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Oil Crops Situation and Outlook Yearbook

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Abstract

Larger stocks carried over from the previous bumper crop raised the 2005/06 U.S. soybean supply to an all-time high at 3,322 million bushels. Despite this advantage, U.S. soybean exports dropped to 947 million bushels, down 150 million from 2004/05, due to U.S. transportation difficulties and unusually heavy foreign exports in late 2005. Soybean prices, however, demonstrated a remarkable resistance to pressure from the ample domestic and foreign supply, with only a modest decline in the 2005/06 national average price to \$5.66 per bushel from \$5.74 in 2004/05. Although severe debt problems curtailed Brazil's 2005/06 harvested soybean area, better yields allowed for a small production increase to 55.0 million metric tons from 53.0 million in 2004/05. China's processors imported a record-high 28.3 million tons of soybeans, compared with 25.8 million in 2004/05. China alone accounted for 44 percent of world soybean imports and virtually all of the yearly increase in 2005/06 global trade.

Keywords: Soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, sunflowerseed, canola, protein meal, vegetable oil.

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Summary

Sharply lower soybean prices in the spring of 2005 reduced U.S. acreage planted by 4 percent to 72.0 million acres. Despite very dry weather in some States, timely August rainfall helped raise the 2005 national average soybean yield to a record-high 43.0 bushels per acre. The higher yield helped to compensate for lower U.S. acreage, so that 2005 soybean production declined a modest 61 million bushels to 3,063 million. Larger stocks carried over from the previous bumper crop raised the total 2005/06 soybean supply to an all-time high at 3,322 million bushels.

Despite the advantages of a record soybean supply and a weak dollar, 2005/06 use experienced an unusual decline. U.S. soybean exports dropped to 947 million bushels, down 150 million from 2004/05, due to U.S. transportation difficulties and unusually heavy foreign exports in late 2005. In contrast, the liberal availability of soybean supplies benefited domestic crush margins and encouraged an increase in crush by 43 million bushels to 1,739 million. Ending stocks then swelled by 75 percent to 449 million bushels. Soybean prices demonstrated a remarkable resistance to pressure from the ample domestic and foreign supply, with only a modest decline in the 2005/06 national average price to \$5.66 per bushel from \$5.74 in 2004/05.

World soybean output rose in 2005/06 by a modest 1 percent to 217.9 million metric tons. Brazilian and Argentine soybean producers were responsible for almost the entire gain. Severe debt problems curtailed Brazil's 2005/06 harvested soybean area by 3.5 percent to 22.0 million hectares. Overall better yields allowed for a small production increase to 55.0 million metric tons from 53.0 million in 2004/05. A higher concentration of marketing in late 2005 and summer 2006 created a surge in 2005/06 soybean exports from Brazil to 25.9 million tons, compared with 20.1 million in 2004/05. In contrast, excellent economic conditions in Argentina boosted that country's 2005/06 soybean area by 6 percent to 15.2 million hectares. Increased area raised Argentine soybean output from 39.0 million tons in 2004/05 to a record-high 40.5 million tons. Argentine soybean processors were a main beneficiary of the supply increase, turning out a robust 17-percent increase in the 2005/06 crush to 31.9 million tons.

In China, growing demand and a deficit created by lower supplies of cottonseed meal and fish meal helped expand soybean meal consumption by 18.5 percent to 27.8 million tons in 2005/06. This prompted China's processors to import 28.3 million tons of soybeans, compared with 25.8 million in 2004/05. China alone accounted for 44 percent of world soybean imports and virtually all of the yearly increase in 2005/06 global trade. Due to its more ample domestic output and rising international prices, China's imports of soybean oil fell 200,000 tons to 1.5 million. China's palm oil imports also reached a record 5.0 million tons against 4.4 million in 2004/05.

Worldwide interest in using rapeseed oil, soybean oil, and palm oil for making biodiesel has intensified in reaction to a sharp spike in petroleum prices. In particular, the EU-25 had rapidly rising biodiesel production and smaller domestic oilseed crops, which helped draw in larger 2005/06 imports of soybean oil, palm oil, and sunflowerseed oil. The price of rapeseed oil, the main feedstock for EU biodiesel, increased 17 percent from 2004/05, and was a major factor in leading other vegetable oil prices higher.

Prices for Soybeans and Soybean Meal Continue Firm

In March, there were negligible changes to the 2006/07 forecasts of U.S. supply and use for soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil. However, a few changes to price forecasts were made to reflect year-to-date market values. For soybeans, the lower end of the range for the 2006/07 price forecast was raised 20 cents to \$6.10-\$6.50 per bushel. For February 2007, the mid-month national average price increased sharply to \$6.83 per bushel, up from \$6.38 in January. Also, the 2006/07 average price for soybean meal was raised \$5 per short ton to \$185-\$200. Values for soybean meal also strengthened in February, rising to \$209 per ton from a January average of \$190.

Improved Yields Boost Brazil's 2006/07 Soybean Production to a Record High

Soybean production in Brazil this year is forecast rising to a record 57.0 million metric tons, compared with the previous estimate at 56.0 million and the 2005/06 harvest at 55.0 million. Ample rainfall throughout the country and better control of soybean rust this year has improved the yield potential to a 4-year high. The initial harvesting of soybeans in Mato Grosso was delayed slightly due to frequent rains, but drier weather recently has allowed field activity to accelerate. At least 40 percent of the harvest had been completed as of mid-March, moderately ahead of the historical average.

Exports from Brazil during 2006/07 are expected to reach 25.9 million tons, a 150,000-ton increase over the February forecast and equal to last year's record volume. Much of the larger crop will likely be carried over into October 2007, however. Increases in ending stocks for both the United States and Brazil raised the 2006/07 global stocks estimate to 57.5 million tons. Total stocks would be 10 percent higher than last year and nearly double the level of 8 years ago.

Larger Domestic Harvests, High Foreign Prices May Limit China's Import Growth

Based on 2006 official statistics from China, rapeseed production in the country was revised up to 12.7 million tons from the previous estimate of 12.5 million. Despite a decline in rapeseed area by 4.5 percent to 6.95 million hectares, 2006 yields grew to a record high. Higher yields for peanuts also boosted China's 2006 harvest to 14.6 million tons, exceeded only by the 14.8 million tons produced in 2002. The expected higher crush for these two oilseeds adds another 160,000 tons to China's domestic vegetable oil production. Total consumption of vegetable oil in the country is expected at 22.7 million tons, up 6 percent from 2005/06.

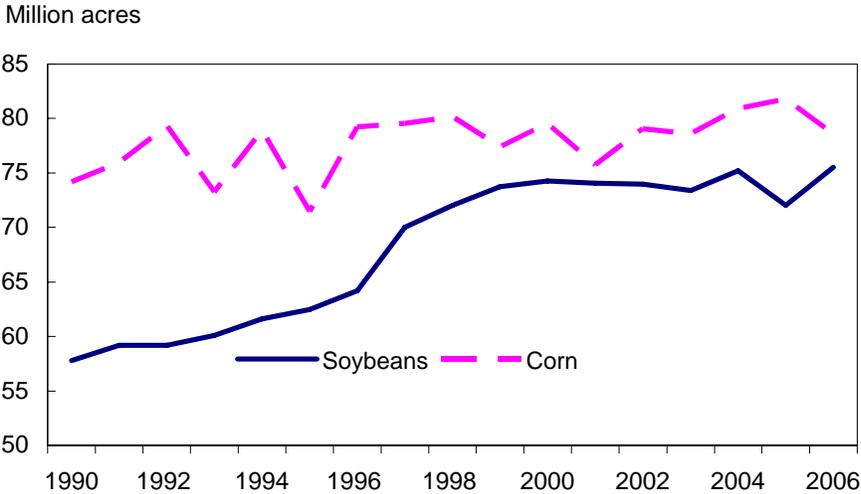
Despite Cut in 2005 Soybean Acreage, a Record Yield Tempered the Output Decline

In 2005, U.S. producers sowed 72.0 million acres of soybeans, down from the 2004 record of 75.2 million. The leading cause for the reduction was a sharply lower price for soybeans. Most of the acreage decline took place in North Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, and across the South. Farmers in the Northern Plains planted more spring wheat and other oilseeds in lieu of soybeans. The soybean acreage for Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama also fell by a combined 720,000 acres. Producers in these States generally planted more cotton and peanuts instead.

A lack of spring rainfall was helpful for getting the country’s 2005 soybean crop sown in a timely manner. The exception was in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where soils that had not dried out or warmed up quickly enough had delayed planting. Nationwide, plantings were down 1.9 million acres from the March intentions, as prolonged wetness in the Northern Plains prematurely ended crop sowing in the region.

Early in the summer of 2005, a diagonal band that stretched all the way from northern Wisconsin down into south Texas had abnormally low rainfall. The lack of precipitation was compounded by temperatures much higher than normal. The worst of the drought centered upon Illinois and Missouri. May-July precipitation was only about 60 percent of normal for Illinois and 75 percent for Missouri, the driest weather there since the severe 1988 drought. In contrast, crops west and east of this band were in predominantly good condition. Yet, in August (the most critical period for plant reproduction), normal to above-normal

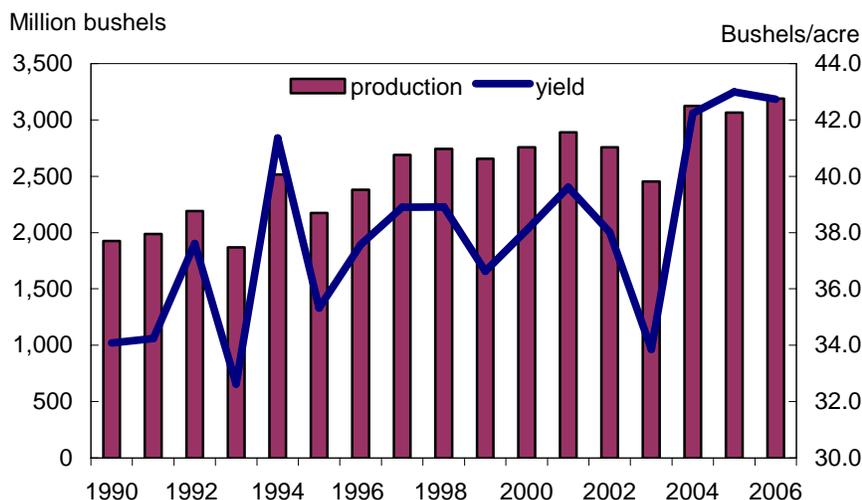
Figure 1
Soybeans and corn compete for acreage



Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. soybean production and yield



Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

precipitation was falling over a majority of Midwest croplands. Fall harvesting progressed rapidly with nearly ideal weather.

U.S. farmers did not materially alter their usual production practices in 2005 for the risk of Asian soybean rust. A government-sponsored system of sentinel plots, planted throughout the country, provided soybean producers with early warnings for any outbreaks of the disease. For the limited episodes that were detected (mostly in the South), producers effectively managed them with timely fungicide applications.

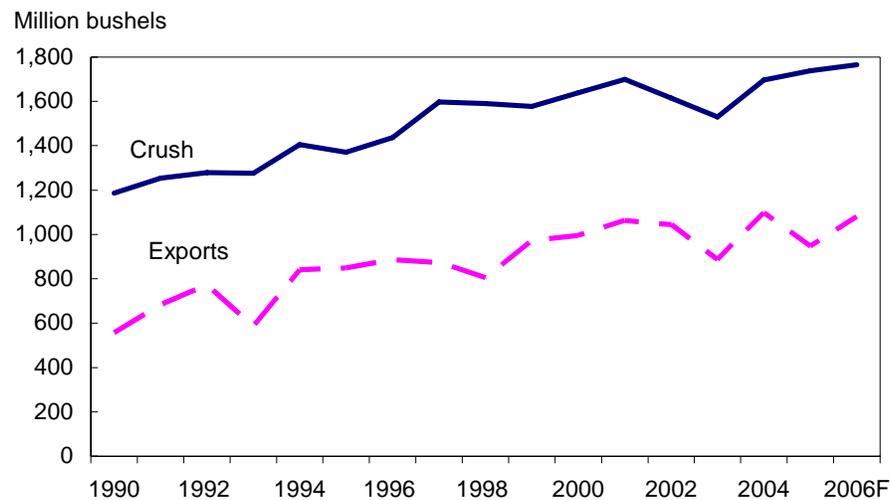
The U.S. soybean yield in 2005 rose to a record-high 43.0 bushels per acre, eclipsing the 2004 record of 42.2 bushels. Producers reaped record-high yields in four States (Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska), where more than a third of U.S. soybean acreage is grown. In contrast, yields across the South declined because of dry growing conditions. The overall higher yield helped to compensate for lower U.S. acreage, so that 2005 soybean production declined a modest 61 million bushels to 3,063 million. Only the 2004 crop was bigger. Soybean stocks at the beginning of the season had recovered to 256 million bushels, compared to the previous year's very low carryover of 112 million. The consecutive bumper crops raised the total 2005/06 soybean supply to an all-time high at 3,322 million bushels.

Soybean Ending Stocks Soared in 2005/06 Following Record Supply, Lower Use

There is rarely a decline in U.S. soybean demand in years when the supply increases. However, 2005/06 turned out to be one of those exceptional years. The unusual circumstances were largely due to U.S. transportation difficulties and unusually heavy foreign exports in late 2005.

Figure 3

U.S. soybean demand



Sources: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

In late August 2005, the devastating hurricane Katrina halted for more than a week all barge shipments arriving at Louisiana ports on the Mississippi River. In 2004/05, this main export artery had been the passageway for 62 percent of all U.S. soybean exports (as well as a lot of soybean meal and soybean oil exports). The storm caused little injury to the crop itself, and moisture from its remnants actually may have benefited pod-filling when it passed up through the eastern Corn Belt. Most export elevators are located farther up the Mississippi River and escaped with minimal physical damage. The storm's main impact was afterward, when for nearly a month operations of the export elevators were below full capacity because of logistical problems. These included power outages, fuel shortages, labor dislocations, and water draft restrictions that limited the sizes of cargoes.

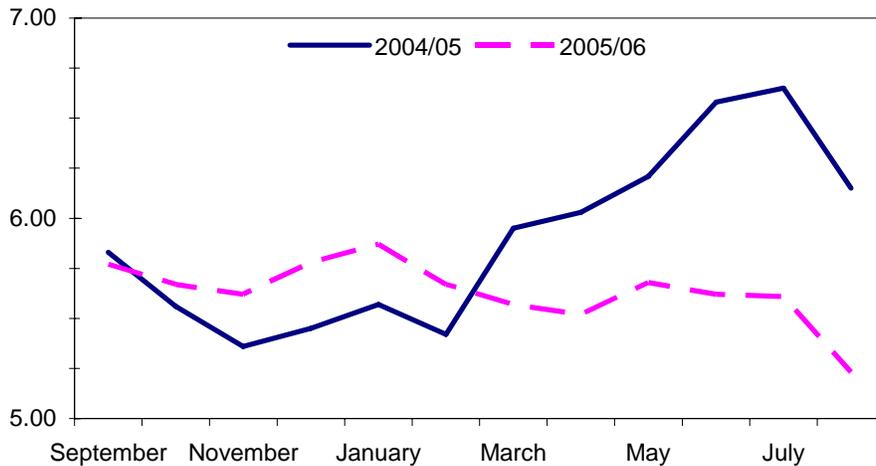
As a result, soybean export shipments in September 2005 totaled a modest 34 million bushels (compared to 47 million in September 2004). For a time, the lack of barge movement caused freight rates to soar five to six times their normal level. Although prices in the soybean futures market were steady, interior cash market prices were weakened by the shipping disruptions and the advancing harvest. The price spreads between cash soybean bids at upstream river terminals and the November 2005 futures contract quickly widened by 20-30 cents per bushel. Central Illinois cash prices, which averaged \$6.85 per bushel in July 2005 and \$6.21 the next month, collapsed to \$5.49 in September. Fall harvest sales slowed considerably as a consequence.

By October, the transportation difficulties had eased and farm prices were returning to their former level. All the advantages of a record soybean supply and a weak dollar were present to promote U.S. trade. Yet, for the first half of the marketing year, soybean exports never quite regained the kind of momentum needed to dispose of such abundance. Exports to China and the European Union (EU-25) continued to lag behind the record 2004/05 pace well past January 2006. One reason was that old-crop South American supplies kept arriving in both import

Figure 4

U.S. soybean farm price

\$/ bushel



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

markets much longer than usual. Aside from Mexico, there were few countries where U.S. soybean exports increased significantly in 2005/06. So, despite an increase in total soybean supply by 80 million bushels, 2005/06 exports dropped to 947 million bushels, down 150 million from the previous year. If not for a seasonably firm rate of shipments over the summer of 2006, the export performance might have been even worse.

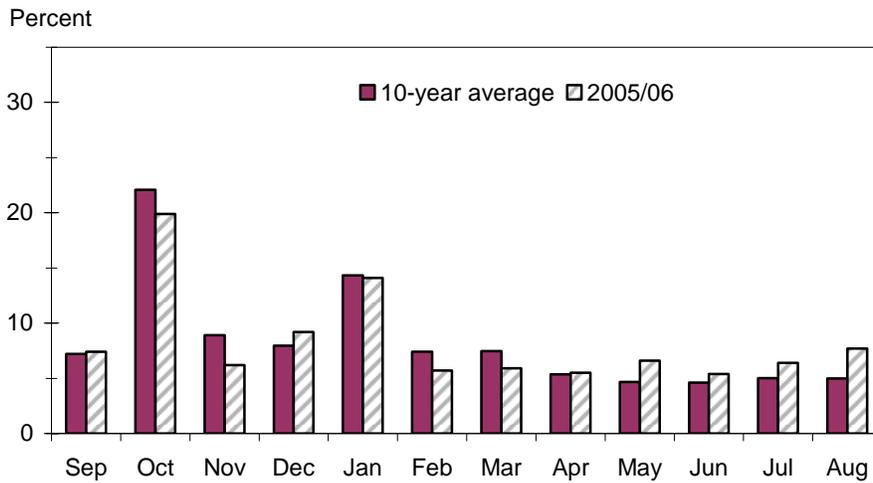
In contrast, the liberal availability of soybean supplies benefited domestic crush margins and encouraged a near maximum use of processing capacity. Crush rates were particularly strong over the first quarter of 2005/06 and remained seasonally firm throughout the crop year. Against the previous year, the 2005/06 domestic crush finished 43 million bushels higher to 1,739 million.

A record-large supply and a reduction in 2005/06 soybean exports swelled ending stocks by 75 percent to 449 million bushels. In relative terms, the soybean stocks-to-use ratio (at 16 percent) was also at its highest percentage since 1990/91.

Between July and October 2005, cash soybean prices plummeted about \$1 per bushel as the harvest accelerated and knowledge of its surprisingly large size was confirmed. Many farmers, however, had already sold a portion of their soybean crop for fall delivery. Prices for these forward sales well exceeded the cash values immediately after harvest, which helped to support monthly average farm prices in the early fall months. The marketing weights for these months were lower than usual, however. A greater percentage of farm marketing occurred in the second half of 2005/06, when prices had continued to firm. With downside price protection through the marketing loan program, producers postponed sales to see whether potential yield problems in South America would provide them an opportunity for further price gains. From November 2005 onward, soybean prices demonstrated a remarkable resistance to pressure from the ample domestic and foreign supply. The U.S. season-average price for soybeans slipped modestly to \$5.66 per bushel from \$5.74 in 2004/05.

Figure 5

Percent of soybeans marketed by month



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

Ample Output of Soybean Meal and Soybean Oil Dampened Prices

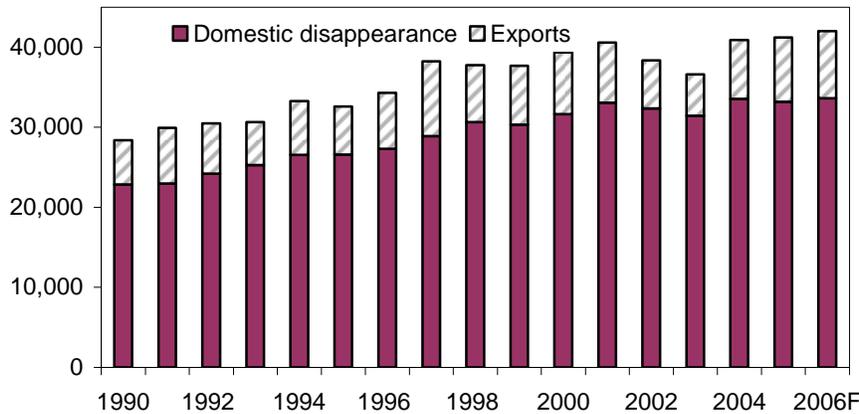
The price of soybean meal in 2005/06 was affected by its own rising supply, and fell to \$174 per short ton from the 2004/05 average at \$183. Yet, there was little response in domestic feed use to the lower costs, dipping 1 percent to 33.2 million short tons. The poultry sector was the most supportive of demand as it accounted for most of a 1.4-percent increase in protein-consuming animals. In contrast, the number of U.S. hogs and pigs was less than 1 percent higher than the previous year. Simultaneously, the addition of record-large amounts of protein feed substitutes (like cottonseed, canola meal, and corn distillers' grains) was taking some of the market from soybean meal. Mild winter temperatures may also have helped moderate overall feed consumption.

Exports accounted for all of the U.S. market growth for soybean meal in 2005/06, benefiting from the lack of domestic demand and lower prices. Brisk import demand and reduced competition from Brazil were also supportive of the U.S. soybean meal trade. Exports of U.S. soybean meal climbed to 8.1 million short tons from 7.3 million in 2004/05. Western Hemisphere countries accounted for 71 percent of all U.S. soybean meal exports, with five of them (Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Guatemala) the most important. Substantial exports also flowed to Japan and the Philippines.

Figure 6

Soybean meal domestic disappearance and exports

1,000 short tons



Sources: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Higher extraction rates for soybean oil amplified the impact of a record 2005/06 soybean crush, expanding U.S. soybean oil production by 1 billion pounds to 20.4 billion. A warm September throughout the Midwest encouraged nearly optimal development of the 2005 soybean crop, culminating in a record-high content of soybean oil. Bushel for bushel, the higher oil yield contributed approximately half of the total increase in soybean oil output.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in 2005/06 was 17,955 million pounds, up from 17,439 million in 2004/05. However, the demand for soybean oil within food uses declined by about 2 percent. As of January 1, 2006, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration implemented a requirement to disclose on the nutrition facts panel of every food label the number of grams of trans-fatty acids that a food contains. Several major U.S. cities were also moving to impose bans on trans-fats in restaurants. Thus, many food companies reformulated products to use oils possessing fewer trans-fats (sunflowerseed oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, canola oil, and palm oil), gaining them a competitive advantage over soybean oil. With increases in domestic production and imports, the collective supply for these oils expanded 1.5 billion pounds from 2004/05.

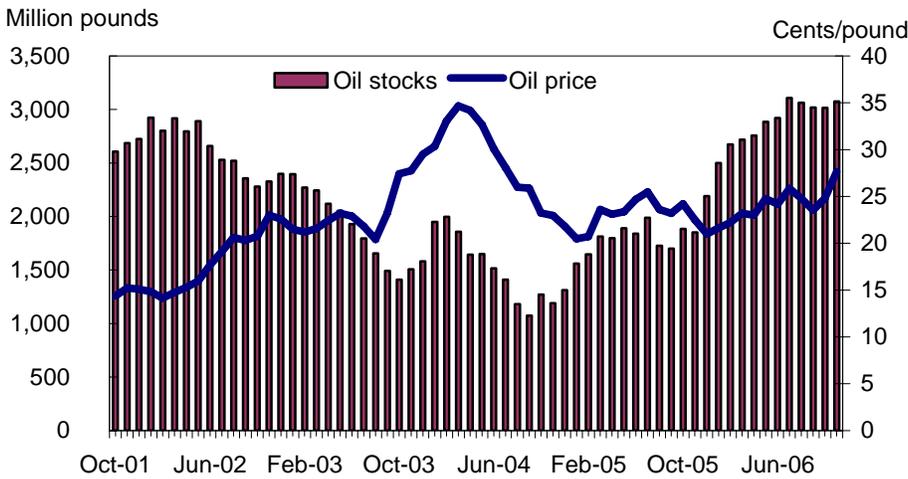
While food use continued to dominate the consumption of soybean oil, its rising use for biodiesel production accounted for its entire seasonal gain. The market optimism for biodiesel in 2005 and early 2006 was encouraged by its improved production incentives and competitiveness with petrodiesel prices. Starting in January 2005, legislation permitted biodiesel blenders to claim an exemption off the Federal excise tax of 1 cent per gallon for each percentage point of its inclusion in fuel. And, beginning January 2006, EPA implemented a 4-year phase-in for a lower sulfur emission standard for diesel. Biodiesel blends can be an effective lubricity additive for low-sulfur fuels. Various States also provided production incentives. One of the first was Minnesota, which implemented a new requirement in 2005 that

biodiesel account for at least 2 percent of the State’s diesel supply. The government incentives helped to accelerate construction plans for biodiesel plants nationwide.

