct payment (\$0.44).

Soybean Meal Demand Encounters Stiff Competition

A large accumulation of meat stocks in early 2002 pressured slaughter prices for both hogs and poultry, which consume most of the country's soybean meal. On August 31, 2002, U.S. stocks of red meat and poultry in cold storage had ballooned by 30 percent and 28 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. By mid-2002, much lower slaughter hog prices and sharply higher feed costs were forcing a liquidation of the breeding herd, which by early 2003 had curtailed the size of new pig crops. There was nearly no increase in poultry production from the previous year, either.

Although there were much smaller supplies of sunflowerseed meal and canola meal available in 2002/03, heavier use of distillers grains and corn gluten helped limit the domestic consumption of soybean meal. A strong expansion for U.S. ethanol production in recent years has widened the availability of these mid-protein feeds. An above-average protein value for the 2002 soybean crop may also have trimmed feeding requirements. Each of these factors dampened U.S. soybean

meal disappearance for 2002/03 to 32.2 million short tons, down 3 percent from 2001/02.

Greater domestic consumption and foreign production of soybean meal depressed U.S. soybean meal exports to 6.05 million tons in 2002/03 from 7.5 million in 2001/02. U.S. shipments of soybean meal to major Asian markets (the Philippines and Thailand, in particular) were down sharply.

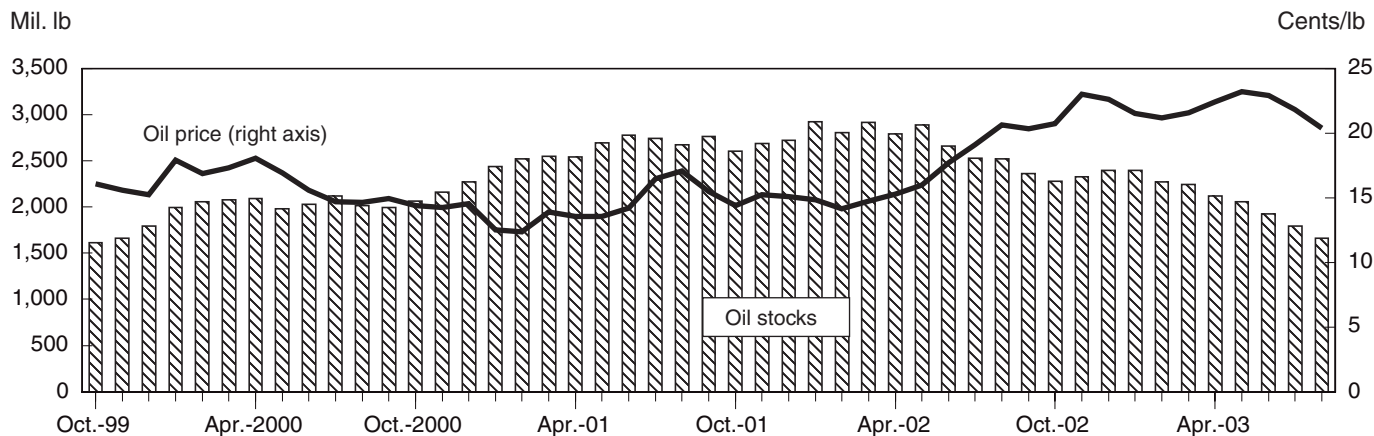
Relatively high soybean meal prices were responsible for curtailing both domestic and foreign demand. By July 2002, the monthly average soybean meal price in central Illinois had soared to \$187 per short ton from \$170 the previous month. Like the prices for soybeans, soybean meal values softened following the fall harvest but gained strength throughout 2003 as the rate of crushing sagged. The season average soybean meal price rose to \$182 per ton versus \$168 per ton in 2001/02. To ease comparatively high costs in the Southeast, feed producers from the region imported close to 100,000 tons of soybean meal from Brazil.

Lower Output, Buoyant Demand Cut Surplus Soybean Oil Stocks

By the end of 2002/03, world vegetable oil stocks had fallen to their smallest level in 5 years, which fueled a brisk rate of foreign vegetable oil imports. Unlike soybean meal, U.S. exports of soybean oil were able to stay competitive with a robust pace of South American shipments. Even with a smaller output of soybean oil, large carryover stocks allowed U.S. soybean oil trade abroad to remain relatively high. Exports for 2002/03 were 2,250 million pounds, although down moderately from 2,519 million in 2001/02. In spite of increased U.S. exports to some countries (notably China, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico) these market gains were more than offset by lower shipments elsewhere (principally Bangladesh, Turkey, India, and South Korea). The U.S. share of global soybean oil exports declined to 10 percent in 2002/03 from 13 percent in 2001/02.

An 800-million-pound reduction in supplies of sunflowerseed oil, canola oil, and cottonseed oil from 2001/02 supported 2002/03 domestic consumption of soybean oil. Yet, higher prices moderated the rate of soybean oil domestic disappearance. End users were able to draw down inventories that had been accumulated at lower costs earlier in 2002. Total soybean oil demand remained constant. However, a reduction in the supply by nearly 1 billion pounds sharply cut the

Figure 5

Shrinking U.S. soybean oil stocks lift prices

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

ending stocks from 2,359 million to 1,486 million pounds for the smallest carryout in 4 years.

Substantially tighter soybean stocks and domestically available soybean oil supplies helped boost soybean oil prices in 2002/03. Prices were already edging up throughout the spring of 2002 and rallied strongly throughout the summer and fall. When the soybean oil price peaked in May 2003 at 23.2 cents per pound, it was more than 60 percent higher than its February 2002

low. By the spring, there was greater resistance to the price climb because of assurances for an ample new South American harvest and good prospects for the autumn U.S. crop. Palm oil was becoming attractively priced against soybean oil in world markets, which also slowed the rise of prices. The season average price strengthened to 22.0 cents per pound compared with a 2001/02-average of 16.5 cents. The high extraction rate and price helped soybean oil to contribute a relatively high share (38 percent) to the total value of crushing.

Situation for Other U.S. Oil Crops

Cottonseed

The harvested acreage of U.S. cotton declined 10 percent in 2002. In addition, adverse weather damaged cotton yields in 2002 throughout the Southeast. Domestic cottonseed output for 2002 dropped 17 percent from the previous year to 6.2 million short tons. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina accounted for 57 percent of the reduction in the national cottonseed crop. The seed-to-lint ratio continued a 20-year descent by slipping to 718 pounds per bale.

After the previous year's near-record output, the smaller 2002 cottonseed crop tightened available supplies for processors. In addition, U.S. cottonseed imports were scaled back with a drought-reduced Australian harvest. Domestic crushers also lacked access to supplies because of the unrelenting autumn rains that delayed marketing and damaged quality of the U.S. harvest. The shortfall raised the season average farm price for cottonseed to \$100 per ton from \$93 in 2001/02. Consequently, cottonseed crushing fell to 2.5 million tons in 2002/03 from 2.8 million in 2001/02. This was the smallest volume of cottonseed crushed in the last century. Not only was there a lower rate of crush, but the extraction rate for cottonseed oil dropped to 294 pounds per ton, among the poorest yields in U.S. history. With these poor fundamentals, domestic cottonseed oil output slumped in 2002/03 to a modern era low of 725 million pounds.

By February 2003, the output losses were driving cottonseed oil prices up to nearly 50 cents per pound, more than 3 times higher than a year earlier. The large price premium stifled both domestic and export demand for cottonseed oil, which plummeted to 636 million and 110 million pounds, respectively.

Peanuts

2002/03 Peanut Market Highlighted by Policy Change

In May 2002, the passage of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act (2002 Farm Act) substantially overhauled the U.S. peanut program by replacing a marketing quota system with a set of supports similar to those available to producers of other program crops such as grains and cotton. The previous system—based on marketing quotas and nonrecourse loans—support-

ed domestic prices of peanuts destined for domestic edible consumption (quota peanuts), and required non-quota ("additional") peanuts to be exported or crushed. Production for domestic edible consumption was constrained by an annually established marketing quota—set at 1.18 million short tons (2.36 billion pounds) for the 2001/02 crop year. Quota peanuts were eligible for the quota loan rate of \$610 per ton (30.5 cents per pound) in 2001/02. Marketings of nonquota (additional) peanut production were permitted only for export or domestic crush, and were eligible for a lower loan rate of \$132 per ton (6.6 cents per pound) in 2001/02.

Under provisions of the 2002 Farm Act, all producers choosing to grow peanuts are now eligible for marketing assistance loans at a loan rate of \$355 per ton (17.75 cents per pound) and face no restrictions on marketing their peanuts for domestic edible consumption. Producers with a history of peanut production are also eligible for direct payments of \$36 per ton and counter-cyclical payments tied to a \$495 per ton target price. Direct and counter-cyclical payments are both based on historical acres and yields. Historic peanut producers had until March 31, 2003, to assign average peanut base and yield to cropland on a farm in the same or contiguous State. In addition, quota holders were eligible for a peanut quota buyout amounting to \$1,100 per ton (55 cents per pound), to be paid out in five annual installments during fiscal years 2002-06, or the outstanding amount taken as a lump sum at any time.

2002 Peanut Production Drops 22 Percent

Under the 2002 Farm Act, former quota owners producing peanuts face lower prices and increased competition, whereas non-quota owners and potential entrants would be eligible for increased government support from the marketing assistance loan rate of \$355 per ton. At 3,320 million pounds, U.S. production of peanuts in 2002 was down 22 percent from 2001, but slightly above the 2000 crop of 3,266 million pounds. Given the timing of the 2002 Farm Act's passage in mid-May 2002, it is unclear to what extent the program changes affected planting decisions. However, the outcome was that planted acreage declined 12 percent from 2001 to 1.36 million acres and was the smallest area since 1982. Harvested area totaled 1.30 million acres, down 8 percent from 2001. The U.S. yield averaged 2,561 pounds per harvested

acre, down 468 pounds from the record national average yield of 2001.

In the largest producing region, the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina), planted area of 806,000 acres was down only 1 percent from the previous year, but average yields dropped 702 pounds to 2,433 pounds per acre. That resulted in the Southeast producing 1,909 million pounds of peanuts, 24 percent below the 2001 level. Production from the Virginia-North Carolina area totaled 330 million pounds, down 44 percent from 2001. Planted acres, at 159,000, were down 20 percent from 2001 and the average yield of 2,100 pounds per acre was down 894 pounds from 2001.

Southwest peanut producers (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) planted 25 percent fewer acres in 2002 than the previous year, for a total of 393,000 acres. In contrast to the other producing regions, yields in the Tri-State area were strong, averaging 3,047 pounds per acre, 210 pounds above 2001. Production totaled 1.08 billion pounds, down 7 percent from the previous year.

Peanut Exports Plunge but Overall Use Relatively Steady

Although production in 2002/03 declined by nearly 1 billion pounds from the previous year—and imports dropped 63 percent to 75 million pounds—supplies were bolstered by record beginning stocks of 1,476 million pounds. Overall use remained relatively steady at 3,997 million pounds compared with 4,100 million pounds in 2001/02. Imports, which normally filled the tariff-rate quota level of approximately 57,000 metric tons (shelled basis) fell sharply as a result of lower domestic prices following the passage of the 2002 Farm Act. Domestic food use rose to 2.224 billion pounds, up 13 million pounds (less than 1 percent) from 2001/02, and processors crushed 779 million pounds of peanuts, 88 million pounds more than the previous year and the highest level since 1995/96. The most notable change in use came in the export category, with shipments dropping to 490 million pounds, down 223 million pounds (31 percent) from the previous year, and the lowest level since 1975. Despite strong prices in export markets (Rotterdam)—up more than one-third from 2001/02—lower exports partly reflected reduced domestic production, but also the first opportunity since the 1930's for all peanut producers to market their crop for domestic food use without restriction.

Although a tighter supply situation in 2002/03 would normally indicate strengthening prices, the elimination

of marketing quotas increased the availability of peanuts for domestic food use. The season average farm price in 2002/03 was 18.24 cents per pound, the lowest nominal level since 1974, and down from 23.4 cents per pound in 2001/02. In 2002/03, about 668,000 short tons (1.34 billion pounds) of peanuts were placed under loan, with less than 1,000 tons being forfeited. This indicates that, for most producers, prevailing or anticipated market prices exceeded loan repayment rates (the lower of the marketing loan rate plus interest, or the weekly repayment rate established by USDA). Marketing loan gains amounted to \$23.7 million, with an average marketing loan gain of \$36.21 per ton. In addition, loan deficiency payments (LDPs) averaging \$28.83 per ton were taken on 909,000 tons of peanuts, for a total of \$26.2 million in LDP revenue. Based on the season average farm price, the final 2002-crop counter-cyclical payment rate for peanuts was \$95 per ton of eligible base production.

With the increased crush, U.S. peanut oil production rose to 259 million pounds, up from 230 million pounds the year before. Imports also climbed nearly 90 percent to 73 million pounds, but peanut oil prices still strengthened to 46.7 cents per pound (up 45 percent) because of higher values throughout the vegetable oil complex. Peanut oil exports rose to 44 million pounds in 2002/03, up from 8 million pounds in 2001/02 and the largest since 1995/96. Similarly, peanut meal production increased 29,000 short tons to 177,000. In spite of the larger output, the 2002/03 average price climbed by \$20 to \$128 per ton along with other protein meal prices.

Sunflowerseed

U.S. farmers planted 2.58 million acres of sunflowers in 2002, or 73,000 less than the year before. Although the plantings of oil-type sunflowers were up 280,000 acres in North Dakota, that was offset by declines in oil-type and confection sunflower acreage for nearly every other State. Confection-type sunflowers, which tend to have lower yields than oil-type varieties, accounted for 80 percent of the acreage reduction.

U.S. sunflowerseed production in 2002 fell more than one-fourth to 2,490 million pounds. Although sunflower planting declined only 2 percent in 2002, harvested acreage fell 15 percent. Most of the severe reduction in output was due to a drought that hit yields very hard. Yields were hurt badly in much of the Central Plains region despite higher production by

North Dakota and Minnesota farmers. A widespread pest infestation by the spotted stem weevil also damaged sunflowers. These factors reduced the 2002 national average yield to 1,133 pounds per acre, which was the poorest since 1993. To further complicate matters, the sunflowerseed harvest was also slowed by untimely wet weather.

Despite firm foreign demand, U.S. exports of sunflowerseed and products fared poorly in 2002/03 because of a lack of domestic supplies. The season average farm price for sunflowerseed (all types) climbed to 12.2 cents per pound, its highest level in 9 years. A severe 805-million-pound reduction in the oil-type sunflowerseed supply led to domestic processors consuming only 703 million pounds, the least since 1978/79.

At the end of December 2002, U.S. stocks of sunflowerseed oil had peaked for the season but were already 40 percent lower than a year earlier. Sunflowerseed oil exports, which dropped by three-fourths to 110 million pounds, bore the brunt of the supply shortage. The loss of foreign markets was most severe for Algeria, Netherlands, Turkey, and Mexico. The tightness maintained a very large (11 cents per pound) price premium for sunflowerseed oil versus soybean oil. That also curtailed domestic consumption to 268 million pounds, down 28 percent from 2001/02.

Other Oilseeds

U.S. farmers planted 1.46 million acres of canola in 2002, which were 96,000 less than the 2000 record high. Despite a 19,000-acre increase in canola planting, 2002 harvested area fell by 77,000 acres to 1.38 million acres. In North Dakota, which accounts for 91

percent of national acreage, the average canola yield fell to 1,230 pounds per acre versus 1,400 pounds in 2001. The 2002 domestic harvest dropped 22 percent to 1,553 million pounds. Cash market prices for canola seed strengthened to \$10.60 per hundredweight.

Similarly, a poor Canadian canola crop also restricted availability of imported seed to 434 million pounds. Consequently, the supply shortage scaled back 2002/03 domestic canola seed crushing by 22 percent to 1,291 million pounds. A reduction in the Canadian crush also trimmed U.S. imports of canola oil to 929 million pounds. Therefore, aggregate U.S. canola oil supplies declined nearly 300 million pounds in 2002/03. That hiked up the Midwest average canola oil price from 23.5 cents per pound in 2001/02 to 29.3 cents.

The only minor U.S. oilseed that had much of an expansion in acreage for 2002 was flaxseed, for which plantings surged 200,000 acres to 785,000. This was the largest U.S. flaxseed area since 1979, with nearly all of the acreage in North Dakota. U.S. flaxseed production increased to 12.6 million bushels from 11.5 million in 2001. Although flaxseed plantings increased 34 percent, harvested acreage rose just 22 percent and yields fell to a disappointing 17.9 bushels per acre because of poor moisture conditions. Like the previous year, U.S. flaxseed exports benefited from a poor Canadian harvest and increased to a record high 2.9 million bushels.

The acreage planted to safflowers nationally rose 16 percent in 2002 to 219,000 acres. A 16-percent increase in acreage and better yields improved 2002 safflowerseed production (to 298 million pounds) by 23 percent from the previous year. However, the crop still fell well short of the average output level during the 1990s.

Other Fats and Oils Highlights

Corn Oil

Domestic consumption of corn oil expanded strongly throughout 2003 as users sought an alternative for the deficit of oils derived from sunflowerseed, canola, and cottonseed. Total disappearance for corn oil in 2002/03 soared from 1,363 million to 1,625 million pounds. However, there was no growth in corn oil production either, which slipped 8 million pounds to 2,453 million. Thus, that stopgap in domestic needs limited the volume of corn oil that could be exported. U.S. corn oil exports dropped to 890 million pounds from 1,172 million in 2001/02. Lower shipments to Turkey, Italy, and Mexico were largely responsible. Prices for corn oil followed the rise in soybean oil prices during the last half of 2002 and averaged 28 cents per pound.

Imported Oils

Despite a 2-percent decline of world coconut oil production in 2002/03 to 3.17 million metric tons, prices peaked early in 2003 and subsequently declined. The import unit value for coconut oil in fiscal 2003 was \$334 per metric ton, down from \$361 in fiscal 2002. An 8-percent increase in global output of palm kernel oil (the other major lauric oil) to 3.36 million tons provided the price resistance. U.S. coconut oil imports fell sharply from 1,093 million pounds in 2001/02 to 860 million. However, this was largely offset by a rise in U.S. palm kernel oil imports from 330 million to 470 million pounds.

World output of olive oil fell 22 percent in 2002/03 to 2.16 million tons. The reduction in global use was cushioned by a substantial shrinkage of stocks. Therefore, there was a more moderate 7-percent reduction in international olive oil trade to 0.38 million tons. Still, after two decades of strong growth, U.S. olive oil imports

registered a marginal 5-million pound increase in 2002/03 to 485 million pounds. This happened partly because olive oil imports became more costly in 2002/03, with the unit value rising 6 percent to 88 cents per pound. A weakening of the dollar against the euro in 2003 also helped imports become more expensive.

Animal Fats

Output of edible tallow expanded 7 percent in 2002/03 to 2,075 million pounds. Nearly all of that production increase was domestically consumed. Although exports to Mexico (the leading buyer of U.S. tallow) fell modestly, total shipments increased by 10 million pounds to 485 million based on larger trade with Turkey, Taiwan, and Russia.

Edible tallow prices began a strong climb by the fall of 2002. In the spring, prices receded a bit but spiked again in June after a Canadian cow had tested positive for BSE (mad cow disease). Imports of tallow from that country were temporarily banned by most countries. That included the United States, although imports account for a negligible part of the total supply. However, the discovery of no more cases helped to settle the market. The marketing year average for edible tallow prices was 17.5 cents per pound, compared with 13.9 cents in 2001/02.

U.S. lard production dipped by 5 million pounds in 2002/03 to 1,075 million. Consequently, total use of lard also changed minimally. Lard exports improved slightly to 105 million pounds, which was offset by an equivalent decline in domestic consumption to 985 million pounds. Like tallow, lard prices benefited from a rally in vegetable oil prices, increasing sharply in 2002/03 to 18.1 cents per pound from 13.6 cents the previous marketing year.

World Oilseed and Protein Meal Situation

South American Exporters Begin Dominance of World Soybean Trade

World oilseed production rose to 328.9 million metric tons for 2002/03, from 324.4 million the previous year. The 11.9-million-ton gain in soybean production to 196.4 million tons accounted for most of the oilseed increase. With a cut in U.S. oilseed output, nearly all of the 2002/03 expansion of world oilseed supplies was divided between Brazil and Argentina. Paraguay's soybean production in 2002/03 also rebounded (to 3.9 million tons) as yields recovered from severe dryness the year before. Accordingly, soybeans and soybean products captured most of the gains in world oilseed trade. For soybean imports, China was responsible for nearly all of the world's growth in 2002/03. Despite a strong expansion in consumption, year ending global stocks of soybeans surged 16 percent to 37.2 million tons.

Brazil had quite strong soybean prices in 2002 because of slow farm sales, less U.S. acreage, and a summer weather rally. The misfortunes for oilseed crops elsewhere in the world also provided a healthy boost to Brazilian soybean values. In addition, doubts about Brazil's ability to service a large public debt weakened its exchange rate to near a record low, which only magnified the impact on the country's farm prices. Soybean prices in local currency increased 75-80 percent between March and August 2002. In a repeat of similar circumstances a year earlier, Brazilian farmers got favorable returns on their previous harvest and on forward sales for the new crop. These profits encour-

aged an expansion of Brazil's soybean area for 2002/03 by 13 percent to 18.4 million hectares.

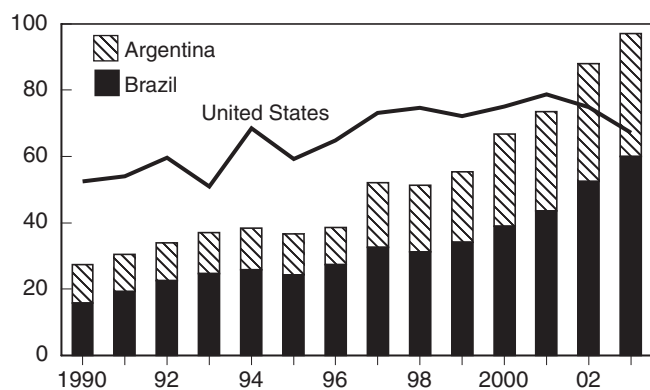
Most of the Brazilian expansion of soybean area again occurred in the high-yielding Center-West States, including Mato Grosso and Goias. Soybean planting in those States was held up by hot and dry conditions during September and October. But, the arrival of more precipitation in late October renewed planting progress and farmers switched more land from summer corn into soybeans. In southern Brazil, heavy rains stalled the start of planting, although soybean yields there far surpassed the drought-damaged 2001/02 crop. The frequent rains persisted through April and May, which delayed harvesting.

Soybean yields were generally excellent throughout Brazil because of good weather and a substantial improvement in farm input use. Consequently, Brazilian soybean production soared to 52.5 million tons in 2002/03, up from 43.5 million the year before. Still, there was some damage to the crop (mainly in Mato Grosso and Bahia) from Asian soybean rust. Originating in East Asia, this wind-borne disease can devastate many species of legumes, including soybeans. Depending on the plant's stage at infection, the disease can cause catastrophic yield losses if allowed to proliferate without several fungicide applications. At the moment, there are no commercially available soybean varieties with rust tolerance. Initially detected in a few Brazilian farms in 2001, its fungal spores have since been detected throughout the entire country. But, most Brazilian farmers heeded warnings to spray their crops with fungicides. These protective applications successfully limited crop damage in 2003 but also significantly raised farm production costs.

Figure 6

South America surpasses U.S. soybean production

Mil. metric tons



2003 preliminary.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

In Argentina, a financial crisis in 2002 left farmers with little cash or credit to purchase farm inputs. Like Brazilian soybean producers have done for many years, Argentine farmers managed to acquire inputs by putting up as collateral their unsold old crop stocks and leveraging their new crop potential with suppliers. Plantings of wheat and corn (which have higher input expenses than soybeans) fell sharply as a result. Heavy rains in the southern part of Buenos Aires province stalled grain planting that helped shift even more area toward soybeans. By default, more first-crop soybeans were sown, but a strengthening of soybean prices in 2002 did not make this a difficult decision. Argentine

soybean area soared (as in Brazil) by 11 percent to 12.6 million hectares.

Despite a shortage of inputs, a record-high Argentine yield was achieved through mostly favorable weather. A spell of hot and dry weather during January stressed crops in southern regions. But, October-December precipitation had been 50 percent above normal and the rain returned in February to ease the heat wave. Productivity was also enhanced by a larger proportion (82 percent) of first-crop soybeans (which tend to yield about 30-percent more than soybeans that are double-cropped following wheat). Argentine soybean production rose to 35.5 million tons in 2002/03 from 30.0 million in 2001/02.

Brisk trade by both Brazil and Argentina developed in 2002/03 because of a lag in old crop marketing, record new crops, lower U.S. supplies, and still competitive exchange rates. This was the first year that soybean exports from South America had exceeded U.S. shipments. Brazil's soybean exports increased sharply from 15.0 million to 21.1 million tons. Likewise, Argentine exporters used their advantages to ship a record 10.1 million tons of soybeans. Most of the export gains by Brazil and Argentina came not from their traditional market in Western Europe, but instead featured the emerging markets in Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa.

However, shipments from both countries could have been even larger. By mid-2003, Brazil's currency had gained to its strongest level against the dollar since July 2002, and the Argentine peso was at a 12-month high. Soybean prices in Brazil plunged after January, yet mid-2003 cash values were still about 30 percent higher than they were a year earlier. Farmers had captured very attractive terms on forward sales made in 2002 and their needs for cash flow were being met by sales of other commodities. Thus, both Brazilian and Argentine producers postponed sales to let prices strengthen prior to the U.S. harvest. That turned out to be a sound strategy when the difficulties for the U.S. crop after August 2003 spiked prices again. South American farmers took advantage of that price windfall to resume old-crop marketing. However, the backlog of stocks from the region carried over was about 18 percent higher than the previous year.

Argentina is predominantly an exporter of soybean products and its crushing expanded by 12 percent in 2002/03 to 23.4 million tons. Even with robust gains in both exports and domestic use, Argentina has accrued much larger soybean stocks in recent years. September

2003 ending soybean stocks in Argentina were approximately 11.2 million tons, or double the level just 3 years earlier. The financial crisis made soybean stocks a far more secure store of value for farmers than any bank account. Formerly, there had always been a constraint on Argentine grain storage that forced producers to accept lower prices for newly harvested crops. Now, however, Argentine farmers can exploit better pricing opportunities by their use of relatively inexpensive plastic storage bags for soybeans. With elimination of the peso's peg to the dollar in early 2002, their ability to hedge against unpredictable economic and political events has become even more valuable.

China's Soybean Imports Surge Following Trade Disruptions

Unlike the previous season, China did not head into 2002/03 with a large cushion of oilseed stocks. These stocks had allowed China to maintain consumption during a stoppage of soybean imports in early 2002, but the carryover was quickly reduced to mere pipeline supplies.

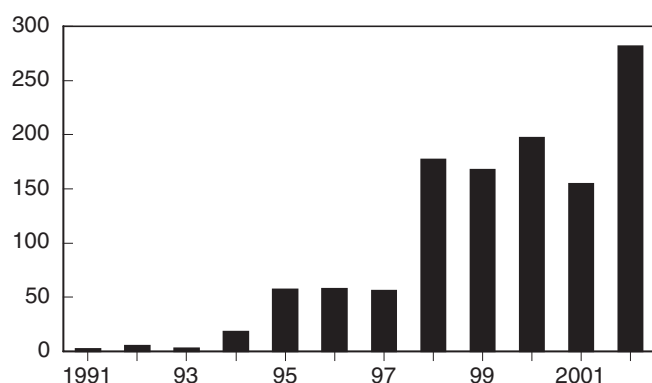
Domestic crops of soybeans, peanuts, and sunflowerseed increased minimally in 2002 and could not materially ease a growing supply deficit. In spite of efforts by China's Government to encourage domestic soybean production, most of the country's farmers have responded more to revenues from their last crop than from planting-time prices. Farmers in China had already sold the 2001 soybean crop before the spring 2002 price rally. Because corn planting was more attractive, the 2002 soybean area declined 8 percent to 8.7 million hectares. With a return of more favorable weather to the main growing region in northeastern China, improved yields lifted 2002 production to 16.5 million tons from 15.4 million. Another key factor for the robust soybean imports by China was a lack of rapeseed supplies to crush. The domestic rapeseed harvest was disappointing and poor harvests by Canada and Australia depressed rapeseed imports.

