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Weekly Cotton Market Review

Cotton and Tobacco Program ♦ Cotton Market News Division ♦ 3275 Appling Road ♦ Memphis, TN 38133 ♦ 901.384.3016

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Spot quotations averaged 63 points lower than the previous week, according to the USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service's Cotton and Tobacco Program. Quotations for the base quality of cotton (color 41, leaf 4, staple 34, mike 35-36 and 43-49, strength 27.0-28.9, and uniformity 81.0-81.9) in the seven designated markets averaged 90.71 cents per pound for the week ending Thursday, September 16, 2021. The weekly average was down from 91.34 cents last week, but up from 59.84 cents reported the corresponding period a year ago. Daily average quotations ranged from a high of 91.41 cents Friday, September 10 to a low of 89.59 cents Thursday, September 16. Spot transactions reported in the Daily Spot Cotton Quotations for the week ended September 16 totaled 7,613 bales. This compares to 3,354 reported last week and 33,704 spot transactions reported the corresponding week a year ago. Total spot transactions for the season were 24,772 bales compared to 158,973 bales the corresponding week a year ago. The ICE October settlement price ended the week at 93.41 cents, compared to 94.56 cents last week.

41-4-34 Prices								
Date	SE	ND	SD	ET-OK	WT	DSW	SJV	7-MKT AVG
10-Sep	94.48	93.48	93.48	90.98	90.48	88.23	88.73	91.41
13-Sep	93.66	92.66	92.66	90.16	89.66	87.41	87.91	90.59
14-Sep	94.21	93.21	93.21	90.71	90.21	87.96	88.46	91.14
15-Sep	93.92	92.92	92.92	90.42	89.92	87.67	88.17	90.85
16-Sep	92.66	91.66	91.66	89.16	88.66	86.41	86.91	89.59
31-3-35 Prices								
Date	SE	ND	SD	ET-OK	WT	DSW	SJV	7-MKT AVG
10-Sep	96.73	95.73	95.73	94.08	93.23	91.73	97.63	94.98
13-Sep	95.91	94.91	94.91	93.26	92.41	90.91	96.81	94.16
14-Sep	96.46	95.46	95.46	93.81	92.96	91.46	97.36	94.71
15-Sep	96.17	95.17	95.17	93.52	92.67	91.17	97.07	94.42
16-Sep	94.91	93.91	93.91	92.26	91.41	89.91	95.81	93.16
Futures Settlement								Far Eastern A Index 1/ Current
Date	Oct-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	May-22	Jul-22	Oct-22		
10-Sep	95.23	93.50	92.73	92.31	90.41	84.49	102.90	
13-Sep	94.41	92.81	91.96	91.60	89.86	83.76	103.15	
14-Sep	94.96	93.66	92.83	92.48	90.67	84.62	102.40	
15-Sep	94.67	93.37	92.62	92.23	90.54	84.79	103.30	
16-Sep	93.41	92.51	91.80	91.43	89.77	84.64	103.05	
Spot Transactions								
Date	SE	ND	SD	ET-OK	WT	DSW	SJV	PIMA
10-Sep	0	0	0	788	0	0	0	0
13-Sep	0	0	0	1,246	0	0	0	0
14-Sep	0	0	0	3,823	0	0	0	0
15-Sep	0	0	0	700	0	0	0	0
16-Sep	264	0	0	792	0	0	0	0
Weekly Totals	264	0	0	7,349	0	0	0	0

Source: USDA, AMS, Cotton and Tobacco Program, 1/ Cotlook



Southeastern Markets Regional Summary

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Spot cotton trading was slow. Supplies and producer offerings were light. Demand was light. Average local spot prices were lower. Trading of CCC-loan equities was inactive. The COVID-19 Pandemic continues to negatively affect cotton demand and disrupt supply chains. Vaccination doses were being distributed at a steady pace.