However, stronger domestic consumption and prices, coupled with competition from Argentine processors, tempered the commercial demand for U.S. soybean oil exports. The 2005/06 exports fell to 1,153 million pounds from the previous year’s 1,324 million. Soybean oil shipments to Mexico suffered the largest decline.

Despite near-record soybean oil use in 2005/06, the huge production increase caused season-ending stocks to balloon 78 percent to a record high 3,019 million pounds. Even in the face of this rapid accumulation of stocks, soybean oil prices were supported by preparations for the startup of biodiesel plants through the coming year. The price for soybean oil dropped to a seasonal low in December 2005 at 21.0 cents per pound. Prices continued to rise for the rest of the marketing year and peaked at 25.9 cents per pound in July 2006. The 2005/06 average was up slightly to 23.4 cents per pound from 23.0 cents the previous year.

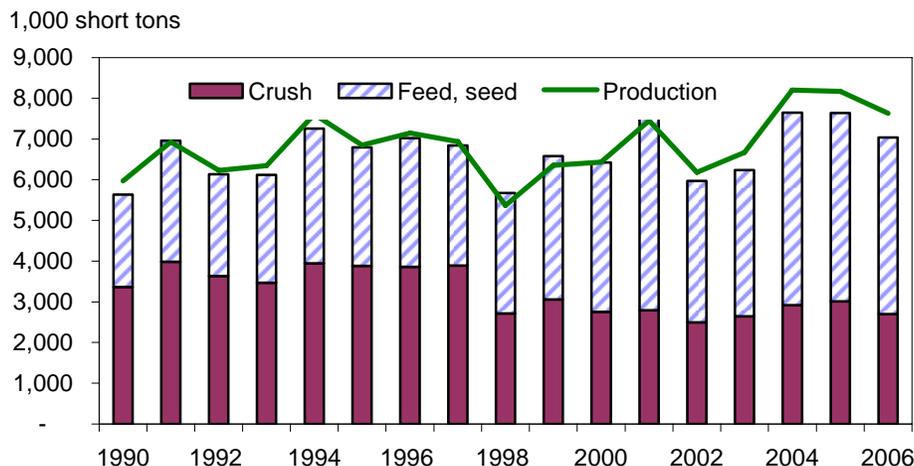
Figure 7
Prices rise despite record high U.S. soybean oil stocks



Sources: *Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau and *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Situation for Other U.S. Oil Crops

Figure 8
U.S. cottonseed production and major uses



Sources: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau.

Cottonseed

The acreage planted to cotton in 2005 was up 4 percent to 14.2 million acres. Mostly favorable weather conditions led to a high percentage of acreage harvested (up 6 percent over 2004). There was still a high yield of cottonseed per acre, although not quite up to the superior 2004 yield. Thus, U.S. production of cottonseed in 2005 slipped fractionally from the record 2004 harvest to 8.2 million short tons.

Without any help from imports, the generous domestic supply was satisfying both a robust demand for feed as well as a strong crush market. High price premiums for cottonseed oil (averaging 6 cents per pound over the soybean oil price) encouraged processors to use 3.0 million tons--the most in 6 years. Although cottonseed feeding dipped 2 percent in 2005/06, it stayed high at 4.6 million tons. Exports also expanded to an all-time high 523,000 tons. The major export market is Mexico, where 84 percent of U.S. cottonseed exports went during the marketing year.

The domestic use of cottonseed oil actually declined 8 percent in 2005/06 to 860 million pounds. Primarily, consumption was lower because of a substantial increase in ending stocks and a small increase in exports of cottonseed oil.

Peanuts

While farmers in the Southeast were seeking planting alternatives to soybeans, corn, and cotton, domestic food use of peanuts was experiencing continued growth. The acreage planted to peanuts in 2005 exceeded 1.65 million acres, 16 percent greater than the prior year and the most since 1993. Boosted by the substantial increase in planted acres and a relatively high national average yield, the 2005 peanut crop measured 4.87 billion pounds, a 14-percent gain from the previous year. U.S.

peanut production was the second largest on record, ranking behind only the 1991 crop. Late in the growing season, disease problems in the Southeast lowered the yield potential of peanuts. Even so, the national average yield came in at 2,989 pounds per acre, above the previous 5-year average. In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina), production climbed 18 percent to 3.36 billion pounds. For the Virginia-North Carolina region, production declined by 25 percent to 354 million pounds. The Southwest (New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) crop rebounded 19 percent to 1.15 billion pounds, aided by record yields in Texas and Oklahoma.

Combined with larger carry-in stocks, the 2005/06 domestic supply of peanuts exceeded 6 billion pounds for the first time. Imports remained muted following the elimination of the marketing quota system in 2002 (falling 5 million pounds from 2004/05 to 32 million), but higher output and stocks raised the total supply 871 million pounds from 2004/05 to 6.32 billion pounds. Although total use climbed a modest 3 percent to 4.15 billion pounds, it was unable to keep pace with the increased supply, leading to an accumulation of ending stocks to a record-high 2.17 billion pounds. The imbalance between the growth in supplies and use weighed on peanut prices. The 2005/06 farm price fell to 17.3 cents per pound (\$346 per ton), down from the previous year's season average at 18.9 cents per pound (\$378 per ton).

Domestic food use, the largest category of peanut demand, rose 16 million pounds to 2.62 billion pounds, yet still represented a new high and the fifth consecutive increase. Within those food uses, the increase was led primarily by growth in consumption for peanut butter. On a shelled (raw) basis, use for peanut butter rose 36 million pounds (4 percent) to 974 million pounds. Snack peanut consumption rose 3.5 million pounds to 454 million pounds, and peanut candy consumption edged down 13 million pounds to 377 million pounds. Consumption of in-shell peanuts was essentially flat at 162 million pounds. Peanut exports, at 491 million pounds, were identical to the 2004/05 total.

Domestic crushing of peanuts climbed to 542 million pounds in 2005/06, up 38 percent from the unusually low 393 million pounds the previous year. The increased crush fostered a rebound of U.S. peanut oil production, which climbed 55 million pounds to 181 million. The higher output (and a slight rise of imports to 62 million pounds) offset smaller beginning stocks to raise the total annual peanut oil supply to 303 million pounds from 280 million in 2004/05. Domestic use of peanut oil responded with a strong gain to 271 million pounds from 210 million in 2004/05. Improved supplies for crude peanut oil helped reduce its 2005/06 average price to 45 cents per pound from 53.6 cents per pound the prior year.

Sunflowerseed

U.S. planting of sunflowers surged 45 percent in 2005 to 2.7 million acres--the most sown in 5 years. The revival of interest for growing sunflowers was stimulated by the attractive prices that followed the poor 2004 harvest in North Dakota. In March 2005, the national average farm price for sunflowerseed exceeded \$15 per hundredweight, the highest since the 1993/94 season. The largest expansion of sunflower acreage occurred in North Dakota, but farmers throughout the Central Plains were enthusiastic for the crop. The high participation of these latter areas led to a modest increase in the proportion of confection-type sunflowers relative to oil-

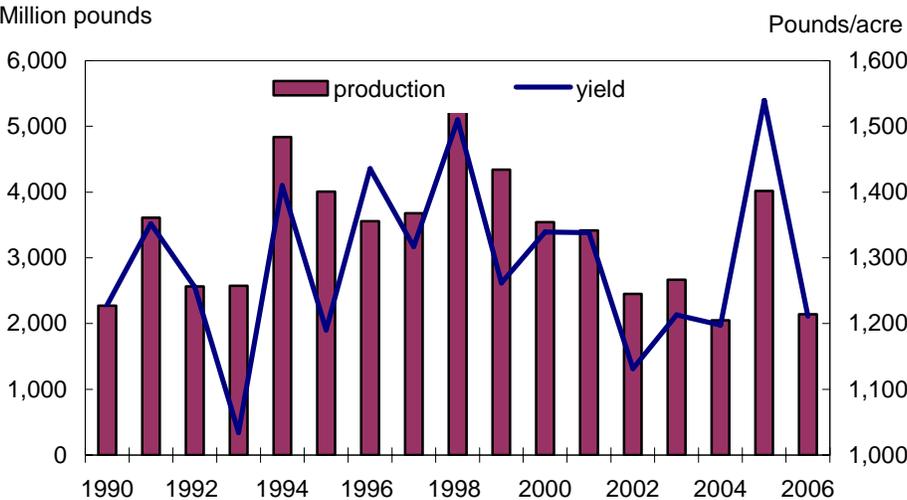
type varieties. Plantings of oil-type sunflowers, which account for nearly 80 percent of the total acreage, increased 37 percent to 2.1 million acres for a majority of the acreage expansion. A very wet spring in Minnesota and North Dakota prevented an even larger expansion for the crop.

Throughout the country, conditions for sunflowers in 2005 were vastly improved over the disappointing 2004 crop. Excellent weather conditions produced record yields in North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. A record-high national average yield of 1,540 pounds per acre in 2005 marked a dramatic improvement over the previous year, when it had fallen to 1,198 pounds. U.S. production of sunflowerseed responded by nearly doubling to 4,018 million pounds.

The 80-percent increase in oil-type sunflowerseed output (from 1,763 million to 3,178 million pounds) initiated a strong recovery in crushing. For 2005/06, processors used 1,248 million pounds of seed, well above the 609 million pounds that were crushed in 2004/05. Demand for mid-oleic sunflowerseed oil was quite brisk as domestic food processors sought out as many sources of transfat-free vegetable oil as they could. In 2006, Frito-Lay, the country’s premier producer of snack foods, switched frying oils for its potato chips entirely to sunflowerseed oil.

While price premiums for sunflowerseed oil were not as strong as they were after the small 2004 crop, strong demand kept them at a very robust 14-15 cents per pound above the cost of soybean oil. The sunflowerseed oil industry has an increasingly domestic orientation, yet there were quite enough supplies to expand 2005/06 exports. Foreign trade in sunflowerseed oil rebounded to 210 million pounds after slumping to 125 million pounds in 2004/05. Despite stronger overall use, the combined ending stocks for oil-type and confection sunflowerseed soared to 784 million pounds. Only in 1979/80, when they reached 896 million pounds, were year-ending stocks larger. Sunflowerseed prices eased considerably to a 2005/06 average of \$12.10 per hundredweight.

Figure 9
U.S. sunflowerseed production and yield



Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Other Oilseeds

U.S. acreage planted to **canola** grew 34 percent from 2004 to 1.16 million acres. Nearly all of the increase occurred in North Dakota, where 90 percent of national acreage is grown. In 2004, the State's canola output had fallen due to wetness-prevented planting and a loss of acreage to other crops (particularly soybeans). However, 2005 yields were not quite as good, with the national average yield declining to 1,419 pounds per acre compared to 1,618 pounds in 2004. The higher acreage was therefore responsible for restoring 2005 production of canola back to 1,581 million pounds from 1,340 million in 2004. A larger domestic harvest did not impede 2005/06 import demand though. A bumper Canadian harvest lowered prices and encouraged an expansion of imports by 11 percent to 1,143 million pounds. Even with a record U.S. canola crush, very large volumes of canola oil and canola meal continued to arrive from Canadian processing mills. U.S. canola oil imports rose to a record 1.6 billion pounds while canola meal imports increased to 1.6 million short tons.

Due to severe frost damage to the 2004 flax harvest in Canada (the world's top producing country), spring 2005 **flaxseed** prices approached an all-time high of \$12 per bushel. The attractive prices caused U.S. flax acreage to soar 88 percent to 983,000 acres--the highest since 1977. The acreage led to a surge of 2005 flaxseed production to 19.7 million bushels from 10.4 million in 2004. Despite strong increases in domestic crush and flaxseed exports, ending stocks soared to 3.5 million bushels. This carryout was more than 4 times the amount of beginning stocks. By August 2005, the greatly improved supply outlook had slashed flaxseed prices by nearly \$4 per bushel. For the season, the flaxseed price averaged \$5.94 per bushel versus \$8.07 in 2004/05.

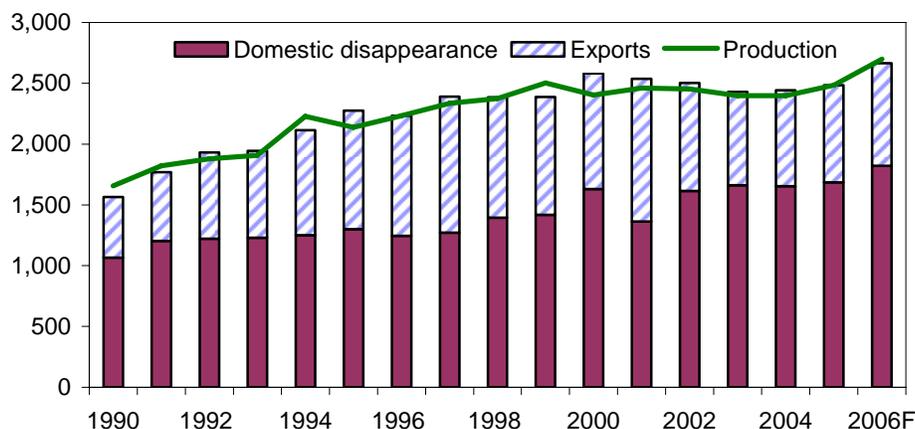
Although U.S. **safflower** acreage declined 3 percent in 2005 to 169,000 acres, better conditions raised the harvested acreage by 3 percent. Combined with an improved yield of 1,339 pounds per acre, safflowerseed production rose by 14 percent to 219 million pounds. California producers account for most of the crop's output. Very little of the crop is exported now, with domestic users processing almost all of the oilseed supply.

Other Fats and Oils Highlights

Figure 10

U.S. corn oil production and major uses

Million pounds



Sources: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Corn Oil

The domestic production of corn oil rose 4 percent in 2005/06 to 2,483 million pounds. Of the additional use, most was employed in the domestic market, which increased 2 percent to 1,685 million pounds. U.S. exports registered only a 1-percent increase to 799 million pounds as gains in North Africa offset lower trade to the Middle East, Mexico, and Canada. However, slightly more than half of the expansion in corn oil output accumulated for an ending stocks increase. The 2005/06 carryout climbed 28 percent to a 6-year high of 200 million pounds. While prices for other vegetable oils generally increased during the year, the average price for corn oil dropped to 25.2 cents per pound from 27.9 cents in 2004/05. Corn oil held a near-normal price premium over soybean oil of 1.8 cents per pound.

Imported Oils

A new path was forged for U.S. palm oil demand during the 2005/06 marketing year. The oil was more widely substituted for hydrogenated soybean oil in baked food products. Palm oil imports soared to a record 1,323 million pounds, an increase by 554 million (72 percent) from the previous year.

For the U.S. lauric oils sector, coconut oil was dominant over palm kernel oil in 2005/06. Both oils are used widely within the oleochemicals industry, as well as for cocoa butter substitutes and coffee creamers. Stagnant growth in global coconut oil production provided a meager 0.6-percent gain to 3.5 million metric tons. Exporters (principally from the Philippines) were able to keep trade steady by lowering domestic stocks. A worldwide easing of coconut oil prices in 2005/06 aided a 21-percent surge in U.S. imports to 1,124 million pounds. By contrast, U.S. imports of palm kernel oil increased 2 percent to 520 million pounds. Rising industrial use of palm kernel oil in Malaysia limited supplies for the international

market. Prices for palm kernel oil were generally 4-5 cents per pound higher than coconut oil, well above the historical average for that substitute.

Spain is the world's top olive oil producing country, and a drought in 2005 hurt yields for that commodity. Lower output for Italy and Portugal, as well, cut the EU-25 olive oil production by 15 percent in 2005/06 to 2.0 million tons. Typically accounting for more than three-quarters of global olive oil output, any changes in EU-25 production greatly influence the overall market. However, the losses were absorbed mostly within the EU-25 through lower domestic consumption and ending stocks. The drop in EU output did strengthen international market values of olive oil, but improved production from Tunisia (the world's second-ranked exporter) helped buoy world trade. Tariff preferences under a Tunisian-EU free trade agreement encourage most Tunisian olive oil to be routed first through the EU for processing. U.S. imports of olive oil slipped to 534 million pounds in 2005/06 from 547 million in 2004/05, although its import value swelled 22 percent to \$995 million. The United States imported about 43 percent of world trade in olive oil (which totaled 571,000 metric tons in 2005/06).

Animal Fats

Despite higher cattle slaughter, larger animal weights, and more beef production in 2005/06, a lower yield of tallow per head reduced the U.S. output of edible tallow. Production fell 4 percent to 1,739 million pounds, contributing to a 3-percent decline in domestic use to 1,464 million pounds. U.S. tallow exports dropped 15 percent to 259 million pounds. Mexico, the primary U.S. export market for tallow, accounted for the major loss of trade. Tallow prices reached a seasonal high in the autumn when demand was greatest, and subsequently eased to a springtime low as use of the fat slowed. Generally, tallow values stayed close to the 2005/06 average of 18.2 cents per pound.

Higher slaughter and hog weights in 2005/06 did lead to greater U.S. lard production. Although lard output increased a scant 1 percent to 787 million pounds, that was its highest output since 1992/93. More dramatic changes occurred for lard use, where exports plunged 55 percent to 74 million pounds. As with tallow, lower lard exports to Mexico accounted for nearly all of the lower trade. Conversely, domestic use of lard increased 18 percent to 722 million pounds. At a 2005/06 average of 21.7 cents per pound, lard prices had an average premium of 3.6 cents per pound over tallow--nearly even with the previous year's level.

World Oilseed and Protein Meal Situation

World oilseed output edged 2 percent higher in 2005/06 to 388.1 million metric tons as gains in soybean, rapeseed, sunflowerseed, and peanut crops outweighed a loss of cottonseed production. Total oilseed exports expanded at a similar rate to 76.4 million tons. Led by soybean meal, global consumption of all oilseed meals increased 5 percent to 214.6 million tons.

Better Yields Offset a Contraction of Brazilian Soybean Area

The global output of soybeans rose in 2005/06 by a modest 1 percent to 217.9 million tons. Brazilian and Argentine soybean producers were responsible for almost the entire gain and more than offset the lower U.S. production. Improved supply enhanced soybean consumption and import demand. Although global soybean imports were up only 1 percent to 64.0 million tons, trade in soybean meal grew much faster (up 10 percent to 50.3 million tons). Trade shares for Brazilian soybeans and Argentine soybean meal saw the greatest advancement. That left the United States to account for almost all of the nearly 4-million-ton increase in global ending stocks (to 52.3 million tons).

The economic situation of Brazilian farmers had deteriorated sharply in 2005 from several years prior, when soybean area was expanding 16-17 percent per year. Within Brazil, soybean prices went on a year-long decline due to a record-large 2004 U.S. harvest and a 25-percent appreciation of the country's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar. By August 2005, the average soybean price in Mato Grosso had declined 25 percent from a year earlier. Further compounding the trend were rising costs for ground and ocean transportation. Brazil's soybean sector is heavily dependent on shipments by truck. The much higher fuel costs were quickly transmitted into lower price bids for soybeans, especially in the more remote parts of the center-west. Between 2005 and 2006, an index of the cost of transporting soybeans from Mato Grosso to Hamburg, Germany showed an average increase of 11 percent.

Farm returns were also squeezed by higher production costs. Chronic outbreaks of the crop disease soybean rust in Brazil have been very costly to treat. Farm expenditures on chemical fungicides have increased dramatically in recent years. Yields can still be damaged wherever applications are either lacking or washed away by too frequent rains. Another higher expense for many producers are the royalties (deducted from receipts upon sale of the crop) to use the newly legalized biotech soybean seed. The rise in international soybean prices might have helped to offset the burden of higher costs. However, domestic prices were unable to keep up as they were countered by Brazil's appreciating exchange rate. This was nearly a complete reversal of the economic situation just 3 years earlier.

Very high interest rates on farm borrowing in Brazil only exacerbated the financial losses. Farmers can get government credit at a below-market rate, but the 2005 allocation was not nearly sufficient. Since the combination of rising expenses and two consecutive years of yield disappointments sharply curtailed farmers' cash flow, financing (from public or private sources) for sowing the crop was tight. Brazil's Finance Ministry recognized the severity of this problem and announced a debt relief plan to let farmers defer what they owed on 2005 loan payments until

March 2006. The culmination of all these factors was a 3.5-percent reduction in the country's 2005/06 harvested soybean area to 22.0 million hectares.

Nevertheless, Brazil's soybean production staged a modest recovery through a general improvement of yields. The start of 2005/06 planting proceeded well throughout the center-west region, as a seasonal rise in precipitation ended a dry winter. In southern Brazil, soil conditions for sowing also began quite favorably. Between December and February, however, a shortage of rain hurt yields in Parana, the country's second-largest soybean producing state. Farther north in Mato Grosso and Goias, excessive April rainfall caused significant harvest losses. Soybean rust, which thrives under such wet conditions, was more common than ever before. Nationally, soybean output managed a small increase to 55.0 million metric tons from 53.0 million in 2004/05.

Delays in marketing old-crop soybean supplies in Brazil were shifting some exports into the early part of the 2005/06 marketing year. By the fall of 2005, producers had abandoned hope for better prices and were obliged to finally sell off their last remaining soybean stocks. These sales assisted them with the necessary capital to sow the 2005/06 crop. At that time of year, there seldom are enough soybean stocks left over in Brazil to maintain a major flow of exports. However, October-December 2005 soybean exports from Brazil provided some serious competition to the usually unchallenged seasonal dominance of U.S. trade.

Upon commencement of the new crop harvest in March-April 2006, exports started picking up some more momentum. Soybean producers were delivering on sales commitments made before planting to pay down current and overdue production loans. Soybean prices also fell due to a strengthening of Brazil's exchange rate. Hopes for improvement of the country's farm financial crisis were lowered again. Some farmers protested their plight by blockading the major roads and rail lines on which soybeans are shipped.

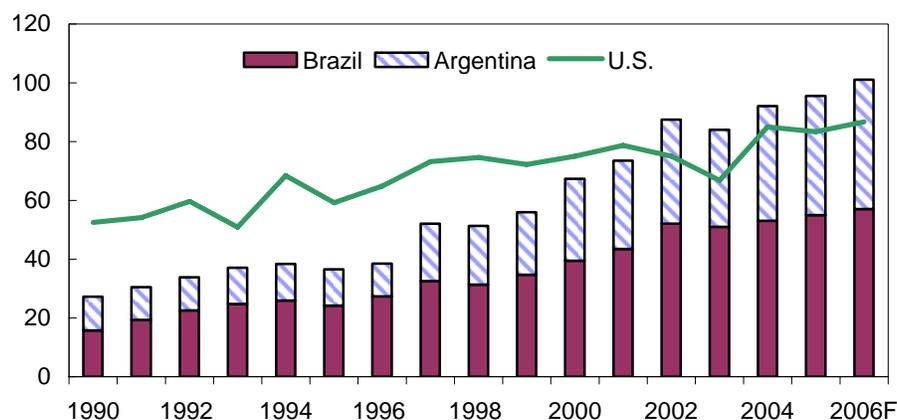
In May 2006, the Government of Brazil (GOB) provided a financial aid package aimed largely at soybean farmers. It included another 1-year rescheduling of payments on government loans falling due in 2006. The GOB also increased its farm lending (at subsidized interest) for the next year to 9 billion reals. More emergency aid came with a program allocating 1 billion real to facilitate delivery of 15-20 million tons not yet marketed or priced from the 2005/06 crop. Basically, the program was an auction scheme intended to support the sales price between sellers and buyers of soybeans. The GOB conducted a weekly auction for processors and exporters to bid for the right to receive a risk premium when purchasing soybeans. With this guarantee, commercial interests participating in the first auction could buy an options contract for an equivalent volume of soybeans at a price that includes the value of the premium. A subsequent auction let soybean growers buy an options contract (the right, but not the obligation, to sell soybeans) at the first auction's guaranteed price. At no time did the Government take ownership of any supplies or accept any risk from price fluctuations, but its premium provided a shared subsidy to the auction participants. The GOB premium was set between 2 and 6 reals per 60-kilogram bag (approximately \$0.40-\$1.20 per bushel), depending on the soybean seller's region (except for southern producers, who were excluded).