Soybean purchases by China accelerated rapidly during 2002/03 because there was still rebuilding of supplies drawn down previously by a shutdown of imports. Importers were also likely expanding their soybean stocks prior to December 20, 2002, when China's safety certificate regime was to take effect. Importers are still obtaining provisional safety certificates issued by the Ministry of Agriculture that are based on assessments of the biotech crops by foreign governments. After December 20, 2002, China's Government was to issue safety certificates for biotech

Figure 7

Growth in U.S. soybean exports to China resumes

Mil. bu.



Source: Census Bureau.

crops based on its own field trials. Yet, there was uncertainty about how long China's approval process would take. The interim policy allowed just 30 days for approvals, but after December 20 the new policy was to extend the approval period up to 270 working days. Thus, importers were being prompted to secure stocks to postpone the same kind of shortages experienced in prior months.

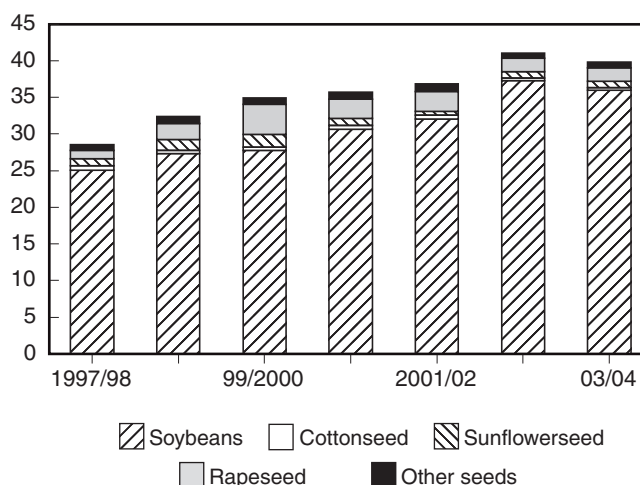
Shortly before the December 2002 deadline, China's agriculture ministry extended its interim rules through September 2003 but was recognizing only safety certificates from the country of origin, not third countries. Soybean exporters from the United States and Argentina (which have both officially approved biotech varieties) were able to obtain certificates from China. But, Brazil had not sanctioned production of such crops at that time and had no documented safety claims for them. The Brazilian Government would later agree with China on a protocol for its supplies that were grown illegally and that ended up in export shipments.

Temporarily unimpeded by any disruptions from regulations on biotech imports, China bought soybeans at a rapid pace between March and early September. Switching between U.S. and South American origins began by late spring. Speculative buying had accelerated in the spring because China's Government had made no official announcement on an extension of interim policies for biotech imports beyond the September 20, 2003, expiration. Also, the Ministry of Agriculture had not been accepting safety certificate applications for forward purchases. Bookings slowed in the summer because of the uncertainty of taking delivery before the September 20, 2003, deadline.

Figure 8

Global oilseed stocks

Mil. metric tons



2002/03 preliminary and 2003/04 forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Citing phytosanitary problems, the Government of China's inspection bureau stepped up its scrutiny of the quality of soybean imports. Difficulties in obtaining inspection permits caused a number of stranded cargoes at Chinese ports. Without these permits from the government's Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection, and Quarantine, ships cannot discharge any biotech soybeans at ports. Most of the stranded cargoes were from Brazil, as U.S. soybean exports to China had already come to a seasonal end.

Yet, crushers in China were generally able to secure soybean imports better than they did in 2001/02 because of the extension of the transition period for its import regulations on biotech crops. China's soybean imports soared to 20.3 million tons for 2002/03 from 10.4 million in 2001/02. This was the first year that China's soybean imports exceeded domestic production. Despite disruptions in the inspection process, the late surge of shipments had approximately doubled China's soybean stocks from the previous year's carryout.

Higher Prices Moderate Global Soybean Meal Demand

Consumption of soybean meal grew solidly in 2002/03 throughout Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Mexico, and Russia. In contrast, there was limited demand growth for the three markets (the United States, EU, and Japan) that account for about half of world soybean meal consumption. Global soybean

meal exports for 2002/03 increased 1.5 million tons for 2002/03 to 43.8 million, with South American suppliers accounting for all of the increase. Greater crushing boosted soybean meal exports from Argentina to 18.2 million tons from 16.1 million in 2001/02. The rise in Brazilian soybean meal exports (from 12.0 million to 13.8 million tons) was more moderate because of strong competition from Argentina and rapidly expanding consumption by domestic livestock.

Conversely, India had a production shortfall for both soybeans and peanuts in 2002. Indian crushers had trouble obtaining soybeans from farmers at a price that could guarantee a profit. To compensate for lost peanut meal production, India also needed to consume more of its own soybean meal for its rapidly growing poultry sector. This further cut into India's 2002/03 soybean meal exports, which were nearly halved to 1.3 million tons.

Although China is a relative newcomer to the world export market for soybean meal, it remained an active participant again in 2002/03. China has many relatively new coastal processing plants that are well situated to crush imported soybeans into meal for either domestic users or for re-export to nearby Asian buyers. While exports by China's processors declined from 1.05 million to 0.8 million tons, they benefited from the decline in Indian soybean meal shipments.

In May, Japan temporarily banned imports of poultry from China after authorities detected the avian influenza virus in a shipment of duck products. This highly infectious disease can inflict serious economic damage on a country's poultry producers. Domestic meat demand in China was also being subdued by the deadly virus causing Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), which for months ruined tourism and minimized visits to public places such as restaurants and food markets. In spite of any proof, some consumers also feared that they could contract the disease by eating poultry. That far into the marketing year, China's soybean meal consumption was only marginally affected, which increased nearly 30 percent from 2001/02 to 19.7 million tons.

Demand for soybean meal was also growing strongly in other Asian countries. China's exclusion from the Japanese poultry market provided a windfall to other exporting nations, particularly Thailand. The rapid expansion of Thailand's poultry sector raised its soybean imports in 2002/03 by 15 percent to 1.8 million tons while soybean meal imports rose 4 percent to 1.9

million. In Latin America, Brazil and Mexico accounted for nearly all of the region's growth in soybean meal consumption. Mexico imported nearly two-thirds more soybean meal, but as much of its supply increase came from crushing soybeans that were imported. Brazil relied entirely on its own vast output to fulfill its 2002/03 domestic meal requirements, which grew 4 percent to 8.3 million tons.

In Europe, the euro had strengthened by early 2003 to around 1.1 euros to the dollar, compared with 0.86 per dollar in February 2002. The boost to European Union (EU) purchasing power supported imports of soybeans and soybean meal. Lower soybean area within the EU also cut the domestic crop by 0.2 million tons. But, in spite of these factors, a record-large wheat supply led to a slowing of EU soybean meal consumption. Excessive rains (particularly in Germany) in 2002 harmed the milling quality of EU wheat that forced a larger consumption of it as feed. Consequently, greater substitution of higher protein wheat for barley and corn dampened supplementary needs for soybean meal.

European Union crush margins were also put under greater pressure by strong bidding for soybeans by China and a rising tide of South American soybean meal. Likewise, expanded crushing capacity throughout North Africa and the Middle East were also cutting into EU exports of soybean meal and soybean oil. In addition, Russia approved (for 9 months beginning in April 2003) new quotas on meat and poultry imports. The Russian trade restrictions curbed feed consumption by primarily European exporters of livestock products. European Union soybean imports for 2002/03 (excluding intra-trade) slipped to 17.6 million tons from 18.3 million. But with the weak consumption gains, EU soybean meal imports increased by a meager 0.2 million tons to 19.7 million.

Adverse Weather Curtails World Rapeseed Trade

Poor weather for some major rapeseed growing countries in 2002/03 aborted a recovery in world production of the crop. In fact, 2002/03 rapeseed output dropped even further to 32.3 million tons (from 36.0 million in 2001/02) and was the smallest in the previous 6 years.

In the Canadian prairies, spring moisture conditions still had not recovered from the 2001 drought; and canola plantings were up just 2 percent. Drought worsened throughout the summer, particularly in central

Saskatchewan. Heavy rains came to the southeastern Prairie region in late August, but they were too late to help yields and added damage to the crop's quality. Abandonment of canola acreage and drought-damaged yields slashed the Canadian harvest to 4.2 million tons. The crop was even worse than the drought-reduced 2001 crop of 4.9 million tons. It was Canada's smallest crop since 1990, when harvested area that year was more than one-fourth less than in 2002. Consequently, Winnipeg canola prices surged 25 percent between May and August and have since remained high. The severe crop losses rationed Canadian exports and domestic crushing. Canadian exports of canola slumped to 2.4 million tons, the least in 11 years. A labor dispute at the major western Canadian ports last fall also impeded loading of rapeseed shipments to Asia. Carryout stocks shrank to 0.9 million tons.

Since early 2002, Australia was gripped by one of that country's worst droughts in a century, which reduced the sown rapeseed area sharply and slashed yields. Australian rapeseed production plunged to 0.6 million tons from 1.8 million. Typically about three-fourths of Australia's rapeseed production is exported so the poor crop nearly halved Australian 2002/03 exports to 0.4 million tons. Together, Canada and Australia normally account for 50-60 percent of world rapeseed exports.

Producers from the EU were some of the few that increased their rapeseed output in 2002, up to 9.3 million tons from 8.8 million in 2001. Most of the area expansion occurred in Germany, which is rapidly growing its biodiesel industry. There were better yields in 2002 but, like the year before, heavy rains damaged the German crop in early August just as the pods were ready for harvest. In satisfying the biodiesel market, it meant that the vegetable oil supplies available for food use in the EU would remain tight through 2002/03. Trade with Eastern European countries, which had smaller rapeseed harvests of their own, could not help ease EU oilseed requirements. Consequently, EU rapeseed imports declined from 0.9 million to 0.6 million tons.

As a result of crop shortfalls for the major producing countries, world rapeseed imports fell from 5.6 million tons in 2001/02 to 4.4 million. Japan secured its normal supply, so the short crops exacerbated supply availability for other major importers, primarily China and Mexico. China had prospects for another bumper rapeseed crop in 2002 with a record sown area. However, spring flooding in central China damaged the crop, which fell to 10.6 million tons from 11.3 mil-

lion in 2001. But foreign shortages curtailed China's rapeseed imports to just 150,000 tons from 775,000 in 2001/02 and 2.4 million in 2000/01. For Mexico (the second-ranked importing country last year), the worldwide rapeseed shortage cut its imports nearly in half to 0.5 million tons.

Global sunflowerseed output recovered to 24.0 million tons in 2002 from the poor yields that depressed 2001 production to 21.4 million. Most of the output gains were by countries that process the seed mainly for their own domestic use. Therefore, there was only a modest increase in international sunflowerseed trade from 1.8 million to 2.3 million tons.

Russian sunflower area was modestly higher in 2002 because of relatively attractive prices following the poor 2001 crop. Even so, area harvested was down from sowings in 1999 and 2000 because a 20-percent Russian export tax continues to dampen farm returns. Compared with last year's drought, Russia had ample rains in August 2002 during the main flowering period.

Similarly, Ukraine sunflower area expanded 14 percent to 2.7 million hectares. Ukraine sunflowerseed yields also improved, raising the country's 2002 production by 45 percent to a record 3.3 million tons. As both countries have maintained export tax policies intended to retain crops for their domestic crushing industries, it lessens the seed available for export to the rest of Europe.

Better yields and larger area also boosted output in Turkey and eastern Europe. In contrast, the EU sunflowerseed crop was lower, although yields had also improved there. Because of continued erosion in its profitability in Italy, France, and Spain, EU sunflowerseed production declined 9 percent to 2.8 million largely from a 13-percent drop in harvested area. Improved foreign harvests did allow EU sunflowerseed imports to rebound to 1.7 million tons, however.

In Argentina, sunflowerseed is a cheaper crop to grow than corn, so the financial crisis expanded its area to 2.35 million hectares. However, high temperatures during flowering cut yields in the southern part of Buenos Aires province. This trimmed Argentine output to 3.7 million tons and stalled any growth in demand.

Poor prices for cotton in 2002 cut cultivated area throughout the world. Smaller crops, particularly in the United States and China, reduced 2002/03 world cottonseed output to 32.8 million tons from 36.6 million in 2001/02. Indian cotton area also fell, but improved

yields stabilized that country's cottonseed output at 4.4 million tons.

World peanut production dropped 9 percent for 2002/03 to 30.6 million tons, largely because of severe droughts in India, Senegal, and the United States. In India, rainfall during August 2002 provided some relief for its soybean crop, although the western and southern regions that grow peanuts were not as fortunate. The failure of the summer monsoon to reach

these areas prevented an expansion of peanut area planted and stressed yields on the land where it was sown. Indian peanut production was cut to 5.2 million tons compared with last year's harvest of 7.6 million. Smaller crops in both India and Senegal sharply scaled back crushing and production of peanut oil. Senegal forfeited a lot of its capability to export peanut oil, but India lost more of its primary source for domestic oil consumption. In contrast, peanut production in China improved to 14.9 million tons in 2002.

World Vegetable Oil Situation

Global vegetable oil production increased 1.9 million tons for 2002/03 to 94.3 million tons. Of that total gain, palm oil accounted for 97 percent. Steady demand supported world palm oil exports to nearly 19.1 million tons for 2002/03, which was double the volume of soybean oil trade.

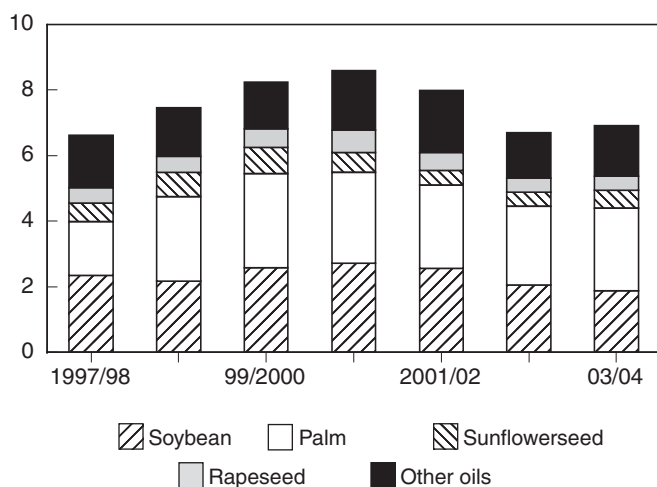
Although trailing the growth of palm oil, global exports of soybean oil also experienced solid gains in 2002/03. Argentine soybean oil exports surged 18 percent to 4.4 million tons. Brazil, (the second-ranked exporter of soybean oil) shipped 2.25 million tons in 2002/03, up 27 percent. With a big drawdown of stocks, U.S. exports of soybean oil were also able to persevere. Most of the growth in global soybean oil imports was due to China and India.

Tighter Supplies of Competing Oils Boost Global Soybean Oil Trade

Global palm oil output grew moderately for 2002/03, rising 7 percent to 27.2 million tons. Most of the annual gain was divided between Malaysia (from 11.9 million to 13.2 million tons) and Indonesia (from 9.2 million to 9.7 million tons). Malaysian production grew quite strongly between April and September 2003 due to seasonal factors, favorable rainfall, and improved input use. However, steady consumption trimmed ending stocks of palm oil to their lowest level since 1998.

Figure 9
Global vegetable oil stocks

Mil. metric tons



2002/03 preliminary and 2003/04 forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Palm oil exports by Malaysia grew to 11.6 million tons from 10.5 million in 2001/02. Similarly, Indonesian exports increased by 5 percent to nearly 6 million tons. After a nearly 2-year climb, Malaysian prices for RBD palm oil peaked around \$450 per ton in January 2003. The price fell back to an August average of \$406 per ton, yet was still \$30 higher than it was a year earlier.

Poor Indian Monsoon Accelerates Vegetable Oil Imports

In India, oilseed crops were damaged by a widespread dry spell. Total Indian oilseed production in 2002/03 declined by 5.2 million tons to 18.8 million. It is not feasible to import oilseeds for crushing in India, so the smaller domestic crops slashed domestic vegetable oil output by nearly 20 percent to 4.4 million tons.

While an initial rainy period in early June 2002 helped usher in the summer monsoon on schedule, its progression into the country weakened before all soybeans could be sown. Modest relief from rains in mid-July allowed a few late plantings, but the poor overall moisture condition still left the soybean area 5 percent lower at 5.7 million hectares. Precipitation from the monsoon was 30-40 percent below normal in most of the oilseed-producing regions. With a lower sown area and yields, the 2002 soybean crop dropped to 4.0 million tons from 5.4 million for 2001.

Other Indian summer oilseed crops were also hurt by too little moisture. Of greater consequence to India's huge vegetable oil market were the yield losses that cut domestic peanut production to 5.2 million tons from 7.6 million in 2001. Likewise, lower cotton area and yields reduced cottonseed output to 4.4 million tons compared with 5.1 million last year. Indian production of rapeseed (a winter crop) declined to 3.6 million tons from 4.5 million in 2001/02. The dry conditions persisted through November 2002 when rapeseed was being sown, resulting in a 9-percent reduction in its crop area.

Because of its chronic deficit in oilseeds production, India is by far the world's major import market for both palm oil and soybean oil. The country gets more than half of its total vegetable oil consumption from foreign imports. Indian vegetable oil imports typically peak from June-September as domestic output wanes and festivals boost seasonal consumption. For 2002/03,

Indian palm oil imports rose to 3.95 million from 3.4 million, while soybean oil imports increased marginally to 1.6 million tons. Yet, vegetable oil imports were only able to partially replace (and not supplement) the loss of domestic output in 2002/03. The much higher prices trimmed Indian consumption of all oils by 1 percent, a stark contrast with the rapid consumption gains of the late 1990s.

Soybean oil imports surged after the Indian Government's new budget in March 2003 failed to reduce import duties on palm oil as anticipated. That kept in place a comparatively favorable lower bound tariff for imports of crude soybean oil at 45 percent. Despite this advantage, the Government has countered it by its setting of a reference price for crude soybean oil imports. This price becomes the basis for calculation of the ad valorem import tariff. The measure was designed to avoid tariff losses caused by importers under-reporting the import price level. However, the reference price for soybean oil was set considerably higher than actual price quotes, raising the effective tariff above its basic rate of 45 percent. So, although India had imposed a higher basic tariff rate of 65 percent on crude palm oil, its considerably lower reference price evened the competition with soybean oil.

The Indian reference price for crude soybean oil was raised to \$542 per metric ton in September 2002 and to \$600 by December. A hike in the reference prices for crude palm oil and refined palm olein (to \$432 and \$470 per ton, respectively) was delayed until November. By May 2003, a tight domestic oil supply led the government to lower the duty rates on imports for refined palm oil and palm olein as well as the reference import prices for crude soybean oil (to \$537) and crude palm oil (to \$390). Regulations requiring a minimum percentage of the more expensive domestic oils in blended oil products were also eased. However,

for the year reference prices were generally higher, which contributed to stronger interior prices in the country that suppressed consumption.

China had a disappointing 2002 rapeseed harvest. Unlike India, China was willing to import a massive amount of oilseeds to meet its vegetable oil needs. The country would have been a very good import market for rapeseed in 2002/03 except for production shortfalls by Canada and Australia. Thus, Chinese output of rapeseed oil failed to keep up with demand growth. That encouraged a strong resumption of China's soybean imports after mid-2002. Domestic soybean crushing still provided most of the country's protein meal requirements. But, despite the surge in soybean crushing, the comparatively low yield of oil left a tight balance for total vegetable oils. To avoid a domestic glut of soybean meal, China's vegetable oil deficit required a supplement of oil imports.

Vegetable oil prices climbed steadily in China during 2003. The SARS crisis spurred many Chinese consumers to expand their at-home stocks of bottled cooking oil. A bureaucratic backlog for the documents to unload soybeans during the summer may have also prompted more orders for soybean oil. As a result, China's palm oil imports rose to a record 2.5 million tons in 2002/03, while soybean oil imports expanded to 1.5 million tons.

Mexican imports of soybean oil (nearly all from the United States) increased to 198,000 tons to make up for the inaccessibility of rapeseed and cottonseed supplies to crush. For Russia, a bumper sunflowerseed harvest lessened that country's 2002/03 imports of soybean oil and palm oil. Russian imports of both oils had surged in 2001/02 because of a large drop in domestic oil production.

List of Tables

1. Soybean stocks: On-farm, off-farm, and total U.S., by quarter, 1990/91 to date	25
2. Soybeans: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, value, and loan rate, U.S., 1960 to date	26
3. Soybeans: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	27
4. Soybean meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	27
5. Soybean oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	28
6. Soybeans: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	29
7. Soybean meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	30
8. Soybean oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	31
9. Soybean product prices, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	32
10. Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91 to date	33
11. Peanuts: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date	36
12. Peanuts: (farmers' stock basis): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	36
13. Peanuts: Planted acreage, by State and region, 1980 to date	37
14. Peanuts: Harvested acreage, by State and region, 1980 to date	37
15. Peanuts: U.S. production, by State and region, 1980 to date	38
16. Peanuts: Yield per harvested acre, by State and region, 1980 to date	38
17. Cottonseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date	39
18. Cottonseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	39
19. Cottonseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	40
20. Cottonseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	40
21. Cottonseed: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	41
22. Cottonseed meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	42
23. Cottonseed oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	43
24. Cottonseed: Products and prices, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	44
25. Sunflowerseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980/81 to date	45
26. Sunflowerseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	45
27. Sunflowerseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	46
28. Sunflowerseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date	46
29. Canola seed: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date	47
30. Canola oil: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date	47
31. Canola meal: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date	47
32. Flaxseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date	48
33. Flaxseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	48
34. Linseed meal: Supply disappearance and price, U.S., 1980 to date	49
35. Linseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	49
36. Edible fats and oils: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991 to date	50
37. Corn oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date	51
38. Corn oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date	52
39. Fats and oils used in edible products, by use, U.S., 1994/95 to date	53
40. Fats and oils used in edible products, by use, monthly, U.S., 2002/03	54
41. Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date	55

42. Fats and oils: Domestic consumption in food products, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.61
43. Fats and oils: Use in selected industrial products, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.62
44. Salad and cooking oils: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.62
45. Salad and cooking oils: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.63
46. Baking and frying fats: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.63
47. Baking and frying fats: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.64
48. Margarine (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.64
49. Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.65
50. Lard: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.65
51. Butter (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.66
52. Edible tallow: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date .....	.66
53. Supply and use: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil, U.S., major foreign exporters, importers, and world, 2000/01 to date .....	.67
54. World oilseed production, 1996/97 to date .....	.68
55. World vegetable oils production, 1996/97 to date .....	.68
56. World protein meal production, 1996/97 to date .....	.68

Table 1--Soybean stocks: On-farm, off-farm, and total U.S., by quarter, 1990/91 to date

Date	On-farm	Off-farm	Total
		1,000 bushels	
1990/91			
December 1	754,000	929,963	1,683,963
March 1	555,500	634,619	1,190,119
June 1	336,500	387,022	723,522
September 1	118,400	210,642	329,042
1991/92			
December 1	810,000	962,732	1,772,732
March 1	505,000	672,343	1,177,343
June 1	279,000	416,671	695,671
September 1	105,000	173,437	278,437
1992/93			
December 1	876,100	959,885	1,835,985
March 1	576,900	638,667	1,215,567
June 1	319,800	363,613	683,413
September 1	124,970	167,314	292,284
1993/94			
December 1	697,400	876,220	1,573,620
March 1	425,700	595,917	1,021,617
June 1	195,000	360,195	555,195
September 1	59,080	150,037	209,117
1994/95			
December 1	985,800	1,116,156	2,101,956
March 1	635,300	734,898	1,370,198
June 1	348,800	443,072	791,872
September 1	105,130	229,684	334,814
1995/96			
December 1	861,500	971,929	1,833,429
March 1	512,000	678,356	1,190,356
June 1	234,100	388,701	622,801
September 1	59,523	123,935	183,458
1996/97			
December 1	935,100	889,984	1,825,084
March 1	514,000	541,754	1,055,754
June 1	216,000	283,890	499,890
September 1	43,600	88,233	131,833
1997/98			
December 1	1,048,000	951,417	1,999,417
March 1	637,000	565,922	1,202,922
June 1	318,000	275,654	593,654
September 1	84,300	115,499	199,799
1998/99			
December 1	1,187,000	999,440	2,186,440
March 1	815,000	642,338	1,457,338
June 1	458,000	390,573	848,573
September 1	145,000	203,482	348,482
1999/00			
December 1	1,150,000	1,032,666	2,182,666
March 1	730,000	665,986	1,395,986
June 1	370,000	404,425	774,425
September 1	112,500	177,662	290,162
2000/01			
December 1	1,217,000	1,022,791	2,239,791
March 1	780,000	623,908	1,403,908
June 1	365,000	343,180	708,180
September 1	83,500	164,247	247,747
2001/02			
December 1	1,240,000	1,035,618	2,275,618
March 1	687,000	648,987	1,335,987
June 1	301,200	383,721	684,921
September 1	62,700	145,320	208,020
2002/03			
December 1	1,170,000	943,641	2,113,641
March 1	635,500	565,528	1,201,028
June 1	272,500	329,862	602,362
June 2	58,000	111,431	169,431

Source: Agricultural Statistics Board, NASS, USDA.

Table 2--Soybeans: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, value, and loan rate, U.S., 1960 to date

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Value	Loan rate 1/
	-----1,000 acres-----		Bushels	1,000 bushels	\$1,000	\$/bu.
1960	24,440	23,655	23.5	555,085	1,184,910	1.85
1961	27,787	27,003	25.1	678,554	1,543,909	2.30
1962	28,418	27,608	24.2	669,186	1,564,352	2.25
1963	29,462	28,615	24.4	699,165	1,755,076	2.25
1964	31,721	30,793	22.8	700,921	1,836,441	2.25
1965	35,227	34,449	24.5	845,608	2,151,305	2.25
1966	37,294	36,546	25.4	928,481	2,553,612	2.50
1967	40,819	39,805	24.5	976,439	2,433,519	2.50
1968	42,265	41,391	26.7	1,106,958	2,688,571	2.50
1969	42,534	41,337	27.4	1,133,120	2,664,204	2.25
1970	43,082	42,249	26.7	1,127,100	3,214,710	2.25
1971	43,476	42,705	27.5	1,176,101	3,560,022	2.25
1972	46,866	45,683	27.8	1,270,608	5,550,074	2.25
1973	56,549	55,667	27.8	1,547,543	8,790,042	2.25
1974	52,479	51,341	23.7	1,216,287	8,078,943	2.25
1975	54,590	53,617	28.9	1,548,344	7,622,493	N.A.
1976	50,269	49,401	26.1	1,288,608	8,775,761	2.50
1977	58,978	57,830	30.6	1,767,267	10,383,377	3.50
1978	64,708	63,663	29.4	1,868,754	12,449,679	4.50
1979	71,411	70,343	32.1	2,260,665	14,203,660	4.50
1980	69,930	67,813	26.5	1,797,543	13,601,112	5.02
1981	67,543	66,163	30.1	1,989,110	12,004,638	5.02
1982	70,884	69,442	31.5	2,190,297	12,483,481	5.02
1983	63,779	62,525	26.2	1,635,772	12,978,513	5.02
1984	67,755	66,113	28.1	1,860,863	10,864,686	5.02
1985	63,145	61,599	34.1	2,099,056	10,583,535	5.02
1986	60,405	58,312	33.3	1,942,558	9,274,487	4.77
1987	58,180	57,172	33.9	1,937,722	11,391,000	4.77
1988	58,840	57,373	27.0	1,548,841	11,487,742	4.77
1989	60,820	59,538	32.3	1,923,666	10,916,145	4.53
1990	57,795	56,512	34.1	1,925,947	11,042,010	4.50
1991	59,180	58,011	34.2	1,986,539	11,091,996	4.92
1992	59,180	58,233	37.6	2,190,354	12,167,564	4.92
1993	60,085	57,307	32.6	1,869,718	12,167,564	4.92
1994	61,620	60,809	41.4	2,514,869	13,756,328	4.92
1995	62,495	61,544	35.3	2,174,254	14,616,758	4.92
1996	64,195	63,349	37.6	2,380,274	17,439,971	4.97
1997	70,005	69,110	38.9	2,688,750	17,372,628	5.26
1998	72,025	70,441	38.9	2,741,014	13,493,831	5.26
1999	73,730	72,446	36.6	2,653,758	12,205,532	5.26
2000	74,266	72,408	38.1	2,757,810	12,466,572	5.26
2001	74,075	72,975	39.6	2,890,682	12,605,757	5.26
2002	73,923	72,437	38.0	2,749,340	15,203,850	5.00
2003 2/	73,585	72,538	34.0	2,468,390	16,044,535	5.00

N.A. = Not applicable.