In the end, 2005/06 soybean exports from Brazil surged to 25.9 million tons, compared with 20.1 million in 2004/05. The total comprised nearly all of the

Figure 11

South America stays ahead of U.S. soybean production

Million metric tons



Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

2005/06 gain in global soybean exports. Brazil's soybean exports exceeded U.S. shipments for the first year ever.

In contrast, Brazil's domestic soybean processors struggled to pry supplies away from the export market. At the same time, a strong currency was hurting their competitiveness. Compared with a 29-percent expansion of soybean exports, domestic crushing slipped 4 percent. For the second consecutive year, crushing declined in 2005/06 to 28.1 million tons. Also, soybean meal exports from Brazil fell by nearly 10 percent to 12.9 million tons.

As in Brazil, poor consecutive crops in Paraguay had stressed the finances of soybean producers. The losses constrained their ability to finance new crop inputs in 2005, including fungicides for battling soybean rust. After nearly a decade of uninterrupted growth in Paraguayan soybean area, the expansion stopped abruptly. The 2005/06 soybean area, at 2.0 million hectares, was the same as the year before. In addition, yields failed to improve from the drought-affected 2004/05 harvest. By December 2005, drought was once again starting to settle into the country's major growing region. Despite Paraguay's record sown area, disappointing soybean yields trimmed 2005/06 output to 4.0 million tons from 4.05 million in 2004/05. The supply constraint dropped soybean exports to 2.4 million tons (down from 2.9 million a year earlier), with domestic processors using most of the remaining crop.

Argentine farmers were presented a favorable opportunity by the difficulties encountered by crop producers in Brazil and Paraguay. Unlike their northern neighbors, Argentine producers emerged relatively unscathed from any yield problems or adverse shifts of exchange rates. Since the peso had stayed comparatively stable against the dollar since 2003, the decline in soybean price was less acute. Soybean rust has had a minimal presence in Argentina. Soybeans are quite attractive to Argentine producers as higher production costs for other crop alternatives make them less appealing. The country's corn area dropped about 6 percent in 2005. Weather was a factor, as well. Dryness sharply reduced the area

sown to wheat in 2005, and frost damage to the crop forced some replanting. As a consequence, 2005/06 soybean area in Argentina increased 6 percent to 15.2 million hectares.

Despite early dryness, by mid-January 2006, the weather turned quite favorably for Argentina's main growing region. The timely moisture once again delivered excellent soybean yields, which were only slightly less than in 2004/05. With a larger area sown to wheat, a higher proportion of double-cropped soybean area limited yield gains, as such land typically yields less than soybeans planted as a first crop. The area changes raised Argentine soybean output from 39.0 million tons in 2004/05 to a record high 40.5 million tons.

Argentine soybean processors were a main beneficiary of the supply increase, turning out a robust 17-percent increase in the 2005/06 crush to 31.9 million tons. The country's annual processing capacity has grown rapidly to around 38 million tons from 32 million in 2004, and further expansion is scheduled. Argentine processors thereby accrued a majority of the gains in global exports of soybean meal and soybean oil, due to their comparative advantages in both markets. Soybean meal, the country's top export commodity, surged 17 percent in 2005/06 to 24.2 million tons. That represents nearly half of the world's total trade. Only 5 years earlier, Argentine exports totaled 14 million tons. Conversely, large domestic use shrank the supplies available for soybean exports, which plummeted by 2.1 million tons to 7.25 million. The soybeans that are exported from Argentina go primarily to China, which has its own large crushing industry and seldom imports much soybean meal.

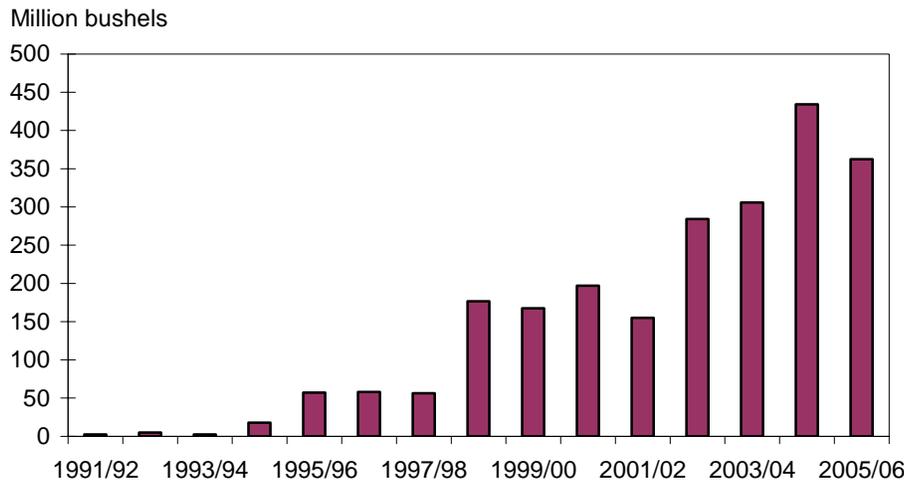
China Dominates Global Soybean Imports in 2005/06

The deficit between China's soybean production and its consumption continued to widen in 2005/06. With about the same amount of soybean area, 2005 domestic production fell to 16.35 million tons, versus the previous year's record 17.4 million. Domestic output of other oilseeds also decreased. To fill a deficit created by growing demand and lower supplies of cottonseed meal and fish meal, soybean meal consumption expanded 18.5 percent to 27.8 million tons. This prompted China's processors to import 28.3 million tons of soybeans, compared with 25.8 million in 2004/05. China alone accounted for 44 percent of world soybean imports and virtually all of the yearly increase in 2005/06 global trade. The entire increase came from Brazil as U.S. and Argentine soybean exports to China declined. A ready supply of low-cost Indian soybean meal encouraged Chinese buyers to import 0.8 million tons--the most since 1998/99.

Since 2004, many soybean-importing countries have benefited from a weakening of the U.S. dollar against their own currencies. China was isolated from this trend because it had maintained a fixed exchange rate for its yuan against the dollar. As of July 2005, China's central bank eliminated its peg between the yuan and the dollar, allowing it to float against a broader basket of foreign currencies within 0.3 percent of the previous day's closing value. The revaluation immediately produced a modest 2-percent appreciation against the dollar. However, by October 2006, the managed float had only resulted in an overall strengthening of 5 percent and was a minor factor in promoting the soybean imports.

Figure 12

U.S. soybean exports to China fall



Source: U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

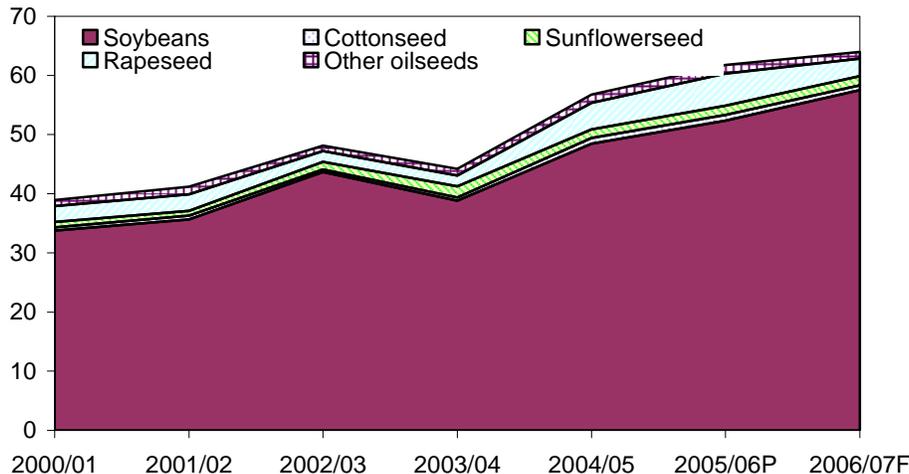
For India, moisture conditions in 2005 were better than in 2004, when an early withdrawal of the monsoon curtailed the yields of mostly rainfed soybeans. The overall precipitation from the country’s summer monsoon was close to normal, but a late start curtailed the area sown to soybeans. Heavy rains commenced by late June into July, which were followed by a dry August and a wet September. With some improvement in yields, 2005 Indian soybean output increased to 6.3 million tons compared with 5.85 million in 2004. Domestic soybean meal consumption was also up strongly (by 7 percent to 1.4 million tons) due to the rapidly growing protein use within India’s poultry and aquaculture industries.

In contrast, markets for soybeans in Europe, Japan, and Taiwan are mature, and consumption growth in 2005/06 for these major importing countries was minimal. An ample availability of Argentine and Brazilian soybean meal was stifling soybean crush margins in Europe. The EU-25 already accounts for nearly half of the world’s imports of soybean meal. Soybean processing capacity was also declining as more plants were being converted to process rapeseed instead. As a result, EU-25 soybean imports declined 6 percent to 13.8 million tons. Consumption of soybean meal by the countries increased 1 percent to 32.4 million tons, which contributed to a small gain for soybean meal imports (from 21.7 million to 22.6 million tons). For Japan, a 3-percent reduction in soybean meal use led to an 8-percent decline for soybean imports (to 4.0 million tons). A lower soybean crush boosted Japan’s soybean meal imports by 6 percent to 1.6 million tons. Taiwan’s soybean imports increased marginally from 2.3 million to 2.4 million tons. Rising meat imports kept pressure on Taiwan’s livestock feed industry, limiting the growth of its soybean meal use in 2005/06 to only 1.5 percent.

Figure 13

Global oilseed stocks

Million metric tons



Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Almost all of the growth in world trade for soybeans and soybean meal occurred outside these developed nations. Other developing countries experienced moderately faster growth. Thailand’s poultry industry continued to recover following a major problem with avian influenza. Thai soybean meal consumption expanded by 8 percent to 3.2 million tons. Nearly all of the Thai increase was supplied through an expansion of soybean meal imports to 2.0 million tons. In South Korea and Mexico, soybean processors have been under acute pressure from a rising onslaught of soybean meal and soybean oil imports. Both industries have petitioned their governments to investigate claims that exporters have been dumping in their markets (that is, selling at below the cost of production). South Korean imports and crush of soybeans in 2005/06 were stagnant, while soybean meal imports grew 21 percent to 1.8 million tons. Likewise, in Mexico, soybean imports and crush were nearly unchanged. Mexico’s imports of soybean meal, however, surged 31 percent in 2005/06 to 1.7 million tons.

Major World Rapeseed Producing Countries Reap Bumper Harvests

Global output of rapeseed climbed again in 2005/06 to a record high 48.5 million tons from 46.1 million in 2004/05. Most of the increase was based on an excellent crop in Canada, while the EU-25 harvest repeated last year’s good fortune. Added to a vast quantity of carryover stocks, global crushing and international trade were able to expand sharply. Mexico’s rapeseed imports surged 26 percent higher in 2005/06, although Japan’s imports were comparatively stable.

In Canada, strengthening canola prices in spring 2005 contributed to an area increase of 7 percent to 5.3 million hectares. Producers in the western prairies completed spring planting on schedule, but excessive wetness limited the acreage sown in Manitoba. Superb summer weather in Saskatchewan and Alberta helped to more than offset the unfavorable conditions in Manitoba. National yields in 2005 were even better than the excellent 2004 outcome. Canola output in Canada surged to 9.7 million tons in 2005 from 7.7 million in 2004. Canadian exports and

domestic crush totaled 5.4 million and 3.4 million tons, respectively. Although the record supply encouraged record use, ending stocks of canola still swelled to 2.05 million tons from 1.56 million in 2004/05. The United States is the main Canadian market for exports of canola meal and canola oil.

Considering the rapid growth of the EU-25 biodiesel industry, incentives to raise rapeseed domestically were very good in 2005, leading to a 5-percent increase in EU-25 area to 4.7 million hectares. For the second consecutive year, excellent yields were obtained in Germany and France due to favorable growing weather. Yields fell short of the exceptional 2004 record, however. EU-25 rapeseed output increased marginally to 15.4 million tons. EU-25 processors relied on a large stock carryover and more imports from eastern Europe, raising the crush 11 percent to a record 14.3 million tons.

Australian producers have struggled through several years of prolonged drought. Once again, soil moisture at the start of the May planting period for canola was well below the ideal. Persistent dryness cut the Australian 2005/06 area 29 percent to not quite 1 million hectares. Better subsequent weather improved yields, helping to limit the production decline to 1.44 million tons against 1.5 million in 2004. Canola exports from Australia slipped to 800,000 tons from 900,000 in 2004/05.

In China, rapeseed output slipped to 13.05 million tons versus 13.2 million in 2004 as yields did not quite match the previous year's exceptional level. A spell of very cold weather in February caused some damage to winter crops in the leading rapeseed-producing provinces of central China. Rapeseed imports in 2005/06 more than doubled to 700,000, still far short of China's trade volumes from 5 years earlier.

While prices for rapeseed in India were falling in 2005 due to an excellent 2004/05 harvest, the Government supported farm prices by procuring up to 2 million tons of that crop. Favorable moisture for planting in November led Indian farmers to expand the 2005/06 rapeseed area from 7.15 million hectares to 7.3 million. Unlike other crops, relatively little of the Indian rapeseed crop is irrigated and depends on rainfall during the growing season. Fortunately, moisture was just as good as it was in the previous season. Thus, higher Indian rapeseed area and yields for 2005/06 provided for an output increase to 6.8 million tons from 6.5 million in 2004/05.

Record Global Sunflowerseed Output Fueled Brisk Crush Demand, Products Trade

World output of sunflowerseed surged 18 percent in 2005/06 to 29.7 million tons, well above the prior record of 27.2 million tons in 1999/2000. Russia and Ukraine originated nearly three-fourths of the global output gain. The United States contributed a large share of the global crop expansion for sunflowerseed due to sharp increases in both acreage and yield. Bigger crops for the major exporting countries and smaller ones among the major importing countries caused a surge in world exports of sunflowerseed, sunflowerseed oil, and sunflowerseed meal.

Sunflower area in Russia reached an all-time high (5.4 million hectares) in 2005. Sunflowers also benefited from ample July-August rainfall throughout the main growing region in southern Russia. Favorable weather continued with a warm and

dry September that accelerated the country's sunflower harvest and reduced production losses. As a result, Russia's sunflowerseed production climbed to a record 6.45 million tons. The abundance boosted domestic crush and exports from Russia to 5.6 million and 400,000 tons, respectively. Although Russian processors of sunflowerseed oil primarily serve rapidly growing domestic use, a rising volume has also begun to find its way into the export market.

In Ukraine, the yields for sunflowerseed remain low compared to other countries. Soil quality has deteriorated due to a lack of crop rotation and low applications of fertilizer. Ukraine farmers have lacked access to high-quality seed varieties. In spite of these disadvantages, favorable prices encouraged a 9-percent increase in sunflower area to 3.7 million hectares. Better weather conditions led to lower acreage abandonment and comparatively high yields, producing a record crop of 4.7 million tons (versus 3.1 million in 2004).

Several years ago, sunflowerseed was an important source of export earnings for Ukraine. But new capacity to crush sunflowerseed domestically has expanded rapidly and exports have fallen. In 2005/06, domestic crushers used most (4.55 million tons) of Ukraine's sunflowerseed crop and exported a large portion of the sunflowerseed oil generated to the EU-25 and Turkey. Even after January 2006, when Ukraine's Government trimmed a sunflowerseed export tax from 17 percent to 16 percent, unprocessed seed exports registered only a modest improvement to 220,000 tons.

For the European Union countries, the area sown to sunflowers during 2005 fell 9 percent to 2.0 million hectares. In addition, Spain was ravaged by its worst drought in six decades, slashing expected yields for its mostly rainfed sunflowerseed crop. Between March and June, the southern Spanish province of Andalucia (where about 40 percent of the country's crop is grown) received less than 50 percent of its normal rainfall. High temperatures in June also exacerbated the very dry conditions. In recent years, the country accounted for 19 percent of sunflowerseed output in the European Union. EU-25 sunflowerseed output dropped back in 2005 to 3.7 million tons from 4.2 million in 2004. A repeat of excellent crops in France and Hungary helped to moderate the overall decline in production.

The EU-25 remains the world's main import market, with nearly 60 percent of global imports of sunflowerseed and 40 percent of its sunflowerseed oil trade. Through a modest increase in EU-25 sunflowerseed imports to 850,000 tons, the 2005/06 sunflowerseed crush was supported just below the previous season's level at 4.0 million tons. In contrast, an increase in Turkey's domestic sunflowerseed production led to a decline in sunflowerseed imports for that country.

Even with the resounding prior success of crops in Russia, Ukraine, and eastern Europe, the incentives to grow sunflowers in Argentina were still quite good. There was renewed interest in the crop as its expected returns were better than for cotton, the main competing crop in northern Argentina. Farther south, producers in the main sunflower-growing province of Buenos Aires also preferred the crop over corn. Argentine sunflower area swelled by 16 percent in 2005/06 to 2.2 million hectares. A regional drought in the northern provinces of Chaco and Santiago del Estero curtailed yields. Despite this, Argentine sunflowerseed production still registered a 6-percent increase to 3.8 million tons--its largest in 4 years. Domestic

sunflowerseed crushing was stable at 3.7 million tons, which also maintained exports of sunflowerseed oil and meal near their 2004/05 volumes.

Lower 2005 World Cotton Area Cuts Back Cottonseed Output and Use

Cotton production surged throughout the world in 2004, so naturally the output in 2005 ratcheted down to better balance supplies with demand. Consequently, global cottonseed output fell about 6 percent in 2005/06 to 42.5 million tons. Even with this reduction, cottonseed output was larger than in any other year except 2004/05. The main adjustments to production occurred because of substantial area reductions in China, Brazil, and Pakistan. For the main cottonseed exporting countries (U.S. and Australia), there was only a minimal expansion of exports in 2005/06.

The reduction in China cottonseed output from 11.5 million to 10.3 million tons lent strength to the import demand for other oilseeds and vegetable oils.

The success of India's farmers with new biotech varieties led to only a small reduction in 2005 cotton area to 8.8 million hectares. Indian cotton yields also improved from a historic high achieved in 2004. Thus, a modest increase in Indian cottonseed production to 8.2 million tons (from 8.1 million in 2004) helped to lower that country's vegetable oil imports. Oil processors increased their use of cottonseed slightly to nearly 6.0 million tons.

World Vegetable Oil Situation

Global vegetable oil production for 2005/06 was up 6 percent to 117.9 million metric tons. Of that total, world production of soybean oil increased 5.5 percent to 34.3 million tons. International trade in soybean oil increased 5 percent to 9.7 million tons. Almost all of the export gains for soybean oil were captured by Argentine processors due to greater domestic use in the United States and weak exports from Brazil. Sunflowerseed oil also registered a 15-percent increase in global output to 10.3 million tons. That narrowed its wide price spread against other oils and boosted its world trade by 44 percent to 3.8 million tons. World output of rapeseed oil rose 9 percent to 17.2 million tons. Globally, consumption of all oils grew more rapidly than production, leading to a 5-percent reduction of ending stocks to 9.2 million tons.

Tighter Soybean Oil Supply Aids Global Palm Oil Trade

In Brazil, lower production of soybean oil tempered growth of its 2005/06 exports to 2.5 million tons. U.S. soybean oil exports were cut by 13 percent to 500,000 tons due to strong domestic use. Compensatory actions were taken by Argentine processors, who expanded their soybean oil exports to 5.6 million tons from 4.8 million in 2004/05.

For the second year, 2005/06 world production of palm oil exceeded the output of soybean oil. Global palm oil output grew to 36 million tons, up 6 percent from 2004/05. Malaysia has historically been the top world producer of palm oil, but Indonesia led the latest supply surge. Indonesia accounted for two-thirds of that additional output by expanding output from 14.0 million to 15.4 million tons. The production gains provided Indonesian exporters the means to capture a greater share of world trade. Indonesian palm oil exports swelled 16 percent in 2005/06 to 11.2 million tons. More than half of these exports are usually sent to India.

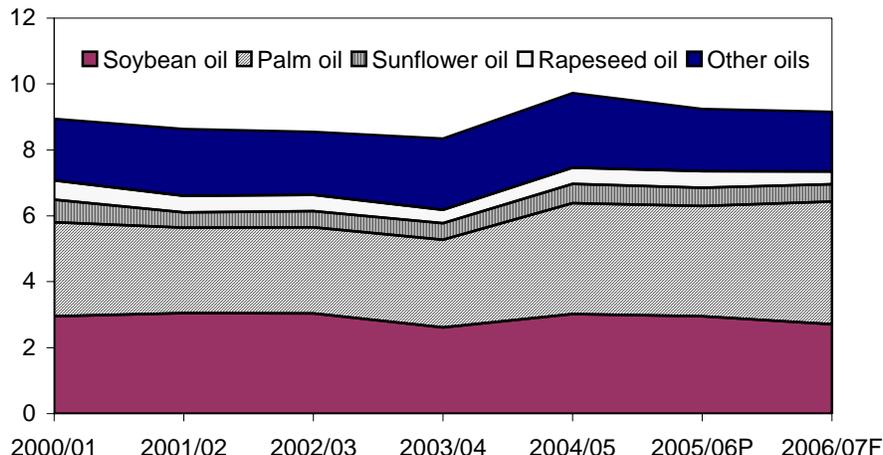
Strong market incentives for biodiesel have helped to fuel an Indonesian expansion of mature palm area. Currently near 5 million hectares, expansion plans over the next 3 years could bring it up to around 8 million hectares. Malaysian-owned companies are bringing their capital and technical expertise to Indonesia, which is richly endowed with available land and labor for palm oil production. The Government intends for a large portion of the increase to occur in the country's Kalimantan province on the island of Borneo. But it would take several years for the young trees to bear fruit. Considerable investment in infrastructure will also be needed to deliver output from the new plantations to market. Some environmental organizations are opposed to expansion of palm oil area, contending the potential for damage to native wildlife from land clearing.

In Malaysia, the world's top producing country, moderating palm oil yields provided for a modest gain in 2005/06 output from 15.2 million to 15.5 million tons. Because of Indonesia's large domestic consumption, Malaysia still continued as the world's largest exporter of palm oil. Malaysian palm oil exports advanced to 12.9 million tons from 12.6 million in 2004/05.

Figure 14

Global vegetable oil stocks

Million metric tons



Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Indian Vegetable Oil Imports Moderate With Improved Domestic Oilseed Harvests

India’s domestic output for all oilseeds in 2005/06 increased 4 percent to 30.7 million tons. Production of peanuts, the main Indian oilseed crop, climbed to 7.2 million tons in 2005 from 7.0 million in 2004. The increase was due to better yields for its predominant growing region in western India. The major production gains were for rapeseed oil, which improved domestic production for all vegetable oils by 400,000 tons to 6.9 million.

At the same time, Indian oil consumption slowed to a moderate 2-percent pace in 2005/06 at 12.1 million tons. Total vegetable oil imports fell from 5.9 million to 4.8 million tons, which drew down an abundant stock carryover. Indian imports of palm oil dropped from 3.7 million to 2.8 million tons in 2005/06. Some vegetable oil imports were facilitated by a series of reductions in their reference prices (which establish a basis for the collection of tariffs) by the Government of India. In September 2005, India’s reference prices were reduced from \$558 to \$508 per ton for soybean oil and from \$423 to \$402 per ton for crude palm oil. The narrowing of costs for soybean oil relative to palm oil limited the reduction for soybean oil imports to 1.7 million tons from 2.0 million in 2004/05.

China’s rising crush of oilseeds in 2005/06 was adequate to meet its protein meal use. While that country’s processors also turned out a larger amount of domestically produced vegetable oil, the increase was far exceeded by its consumption needs. Vegetable oil use in China rose a brisk 5 percent in 2005/06, encouraging even more imports. China palm oil imports reached 5.0 million tons against 4.4 million in 2004/05. In contrast, there was less import demand for soybean oil. Due to its more ample domestic output and rising international prices, China’s import demand fell 200,000 tons to 1.5 million.

A worldwide interest in using rapeseed oil, soybean oil, and palm oil for making biodiesel has intensified in reaction to a sharp spike in petroleum prices. In particular, the EU-25 had rapidly rising biodiesel production and smaller domestic oilseed crops that helped draw in larger 2005/06 imports of soybean oil, palm oil, and sunflowerseed oil. The price of rapeseed oil, the main domestically produced oil, averaged \$770 per metric ton, up 17 percent from 2004/05. Its price premium also widened to \$198 per ton over soybean oil, \$135 over sunflowerseed oil, and \$319 over palm olein. Based on data from the European Biodiesel Board, biodiesel production capacity in the EU-25 increased from 3.9 million tons in 2005 to 6.2 million in 2006. Several new refineries were constructed in Rotterdam, primarily for processing palm oil into biodiesel for electric power generation. EU-25 palm oil imports rose 3 percent to a record 4.1 million tons. Users of food oil turned to sunflowerseed oil for a lower-cost substitute, as rapeseed oil was siphoned off into the booming domestic biodiesel market. EU-25 imports of sunflowerseed oil surged by 41 percent in 2005/06 to 1.25 million tons. The countries also imported 700,000 tons of soybean oil, more than quadruple the previous year's trade volume.

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Appendix table 1--Soybean stocks: On-farm, off-farm, and total U.S., by quarter, 1993/94-2006/07

Date	On-farm	Off-farm	Total
		1,000 bushels	
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	1,022,991	2,239,991
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	145,361	208,061
2002/03			
December 1	1,172,000	943,373	2,115,373
March 1	636,500	565,528	1,202,028
June 1	272,500	329,862	602,362
September 1	58,000	120,329	178,329
2003/04			
December 1	820,000	868,653	1,688,653
March 1	355,900	549,947	905,847
June 1	110,000	300,604	410,604
September 1	29,400	83,014	112,414
2004/05			
December 1	1,300,000	1,004,640	2,304,640
March 1	795,000	586,364	1,381,364
June 1	356,100	343,174	699,274
September 1	99,700	156,038	255,738
2005/06			
December 1	1,345,000	1,156,426	2,501,426
March 1	872,000	797,206	1,669,206
June 1	495,500	495,199	990,699
September 1	176,300	273,026	449,326
2006/07			
December 1	1,461,000	1,240,366	2,701,366
March 1	910,000	874,276	1,784,276

Source: *Grain Stocks*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 2--Soybeans: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, value, and loan rate, U.S., 1960-2006

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	Value	Loan rate 1/
	-----1,000 acres-----		per acre			
			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	12,605,717	5.26
2002	73,963	72,497	38.0	2,756,147	15,252,691	5.00
2003	73,404	72,476	33.9	2,453,665	18,013,753	5.00
2004	75,208	73,958	42.2	3,123,686	17,894,948	5.00
2005	72,032	71,251	43.0	3,063,237	17,269,138	5.00
2006 2/	75,522	74,602	42.7	3,188,247	19,693,861	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.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and *Oilseeds Fact Sheet: Summary of 2002-2007 Program*, Farm Service Agency US Department of Agriculture

Appendix table 3--Soybeans: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning September 1	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 1/	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed and residual	Total		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	255	6.07
1982	255	2,190	2,445	1,108	905	87	2,100	345	5.71
1983	345	1,636	1,980	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	106	2,042	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	3,141	1,700	1,064	169	2,933	208	4.38
2002	208	2,756	2,969	1,615	1,044	131	2,791	178	5.53
2003	178	2,454	2,638	1,530	887	109	2,525	112	7.34
2004	112	3,124	3,242	1,696	1,097	193	2,986	256	5.74
2005	256	3,063	3,322	1,739	947	187	2,873	449	5.66
2006 2/	449	3,188	3,642	1,765	1,080	182	3,027	615	6.10-6.50

1/ Total supply includes imports. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production*, *Grain Stocks* and *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 4--Soybean meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks 1/	Price 48% protein, Decatur (solvent) \$/ton	
	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 1/	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total			
				----- 1,000 short tons -----						
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	162.60	
1995	223	32,527	75	32,825	26,609	6,004	32,613	212	235.90	
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	185.30	
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	173.61	
2001	383	40,292	143	40,818	33,070	7,508	40,578	240	167.72	
2002	240	38,194	166	38,600	32,361	6,019	38,380	220	181.58	
2003	220	36,324	285	36,830	31,449	5,170	36,619	211	256.05	
2004	211	40,715	147	41,073	33,559	7,343	40,902	172	182.90	
2005	172	41,242	141	41,555	33,176	8,064	41,241	314	174.17	
2006 2/	314	41,821	165	42,300	33,650	8,350	42,000	300	190-200	

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

Sources: National Monthly Feedstuff Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 5--Soybean oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance				Ending stocks	Price Crude, Decatur Cents/lb.
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		
----- Million pounds -----									
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	14.09
2001	2,767	18,898	46	21,711	16,833	2,519	19,352	2,359	16.46
2002	2,359	18,430	46	20,835	17,083	2,261	19,344	1,491	22.04
2003	1,491	17,080	306	18,877	16,866	936	17,802	1,076	29.97
2004	1,076	19,360	26	20,462	17,439	1,324	18,763	1,699	23.01
2005	1,699	20,393	35	22,127	17,955	1,153	19,108	3,019	23.41
2006 1/	3,019	19,995	30	23,044	18,750	1,500	20,250	2,794	28.5-30.5

1/ Forecast.

Sources: National Monthly Feedstuff Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 6--Soybeans: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 2002/03-2005/06

Year beginning September 1	Supply		Disappearance		Ending stocks at mill
	Beginning stocks at mill	Imports	Crush	Exports	
1,000 bushels					
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	145,697	152,848	113,492
December	113,492	327	150,169	114,677	106,043
January	106,043	307	142,693	159,313	109,182
February	109,182	461	129,166	151,482	102,883
March	102,883	347	142,750	92,148	91,536
April	91,536	428	126,997	66,363	91,600
May	91,600	466	129,773	35,899	75,980
June	75,980	510	121,380	31,869	64,870
July	64,870	272	129,262	37,881	55,590
August	55,590	129	125,092	34,336	35,324
Total		4,661	1,614,787	1,044,372	
2003/04					
September	35,324	218	127,636	33,970	31,877
October	31,877	1,033	146,153	163,272	129,869
November	129,869	996	145,612	186,259	120,950
December	120,950	800	145,823	140,188	121,707
January	121,707	351	145,900	115,236	125,592
February	125,592	232	131,394	78,462	124,496
March	124,496	329	129,595	75,626	134,291
April	134,291	441	112,509	28,913	114,750
May	114,750	224	117,466	18,829	91,235
June	91,235	333	109,359	21,106	75,993
July	75,993	305	115,272	13,868	61,398
August	61,398	300	102,978	10,823	37,014
Total		5,562	1,529,699	886,551	
2004/05					
September	37,014	448	120,963	47,152	74,814
October	74,814	182	155,293	177,659	114,123
November	114,123	340	151,107	180,965	113,058
December	113,058	669	150,035	155,025	100,318
January	100,318	458	148,557	123,453	85,420
February	85,420	251	137,593	132,206	88,137
March	88,137	373	148,493	98,667	88,823
April	88,823	298	139,416	55,545	70,868
May	70,868	297	142,813	43,701	59,152
June	59,152	748	131,986	34,587	66,065
July	66,065	1,185	139,485	20,008	51,676
August	51,676	326	130,340	28,187	43,724
Total		5,576	1,696,081	1,097,156	
2005/06					
September	43,724	195	133,165	34,076	66,165
October	66,165	193	157,672	137,170	158,254
November	158,254	200	151,513	141,388	129,743
December	129,743	272	148,380	88,277	114,085
January	114,085	154	152,426	111,814	117,433
February	117,433	352	136,349	111,323	108,020
March	108,020	407	149,532	95,593	90,018
April	90,018	251	135,532	43,399	69,487
May	69,487	298	146,187	46,474	64,033
June	64,033	582	137,441	39,038	63,123
July	63,123	221	148,476	47,614	51,295
August	51,295	247	142,050	51,024	52,669
Total		3,371	1,738,724	947,190	

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 7--Soybean meal: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 2002/03-2005/06

Year beginning October 1	Supply 1/				Disappearance 1/			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
1,000 short tons								
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	2,543.7	864.4	3,408.0	299.1
February	299.1	3,048.4	12.7	3,360.3	2,551.4	549.3	3,100.7	259.5
March	259.5	3,358.2	8.5	3,626.2	2,656.7	633.8	3,290.5	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	3,055.7	5.0	3,324.2	2,634.4	381.6	3,016.0	308.1
June	308.1	2,873.4	4.4	3,185.9	2,515.3	399.0	2,914.3	271.6
July	271.6	3,064.4	5.5	3,341.4	2,741.5	371.6	3,113.1	228.4
August	228.4	2,966.6	46.4	3,241.4	2,588.0	386.4	2,974.5	266.9
September	266.9	3,023.6	8.1	3,298.6	2,705.0	373.6	3,078.7	219.9
Total		38,194.4	166.1	38,600.4	32,361.1	6,019.4	38,380.5	
2003/04								
October	219.9	3,462.1	7.0	3,689.0	2,862.0	509.1	3,371.2	317.8
November	317.8	3,465.9	6.3	3,790.1	2,681.1	692.0	3,373.1	417.0
December	417.0	3,483.7	5.1	3,905.9	3,134.8	490.4	3,625.2	280.7
January	280.7	3,477.8	6.1	3,764.6	2,815.9	619.7	3,435.7	328.9
February	328.9	3,144.9	5.5	3,479.3	2,483.7	579.8	3,063.5	415.8
March	415.8	3,092.4	7.7	3,515.8	2,514.0	626.9	3,140.8	375.0
April	375.0	2,682.4	5.4	3,062.7	2,376.3	347.8	2,724.1	338.6
May	338.6	2,792.4	37.6	3,168.6	2,352.8	350.2	2,703.0	465.5
June	465.5	2,616.2	47.2	3,129.0	2,601.1	212.9	2,814.0	314.9
July	314.9	2,752.2	48.5	3,115.7	2,523.3	247.8	2,771.0	344.6
August	344.6	2,480.2	76.1	2,900.9	2,481.3	223.3	2,704.6	196.3
September	196.3	2,874.3	32.7	3,103.3	2,622.4	270.2	2,892.6	210.7
Total		36,324.5	285.2	38,002.6	31,448.9	5,170.0	36,618.9	
2004/05								
October	210.7	3,685.2	6.5	3,902.4	3,077.2	469.5	3,546.7	355.7
November	355.7	3,584.2	7.3	3,947.1	2,866.6	793.7	3,660.3	286.8
December	286.8	3,567.9	6.9	3,861.7	2,697.0	893.4	3,590.4	271.3
January	271.3	3,552.5	6.8	3,830.6	2,875.3	614.5	3,489.8	340.8
February	340.8	3,293.3	7.0	3,641.2	2,649.2	681.5	3,330.7	310.4
March	310.4	3,547.6	8.9	3,867.0	2,900.5	718.5	3,619.0	248.0
April	248.0	3,326.6	7.6	3,582.1	2,583.6	691.0	3,274.6	307.5
May	307.5	3,397.9	9.4	3,714.7	2,819.8	546.0	3,365.7	349.0
June	349.0	3,160.6	7.4	3,517.1	2,704.4	567.9	3,272.3	244.8
July	244.8	3,320.4	5.8	3,570.9	2,726.1	482.5	3,208.6	362.3
August	362.3	3,122.1	64.9	3,549.3	2,903.2	407.9	3,311.1	238.3
September	238.3	3,157.0	8.8	3,404.1	2,756.1	476.2	3,232.3	171.8
Total		40,715.4	147.2	38,002.6	33,558.9	7,342.6	40,901.5	
2005/06								
October	171.8	3,700.9	9.3	3,882.0	2,906.6	659.2	3,565.8	316.1
November	316.1	3,562.2	10.0	3,888.4	2,908.9	674.6	3,583.5	304.9
December	304.9	3,518.0	10.8	3,833.7	2,879.4	616.2	3,495.7	338.0
January	338.0	3,589.5	10.7	3,938.1	2,869.0	742.5	3,611.5	326.6
February	326.6	3,215.3	11.0	3,552.9	2,514.4	736.8	3,251.2	301.6
March	301.6	3,504.0	12.5	3,818.1	2,866.4	665.2	3,531.6	286.5
April	286.5	3,212.6	11.4	3,510.5	2,584.0	511.1	3,095.1	415.4
May	415.4	3,474.6	13.3	3,903.4	2,921.6	678.2	3,599.8	303.5
June	303.5	3,250.9	16.4	3,570.8	2,689.8	614.9	3,304.6	266.2
July	266.2	3,507.8	11.3	3,785.2	2,642.7	770.0	3,412.6	372.6
August	372.6	3,351.7	12.7	3,737.0	2,780.8	730.3	3,511.1	225.8
September	225.8	3,354.5	11.5	3,591.9	2,612.7	665.4	3,278.1	313.8
Total		41,241.9	140.9	38,002.6	33,176.4	8,064.4	41,240.8	

1/ Includes millfeed (hull meal) and soy flour.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 8--Soybean oil: Supply and disappearance, by month, U.S., 2002/03-2005/06

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	1,000 pounds							
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	1,323,687	295,127	1,618,814	2,395,731
February	2,395,731	1,473,622	3,209	3,872,562	1,300,830	299,826	1,600,656	2,271,906
March	2,271,906	1,633,296	3,429	3,908,631	1,387,339	276,727	1,664,066	2,244,565
April	2,244,565	1,447,464	4,800	3,696,829	1,349,698	226,969	1,576,667	2,120,162
May	2,120,162	1,483,900	4,881	3,608,943	1,445,506	109,587	1,555,093	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	1,486,766	96,870	1,583,636	1,654,355
September	1,654,355	1,445,209	3,568	3,103,132	1,506,585	105,917	1,612,501	1,490,631
Total		18,430,248	46,027	20,834,875	17,083,289	2,260,955	19,344,244	
2003/04								
October	1,490,631	1,630,765	3,301	3,124,697	1,560,396	152,475	1,712,871	1,411,826
November	1,411,826	1,610,609	2,746	3,025,181	1,408,648	111,333	1,519,981	1,505,200
December	1,505,200	1,604,550	3,211	3,112,961	1,400,127	133,153	1,533,280	1,579,681
January	1,579,681	1,618,300	3,109	3,201,090	1,179,149	71,182	1,250,330	1,950,760
February	1,950,760	1,462,369	2,797	3,415,926	1,354,829	62,822	1,417,652	1,998,274
March	1,998,274	1,461,375	3,460	3,463,109	1,533,103	73,481	1,606,584	1,856,525
April	1,856,525	1,260,274	6,010	3,122,809	1,440,228	38,801	1,479,029	1,643,780
May	1,643,780	1,314,624	28,111	2,986,515	1,294,018	44,006	1,338,024	1,648,491
June	1,648,491	1,235,972	69,767	2,954,230	1,401,287	39,286	1,440,573	1,513,657
July	1,513,657	1,303,961	64,671	2,882,289	1,416,856	53,869	1,470,724	1,411,565
August	1,411,565	1,185,912	79,073	2,676,550	1,427,558	68,775	1,496,333	1,180,217
September	1,180,217	1,391,700	39,931	2,611,848	1,449,419	86,798	1,536,217	1,075,631
Total		17,080,411	306,187	18,877,229	16,865,618	935,980	17,801,598	
2004/05								
October	1,075,631	1,759,600	1,374	2,836,605	1,507,271	59,927	1,567,198	1,269,407
November	1,269,407	1,688,003	4,731	2,962,141	1,586,482	184,488	1,770,970	1,191,171
December	1,191,171	1,682,288	1,073	2,874,532	1,323,938	239,525	1,563,463	1,311,069
January	1,311,069	1,680,164	1,654	2,992,887	1,355,789	77,040	1,432,830	1,560,057
February	1,560,057	1,564,085	2,040	3,126,182	1,262,183	217,193	1,479,376	1,646,806
March	1,646,806	1,686,396	1,772	3,334,974	1,447,616	74,617	1,522,234	1,812,740
April	1,812,740	1,579,588	2,136	3,394,464	1,522,569	74,810	1,597,379	1,797,085
May	1,797,085	1,620,052	1,816	3,418,953	1,458,276	71,941	1,530,217	1,888,736
June	1,888,736	1,497,311	836	3,386,883	1,480,336	68,536	1,548,872	1,838,011
July	1,838,011	1,586,711	229	3,424,951	1,383,683	52,447	1,436,130	1,988,821
August	1,988,821	1,484,419	2,787	3,476,027	1,611,729	137,258	1,748,987	1,727,040
September	1,727,040	1,531,117	5,822	3,263,979	1,499,078	65,871	1,564,949	1,699,030
Total		19,359,734	26,268	20,461,633	17,438,951	1,323,652	18,762,603	
2005/06								
October	1,699,030	1,828,649	3,129	3,530,808	1,570,926	76,346	1,647,272	1,883,536
November	1,883,536	1,756,704	2,942	3,643,182	1,637,263	154,116	1,791,379	1,851,803
December	1,851,803	1,717,300	1,940	3,571,043	1,272,825	107,752	1,380,577	2,190,466
January	2,190,466	1,765,247	3,037	3,958,750	1,388,792	71,282	1,460,073	2,498,677
February	2,498,677	1,594,796	3,977	4,097,450	1,356,866	67,196	1,424,062	2,673,388
March	2,673,388	1,746,459	4,202	4,424,049	1,527,782	178,133	1,705,915	2,718,134
April	2,718,134	1,586,258	2,311	4,306,703	1,454,680	96,575	1,551,255	2,755,448
May	2,755,448	1,709,262	2,236	4,466,946	1,528,577	53,410	1,581,987	2,884,959
June	2,884,959	1,608,746	2,307	4,496,012	1,494,557	82,263	1,576,821	2,919,191
July	2,919,191	1,737,626	3,278	4,660,095	1,464,669	89,339	1,554,008	3,106,087
August	3,106,087	1,657,716	3,680	4,767,483	1,641,006	65,298	1,706,304	3,061,179
September	3,061,179	1,684,058	2,297	4,747,534	1,617,087	111,573	1,728,659	3,018,875
Total		20,392,821	35,337	22,127,188	17,955,030	1,153,283	19,108,313	

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 9--Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91-2005/06

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/ Cents	Value \$	Yield	Price 2/ Cents	Value \$					
	Lbs.			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	11.08	27.50	3.05	47.33	151.77	3.59	6.64	0.46	0.54	5.73	0.91
1995/96	11.15	24.90	2.78	47.69	217.27	5.18	7.96	0.35	0.65	7.39	0.57
1996/97	10.91	22.60	2.47	47.36	260.38	6.17	8.63	0.29	0.71	7.80	0.83
1997/98	11.25	25.65	2.88	47.41	186.55	4.42	7.31	0.39	0.61	6.64	0.67
1998/99											
September	11.38	25.13	2.86	47.31	126.90	3.00	5.86	0.51	0.49	5.33	0.53
October	11.23	25.21	2.83	47.27	129.40	3.06	5.89	0.52	0.48	5.36	0.53
November	11.17	25.20	2.82	47.10	139.30	3.28	6.10	0.54	0.46	5.72	0.38
December	11.14	23.99	2.67	47.33	139.60	3.30	5.98	0.55	0.45	5.58	0.40
January	11.20	22.88	2.56	47.14	131.00	3.09	5.65	0.55	0.45	5.32	0.33
February	11.27	19.96	2.25	47.44	124.40	2.95	5.20	0.57	0.43	4.90	0.30
March	11.34	18.54	2.10	47.19	127.20	3.00	5.10	0.59	0.41	4.75	0.35
April	11.31	18.78	2.12	47.40	128.60	3.05	5.17	0.59	0.41	4.80	0.37
May	11.33	17.85	2.02	47.24	127.00	3.00	5.02	0.60	0.40	4.68	0.34
June	11.42	16.50	1.88	46.95	131.70	3.09	4.98	0.62	0.38	4.62	0.36
July	11.40	15.29	1.74	47.30	125.70	2.97	4.72	0.63	0.37	4.25	0.47
August	11.44	16.50	1.89	47.33	135.90	3.22	5.10	0.63	0.37	4.65	0.45
Average	11.30	20.49	2.31	47.25	130.56	3.08	5.40	0.57	0.43	5.00	0.40
1999/2000											
September	11.42	16.79	1.92	47.36	144.05	3.41	5.33	0.64	0.36	4.85	0.48
October	11.23	16.08	1.81	47.58	147.20	3.50	5.31	0.66	0.34	4.70	0.61
November	11.18	15.63	1.75	47.63	148.10	3.53	5.28	0.67	0.33	4.64	0.64
December	11.19	15.30	1.71	47.75	145.40	3.47	5.18	0.67	0.33	4.60	0.58
January	11.35	15.63	1.77	47.87	154.96	3.71	5.48	0.68	0.32	4.73	0.75
February	11.30	15.09	1.70	47.80	163.55	3.91	5.61	0.70	0.30	5.00	0.61
March	11.36	16.21	1.84	47.89	166.57	3.99	5.83	0.68	0.32	5.13	0.70
April	11.26	17.52	1.97	47.84	168.11	4.02	5.99	0.67	0.33	5.29	0.70
May	11.54	16.74	1.93	47.65	180.10	4.29	6.22	0.69	0.31	5.42	0.80
June	11.53	15.65	1.80	48.25	170.18	4.11	5.91	0.69	0.31	5.10	0.81
July	11.41	14.69	1.68	47.90	156.84	3.76	5.43	0.69	0.31	4.74	0.69
August	11.39	14.34	1.63	47.71	151.38	3.61	5.25	0.69	0.31	4.63	0.62
Average	11.34	15.81	1.79	47.76	158.04	3.77	5.57	0.68	0.32	4.90	0.66
2000/01											
September	11.37	14.24	1.62	47.94	168.00	4.03	5.65	0.29	0.71	4.84	0.81
October	11.22	13.50	1.51	47.93	163.61	3.92	5.44	0.28	0.72	4.68	0.76
November	11.12	13.37	1.49	47.97	171.43	4.11	5.60	0.27	0.73	4.83	0.77
December	11.10	13.12	1.46	47.78	187.90	4.49	5.95	0.24	0.76	5.06	0.89
January	11.19	12.53	1.40	48.00	175.60	4.21	5.62	0.25	0.75	4.77	0.85
February	11.14	12.38	1.38	47.82	158.34	3.79	5.16	0.27	0.73	4.57	0.59
March	11.30	13.90	1.57	48.14	149.06	3.59	5.16	0.30	0.70	4.51	0.65
April	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
August	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--

Appendix table 9--Soybeans: Monthly value of products per bushel of soybeans processed, and spot price spread, U.S., 1990/91-2005/06-Continued