1/ A marketing loan program replaced the nonrecourse loan of previous years beginning with the 1991 crop. Effective marketing loan value is \$4.92 (\$5.02 less 2-percent origination fee) for crop years 1991-1993. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, and FSA, USDA.

Table 3--Soybeans: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Supply			Disappearance				Price	
beginning September 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 1/	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed and residual	Total	Ending stocks	Average received by farmers
----- Million bushels -----									\$/bu.
1980	358	1,798	2,156	1,020	724	99	1,843	313	7.57
1981	313	1,989	2,302	1,030	929	89	2,048	254	6.07
1982	254	2,190	2,444	1,108	905	86	2,099	345	5.71
1983	345	1,636	1,981	983	743	79	1,805	176	7.83
1984	176	1,861	2,037	1,030	598	93	1,721	316	5.84
1985	316	2,099	2,415	1,053	741	85	1,879	536	5.05
1986	536	1,943	2,479	1,179	757	107	2,043	436	4.78
1987	436	1,938	2,375	1,174	804	95	2,073	302	5.88
1988	302	1,549	1,855	1,058	527	88	1,673	182	7.42
1989	182	1,924	2,109	1,146	622	102	1,870	239	5.69
1990	239	1,926	2,169	1,187	557	96	1,840	329	5.74
1991	329	1,987	2,319	1,254	684	102	2,040	278	5.58
1992	278	2,190	2,471	1,279	771	129	2,179	292	5.56
1993	292	1,870	2,168	1,276	588	95	1,959	209	6.40
1994	209	2,515	2,729	1,405	840	149	2,394	335	5.48
1995	335	2,174	2,513	1,370	849	111	2,330	183	6.72
1996	183	2,380	2,573	1,436	886	119	2,441	132	7.35
1997	132	2,689	2,826	1,597	874	155	2,626	200	6.47
1998	200	2,741	2,945	1,590	805	201	2,596	348	4.93
1999	348	2,654	3,006	1,578	973	165	2,716	290	4.63
2000	290	2,758	3,052	1,640	996	168	2,804	248	4.54
2001	248	2,891	3,140	1,700	1,064	169	2,932	208	4.38
2002 2/	208	2,749	2,962	1,616	1,045	132	2,793	169	5.53
2003 3/	169	2,468	2,645	1,510	870	135	2,515	130	6.05-6.95

1/ Total supply includes imports. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 4--Soybean meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Supply				Disappearance			Ending	Price
beginning October 1	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	stocks 1/	48% protein, Decatur (solvent)
----- 1,000 short tons -----									\$/ton
1980	226	24,312	0	24,538	17,591	6,784	24,375	163	235.13
1981	163	24,634	0	24,797	17,714	6,908	24,622	175	196.62
1982	175	26,714	0	26,889	19,306	7,109	26,415	474	200.94
1983	474	22,756	0	23,230	17,615	5,360	22,975	255	203.21
1984	255	24,529	0	24,784	19,518	4,879	24,397	387	136.40
1985	387	24,951	0	25,338	19,090	6,036	25,126	212	166.20
1986	212	27,758	0	27,970	20,435	7,295	27,730	240	177.31
1987	240	28,060	0	28,300	21,323	6,824	28,147	153	239.35
1988	153	24,943	17	25,113	19,497	5,443	24,940	173	252.40
1989	173	27,719	36	27,928	22,291	5,319	27,610	318	186.48
1990	318	28,325	45	28,688	22,866	5,537	28,403	285	181.38
1991	285	29,831	67	30,183	22,994	6,959	29,953	230	189.21
1992	230	30,364	93	30,687	24,229	6,254	30,483	204	193.75
1993	204	30,514	69	30,787	25,272	5,365	30,637	150	192.86
1994	150	33,265	64	33,479	26,541	6,715	33,256	223	162.55
1995	223	32,527	75	32,825	26,609	6,004	32,613	212	235.92
1996	212	34,211	101	34,524	27,320	6,994	34,314	210	270.90
1997	210	38,176	56	38,442	28,894	9,330	38,224	218	185.28
1998	218	37,797	99	38,114	30,662	7,122	37,784	330	138.55
1999	330	37,591	49	37,970	30,346	7,331	37,677	293	167.70
2000	293	39,385	51	39,729	31,643	7,703	39,346	383	173.60
2001	383	40,292	143	40,818	33,070	7,508	40,578	240	167.70
2002 2/	240	38,205	160	38,605	32,335	6,050	38,385	220	181.60
2003 3/	220	35,935	340	36,495	31,270	5,000	36,270	225	185-215

1/ Includes millfeed (hull meal). 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--Soybean oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		Crude, Decatur	
				----- Million pounds -----						Cents/lb.
1980	1,210	11,270	0	12,480	9,113	1,631	10,744	1,736		22.73
1981	1,736	10,979	0	12,716	9,536	2,077	11,613	1,103		18.95
1982	1,103	12,040	0	13,143	9,857	2,025	11,882	1,261		20.62
1983	1,261	10,863	0	12,124	9,579	1,824	11,403	721		30.55
1984	721	11,468	20	12,209	9,916	1,660	11,576	632		29.52
1985	632	11,617	8	12,257	10,054	1,257	11,311	947		18.02
1986	947	12,783	15	13,745	10,833	1,187	12,020	1,725		15.36
1987	1,725	12,975	194	14,893	10,927	1,874	12,801	2,092		22.67
1988	2,092	11,737	138	13,967	10,591	1,661	12,252	1,715		21.09
1989	1,715	13,004	22	14,741	12,082	1,353	13,435	1,305		22.28
1990	1,305	13,408	17	14,730	12,136	808	12,944	1,786		20.98
1991	1,786	14,345	1	16,132	12,248	1,644	13,892	2,239		19.13
1992	2,239	13,778	10	16,028	13,012	1,461	14,473	1,555		21.24
1993	1,555	13,951	68	15,574	12,940	1,531	14,471	1,103		26.96
1994	1,103	15,613	17	16,733	12,914	2,683	15,597	1,137		27.51
1995	1,137	15,240	95	16,472	13,465	992	14,457	2,015		24.70
1996	2,015	15,752	53	17,821	14,267	2,033	16,300	1,520		22.51
1997	1,520	18,143	60	19,723	15,262	3,079	18,341	1,382		25.83
1998	1,382	18,078	83	19,543	15,652	2,372	18,024	1,520		19.80
1999	1,520	17,825	83	19,427	16,059	1,375	17,434	1,993		15.59
2000	1,993	18,420	73	20,486	16,318	1,401	17,719	2,767		14.15
2001	2,767	18,898	46	21,711	16,833	2,519	19,352	2,359		16.46
2002 1/	2,359	18,435	50	20,843	17,108	2,250	19,358	1,486		22.04
2003 2/	1,486	17,020	85	18,591	16,522	850	17,372	1,219		23.5-26.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 6--Soybeans: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning September 1	Supply		Disappearance		Ending stocks at mill
	Beginning stocks at mill	Imports	Crush	Exports	
1,000 bushels					
1999/2000					
September	41,715	58	133,780	69,399	70,752
October	70,752	707	150,193	122,762	162,874
November	162,874	245	142,773	104,505	144,703
December	144,703	248	142,977	109,139	144,193
January	144,193	284	139,230	104,001	140,310
February	140,310	338	125,440	103,076	137,750
March	137,750	549	130,447	109,703	129,597
April	129,597	178	121,500	50,580	98,673
May	98,673	302	120,980	45,560	78,667
June	78,667	501	117,943	45,962	78,417
July	78,417	398	130,210	50,276	52,146
August	52,146	365	122,177	58,441	48,457
Total		4,171	1,577,650	973,405	
2000/01					
September	52,146	117	128,887	51,358	56,763
October	56,763	521	149,130	141,379	179,446
November	179,446	263	143,120	123,031	166,764
December	166,764	243	142,280	106,553	137,797
January	137,797	263	146,727	103,255	143,270
February	143,270	293	128,930	126,484	127,037
March	127,037	379	141,763	135,203	120,557
April	120,557	183	131,053	52,757	94,927
May	94,927	251	132,670	39,770	86,117
June	86,117	362	128,010	39,528	79,277
July	79,277	406	133,630	33,114	68,977
August	68,977	286	133,470	43,440	56,453
Total		3,568	1,639,670	995,871	
2001/02					
September	68,977	61	128,227	31,730	41,343
October	41,343	395	150,233	158,905	152,803
November	152,803	389	149,080	157,984	137,087
December	137,087	173	153,443	133,248	121,357
January	121,357	266	155,123	157,172	129,632
February	129,632	198	139,030	132,029	128,240
March	128,240	262	149,793	63,774	112,859
April	112,859	141	139,200	45,951	104,243
May	104,243	59	140,618	45,573	88,230
June	88,230	100	134,589	43,239	67,889
July	67,889	148	129,829	55,997	65,400
August	65,400	127	130,567	38,048	46,371
Total		2,320	1,699,733	1,063,651	
2002/03					
September	46,371	57	122,342	30,878	36,287
October	36,287	831	149,467	136,677	114,534
November	114,534	525	145,694	152,848	113,492
December	113,492	327	150,169	114,677	106,043
January	106,043	307	142,691	156,998	109,182
February	109,182	461	129,166	154,031	103,466
March	103,466	347	142,730	91,488	91,536
April	91,536	428	126,994	66,351	91,600
May	91,600	466	130,477	38,604	76,125
June	76,125	510	121,377	30,794	64,870
July	64,870	272	129,262	38,971	55,590
August	55,590	129	125,092	32,724	35,324
Total		4,661	1,615,461	1,045,040	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 7--Soybean meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Table 7—Coybean meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date								
Year beginning October 1	Supply 1/				Disappearance 1/			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
1,000 short tons								
1999/2000								
October	330.2	3,573.4	3.3	3,906.9	2,687.7	751.5	3,439.3	467.6
November	467.6	3,400.4	3.5	3,871.6	2,740.8	670.6	3,411.4	460.2
December	460.2	3,413.5	3.8	3,877.4	2,619.7	821.2	3,441.0	436.5
January	436.5	3,332.8	4.4	3,773.6	2,539.4	744.4	3,283.8	489.8
February	489.8	2,998.2	5.2	3,493.2	2,454.7	556.0	3,010.7	482.5
March	482.5	3,123.6	7.2	3,613.3	2,380.9	882.2	3,263.1	350.2
April	350.2	2,906.1	7.2	3,263.5	2,348.6	473.7	2,822.3	441.2
May	441.2	2,882.5	3.8	3,327.5	2,596.0	406.5	3,002.5	325.0
June	325.0	2,845.4	2.4	3,172.8	2,423.6	488.9	2,912.6	260.2
July	260.2	3,118.8	1.5	3,380.5	2,614.1	460.6	3,074.7	305.8
August	305.8	2,906.8	2.4	3,214.9	2,556.0	433.0	2,989.1	225.9
September	225.9	3,089.7	4.5	3,320.1	2,384.5	642.6	3,027.2	292.9
Total 2/		37,591.2	49.1	38,002.6	30,346.2	7,331.4	37,677.6	
2000/01								
October	292.9	3,573.9	2.5	3,869.3	2,926.0	625.9	3,551.9	317.4
November	317.4	3,432.8	2.2	3,752.3	2,802.5	606.0	3,408.5	343.8
December	343.8	3,399.4	3.0	3,746.2	2,739.7	582.8	3,322.5	423.7
January	423.7	3,521.6	6.2	3,951.5	2,789.9	827.6	3,617.5	333.9
February	333.9	3,083.0	4.5	3,421.5	2,351.0	744.6	3,095.6	325.8
March	325.8	3,412.5	4.9	3,743.2	2,530.3	903.8	3,434.1	309.1
April	309.1	3,152.3	4.5	3,465.9	2,486.5	666.1	3,152.6	313.3
May	313.3	3,181.0	5.8	3,500.1	2,630.2	582.9	3,213.1	286.9
June	286.9	3,091.6	6.6	3,385.2	2,503.7	540.1	3,043.9	341.3
July	341.3	3,256.6	2.8	3,600.7	2,755.1	507.6	3,262.7	338.1
August	338.1	3,203.6	6.1	3,547.7	2,721.1	552.7	3,273.8	273.9
September	273.9	3,076.8	2.1	3,352.8	2,406.6	562.9	2,969.5	383.3
Total		39,385.1	51.1	38,002.6	31,642.6	7,703.1	39,345.7	
2001/02								
October	383.3	3,534.4	7.0	3,924.7	2,901.7	717.5	3,619.2	305.5
November	305.5	3,538.7	5.7	3,849.9	2,874.7	672.3	3,547.0	302.9
December	302.9	3,655.3	4.6	3,962.8	2,969.6	599.5	3,569.1	393.7
January	393.7	3,703.1	7.3	4,104.1	3,033.5	780.9	3,814.4	289.7
February	289.7	3,313.2	4.6	3,607.5	2,384.7	950.7	3,335.5	272.0
March	272.0	3,589.7	5.3	3,867.1	2,670.5	860.1	3,530.6	336.5
April	336.5	3,315.7	6.8	3,658.9	2,946.1	459.0	3,405.2	253.8
May	253.8	3,344.2	6.3	3,604.2	2,929.8	461.7	3,391.5	212.7
June	212.7	3,194.1	5.0	3,411.9	2,434.5	634.0	3,068.5	343.3
July	343.3	3,085.4	7.0	3,435.8	2,701.4	532.0	3,233.4	202.4
August	202.4	3,106.7	40.3	3,349.3	2,730.8	362.0	3,092.8	256.5
September	256.5	2,911.3	43.2	3,211.1	2,492.7	478.4	2,971.1	240.0
Total		40,291.8	143.2	38,002.6	33,070.0	7,508.3	40,578.3	
2002/03								
October	240.0	3,499.3	41.5	3,780.8	3,150.4	345.3	3,495.6	285.2
November	285.2	3,424.7	7.5	3,717.4	2,747.4	598.3	3,345.6	371.7
December	371.7	3,526.8	8.7	3,907.2	2,897.2	673.0	3,570.2	337.0
January	337.0	3,358.4	11.7	3,707.2	2,545.2	862.9	3,408.0	299.1
February	299.1	3,048.4	12.7	3,360.3	2,552.9	547.8	3,100.7	259.5
March	259.5	3,360.1	8.5	3,628.0	2,661.5	630.9	3,292.4	335.7
April	335.7	2,994.7	6.2	3,336.6	2,630.1	443.0	3,073.1	263.5
May	263.5	3,072.4	5.0	3,340.9	2,647.8	381.3	3,029.1	311.8
June	311.8	2,873.4	4.4	3,189.6	2,519.4	398.6	2,918.0	271.6
July	271.6	3,064.4	5.5	3,341.4	2,743.3	369.8	3,113.1	228.4
August	228.4	2,966.6	46.4	3,241.4	2,590.6	383.8	2,974.5	266.9
September	266.9	3,015.7	NA	3,282.5	NA	NA	3,062.1	220.4
Total 2/		38,205.1	157.9	38,002.6	29,685.7	5,634.7	38,382.6	

1/ Includes millfeed (hull meal). 2/ Imports, domestic disappearance, and export totals through August.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 8--Soybean oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

	Supply				Disappearance			
Year beginning October 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
1,000 pounds								
1999/2000								
October	1,519,576	1,687,100	7,301	3,213,977	1,388,532	209,090	1,597,622	1,616,355
November	1,616,355	1,596,600	6,972	3,219,927	1,441,390	114,931	1,556,320	1,663,607
December	1,663,607	1,599,200	7,318	3,270,125	1,321,418	157,600	1,479,018	1,791,107
January	1,791,107	1,579,800	7,752	3,378,659	1,287,099	98,360	1,385,459	1,993,200
February	1,993,200	1,417,200	5,455	3,415,855	1,205,053	152,080	1,357,133	2,058,722
March	2,058,722	1,481,800	7,629	3,548,151	1,310,362	161,268	1,471,630	2,076,521
April	2,076,521	1,367,900	6,183	3,450,604	1,266,166	91,595	1,357,761	2,092,843
May	2,092,843	1,396,000	7,325	3,496,168	1,469,631	48,245	1,517,876	1,978,292
June	1,978,292	1,359,600	7,273	3,345,165	1,205,815	111,004	1,316,819	2,028,346
July	2,028,346	1,485,500	7,109	3,520,955	1,295,995	104,593	1,400,588	2,120,367
August	2,120,367	1,388,047	6,882	3,515,296	1,440,301	56,848	1,497,149	2,018,147
September	2,018,147	1,466,000	5,608	3,489,755	1,427,333	68,978	1,496,312	1,993,443
Total 1/		17,824,747	82,808	19,427,131	16,059,096	1,374,593	17,433,688	
2000/01								
October	1,993,443	1,672,700	6,663	3,672,806	1,568,072	43,947	1,612,019	2,060,787
November	2,060,787	1,590,800	5,498	3,657,085	1,378,494	115,220	1,493,714	2,163,371
December	2,163,371	1,579,000	5,756	3,748,127	1,214,954	261,624	1,476,578	2,271,549
January	2,271,549	1,642,300	6,270	3,920,119	1,352,972	130,396	1,483,368	2,436,751
February	2,436,751	1,435,700	5,363	3,877,814	1,170,536	184,530	1,355,066	2,522,748
March	2,522,748	1,602,400	9,069	4,134,217	1,442,223	142,430	1,584,653	2,549,564
April	2,549,564	1,485,200	7,261	4,042,025	1,393,366	105,797	1,499,163	2,542,862
May	2,542,862	1,478,600	9,492	4,030,954	1,284,112	51,239	1,335,351	2,695,603
June	2,695,603	1,448,800	4,667	4,149,070	1,262,749	109,884	1,372,633	2,776,437
July	2,776,437	1,525,600	4,695	4,306,732	1,473,695	89,066	1,562,760	2,743,972
August	2,743,972	1,506,100	4,987	4,255,059	1,483,356	96,321	1,579,678	2,675,381
September	2,675,381	1,452,500	3,276	4,131,157	1,293,690	70,569	1,364,258	2,766,899
Total		18,419,700	72,998	20,486,141	16,318,220	1,401,022	17,719,242	
2001/02								
October	2,766,899	1,680,100	4,815	4,451,814	1,611,255	233,919	1,845,174	2,606,640
November	2,606,640	1,629,000	3,485	4,239,125	1,415,992	138,607	1,554,599	2,684,526
December	2,684,526	1,696,400	3,322	4,384,248	1,495,730	164,762	1,660,492	2,723,756
January	2,723,756	1,706,654	3,958	4,434,368	1,260,813	249,943	1,510,756	2,923,612
February	2,923,612	1,543,678	3,782	4,471,072	1,222,703	446,694	1,669,397	2,801,675
March	2,801,675	1,661,901	3,701	4,467,277	1,317,079	233,349	1,550,428	2,916,849
April	2,916,849	1,550,621	3,106	4,470,576	1,443,415	233,317	1,676,733	2,793,843
May	2,793,843	1,573,983	5,782	4,373,608	1,396,881	87,348	1,484,229	2,889,379
June	2,889,379	1,506,121	3,758	4,399,258	1,395,466	345,450	1,740,916	2,658,342
July	2,658,342	1,461,192	3,645	4,123,179	1,412,981	180,775	1,593,756	2,529,423
August	2,529,423	1,474,755	3,482	4,007,660	1,390,611	95,336	1,485,948	2,521,712
September	2,521,712	1,413,830	3,122	3,935,542	1,467,102	109,840	1,576,942	2,358,600
Total		18,898,235	45,958	21,711,092	16,830,028	2,519,342	19,349,370	
2002/03								
October	2,358,600	1,692,605	2,784	4,053,989	1,660,339	113,550	1,773,890	2,280,099
November	2,280,099	1,631,459	3,572	3,915,130	1,394,138	194,883	1,589,021	2,326,109
December	2,326,109	1,696,005	3,906	4,026,020	1,417,783	210,214	1,627,997	2,398,023
January	2,398,023	1,612,842	3,680	4,014,545	1,323,674	295,140	1,618,814	2,395,731
February	2,395,731	1,473,622	3,209	3,872,562	1,300,894	299,761	1,600,656	2,271,906
March	2,271,906	1,633,296	3,429	3,908,631	1,387,274	276,792	1,664,066	2,244,565
April	2,244,565	1,447,464	4,800	3,696,829	1,349,883	226,784	1,576,667	2,120,162
May	2,120,162	1,491,725	4,881	3,616,768	1,453,146	109,772	1,562,918	2,053,850
June	2,053,850	1,391,042	4,983	3,449,875	1,424,636	96,742	1,521,378	1,928,497
July	1,928,497	1,482,400	3,852	3,414,749	1,385,983	234,543	1,620,525	1,794,224
August	1,794,224	1,440,404	3,363	3,237,991	1,483,055	96,804	1,579,859	1,658,132
September	1,658,132	1,441,880	NA	3,100,012	NA	NA	1,614,317	1,485,695
Total 1/		18,434,744	42,459	20,835,803	15,580,805	2,154,985	19,350,108	

1/ Imports, exports, and domestic disappearance totals through August.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 9--Soybean product prices, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning October 1	Price received by farmers \$/bu.	Soybean meal 48-percent Decatur \$/ton	Soybean oil, crude, Decatur Cents/lb.
1999/2000			
October	4.48	153.57	16.08
November	4.45	154.70	15.63
December	4.43	154.00	15.30
January	4.62	163.41	15.63
February	4.79	170.49	15.09
March	4.91	175.50	16.21
April	5.00	177.45	17.52
May	5.19	189.34	16.75
June	4.93	177.45	15.65
July	4.53	163.38	14.70
August	4.45	157.48	14.34
September	4.57	174.60	14.24
Simple average	4.70	167.61	15.60
2000/01			
October	4.45	171.52	13.50
November	4.55	179.95	13.37
December	4.78	195.65	13.12
January	4.68	183.17	12.53
February	4.46	166.09	12.38
March	4.39	156.32	13.90
April	4.22	158.48	13.53
May	4.33	165.14	13.53
June	4.46	172.60	14.20
July	4.79	184.43	16.49
August	4.85	178.46	17.08
September	4.53	171.67	15.46
Simple average	4.54	173.62	14.09
2001/02			
October	4.09	165.45	14.38
November	4.16	166.10	15.23
December	4.20	154.18	15.10
January	4.22	158.01	14.82
February	4.21	153.11	14.15
March	4.38	160.49	14.75
April	4.47	161.57	15.30
May	4.64	164.28	15.98
June	4.88	170.33	17.69
July	5.35	187.45	19.12
August	5.53	186.25	20.61
September	5.39	185.45	20.32
Simple average	4.63	167.72	16.45
2002/03			
October	5.20	168.20	20.75
November	5.46	163.20	23.00
December	5.46	163.60	22.60
January	5.51	167.40	21.50
February	5.55	176.80	21.20
March	5.59	175.40	21.55
April	5.82	182.10	22.40
May	6.07	195.40	23.20
June	6.09	191.90	22.90
July	5.82	187.30	21.80
August	5.68	189.70	20.40
September	6.04	217.95	23.22
Simple average	5.69	181.58	22.04

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 10--Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91 to date

Year beginning September 1	Value of products per bushel						Total value	Percent of value		No. 1 yellow Illinois processor	Price
	Soybean oil			Soybean meal				Soybean oil	Soybean meal		Spread between value of products and soybean price
	Yield	Price 1/ Lbs.	Value Cents	Yield	Price 2/ Lbs.	Value Dollars					
	Lbs.	Cents	\$	Lbs.	-----Dollars-----			-----Percent-----		-----Dollars-----	
1990/91	11.23	21.31	2.39	47.47	168.49	4.00	6.39	0.37	0.63	5.90	0.49
1991/92	11.42	19.31	2.20	47.51	177.70	4.22	6.43	0.34	0.66	5.84	0.58
1992/93	10.85	21.01	2.28	47.54	180.80	4.30	6.58	0.35	0.65	5.95	0.62
1993/94	10.87	26.74	2.91	47.62	182.65	4.35	7.25	0.40	0.60	6.59	0.66
1994/95											
Sep.	11.03	26.15	2.88	47.53	162.50	3.86	6.74	0.43	0.57	5.57	1.17
Oct.	11.13	26.60	2.96	47.15	156.40	3.69	6.65	0.45	0.55	5.31	1.34
Nov.	10.95	29.41	3.22	47.41	150.90	3.58	6.80	0.47	0.53	5.66	1.14
Dec.	10.92	30.37	3.32	47.13	145.40	3.43	6.74	0.49	0.51	5.67	1.07
Jan.	10.99	29.00	3.19	47.24	145.10	3.43	6.62	0.48	0.52	5.58	1.04
Feb.	11.06	27.97	3.09	47.36	149.40	3.54	6.63	0.47	0.53	5.60	1.03
Mar.	11.08	28.17	3.12	47.61	145.70	3.47	6.59	0.47	0.53	5.74	0.85
Apr.	11.16	26.16	2.92	47.39	151.00	3.58	6.50	0.45	0.55	5.78	0.72
May	11.17	25.75	2.88	47.26	148.10	3.50	6.38	0.45	0.55	5.80	0.58
June	11.21	26.66	2.99	47.21	149.10	3.52	6.51	0.46	0.54	5.77	0.74
July	11.12	27.51	3.06	47.34	160.10	3.79	6.85	0.45	0.55	6.23	0.62
Aug.	11.22	26.28	2.95	47.30	157.50	3.73	6.67	0.44	0.56	6.02	0.65
Average	11.08	27.50	3.05	47.33	151.77	3.59	6.64	0.46	0.54	5.73	0.91
1995/96											
Sep.	11.25	26.21	2.95	47.21	171.75	4.05	7.00	0.42	0.58	6.32	0.68
Oct.	11.23	26.57	2.98	47.98	183.40	4.40	7.38	0.40	0.60	6.56	0.82
Nov.	11.02	25.42	2.80	47.79	194.10	4.64	7.44	0.38	0.62	6.86	0.58
Dec.	11.04	24.76	2.73	47.52	213.60	5.07	7.81	0.35	0.65	7.17	0.64
Jan.	11.09	23.52	2.61	47.97	220.50	5.29	7.90	0.33	0.67	7.37	0.53
Feb.	11.11	23.49	2.61	47.70	216.70	5.17	7.78	0.34	0.66	7.30	0.48
Mar.	11.19	23.60	2.64	47.75	215.70	5.15	7.79	0.34	0.66	7.26	0.53
Apr.	11.23	25.70	2.89	47.85	237.90	5.69	8.58	0.34	0.66	7.91	0.67
May	11.26	26.50	2.98	47.67	232.30	5.54	8.52	0.35	0.65	8.08	0.44
June	11.36	24.95	2.83	47.76	227.90	5.44	8.28	0.34	0.66	7.78	0.50
July	11.29	24.10	2.72	47.49	242.30	5.75	8.47	0.32	0.68	7.95	0.52
Aug.	11.09	23.99	2.66	47.55	251.10	5.97	8.63	0.31	0.69	8.16	0.47
Average	11.15	24.90	2.78	47.69	217.27	5.18	7.96	0.35	0.65	7.39	0.57
1996/97											
Sep.	11.33	23.92	2.71	47.65	265.50	6.33	9.04	0.30	0.70	8.20	0.84
Oct.	11.03	21.95	2.42	47.13	238.00	5.61	8.03	0.30	0.70	7.11	0.92
Nov.	10.74	21.81	2.34	47.36	242.70	5.75	8.09	0.29	0.71	7.04	1.05
Dec.	10.66	21.60	2.30	47.29	240.90	5.70	8.00	0.29	0.71	7.08	0.92
Jan.	10.74	22.45	2.41	47.37	240.70	5.70	8.11	0.30	0.70	7.37	0.74
Feb.	10.78	22.41	2.41	47.42	253.60	6.01	8.43	0.29	0.71	7.69	0.74
Mar.	10.86	23.29	2.53	47.49	270.40	6.42	8.95	0.28	0.72	8.33	0.62
Apr.	10.92	23.17	2.53	47.20	277.70	6.55	9.08	0.28	0.72	8.54	0.54
May	10.98	23.68	2.60	47.30	296.00	7.00	9.60	0.27	0.73	8.78	0.82
June	10.98	22.97	2.52	47.26	275.90	6.52	9.04	0.28	0.72	8.37	0.67
July	11.08	21.89	2.43	47.45	261.50	6.20	8.63	0.28	0.72	7.69	0.94
Aug.	11.00	22.06	2.43	47.51	261.60	6.21	8.64	0.28	0.72	7.41	1.23
Average	10.91	22.60	2.47	47.36	260.38	6.17	8.63	0.29	0.71	7.80	0.83

continued--

Table 10--Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91 to date-continued

Year beginning September 1	Value of products per bushel						Total value	Percent of value		No. 1 yellow Illinois processor	Price
	Soybean oil			Soybean meal				Soybean oil	Soybean meal		Spread between value of products and soybean price
	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 2/	Value					
	Lbs.	Cents	\$	Lbs.	-----Dollars-----	-----Dollars-----					
1997/98											
Sep.	11.11	22.88	2.54	47.13	265.70	6.26	8.80	0.29	0.71	7.03	1.77
Oct.	11.18	24.31	2.72	47.03	216.00	5.08	7.80	0.35	0.65	6.84	0.96
Nov.	11.06	25.73	2.85	47.49	231.60	5.50	8.35	0.34	0.66	7.27	1.08
Dec.	11.04	25.08	2.77	47.36	214.90	5.09	7.86	0.35	0.65	6.99	0.87
Jan.	11.10	25.10	2.79	47.34	193.10	4.57	7.36	0.38	0.62	6.79	0.57
Feb.	11.27	26.51	2.99	47.44	182.10	4.32	7.31	0.41	0.59	6.80	0.51
Mar.	11.26	27.09	3.05	47.41	165.30	3.92	6.97	0.44	0.56	6.62	0.35
Apr.	11.39	28.09	3.20	47.37	152.75	3.62	6.82	0.47	0.53	6.49	0.33
May	11.44	28.27	3.23	47.71	150.30	3.59	6.82	0.47	0.53	6.49	0.33
June	11.38	25.83	2.94	47.59	157.80	3.75	6.69	0.44	0.56	6.40	0.29
July	11.39	24.88	2.83	47.52	173.30	4.12	6.95	0.41	0.59	6.42	0.53
Aug.	11.48	23.99	2.76	47.62	135.70	3.23	5.99	0.46	0.54	5.56	0.43
Average	11.25	25.65	2.88	47.41	186.55	4.42	7.31	0.39	0.61	6.64	0.67
1998/99											
Sep.	11.38	25.13	2.86	47.31	126.90	3.00	5.86	0.49	0.51	5.33	0.53
Oct.	11.23	25.21	2.83	47.27	129.40	3.06	5.89	0.48	0.52	5.36	0.53
Nov.	11.17	25.20	2.82	47.10	139.30	3.28	6.10	0.46	0.54	5.72	0.38
Dec.	11.14	23.99	2.67	47.33	139.60	3.30	5.98	0.45	0.55	5.58	0.40
Jan.	11.20	22.88	2.56	47.14	131.00	3.09	5.65	0.45	0.55	5.32	0.33
Feb.	11.27	19.96	2.25	47.44	124.40	2.95	5.20	0.43	0.57	4.90	0.30
Mar.	11.34	18.54	2.10	47.19	127.20	3.00	5.10	0.41	0.59	4.75	0.35
Apr.	11.31	18.78	2.12	47.40	128.60	3.05	5.17	0.41	0.59	4.80	0.37
May	11.33	17.85	2.02	47.24	127.00	3.00	5.02	0.40	0.60	4.68	0.34
June	11.42	16.50	1.88	46.95	131.70	3.09	4.98	0.38	0.62	4.62	0.36
July	11.40	15.29	1.74	47.30	125.70	2.97	4.72	0.37	0.63	4.25	0.47
Aug.	11.44	16.50	1.89	47.33	135.90	3.22	5.10	0.37	0.63	4.65	0.45
Average	11.30	20.49	2.31	47.25	130.56	3.08	5.40	0.43	0.57	5.00	0.40
1999/2000											
Sep.	11.42	16.79	1.92	47.36	144.05	3.41	5.33	0.36	0.64	4.85	0.48
Oct.	11.23	16.08	1.81	47.58	147.20	3.50	5.31	0.34	0.66	4.70	0.61
Nov.	11.18	15.63	1.75	47.63	148.10	3.53	5.28	0.33	0.67	4.64	0.64
Dec.	11.19	15.30	1.71	47.75	145.40	3.47	5.18	0.33	0.67	4.60	0.58
Jan.	11.35	15.63	1.77	47.87	154.96	3.71	5.48	0.32	0.68	4.73	0.75
Feb.	11.30	15.09	1.70	47.80	163.55	3.91	5.61	0.30	0.70	5.00	0.61
Mar.	11.36	16.21	1.84	47.89	166.57	3.99	5.83	0.32	0.68	5.13	0.70
Apr.	11.26	17.52	1.97	47.84	168.11	4.02	5.99	0.33	0.67	5.29	0.70
May	11.54	16.74	1.93	47.65	180.10	4.29	6.22	0.31	0.69	5.42	0.80
June	11.53	15.65	1.80	48.25	170.18	4.11	5.91	0.31	0.69	5.10	0.81
July	11.41	14.69	1.68	47.90	156.84	3.76	5.43	0.31	0.69	4.74	0.69
Aug.	11.39	14.34	1.63	47.71	151.38	3.61	5.25	0.31	0.69	4.63	0.62
Average	11.34	15.81	1.79	47.76	158.04	3.77	5.57	0.32	0.68	4.90	0.66
2000/01											
Sep.	11.37	14.24	1.62	47.94	168.00	4.03	5.65	0.29	0.71	4.84	0.81
Oct.	11.22	13.50	1.51	47.93	163.61	3.92	5.44	0.28	0.72	4.68	0.76
Nov.	11.12	13.37	1.49	47.97	171.43	4.11	5.60	0.27	0.73	4.83	0.77
Dec.	11.10	13.12	1.46	47.78	187.90	4.49	5.95	0.24	0.76	5.06	0.89
Jan.	11.19	12.53	1.40	48.00	175.60	4.21	5.62	0.25	0.75	4.77	0.85
Feb.	11.14	12.38	1.38	47.82	158.34	3.79	5.16	0.27	0.73	4.57	0.59
Mar.	11.30	13.90	1.57	48.14	149.06	3.59	5.16	0.30	0.70	4.51	0.65
Apr.	11.33	13.53	1.53	48.11	149.73	3.60	5.13	0.30	0.70	4.41	0.72
May	11.14	13.53	1.51	47.95	155.58	3.73	5.24	0.29	0.71	4.57	0.67
June	11.32	14.20	1.61	48.30	163.10	3.94	5.55	0.29	0.71	4.74	0.81
July	11.42	16.49	1.88	48.74	174.19	4.25	6.13	0.31	0.69	5.17	0.96
Aug.	11.28	17.08	1.93	48.00	170.63	4.10	6.02	0.32	0.68	5.10	0.92
Average	11.24	13.99	1.57	48.06	165.60	3.98	5.55	0.28	0.72	4.77	0.78

continued--

Table 10--Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91 to date-continued

Table 10 - Soybeans: Working value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, 8/8/, 1999/01 to date continued													Price	
Year beginning Sep.1	Value of products per bushel									Total value	Percent of value		No. 1 yellow Illinois processor	Price Spread between value of products & soybean price
	Soybean oil			Soybean meal			Soybean hulls				Soybean oil	Soybean meal + hulls		
	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 2/	Value	Yield	Price 3/	Value					
	Lbs.	Cents	\$	Lbs.	\$/ton	\$	Lbs.	\$/ton	-----Dollars-----						-----Percent-----	-----Dollars-----
2001/02														
Sep.	11.33	15.46	1.75	44.72	171.49	3.83	3.27	75.00	0.12	5.71	0.31	0.69	4.69	1.02
Oct.	11.18	14.38	1.61	44.00	165.45	3.64	3.05	83.75	0.13	5.38	0.30	0.70	4.30	1.08
Nov.	10.93	15.23	1.66	44.17	166.10	3.67	3.30	81.25	0.13	5.47	0.30	0.70	4.41	1.06
Dec.	11.06	15.10	1.67	44.28	154.18	3.41	3.36	76.00	0.13	5.21	0.32	0.68	4.38	0.83
Jan.	11.00	14.80	1.63	44.40	158.01	3.51	3.34	56.00	0.09	5.23	0.31	0.69	4.37	0.86
Feb.	11.10	14.15	1.57	44.30	153.11	3.39	3.36	52.80	0.09	5.05	0.31	0.69	4.40	0.65
Mar.	11.09	14.75	1.64	44.54	160.49	3.57	3.39	49.00	0.08	5.29	0.31	0.69	4.64	0.65
Apr.	11.14	15.30	1.70	44.28	161.57	3.58	3.36	47.50	0.08	5.36	0.32	0.68	4.71	0.65
May	11.19	16.00	1.79	44.18	164.28	3.63	3.38	42.40	0.07	5.49	0.33	0.67	4.92	0.57
June	11.19	17.70	1.98	44.13	170.33	3.76	3.33	45.37	0.08	5.81	0.34	0.66	5.19	0.62
July	11.25	19.12	2.15	44.10	187.45	4.13	3.43	58.08	0.10	6.38	0.34	0.66	5.75	0.63
Aug.	11.29	20.60	2.33	44.14	186.25	4.11	3.44	68.84	0.12	6.56	0.35	0.65	5.67	0.89
Average	11.14	16.05	1.79	44.27	166.56	3.69	3.33	61.33	0.10	5.58	0.32	0.68	4.79	0.79
2002/03														
Sep.	11.56	20.32	2.35	44.01	185.45	4.08	3.58	72.83	0.13	6.56	0.36	0.64	5.79	0.77
Oct.	11.32	20.75	2.35	43.60	168.20	3.67	3.23	75.39	0.12	6.14	0.38	0.62	5.41	0.73
Nov.	11.20	23.00	2.58	43.77	163.20	3.57	3.24	75.54	0.12	6.27	0.41	0.59	5.75	0.52
Dec.	11.29	22.60	2.55	43.82	163.60	3.58	3.15	78.19	0.12	6.26	0.41	0.59	5.66	0.60
Jan.	11.30	21.50	2.43	43.84	167.40	3.67	3.24	83.28	0.13	6.23	0.39	0.61	5.70	0.53
Feb.	11.41	21.20	2.42	43.96	176.80	3.89	3.25	69.63	0.11	6.42	0.38	0.62	5.90	0.52
Mar.	11.44	21.55	2.47	43.84	175.40	3.85	3.24	58.86	0.10	6.41	0.38	0.62	5.80	0.61
Apr.	11.40	22.40	2.55	43.94	182.10	4.00	3.23	53.23	0.09	6.64	0.38	0.62	6.11	0.53
May	11.43	23.20	2.65	43.81	195.40	4.28	3.28	52.93	0.09	7.02	0.38	0.62	6.40	0.62
June	11.46	22.90	2.62	44.11	191.90	4.23	3.24	54.00	0.09	6.94	0.38	0.62	6.35	0.59
July	11.47	21.80	2.50	44.11	187.30	4.13	3.30	57.07	0.09	6.73	0.37	0.63	6.01	0.72
Aug.	11.51	20.40	2.35	44.12	189.70	4.18	3.31	61.08	0.10	6.63	0.35	0.65	5.89	0.74
Average	11.39	21.80	2.48	43.90	178.87	3.93	3.27	66.00	0.11	6.52	0.38	0.62	5.90	0.62

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. central Illinois. 2/ 44 percent (solvent), Decatur, based on Sept.- Aug. year. Beginning 2001/02, 48 percent solvent.

2/ 44 percent (solvent), Decatur, based on Sept.- Aug. year. Beginning 2001/02, 48 percent solvent.

3/ Central Illinois, bulk.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 11--Peanuts: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Planted 1/ -----1,000 acres-----	Harvested 2/ Pounds	Yield per acre Pounds	Production Million pounds	Value 3/ \$ million	Government Support		
						Quota	Loan rate 4/	add'l
						-----Cents/lb.-----		
1980	1,521.4	1,399.8	1,645	2,302.8	579	22.8		12.5
1981	1,514.0	1,488.7	2,675	3,981.9	1,070	22.8		12.5
1982	1,311.4	1,277.4	2,693	3,440.3	863	27.5		10.0
1983	1,411.0	1,373.5	2,399	3,295.5	815	27.5		9.3
1984	1,558.6	1,528.0	2,883	4,405.9	1,231	27.5		9.3
1985	1,490.4	1,467.4	2,810	4,122.8	1,003	28.0		7.4
1986	1,564.7	1,535.2	2,408	3,697.1	1,073	30.4		7.5
1987	1,567.4	1,547.4	2,337	3,616.0	1,022	30.4		7.5
1988	1,657.4	1,628.4	2,445	3,980.9	1,115	30.8		7.5
1989	1,665.2	1,644.7	2,426	3,990.0	1,117	30.8		7.5
1990	1,846.0	1,815.5	1,985	3,603.7	1,257	31.6		7.5
1991	2,039.2	2,015.7	2,444	4,926.6	1,394	32.1		7.5
1992	1,686.6	1,669.1	2,567	4,284.4	1,285	33.8		6.6
1993	1,733.5	1,689.8	2,008	3,392.4	1,031	33.8		6.6
1994	1,641.0	1,618.5	2,624	4,247.5	1,228	33.9		6.6
1995	1,537.5	1,517.0	2,282	3,461.5	1,014	33.9		6.6
1996	1,401.5	1,380.0	2,653	3,661.2	1,029	30.5		6.6
1997	1,434.0	1,413.8	2,503	3,539.4	1,002	30.5		6.6
1998	1,521.0	1,467.0	2,702	3,963.4	1,126	30.5		6.6
1999	1,534.5	1,436.0	2,667	3,829.5	973	30.5		6.6
2000	1,536.8	1,336.0	2,444	3,265.5	895	30.5		6.6
2001	1,541.2	1,411.9	3,029	4,276.7	1,001	30.5		6.6
2002	1,358.0	1,296.7	2,561	3,320.5	606	N.A.	17.8	N.A.
2003 5/	1,315.0	1,277.0	3,095	3,951.9	701	N.A.	17.8	N.A.

N.A.= Not applicable. 1/ Area planted for all peanuts. 2/ Area harvested peanuts for nuts. 3/ Crop value is peanuts for nuts. Prior to 2002, includes both quota and nonquota peanuts. 4/ Loan rate established by the 2002 Farm Act. 5/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA

Table 12--Peanuts (farmers' stock basis): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply			Disappearance					Price	
	Begin- ning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Food	Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 1/	Total	Average received by farmers
										Cents/lb.
1980/81	628	2,303	401	3,332	446	503	1,465	505	2,919	25.1
1981/82	413	3,982	1	4,396	573	576	1,696	795	3,639	26.9
1982/83	757	3,440	2	4,199	342	681	1,849	463	3,335	25.1
1983/84	864	3,296	2	4,162	387	744	1,856	564	3,551	24.7
1984/85	611	4,406	2	5,019	625	860	1,911	199	3,595	27.9
1985/86	1,424	4,123	2	5,549	812	1,043	2,023	826	4,704	24.3
1986/87	845	3,697	2	4,544	514	663	2,073	291	3,541	29.2
1987/88	1,003	3,616	2	4,621	560	618	2,071	539	3,788	28.0
1988/89	833	3,981	3	4,817	814	688	2,254	217	3,974	27.9
1989/90	843	3,990	4	4,837	624	989	2,312	211	4,136	28.0
1990/91	701	3,604	27	4,332	689	652	2,020	288	3,649	34.7
1991/92	683	4,927	5	5,615	1,103	1,002	2,207	254	4,560	28.3
1992/93	1,055	4,284	2	5,341	891	951	2,122	27	3,991	30.0
1993/94	1,350	3,392	2	4,744	670	533	2,088	372	3,683	30.4
1994/95	1,061	4,247	74	5,382	982	878	2,009	315	4,184	28.9
1995/96	1,198	3,461	153	4,812	999	826	1,993	238	4,054	29.3
1996/97	758	3,661	127	4,545	692	668	2,029	363	3,750	28.1
1997/98	795	3,539	141	4,475	544	682	2,099	303	3,627	28.3
1998/99	848	3,963	155	4,967	460	562	2,153	374	3,575	28.4
1999/2000	1,392	3,829	180	5,401	713	743	2,233	479	4,168	25.4
2000/01	1,233	3,266	216	4,715	548	527	2,179	364	3,618	27.4
2001/02	1,097	4,277	203	5,576	693	713	2,211	483	4,100	23.4
2002/03	1,476	3,320	75	4,872	857	490	2,228	422	3,997	18.2
2003/04 2/	875	3,952	65	4,892	656	500	2,283	378	3,817	16.25-19.25

1/ Estimates for farm use and local sales are not available, so these are now included in residual use. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and the Department of Commerce.

Table 13--Peanuts: Planted acreage, by State and region, 1980 to date

Crop year	Southeast					Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total	OK	TX	NM	Total	VA	NC	Total	
1,000 acres													
1980	209.0	65.0	530.0	15.0	819.0	123.0	290.0	8.9	421.9	104.0	169.0	273.0	1,521.4
1981	224.0	69.0	570.0	15.0	878.0	95.0	244.0	10.0	349.0	105.0	175.0	280.0	1,514.0
1982	179.0	59.0	475.0	12.0	725.0	88.0	240.0	10.4	338.4	96.0	152.0	248.0	1,311.4
1983	182.0	69.0	567.0	13.0	831.0	93.0	230.0	11.0	334.0	96.0	150.0	246.0	1,411.0
1984	221.0	85.0	643.0	15.0	964.0	93.0	232.0	14.6	339.6	98.0	157.0	255.0	1,558.6
1985	201.0	80.0	595.0	12.0	888.0	87.0	252.0	12.4	351.4	96.0	155.0	251.0	1,490.4
1986	220.0	94.0	675.0	12.0	1,001.0	92.0	225.0	12.7	329.7	89.0	145.0	234.0	1,564.7
1987	221.0	91.0	635.0	13.0	960.0	100.0	254.0	12.4	366.4	91.0	150.0	241.0	1,567.4
1988	237.0	98.0	690.0	13.0	1,038.0	99.0	260.0	13.4	372.4	92.0	155.0	247.0	1,657.4
1989	240.0	95.0	690.0	13.0	1,038.0	99.0	265.0	18.2	382.2	92.0	153.0	245.0	1,665.2
1990	258.0	108.0	782.0	14.0	1,162.0	107.0	295.0	20.0	422.0	97.0	165.0	262.0	1,846.0
1991	278.0	126.0	900.0	14.5	1,318.5	110.0	330.0	22.7	462.7	96.0	162.0	258.0	2,039.2
1992	237.0	85.0	675.0	13.5	1,010.5	100.0	308.0	21.1	429.1	94.0	153.0	247.0	1,686.6
1993	240.0	98.0	702.0	14.5	1,054.5	105.0	305.0	22.0	432.0	95.0	152.0	247.0	1,733.5
1994	223.0	92.0	652.0	13.0	980.0	102.0	295.0	21.0	418.0	92.0	151.0	243.0	1,641.0
1995	213.0	89.0	595.0	11.5	908.5	100.0	275.0	20.0	395.0	90.0	144.0	234.0	1,537.5
1996	192.0	90.0	535.0	11.0	828.0	85.0	270.0	16.5	371.5	77.0	125.0	202.0	1,401.5
1997	194.0	92.0	520.0	11.0	817.0	79.0	320.0	18.0	417.0	76.0	124.0	200.0	1,434.0
1998	198.0	96.0	535.0	12.0	841.0	80.0	370.0	20.0	470.0	76.0	125.0	201.0	1,521.0
1999	207.0	102.0	546.0	11.5	866.5	83.0	360.0	22.0	465.0	77.0	126.0	203.0	1,534.5
2000	190.0	94.0	494.0	10.5	788.5	97.0	425.0	27.3	549.3	76.0	123.0	199.0	1,536.8
2001	200.0	90.0	515.0	11.0	816.0	80.0	425.0	22.2	527.2	75.0	123.0	198.0	1,541.2
2002	190.0	96.0	510.0	10.0	806.0	60.0	315.0	18.0	393.0	58.0	101.0	159.0	1,358.0
2003	190.0	115.0	540.0	19.0	864.0	40.0	260.0	17.0	317.0	34.0	100.0	134.0	1,315.0

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 14--Peanuts: Harvested acreage, by State and region, 1980 to date

Crop year	Southeast					Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total	OK	TX	NM	Total	VA	NC	Total	
1,000 acres													
1980	200.0	55.0	514.0	13.0	782.0	105.0	230.0	8.8	343.8	101.0	166.0	267.0	1,399.8
1981	222.0	60.0	565.0	15.0	862.0	91.0	242.0	10.0	343.0	105.0	172.0	277.0	1,488.7
1982	177.0	51.0	472.0	12.0	712.0	86.0	225.0	10.4	321.4	95.0	149.0	244.0	1,277.4
1983	180.0	60.0	562.0	12.5	814.5	91.0	215.0	11.0	317.0	95.0	147.0	242.0	1,373.5
1984	219.0	77.0	640.0	14.5	950.5	88.0	223.0	14.5	325.5	97.0	155.0	252.0	1,528.0
1985	200.0	72.0	593.0	12.0	877.0	83.0	245.0	12.4	340.4	96.0	154.0	250.0	1,467.4
1986	219.0	87.0	665.0	11.5	982.5	88.0	220.0	12.7	320.7	89.0	143.0	232.0	1,535.2
1987	220.0	83.0	630.0	13.0	946.0	99.0	252.0	12.4	363.4	90.0	148.0	238.0	1,547.4
1988	236.0	90.0	685.0	13.0	1,024.0	97.0	250.0	13.4	360.4	91.0	153.0	244.0	1,628.4
1989	239.0	87.0	685.0	12.5	1,023.5	98.0	262.0	18.2	378.2	91.0	152.0	243.0	1,644.7
1990	256.0	100.0	770.0	13.5	1,139.5	106.0	289.0	20.0	415.0	97.0	164.0	261.0	1,815.5
1991	277.0	118.0	895.0	14.0	1,304.0	106.0	325.0	22.7	453.7	96.0	162.0	258.0	2,015.7
1992	236.0	77.0	673.0	13.0	999.0	98.0	305.0	21.1	424.1	93.0	153.0	246.0	1,669.1
1993	239.0	84.0	697.0	14.0	1,034.0	102.0	295.0	21.8	418.8	94.0	143.0	237.0	1,689.8
1994	222.0	84.0	649.0	12.5	967.5	100.0	287.0	21.0	408.0	92.0	151.0	243.0	1,618.5
1995	212.0	81.0	592.0	11.0	896.0	98.0	270.0	20.0	388.0	89.0	144.0	233.0	1,517.0
1996	191.0	82.0	533.0	10.5	816.5	81.0	265.0	16.5	362.5	76.0	125.0	201.0	1,380.0
1997	193.0	84.0	519.0	10.5	806.5	77.0	315.0	17.3	409.3	75.0	123.0	198.0	1,413.8
1998	197.0	90.0	537.0	11.5	835.5	75.0	335.0	22.0	432.0	75.0	124.5	199.5	1,467.0
1999	206.0	94.0	544.0	11.0	855.0	79.0	280.0	22.0	381.0	76.0	124.0	200.0	1,436.0
2000	182.0	86.0	492.0	10.0	770.0	67.0	275.0	26.0	368.0	75.0	123.0	198.0	1,336.0
2001	199.0	82.0	514.0	10.2	805.2	77.0	310.0	22.2	409.2	75.0	122.5	197.5	1,411.9
2002	185.0	86.0	505.0	10.5	786.5	57.0	280.0	18.0	355.0	57.0	100.0	157.0	1,296.7
2003	189.0	107.0	535.0	18.0	849.0	38.0	240.0	17.0	295.0	33.0	100.0	133.0	1,277.0

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 15--Peanuts: U.S. production, by State and region, 1980 to date

Crop year	Southeast					Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total	OK	TX	NM	Total	VA	NC	Total	
1,000 pounds (in-shell)													
1980	265,000	144,480	994,590	14,300	1,418,370	140,175	293,250	22,352	455,777	136,350	291,330	427,680	2,302,762
1981	602,730	178,200	1,655,450	39,000	2,475,380	189,280	393,250	24,900	607,430	330,750	555,560	886,310	3,981,850
1982	522,150	153,000	1,517,480	30,000	2,222,630	174,580	325,125	25,220	524,925	275,500	417,200	692,700	3,440,255
1983	454,500	166,800	1,567,980	25,000	2,214,280	176,540	362,275	25,630	564,445	198,550	318,255	516,805	3,295,530
1984	648,550	246,400	2,160,000	39,150	3,094,100	189,200	371,295	32,190	592,685	269,660	449,500	719,160	4,405,945
1985	590,000	216,000	1,921,320	34,200	2,761,520	170,980	422,625	31,992	625,597	283,680	451,990	735,670	4,122,787
1986	494,940	233,160	1,632,575	25,530	2,386,205	180,840	385,000	28,700	594,540	275,900	440,440	716,340	3,697,085
1987	465,300	215,800	1,575,000	31,200	2,287,300	222,750	441,000	29,760	693,510	243,000	392,200	635,200	3,616,010
1988	561,680	228,600	1,801,550	32,110	2,623,940	225,040	417,500	30,552	673,092	263,900	419,985	683,885	3,980,917
1989	537,750	214,890	1,849,500	32,500	2,634,640	210,700	484,700	43,680	739,080	246,155	370,120	616,275	3,989,995
1990	386,560	234,000	1,347,500	30,105	1,998,165	235,320	534,650	50,000	819,970	309,915	475,600	785,515	3,603,650
1991	638,485	279,660	2,228,550	33,600	3,180,295	243,800	682,500	51,075	977,375	307,200	461,700	768,900	4,926,570
1992	591,180	202,510	1,820,465	32,500	2,646,655	236,180	680,150	58,236	974,566	256,215	406,980	663,195	4,284,416
1993	473,220	194,880	1,383,545	24,500	2,076,145	233,580	550,175	56,680	840,435	176,250	299,585	475,835	3,392,415
1994	446,220	207,480	1,862,630	36,250	2,552,580	261,000	605,570	51,660	918,230	291,180	485,465	776,645	4,247,455
1995	483,360	193,590	1,414,880	30,800	2,122,630	201,880	540,000	43,000	784,880	206,925	347,040	553,965	3,461,475
1996	449,805	236,160	1,433,770	32,550	2,152,285	195,210	689,000	37,950	922,160	219,260	367,500	586,760	3,661,205
1997	372,490	228,060	1,333,830	30,450	1,964,830	184,800	822,150	46,710	1,053,660	191,250	329,640	520,890	3,539,380
1998	432,415	233,100	1,511,655	28,175	2,205,345	159,750	917,900	62,040	1,139,690	221,250	397,155	618,405	3,963,440
1999	448,050	260,380	1,400,800	25,300	2,134,530	189,600	926,800	61,600	1,178,000	218,120	298,840	516,960	3,829,490
2000	271,180	213,710	1,328,400	29,500	1,842,790	120,600	698,500	54,990	874,090	210,375	338,250	548,625	3,265,505
2001	532,325	250,100	1,711,620	30,600	2,524,645	197,890	895,900	67,044	1,160,834	234,750	356,475	591,225	4,276,704
2002	379,250	197,800	1,313,000	19,140	1,909,190	159,600	868,000	54,000	1,081,600	119,700	210,000	329,700	3,320,490
2003	548,100	310,300	1,712,000	57,600	2,628,000	110,200	792,000	49,300	951,500	92,400	280,000	372,400	3,951,900