Year beginning September 1	Value of products per bushel									Total value ---Dollars--	Percent of value		No. 1 yellow Illinois processor	Price
	Soybean oil			Soybean meal			Soybean hulls				Soybean oil	Soybean meal + hull		Spread between value of products and soybean price
	Yield	Price 1/	Value	Yield	Price 2/	Value	Yield	Price 3/	Value					
	Lbs.	Cents	\$	Lbs.	\$/ton	\$	Lbs.	\$/ton	\$		-----Percent-----	-----Dollars-----		
2001/02														
September	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
October	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
November	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
December	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
January	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
August	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														
September	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
October	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
November	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
December	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
January	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
February	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
March	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
April	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
August	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
2003/04														
September	11.32	23.20	2.63	44.09	217.95	4.80	3.29	78.55	0.13	7.56	0.35	0.65	6.39	1.17
October	11.16	27.40	3.06	44.24	225.20	4.98	3.14	84.67	0.13	8.17	0.37	0.63	7.29	0.88
November	11.06	27.76	3.07	44.25	242.00	5.35	3.35	86.25	0.14	8.57	0.36	0.64	7.63	0.94
December	11.00	29.54	3.25	44.43	231.54	5.14	3.35	83.26	0.14	8.53	0.38	0.62	7.72	0.81
January	11.09	30.34	3.37	44.30	252.15	5.58	3.38	73.08	0.12	9.07	0.37	0.63	8.23	0.84
February	11.13	33.05	3.68	44.47	257.39	5.72	3.39	74.26	0.13	9.53	0.39	0.61	8.72	0.81
March	11.28	34.66	3.91	44.33	301.14	6.67	3.39	77.50	0.13	10.71	0.36	0.64	9.75	0.96
April	11.20	34.19	3.83	44.33	311.83	6.91	3.35	81.43	0.14	10.88	0.35	0.65	9.92	0.96
May	11.19	32.67	3.66	44.16	300.69	6.64	3.38	79.38	0.13	10.43	0.35	0.65	9.58	0.85
June	11.30	30.07	3.40	44.40	285.81	6.34	3.45	73.10	0.13	9.87	0.34	0.66	8.90	0.97
July	11.31	28.05	3.17	44.28	284.05	6.29	3.48	71.43	0.12	9.59	0.33	0.67	8.09	1.50
August	11.52	25.98	2.99	44.56	205.34	4.57	3.61	65.11	0.12	7.68	0.39	0.61	6.41	1.27
Average	11.20	29.74	3.33	44.32	259.59	5.75	3.37	77.34	0.13	9.21	0.36	0.64	8.22	0.99
2004/05														
September	11.50	25.87	2.98	44.03	175.51	3.86	3.49	57.50	0.10	6.94	0.43	0.57	5.62	1.32
October	11.32	23.23	2.63	43.96	155.37	3.41	3.47	54.29	0.09	6.14	0.43	0.57	5.19	0.95
November	11.17	22.95	2.56	44.03	153.90	3.39	3.41	53.63	0.09	6.04	0.42	0.58	5.34	0.70
December	11.21	21.79	2.44	44.12	161.60	3.57	3.44	56.43	0.10	6.11	0.40	0.60	5.45	0.66
January	11.31	20.46	2.31	44.37	167.34	3.71	3.47	63.50	0.11	6.14	0.38	0.62	5.39	0.75
February	11.37	20.70	2.35	44.44	167.95	3.73	3.43	64.60	0.11	6.20	0.38	0.62	5.44	0.76
March	11.36	23.60	2.68	44.39	187.96	4.17	3.39	57.77	0.10	6.95	0.39	0.61	6.28	0.67
April	11.33	23.09	2.62	44.37	193.19	4.29	3.37	56.10	0.09	7.00	0.37	0.63	6.22	0.78
May	11.34	23.38	2.65	44.23	198.68	4.39	3.34	50.29	0.08	7.13	0.37	0.63	6.44	0.69
June	11.34	24.70	2.80	44.52	219.28	4.88	3.38	47.66	0.08	7.76	0.36	0.64	7.01	0.75
July	11.38	25.46	2.90	44.32	215.75	4.78	3.29	51.78	0.09	7.76	0.37	0.63	7.03	0.73
August	11.39	23.59	2.69	44.42	198.43	4.41	3.49	64.83	0.11	7.21	0.37	0.63	6.39	0.82
Average	11.33	23.24	2.63	44.26	182.91	4.05	3.41	56.53	0.10	6.78	0.39	0.61	5.98	0.79
2005/06														
September	11.50	23.19	2.67	44.10	175.40	3.87	3.32	70.26	0.12	6.65	0.40	0.60	5.65	1.00
October	11.60	24.21	2.81	43.71	166.22	3.63	3.23	70.02	0.11	6.55	0.43	0.57	5.53	1.02
November	11.59	22.52	2.61	43.73	170.32	3.72	3.29	62.35	0.10	6.44	0.41	0.59	5.74	0.70
December	11.59	21.00	2.43	44.08	193.17	4.26	3.34	81.52	0.14	6.83	0.36	0.64	5.92	0.91
January	11.58	21.63	2.50	43.72	183.64	4.01	3.38	85.00	0.14	6.66	0.38	0.62	5.76	0.90
February	11.70	22.21	2.60	43.74	176.73	3.87	3.42	73.58	0.13	6.59	0.39	0.61	5.75	0.84
March	11.68	23.21	2.71	43.46	175.07	3.80	3.40	67.30	0.11	6.63	0.41	0.59	5.69	0.94
April	11.70	22.98	2.69	44.02	174.64	3.84	3.39	65.50	0.11	6.64	0.40	0.60	5.62	1.02
May	11.69	24.76	2.90	44.12	175.77	3.88	3.42	59.84	0.10	6.87	0.42	0.58	5.81	1.06
June	11.70	24.20	2.83	43.87	176.83	3.88	3.43	54.20	0.09	6.80	0.42	0.58	5.76	1.04
July	11.70	25.86	3.03	43.80	168.97	3.70	3.45	59.69	0.10	6.83	0.44	0.56	5.77	1.06
August	11.67	24.80	2.89	43.72	159.76	3.49	3.47	78.59	0.14	6.52	0.44	0.56	5.42	1.10
Average	11.64	23.38	2.72	43.84	174.71	3.83	3.38	68.99	0.12	6.67	0.41	0.59	5.70	0.97

Sources: Oilseed Crushings, Bureau of the Census and National Monthly Feedstuff Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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.

Appendix table 10--Peanuts: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980-2006

Year	Planted 1/ -----1,000 acres-----	Harvested 2/ Pounds	Yield per acre Pounds	Production Million pounds	Value 3/ \$ million	Government Support		
						Quota -----Cents/lb.-----	Loan rate 4/	add'l
1980	1,521.4	1,399.8	1,645	2,302.8	579	22.8	N.A.	12.5
1981	1,514.0	1,488.7	2,675	3,981.9	1,070	22.8	N.A.	12.5
1982	1,311.4	1,277.4	2,693	3,440.3	863	27.5	N.A.	10.0
1983	1,411.0	1,373.5	2,399	3,295.5	815	27.5	N.A.	9.3
1984	1,558.6	1,528.0	2,883	4,405.9	1,231	27.5	N.A.	9.3
1985	1,490.4	1,467.4	2,810	4,122.8	1,003	28.0	N.A.	7.4
1986	1,564.7	1,535.2	2,408	3,697.1	1,073	30.4	N.A.	7.5
1987	1,567.4	1,547.4	2,337	3,616.0	1,022	30.4	N.A.	7.5
1988	1,657.4	1,628.4	2,445	3,980.9	1,115	30.8	N.A.	7.5
1989	1,665.2	1,644.7	2,426	3,990.0	1,119	30.8	N.A.	7.5
1990	1,846.0	1,815.5	1,985	3,603.7	1,250	31.6	N.A.	7.5
1991	2,039.2	2,015.7	2,444	4,926.6	1,392	32.1	N.A.	7.5
1992	1,686.6	1,669.1	2,567	4,284.4	1,285	33.8	N.A.	6.6
1993	1,733.5	1,689.8	2,008	3,392.4	1,031	33.8	N.A.	6.6
1994	1,641.0	1,618.5	2,624	4,247.5	1,229	33.9	N.A.	6.6
1995	1,537.5	1,517.0	2,282	3,461.5	1,013	33.9	N.A.	6.6
1996	1,401.5	1,380.0	2,653	3,661.2	1,030	30.5	N.A.	6.6
1997	1,434.0	1,413.8	2,503	3,539.4	1,003	30.5	N.A.	6.6
1998	1,521.0	1,467.0	2,702	3,963.4	1,126	30.5	N.A.	6.6
1999	1,534.5	1,436.0	2,667	3,829.5	972	30.5	N.A.	6.6
2000	1,536.8	1,336.0	2,444	3,265.5	896	30.5	N.A.	6.6
2001	1,541.2	1,411.9	3,029	4,276.7	1,001	30.5	N.A.	6.6
2002	1,353.0	1,291.7	2,571	3,321.0	600	N.A.	17.75	N.A.
2003	1,344.0	1,312.0	3,159	4,144.2	799	N.A.	17.75	N.A.
2004	1,430.0	1,394.0	3,076	4,288.2	814	N.A.	17.75	N.A.
2005	1,657.0	1,629.0	2,989	4,869.9	843	N.A.	17.75	N.A.
2006 5/	1,243.0	1,209.0	2,874	3,474.5	602	N.A.	17.75	N.A.

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 peanut

4/ Loan rate established by the 2002 Farm Act. 5/ Forecast. N.A.= Not applicable.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and *Peanut Marketing Assistance Loan and Loan Deficiency Payment Fact Sheet*, Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 11--Peanuts (farmers' stock basis): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

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
----- Million pounds-----										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	1,046	2,023	826	4,704	24.3
1986/87	845	3,697	2	4,544	514	665	2,073	291	3,541	29.2
1987/88	1,003	3,616	2	4,621	560	620	2,071	539	3,788	28.0
1988/89	833	3,981	3	4,817	814	689	2,255	217	3,974	27.9
1989/90	843	3,990	4	4,837	624	990	2,312	211	4,136	28.0
1990/91	701	3,604	27	4,332	689	655	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	3,751	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
1999/00	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	2,184	360	3,618	27.4
2001/02	1,097	4,277	203	5,576	693	700	2,225	482	4,100	23.4
2002/03	1,476	3,321	75	4,873	857	490	2,241	410	3,998	18.2
2003/04	875	4,144	39	5,058	536	516	2,456	429	3,937	19.3
2004/05	1,121	4,288	37	5,446	393	491	2,600	547	4,031	18.9
2005/06	1,415	4,870	32	6,316	542	491	2,618	498	4,150	17.3
2006/07 2/	2,167	3,474	35	5,676	580	550	2,613	420	4,163	17.2-18.0

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

Sources: Crop Production and Peanut Stocks and Processing and Agricultural Prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 12--Peanuts: Planted acreage, by State and region, 1980-2006

Crop year	Southeast					Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total 1/	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	185.0	96.0	510.0	10.0	801.0	60.0	315.0	18.0	393.0	58.0	101.0	159.0	1,353.0
2003	190.0	125.0	545.0	19.0	879.0	37.0	275.0	18.0	330.0	34.0	101.0	135.0	1,344.0
2004	200.0	145.0	620.0	35.0	1,000.0	35.0	240.0	17.0	292.0	33.0	105.0	138.0	1,430.0
2005	225.0	160.0	755.0	63.0	1,218.0	35.0	265.0	19.0	319.0	23.0	97.0	120.0	1,657.0
2006	165.0	130.0	580.0	59.0	951.0	23.0	155.0	12.0	190.0	17.0	85.0	102.0	1,243.0

1/ Includes Mississippi.

Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 13--Peanuts: Harvested acreage, by State and region, 1980-2006

Crop year	Southeast				Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States	
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total 1/	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	180.0	86.0	505.0	8.7	779.7	57.0	280.0	18.0	355.0	57.0	100.0	157.0	1,291.7
2003	185.0	115.0	540.0	17.0	857.0	35.0	270.0	17.0	322.0	33.0	100.0	133.0	1,312.0
2004	199.0	130.0	610.0	33.0	972.0	33.0	235.0	17.0	285.0	32.0	105.0	137.0	1,394.0
2005	223.0	152.0	750.0	60.0	1,199.0	33.0	260.0	19.0	312.0	22.0	96.0	118.0	1,629.0
2006	163.0	120.0	575.0	56.0	930.0	22.0	145.0	12.0	179.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	1,209.0

1/ Includes Mississippi.

Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 14--Peanuts: U.S. production, by State and region, 1980-2006

Crop year	Southeast				Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States	
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total 1/	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	379,800	197,800	1,313,000	19,140	1,909,740	159,600	868,000	54,000	1,081,600	119,700	210,000	329,700	3,321,040
2003	508,750	345,000	1,863,000	57,800	2,774,550	98,000	810,000	45,900	953,900	95,700	320,000	415,700	4,144,150
2004	557,200	364,000	1,817,800	112,200	2,851,200	102,300	803,700	59,500	965,500	104,000	367,500	471,500	4,288,200
2005	613,250	410,400	2,130,000	168,000	3,366,450	107,910	975,000	66,500	1,149,410	66,000	288,000	354,000	4,869,860
2006	407,500	300,000	1,581,250	173,600	2,510,350	66,000	536,500	43,200	645,700	49,600	268,800	318,400	3,474,450

1/ Includes Mississippi.

Source: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 15--Peanuts: Yield per harvested acre, by State and region, 1980-2006

Crop year	Southeast				Southwest				Virginia & Carolina			United States	
	AL	FL	GA	SC	Total 1/	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	2,110	2,300	2,600	2,200	2,449	2,800	3,100	3,000	3,047	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,571
2003	2,750	3,000	3,450	3,400	3,238	2,800	3,000	2,700	2,962	2,900	3,200	3,126	3,159
2004	2,800	2,800	2,980	3,400	2,933	3,100	3,420	3,500	3,388	3,250	3,500	3,442	3,076
2005	2,750	2,700	2,840	2,800	2,808	3,270	3,750	3,500	3,684	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,989
2006	2,500	2,500	2,750	3,100	2,699	3,000	3,700	3,600	3,607	3,100	3,200	3,184	2,874

1/ Includes Mississippi.

Source: Crop Production, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 16--Cottonseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980-2006

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	616,352
2003	13,480	12,003	1,110	6,665	778,994
2004	13,659	13,057	1,256	8,198	872,796
2005	14,245	13,803	1,184	8,172	779,500
2006 1/	15,274	12,732	1,199	7,632	842,941

1/ Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 17--Cottonseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total		Average received by farmers
-----1,000 short tons-----										
1980/81	1,058	4,471	0	5,529	4,076	133	923	5,132	398	129.00
1981/82	398	6,397	0	6,795	4,585	45	1,384	6,013	781	86.00
1982/83	781	4,744	0	5,525	3,800	12	1,343	5,155	371	77.00
1983/84	371	3,076	0	3,447	2,583	50	698	3,331	116	166.00
1984/85	116	5,149	0	5,265	3,514	60	1,285	4,859	406	100.00
1985/86	406	5,279	0	5,685	3,417	9	1,913	5,338	347	66.00
1986/87	347	3,801	0	4,148	2,520	17	1,422	3,959	189	80.00
1987/88	189	5,769	0	5,958	3,396	50	2,153	5,599	359	83.00
1988/89	359	6,062	0	6,421	3,730	39	1,987	5,756	665	118.00
1989/90	665	4,677	0	5,342	2,974	46	1,956	4,976	366	105.00
1990/91	366	5,969	3	6,338	3,369	53	2,265	5,687	651	121.00
1991/92	651	6,926	2	7,579	3,981	161	2,977	7,119	460	71.00
1992/93	460	6,230	0	6,690	3,629	192	2,504	6,325	365	97.50
1993/94	365	6,343	0	6,709	3,470	157	2,649	6,276	432	113.00
1994/95	432	7,604	0	8,036	3,947	232	3,308	7,488	549	101.00
1995/96	549	6,849	2	7,399	3,882	114	2,908	6,904	495	106.00
1996/97	495	7,144	20	7,659	3,860	116	3,160	7,136	523	126.00
1997/98	523	6,935	96	7,553	3,889	149	2,952	6,990	563	121.00
1998/99	563	5,365	207	6,135	2,719	68	2,955	5,742	393	129.00
1999/00	393	6,354	308	7,055	3,064	198	3,519	6,781	274	89.00
2000/01	274	6,436	374	7,084	2,753	235	3,669	6,657	427	105.00
2001/02	427	7,452	327	8,206	2,791	274	4,742	7,807	400	92.50
2002/03	400	6,184	104	6,687	2,495	371	3,476	6,341	347	101.00
2003/04	347	6,665	2	7,013	2,643	354	3,595	6,592	421	117.00
2004/05	421	8,198	1	8,620	2,923	379	4,726	8,028	592	107.00
2005/06	592	8,172	0	8,764	3,011	523	4,629	8,163	602	96.00
2006/07 1/	602	7,632	0	8,234	2,700	650	4,334	7,684	550	110-125

1/ Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production and Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Appendix table 18--Cottonseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price Average, Memphis (solvent) \$/short ton	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports			Total
				-----1,000 short tons-----					
1980/81	53	1,786	0	1,838	1,631	99	1,730	108	197.06
1981/82	108	2,190	0	2,298	2,037	107	2,144	154	156.15
1982/83	154	1,588	0	1,742	1,648	1	1,649	93	176.55
1983/84	93	1,134	0	1,227	1,126	1	1,127	100	190.20
1984/85	100	1,732	0	1,832	1,758	6	1,763	68	99.40
1985/86	68	1,526	0	1,595	1,521	5	1,526	69	134.30
1986/87	69	1,112	0	1,180	1,131	18	1,149	32	148.55
1987/88	32	1,647	0	1,679	1,590	45	1,635	44	178.50
1988/89	44	1,689	3	1,736	1,634	22	1,655	81	185.00
1989/90	81	1,327	22	1,430	1,366	16	1,383	48	163.30
1990/91	48	1,696	7	1,751	1,625	32	1,657	94	130.75
1991/92	94	1,765	2	1,861	1,746	72	1,818	43	140.50
1992/93	43	1,533	0	1,576	1,418	128	1,546	29	161.78
1993/94	29	1,563	0	1,592	1,419	120	1,539	53	164.30
1994/95	53	1,830	0	1,883	1,748	88	1,836	47	112.02
1995/96	47	1,748	0	1,795	1,633	111	1,744	51	190.74
1996/97	51	1,752	4	1,807	1,649	132	1,781	26	192.00
1997/98	26	1,769	0	1,795	1,598	109	1,707	88	145.00
1998/99	88	1,232	27	1,346	1,201	121	1,322	24	110.00
1999/00	24	1,390	0	1,414	1,294	105	1,393	21	127.33
2000/01	21	1,338	0	1,359	1,165	154	1,319	40	143.35
2001/02	40	1,294	0	1,334	1,160	111	1,271	62	136.16
2002/03	62	1,114	0	1,176	1,090	51	1,141	35	147.10
2003/04	35	1,244	0	1,279	1,133	70	1,202	77	183.47
2004/05	77	1,362	0	1,439	1,279	107	1,386	53	124.04
2005/06	53	1,373	0	1,426	1,226	141	1,366	59	144.27
2006/07 2/	59	1,230	0	1,290	1,145	95	1,240	50	155-165

1/ Estimated. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings*, Bureau of the Census, *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 19--Cottonseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance		Ending stocks	Price 1/ Average, Valley Points Cents/lb.	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports			Total
	-----Million pounds-----								
1980/81	122	1,191	0	1,313	523	710	1,233	80	25.86
1981/82	80	1,551	0	1,631	680	848	1,528	104	20.10
1982/83	104	1,133	2	1,239	604	546	1,149	90	21.80
1983/84	90	777	18	884	532	303	834	50	32.80
1984/85	50	1,174	0	1,224	685	432	1,117	107	29.20
1985/86	107	1,070	0	1,177	658	433	1,092	85	16.91
1986/87	85	781	11	877	572	214	787	90	17.67
1987/88	90	1,204	26	1,320	751	409	1,159	160	21.67
1988/89	160	1,242	0	1,403	849	407	1,256	147	19.71
1989/90	147	1,040	13	1,199	783	336	1,119	80	23.30
1990/91	80	1,154	3	1,238	866	235	1,101	137	22.30
1991/92	137	1,280	18	1,434	1,088	269	1,357	78	20.10
1992/93	78	1,126	38	1,241	975	184	1,160	81	30.07
1993/94	81	1,119	26	1,226	873	248	1,121	106	30.30
1994/95	106	1,312	0	1,417	1,007	329	1,335	82	29.23
1995/96	82	1,229	0	1,311	996	221	1,217	94	26.53
1996/97	94	1,216	0	1,310	1,012	232	1,244	66	25.58
1997/98	66	1,224	0	1,291	1,004	208	1,212	79	28.84
1998/99	79	832	48	958	772	111	882	76	27.32
1999/00	76	939	8	1,023	833	141	974	49	21.56
2000/01	49	847	0	896	672	131	803	93	15.98
2001/02	93	876	0	969	780	150	930	39	17.98
2002/03	39	725	21	786	640	110	750	36	37.75
2003/04	36	874	0	910	690	110	801	109	32.00
2004/05	109	957	2	1,068	935	57	991	76	28.01
2005/06	76	951	1	1,029	860	67	928	101	29.47
2006/076 2/	101	850	2	953	738	115	853	100	31.5-33.5

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

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA,

Appendix table 20--Sunflowerseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980-2006

Year	Oil-type				Non oil-type				All types				Value \$1,000
	Planted -----1,000 acres-----	Harvested	Yield Lbs/acre	Production Million lbs	Planted -----1,000 acres-----	Harvested	Yield Lbs/acre	Production Million lbs	Planted -----1,000 acres-----	Harvested	Yield Lbs/acre	Production Million lbs	
1980	3,649	3,442	1,019	3,509	261	241	967	233	3,910	3,683	1,016	3,742	413,907
1981	3,545	3,496	1,178	4,119	320	315	1,171	369	3,865	3,811	1,177	4,487	485,358
1982	4,566	4,479	1,126	5,045	249	245	1,173	287	4,815	4,724	1,129	5,333	473,454
1983	2,954	2,909	1,041	3,028	156	154	1,108	171	3,110	3,063	1,044	3,199	418,764
1984	3,517	3,460	1,011	3,499	237	232	1,057	245	3,754	3,692	1,014	3,745	415,584
1985	2,807	2,608	1,100	2,868	248	236	1,208	285	3,055	2,844	1,109	3,153	251,505
1986	1,777	1,716	1,367	2,345	248	239	1,383	331	2,025	1,955	1,369	2,676	185,119
1987	1,587	1,563	1,473	2,302	218	212	1,443	306	1,805	1,775	1,469	2,608	217,618
1988	1,733	1,630	921	1,501	305	291	999	291	2,038	1,921	933	1,792	208,875
1989	1,411	1,373	988	1,356	429	413	977	403	1,840	1,786	985	1,760	190,452
1990	1,390	1,343	1,205	1,618	515	508	1,291	656	1,905	1,851	1,229	2,274	245,754
1991	2,294	2,232	1,357	3,028	463	441	1,327	585	2,757	2,673	1,352	3,613	316,847
1992	1,899	1,790	1,249	2,236	288	253	1,300	329	2,187	2,043	1,255	2,565	250,748
1993	2,297	2,074	1,042	2,160	460	412	1,000	412	2,757	2,486	1,035	2,572	326,435
1994	3,041	2,943	1,435	4,223	526	487	1,257	612	3,567	3,430	1,410	4,836	512,791
1995	2,911	2,829	1,201	3,398	567	539	1,133	611	3,478	3,368	1,190	4,009	457,575
1996	1,967	1,934	1,470	2,844	569	545	1,313	716	2,536	2,479	1,436	3,559	417,910
1997	2,284	2,212	1,350	2,986	604	580	1,192	691	2,888	2,792	1,317	3,677	426,766
1998	2,953	2,897	1,549	4,486	615	595	1,322	787	3,568	3,492	1,510	5,273	536,971
1999	2,757	2,695	1,298	3,498	796	746	1,131	844	3,553	3,441	1,262	4,342	339,993
2000	2,248	2,116	1,375	2,910	592	531	1,195	635	2,840	2,647	1,339	3,544	246,869
2001	2,117	2,060	1,361	2,804	516	495	1,243	615	2,633	2,555	1,338	3,419	325,950
2002	2,126	1,806	1,144	2,066	455	361	1,067	385	2,581	2,167	1,131	2,451	294,595
2003	1,998	1,874	1,206	2,260	346	323	1,256	406	2,344	2,197	1,213	2,665	316,214
2004	1,533	1,424	1,238	1,763	340	287	997	286	1,873	1,711	1,198	2,050	272,732
2005	2,104	2,032	1,564	3,178	605	578	1,455	841	2,709	2,610	1,540	4,018	487,654
2006 1/	1,658	1,514	1,181	1,788	292	256	1,389	356	1,950	1,770	1,211	2,144	301,901

1/ Estimated.