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 16--Peanuts: Yield per harvested acre, by State and region, 1980 to date

Crop year	Southeast					Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total	OK	TX	NM	Total	VA	NC	Total	
Pounds													
1980	1,325	2,600	1,935	1,100	1,812	1,335	1,275	2,540	1,326	1,350	1,755	1,602	1,645
1981	2,715	2,970	2,930	2,600	2,872	2,080	1,625	2,490	1,771	3,150	3,230	3,200	2,675
1982	2,950	3,000	3,215	2,500	3,122	2,030	1,445	2,425	1,633	2,900	2,800	2,839	2,693
1983	2,525	2,780	2,790	2,000	2,719	1,940	1,685	2,330	1,781	2,090	2,165	2,136	2,399
1984	2,961	3,200	3,375	2,700	3,255	2,150	1,665	2,220	1,821	2,780	2,900	2,854	2,883
1985	2,950	3,000	3,240	2,850	3,149	2,060	1,725	2,580	1,838	2,955	2,935	2,943	2,810
1986	2,260	2,680	2,455	2,220	2,429	2,055	1,750	2,260	1,854	3,100	3,080	3,088	2,408
1987	2,115	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,418	2,250	1,750	2,400	1,908	2,700	2,650	2,669	2,337
1988	2,380	2,540	2,630	2,470	2,562	2,320	1,670	2,280	1,868	2,900	2,745	2,803	2,445
1989	2,250	2,470	2,700	2,600	2,574	2,150	1,850	2,400	1,954	2,705	2,435	2,536	2,426
1990	1,510	2,340	1,750	2,230	1,754	2,220	1,850	2,500	1,976	3,195	2,900	3,010	1,985
1991	2,305	2,370	2,490	2,400	2,439	2,300	2,100	2,250	2,154	3,200	2,850	2,980	2,444
1992	2,505	2,630	2,705	2,500	2,641	2,410	2,230	2,747	2,297	2,755	2,660	2,696	2,567
1993	1,980	2,320	1,985	1,750	2,008	2,290	1,865	2,600	2,007	1,875	2,095	2,008	2,008
1994	2,010	2,470	2,870	2,900	2,638	2,610	2,110	2,460	2,251	3,165	3,215	3,196	2,624
1995	2,280	2,390	2,390	2,800	2,369	2,060	2,000	2,150	2,023	2,325	2,410	2,378	2,282
1996	2,355	2,880	2,690	3,100	2,636	2,410	2,600	2,300	2,544	2,885	2,940	2,919	2,653
1997	1,930	2,715	2,570	2,900	2,436	2,400	2,610	2,700	2,574	2,550	2,680	2,631	2,503
1998	2,195	2,590	2,815	2,450	2,640	2,130	2,740	2,820	2,638	2,950	3,190	3,100	2,702
1999	2,175	2,770	2,575	2,300	2,497	2,400	3,310	2,800	3,092	2,870	2,410	2,585	2,667
2000	1,490	2,485	2,700	2,950	2,393	1,800	2,540	2,115	2,375	2,805	2,750	2,771	2,444
2001	2,675	3,050	3,330	3,000	3,135	2,570	2,890	3,020	2,837	3,130	2,910	2,994	3,029
2002	2,050	2,300	2,600	1,823	2,427	2,800	3,100	3,000	3,047	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,561
2003	2,900	2,900	3,200	3,200	3,095	2,900	3,300	2,900	3,225	2,800	2,800	2,800	3,095

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 17--Cottonseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Value
	-----1,000 acres-----		Pounds/acre	1,000 short tons	\$1,000
1980	14,534	13,215	677	4,471	574,511
1981	14,330	13,841	924	6,397	549,041
1982	11,345	9,734	975	4,744	366,240
1983	7,926	7,348	837	3,076	511,450
1984	11,145	10,379	992	5,149	511,953
1985	10,685	10,229	1,032	5,279	348,342
1986	10,045	8,468	898	3,801	303,965
1987	10,397	10,030	1,150	5,769	474,703
1988	12,515	11,948	1,015	6,062	718,255
1989	10,587	9,538	981	4,677	492,683
1990	12,348	11,732	1,018	5,969	722,313
1991	14,052	12,960	1,069	6,926	492,261
1992	13,240	11,123	1,120	6,230	608,438
1993	13,438	12,783	992	6,343	714,389
1994	13,720	13,322	1,142	7,604	771,315
1995	16,931	16,007	856	6,849	731,005
1996	14,653	12,888	1,109	7,144	914,564
1997	13,898	13,406	1,035	6,935	835,371
1998	13,393	10,684	1,004	5,365	687,179
1999	14,874	13,425	947	6,354	565,462
2000	15,517	13,053	986	6,436	675,738
2001	15,769	13,828	1,078	7,452	689,329
2002	13,958	12,427	995	6,184	618,390
2003 1/	13,631	12,107	1,065	6,446	657,492

1/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 18--Cottonseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	Price Average received by farmers
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total		
				-----1,000 short tons-----						\$/short ton
1980	1,058	4,471	0	5,529	4,076	133	923	5,132	398	129.00
1981	398	6,397	0	6,795	4,585	45	1,384	6,013	781	86.00
1982	781	4,744	0	5,525	3,800	12	1,343	5,155	371	77.00
1983	371	3,076	0	3,447	2,583	50	698	3,331	116	166.00
1984	116	5,149	0	5,265	3,514	60	1,285	4,859	406	100.00
1985	406	5,279	0	5,685	3,417	9	1,913	5,338	347	66.00
1986	347	3,801	0	4,148	2,520	17	1,422	3,959	189	80.00
1987	189	5,769	0	5,958	3,396	50	2,153	5,599	359	83.00
1988	359	6,062	0	6,421	3,730	39	1,987	5,756	665	118.00
1989	665	4,677	0	5,342	2,974	46	1,956	4,976	366	105.00
1990	366	5,969	3	6,338	3,369	53	2,265	5,687	651	121.00
1991	651	6,926	2	7,579	3,981	161	2,977	7,119	460	71.00
1992	460	6,230	0	6,690	3,629	192	2,504	6,325	365	97.50
1993	365	6,343	0	6,709	3,470	157	2,649	6,276	432	113.00
1994	432	7,604	0	8,036	3,947	232	3,308	7,488	549	101.00
1995	549	6,849	2	7,399	3,882	114	2,908	6,904	495	106.00
1996	495	7,144	20	7,659	3,860	116	3,160	7,136	523	126.00
1997	523	6,935	96	7,553	3,889	149	2,952	6,990	563	121.00
1998	563	5,365	207	6,135	2,719	68	2,955	5,742	393	129.00
1999	393	6,354	308	7,055	3,064	198	3,519	6,781	274	89.00
2000	274	6,436	374	7,084	2,753	235	3,669	6,657	427	105.00
2001	427	7,452	327	8,206	2,791	274	4,742	7,807	400	92.50
2002 1/	400	6,184	104	6,687	2,495	371	3,476	6,341	347	100.00
2003 2/	347	6,446	225	7,018	2,750	300	3,638	6,688	330	87-117

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19--Cottonseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		Average, Memphis (solvent)
-----1,000 short tons-----									\$/short ton
1980	53	1,786	0	1,838	1,631	99	1,730	108	197.06
1981	108	2,190	0	2,298	2,037	107	2,144	154	156.15
1982	154	1,588	0	1,742	1,648	1	1,649	93	176.55
1983	93	1,134	0	1,227	1,126	1	1,127	100	190.20
1984	100	1,732	0	1,832	1,758	6	1,763	68	99.40
1985	68	1,526	0	1,595	1,521	5	1,526	69	134.30
1986	69	1,112	0	1,180	1,131	18	1,149	32	148.55
1987	32	1,647	0	1,679	1,590	45	1,635	44	178.50
1988	44	1,689	3	1,736	1,634	22	1,655	81	185.00
1989	81	1,327	22	1,430	1,366	16	1,383	48	163.30
1990	48	1,696	7	1,751	1,625	32	1,657	94	130.75
1991	94	1,765	2	1,861	1,746	72	1,818	43	140.50
1992	43	1,533	0	1,576	1,418	128	1,546	29	161.78
1993	29	1,563	0	1,592	1,419	120	1,539	53	164.30
1994	53	1,830	0	1,883	1,748	88	1,836	47	112.02
1995	47	1,748	0	1,795	1,633	111	1,744	51	190.74
1996	51	1,752	4	1,807	1,649	132	1,781	26	192.00
1997	26	1,769	0	1,795	1,598	109	1,707	88	145.00
1998	88	1,232	27	1,346	1,201	121	1,322	24	110.00
1999	24	1,390	0	1,414	1,294	105	1,393	21	127.33
2000	21	1,338	0	1,359	1,165	154	1,319	40	143.35
2001	40	1,294	0	1,334	1,160	111	1,271	62	136.16
2002 1/	62	1,114	0	1,176	1,083	60	1,143	33	146.12
2003 2/	33	1,240	0	1,273	1,153	85	1,238	35	150-170

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: The Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 20--Cottonseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price 1/
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		Average, Valley Points
-----Million pounds-----									Cents/lb.
1980	122	1,191	0	1,313	523	710	1,233	80	25.86
1981	80	1,551	0	1,631	680	848	1,528	104	20.10
1982	104	1,133	2	1,239	604	546	1,149	90	21.80
1983	90	777	18	884	532	303	834	50	32.80
1984	50	1,174	0	1,224	685	432	1,117	107	29.20
1985	107	1,070	0	1,177	658	433	1,092	85	16.91
1986	85	781	11	877	572	214	787	90	17.67
1987	90	1,204	26	1,320	751	409	1,159	160	21.67
1988	160	1,242	0	1,403	849	407	1,256	147	19.71
1989	147	1,040	13	1,199	783	336	1,119	80	23.30
1990	80	1,154	3	1,238	866	235	1,101	137	22.30
1991	137	1,280	18	1,434	1,088	269	1,357	78	20.10
1992	78	1,126	38	1,241	975	184	1,160	81	30.07
1993	81	1,119	26	1,226	873	248	1,121	106	30.30
1994	106	1,312	0	1,417	1,007	329	1,335	82	29.23
1995	82	1,229	0	1,311	996	221	1,217	94	26.53
1996	94	1,216	0	1,310	1,012	232	1,244	66	25.58
1997	66	1,224	0	1,291	1,004	208	1,212	79	28.84
1998	79	832	48	958	772	111	882	76	27.32
1999	76	939	8	1,023	833	141	974	49	21.56
2000	49	847	0	896	672	131	803	93	15.98
2001	93	876	0	969	780	150	930	39	17.98
2002 2/	39	725	22	786	636	110	746	40	37.75
2003 3/	40	865	0	905	750	115	865	40	27.5-30.5

1/ PBSY, basis Greenwood, MS, beginning 1992. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Forecast.

Sources: The Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 21--Cottonseed: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Table 21 - Cottonseed: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date					
Year	Supply		Disappearance		Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Crush	Exports	
1,000 short tons					
1999/2000					
August	393.2	75.7	166.8	9.5	340.3
September	340.3	23.2	230.7	3.5	563.4
October	563.4	0.7	281.6	25.7	1,247.0
November	1,247.0	0.0	302.5	17.1	1,686.1
December	1,686.1	0.0	296.4	20.1	1,754.5
January	1,754.5	0.0	300.2	15.7	1,574.2
February	1,574.2	0.0	299.4	11.3	1,367.7
March	1,367.7	0.0	297.7	23.9	1,098.6
April	1,098.6	27.4	263.5	27.2	864.6
May	864.6	23.5	250.3	15.5	611.0
June	611.0	50.0	221.3	12.4	370.5
July	370.5	108.0	153.5	16.4	274.4
Total		308.5	3,063.9	198.2	
2000/01					
August	274.4	69.3	170.8	33.0	220.2
September	220.2	65.7	141.1	13.8	535.6
October	535.6	24.0	265.9	14.0	1,317.0
November	1,317.0	0.0	252.3	16.2	1,754.1
December	1,754.1	0.0	241.5	15.7	1,957.2
January	1,957.2	0.0	295.2	16.6	1,811.2
February	1,811.2	0.0	268.7	17.5	1,591.0
March	1,591.0	0.0	261.9	18.9	1,323.9
April	1,323.9	0.0	186.0	21.9	1,167.4
May	1,167.4	69.6	228.3	21.9	902.1
June	902.1	41.8	241.9	34.7	649.5
July	649.5	103.3	199.2	10.7	427.1
Total		373.7	2,752.8	234.8	
2001/02					
August	427.1	119.8	186.8	23.7	356.1
September	356.1	19.3	147.6	14.7	360.5
October	360.5	0.0	267.5	28.8	1,116.4
November	1,116.4	0.0	287.0	33.0	1,821.5
December	1,821.5	0.0	273.1	28.1	1,953.5
January	1,953.5	0.0	281.3	22.3	1,806.9
February	1,806.9	0.0	253.2	22.8	1,574.5
March	1,574.5	23.8	251.8	19.5	1,315.2
April	1,315.2	0.1	243.0	18.0	1,086.7
May	1,086.7	50.9	233.3	14.2	820.2
June	820.2	30.9	200.3	25.4	548.5
July	548.5	82.2	166.3	23.0	399.6
Total		327.0	2,791.2	273.6	
2002/03					
August	399.6	53.6	195.1	39.0	294.1
September	294.1	24.4	131.4	29.0	330.0
October	330.0	25.8	207.8	40.8	881.7
November	881.7	0.1	242.5	36.1	1,341.5
December	1,341.5	0.0	236.6	42.7	1,540.0
January	1,540.0	0.0	274.5	28.8	1,471.6
February	1,471.6	0.0	224.5	23.2	1,311.4
March	1,311.4	0.0	230.4	41.5	1,093.2
April	1,093.2	0.0	241.5	24.8	862.6
May	862.6	0.0	203.6	23.4	665.9
June	665.9	0.0	179.4	21.6	448.8
July	448.8	0.0	127.4	19.5	346.6
Total		103.9	2,494.7	370.6	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 22--Cottonseed meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
1,000 short tons								
1999/2000								
October	24.1	132.1	0.0	156.2	112.9	8.8	121.7	34.5
November	34.5	140.8	0.0	175.3	134.0	6.3	140.3	34.9
December	34.9	138.3	0.0	173.2	140.8	9.7	150.5	22.7
January	22.7	136.3	0.1	159.1	125.1	8.6	133.6	25.5
February	25.5	137.5	0.0	163.0	129.0	8.6	137.6	25.4
March	25.4	138.8	0.0	164.2	114.1	9.4	123.5	40.7
April	40.7	119.2	0.0	159.9	88.6	7.0	95.6	64.3
May	64.3	109.4	0.0	173.6	92.7	12.6	105.3	68.4
June	68.4	106.4	0.0	174.8	84.9	9.8	94.7	80.1
July	80.1	77.6	0.0	157.7	70.3	7.0	77.3	80.4
August	80.4	74.2	0.0	154.6	96.2	9.3	105.6	49.0
September	49.0	79.2	0.0	128.2	99.5	7.5	107.0	21.2
Total		1,389.8	0.1	1,414.0	1,288.1	104.7	1,392.8	
2000/01								
October	21.2	134.9	0.1	156.2	117.6	7.0	124.6	31.6
November	31.6	120.9	0.0	152.5	100.7	13.2	113.9	38.6
December	38.6	116.9	0.0	155.5	112.9	7.3	120.2	35.3
January	35.3	141.2	0.0	176.5	128.6	12.6	141.2	35.4
February	35.4	124.1	0.0	159.5	96.3	13.9	110.2	49.3
March	49.3	125.5	0.0	174.8	87.4	14.9	102.3	72.5
April	72.5	88.6	0.0	161.1	66.2	16.6	82.8	78.3
May	78.3	106.2	0.1	184.6	64.1	12.0	76.1	108.5
June	108.5	119.5	0.0	228.0	88.2	17.2	105.4	122.6
July	122.6	94.9	0.2	217.7	106.2	8.5	114.7	103.0
August	103.0	89.0	0.0	192.0	103.8	22.4	126.1	65.9
September	65.9	75.9	0.0	141.8	93.8	8.1	101.9	39.9
Total		1,337.6	0.4	1,359.2	1,165.8	153.5	1,319.3	
2001/02								
October	39.9	123.7	0.2	163.8	109.0	13.8	122.9	40.9
November	40.9	131.7	0.0	172.6	111.3	13.5	124.7	47.9
December	47.9	123.3	0.0	171.2	114.7	9.4	124.1	47.1
January	47.1	129.0	0.0	176.1	115.2	18.0	133.2	42.9
February	42.9	112.5	0.0	155.5	106.2	12.7	118.9	36.6
March	36.6	115.0	0.0	151.6	102.6	15.5	118.1	33.5
April	33.5	109.2	0.0	142.6	92.8	4.3	97.2	45.4
May	45.4	107.9	0.0	153.3	85.0	8.6	93.6	59.7
June	59.7	96.3	0.0	156.1	84.6	3.1	87.7	68.4
July	68.4	73.7	0.0	142.0	75.9	3.0	78.9	63.1
August	63.1	92.4	0.0	155.5	80.6	7.4	88.0	67.5
September	67.5	79.3	0.0	146.7	82.5	1.8	84.3	62.4
Total		1,293.9	0.2	1,334.0	1,160.6	111.1	1,271.6	
2002/03								
October	62.4	95.5	0.0	157.9	104.9	2.3	107.2	50.7
November	50.7	112.6	0.0	163.3	102.3	2.5	104.7	58.6
December	58.6	108.0	0.0	166.6	121.0	1.2	122.3	44.4
January	44.4	123.0	0.0	167.3	126.1	3.2	129.4	38.0
February	38.0	100.3	0.0	138.3	101.8	3.0	104.9	33.4
March	33.4	96.7	0.0	130.1	93.2	4.2	97.4	32.7
April	32.7	108.9	0.0	141.6	76.0	5.2	81.2	60.4
May	60.4	89.8	0.0	150.2	75.1	5.5	80.6	69.6
June	69.6	81.4	0.0	151.0	74.6	9.2	83.8	67.2
July	67.2	63.0	0.0	130.2	70.3	8.1	78.4	51.7
August	51.7	74.9	0.0	126.6	71.7	5.2	76.9	49.7
September	49.7	59.5	NA	109.2	NA	NA	75.8	33.5
Total to date		1,113.7	0.0	1,176.1	1,017.2	49.7	1,142.7	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 23--Cottonseed oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production, crude	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
1,000 pounds								
1999/00								
October	76,001	88,266	0	164,267	72,150	11,060	83,210	81,057
November	81,057	95,406	62	176,525	75,513	12,313	87,825	88,700
December	88,700	94,196	0	182,896	72,715	23,025	95,740	87,156
January	87,156	94,100	0	181,256	86,997	10,628	97,624	83,632
February	83,632	93,100	657	177,389	89,732	9,447	99,179	78,210
March	78,210	92,700	0	170,910	47,508	13,181	60,689	110,221
April	110,221	82,000	3	192,224	61,318	8,214	69,531	122,693
May	122,693	75,800	2,205	200,698	69,332	7,446	76,779	123,919
June	123,919	68,400	5,071	197,390	88,929	7,550	96,479	100,911
July	100,911	48,000	68	148,979	58,435	11,546	69,982	78,997
August	78,997	55,225	0	134,222	63,670	10,604	74,274	59,948
September	59,948	52,000	0	111,948	46,488	16,467	62,955	48,993
Total		939,193	8,066	1,023,260	832,786	141,481	974,267	
2000/01								
October	48,993	84,800	0	133,793	54,018	13,300	67,318	66,475
November	66,475	76,500	0	142,975	56,167	11,653	67,820	75,155
December	75,155	73,300	0	148,455	46,436	9,089	55,525	92,930
January	92,930	89,100	72	182,102	61,117	14,684	75,802	106,300
February	106,300	81,600	193	188,093	53,455	6,638	60,093	128,000
March	128,000	79,600	4	207,604	67,868	7,237	75,104	132,500
April	132,500	57,100	0	189,600	53,923	10,595	64,518	125,082
May	125,082	70,000	0	195,082	67,551	12,722	80,273	114,809
June	114,809	69,800	0	184,609	50,168	7,525	57,693	126,916
July	126,916	58,900	0	185,816	61,436	10,325	71,761	114,055
August	114,055	60,700	0	174,755	56,161	20,809	76,970	97,785
September	97,785	45,400	0	143,185	43,728	6,439	50,167	93,018
Total		846,800	270	896,063	672,028	131,016	803,045	
2001/02								
October	93,018	82,600	0	175,618	41,265	19,892	61,157	114,461
November	114,461	89,400	0	203,861	85,171	5,662	90,833	113,028
December	113,028	84,900	121	198,049	68,360	19,832	88,192	109,857
January	109,857	87,491	0	197,348	59,562	12,905	72,467	124,881
February	124,881	78,280	0	203,161	65,304	17,550	82,854	120,307
March	120,307	78,217	0	198,524	79,462	12,137	91,599	106,925
April	106,925	74,561	0	181,486	62,876	8,319	71,195	110,291
May	110,291	74,524	7	184,822	66,149	21,013	87,162	97,660
June	97,660	61,764	0	159,424	67,323	9,444	76,767	82,657
July	82,657	50,559	0	133,216	65,103	7,863	72,966	60,250
August	60,250	60,245	0	120,495	65,651	8,727	74,378	46,117
September	46,117	53,690	0	99,807	53,484	6,831	60,315	39,492
Total		876,231	127	969,376	779,710	150,175	929,884	
2002/03								
October	39,492	62,813	0	102,305	57,584	12,698	70,282	32,023
November	32,023	71,700	100	103,823	52,527	11,105	63,632	40,191
December	40,191	67,926	0	108,117	59,691	10,761	70,452	37,665
January	37,665	80,836	7	118,508	65,403	7,012	72,415	46,093
February	46,093	65,553	95	111,741	44,478	8,483	52,961	58,780
March	58,780	66,678	14,492	139,950	57,323	10,413	67,736	72,214
April	72,214	71,015	0	143,229	51,632	8,262	59,894	83,335
May	83,335	59,851	6,745	149,931	56,014	9,706	65,720	84,211
June	84,211	52,769	0	136,980	37,492	8,134	45,626	91,354
July	91,354	39,940	0	131,294	60,687	6,620	67,307	63,987
August	63,987	44,950	0	108,937	49,856	8,613	58,469	50,468
September	50,468	40,690	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total to date		724,721	21,438	806,409	592,686	101,807	694,493	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 24--Cottonseed: Products and prices, by month, U.S. , 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning October 1	Average received by farmers	Meal average, Memphis (solvent)	Average, PBSY, Miss. Valley 1/ Cents/lb.
-----\$/short ton-----			
1999/2000			
October	79.00	111.83	20.15
November	94.00	112.00	19.69
December	99.00	124.20	21.25
January	100.00	126.88	21.98
February	115.00	130.50	22.65
March	NA	129.38	23.70
April	NA	125.00	24.57
May	NA	123.25	22.97
June	NA	130.63	21.54
July	NA	131.88	21.03
August	78.00	130.50	20.17
September	93.00	153.12	18.52
2000/01			
October	104.00	150.00	18.16
November	108.00	142.50	17.83
December	109.00	160.83	17.25
January	110.00	184.00	16.24
February	117.00	148.75	15.20
March	NA	138.13	15.53
April	NA	140.00	14.03
May	NA	137.50	14.53
June	NA	126.88	13.27
July	NA	129.69	16.78
August	NA	130.63	17.18
September	85.00	131.25	15.78
2001/02			
October	85.00	131.25	14.44
November	91.00	128.13	15.91
December	94.00	134.17	16.07
January	96.00	133.10	16.38
February	104.00	125.00	15.89
March	NA	131.90	16.77
April	NA	124.30	16.98
May	NA	120.88	17.95
June	NA	137.50	19.48
July	NA	151.50	21.30
August	NA	159.75	22.32
September	95.00	156.38	22.32
2002/03			
October	100.00	150.10	26.84
November	100.00	150.00	36.90
December	101.00	156.40	46.89
January	105.00	157.38	49.82
February	111.00	143.60	49.90
March	NA	142.40	47.52
April	NA	142.40	44.57
May	NA	131.75	42.33
June	NA	131.50	28.69
July	NA	143.00	24.38
August	NA	151.70	25.51
September	100.00	153.20	29.64

N.A. = Not available. 1/ Basis Greenwood, MS.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 25--Sunflowerseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Value
	-----1,000 acres-----		Cwt	1,000 cwt	\$1,000
1980	3,910	3,683	10.16	37,416	413,907
1981	3,865	3,811	11.77	44,874	485,358
1982	4,815	4,724	11.29	53,328	473,454
1983	3,110	3,063	10.44	31,985	418,764
1984	3,754	3,692	10.14	37,445	415,584
1985	3,055	2,844	11.09	31,530	251,505
1986	2,025	1,955	13.69	26,758	185,119
1987	1,805	1,775	14.69	26,082	217,618
1988	2,038	1,921	9.33	17,921	208,875
1989	1,840	1,786	9.85	17,598	190,452
1990	1,905	1,851	12.29	22,744	245,754
1991	2,746	2,673	13.52	36,130	316,847
1992	2,187	2,043	12.55	25,650	249,830
1993	2,757	2,486	10.35	25,721	331,796
1994	3,567	3,430	14.10	48,358	517,433
1995	3,478	3,368	11.90	40,093	461,073
1996	2,536	2,479	14.36	35,593	416,443
1997	2,888	2,792	13.17	36,770	426,526
1998	3,568	3,492	15.10	52,732	558,955
1999	3,553	3,441	12.62	43,419	326,942
2000	2,840	2,647	13.39	35,444	244,211
2001	2,633	2,555	13.38	34,188	328,885
2002 1/	2,580	2,180	11.42	24,896	303,732
2003 2/	2,364	2,274	11.52	26,195	339,225

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 26--Sunflowerseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year	Supply				Disappearance				Ending	Price
beginning	Beginning	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Non-oil	Exports	Total	stocks	Average
Sep. 1	stocks					use +				received
						seed				by farmers
	----- Million pounds -----									\$/cwt
1980	1,975	3,742	62	5,779	1,720	340	3,318	5,377	401	10.90
1981	401	4,487	71	4,959	825	391	3,428	4,644	315	10.80
1982	315	5,333	88	5,736	1,689	421	2,972	5,081	655	9.03
1983	655	3,199	68	3,922	1,301	247	2,303	3,851	71	13.00
1984	71	3,745	57	3,873	1,250	283	2,184	3,717	156	11.30
1985	156	3,153	57	3,366	1,486	608	804	2,898	468	7.93
1986	468	2,676	19	3,162	1,400	534	670	2,604	558	6.90
1987	558	2,608	22	3,189	1,984	176	594	2,755	434	8.34
1988	434	1,792	55	2,281	1,267	651	186	2,105	176	12.10
1989	176	1,760	44	1,981	1,204	507	211	1,922	58	10.60
1990	58	2,274	88	2,421	1,307	647	271	2,226	195	10.80
1991	195	3,613	166	3,974	2,099	980	317	3,396	578	8.69
1992	578	2,565	104	3,247	2,036	800	260	3,096	151	9.74
1993	151	2,572	54	2,777	1,457	946	218	2,621	156	12.90
1994	156	4,836	93	5,084	2,894	1,331	632	4,857	227	10.70
1995	227	4,009	46	4,283	2,018	1,318	494	3,830	453	11.50
1996	453	3,559	40	4,052	1,861	1,429	329	3,619	433	11.70
1997	433	3,677	65	4,175	2,338	1,217	418	3,973	202	11.60
1998	202	5,273	75	5,551	2,596	1,874	573	5,043	508	10.60
1999	508	4,342	91	4,942	2,511	1,469	451	4,431	510	7.53
2000	510	3,544	145	4,199	2,036	1,376	443	3,854	345	6.89
2001	345	3,419	169	3,932	1,676	1,499	517	3,693	239	9.62
2002	239	2,490	216	2,945	700	1,445	361	2,506	440	12.20
2003 2/	440	2,619	237	3,296	1,370	1,317	400	3,087	209	12.20-13.70

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Census Bureau.

Table 27--Sunflowerseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total 1/	Domestic	Exports	Total		Average, 28 percent protein
----- 1,000 short tons -----									\$/short ton
1980	4	484	4	492	489	0	489	3	111
1981	3	222	3	228	220	0	220	8	106
1982	8	478	4	491	485	0	485	6	100
1983	6	292	6	303	270	28	298	6	111
1984	6	354	6	365	344	15	359	6	52
1985	6	394	6	405	351	49	399	6	68
1986	6	336	6	347	295	47	342	6	76
1987	6	470	0	475	419	51	471	4	103
1988	4	321	14	339	329	7	336	3	120
1989	3	291	14	308	299	3	303	5	97
1990	5	323	20	348	337	6	343	5	88
1991	5	549	8	562	496	59	555	7	77
1992	7	485	5	497	442	53	495	2	90
1993	2	360	5	366	321	41	361	5	95
1994	5	720	0	725	623	98	720	5	63
1995	5	505	0	510	478	27	505	5	124
1996	5	485	0	490	462	23	485	5	111
1997	5	545	0	550	531	14	545	5	84
1998	5	680	0	685	635	45	680	5	65
1999	5	605	0	610	582	23	605	5	75
2000	5	505	0	510	496	9	505	5	91
2001	5	395	28	428	395	28	423	5	87
2002 2/	5	175	14	194	186	3	189	5	95
2003 3/	5	340	0	345	330	10	340	5	102-132

N.A. = Not available. 1/ Total supply includes imports. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Forecast.

Sources: Bureau of Census and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 28--Sunflowerseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price Average, crude Minneapolis Cents/lb.
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total 1/	Domestic	Exports	Total		
----- Million pounds -----									
1980	161	657	0	818	64	664	728	90	26.95
1981	90	302	0	392	139	227	366	26	24.89
1982	26	668	0	694	95	505	600	95	21.38
1983	95	450	0	545	117	414	531	13	32.33
1984	13	483	0	496	143	287	430	66	30.01
1985	66	584	0	650	143	452	595	55	19.10
1986	55	587	0	642	187	343	530	112	15.99
1987	112	831	0	943	84	703	787	156	23.49
1988	156	518	1	675	126	468	594	81	22.66
1989	81	475	5	560	173	350	522	38	24.37
1990	38	536	33	607	201	359	560	47	23.67
1991	47	911	9	967	340	527	867	100	21.63
1992	100	730	0	830	188	586	774	56	25.37
1993	56	580	7	643	129	450	579	65	31.08
1994	65	1,165	1	1,231	171	978	1,149	82	28.10
1995	82	860	2	943	168	628	796	147	25.42
1996	147	840	22	1,009	207	709	916	93	22.58
1997	93	959	8	1,060	186	815	1,000	60	27.00
1998	60	1,177	5	1,242	320	800	1,120	121	20.15
1999	121	1,046	4	1,172	385	630	1,015	157	16.68
2000	157	873	8	1,038	357	545	901	136	15.88
2001	136	673	36	845	370	453	823	23	23.25
2002 2/	23	320	60	403	268	110	378	25	33.11
2003 3/	25	595	5	625	385	200	585	40	27.5-30.5

1/ Total supply includes imports. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Forecast.

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 29--Canola seed: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance				Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Total 1/	Ending stocks	Average received by farmers
----- Million pounds -----									\$/cwt
1991	32	191	2	225	109	97	212	13	9.72
1992	13	144	27	184	63	104	174	10	9.90
1993	10	252	773	1,035	850	78	940	95	10.90
1994	95	447	630	1,172	899	227	1,138	34	11.10
1995	34	548	558	1,140	899	138	1,052	88	11.10
1996	88	480	570	1,138	868	173	1,058	80	12.90
1997	80	781	782	1,643	1,298	277	1,601	42	11.30
1998	42	1,558	684	2,284	1,533	543	2,115	169	10.30
1999	169	1,364	534	2,067	1,587	299	1,957	110	7.82
2000	110	1,998	479	2,587	1,699	486	2,504	84	6.71
2001	84	1,999	276	2,358	1,665	480	2,209	149	8.77
2002 2/	149	1,553	434	2,136	1,291	627	1,980	156	10.60
2003 3/	156	1,546	639	2,341	1,488	463	2,198	143	11.9-13.4

1/ Includes planting seed and residual. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Forecast.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Bureau of Census.

Table 30--Canola oil: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Midwest
----- Million pounds -----								Cents/lb.
1991	41	25	815	881	795	15	810	23.65
1992	71	49	861	981	898	16	914	21.98
1993	67	406	902	1,375	1,162	76	1,238	23.97
1994	137	299	938	1,374	1,167	153	1,320	28.55
1995	54	356	1,086	1,496	1,272	147	1,419	29.03
1996	77	342	1,075	1,494	1,134	295	1,429	25.68
1997	65	451	1,088	1,604	1,143	349	1,492	28.83
1998	112	548	1,060	1,720	1,279	272	1,551	22.48
1999	169	617	1,139	1,925	1,435	284	1,719	17.11
2000	206	641	1,193	2,040	1,743	187	1,930	17.56
2001	110	585	1,108	1,803	1,496	255	1,751	23.45
2002 1/	52	541	929	1,522	1,301	166	1,467	29.75
2003 2/	55	629	1,215	1,899	1,687	157	1,844	25.3-28.3

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 31--Canola meal: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92 to date

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Pacific NW
----- 1,000 short tons -----								\$/short ton
1991	6	19	621	646	640	0	640	145
1992	6	39	603	648	642	0	642	138
1993	6	322	780	1,108	1,102	0	1,102	129
1994	6	236	815	1,057	1,047	4	1,051	128
1995	6	281	1,013	1,300	1,292	2	1,294	177
1996	6	270	954	1,230	1,214	10	1,224	192
1997	6	356	1,372	1,734	1,710	18	1,728	131
1998	6	432	1,194	1,632	1,619	7	1,626	112
1999	6	487	1,260	1,753	1,735	12	1,747	117
2000	6	506	1,178	1,690	1,673	11	1,684	139
2001	6	462	921	1,389	1,375	8	1,383	143
2002 1/	6	427	926	1,359	1,322	31	1,353	145
2003 2/	6	496	1,273	1,775	1,757	12	1,769	162-192

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 32--Flaxseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Value
	-----1,000 acres-----		Bushels	1,000 bushels	\$1,000
1980	759	663	11.7	7,728	55,615
1981	605	577	12.6	7,289	48,615
1982	780	735	14.0	10,278	53,139
1983	605	580	11.9	6,903	46,925
1984	555	538	13.1	7,022	42,739
1985	620	584	14.2	8,293	41,912
1986	720	683	16.9	11,538	39,962
1987	470	463	16.1	7,444	25,188
1988	275	226	7.1	1,615	12,200
1989	195	163	7.5	1,215	8,724
1990	260	253	15.1	3,812	21,108
1991	356	342	18.1	6,200	21,845
1992	171	165	19.9	3,288	13,543
1993	206	191	18.2	3,482	14,799
1994	178	171	17.1	2,922	13,529
1995	165	147	15.0	2,212	11,502
1996	96	92	17.4	1,602	10,205
1997	151	146	16.6	2,420	14,060
1998	336	329	20.4	6,708	33,875
1999	387	382	20.6	7,864	29,805
2000	536	517	20.8	10,730	35,409
2001	585	578	19.8	11,455	49,142
2002	785	704	17.9	12,569	72,900
2003 1/	583	572	NA	NA	NA

1/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 33--Flaxseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year	Supply				Disappearance					Price
beginning June 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed	Residual	Total	Average received by farmers
					----- 1,000 bushels -----					\$/bu.
1980	5,018	7,728	2,510	15,256	11,927	76	547	-27	12,523	7.20
1981	2,733	7,289	3,502	13,524	11,231	11	691	-359	11,574	6.67
1982	1,950	10,278	1,921	14,149	8,722	638	486	1,091	10,937	5.17
1983	3,212	6,903	4,756	14,871	12,733	52	438	-68	13,155	6.84
1984	1,716	7,022	3,796	12,534	9,935	238	511	201	10,885	6.09
1985	1,649	8,293	2,927	12,869	10,313	250	517	160	11,240	5.05
1986	1,629	11,538	2,224	15,391	10,000	1,448	362	280	12,090	3.47
1987	3,301	7,444	2,925	13,670	10,800	156	223	167	11,346	3.39
1988	2,325	1,615	6,730	10,670	8,500	764	158	-59	9,363	7.56
1989	1,307	1,215	7,260	9,782	8,250	1,054	211	23	9,538	7.20
1990	244	3,812	6,715	10,771	8,800	549	288	163	9,800	5.27
1991	971	6,200	4,371	11,542	9,050	541	139	256	9,986	3.52
1992	1,556	3,288	6,035	10,879	8,600	230	167	337	9,334	4.12
1993	1,545	3,482	5,118	10,145	8,650	126	144	69	8,990	4.25
1994	1,155	2,922	6,005	10,082	8,550	72	134	156	8,912	4.63
1995	1,170	2,212	7,248	10,630	9,000	119	78	203	9,400	5.25
1996	1,230	1,602	8,390	11,222	10,000	144	122	503	10,769	6.21
1997	453	2,420	9,636	12,509	10,500	174	272	382	11,328	5.75
1998	1,181	6,708	5,992	13,881	10,600	476	313	333	11,723	5.25
1999	2,158	7,864	6,629	16,651	11,500	215	434	2,735	14,884	3.79
2000	1,767	10,730	2,850	15,347	12,000	1,015	474	572	14,039	3.30
2001	1,308	11,455	1,903	14,666	10,000	2,386	636	751	13,773	4.29
2002 1/	893	12,569	2,650	16,112	10,300	2,900	472	890	14,562	5.80

1/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 34--Linseed meal: Supply disappearance and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Exports	Domestic	Total	Minneapolis 34% protein	
				-----1,000 short tons -----					\$/ton
1980	7	225	2	234	129	103	232	2	162.80
1981	2	220	2	224	152	70	222	2	150.00
1982	2	170	2	174	79	93	172	2	143.40
1983	2	249	2	253	125	125	250	3	155.25
1984	3	179	1	183	60	120	180	3	99.00
1985	3	184	3	190	75	110	185	5	102.60
1986	5	185	2	192	63	127	190	2	112.00
1987	2	198	2	202	59	140	199	3	130.25
1988	3	156	11	170	63	102	165	5	178.45
1989	5	153	9	167	23	139	162	5	139.30
1990	5	162	3	170	41	124	165	5	130.10
1991	5	167	0	172	40	127	167	5	127.57
1992	5	159	2	166	55	106	161	5	133.60
1993	5	160	2	167	49	113	162	5	139.55
1994	5	158	5	168	58	105	163	5	91.96
1995	5	167	2	174	35	134	169	5	133.60
1996	5	185	13	203	44	154	198	5	169.75
1997	5	189	15	209	19	185	204	5	131.40
1998	5	191	4	200	26	169	195	5	91.63
1999	5	207	4	216	26	185	211	5	93.77
2000	5	216	4	225	27	193	220	5	116.23
2001	5	180	4	189	28	156	184	5	121.29
2002 1/	5	185	4	194	29	160	189	5	125.00

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 35--Linseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total	Exports	Domestic	Total		Minneapolis	
				----- Million pounds -----					Cents/lb.
1980	54	251	305	51	198	249	56	30.02	
1981	56	237	293	54	189	243	50	30.50	
1982	50	182	232	21	176	197	35	25.20	
1983	35	265	300	51	201	252	48	30.10	
1984	48	194	242	15	194	209	33	32.00	
1985	33	205	238	15	184	199	39	30.80	
1986	39	201	240	6	183	189	51	26.30	
1987	51	217	268	8	219	227	41	24.70	
1988	41	170	211	12	151	163	48	39.40	
1989	48	165	213	12	164	176	37	40.20	
1990	37	176	213	6	167	173	40	38.00	
1991	40	182	222	12	170	182	40	32.00	
1992	40	172	212	8	150	158	54	31.50	
1993	54	174	228	3	162	165	63	31.80	
1994	63	172	235	24	166	190	45	33.70	
1995	45	180	225	26	149	175	50	36.50	
1996	50	200	250	66	149	215	35	36.00	
1997	35	205	240	58	140	198	42	37.80	
1998	42	207	249	63	138	201	48	37.50	
1999	48	224	272	76	147	223	49	37.75	
2000	49	234	293	100	150	250	43	36.00	
2001	43	195	238	90	103	193	45	36.00	
2002 1/	45	201	246	92	109	201	45	33.00	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 36--Edible fats and oils: U.S. Supply and disappearance, 1991 to date

Item	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 1/	2003 2/
Million pounds													
Stocks October 1													
Coconut	277	188	251	164	163	84	150	393	152	136	260	227	148
Corn	138	196	150	118	241	116	129	102	135	267	117	104	114
Cottonseed	137	78	81	106	82	94	66	79	76	49	93	39	40
Lard	24	27	26	34	24	23	20	40	21	18	14	10	5
Palm	53	44	33	35	15	31	46	35	48	48	61	70	42
Palm kernel	53	49	88	73	55	22	51	64	73	49	155	128	50
Peanut 3/	25	51	50	25	40	65	86	41	40	32	31	32	50
Safflower	28	28	18	31	21	44	27	38	48	36	21	17	19
Soybean	1,786	2,239	1,555	1,103	1,137	2,015	1,520	1,382	1,520	1,993	2,767	2,359	1,486
Sunflower	47	100	56	65	82	147	93	60	121	157	136	23	25
Canola	41	71	67	137	54	77	65	112	169	206	110	52	55
Tallow, edible	41	33	41	36	52	34	48	46	43	40	49	24	35
Imports													
Coconut	841	1,163	999	1,100	874	1,188	1,438	791	926	1,115	1,093	860	970
Corn	5	7	7	10	11	14	28	42	18	27	61	65	65
Cottonseed	18	38	26	0	0	0	0	48	8	0	0	22	0
Lard	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	6	10	10
Olive	216	253	262	260	227	304	333	355	397	455	455	485	540
Palm	220	267	368	218	236	322	282	284	345	399	490	425	440
Palm kernel	342	302	304	280	262	392	359	401	393	351	330	470	475
Peanut 3/	1	0	11	4	5	14	10	73	12	79	39	70	70
Canola	815	861	902	938	1,086	1,075	1,088	1,060	1,139	1,193	1,108	929	1,215
Safflower	22	15	16	26	35	30	51	51	33	34	40	43	45
Soybean	1	10	68	17	95	53	60	83	83	73	46	50	85
Sunflower	9	0	7	1	2	22	8	5	4	8	36	60	5
Tallow, edible	6	10	15	18	8	5	2	3	10	32	7	11	10
Production													
Corn	1,821	1,878	1,906	2,227	2,139	2,231	2,335	2,374	2,501	2,403	2,461	2,453	2,650
Cottonseed	1,280	1,126	1,119	1,312	1,229	1,216	1,224	832	939	847	876	725	865
Lard	1,016	1,011	1,015	1,052	1,013	979	1,065	1,106	1,069	1,050	1,080	1,075	1,100
Peanut 3/	356	286	212	314	321	221	176	145	229	179	230	286	219
Canola	32	49	406	299	355	342	451	548	617	641	585	541	629
Safflower	69	87	111	115	127	103	115	111	91	88	76	89	91
Soybean	14,345	13,778	13,951	15,613	15,240	15,752	18,143	18,078	17,825	18,420	18,898	18,435	17,020
Sunflower	911	730	580	1,165	860	840	959	1,177	1,046	873	673	320	595
Tallow, edible	1,515	1,414	1,535	1,550	1,559	1,407	1,517	1,677	1,792	1,764	1,932	2,075	2,000
Exports													
Coconut	22	0	19	18	12	12	6	11	14	8	7	8	10
Corn	566	712	717	865	977	988	1,118	989	970	951	1,172	890	900
Cottonseed	269	184	248	329	221	232	208	111	141	131	150	110	115
Lard	131	129	119	140	94	103	122	140	189	93	90	105	100
Olive	20	15	11	21	24	21	19	15	12	9	10	12	12
Palm kernel	2	9	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Palm	7	7	7	13	20	9	11	11	11	11	10	11	10
Peanut 3/	151	52	61	97	108	21	13	10	18	14	8	42	19
Canola	15	16	76	153	147	295	349	272	284	187	255	166	157
Safflower	73	65	75	93	122	83	83	92	51	35	37	37	40
Soybean	1,644	1,461	1,531	2,683	992	2,033	3,079	2,372	1,375	1,401	2,519	2,250	850
Sunflower	471	586	450	978	628	709	815	800	630	545	453	110	200
Tallow, edible	333	306	316	277	241	181	236	322	224	338	475	485	490
Domestic disappearance													
Coconut	910	1,084	1,067	1,083	941	1,111	1,189	1,021	927	983	1,119	930	958
Corn	1,202	1,220	1,228	1,250	1,298	1,244	1,271	1,394	1,417	1,630	1,363	1,618	1,804
Cottonseed	1,088	975	873	1,007	996	1,012	1,004	772	833	672	780	636	750
Lard	885	886	890	924	922	880	925	987	886	964	1,000	985	990
Olive	216	253	262	260	227	304	333	355	397	455	455	473	528
Palm	223	271	359	225	201	298	282	260	335	375	471	425	427
Palm kernel	344	254	315	295	293	362	344	390	414	243	355	511	458
Peanut	179	236	187	206	193	194	217	208	233	244	260	296	275
Canola	801	898	1,162	1,165	1,271	1,134	1,143	1,287	1,435	1,744	1,496	1,301	1,687
Safflower	15	47	40	57	17	67	73	59	86	102	89	93	95
Soybean	12,248	13,012	12,939	12,913	13,465	14,267	15,262	15,652	16,059	16,318	16,833	17,108	16,522
Sunflower	396	188	129	171	168	207	186	320	385	357	370	268	385
Tallow, edible	1,197	1,109	1,239	1,275	1,345	1,218	1,286	1,360	1,581	1,449	1,488	1,590	1,515

1/ Preliminary and estimated. 2/ ERS and WAOB forecast. 3/ August-July year beginning 1982.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 37--Corn oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Table 37—Continued. Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date									
Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		Average Chicago Cents/lb.
----- Million pounds -----									
1980	66	864	0	930	673	181	854	76	25.22
1981	76	873	0	949	692	202	894	55	23.42
1982	55	981	1	1,037	724	223	947	90	23.82
1983	90	1,054	0	1,144	763	311	1,074	70	28.62
1984	70	1,194	0	1,264	931	260	1,191	74	29.14
1985	74	1,253	0	1,326	862	344	1,206	120	18.46
1986	120	1,400	0	1,520	1,143	268	1,411	109	21.43
1987	109	1,435	2	1,547	1,066	370	1,436	111	23.27
1988	111	1,415	1	1,527	1,064	364	1,428	99	21.01
1989	99	1,470	0	1,569	1,111	414	1,525	44	24.82
1990	44	1,656	2	1,702	1,065	498	1,563	138	27.50
1991	138	1,821	5	1,965	1,202	566	1,768	196	25.82
1992	196	1,878	7	2,081	1,220	712	1,932	150	20.90
1993	150	1,906	7	2,063	1,228	717	1,944	118	27.17
1994	118	2,227	10	2,356	1,250	865	2,115	241	26.47
1995	241	2,139	11	2,391	1,298	977	2,275	116	25.24
1996	116	2,231	14	2,361	1,244	988	2,232	129	24.05
1997	129	2,335	28	2,492	1,271	1,118	2,390	102	28.94
1998	102	2,374	42	2,519	1,394	989	2,383	135	25.30
1999	135	2,501	18	2,654	1,417	970	2,387	267	17.81
2000	267	2,403	27	2,698	1,630	951	2,581	117	13.54
2001	117	2,461	61	2,639	1,363	1,172	2,535	104	19.14
2002 1/	104	2,453	65	2,622	1,618	890	2,508	114	27.25
2003 1/	114	2,650	65	2,829	1,804	900	2,704	125	2/

1/ Forecast. 2/ Corn oil price is not forecast.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 38--Corn oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 1999/2000 to date

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic use	Exports	Total	Ending stocks
1,000 pounds								
1999/2000								
Oct.	135,420	204,336	1,972	341,728	92,342	97,701	190,042	151,686
Nov.	151,686	212,278	4,524	368,488	126,024	66,948	192,972	175,516
Dec.	175,516	218,631	746	394,893	110,681	77,625	188,305	206,588
Jan.	206,588	185,700	93	392,381	89,167	96,781	185,948	206,433
Feb.	206,433	185,300	124	391,857	85,566	83,596	169,162	222,695
Mar.	222,695	212,700	5,805	441,200	151,270	38,940	190,210	250,990
Apr.	250,990	209,900	122	461,012	108,298	85,501	193,798	267,214
May	267,214	211,100	340	478,654	119,317	98,551	217,868	260,786
June	260,786	207,900	3,122	471,808	105,738	85,671	191,410	280,398
July	280,398	225,200	559	506,157	163,787	66,082	229,869	276,288
Aug.	276,288	221,852	64	498,204	134,979	97,287	232,266	265,938
Sep.	265,938	206,500	61	472,499	129,743	75,397	205,140	267,359
Total		2,501,397	17,533	2,654,350	1,416,912	970,079	2,386,991	
2000/01								
Oct.	267,359	206,500	91	473,950	135,392	79,647	215,038	258,912
Nov.	258,912	190,300	252	449,464	134,380	73,253	207,633	241,831
Dec.	241,831	194,500	1,237	437,568	114,332	74,322	188,654	248,914
Jan.	248,914	198,852	1,319	449,085	153,352	59,090	212,442	236,643
Feb.	236,643	180,513	1,150	418,306	119,419	69,989	189,408	228,898
Mar.	228,898	201,632	2,951	433,481	182,720	73,126	255,846	177,635
Apr.	177,635	200,701	3,278	381,614	153,882	55,721	209,602	172,012
May	172,012	206,152	2,557	380,721	132,961	95,214	228,175	152,546
June	152,546	204,034	3,283	359,863	149,336	90,557	239,893	119,970
July	119,970	205,708	4,958	330,636	118,857	71,263	190,120	140,516
Aug.	140,516	211,115	2,877	354,508	117,514	61,104	178,618	175,890
Sep.	175,890	203,185	3,333	382,408	118,297	147,501	265,799	116,609
Total		2,403,192	27,287	2,697,838	1,630,443	950,786	2,581,229	
2001/02								
Oct.	116,609	196,022	4,400	317,031	113,665	57,601	171,266	145,765
Nov.	145,765	203,274	8,848	357,887	144,272	85,709	229,981	127,906
Dec.	127,906	206,483	4,055	338,444	110,179	103,478	213,658	124,786
Jan.	124,786	200,079	5,789	330,654	95,787	76,832	172,619	158,035
Feb.	158,035	183,763	4,392	346,190	85,864	102,592	188,456	157,734
Mar.	157,734	187,142	4,598	349,474	103,594	94,196	197,790	151,684
Apr.	151,684	189,408	4,896	345,988	106,456	76,483	182,939	163,049
May	163,049	219,761	4,609	387,419	120,315	102,578	222,893	164,526
June	164,526	227,327	4,385	396,238	107,383	120,493	227,876	168,362
July	168,362	220,213	4,752	393,327	111,254	117,234	228,488	164,839
Aug.	164,839	216,952	5,401	387,192	121,258	124,813	246,071	141,121
Sep.	141,121	211,032	5,268	357,421	142,993	110,363	253,356	104,065
Total		2,461,456	61,393	2,639,458	1,363,019	1,172,375	2,535,393	
2002/03								
Oct.	104,065	218,599	4,331	326,995	90,927	112,496	203,423	123,572
Nov.	123,572	194,999	5,328	323,899	115,929	68,038	183,967	139,932
Dec.	139,932	212,301	6,172	358,405	185,963	69,332	255,295	103,110
Jan.	103,110	206,782	4,277	314,169	91,940	85,747	177,687	136,482
Feb.	136,482	181,676	5,138	323,296	113,076	74,630	187,706	135,590
Mar.	135,590	206,048	4,905	346,543	145,113	105,050	250,162	96,381
Apr.	96,381	199,693	7,088	303,162	128,265	70,941	199,206	103,956
May	103,956	203,634	5,628	313,218	154,586	68,635	223,222	89,996
June	89,996	207,078	4,898	301,972	124,452	64,785	189,237	112,735
July	112,735	216,511	7,264	336,510	185,921	52,257	238,178	98,332
August	98,332	202,530	4,751	305,613	118,308	58,077	176,385	129,228
September	129,228	203,193	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total to date 1/		2,453,044	59,781	2,616,890	1,454,480	829,988	2,284,469	

N.A. = Not available. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Totals reflect data only through August for imports and exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 39--Fats and oils used in edible products, by use, U.S., 1994/95 to date 1/

Year beginning October 1	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02
Million pounds								
Coconut oil:								
Total edible	247	221	120	141	144	239	260	294
Corn oil:								
Baking or frying fats	100	82	73	D	D	D	D	D
Margarine	D	79	68	D	D	D	D	D
Salad or cooking oil	446	434	386	375	384	800	956	
Total edible	636	595	527	492	496	953	1,298	950
Cottonseed oil:								
Baking or frying fats	217	218	271	208	170	183	178	200
Margarine	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Salad or cooking oil	262	235	265	184	262	320	205	317
Other edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	532	497	556	414	457	554	426	539
Lard:								
Baking or frying fats	332	296	262	285	250	234	D	D
Margarine 2/	43	33	15	17	26	14	5	14
Total edible	365	327	276	300	274	238	D	238
Palm oil:								
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Peanut oil:								
Salad or cooking oil	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	108	129	138	123	188	242	D	D
Edible rapeseed oil:								
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Salad and cooking oil	244	217	273	351	360	480	566	732
Total edible	337	319	390	466	476	617	730	904
Soybean oil:								
Baking or frying fats	4,714	4,702	4,578	4,688	4,842	7,153	8,044	8,572
Margarine	1,693	1,699	1,667	1,623	1,589	1,481	1,294	1,242
Salad or cooking oil	5,546	5,317	6,119	6,188	6,191	7,075	7,310	7,880
Other edible	222	159	68	78	120	132	125	125
Total edible	12,175	11,877	12,432	12,576	12,743	15,841	16,772	17,818
Sunflower oil:								
Total edible & inedible	D	90	101	110	132	158	D	269
Tallow, edible:								
Baking or frying fats	374	335	321	268	256	286	D	D
Total edible	382	341	327	274	262	293	314	252
Total fats and oils:								
Baking or frying fats	6,063	5,995	5,750	5,727	5,753	8,208	9,208	9,704
Margarine	1,863	1,835	1,759	1,704	1,681	1,565	1,380	1,333
Salad or cooking oil	6,883	6,511	7,400	7,435	7,609	9,284	9,861	10,924
Other edible	428	395	296	349	403	436	408	403
Total edible	15,238	14,736	15,205	15,214	15,446	19,494	20,602	22,365

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 1/ Includes lard and edible tallow.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 40--Fats and oils used in edible products, by use, monthly, U.S., 2002/03