Sources: *Crop Production and Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 21--Sunflowerseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning Sep. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	Price Average received by farmers
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Non-oil use + seed	Exports	Total		
	----- Million pounds -----									
1980/81	1,975	3,742	62	5,779	1,720	340	3,318	5,377	401	10.90
1981/82	401	4,487	71	4,959	825	391	3,428	4,644	315	10.80
1982/83	315	5,333	88	5,736	1,689	421	2,972	5,081	655	9.03
1983/84	655	3,199	68	3,922	1,301	247	2,303	3,851	71	13.00
1984/85	71	3,745	57	3,873	1,250	283	2,184	3,717	156	11.30
1985/86	156	3,153	57	3,366	1,486	608	804	2,898	468	7.93
1986/87	468	2,676	19	3,162	1,400	534	670	2,604	558	6.90
1987/88	558	2,608	22	3,189	1,984	176	594	2,755	434	8.34
1988/89	434	1,792	55	2,281	1,267	651	186	2,105	176	12.10
1989/90	176	1,760	44	1,981	1,204	507	211	1,922	58	10.60
1990/91	58	2,274	88	2,421	1,307	647	271	2,226	195	10.80
1991/92	195	3,613	166	3,974	2,099	980	317	3,396	578	8.69
1992/93	578	2,565	104	3,247	2,036	800	260	3,096	151	9.74
1993/94	151	2,572	54	2,777	1,457	946	218	2,621	156	12.90
1994/95	156	4,836	93	5,084	2,894	1,331	632	4,857	227	10.70
1995/96	227	4,009	46	4,283	2,018	1,318	494	3,830	453	11.50
1996/97	453	3,559	40	4,052	1,861	1,429	329	3,619	433	11.70
1997/98	433	3,677	65	4,175	2,338	1,217	418	3,973	202	11.60
1998/99	202	5,273	75	5,551	2,596	1,874	573	5,043	508	10.60
1999/00	508	4,342	91	4,942	2,511	1,469	451	4,431	510	7.53
2000/01	510	3,544	145	4,199	2,036	1,376	443	3,854	345	6.89
2001/02	345	3,419	169	3,932	1,676	1,499	517	3,693	239	9.62
2002/03	239	2,451	216	2,907	703	1,398	366	2,467	440	12.10
2003/04	440	2,665	197	3,302	1,383	1,186	374	2,943	359	12.10
2004/05	359	2,050	98	2,507	609	1,391	308	2,307	199	13.70
2005/06	199	4,018	87	4,304	1,248	1,880	392	3,520	784	12.10
2006/07 1/	784	2,144	145	3,073	1,380	1,037	370	2,787	286	13.65-14.35

1/ Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production, Grain Stocks, and Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 22--Sunflowerseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price Average, 28 percent protein \$/short ton	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total 1/	Domestic	Exports			Total
				----- 1,000 short tons -----					
1980/81	4	484	4	492	489	0	489	3	111
1981/82	3	222	3	228	220	0	220	8	106
1982/83	8	478	4	491	485	0	485	6	100
1983/84	6	292	6	303	270	28	298	6	111
1984/85	6	354	6	365	344	15	359	6	52
1985/86	6	394	6	405	351	49	399	6	68
1986/87	6	336	6	347	295	47	342	6	76
1987/88	6	470	0	475	419	51	471	4	103
1988/89	4	321	14	339	329	7	336	3	120
1989/90	3	291	14	308	299	3	303	5	97
1990/91	5	323	20	348	337	6	343	5	88
1991/92	5	549	8	562	496	59	555	7	77
1992/93	7	485	5	497	442	53	495	2	90
1993/94	2	360	5	366	321	41	361	5	95
1994/95	5	720	0	725	623	98	720	5	63
1995/96	5	505	0	510	478	27	505	5	124
1996/97	5	485	0	490	462	23	485	5	111
1997/98	5	545	0	550	531	14	545	5	84
1998/99	5	680	0	685	635	45	680	5	64
1999/00	5	605	0	610	582	23	605	5	75
2000/01	5	505	0	510	496	9	505	5	91
2001/02	5	395	28	428	395	28	423	5	87
2002/03	5	190	69	264	256	3	259	5	105
2003/04	5	340	22	367	349	13	362	5	111
2004/05	5	150	0	155	147	3	150	5	86
2005/06	5	307	5	317	306	7	312	5	77
2006/07 2/	5	340	0	345	335	5	340	5	115-125

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

Sources: Economic Research Service estimates and *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 23--Sunflowerseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance		Ending stocks	Price Average, crude Minneapolis Cents/lb.	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports			Total
----- Million pounds -----									
1980/81	161	657	0	818	64	664	728	90	26.95
1981/82	90	302	0	392	139	227	366	26	24.89
1982/83	26	668	0	694	95	505	600	95	21.38
1983/84	95	450	0	545	117	414	531	13	32.33
1984/85	13	483	0	496	143	287	430	66	30.01
1985/86	66	584	0	650	143	452	595	55	19.10
1986/87	55	587	0	642	187	343	530	112	15.99
1987/88	112	831	0	943	84	703	787	156	23.49
1988/89	156	518	1	675	126	468	594	81	22.66
1989/90	81	475	5	560	173	350	522	38	24.37
1990/91	38	536	33	607	201	359	560	47	23.67
1991/92	47	911	9	967	340	527	867	100	21.63
1992/93	100	730	0	830	188	586	774	56	25.37
1993/94	56	580	7	643	129	450	579	65	31.08
1994/95	65	1,165	1	1,231	171	978	1,149	82	28.10
1995/96	82	860	2	943	168	628	796	147	25.40
1996/97	147	840	22	1,009	207	709	916	93	22.64
1997/98	93	959	8	1,060	186	815	1,000	60	27.00
1998/99	60	1,177	5	1,242	320	800	1,120	121	20.10
1999/00	121	1,046	4	1,172	385	630	1,015	157	16.68
2000/01	157	873	8	1,038	357	545	901	136	15.89
2001/02	136	673	36	845	370	453	823	23	23.25
2002/03	23	345	61	429	288	113	402	27	33.11
2003/04	27	595	25	647	371	237	607	40	33.41
2004/05	40	265	75	380	233	125	358	22	43.78
2005/06	22	544	56	623	359	210	569	54	37.72
2006/07 1/	54	601	25	680	465	155	620	60	38.5-40.5

1/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service estimates, *Consumption, Production, and Stocks*, Bureau of Census, *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 24--Canola seed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92-2006/07

Year beginning June 1	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Supply			Total	Crush	Disappearance		Ending stocks	Price	Value
				Beginning stocks	Production	Imports			Exports	Total 1/		Average received by farmers	
	-----1,000 acres-----		Lbs/acre									\$/cwt	\$1,000
1991/92	155	147	1,300	32	191	2	225	109	97	212	13	9.72	18,582
1992/93	140	112	1,286	13	144	27	184	63	104	174	10	9.90	14,262
1993/94	199	187	1,350	10	252	773	1,036	850	78	940	95	10.90	27,476
1994/95	354	340	1,316	95	447	630	1,173	899	227	1,138	34	11.10	49,802
1995/96	446	429	1,278	34	548	558	1,141	899	138	1,053	88	11.10	60,837
1996/97	367	347	1,384	88	480	570	1,138	868	173	1,059	80	12.90	62,048
1997/98	671	631	1,237	80	781	782	1,642	1,298	277	1,600	42	11.30	88,235
1998/99	1,115	1,076	1,448	42	1,558	684	2,284	1,533	543	2,115	169	10.30	160,112
1999/00	1,076	1,044	1,306	169	1,364	534	2,066	1,587	299	1,957	109	7.82	106,685
2000/01	1,555	1,498	1,334	109	1,998	479	2,587	1,699	486	2,503	84	6.71	120,933
2001/02	1,494	1,455	1,374	84	1,999	276	2,358	1,665	480	2,209	149	8.77	175,351
2002/03	1,460	1,281	1,197	149	1,533	434	2,116	1,267	633	1,961	155	10.60	162,719
2003/04	1,082	1,068	1,416	155	1,512	537	2,205	1,385	671	2,116	88	10.60	159,849
2004/05	865	828	1,618	88	1,340	1,030	2,458	1,976	308	2,327	130	10.70	143,853
2005/06	1,159	1,114	1,419	130	1,581	1,143	2,854	2,272	342	2,663	191	9.62	152,033
2006/07 2/	1,044	1,021	1,366	191	1,394	1,620	3,205	2,599	364	3,017	188	12.05-12.75	172,897

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

Appendix table 25--Canola oil: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92-2006/07

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Price	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	Midwest
				Million pounds					Cents/lb.
1991/92	41	25	815	881	795	15	810	71	23.65
1992/93	71	49	861	981	898	16	914	67	21.98
1993/94	67	406	902	1,375	1,162	76	1,238	137	23.97
1994/95	137	299	938	1,374	1,167	153	1,320	54	28.55
1995/96	54	356	1,086	1,496	1,272	147	1,419	77	29.03
1996/97	77	342	1,075	1,494	1,134	295	1,429	65	25.68
1997/98	65	451	1,088	1,604	1,143	349	1,492	112	28.83
1998/99	112	548	1,060	1,720	1,279	272	1,551	169	22.48
1999/00	169	617	1,139	1,925	1,435	284	1,719	206	17.11
2000/01	206	641	1,193	2,040	1,743	187	1,930	110	17.56
2001/02	110	582	1,108	1,800	1,493	255	1,748	52	23.45
2002/03	52	496	981	1,529	1,284	161	1,445	84	29.75
2003/04	84	601	1,223	1,908	1,539	278	1,817	91	33.76
2004/05	91	799	1,133	2,024	1,627	269	1,895	128	30.78
2005/06	128	899	1,604	2,632	1,898	471	2,369	263	31.00
2006/07 1/	263	1,014	1,589	2,866	2,084	661	2,745	121	38.0-41.0

1/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service estimates, *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of Census, and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA and Milling & Baking News.

Appendix table 26--Canola meal: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1991/92-2006/07

Year beginning Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Price		
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	Pacific NW	
				1,000 short tons						\$/short ton
1991/92	6	19	621	646	640	0	640	6	145	
1992/93	6	39	603	648	642	0	642	6	138	
1993/94	6	322	780	1,108	1,102	0	1,102	6	129	
1994/95	6	236	815	1,057	1,047	4	1,051	6	128	
1995/96	6	281	1,013	1,300	1,292	2	1,294	6	177	
1996/97	6	270	954	1,230	1,214	10	1,224	6	192	
1997/98	6	356	1,372	1,734	1,710	18	1,728	6	131	
1998/99	6	432	1,194	1,632	1,619	7	1,626	6	112	
1999/00	6	487	1,260	1,753	1,735	12	1,747	6	117	
2000/01	6	506	1,178	1,690	1,673	11	1,684	6	139	
2001/02	6	460	921	1,387	1,373	8	1,381	6	143	
2002/03	6	392	1,013	1,411	1,371	34	1,405	6	144	
2003/04	6	475	1,638	2,119	2,073	39	2,113	6	188	
2004/05	6	622	1,482	2,110	2,070	34	2,104	6	140	
2005/06	6	714	1,611	2,331	2,271	54	2,325	6	141	
2006/07 1/	6	801	1,653	2,460	2,399	55	2,454	6	170-180	

1/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service estimates, *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 27--Flaxseed: Acreage planted, harvested, yield, production, and value, U.S., 1980-2006

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	14,857
1994	178	171	17.1	2,922	13,590
1995	165	147	15.0	2,212	11,481
1996	96	92	17.4	1,602	10,197
1997	151	146	16.6	2,420	14,046
1998	336	329	20.4	6,708	33,809
1999	387	382	20.6	7,864	30,098
2000	536	517	20.8	10,730	35,569
2001	585	578	19.8	11,455	49,004
2002	784	703	16.9	11,863	68,564
2003	595	588	17.9	10,516	61,900
2004	523	511	20.3	10,368	83,767
2005	983	955	20.6	19,695	117,070
2006 1/	813	767	14.4	11,019	64,655

1/ Estimated.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Crop Values*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 28--Flaxseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance				Price	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed	Residual	Total	Average received by farmers
					----- 1,000 bushels -----					\$/bu.
1980/81	5,018	7,728	2,510	15,256	11,927	76	547	-27	12,523	7.20
1981/82	2,733	7,289	3,502	13,524	11,231	11	691	-359	11,574	6.67
1982/83	1,950	10,278	1,921	14,149	8,722	638	486	1,091	10,937	5.17
1983/84	3,212	6,903	4,756	14,871	12,733	52	438	-68	13,155	6.84
1984/85	1,716	7,022	3,796	12,534	9,935	238	511	201	10,885	6.09
1985/86	1,649	8,293	2,927	12,869	10,313	250	517	160	11,240	5.05
1986/87	1,629	11,538	2,224	15,391	10,000	1,448	362	280	12,090	3.47
1987/88	3,301	7,444	2,925	13,670	10,800	156	223	167	11,346	3.39
1988/89	2,325	1,615	6,730	10,670	8,500	764	158	-59	9,363	7.56
1989/90	1,307	1,215	7,260	9,782	8,250	1,054	211	23	9,538	7.20
1990/91	244	3,812	6,715	10,771	8,800	549	288	163	9,800	5.27
1991/92	971	6,200	4,371	11,542	9,050	541	139	256	9,986	3.52
1992/93	1,556	3,288	6,035	10,879	8,600	230	167	337	9,334	4.12
1993/94	1,545	3,482	5,118	10,145	8,650	126	144	69	8,990	4.25
1994/95	1,155	2,922	6,005	10,082	8,550	72	134	156	8,912	4.63
1995/96	1,170	2,212	7,248	10,630	9,000	119	78	203	9,400	5.25
1996/97	1,230	1,602	8,390	11,222	10,000	144	122	503	10,769	6.21
1997/98	453	2,420	9,636	12,509	10,500	174	272	382	11,328	5.75
1998/99	1,181	6,708	5,992	13,881	10,600	476	313	333	11,723	5.25
1999/00	2,158	7,864	6,629	16,651	11,500	201	434	2,735	14,884	3.79
2000/01	1,767	10,730	2,849	15,346	12,000	1,017	474	572	14,038	3.30
2001/02	1,308	11,455	1,904	14,667	10,000	2,386	635	753	13,774	4.29
2002/03	893	11,863	2,901	15,657	10,500	3,181	482	416	14,579	5.77
2003/04	1,078	10,516	4,580	16,174	11,260	2,516	424	686	14,886	5.88
2004/05	1,288	10,368	5,413	17,069	13,600	1,510	796	301	16,206	8.07
2005/06	863	19,695	4,256	24,814	16,400	3,779	659	441	21,279	5.94
2005/06 1/	3,535	11,019	4,501	19,055	13,500	2,000	650	405	16,555	5.65-6.05

1/ Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production, Grain Stocks, and Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 29--Linseed meal: Supply disappearance and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total		Minneapolis 34% protein \$/ton
				-----1,000 short tons -----					
1980/81	7	225	2	234	103	129	232	2	162.80
1981/82	2	220	2	224	70	152	222	2	150.00
1982/83	2	170	2	174	93	79	172	2	143.40
1983/84	2	249	2	253	125	125	250	3	155.25
1984/85	3	179	1	183	120	60	180	3	99.00
1985/86	3	184	3	190	110	75	185	5	102.60
1986/87	5	185	2	192	127	63	190	2	112.00
1987/88	2	198	2	202	140	59	199	3	130.25
1988/89	3	156	11	170	102	63	165	5	178.45
1989/90	5	153	9	167	139	23	162	5	139.30
1990/91	5	162	3	170	124	41	165	5	130.10
1991/92	5	167	0	172	127	40	167	5	127.57
1992/93	5	155	0	160	106	53	161	5	133.60
1993/94	5	156	2	163	113	49	162	5	139.54
1994/95	5	154	5	164	105	58	163	5	91.96
1995/96	5	162	2	169	129	35	164	5	133.54
1996/97	5	180	13	198	149	44	193	5	169.74
1997/98	5	189	15	209	185	19	204	5	131.40
1998/99	5	191	4	200	169	26	195	5	91.63
1999/00	5	207	1	213	189	19	208	5	93.77
2000/01	5	216	5	226	196	25	221	5	116.23
2001/02	5	180	6	191	124	62	186	5	119.62
2002/03	5	189	19	213	178	31	208	5	122.89
2003/04	5	203	26	234	197	32	229	5	158.90
2004/05	5	245	23	273	206	62	268	5	114.24
2005/06	5	295	15	315	266	44	310	5	124.69
2006/07 1/	5	243	20	268	219	44	263	5	135-145

1/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service and *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 30--Linseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks	Price Minneapolis Cents/lb.
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 1/	Domestic	Exports	Total		
				----- Million pounds -----				
1980/81	54	251	305	198	51	249	56	30.02
1981/82	56	237	293	189	54	243	50	30.01
1982/83	50	182	232	176	21	197	35	25.19
1983/84	35	265	300	201	51	252	48	30.12
1984/85	48	194	242	194	15	209	33	32.60
1985/86	33	205	238	184	15	199	39	31.14
1986/87	39	201	240	183	6	189	51	26.34
1987/88	51	217	268	219	8	227	41	24.71
1988/89	41	170	211	151	12	163	48	39.38
1989/90	48	165	213	164	12	176	37	40.20
1990/91	37	172	209	163	6	169	40	38.04
1991/92	40	176	216	164	12	176	40	32.00
1992/93	40	168	208	146	8	154	54	31.50
1993/94	54	169	224	154	7	161	63	31.78
1994/95	63	167	233	164	24	188	45	33.73
1995/96	45	176	225	149	26	175	50	36.54
1996/97	50	195	251	150	66	216	35	35.97
1997/98	35	205	247	147	58	205	42	36.33
1998/99	42	207	261	150	63	213	48	36.42
1999/00	48	224	285	162	74	236	49	35.83
2000/01	49	234	295	179	73	252	43	36.00
2001/02	43	195	249	167	50	218	31	38.10
2002/03	31	205	249	149	70	219	30	39.86
2003/04	30	220	265	169	76	245	20	42.00
2004/05	20	265	301	149	107	256	45	59.49
2005/06	45	320	375	232	98	330	45	43.50
2006/07 2/	45	263	319	174	100	274	45	42.5-44.5

1/ Total supply includes imports. 2/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service, U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA and *Chemical Marketing Reporter*.

Appendix table 31--Edible fats and oils: U.S. Supply and disappearance, 1994/95-2006/07

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/
Million pounds													
Stocks October 1													
Coconut	164	163	84	150	393	152	136	260	227	216	131	242	224
Corn	118	241	116	129	102	135	267	117	104	119	153	156	200
Cottonseed	106	82	94	66	79	76	49	93	39	37	109	76	101
Lard	34	24	23	20	40	21	18	14	10	9	11	13	12
Palm	36	16	31	47	36	46	57	61	53	49	141	169	207
Palm kernel	72	55	22	50	63	74	48	155	93	59	64	81	78
Peanut 2/	25	40	65	86	41	40	31	31	32	77	99	60	25
Safflower	31	21	44	27	38	48	35	21	8	10	24	11	14
Soybean	1,103	1,137	2,015	1,520	1,382	1,520	1,993	2,767	2,359	1,489	1,076	1,699	3,019
Sunflower	65	82	147	93	60	121	157	136	23	27	40	22	54
Canola	137	54	77	65	112	169	206	110	52	68	91	128	263
Tallow, edible	36	52	34	48	46	43	40	49	24	26	21	22	45
Total stocks	1,927	1,967	2,752	2,301	2,392	2,446	3,037	3,813	3,024	2,187	1,961	2,679	4,241
Imports													
Coconut	1,100	874	1,188	1,438	791	926	1,115	1,093	862	796	931	1,124	975
Corn	10	11	14	28	42	18	27	61	66	66	49	45	40
Cottonseed	0	0	0	0	48	8	0	0	21	0	2	1	2
Lard	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	6	9	5	5	7	5
Olive	281	251	326	355	375	417	468	480	485	540	547	534	545
Palm	217	236	323	282	284	345	400	473	385	621	769	1,323	1,543
Palm kernel	280	262	393	359	400	393	364	310	489	575	520	530	650
Peanut 2/	187	5	14	8	73	13	79	39	70	127	55	62	115
Canola	938	1,086	1,075	1,088	1,060	1,139	1,193	1,108	981	1,223	1,133	1,604	1,589
Safflower	26	35	30	47	51	33	35	33	28	34	58	56	62
Sesame	15	16	15	16	16	18	19	22	22	23	26	26	26
Soybean	17	95	53	60	83	83	73	46	46	306	26	35	30
Sunflower	1	2	22	8	5	4	8	36	61	25	75	56	25
Tallow, edible	18	8	5	2	3	10	32	7	8	1	1	5	6
Total imports	3,093	2,882	3,459	3,694	3,233	3,410	3,818	3,716	3,534	4,343	4,198	5,410	5,613
Production													
Corn	2,227	2,139	2,231	2,335	2,374	2,501	2,403	2,461	2,453	2,396	2,396	2,483	2,700
Cottonseed	1,312	1,229	1,216	1,224	832	939	847	876	725	874	957	951	850
Lard	725	690	671	732	740	723	716	743	744	775	776	787	805
Peanut 2/	314	321	221	176	145	229	179	231	286	173	126	181	191
Canola	299	356	342	451	548	617	641	582	496	601	799	906	1,014
Safflower	128	130	96	107	107	122	102	85	92	106	71	75	80
Soybean	15,613	15,240	15,752	18,143	18,078	17,825	18,420	18,898	18,430	17,080	19,360	20,393	19,995
Sunflower	1,165	860	840	959	1,177	1,046	873	673	345	595	265	544	601
Tallow, edible	1,550	1,559	1,407	1,517	1,677	1,792	1,764	1,932	2,068	1,781	1,818	1,739	1,765
Total production	23,333	22,524	22,776	25,644	25,678	25,795	25,945	26,482	25,639	24,381	26,567	28,060	28,001
Exports													
Coconut	18	12	12	6	11	14	8	7	12	11	14	16	12
Corn	865	977	988	1,118	989	970	951	1,172	888	767	789	799	845
Cottonseed	329	221	232	208	111	141	131	150	110	111	57	67	115
Lard	140	94	103	122	140	189	93	90	116	222	165	74	85
Olive	8	10	5	11	13	12	9	10	11	15	25	21	15
Palm kernel	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	2
Palm	12	19	9	9	11	5	11	9	11	13	20	32	50
Peanut 2/	97	108	21	13	11	18	14	8	42	28	10	7	10
Canola	153	147	295	349	272	284	187	255	161	278	269	471	661
Safflower	93	122	83	83	92	39	29	40	33	34	41	40	48
Sesame	4	6	4	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	6	2	2
Soybean	2,683	992	2,033	3,079	2,372	1,375	1,401	2,519	2,261	936	1,324	1,153	1,500
Sunflower	978	628	709	815	800	630	545	453	113	237	125	210	155
Tallow, edible	277	241	181	236	322	224	338	475	490	268	304	259	300
Total exports	5,660	3,579	4,676	6,054	5,146	3,906	3,720	5,194	4,251	2,925	3,151	3,155	3,800
Domestic disappearance													
Coconut	1,083	941	1,111	1,189	1,021	927	983	1,119	860	870	806	1,126	963
Corn	1,250	1,298	1,244	1,271	1,394	1,417	1,630	1,363	1,615	1,662	1,653	1,685	1,820
Cottonseed	1,007	996	1,012	1,004	772	833	672	780	639	691	935	860	738
Lard	597	599	571	592	622	540	630	663	638	556	614	722	722
Olive	273	241	321	344	362	405	459	470	474	525	522	514	530
Palm	225	202	297	284	262	330	385	471	378	515	722	1,253	1,480
Palm kernel	296	291	363	343	387	416	256	369	521	568	500	529	651
Peanut 2/	389	192	194	215	208	233	244	260	269	250	210	271	296
Canola	1,165	1,271	1,134	1,143	1,279	1,435	1,743	1,493	1,300	1,523	1,627	1,905	2,084
Safflower	70	20	59	60	55	130	122	92	84	91	101	87	98
Sesame	11	10	11	12	15	16	17	21	21	21	20	24	24
Soybean	12,913	13,465	14,267	15,262	15,652	16,059	16,318	16,833	17,085	16,864	17,439	17,955	18,750
Sunflower	171	168	207	186	320	385	357	370	288	371	233	359	465
Tallow, edible	1,275	1,345	1,218	1,286	1,360	1,581	1,449	1,488	1,585	1,518	1,513	1,464	1,481
Total disappearance	20,725	21,041	22,010	23,193	23,710	24,708	25,266	25,793	25,758	26,026	26,895	28,753	30,100