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. 2002- Sep. 2003
	1,000 pounds												
Coconut oil:													
Total edible	27,706	24,564	23,207	25,339	24,436	26,375	24,645	26,621	27,201	24,475	25,892	24,793	305,254
Corn oil:													
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Margarine	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Salad or cooking oil	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	141,092	135,619	128,579	116,279	116,510	D	D	D	129,486	139,395	132,085	126,130	D
Cottonseed oil:													
Baking or frying fats	19,000	17,187	15,500	15,210	12,464	11,819	14,817	14,456	12,310	12,429	13,973	12,448	171,613
Margarine	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	869	D
Salad or cooking oil	20,100	19,797	20,800	25,138	27,364	24,258	23,198	19,933	D	23,244	23,244	D	D
Other edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	41,400	38,564	37,700	41,739	41,257	37,657	D	36,016	36,192	37,391	39,067	39,838	426,821
Lard:													
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	14,960	17,915	D
Margarine	1,821	836	1,805	1,047	782	2,126	695	397	702	1,155	477	638	12,481
Other edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	21,823	21,104	21,525	18,647	15,425	16,829	14,780	17,114	17,673	17,794	15,340	18,316	216,370
Palm oil:													
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Peanut oil:													
Salad or cooking oil	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Edible rapeseed oil:													
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Salad or cooking oil	78,287	69,087	66,600	45,440	50,015	53,272	53,575	58,346	61,207	64,974	66,091	51,645	718,539
Total edible	95,117	83,318	81,400	58,692	62,594	66,960	63,322	70,312	72,803	77,365	78,131	63,199	873,213
Safflower oil:													
Consumption, total	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Soybean oil:													
Baking or frying fats	818,750	763,841	678,675	678,835	622,495	688,346	672,673	687,929	646,872	686,125	696,112	752,581	8,393,234
Margarine	126,923	121,673	116,526	92,513	91,382	85,715	91,246	87,233	87,372	87,900	91,420	98,778	1,178,681
Salad or cooking oil	707,009	649,529	624,782	605,638	585,096	666,971	677,748	721,592	697,105	674,712	639,007	662,928	7,912,117
Other edible	10,913	9,201	8,813	8,579	9,383	11,121	10,550	10,545	10,439	10,271	10,143	9,536	119,494
Total edible	1,663,595	1,544,244	1,428,796	1,385,565	1,308,356	1,452,153	1,452,217	1,507,299	1,441,788	1,459,008	1,436,682	1,523,823	17,603,526
Sunflower oil:													
Total edible	13,586	18,872	15,607	16,642	11,861	11,873	14,928	13,704	12,481	17,510	15,566	16,234	178,864
Tallow, edible:													
Baking or frying fats	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Total edible	23,288	22,354	22,372	18,099	18,744	19,752	19,852	16,351	15,226	19,598	18,581	23,198	237,415
Total fats and oils used in edible product:													
Baking or frying fats	923,565	865,873	770,422	767,071	702,737	772,376	750,445	774,284	728,045	770,159	780,565	843,228	9,448,770
Margarine	135,511	130,217	126,956	99,333	97,466	91,207	96,655	91,669	95,167	95,333	97,331	104,871	1,261,716
Salad or cooking oil	991,575	913,280	881,607	819,982	801,231	911,156	916,860	971,221	941,157	939,445	891,466	907,205	10,886,185
Other edible	40,128	35,184	25,632	35,248	30,096	34,429	32,569	31,638	30,748	33,466	32,492	35,070	396,700
Total edible	2,090,779	1,944,554	1,804,617	1,721,634	1,631,530	1,809,168	1,796,529	1,868,812	1,795,117	1,838,403	1,801,854	1,890,374	21,993,371

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 1/ Includes lard and edible tallow.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date

Item	Unit	1998											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	121.00	107.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	113.00	120.00	120.00	133.00	138.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	5.86	6.27	6.24	6.22	6.34	6.29	6.17	5.42	5.09	5.81	5.61	5.01
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	24.70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26.80	25.40	25.00	24.00
Soybeans	\$/bu.	6.69	6.57	6.40	6.26	6.26	6.16	6.14	5.43	5.25	5.18	5.39	5.37
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	11.10	11.80	12.10	12.70	13.80	14.40	15.80	14.40	11.50	10.80	10.70	11.00
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	28.00	29.00	30.30	30.58	31.13	28.45	28.44	26.85	29.75	28.20	27.19	26.10
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	37.25	37.25	37.25	37.25	37.25	37.00	36.50	35.50	36.50	39.00	37.50	38.50
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	26.04	27.31	28.50	30.93	33.20	32.82	31.52	29.93	29.25	29.46	29.65	29.88
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	27.69	29.37	30.46	32.47	31.33	30.22	29.40	30.11	33.26	33.99	34.16	33.40
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	20.64	16.00	18.00	17.54	18.71	19.29	18.06	18.63	16.48	17.47	17.48	16.06
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	29.30	29.59	30.53	32.10	31.11	31.42	32.33	33.14	33.14	33.06	33.30	34.00
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	51.60	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	44.00	43.75	43.88	43.88	45.40	45.00	45.00
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	25.10	26.51	27.09	28.09	28.27	25.83	24.88	23.99	25.13	25.20	25.20	24.00
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	25.75	25.90	26.51	28.50	31.10	28.40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26.70
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	21.79	17.81	19.13	18.61	20.98	19.80	18.63	18.74	17.76	19.18	18.11	18.10
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	143.1	132.0	119.9	104.8	123.1	140.3	136.6	107.5	95.0	104.8	108.8	114.1
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	153.1	139.1	128.7	116.3	105.0	126.0	145.6	130.3	115.6	106.5	107.9	119.8
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	130.0	121.3	116.3	102.5	96.3	82.0	117.5	104.4	88.0	83.8	92.5	102.5
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	"	193.1	182.1	165.3	152.8	150.3	157.8	173.3	135.7	126.9	129.4	139.3	139.6
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	202.8	192.8	174.2	162.5	160.0	168.6	183.4	146.3	135.8	135.7	144.5	146.4
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	90.0	75.9	72.6	64.9	66.9	88.3	97.5	85.0	N.A.	50.0	50.0	80.9
Index numbers:													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	71.6	74.0	74.5	74.7	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.8	89.8	83.2	83.0	71.4
All fats and oils, except butter	"	96.1	93.9	96.6	97.0	103.5	98.1	91.2	89.2	93.4	90.6	93.9	88.4
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	75.9	78.0	76.6	75.2	83.7	91.7	92.2	97.7	112.6	102.6	97.7	78.3
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	169.3	176.1	181.5	185.4	192.4	175.0	168.9	161.2	176.2	166.6	176.0	163.3
Group by use:													
Lard, refined	"	154.9	139.1	141.8	147.0	147.0	149.6	144.4	149.6	149.6	144.4	147.0	141.8
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	100.2	102.8	105.1	107.2	111.9	102.6	98.0	94.1	101.9	96.8	102.1	95.0
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	71.3	77.5	77.2	78.3	82.6	81.9	83.4	83.9	97.6	96.8	88.6	74.2
Soap fats	"	159.5	134.9	142.1	135.7	156.4	161.6	138.8	138.8	142.6	140.1	138.4	134.3
Drying oils	"	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.8
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	149.4	127.8	134.1	128.3	146.5	151.1	131.1	134.5	128.9	132.1	130.4	127.1
Crude	"	125.9	130.8	135.2	138.5	143.4	130.6	126.3	120.4	131.4	124.3	131.0	121.5
Continued--													

Continued--

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date--continued

Item	Unit	1999											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	139.00	136.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70.00	73.00	79.00	94.00	99.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	5.06	5.05	4.95	4.94	4.74	4.37	4.40	3.86	3.90	3.76	3.65	3.50
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	25.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	25.70	27.50	25.40	23.90	21.30
Soybeans	\$/bu.	5.37	5.32	4.80	4.61	4.63	4.50	4.44	4.19	4.57	4.47	4.45	4.44
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	11.50	12.00	10.80	9.62	9.80	9.54	9.09	8.28	8.41	6.77	6.85	7.08
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	25.31	21.44	20.69	21.50	20.38	20.58	19.33	19.75	19.25	18.44	18.19	17.95
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	35.38	35.00	34.00	34.06	38.25	42.13	39.83	36.08	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	29.15	26.58	23.01	23.08	22.96	22.95	22.43	22.41	22.08	21.97	21.96	21.68
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	31.72	28.21	26.27	24.39	24.25	25.19	24.70	21.39	20.22	20.15	19.69	21.25
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	16.68	13.84	12.05	13.14	12.69	12.81	12.04	13.98	17.71	20.63	17.29	16.06
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	31.06	28.58	25.52	25.52	24.50	21.30	18.15	18.70	21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	44.00	39.75	34.75	35.20	35.00	37.75	39.00	38.75	38.00	40.40	41.00	35.40
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	22.90	19.99	18.54	18.73	17.83	16.50	15.29	19.13	16.80	16.08	15.60	15.23
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	23.40	19.90	19.10	19.10	19.90	18.80	17.10	18.75	18.75	17.79	17.91	17.60
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	16.77	14.39	13.37	14.03	12.89	11.68	13.06	13.46	16.66	19.61	18.48	16.95
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	115.2	112.4	118.7	118.1	113.4	115.6	108.3	111.1	106.9	101.7	105.3	108.2
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	110.6	101.3	106.9	110.9	108.8	114.5	115.0	100.7	111.9	111.8	112.0	124.2
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	95.0	87.3	83.0	83.0	80.6	80.0	75.0	71.3	80.0	89.4	119.5	105.0
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	"	131.0	124.4	127.2	128.6	127.0	131.7	125.7	135.9	144.1	147.2	148.1	145.4
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	138.8	132.3	133.0	134.5	133.2	139.1	132.7	141.7	150.7	153.6	154.7	154.0
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	77.5	73.8	70.0	70.0	70.0	57.0	62.5	60.0	61.3	63.8	65.0	68.1
Index numbers:													
1982=100													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	71.7	65.2	58.8	56.1	55.7	58.2	53.9	57.3	57.4	55.1	55.4	51.8
All fats and oils, except butter	"	89.6	81.3	69.1	71.0	69.3	65.2	61.3	64.5	67.1	68.5	68.0	65.7
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	77.7	70.3	66.6	59.2	60.1	70.6	66.3	69.3	69.9	66.5	67.1	60.6
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	167.0	152.9	131.8	134.9	131.2	121.8	111.1	120.5	120.3	116.1	115.9	112.6
Group by use:													
Lard, refined	"	144.4	141.8	136.5	133.9	142.7	136.5	136.5	131.3	136.5	152.3	146.4	144.4
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	97.1	88.6	78.0	78.0	76.1	70.3	64.6	69.7	70.5	69.3	69.2	67.3
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	74.7	68.3	63.0	58.9	58.7	62.0	56.5	61.0	59.7	55.0	55.7	51.8
Soap fats	"	133.0	117.0	93.4	99.2	95.9	95.5	95.6	93.7	106.6	120.2	117.6	111.6
Drying oils	"	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	126.0	112.0	91.3	95.7	93.3	93.0	93.0	91.4	102.8	114.7	112.4	107.1
Crude	"	123.7	112.0	95.1	98.0	94.9	86.8	77.7	85.1	85.4	81.7	81.4	79.3

Continued--

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date--continued

Item	Unit	2000											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	100.00	115.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	78.00	93.00	104.00	108.00	109.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	3.75	3.43	3.70	3.66	3.77	3.64	3.25	3.05	3.10	3.22	3.39	3.45
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	14.90	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28.60	27.70	26.10	27.30
Soybeans	\$/bu.	4.62	4.79	4.91	5.00	5.19	4.93	4.53	4.45	4.57	4.45	4.55	4.78
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	7.34	8.72	8.53	7.93	9.63	8.09	8.16	7.82	6.31	5.76	6.20	6.49
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	17.31	16.50	17.25	18.69	17.75	16.45	15.50	15.69	15.60	15.00	15.31	15.50
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	40.88	32.94	28.81	26.63	24.25	21.90	19.63	18.58	16.40	16.81	17.50	15.70
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	20.81	20.06	19.28	18.32	16.63	14.57	13.55	13.03	11.85	10.52	10.37	10.54
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	21.98	22.65	23.70	24.57	22.97	21.54	21.03	20.17	18.52	18.16	17.83	17.25
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	15.65	12.38	12.23	11.94	13.04	12.64	10.19	10.35	11.34	13.04	12.06	12.14
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	36.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	18.65	17.66	17.73	18.21	18.12	16.52	16.85	16.23	15.90	13.19	13.56	12.75
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	33.00	32.50	31.60	33.00	36.25	36.00	35.63	35.00	34.90	34.63	35.50	36.40
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	80.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	15.63	15.09	16.21	17.52	16.75	15.65	14.70	14.34	14.24	13.50	13.37	13.12
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	17.91	16.85	17.31	18.07	16.93	15.59	14.68	14.64	14.93	14.40	14.25	14.54
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	14.19	12.59	12.31	11.50	11.68	10.81	9.58	9.78	11.00	11.98	10.88	13.59
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	119.0	123.7	122.9	116.9	121.9	122.5	118.9	115.6	128.2	122.6	132.3	142.3
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	126.9	130.5	129.4	125.0	123.3	130.6	131.9	130.5	153.1	150.0	141.9	160.8
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	91.8	92.6	108.8	111.0	101.0	106.3	115.1	106.5	95.7	110.0	113.8	121.3
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	"	155.0	163.6	166.6	168.1	180.1	170.2	156.8	151.4	166.9	166.0	173.7	187.9
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	163.4	170.5	175.5	177.5	189.3	177.5	163.4	157.5	174.6	171.5	180.0	195.7
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	73.8	70.2	77.5	78.4	70.2	87.5	87.5	79.0	80.0	83.0	85.0	88.8
Index numbers: 1982=100													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	49.6	47.5	49.3	52.1	54.2	55.4	51.4	49.4	50.9	50.4	57.9	53.8
All fats and oils, except butter	"	62.4	59.0	59.9	62.3	62.3	60.2	56.5	53.2	56.5	55.8	52.1	51.9
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	57.7	52.9	55.7	57.8	63.2	68.7	63.0	61.9	61.0	61.8	81.9	73.9
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	108.7	108.9	111.2	119.8	118.8	113.0	106.4	99.2	108.1	104.8	97.8	95.5
Group by use:													
Lard, refined	"	144.4	131.3	126.6	126.0	126.0	126.0	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	126.0	126.0
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	64.3	63.2	64.4	68.8	68.3	65.0	61.7	57.7	62.5	61.0	56.8	55.6
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	49.9	49.2	51.5	55.5	58.0	59.4	55.4	53.3	55.1	54.2	64.5	58.8
Soap fats	"	103.9	87.2	87.9	84.1	86.3	87.0	78.0	75.7	76.1	78.2	73.4	76.7
Drying oils	"	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.0	9.3
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	100.4	85.7	86.3	83.0	84.9	85.5	77.6	74.3	74.9	76.8	72.0	75.2
Crude	"	76.1	76.0	77.6	84.2	83.1	78.3	72.6	67.0	74.3	71.7	65.9	63.8

Continued--

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date--continued

Item	Unit	2001											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	111.00	117.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85.00	85.00	91.00	91.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	3.42	3.43	3.90	3.68	3.91	4.10	4.28	4.09	4.10	4.21	4.36	4.67
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	31.40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24.10	24.90	22.80	21.10	19.70
Soybeans	\$/bu.	4.68	4.46	4.39	4.22	4.33	4.46	4.79	4.85	4.53	4.09	4.16	4.20
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	6.92	7.29	7.46	7.67	7.99	8.40	8.74	9.48	8.64	8.19	9.08	9.85
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	14.81	15.19	16.69	16.69	18.00	19.25	22.50	21.88	19.94	19.00	20.56	21.88
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.50	47.50
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	26.00	24.00	22.75	22.50	21.00	21.00	24.00	26.50	26.50	26.50	24.50	24.50
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	10.25	11.06	11.91	13.76	14.84	15.94	17.28	18.73	17.30	17.18	18.30	22.45
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	16.24	15.20	15.53	14.03	14.53	13.27	16.78	17.18	15.78	14.44	15.91	16.07
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	13.57	11.92	11.07	12.09	11.84	13.38	18.05	24.11	22.00	13.04	13.18	14.92
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	32.00	35.50	38.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	18.05	18.05	13.50	13.50	12.50	13.00	15.50	18.00	16.75	15.60	16.85	17.45
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	37.25	37.00	35.90	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	36.25	37.00	37.00
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	85.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	12.53	12.38	13.90	13.53	13.53	14.21	16.49	17.08	15.46	14.38	15.23	15.10
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	14.44	14.52	15.76	15.14	15.25	16.41	18.50	19.58	17.82	17.40	19.15	24.15
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	14.61	11.82	10.97	12.17	11.48	13.17	16.99	18.21	15.33	12.67	12.83	14.31
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	60.50	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	60.50	60.50
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	140.5	132.9	132.0	140.3	144.0	149.3	154.3	142.6	137.3	142.9	142.4	129.5
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	184.0	148.8	138.1	140.0	137.5	126.9	129.7	130.6	131.3	131.3	128.1	134.2
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	140.0	130.0	121.9	116.3	116.8	110.0	135.0	135.6	111.3	114.0	122.5	124.4
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	"	175.6	158.3	149.1	149.7	155.6	163.1	183.9	170.6	163.5	157.7	157.2	146.6
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	183.2	166.1	156.3	158.5	165.1	172.6	184.4	178.5	171.7	165.5	166.1	154.2
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	106.0	110.0	98.8	86.3	78.0	80.0	88.0	95.0	93.8	85.0	85.0	85.0
Index numbers:													
1982=100													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	49.4	49.8	53.6	56.4	59.7	62.2	65.9	73.9	74.7	60.3	56.2	56.1
All fats and oils, except butter	"	53.9	50.9	53.0	53.4	55.1	57.2	64.7	76.3	73.7	64.0	62.5	64.9
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	65.3	66.9	71.4	77.0	83.2	87.5	95.4	106.1	110.8	119.4	71.4	71.2
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	92.4	91.2	99.5	100.8	102.8	105.0	106.3	120.5	114.5	105.5	108.4	108.3
Group by use:													
Lard, refined	"	126.0	128.6	123.4	123.4	126.0	124.9	Disc.	Disc.	Disc.	Disc.	Disc.	Disc.
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	55.2	53.6	57.9	58.5	59.8	61.2	69.1	80.1	77.9	68.8	68.1	69.2
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	51.5	53.4	58.9	62.5	66.2	68.5	71.7	78.9	80.7	64.8	60.3	58.9
Soap fats	"	90.8	79.1	73.7	73.7	78.7	85.5	98.0	123.4	116.5	95.7	89.0	99.4
Drying oils	"	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	87.6	77.3	72.6	72.6	77.0	82.9	93.8	116.1	110.1	91.8	86.0	95.0
Crude	"	60.9	59.1	65.8	66.5	68.6	71.0	72.9	82.5	76.2	71.2	72.9	73.8

Continued--

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date--continued

Item	Unit	2002											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	96.00	104.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95.00	100.00	100.00	101.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	4.22	4.75	4.75	4.80	5.02	5.29	5.38	5.27	5.55	5.76	6.04	5.99
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	13.70	10.70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19.90	17.90	18.00	17.20
Soybeans	\$/bu.	4.22	4.22	4.38	4.47	4.64	4.88	5.35	5.53	5.39	5.20	5.46	5.46
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	9.52	10.00	10.20	10.50	10.50	11.80	13.80	12.90	13.10	12.00	12.00	12.40
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	20.81	21.31	27.44	21.94	21.95	23.19	25.06	28.45	29.81	30.75	34.19	41.19
Castor oil, No. 1, Indian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	16.38	17.38	17.25	18.75	20.05	21.13	21.06	21.35	28.50	28.25	27.13	26.00
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	20.54	18.35	18.37	17.70	17.00	17.60	19.10	21.70	21.40	22.45	26.90	28.25
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	16.38	15.89	16.77	16.98	17.95	19.48	21.30	22.32	22.32	26.84	36.90	46.89
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	12.69	12.50	13.07	12.42	11.38	14.64	14.60	15.00	15.21	14.39	16.28	18.42
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.65	40.35	40.00	38.00	41.00	31.75	41.00	41.00
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	17.75	17.06	17.30	17.75	18.85	21.44	20.50	21.85	32.00	31.75	31.75	31.75
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	35.00	30.25	28.20	28.75	28.80	31.00	34.25	35.20	36.25	36.25	37.00	37.00
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	14.82	14.15	14.75	15.30	15.98	17.69	19.12	20.61	20.32	20.75	23.00	22.60
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	23.64	23.42	23.54	23.30	23.44	25.18	N.A.	N.A.	29.28	29.82	33.90	33.60
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	12.49	13.00	13.96	13.26	12.38	16.14	15.45	15.10	14.82	14.73	17.02	19.25
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	60.50	44.50	44.50	42.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	43.75	45.00	45.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	135.3	137.3	150.2	146.6	141.9	142.1	153.4	149.1	149.3	131.5	134.7	143.1
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	133.1	125.0	131.9	124.3	120.9	137.5	151.5	159.8	156.4	150.1	150.0	156.4
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	123.7	119.2	114.5	112.8	112.5	113.5	127.5	143.8	127.1	114.0	113.1	112.5
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	158.0	153.1	160.5	161.6	164.3	170.3	187.5	186.3	185.5	168.2	163.2	163.6
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	83.0	81.7	85.0	88.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95.0	95.0
Index numbers:													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	57.1	53.4	55.0	54.3	N.A.	57.5	58.5	61.0	62.5	63.4	66.9	71.0
All fats and oils, except butter	"	63.5	60.7	62.5	62.5	N.A.	71.4	74.1	78.9	82.9	82.4	89.0	94.0
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	72.6	67.1	70.2	68.6	N.A.	67.0	68.8	67.7	67.0	69.2	70.4	77.6
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	109.9	103.7	105.0	105.3	N.A.	121.0	121.8	134.6	142.1	141.9	154.7	159.1
Group by use:													
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	69.5	65.2	66.9	66.9	N.A.	75.9	77.9	85.2	89.7	89.9	97.3	100.4
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	61.3	56.5	58.0	57.3	N.A.	59.4	59.7	63.1	64.3	66.0	69.4	72.6
Soap fats	"	87.4	88.6	94.0	93.0	N.A.	111.8	120.4	118.5	124.5	118.9	128.7	146.5
Drying oils	"	9.3	9.7	9.3	9.6	N.A.	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.6
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	84.8	86.3	90.4	90.0	N.A.	105.5	113.1	111.2	116.5	112.3	120.7	136.6
Crude	"	75.1	70.1	71.2	72.3	73.8	84.3	84.5	93.5	98.4	97.90	110.30	114.10

Continued--

Continued--

Table 41--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 1998 to date--continued

Item	Unit	2003											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	105.00	111.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	5.70	6.19	6.48	6.58	6.04	6.04	6.38	5.30	5.45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	19.10	19.00	22.60	18.40	19.60	17.70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	\$/bu.	5.51	5.55	5.59	5.82	6.07	6.09	5.82	5.68	6.04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	12.10	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.20	12.00	11.80	10.90	11.40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	24.30	28.88	27.63	27.44	28.13	27.13	26.56	26.30	28.44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Castor oil, No. 1, Indian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	26.00	26.00	24.60	24.50	24.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	29.30	28.90	27.20	27.50	29.10	30.15	29.90	30.68	27.71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	49.82	49.90	47.52	44.57	42.33	28.69	24.38	25.51	29.64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	18.61	17.11	16.85	16.72	17.29	18.90	18.93	20.08	23.98	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.19	41.75	41.75	41.75	42.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	31.75	31.75	31.35	31.25	31.25	31.75	32.25	32.25	32.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	45.75	46.00	47.00	50.25	52.75	56.60	58.25	60.00	60.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	21.50	21.20	21.55	22.40	23.20	22.90	21.80	20.40	23.22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	32.50	32.60	33.10	33.70	34.40	33.64	33.50	32.65	33.92	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	19.22	17.38	17.45	17.48	17.41	18.58	17.48	17.57	20.05	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	45.00	45.00	52.80	84.75	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	154.1	155.8	147.6	145.6	148.5	147.0	137.1	135.5	159.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	157.4	143.6	142.4	142.4	131.8	131.5	143.0	151.7	153.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	118.4	120.1	133.0	126.7	125.0	127.3	129.1	130.6	125.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	167.4	176.8	175.4	182.1	195.4	191.9	187.3	189.7	218.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	85.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Index numbers: 1982=100													
All fats and oils, including butter and lard	"	72.8	69.8	71.7	69.2	69.6	78.8	87.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
All fats and oils, except butter	"	97.4	93.0	95.6	91.1	91.8	107.6	119.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	79.6	75.9	78.0	76.1	74.9	78.2	77.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vegetable oils, domestic	"	157.2	163.3	161.1	154.1	157.9	191.2	232.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Group by use:													
Edible fats and oils except butter	"	103.3	99.7	101.7	97.5	99.7	119.9	141.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Edible fats and oils including butter	"	73.9	71.5	72.9	70.9	72.0	82.5	96.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soap fats	"	156.1	143.9	152.0	141.3	135.9	147.3	130.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Drying oils	"	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other industrial:													
All industrial	"	144.3	133.8	140.8	131.5	126.9	136.7	121.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Crude	"	117.8	112.8	110.2	109.9	112.8	139.5	137.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.Q. = No quota. N.A. = Not available.

Sources: Chemical Marketing Reporter, Wall Street Journal, and reports of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 42--Fats and oils: Domestic consumption in food products, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Butter (actual weight)		Lard 2/ (direct food use)		Tallow 1/ (direct food use)		Margarine (actual weight)	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds
1980	1,017	4.5	534	2.3	241	1.1	2,591	11.4
1981	975	4.2	511	2.2	223	1.0	2,573	11.2
1982	1,010	4.4	536	2.3	313	1.3	2,582	11.1
1983	1,149	4.9	327	1.4	501	2.1	2,446	10.5
1984	1,163	4.9	442	1.9	418	1.8	2,472	10.5
1985	1,164	4.9	377	1.6	476	2.0	2,588	10.9
1986	1,115	4.6	369	1.5	443	1.8	2,761	11.5
1987	1,132	4.7	379	1.6	231	1.0	2,565	10.6
1988	1,102	4.5	365	1.5	210	0.9	2,543	10.4
1989	1,077	4.4	443	1.8	68	0.3	2,526	10.2
1990	1,095	4.4	402	1.6	154	0.6	2,731	10.9
1991	1,101	4.3	429	1.7	367	1.5	2,691	10.6
1992	1,156	4.3	291	1.1	610	2.4	2,821	11.0
1993	1,209	4.6	299	1.1	412	1.6	2,887	11.1
1994	1,255	4.8	471	1.8	639	2.4	2,610	9.9
1995	1,187	4.4	430	1.6	533	2.0	2,463	9.3
1996	1,148	4.3	468	1.7	591	2.2	2,471	9.2
1997	1,116	4.1	518	1.9	584	2.1	2,344	8.6
1998	1,208	4.4	541	2.0	868	3.1	2,297	8.3
1999	1,307	4.7	547	2.0	998	3.6	2,241	8.0
2000	1,277	4.5	549	1.9	1,137	4.0	2,353	8.3
2001	1,272	4.5	661	2.3	978	3.4	NA	NA
2002	1,292	4.5	706	2.4	968	3.4	NA	NA

	Baking or frying fats		Salad or cooking oils		Other edible uses 2/		All food products	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds	Mil. lbs.	Pounds
1980	4,150	18.3	4,837	21.3	343	1.5	12,991	57.2
1981	4,199	18.3	4,986	21.7	384	1.7	13,141	57.3
1982	4,195	18.1	4,980	21.5	374	1.6	13,271	57.3
1983	4,343	18.4	5,524	25.1	365	1.6	13,937	59.6
1984	5,039	21.4	5,319	22.6	404	1.7	14,530	61.6
1985	5,478	23.0	5,617	23.6	375	1.6	15,324	64.4
1986	5,328	22.2	5,831	24.3	404	1.7	15,475	64.4
1987	5,205	21.5	6,156	25.4	316	1.3	15,243	62.9
1988	5,282	21.6	6,324	25.9	318	1.3	15,415	63.0
1989	5,322	21.6	5,940	24.1	313	1.3	14,969	60.6
1990	5,571	22.3	6,040	24.2	291	1.2	15,518	62.2
1991	5,662	22.4	6,743	26.7	321	1.3	16,556	65.4
1992	5,732	22.4	6,946	27.1	367	1.4	17,127	66.8
1993	6,495	25.0	6,907	26.6	451	1.7	17,841	68.6
1994	6,305	24.0	6,845	26.0	426	1.6	17,778	67.6
1995	5,926	22.3	7,057	26.5	434	1.6	17,300	65.0
1996	5,914	22.0	6,924	25.7	361	1.3	17,153	63.7
1997	5,606	20.6	7,652	28.1	297	1.1	17,426	63.9
1998	5,670	20.6	7,532	27.3	365	1.3	17,780	64.5
1999	5,886	21.1	8,030	28.8	431	1.5	18,731	67.1
2000	6,513	23.1	9,522	33.7	429	1.5	21,053	74.6
2001	NA	NA	NA	NA	408	1.4	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA	NA	NA	402	1.4	NA	NA

1/ Direct use is an ERS calculation. 2/ Factory use as a proxy for domestic consumption in other edible products.