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

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census and *Peanut Stocks and Processors*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. And U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 32--Corn oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980/81-2006/07

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Total	Disappearance		Ending stocks	Price Average Chicago Cents/lb.
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports		Domestic	Exports		
----- Million pounds -----								
1980/81	66	864	0	930	673	181	76	25.22
1981/82	76	872	0	947	692	202	53	23.42
1982/83	53	983	1	1,036	722	224	90	23.82
1983/84	90	1,053	0	1,142	762	311	70	28.62
1984/85	70	1,194	0	1,264	930	260	74	29.14
1985/86	74	1,253	0	1,326	862	344	120	18.46
1986/87	120	1,400	0	1,520	1,143	268	109	21.43
1987/88	109	1,435	2	1,547	1,066	370	111	23.27
1988/89	111	1,415	1	1,527	1,064	364	99	21.01
1989/90	99	1,470	0	1,569	1,111	414	44	24.82
1990/91	44	1,656	2	1,702	1,065	498	138	27.50
1991/92	138	1,821	5	1,965	1,202	566	196	25.82
1992/93	196	1,878	7	2,081	1,220	712	150	20.90
1993/94	150	1,906	7	2,062	1,228	717	118	27.17
1994/95	118	2,227	10	2,356	1,250	865	241	26.47
1995/96	241	2,139	11	2,391	1,298	977	116	25.24
1996/97	116	2,231	14	2,361	1,244	988	129	24.05
1997/98	129	2,335	28	2,492	1,271	1,118	102	28.94
1998/99	102	2,374	42	2,519	1,394	989	135	25.30
1999/00	135	2,501	18	2,654	1,417	970	267	17.81
2000/01	267	2,403	27	2,698	1,630	951	117	13.54
2001/02	117	2,461	61	2,639	1,363	1,172	104	19.14
2002/03	104	2,453	66	2,623	1,615	888	119	28.17
2003/04	119	2,396	66	2,582	1,662	767	153	28.43
2004/05	153	2,396	49	2,598	1,653	789	156	27.86
2005/06	156	2,483	45	2,683	1,685	799	200	25.18
2006/07 1/	200	2,700	40	2,940	1,820	845	275	28.25-30.25

1/ Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings and Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census, *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--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	14.20	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
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	142.5	120.0	118.0	110.8	112.5	N.A.	123.5	130.5	126.3	115.0	111.3	100.0
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	183.2	166.1	156.3	158.5	165.1	172.6	184.4	178.5	171.5	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
Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes:													
1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	104.1	135.0	152.1	101.7	82.8	95.4
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	108.9	106.9	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.6	107.9	110.8	108.9	108.7	109.4	109.3
Margarine	"	171.4	175.0	175.2	168.6	168.5	169.0	170.3	181.6	172.6	170.7	175.7	174.0
Salad and cooking oils	"	105.3	105.1	108.9	107.9	107.0	107.8	110.9	119.7	112.3	106.7	109.4	112.0
Inedible fats and oils	"	78.7	69.3	65.4	63.5	66.8	71.9	81.4	100.1	94.9	80.6	74.6	83.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued-

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--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, Brazilian 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	15.31	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
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	102.5	100.0	105.0	110.0	105.0	N.A.	130.0	135.0	136.9	N.A.	130.0	122.5
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
Bureau of Labor Statistics Indexes:													
1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	86.0	82.6	86.5	86.2	80.6	82.5	99.5	98.7	98.4	103.1	103.3	110.2
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	109.1	108.5	108.7	109.0	111.4	112.6	112.5	114.1	114.9	117.2	119.5	122.7
Margarine	"	173.4	173.2	172.1	173.7	178.4	178.9	183.1	188.0	191.3	191.9	194.0	199.3
Salad and cooking oils	"	111.0	107.1	109.4	109.8	112.4	119.1	119.9	125.5	127.5	126.1	134.5	133.1
Inedible fats and oils	"	75.7	74.6	79.2	77.6	76.5	89.6	96.5	94.1	99.8	95.4	107.2	117.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--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	110.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	104.00	121.00	127.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	5.71	6.25	6.47	6.57	6.05	6.02	6.38	5.30	5.43	5.77	6.06	6.22
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	19.10	19.00	22.60	18.40	19.60	17.70	N.A.	N.A.	17.90	17.90	18.00	17.50
Soybeans	\$/bu.	5.51	5.55	5.59	5.82	6.07	6.09	5.82	5.68	6.06	6.61	7.05	7.17
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	12.10	12.50	12.50	12.30	12.20	12.00	11.60	10.90	10.40	11.40	11.60	11.60
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	31.88	32.67	33.92
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	47.50	47.00	47.00
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	25.00	28.75	31.00
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	27.70	26.99	27.56	28.73
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	49.82	49.90	47.52	44.57	42.33	28.69	24.38	25.51	29.64	32.93	32.24	33.26
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	18.61	17.11	16.85	16.72	17.29	18.90	18.93	20.08	23.98	27.50	26.40	25.18
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.19	41.75	41.75	41.75	42.00	42.75	43.13	43.25
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	32.25	32.44	33.75
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	61.60	63.25	64.50
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	74.00	69.00
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	23.20	27.40	27.76	29.54
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	32.50	32.60	33.10	33.70	34.40	33.64	33.50	32.65	33.92	32.73	31.60	32.00
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	19.22	17.38	17.45	17.48	17.41	18.58	17.48	17.57	20.05	24.22	27.76	29.50
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	85.00	85.00	85.00
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	169.7	187.2	181.4
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	157.4	143.6	142.4	142.4	131.8	131.5	143.0	151.7	165.0	163.5	182.5	185.0
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	118.4	120.1	133.0	126.7	125.0	127.3	129.1	130.6	125.2	139.9	178.8	162.3
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	118.5	114.3	124.0	125.0	135.0	135.0	135.8	130.0	130.0	147.1	161.0	163.3
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	167.4	176.8	175.4	182.1	195.4	191.9	187.3	189.7	218.0	225.2	242.0	231.5
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	85.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	103.5	117.9	112.1
Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes:													
1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	115.5	114.0	110.6	117.5	117.8	125.9	123.6	134.7	145.8	197.9	192.6	186.0
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	122.2	121.4	121.2	122.6	122.2	124.0	123.1	123.0	121.7	127.4	129.5	132.0
Margarine	"	196.3	195.7	194.5	194.6	200.8	196.7	198.4	195.4	194.1	211.5	216.6	228.1
Salad and cooking oils	"	133.7	132.5	131.0	136.5	140.8	141.9	141.3	135.7	138.0	156.0	154.1	161.7
Inedible fats and oils	"	123.1	115.7	121.9	114.8	112.7	120.9	116.9	110.6	113.0	129.5	149.5	151.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--Continued

Item	Unit	2004											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	126.00	140.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	99.00	89.30	107.00	104.00	111.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	6.08	6.39	6.53	7.01	7.10	7.23	7.32	6.94	7.19	7.36	8.62	8.42
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	20.60	18.90	18.60	19.80	20.60	20.30	17.40	19.00	19.20	20.10	20.30	18.30
Soybeans	\$/bu.	7.35	8.28	9.28	9.62	9.56	9.08	8.46	6.83	5.83	5.56	5.36	5.45
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	12.10	12.80	13.10	13.50	13.70	13.50	13.30	13.60	12.80	12.60	12.80	13.40
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	33.44	37.19	38.19	36.81	35.60	32.88	31.63	29.50	31.38	28.35	31.75	31.75
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	47.00	47.00	48.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	32.00	33.38	34.56	39.20	45.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	39.25	32.65	31.25	31.25
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	29.26	31.00	30.56	30.36	30.34	28.36	27.33	25.61	25.07	23.10	24.24	26.67
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	32.76	34.21	34.91	34.47	32.57	30.72	27.83	25.29	23.29	22.74	23.88	23.81
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	26.50	25.83	23.77	22.58	21.31	22.50	27.53	32.06	32.38	27.95	27.26	26.50
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	42.60	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.50	48.50	50.00	55.00	57.20	60.00	58.17
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	34.00	35.38	35.25	36.40	36.50	36.50	36.50	36.50	34.00	30.00	29.00	29.00
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	65.00	61.67	60.00	60.00	56.50	N.A.	56.00	53.75	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.67
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	30.34	33.05	34.66	34.19	32.67	30.07	28.05	25.98	25.87	23.23	22.95	21.79
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	32.56	33.97	34.91	34.73	34.23	33.66	33.13	33.07	34.41	34.81	34.70	35.40
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	26.81	20.27	20.58	22.58	19.85	18.81	21.10	18.80	18.20	16.13	16.34	17.43
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	90.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	201.1	205.5	228.7	214.4	200.0	189.0	192.1	147.0	145.6	133.4	138.8	135.1
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	188.0	193.0	205.1	219.7	203.0	185.4	177.5	156.2	142.8	126.8	119.0	117.0
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	166.3	174.4	193.6	197.8	181.8	151.8	139.8	112.4	112.4	99.5	114.6	109.1
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	163.4	168.8	200.4	226.0	237.5	204.0	199.3	143.3	133.0	100.4	99.3	93.5
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	252.2	257.4	301.1	311.8	300.7	285.8	284.1	205.3	175.5	155.4	153.9	161.6
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	116.0	115.5	125.4	130.8	122.5	109.3	111.0	87.2	82.5	75.7	98.0	97.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics Indexes:													
1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	186.5	188.3	181.0	172.2	170.4	171.1	182.7	200.3	210.4	198.1	188.2	181.0
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	N.A.	N.A.	143.4	145.5	150.0	151.1	153.2	154.1	156.9	143.3	142.2	142.0
Margarine	"	N.A.	N.A.	246.1	256.5	267.1	260.6	232.2	224.8	220.2	206.9	206.2	200.6
Salad and cooking oils	"	N.A.	N.A.	176.5	184.8	182.4	184.7	175.3	182.0	176.8	173.4	171.5	164.1
Inedible fats and oils	"	164.1	162.3	173.7	170.0	170.1	159.7	156.7	144.2	148.3	136.2	129.2	128.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--Continued

Item	Unit	2005											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	114.00	111.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	102.00	96.00	89.40	92.60	95.10
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	8.89	10.90	11.40	12.30	11.60	11.20	10.00	6.26	6.11	6.05	5.94	5.81
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	18.90	18.60	18.50	18.00	17.80	17.60	16.00	17.00	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.40
Soybeans	\$/bu.	5.57	5.42	5.95	6.03	6.21	6.58	6.65	6.15	5.77	5.67	5.62	5.78
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	13.70	15.00	15.00	15.10	15.40	15.20	15.20	14.40	13.20	12.90	12.20	12.20
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	29.80	28.88	31.38	31.00	31.25	33.00	31.95	29.75	30.50	31.50	30.88	28.81
Castor oil, No. 1, Indian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	47.00	45.50	45.00
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	31.05	31.00	32.67	35.00	34.67	34.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	29.13	27.75
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	27.41	27.58	28.08	29.29	30.65	30.73	30.01	28.83	27.75	27.50	27.08	26.08
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	23.70	24.38	28.19	29.80	30.63	33.13	34.15	30.44	31.25	34.44	34.38	30.50
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	22.10	18.30	17.71	20.72	22.95	21.30	18.08	17.75	20.97	27.38	27.76	18.60
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	60.80	64.00	66.00	73.75	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	48.75	42.75	43.50
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	28.20	28.00	28.67	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.25	29.00
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	56.00	55.00	50.00	50.00	53.25	52.50	52.38	52.25	50.06	45.50	45.50	45.00
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	73.00	69.00	71.33	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	20.46	20.70	23.60	23.09	23.38	24.70	25.46	23.59	23.19	24.21	22.52	21.00
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	44.29	49.29	47.11	45.98	46.50	46.50	45.13	46.44	48.33	37.75	39.07	37.61
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	17.51	18.5	19.95	22.19	20.84	19.25	17.36	17.38	18.83	18.95	19.98	18.94
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	92.50	95.00	97.50	97.50	97.50	97.50	97.50	102.50	105.00	105.00	97.50	95.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	129.2	139.6	146.1	140.9	139.3	154.0	150.5	138.1	132.1	130.1	139.6	158.1
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, Memphis	"	112.5	111.3	110.8	108.0	110.4	138.8	151.0	143.0	140.0	133.1	132.5	175.0
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	111.6	109.9	109.8	104.0	96.0	116.0	159.4	157.8	99.0	100.4	113.6	118.0
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	"	93.3	99.3	112.0	122.8	137.3	145.3	140.8	132.5	109.0	105.5	102.5	100.9
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	167.3	168.0	188.0	193.2	198.7	219.3	215.8	198.4	175.4	166.2	170.3	193.2
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	94.0	76.0	68.2	75.0	80.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	105.0	73.3	64.8	70.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes:													
1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	153.3	146.1	131.7	135.3	153.6	157.0	150.2	140.0	138.7	159.4	190.8	147.9
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	142.4	140.3	139.0	141.0	135.0	133.1	130.9	126.4	125.8	125.6	125.2	121.6
Margarine	"	195.9	192.6	204.1	201.5	202.0	206.4	209.4	205.6	202.8	206.3	211.7	201.4
Salad and cooking oils	"	160.5	155.4	157.4	160.4	158.1	157.4	153.4	158.4	167.5	169.0	167.0	161.4
Inedible fats and oils	"	139.7	137.7	150.7	147.2	149.9	149.3	148.9	148.2	148.5	149.8	149.2	141.6

Sources: Chemical Marketing Reporter, Milling & Baking News, Agricultural Prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service, National Monthly Feedstuff Prices, Agricultural Marketing Service,

Continued--

Appendix table 33--Prices: Farm, wholesale, and index numbers of wholesale prices, by month, 2001-2006--Continued

Item	Unit	2006											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oilseeds:													
Received by farmers, U.S.													
Cottonseed	\$/ton	102.00	99.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	93.00	99.10	97.70	108.00	109.00
Flaxseed	\$/bu.	5.64	5.59	5.31	5.56	5.59	5.40	5.47	5.50	5.46	5.41	5.40	5.73
Peanuts	Ct./lb.	17.30	18.60	16.90	17.40	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.30	17.20	17.20	17.60
Soybeans	\$/bu.	5.87	5.67	5.57	5.52	5.68	5.62	5.61	5.23	5.24	5.52	6.07	6.18
Sunflowerseed	\$/cwt	11.40	11.20	11.50	11.90	11.80	12.30	12.00	12.40	11.70	12.10	12.50	13.60
Fats and oils:													
Wholesale													
Canola oil, Midwest	Ct./lb.	28.63	29.06	30.19	29.70	31.56	31.69	33.95	33.06	32.94	34.50	37.63	38.42
Castor oil, No. 1, Indian tanks, imported, N.Y.	"	45.00	45.00	44.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.50
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, N.Y.	"	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	29.25	30.75	32.25	34.95
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, wet/dry mill Chicago.	"	25.22	23.65	22.61	23.19	25.25	25.70	25.75	25.42	24.71	24.70	26.47	28.05
Cottonseed oil, PBSY, Greenwood, MS	"	29.63	29.50	29.75	27.05	28.06	27.25	29.20	26.69	27.13	27.44	30.22	30.71
Lard, loose, delivered, Chicago	"	17.16	16.44	16.82	18.00	17.13	17.63	22.21	29.91	31.86	23.55	20.78	22.58
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	"	42.40	42.00	42.38	42.94	43.10	42.35	43.30	43.25	43.44	43.83	44.00	44.38
Palm oil, refined, c.i.f., bulk, U.S. ports	"	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	31.00	35.75
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars f.o.b. Southeastern r	"	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	43.75	45.00	47.30	49.25	52.67	52.50	50.00
Safflower oil, tanks, N.Y.	"	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50	74.38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Decatur	"	21.63	22.21	23.21	22.98	24.76	24.20	25.86	24.80	23.54	24.80	27.64	27.63
Sunflower oil, crude Minneapolis	"	36.24	37.02	36.24	37.50	40.31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow, edible, number 1, delivered, Chicago	"	18.60	18.07	17.54	15.86	16.19	17.33	18.17	18.93	19.33	19.86	21.78	23.23
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	"	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	93.75	90.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00
Oilmeals:													
Canola meal, 36 percent protein, Pacific NW	\$/ton	150.1	143.9	134.7	136.0	136.6	139.6	137.8	143.3	136.4	149.8	166.8	163.2
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, solvent, M	"	172.5	152.5	148.8	144.4	131.5	135.0	132.5	134.5	139.0	132.4	131.9	152.5
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	"	127.3	130.2	129.0	126.6	119.1	116.9	111.5	101.1	92.8	100.8	118.1	123.3
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeas	"	N.A.	114.5	113.5	113.2	113.3	107.1	107.5	100.0	98.8	98.5	98.5	98.0
Soybean meal, High protein, Decatur	"	183.6	176.7	175.1	174.6	175.8	176.8	169.0	159.8	168.9	177.7	190.7	180.6
Sunflower meal, 26 percent protein	"	N.A.	N.A.	98.0	90.3	72.6	66.50	76.50	79.33	83.3	87.0	98.5	109.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics Indexes: 1982=100													
Group by origin:													
Animal fats	"	128.6	129.0	129.1	133.8	133.8	129.9	141.6	184.4	205.6	197.2	154.0	158.6
Group by use:													
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable	"	124.6	123.9	131.1	129.2	127.0	127.7	129.4	129.4	129.4	122.2	137.4	137.4
Margarine	"	210.2	205.5	207.7	205.0	212.7	214.5	222.6	213.2	212.1	214.8	232.9	238.9
Salad and cooking oils	"	166.4	171.1	169.0	181.9	171.4	170.7	169.3	173.7	176.5	173.5	173.4	178.0
Inedible fats and oils	"												

Sources: *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, *Milling & Baking News*, *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *National Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service, and *Producer Price Index Press Release*, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Appendix table 34--Fats and oils: Domestic consumption in food products, U.S., 1980-2006

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.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.
1980	1,018	4.5	534	2.3	241	1.1	2,591	11.4
1981	975	4.2	510	2.2	223	1.0	2,573	11.2
1982	1,011	4.3	536	2.3	313	1.3	2,582	11.1
1983	1,150	4.9	401	1.7	501	2.1	2,446	10.4
1984	1,176	4.9	442	1.9	418	1.8	2,472	10.5
1985	1,276	4.9	377	1.6	476	2.0	2,588	10.9
1986	1,203	4.6	369	1.5	443	1.8	2,761	11.5
1987	1,141	4.7	379	1.6	231	1.0	2,565	10.6
1988	1,125	4.5	365	1.5	210	0.9	2,543	10.4
1989	1,168	4.4	295	1.2	68	0.3	2,526	10.2
1990	988	4.4	225	0.9	154	0.6	2,731	10.9
1991	1,145	4.3	175	0.7	367	1.4	2,691	10.6
1992	1,245	4.3	105	0.4	612	2.4	2,821	11.0
1993	1,243	4.6	95	0.4	412	1.6	2,887	11.1
1994	1,278	4.8	181	0.7	639	2.4	2,610	9.9
1995	1,240	4.4	104	0.4	533	2.0	2,463	9.2
1996	1,142	4.3	150	0.6	784	2.9	2,471	9.2
1997	1,130	4.1	208	0.8	584	2.1	2,344	8.6
1998	1,210	4.4	194	0.7	868	3.1	2,297	8.3
1999	1,307	4.7	186	0.7	996	3.6	2,241	8.0
2000	1,266	4.5	221	0.8	1,125	4.0	2,353	8.3
2001	1,265	4.4	325	1.1	869	3.0	2,012	7.1
2002	1,272	4.4	370	1.3	974	3.4	1,889	6.6
2003	1,302	4.5	369	1.3	1,108	3.8	1,549	5.3
2004	1,324	4.5	220	0.7	1,163	4.0	1,554	5.3
2005	1,351	4.6	460	1.5	1,121	3.8	1,208	4.1
2006 4/	1,407	4.7	505	1.7	1,036	3.5	1,377	4.6

	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.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Lbs.
1980	4,150	18.2	4,837	21.2	343	1.5	12,991	57.0
1981	4,199	18.3	4,986	21.7	384	1.7	13,141	57.1
1982	4,195	18.1	4,980	21.4	374	1.6	13,271	57.2
1983	4,269	18.2	5,524	23.6	365	1.6	13,937	59.5
1984	5,039	21.3	5,319	22.5	404	1.7	14,541	61.5
1985	5,478	23.0	5,617	23.6	375	1.6	15,413	64.6
1986	5,328	22.1	5,831	24.2	404	1.7	15,547	64.6
1987	5,205	21.4	6,156	25.4	316	1.3	15,251	62.8
1988	5,282	21.6	6,324	25.8	318	1.3	15,433	63.0
1989	5,322	21.5	5,940	24.0	313	1.3	14,892	60.2
1990	5,571	22.3	6,040	24.1	291	1.2	15,256	61.0
1991	5,663	22.3	6,743	26.6	321	1.3	16,337	64.4
1992	5,732	22.3	6,946	27.0	367	1.4	17,014	66.2
1993	6,495	25.0	6,907	26.5	451	1.7	17,664	67.9
1994	6,305	23.9	6,845	26.0	426	1.6	17,507	66.5
1995	5,926	22.2	7,057	26.5	434	1.6	17,016	63.8
1996	5,914	21.9	6,924	25.7	361	1.3	17,023	63.1
1997	5,606	20.5	7,652	28.0	297	1.1	17,127	62.8
1998	5,669	20.5	7,532	27.3	365	1.3	17,434	63.1
1999	5,886	21.1	8,030	28.8	431	1.5	18,368	65.8
2000 3/	6,482	23.0	9,522	33.7	429	1.5	20,674	73.2
2001 3/	9,315	32.6	10,144	35.6	408	1.4	23,682	83.0
2002 3/	9,607	33.3	11,430	39.7	402	1.4	25,311	87.8
2003	9,549	32.8	11,683	40.1	386	1.3	25,375	87.2
2004	9,576	32.6	11,724	39.9	436	1.5	25,421	86.5
2005	8,644	29.4	12,655	42.6	480	1.6	25,408	85.6
2006 4/	7,767	26.2	14,134	47.2	512	1.7	26,182	87.5

1/ Direct use is an ERS calculation. 2/ Factory use as a proxy for domestic consumption in other edible products. 3/ ERS estimates. 4/ Preliminary.

Sources: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 35--Fats and oils: Use for selected industrial products, U.S., 1980-2006

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	6,071
2003	2,235	2,751	304	109	141	110	445	6,095
2004	2,374	2,963	250	91	161	112	452	6,403
2005	2,271	3,223	257	104	157	364	498	6,873
2006 2/	2,359	2,948	242	131	146	274	2,328	8,332

1/ Total includes factory use in linoleum. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 36--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance			Per capita
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Imports 1/	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	-----Million pounds-----							Lbs.
1980	141	5,167	57	5,365	4,837	406	5,243	21.2
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	21.4
1983	123	5,776	71	5,970	5,524	332	5,857	23.6
1984	113	5,614	87	5,814	5,319	403	5,722	22.5
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	24.2
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	25.8
1989	123	6,123	157	6,403	5,940	337	6,277	24.0
1990	126	6,036	213	6,375	6,040	214	6,254	24.1
1991	121	6,310	585	7,016	6,743	137	6,880	26.6
1992	136	6,491	664	7,291	6,946	245	7,191	27.0
1993	100	6,470	721	7,291	6,907	259	7,166	26.5
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	28.0
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 2/	140	9,155	1,134	10,429	9,522	734	10,255	33.7
2001 2/	174	9,565	1,182	10,920	10,144	589	10,733	35.6
2002 2/	187	10,756	1,208	12,151	11,430	552	11,982	39.7
2003	169	10,930	1,124	12,223	11,683	387	12,070	40.1
2004	153	10,784	1,363	12,300	11,724	439	12,163	39.9
2005	137	11,798	1,314	13,249	12,655	451	13,106	42.6
2006 3/	140	13,340	1,359	14,839	14,134	494	14,628	47.2

1/ Import data in the table are revised to include olive oil and refined canola oil. 2/ ERS estimates. 3/ Preliminary.