Note: Census Bureau data for 2001 and 2002 was not available prior to publication.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 43--Fats and oils: Use in selected industrial products, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Fatty acids	Animal feeds	Soap	Paint and varnish	Resins and plastics	Lubricants and similar oils	Other inedible products	Total use 1/
Million pounds								
1980	2,154	1,337	848	190	126	172	678	5,505
1981	2,175	1,391	798	140	128	116	720	5,468
1982	1,936	1,474	748	119	160	82	610	5,129
1983	1,862	1,478	811	146	180	93	611	5,181
1984	2,028	1,443	1,015	153	193	103	635	5,570
1985	1,911	1,495	754	221	163	103	453	5,100
1986	2,007	1,750	764	244	184	101	342	5,392
1987	2,195	1,874	918	261	199	109	597	6,154
1988	2,181	2,002	807	176	202	111	501	5,979
1989	2,057	2,083	749	187	211	115	444	5,848
1990	1,981	2,203	799	99	203	160	296	5,741
1991	2,235	1,974	833	107	183	102	286	5,719
1992	2,041	2,177	739	124	166	109	549	5,904
1993	1,898	2,200	749	125	170	116	589	5,846
1994	1,959	2,340	687	136	207	119	654	6,103
1995	1,964	2,341	594	103	211	142	747	6,101
1996	1,921	2,430	469	87	206	124	782	6,018
1997	2,342	2,646	567	93	207	125	557	6,535
1998	2,187	2,878	561	73	179	118	578	6,573
1999	2,028	3,200	565	79	180	128	553	6,733
2000	2,108	2,602	423	114	153	129	426	5,954
2001	2,060	2,651	366	99	141	119	476	6,344
2002	2,178	2,670	374	111	138	112	489	6,637

1/ Total includes factory use in linoleum.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 44--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance			Per capita
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Imports 1/	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
Million pounds								Pounds
1980	141	5,167	57	5,365	4,837	406	5,243	21.3
1981	122	5,348	61	5,531	4,986	435	5,421	21.7
1982	110	5,350	64	5,524	4,980	421	5,401	21.5
1983	123	5,776	71	5,970	5,524	332	5,857	25.1
1984	113	5,614	87	5,814	5,319	403	5,722	22.6
1985	92	5,942	105	6,139	5,617	410	6,027	23.6
1986	112	6,036	114	6,262	5,831	284	6,115	24.3
1987	147	6,334	140	6,621	6,156	330	6,486	25.4
1988	135	6,409	179	6,723	6,324	276	6,600	25.9
1989	123	6,123	157	6,403	5,940	337	6,277	24.1
1990	126	6,036	213	6,375	6,040	214	6,254	24.2
1991	121	6,310	585	7,016	6,743	137	6,880	26.7
1992	136	6,491	664	7,291	6,946	245	7,191	27.1
1993	100	6,470	721	7,291	6,907	259	7,166	26.6
1994	125	6,547	759	7,430	6,845	487	7,332	26.0
1995	98	6,725	848	7,671	7,057	515	7,572	26.5
1996	99	6,641	855	7,594	6,924	541	7,465	25.7
1997	130	7,433	902	8,464	7,652	706	8,357	28.1
1998	107	7,464	918	8,489	7,532	834	8,365	27.3
1999	124	7,701	994	8,819	8,030	649	8,679	28.8
2000	140	9,155	1,134	10,429	9,522	734	10,255	33.7
2001	NA	NA	1,183	NA	NA	589	NA	NA
2002	187	NA	640	NA	NA	545	NA	NA

Note: Census Bureau data for 2001 and 2002 was not available prior to publication. 1/ Import data in the table are revised to include olive oil and refined canola oil.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 45--Salad and cooking oils: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Soybean	Cottonseed	Corn	Peanut	Edible rapeseed	Olive	Total 1/
Million pounds							
1980	4,042	460	350	148	0	58	5,167
1981	4,308	380	385	100	0	59	5,320
1982	4,383	416	352	136	0	64	5,450
1983	4,680	415	403	157	0	71	5,775
1984	4,563	378	474	119	0	87	5,689
1985	4,749	384	515	110	D	105	6,000
1986	4,761	403	484	136	D	114	6,068
1987	5,094	405	490	153	D	140	6,381
1988	4,918	642	580	169	D	179	6,499
1989	4,542	666	636	179	D	157	6,189
1990	4,662	460	636	139	D	213	6,143
1991	4,832	427	577	126	D	218	6,366
1992	4,931	374	586	171	D	253	6,546
1993	4,974	352	554	158	90	267	6,511
1994	5,219	285	423	D	316	278	6,580
1995	5,473	251	429	D	227	251	6,744
1996	5,508	242	432	D	209	248	6,717
1997	6,192	248	364	D	301	360	7,463
1998	6,200	178	393	D	376	364	7,497
1999	6,235	309	400	D	359	359	7,730
2000	7,361	304	502	D	515	449	9,192
2001	7,373	203	D	D	506	467	9,565
2002	7,900	299	D	D	773	489	10,925

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 1/ Includes quantities of other fats and oils.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 46--Baking and frying fats: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance				Per capita
	Stocks Jan. 1	Vegetable oil	Animal fat	Total	Total supply	Domestic	Exports	Total	
Million pounds									Pounds
1980	132	3,071	1,107	4,178	4,310	4,150	29	4,179	18.3
1981	131	3,188	1,039	4,227	4,358	4,199	38	4,238	18.3
1982	120	3,313	930	4,243	4,363	4,195	34	4,229	18.1
1983	133	3,379	909	4,288	4,422	4,343	22	4,291	18.4
1984	131	3,954	1,114	5,068	5,199	5,039	30	5,069	21.4
1985	129	4,304	1,201	5,505	5,635	5,478	30	5,508	23.0
1986	127	4,238	1,136	5,374	5,501	5,328	36	5,364	22.2
1987	137	4,233	1,005	5,238	5,375	5,205	31	5,236	21.5
1988	139	4,241	1,087	5,328	5,467	5,282	40	5,322	21.6
1989	145	4,288	1,027	5,315	5,460	5,322	19	5,341	21.6
1990	119	4,729	860	5,589	5,708	5,571	21	5,591	22.3
1991	116	5,004	720	5,724	5,841	5,662	31	5,694	22.4
1992	147	4,988	731	5,719	5,866	5,732	33	5,764	22.4
1993	102	5,818	706	6,524	6,626	6,495	37	6,532	25.0
1994	94	5,658	676	6,334	6,427	6,305	32	6,337	24.0
1995	90	5,316	659	5,975	6,065	5,926	33	5,959	22.3
1996	106	5,327	603	5,929	6,035	5,914	40	5,954	22.0
1997	81	5,034	622	5,656	5,737	5,606	39	5,646	20.6
1998	91	5,208	516	5,724	5,815	5,670	54	5,723	20.6
1999	92	5,446	498	5,945	6,037	5,886	65	5,951	21.1
2000	86	6,105	488	6,593	6,680	6,513	69	6,551	23.1
2001	129	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83	NA	NA
2002	151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89	NA	NA

NA = Not available. Note: Census Bureau data for 2001 and 2002 was not available prior to publication.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 47--Baking and frying fats: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar							
year	Soybean	Cottonseed	Corn oil	Palm	Lard	Edible tallow	Total 1/
Million pounds							
1980	2,651	189	D	188	378	673	4,200
1981	2,767	136	D	217	315	724	4,304
1982	2,948	158	D	190	251	679	4,391
1983	2,914	139	D	213	277	632	4,381
1984	3,465	151	D	216	263	821	5,108
1985	3,625	173	D	230	289	1,015	5,564
1986	3,379	182	D	320	274	973	5,454
1987	3,434	136	D	215	224	890	5,303
1988	3,563	169	D	173	265	840	5,377
1989	3,554	192	233	139	295	752	5,338
1990	4,004	252	270	D	264	637	5,684
1991	4,152	260	359	D	274	460	5,767
1992	4,140	241	322	D	310	427	5,761
1993	4,951	266	276	D	296	404	6,544
1994	4,929	216	125	D	287	405	6,365
1995	4,673	212	91	D	325	374	6,031
1996	4,690	237	80	D	284	320	5,935
1997	4,517	256	74	D	272	312	5,679
1998	4,748	200	60	D	280	259	5,749
1999	5,069	167	D	D	241	262	5,968
2000	7,908	188	D	D	D	283	9,023
2001	8,234	185	D	D	D	D	9,405
2002	8,566	195	D	D	D	D	9,685

D = Data withheld by Census to avoid disclosure. 1/ Includes small quantities of other fats and oils.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 48--Margarine (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance			Per capita	Price 1/
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total use		
Million pounds								Pounds	Cents/lb.
1980	81	2,593	---	2,673	2,591	8	2,599	11.4	38.81
1981	74	2,576	---	2,651	2,573	17	2,590	11.2	37.44
1982	61	2,596	---	2,657	2,582	13	2,595	11.1	38.35
1983	62	2,451	---	2,513	2,446	11	2,458	10.5	39.45
1984	56	2,481	---	2,536	2,472	9	2,481	10.5	45.59
1985	55	2,603	---	2,658	2,588	9	2,597	10.9	47.33
1986	61	2,789	---	2,850	2,761	8	2,770	11.5	35.35
1987	81	2,554	1	2,636	2,565	8	2,573	10.6	36.85
1988	63	2,549	2	2,614	2,543	8	2,551	10.4	48.31
1989	62	2,531	1	2,594	2,526	7	2,533	10.2	49.12
1990	61	2,768	1	2,830	2,731	7	2,738	10.9	54.41
1991	92	2,698	1	2,791	2,691	9	2,700	10.6	55.44
1992	91	2,818	1	2,909	2,821	13	2,835	11.0	41.10
1993	75	2,892	2	2,969	2,887	15	2,902	11.1	2/
1994	66	2,623	4	2,693	2,610	21	2,631	9.9	2/
1995	62	2,490	5	2,557	2,463	36	2,499	9.3	2/
1996	58	2,480	6	2,544	2,471	29	2,500	9.2	2/
1997	44	2,367	7	2,417	2,344	29	2,373	8.6	2/
1998	44	2,311	8	2,363	2,297	32	2,329	8.3	2/
1999	35	2,274	10	2,319	2,241	36	2,277	8.0	2/
2000	42	2,398	13	2,453	2,353	31	2,384	8.3	2/
2001	69	NA	15	NA	NA	31	NA	NA	2/
2002	34	NA	17	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	2/

NA = Not available. 1/ Yellow quarters, f.o.b. Chicago. 2/ Series discontinued.

Note: Census Bureau data for 2001 and 2002 was not available prior to publication.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 49--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Soybean	Cottonseed	Corn	Animal fats 1/	Total 2/
Million pounds					
1980	1,653	25	223	104	2,039
1981	1,685	25	213	78	2,017
1982	1,718	22	220	29	1,997
1983	1,549	34	212	41	1,850
1984	1,544	26	196	38	1,842
1985	1,628	8	220	65	1,946
1986	1,741	24	204	48	2,041
1987	1,615	28	248	22	1,931
1988	1,619	D	210	35	1,894
1989	1,573	D	214	32	1,875
1990	1,749	D	208	35	2,102
1991	1,853	25	196	43	2,160
1992	1,926	24	176	37	2,174
1993	2,013	26	161	31	2,239
1994	1,793	D	D	42	2,003
1995	1,684	D	D	41	1,847
1996	1,694	D	77	28	1,816
1997	1,650	D	61	14	1,733
1998	1,606	D	55	22	1,692
1999	1,574	D	D	21	1,664
2000	1,465	D	56	12	1,547
2001	1,298	D	D	7	1,394
2002	1,212	D	D	16	1,300

D =Data withheld by Census to avoid disclosure. 1/ Includes lard and edible tallow. 2/ Includes small quantities of other fats and oils.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 50--Lard: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Supply			Disappearance				Per capita domestic disappear- ance	Price 1/ Cents/lb.
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production 2/	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Direct food use		
Million pounds							Pounds		
1980	50	1,207	1,257	1,116	92	1,208	534	2.3	20.70
1981	49	1,159	1,208	1,021	150	1,171	511	2.2	20.30
1982	37	1,011	1,048	908	103	1,011	536	2.3	21.40
1983	38	973	1,011	887	89	976	327	1.4	17.60
1984	34	939	975	848	89	937	442	1.9	28.23
1985	39	927	968	827	105	932	377	1.6	19.55
1986	35	876	913	787	104	891	369	1.5	13.69
1987	22	863	886	746	107	853	379	1.6	14.79
1988	33	932	966	802	127	929	365	1.5	16.31
1989	37	935	974	832	110	942	443	1.8	14.09
1990	32	919	954	832	97	929	402	1.6	13.30
1991	25	952	980	822	121	943	429	1.7	13.47
1992	37	1,025	1,065	906	136	1,042	291	1.1	13.30
1993	23	1,005	1,031	879	114	993	299	1.1	15.42
1994	38	1,034	1,074	896	137	1,033	471	1.8	17.53
1995	41	1,040	1,082	920	124	1,044	430	1.6	20.26
1996	38	998	1,038	918	101	1,019	468	1.7	21.90
1997	19	993	1,013	901	90	991	518	1.9	23.42
1998	22	1,091	1,116	956	131	1,087	541	2.0	17.86
1999	28	1,097	1,127	953	147	1,100	547	2.0	14.91
2000	27	1,058	1,087	895	174	1,069	549	1.9	12.25
2001	18	1,058	1,080	963	103	1,066	661	2.3	14.93
2002	18	1,083	1,109	1,012	84	1,096	706	2.4	14.22

1/ Loose, average wholesale, tanks, Chicago. 2/ ERS estimate after 1989, Census Bureau ended publication of lard production in July 1989.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 51--Butter (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Table 31—Butter (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date									
Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance			Per capita	Price 1/ \$ /lb.
	Stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Export and shipments	Total		
	Jan. 1								
Million pounds									
1980	178	1,145	2	1,325	1,017	3	1,020	4.5	1.39
1981	305	1,228	3	1,536	975	132	1,107	4.2	1.48
1982	429	1,257	3	1,689	1,010	212	1,222	4.4	1.48
1983	467	1,299	3	1,769	1,149	120	1,269	4.9	1.47
1984	500	1,103	3	1,606	1,163	133	1,296	4.9	1.49
1985	310	1,248	4	1,562	1,164	181	1,345	4.9	1.40
1986	217	1,202	5	1,424	1,115	57	1,172	4.6	1.45
1987	252	1,104	5	1,361	1,132	82	1,214	4.7	1.40
1988	147	1,207	5	1,359	1,102	42	1,144	4.5	1.32
1989	215	1,295	5	1,515	1,077	163	1,240	4.4	1.28
1990	275	1,302	5	1,582	1,095	70	1,165	4.4	1.02
1991	417	1,337	5	1,759	1,101	108	1,209	4.3	0.99
1992	550	1,365	4	1,919	1,156	308	1,464	4.3	0.83
1993	455	1,315	4	1,774	1,209	321	1,530	4.6	0.74
1994	244	1,296	3	1,543	1,255	208	1,463	4.8	0.67
1995	80	1,264	4	1,348	1,187	143	1,330	4.4	0.76
1996	19	1,174	11	1,204	1,148	42	1,190	4.3	1.00
1997	14	1,151	12	1,177	1,116	40	1,156	4.1	1.07
1998	21	1,168	54	1,243	1,208	9	1,217	4.4	1.78
1999	26	1,277	36	1,339	1,307	7	1,314	4.7	1.25
2000	25	1,256	32	1,313	1,277	12	1,289	4.5	1.18
2001	24	1,232	75	1,331	1,272	3	1,275	4.5	1.68
2002	56	1,359	35	1,450	1,292	0	1,292	4.5	1.11

1/ Creamery, Grade A wholesale, bulk, carlots, Chicago.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Bureau of the Census.

Table 52--Edible tallow: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980 to date

Calendar year	Supply			Disappearance			Direct food use	Per capita domestic disappear- ance	Price 1/ Pounds Cents/lb
	Stocks	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total			
	Jan. 1								
	Million pounds, rendered basis								
1980	57	1,043	1,099	955	88	1,043	241	1.1	21.55
1981	56	1,130	1,186	990	142	1,132	223	1.0	30.25
1982	54	1,110	1,164	1,030	75	1,105	313	1.3	20.72
1983	59	1,260	1,326	1,180	104	1,284	501	2.1	18.82
1984	43	1,338	1,388	1,299	53	1,352	418	1.8	28.74
1985	36	1,611	1,655	1,540	75	1,614	476	2.0	20.14
1986	41	1,523	1,569	1,478	58	1,536	443	1.8	13.49
1987	33	1,258	1,296	1,192	64	1,256	231	1.0	15.60
1988	40	1,296	1,338	1,157	133	1,290	210	0.9	17.86
1989	48	1,157	1,205	965	202	1,167	68	0.3	15.76
1990	38	1,207	1,251	963	252	1,214	154	0.6	14.62
1991	37	1,251	1,299	975	285	1,261	367	1.5	14.25
1992	39	1,527	1,571	1,205	333	1,538	610	2.4	15.54
1993	33	1,425	1,470	1,127	310	1,437	412	1.6	16.20
1994	33	1,557	1,606	1,275	295	1,570	639	2.4	18.42
1995	36	1,536	1,591	1,268	279	1,548	533	2.0	21.35
1996	43	1,520	1,568	1,305	229	1,535	591	2.2	22.03
1997	33	1,416	1,455	1,223	185	1,408	584	2.1	23.45
1998	47	1,537	1,586	1,301	246	1,547	868	3.1	19.05
1999	39	1,729	1,775	1,425	317	1,742	998	3.6	15.11
2000	33	1,840	1,881	1,593	248	1,841	1,137	4.0	11.66
2001	40	1,844	1,915	1,511	364	1,875	978	3.4	13.71
2002	40	1,969	2,018	1,482	511	1,993	968	3.4	14.80

1/ Loose, average wholesale, Chicago.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 53--Supply and use: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil, U.S., major foreign exporters, importers, and world, 2000/01 to date 1/

	World less United States						World less United States				
	United	Major	Major	Total	World		United	Major	Major	Total	World
	States	exporters	importers	foreign	4/		States	exporters	importers	foreign	4/
	2/	3/	3/				2/	3/	3/		
	Million metric tons						Million metric tons				
2000/01 5/						2002/03 6/					
Soybeans--						Soybeans--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	7.90	14.18	5.16	20.12	28.02	Beg. stocks	5.66	21.25	4.30	26.40	32.06
Production	75.06	70.32	18.12	100.04	175.10	Production	74.83	91.90	18.71	121.53	196.36
Imports	0.10	1.32	44.83	54.84	54.94	Imports	0.11	1.75	52.02	64.28	64.39
Use--						Use--					
Crush	44.62	40.80	45.99	102.34	146.96	Crush	43.98	51.86	54.08	121.98	165.96
Total	49.20	44.06	59.49	122.87	172.07	Total	47.68	55.87	68.03	143.91	191.59
Exports	27.10	25.44	1.48	27.97	55.07	Exports	28.30	33.96	0.36	35.62	63.92
Ending stocks	6.74	16.32	6.82	23.88	30.62	Ending stocks	4.61	25.06	6.64	32.68	37.29
Soybean meal--						Soybean meal--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	0.27	1.17	1.34	3.95	4.22	Beg. stocks	0.22	0.99	1.42	3.82	4.04
Production	35.73	35.13	30.04	80.74	116.47	Production	34.56	42.90	36.26	96.60	131.16
Imports	0.05	0.18	27.34	41.30	41.35	Imports	0.15	0.33	27.89	45.34	45.49
Use--						Use--					
Domestic	28.71	8.99	51.37	88.36	117.07	Domestic	29.21	9.95	61.36	103.91	133.12
Exports	6.99	26.63	6.05	34.08	41.07	Exports	5.49	33.25	3.08	38.26	43.75
Ending stocks	0.35	0.86	1.14	3.40	3.75	Ending stocks	0.23	1.02	1.13	3.58	3.81
Soybean oil--						Soybean oil--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	0.91	0.82	0.29	1.61	2.52	Beg. stocks	1.07	0.50	0.41	1.50	2.57
Production	8.36	10.53	4.08	18.44	26.80	Production	8.35	12.61	5.21	22.11	30.46
Imports	0.03	0.69	1.66	7.55	7.58	Imports	0.02	0.11	3.18	9.34	9.36
Use--						Use--					
Domestic	7.35	5.00	5.69	19.01	26.36	Domestic	7.71	5.28	8.20	23.16	30.87
Exports	0.64	6.55	0.06	7.31	7.95	Exports	1.02	7.60	0.06	8.45	9.47
Ending stocks	1.26	0.47	0.46	1.46	2.72	Ending stocks	0.71	0.35	0.53	1.34	2.05
2001/02 5/						2003/04 6/					
Soybeans--						Soybeans--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	6.74	16.32	6.82	23.88	30.62	Beg. stocks	4.61	25.06	6.64	32.68	37.29
Production	78.67	76.60	18.12	105.75	184.42	Production	67.18	101.25	18.22	132.97	200.15
Imports	0.06	1.40	42.29	54.29	54.35	Imports	0.20	1.90	53.64	66.37	66.57
Use--						Use--					
Crush	46.26	46.41	48.65	111.78	158.04	Crush	41.10	57.91	57.52	133.52	174.62
Total	50.87	49.96	62.54	133.10	183.97	Total	44.78	62.44	72.05	156.89	201.67
Exports	28.95	23.12	0.39	24.42	53.37	Exports	23.68	40.63	0.39	42.66	66.34
Ending stocks	5.66	21.25	4.30	26.40	32.06	Ending stocks	3.53	25.15	6.05	32.47	36.00
Soybean meal--						Soybean meal--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	0.35	0.86	1.14	3.40	3.75	Beg. stocks	0.23	1.02	1.13	3.58	3.81
Production	36.55	39.67	32.37	88.77	125.32	Production	32.60	48.79	38.68	105.54	138.14
Imports	0.13	0.33	27.79	43.91	44.04	Imports	0.31	0.33	29.27	47.84	48.15
Use--						Use--					
Domestic	30.00	9.38	56.53	96.79	126.79	Domestic	28.40	10.75	64.74	109.68	138.08
Exports	6.81	30.49	3.34	35.46	42.27	Exports	4.54	38.32	3.10	43.46	48.00
Ending stocks	0.22	0.99	1.42	3.82	4.04	Ending stocks	0.20	1.07	1.24	3.83	4.03
Soybean oil--						Soybean oil--					
Supply--						Supply--					
Beg. stocks	1.26	0.47	0.46	1.46	2.72	Beg. stocks	0.71	0.35	0.53	1.34	2.05
Production	8.57	11.70	4.48	20.28	28.85	Production	7.72	13.87	5.89	24.16	31.88
Imports	0.02	0.17	2.00	8.30	8.32	Imports	0.04	0.14	2.91	9.40	9.44
Use--						Use--					
Domestic	7.64	5.24	6.48	21.08	28.72	Domestic	7.53	5.62	8.83	24.41	31.94
Exports	1.14	6.60	0.06	7.45	8.59	Exports	0.39	8.29	0.06	9.18	9.57
Ending stocks	1.07	0.50	0.41	1.50	2.57	Ending stocks	0.55	0.45	0.44	1.32	1.87

1/ Data based on local marketing years except for Argentina and Brazil, which are adjusted to an October-September year. 2/ Major exporters include Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay for soybeans plus India for soybean meal and EU-15 for soybean oil. 3/ EU-15, China, and Japan. 4/ World imports and exports will not balance because of differences in local marketing years and time lags between reported exports and imports. Therefore, world supply may not equal world use. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Projected.

Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, USDA.

Table 54--World oilseed production, 1996/97 to date

Item	Crop year							
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 1/	2003/04 1/
Million metric tons								
Production								
Soybeans	132.22	158.07	159.82	159.91	175.19	184.42	196.36	200.15
Cottonseed	33.65	34.35	32.57	32.96	33.48	36.59	32.84	35.71
Peanuts	28.96	27.30	29.77	29.07	31.18	33.63	30.55	33.21
Sunflowerseed	23.80	23.24	26.63	27.26	23.17	21.41	24.01	26.99
Rapeseed	31.53	33.23	35.89	42.45	37.56	35.99	32.32	37.33
Copra	6.05	5.33	4.37	5.45	5.77	5.19	5.11	5.38
Palm kernel	5.21	5.05	5.62	6.41	7.03	7.20	7.77	8.08
Total	261.42	286.57	294.67	303.50	313.39	324.43	328.95	346.85

1/ Forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 55--World vegetable oils production, 1996/97 to date

Item	Crop year							
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 1/	2003/04 1/
Million metric tons								
Production								
Soybean	20.53	22.57	24.65	24.64	26.73	28.85	30.46	31.88
Palm	17.64	16.97	19.25	21.80	24.28	25.42	27.23	28.13
Sunflowerseed	8.61	8.29	9.18	9.64	8.46	7.61	8.34	9.49
Rapeseed	10.52	11.43	11.81	13.70	13.03	12.68	11.75	13.05
Cottonseed	3.70	3.70	3.57	3.55	3.50	3.82	3.49	3.92
Peanut	4.38	4.18	4.44	4.22	4.34	4.88	4.33	4.81
Coconut	3.69	3.29	2.71	3.34	3.64	3.23	3.17	3.33
Olive	2.46	2.53	2.50	2.37	2.48	2.78	2.16	2.81
Palm Kernel	2.22	2.20	2.43	2.79	3.06	3.12	3.36	3.50
Total	73.75	75.16	80.54	86.05	89.53	92.38	94.30	100.92

1/ Forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 56--World protein meal production, 1996/97 to date

Item	Crop year							
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 1/	2003/04 1/
Million metric tons								
Soybeans	90.82	98.84	107.54	107.53	116.49	125.32	131.16	138.14
Cottonseed	11.89	11.79	11.36	11.41	11.25	12.08	11.19	12.47
Rapeseed	17.53	18.85	19.12	22.41	21.17	20.06	18.73	20.98
Sunflowerseed	10.06	9.51	10.51	10.72	9.40	8.31	9.10	10.31
Fish	6.64	5.08	5.80	6.33	5.80	5.70	5.62	5.75
Peanut	6.01	5.41	5.76	5.33	5.53	6.20	5.41	6.04
Copra	1.97	1.74	1.44	1.77	1.88	1.68	1.66	1.75
Palm Kernel	2.70	2.67	2.93	3.32	3.64	3.71	4.00	4.17
Total	147.62	153.89	164.46	168.81	175.16	183.05	186.86	199.61

1/ Forecast.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.