Sources: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 37--Salad and cooking oils: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980-2006

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	7,886	302	D	D	783	489	10,925
2003	7,933	295	D	D	705	473	10,670
2004	7,790	304	1,466	D	805	542	10,784
2005	8,700	389	1,407	D	1,143	563	12,177
2006 2/	9,307	549	1,352	D	1,350	535	13,368

D = Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 1/ Includes quantities of other fats and oils. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 38--Baking and frying fats: Supply and disappearance, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance				Per capita
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production			Total supply	Domestic	Exports	Total	
		Vegetable oil	Animal fat	Total					
-----Million pounds-----									
1980	132	3,071	1,107	4,178	4,310	4,150	29	4,179	18.2
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	4,269	22	4,291	18.2
1984	131	3,954	1,114	5,068	5,199	5,039	30	5,069	21.3
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	22.1
1987	137	4,233	1,005	5,238	5,375	5,205	31	5,236	21.4
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	21.5
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	5,663	31	5,694	22.3
1992	147	4,988	731	5,719	5,866	5,732	33	5,764	22.3
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	23.9
1995	90	5,316	659	5,975	6,065	5,926	33	5,959	22.2
1996	106	5,327	603	5,929	6,035	5,914	40	5,954	21.9
1997	81	5,034	622	5,656	5,737	5,606	39	5,646	20.5
1998	91	5,208	516	5,724	5,815	5,669	54	5,723	20.5
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	6,482	69	6,551	23.0
2001 1/	129	8,949	471	9,420	9,549	9,315	83	9,398	32.6
2002 1/	151	9,201	484	9,685	9,836	9,607	89	9,696	33.3
2003	140	9,157	466	9,622	9,762	9,549	91	9,640	32.8
2004	122	9,206	465	9,671	9,794	9,576	90	9,667	32.6
2005	127	8,336	392	8,728	8,855	8,644	78	8,722	29.4
2006 2/	133	7,528	358	7,886	8,018	7,767	90	7,857	26.2

Sources: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

1/ ERS estimates. 2/ Preliminary.

Appendix table 39--Baking and frying fats: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980-2006

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
2003	8,304	167	D	D	D	D	9,237
2004	7,938	166	D	D	D	D	8,934
2005	7,779	213	D	D	D	D	8,918
2006 2/	6,617	164	D	D	D	D	7,930

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

Source: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 40--Margarine (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply			Disappearance			Per capita	
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports		Total use
	-----Million pounds-----							Lbs.
1980	81	2,593	---	2,673	2,591	8	2,599	11.4
1981	74	2,576	---	2,651	2,573	17	2,590	11.2
1982	61	2,596	---	2,657	2,582	13	2,595	11.1
1983	62	2,451	---	2,513	2,446	11	2,458	10.4
1984	56	2,481	---	2,536	2,472	9	2,481	10.5
1985	55	2,603	---	2,658	2,588	9	2,597	10.9
1986	61	2,789	---	2,850	2,761	8	2,770	11.5
1987	81	2,554	1	2,636	2,565	8	2,573	10.6
1988	63	2,549	2	2,614	2,543	8	2,551	10.4
1989	62	2,531	1	2,594	2,526	7	2,533	10.2
1990	61	2,768	1	2,830	2,731	7	2,738	10.9
1991	92	2,698	1	2,791	2,691	9	2,700	10.6
1992	91	2,818	1	2,909	2,821	13	2,835	11.0
1993	75	2,892	2	2,969	2,887	15	2,902	11.1
1994	66	2,623	4	2,693	2,610	21	2,631	9.9
1995	62	2,490	5	2,557	2,463	36	2,499	9.2
1996	58	2,480	6	2,544	2,471	29	2,500	9.2
1997	44	2,367	7	2,417	2,344	29	2,373	8.6
1998	44	2,311	8	2,363	2,297	32	2,329	8.3
1999	35	2,274	10	2,319	2,241	36	2,277	8.0
2000 3/	42	2,398	13	2,453	2,353	31	2,384	8.3
2001 3/	69	1,994	15	2,077	2,012	31	2,043	7.1
2002 3/	34	1,900	17	1,951	1,889	28	1,917	6.6
2003	34	1,550	18	1,602	1,549	29	1,579	5.3
2004	24	1,567	13	1,603	1,554	33	1,587	5.3
2005	17	1,239	13	1,268	1,208	43	1,252	4.1
2006 4/	17	1,445	11	1,473	1,377	42	1,419	4.6

1/ Yellow quarters, f.o.b. Chicago. 2/ Series discontinued. 3/ ERS estimates. 4/ Preliminary.

Sources: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 41--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacturing, U.S., 1980-2006

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	6	1,394
2002	1,212	D	D	7	1,300
2003	1,138	D	D	16	1,207
2004	1,227	D	D	6	1,262
2005	848	D	D	3	896
2006 3/	972	D	D	D	1,056

D =Data withheld by Census to avoid disclosure. 1/ Includes lard and edible tallow. 2/ Includes small quantities of other fats and oils. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 42--Lard: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply			Disappearance			Direct food use	Per capita domestic disappearance	Price 1/
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production 2/	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total			
-----Million pounds-----							Lbs.	Cents/lb.	
1980	50	1,207	1,257	1,116	92	1,208	534	2.3	25.63
1981	49	1,159	1,208	1,021	150	1,171	510	2.2	20.72
1982	37	1,011	1,048	908	103	1,011	536	2.3	20.33
1983	38	973	1,011	887	89	976	401	1.7	21.40
1984	34	939	975	848	89	937	442	1.9	17.60
1985	39	927	968	827	105	932	377	1.6	28.23
1986	35	875	912	786	104	890	369	1.5	19.55
1987	22	863	886	746	107	853	379	1.6	13.69
1988	33	932	966	802	127	929	365	1.5	14.79
1989	37	850	889	747	110	857	295	1.2	16.31
1990	32	743	778	655	97	753	225	0.9	14.09
1991	25	777	805	647	121	768	175	0.7	13.30
1992	37	838	878	719	136	855	105	0.4	13.47
1993	23	801	827	675	114	789	95	0.4	13.30
1994	38	744	784	607	137	744	181	0.7	15.42
1995	41	715	757	594	124	718	104	0.4	17.53
1996	38	680	719	600	101	700	150	0.6	20.26
1997	19	682	703	590	90	681	208	0.8	21.90
1998	22	744	768	608	131	740	194	0.7	23.42
1999	28	735	765	591	147	739	186	0.7	17.86
2000	27	718	748	558	174	731	221	0.8	14.91
2001	16	724	744	627	103	730	325	1.1	12.25
2002	14	744	766	671	84	755	370	1.3	14.93
2003	11	753	770	640	117	757	369	1.3	14.22
2004	13	772	791	488	289	777	220	0.7	20.63
2005	14	779	798	695	94	789	460	1.5	26.35
2006	9	791	808	719	72	791	505	1.7	21.14

1/ Loose, average wholesale, tanks, Chicago. 2/ Census Bureau ended publication of lard production in July 1989. ERS estimates after 1989, which have been revised from previous publications with a lower yield per hog conversion rate.

Sources: Economic Research Service estimates, U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, and *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 43--Butter (actual weight): Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply				Disappearance			Per capita	Price 1/
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Export and shipments	Total		
	-----Million pounds-----							Lbs.	\$/lb.
1980	178	1,145	2	1,325	1,018	3	1,021	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	1,011	212	1,223	4.3	1.48
1983	467	1,299	3	1,769	1,150	120	1,270	4.9	1.47
1984	499	1,103	3	1,606	1,176	133	1,309	4.9	1.49
1985	297	1,248	4	1,548	1,276	67	1,343	4.9	1.40
1986	206	1,202	4	1,412	1,203	16	1,219	4.6	1.45
1987	193	1,104	5	1,302	1,141	17	1,159	4.7	1.40
1988	143	1,207	5	1,355	1,125	16	1,141	4.5	1.32
1989	215	1,295	2	1,512	1,168	88	1,256	4.4	1.28
1990	256	1,302	3	1,561	988	157	1,145	4.4	1.02
1991	416	1,337	3	1,756	1,145	71	1,217	4.3	0.99
1992	539	1,365	2	1,906	1,245	214	1,459	4.3	0.83
1993	448	1,315	4	1,766	1,243	289	1,532	4.6	0.74
1994	235	1,296	1	1,532	1,278	175	1,453	4.8	0.67
1995	79	1,264	1	1,345	1,240	86	1,326	4.4	0.76
1996	19	1,174	11	1,203	1,142	48	1,189	4.3	1.00
1997	14	1,151	24	1,189	1,130	38	1,168	4.1	1.07
1998	21	1,168	70	1,259	1,210	23	1,233	4.4	1.78
1999	26	1,277	40	1,343	1,307	11	1,318	4.7	1.25
2000	25	1,256	30	1,311	1,266	21	1,287	4.5	1.18
2001	24	1,232	76	1,332	1,265	12	1,276	4.4	1.66
2002	56	1,355	33	1,444	1,272	15	1,287	4.4	1.11
2003	158	1,242	31	1,431	1,302	36	1,338	4.5	1.15
2004	93	1,247	52	1,392	1,324	24	1,348	4.5	1.82
2005	45	1,347	39	1,431	1,351	22	1,373	4.6	1.55
2006	59	1,444	37	1,539	1,407	24	1,431	4.7	1.24

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

Sources: *Dairy Products* and *Cold Storage*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 44--Edible tallow: Supply, disappearance, and price, U.S., 1980-2006

Calendar year	Supply			Disappearance			Direct food use	Per capita domestic disappearance	Price 1/
	Stocks Jan. 1	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total			
-----Million pounds, rendered basis-----								Lbs.	Cents/lb.
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	1.4	14.25
1992	39	1,527	1,571	1,205	333	1,538	612	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	784	2.9	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	996	3.6	15.11
2000	33	1,825	1,866	1,581	248	1,829	1,125	4.0	11.66
2001	37	1,792	1,859	1,455	364	1,819	869	3.0	13.71
2002	40	1,974	2,023	1,486	511	1,998	974	3.4	14.80
2003	25	1,966	1,996	1,552	420	1,972	1,108	3.8	20.34
2004	24	1,818	1,842	1,565	255	1,820	1,163	4.0	19.74
2005 2/	22	1,818	1,841	1,522	293	1,816	1,121	3.8	19.14
2006 2/	25	1,713	1,744	1,444	275	1,719	1,036	3.5	18.74

N.A. = Not available. 1/ Loose, average wholesale, Chicago. 2/ Preliminary.

Sources: *Production, Consumption and Stocks*, Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and U.S. Trade Internet System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 45--Supply and use: Soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil, U.S., major foreign exporters, importers, and world, 2003/04-2006/07 1/

	United States	World less United States			World 4/	United States	World less United States			World 4/
		Major exporters 2/	Major importers 3/	Total foreign			Major exporters 2/	Major importers 3/	Total foreign	
Million metric tons										
2003/04 5/										
Soybeans--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	4.85	31.92	5.98	38.81	43.67	6.96	33.80	6.36	41.49	48.45
Production	66.78	87.91	17.43	119.73	186.51	83.37	99.50	18.65	134.52	217.89
Imports	0.15	0.88	43.57	53.91	54.06	0.09	0.68	53.07	63.91	64.00
Use--										
Crush	41.63	55.33	48.77	122.08	163.71	47.32	61.09	56.40	136.97	184.29
Total	44.60	59.60	63.02	144.84	189.44	52.41	65.49	71.78	161.54	213.95
Exports	24.13	29.93	0.34	31.86	55.99	25.78	35.56	0.39	38.29	64.07
Ending stocks	3.06	31.18	3.62	35.74	38.80	12.23	32.93	5.91	40.10	52.33
Soybean meal--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	0.20	2.32	1.30	5.26	5.46	0.16	3.45	1.20	5.79	5.95
Production	32.95	46.47	32.84	95.40	128.35	37.41	51.00	39.49	107.52	144.93
Imports	0.26	0.28	27.27	44.69	44.94	0.13	0.20	29.49	50.15	50.28
Use--										
Domestic	28.53	9.30	59.04	99.77	128.30	30.10	11.73	68.03	115.23	145.33
Exports	4.69	37.32	1.11	40.96	45.65	7.32	40.77	1.09	44.08	51.40
Ending stocks	0.19	2.44	1.19	4.82	5.01	0.29	2.16	1.06	4.14	4.43
Soybean oil--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	0.68	1.38	0.36	2.30	2.97	0.77	1.25	0.64	2.25	3.02
Production	7.75	12.71	5.55	22.23	29.98	9.25	13.71	7.12	25.07	34.32
Imports	0.14	0.10	3.55	8.11	8.25	0.02	0.74	3.22	9.01	9.03
Use--										
Domestic	7.65	5.43	8.99	22.28	29.93	8.15	6.47	10.51	25.55	33.70
Exports	0.43	7.35	0.02	8.21	8.63	0.52	8.32	0.11	9.20	9.72
Ending stocks	0.49	1.25	0.44	2.13	2.62	1.37	0.90	0.36	1.58	2.95
2004/05 6/										
Soybeans--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	3.06	31.18	3.62	35.74	38.80	12.23	32.93	5.91	40.10	52.33
Production	85.01	96.05	19.55	130.71	215.72	86.77	105.70	18.55	142.63	229.40
Imports	0.15	1.20	51.95	63.56	63.71	0.11	0.84	57.03	69.02	69.13
Use--										
Crush	46.16	57.54	53.33	129.52	175.68	48.44	64.10	59.99	145.69	194.13
Total	51.40	62.04	68.34	153.75	205.15	52.97	68.47	75.72	170.87	223.84
Exports	29.86	32.59	0.42	34.78	64.64	30.48	36.45	0.43	39.03	69.51
Ending stocks	6.96	33.80	6.36	41.49	48.45	15.66	34.56	5.34	41.84	57.50
Soybean meal--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	0.19	2.44	1.19	4.82	5.01	0.29	2.16	1.06	4.14	4.43
Production	36.94	48.19	36.81	101.82	138.76	38.48	54.12	42.29	114.49	152.97
Imports	0.13	0.27	27.38	45.64	45.77	0.15	0.28	29.49	51.51	51.66
Use--										
Domestic	30.45	10.75	62.96	106.51	136.96	30.75	12.34	70.62	120.61	151.36
Exports	6.66	36.70	1.22	39.96	46.62	7.89	41.75	1.18	45.19	53.08
Ending stocks	0.16	3.45	1.20	5.79	5.95	0.27	2.46	1.04	4.35	4.62
Soybean oil--										
Supply--										
Beg. stocks	0.49	1.25	0.44	2.13	2.62	1.37	0.90	0.36	1.58	2.95
Production	8.78	13.14	6.32	23.67	32.45	9.15	14.35	7.84	26.67	35.82
Imports	0.01	0.18	3.82	8.94	8.95	0.01	0.98	3.57	9.81	9.82
Use--										
Domestic	7.91	5.64	9.90	23.83	31.74	8.64	7.04	11.32	27.30	35.94
Exports	0.60	7.69	0.05	8.66	9.26	0.68	8.29	0.13	9.27	9.95
Ending stocks	0.77	1.25	0.64	2.25	3.02	1.21	0.91	0.31	1.50	2.71

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-25, China, Japan, Mexico, Southeast Asia. 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*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Appendix table 46--World oilseed supply and distribution, 2002/03-2006/07

Item	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 1/	2006/07 2/
Million metric tons					
Production					
Copra	5.12	5.38	5.59	5.59	5.39
Cottonseed	32.67	35.60	45.32	42.51	43.70
Palm kernel	7.76	8.43	9.51	9.98	10.85
Peanuts	30.84	32.81	33.43	33.87	32.30
Rapeseed	32.91	39.43	46.14	48.55	46.86
Soybeans	196.77	186.51	215.72	217.89	229.40
Sunflowerseed	23.93	26.76	25.30	29.74	30.64
Total	330.01	334.93	381.01	388.12	399.14
Exports					
Copra	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.09
Cottonseed	0.86	0.89	0.99	1.08	0.91
Palm kernel	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.13
Peanuts	1.93	1.98	2.34	2.01	2.05
Rapeseed	4.13	5.48	4.90	7.00	7.53
Soybeans	61.07	55.99	64.64	64.07	69.51
Sunflowerseed	1.84	2.71	1.57	2.00	2.29
Total	69.98	67.19	74.68	76.39	82.50
Imports					
Copra	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.07
Cottonseed	0.86	0.88	1.00	1.05	0.78
Palm kernel	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.11
Peanuts	1.71	1.65	1.75	1.80	1.78
Rapeseed	4.04	5.15	5.05	6.71	7.46
Soybeans	63.11	54.06	63.71	64.00	69.13
Sunflowerseed	1.71	2.60	1.46	1.47	1.91
Total	71.53	64.50	73.21	75.26	81.24
Consumption					
Copra	5.07	5.36	5.57	5.61	5.35
Cottonseed	32.90	35.44	44.89	42.47	43.76
Palm kernel	7.74	8.44	9.53	10.06	10.80
Peanuts	31.01	32.35	32.59	33.44	32.45
Rapeseed	33.78	39.07	43.66	47.33	49.17
Soybeans	191.31	189.44	205.15	213.95	223.84
Sunflowerseed	23.28	26.07	25.63	29.11	30.29
Total	325.09	336.16	367.00	381.96	395.66
Ending stocks					
Copra	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.06
Cottonseed	0.41	0.56	1.00	1.01	0.82
Palm kernel	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.16
Peanuts	0.71	0.84	1.10	1.31	0.90
Rapeseed	1.81	1.84	4.47	5.40	3.01
Soybeans	43.67	38.80	48.45	52.33	57.50
Sunflowerseed	1.31	1.90	1.46	1.57	1.53
Total	48.11	44.20	56.74	61.78	63.99

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 47--World vegetable oils supply and distribution, 2002/03-2006/07

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 1/	2006/07 2/
	Million metric tons				
Production					
Coconut	3.16	3.29	3.44	3.46	3.30
Cottonseed	3.51	3.84	4.71	4.55	4.73
Olive	2.51	3.06	2.97	2.59	2.99
Palm	27.71	29.59	33.88	35.96	38.97
Palm Kernel	3.36	3.67	4.13	4.36	4.69
Peanut	4.62	5.03	5.04	5.16	4.99
Rapeseed	12.24	14.14	15.74	17.17	18.03
Soybean	30.54	30.05	32.45	34.32	35.82
Sunflowerseed	8.12	9.13	8.99	10.35	10.82
Total	95.76	101.79	111.35	117.92	124.33
Exports					
Coconut	1.74	1.79	2.04	2.03	1.78
Cottonseed	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.13
Olive	0.48	0.66	0.64	0.59	0.64
Palm	19.72	21.71	24.63	26.35	27.95
Palm kernel	1.46	1.61	1.92	1.98	2.09
Peanut	0.15	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.19
Rapeseed	0.91	1.15	1.15	1.72	1.92
Soybean	8.71	8.79	9.26	9.72	9.95
Sunflowerseed	2.26	2.68	2.61	3.76	3.84
Total	35.57	38.76	42.56	46.43	48.50
Imports					
Coconut	1.89	1.67	1.87	1.90	1.70
Cottonseed	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.11
Olive	0.44	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.60
Palm	19.73	21.75	24.33	25.61	27.54
Palm kernel	1.47	1.49	1.58	1.75	1.80
Peanut	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.19
Rapeseed	0.91	1.35	1.17	1.47	1.70
Soybean	8.31	8.30	8.95	9.03	9.82
Sunflowerseed	2.01	1.93	2.17	3.10	3.19
Total	35.08	37.44	40.90	43.68	46.64
Consumption					
Coconut	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.43	3.29
Cottonseed	3.52	3.79	4.59	4.56	4.71
Olive	2.60	2.72	2.85	2.78	2.92
Palm	27.69	29.59	32.86	35.24	38.18
Palm kernel	3.35	3.61	3.78	4.13	4.32
Peanut	4.74	4.96	5.04	5.19	5.05
Rapeseed	12.24	14.43	15.67	16.92	17.93
Soybean	30.19	29.98	31.74	33.70	35.94
Sunflowerseed	7.84	8.36	8.49	9.70	10.19
Total	95.36	100.68	108.32	115.65	122.54
Ending stocks					
Coconut	0.48	0.42	0.38	0.28	0.20
Cottonseed	0.06	0.10	0.21	0.19	0.15
Olive	0.80	1.09	1.13	0.92	0.95
Palm	2.62	2.66	3.37	3.35	3.73
Palm kernel	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.48
Peanut	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.04
Rapeseed	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.38
Soybean	3.04	2.62	3.02	2.95	2.71
Sunflowerseed	0.49	0.51	0.57	0.55	0.52
Total	8.55	8.34	9.72	9.24	9.16

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 48--World protein meal supply and distribution, 2002/03-2006/07

Item	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 1/	2006/07 2/
	Million metric tons				
Production					
Copra	1.61	1.71	1.79	1.80	1.72
Cottonseed	11.04	11.97	14.73	14.28	14.75
Fish	4.82	5.29	5.66	5.19	5.53
Palm Kernel	4.01	4.40	4.96	5.23	5.61
Peanut	5.47	5.95	5.88	6.02	5.81
Rapeseed	18.80	21.76	24.16	26.18	27.37
Soybeans	130.33	128.54	138.76	144.93	152.97
Sunflowerseed	9.05	10.26	9.93	11.28	11.83
Total	185.14	189.88	205.87	214.91	225.60
Exports					
Copra	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.78	0.72
Cottonseed	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.40
Fish	2.89	3.13	3.67	3.16	3.37
Palm Kernel	2.95	3.04	3.50	3.59	3.99
Peanut	0.11	0.34	0.16	0.22	0.14
Rapeseed	1.61	2.47	2.23	2.57	2.80
Soybeans	42.72	45.60	46.62	51.40	53.08
Sunflowerseed	2.41	3.00	2.91	3.60	3.74
Total	53.82	58.73	60.25	65.70	68.22
Imports					
Copra	0.81	0.68	0.73	0.68	0.66
Cottonseed	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.41	0.41
Fish	2.85	3.12	3.65	3.14	3.36
Palm Kernel	2.96	3.08	3.47	3.57	3.89
Peanut	0.10	0.26	0.15	0.20	0.18
Rapeseed	1.73	2.43	2.28	2.51	2.64
Soybeans	42.55	45.08	45.77	50.28	51.66
Sunflowerseed	2.30	2.75	2.74	3.26	3.40
Total	53.72	57.86	59.20	64.04	66.18
Consumption					
Copra	1.72	1.65	1.76	1.68	1.73
Cottonseed	11.11	12.00	14.62	14.28	14.85
Fish	5.11	5.29	5.69	5.16	5.47
Palm Kernel	4.05	4.38	4.88	5.13	5.53
Peanut	5.47	5.85	5.89	6.00	5.85
Rapeseed	18.95	21.36	24.26	26.15	27.48
Soybeans	130.45	128.47	136.96	145.33	151.36
Sunflowerseed	8.99	9.98	9.81	10.92	11.48
Total	185.84	188.98	203.87	214.64	223.74
Ending stocks					
Copra	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.11
Cottonseed	0.07	0.09	0.20	0.25	0.16
Fish	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.24
Palm Kernel	0.17	0.24	0.27	0.35	0.34
Peanut	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rapeseed	0.28	0.64	0.59	0.55	0.29
Soybeans	5.46	5.01	5.95	4.43	4.62
Sunflowerseed	0.22	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.23
Total	6.58	6.61	7.57	6.18	5.99

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast.

Source: *Oilseeds: World Markets and Trade*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.