Mostly cloudy conditions prevailed across the lower Southeast during the period. Daytime high temperatures were in the upper 80s. Widespread shower activity brought rainfall to areas throughout the region. Slow moving Tropical Storm Nicholas deposited the heaviest precipitation accumulations as it brushed along Gulf Coastal areas during the week. Weekly accumulated rainfall totals measured from 3 to 8 inches in south Alabama and the Florida Panhandle and 1 to 2 inches in areas of south Georgia. Flash flood warnings were issued for south Alabama as rivers and streams surged with rainwater. The crop advanced, but remained a couple of weeks behind normal progress. Fieldwork was limited due to the wet conditions. Producers continued to scout younger fields as stink bugs remained a threat to immature bolls. Defoliation had begun on a limited basis in older cotton fields. A period of sunny and unseasonably warm weather would be welcome to finish boll development on the top of the crop and bleach out discolored lint. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) Crop Progress report released September 13, cotton bolls opening reached 43 percent in Georgia and 27 percent

in Alabama.

Mostly sunny weather was observed across the upper Southeast over the weekend with partly cloudy conditions developing later in the week. Daytime high temperatures varied from the mid-80s to low 90s. Isolated stray shower activity brought light precipitation to portions of the eastern Carolinas late in the week. The crop progressed at a good pace. Insect pressure was light; producers continued to scout younger fields for stink bugs. According to NASS, cotton bolls opening reached 37 percent in North Carolina, 36 in South Carolina, and 34 percent in Virginia.

[Textile Mill](#)

Domestic mill buyers inquired for a moderate volume of color 41, leaf 4, and staple 34 and longer for January through October 2022 delivery. No sales were reported. Yarn demand remained good, and mills operated at capacity as allowed by available labor. Mills continued to produce personal protective equipment for frontline workers and consumers.

Demand through export channels was good. Turkish mill buyers purchased a moderate volume of color 31, leaf 3, and staple 36 for October shipment. Venezuelan mill buyers purchased a moderate volume of color 31, leaf 3, and staple 35 and longer for prompt shipment. Indonesian mill buyers inquired for a moderate volume of color 31, leaf 3, and staple 34 and longer for January through March 2022 shipment. No additional sales were reported.

[Trading](#)

- Even-running lots containing color 31 and 41, leaf 3 and 4, staple 36 and longer, mike 35-49, strength 29-31, and uniformity 80-82 sold for around 87.75 cents per pound, FOB car/truck (Rule 5, compression charges paid).



South Central Markets Regional Summary

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North Delta

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies of available cotton and demand were light. Average local spot prices were lower. Trading of CCC-loan equities was inactive. No forward contracting was reported. The COVID-19 Pandemic continues to negatively impact the overall global economy and supply chains. The new variants of the COVID-19 virus are of concern nationwide; vaccinations proceeded at a steady pace.

Climatic conditions varied between clear skies and scattered thundershowers. Around 1 inch of accumulated precipitation was reported in most areas. High temperatures were mostly in the 80s and overnight lows were in the low 70s. The crop made good progress. Local experts reported that defoliation was underway on a few fields and was expected to gain momentum, particularly in southern parts of the region. Harvesting and ginning were not expected to begin until around the end of the month. Producers prepared harvest equipment. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) Crop Progress report released on September 13, cotton bolls opening advanced normally to 47 percent in Arkansas, 28 in Missouri, and 11 percent in Tennessee. NASS reported that the condition of the majority of the crop in Arkansas was good to excellent, while it was rated fair to good in Missouri and Tennessee.

South Delta

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies of available cotton and demand were light. Average local spot prices were lower. Trading of CCC-loan equities was inactive. No forward contracting was reported. The COVID-19 Pandemic continues to negatively impact the overall global economy. Variants of the COVID-19 virus are of great concern locally and nationally. Vaccinations continued at a steady rate regionally.

Tropical Depression Nicholas stalled over Louisiana and southern Mississippi, bringing heavy rainfall to a storm-battered region. Up to 12 inches of accumulated precipitation were reported in the hardest hit places. Buildings not yet repaired from the previous storm faced the possibility of even more water damage as residents farther inland braced for up to an additional 4 inches over the next few days. Daytime high temperatures were in the 80s. Overnight temperatures were in the 70s. Power outages persisted in some rural areas as crews struggled to repair damaged powerlines and poles. Defoliation was underway in some areas, but no harvesting was reported. Ginning was not expected to get underway until near the end of September. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) Crop Progress report released on September 13, cotton bolls opening had advanced to 71 percent in Louisiana and 59 percent in Mississippi. NASS reported that the condition of the majority of the crop in Louisiana and Mississippi was fair to good.

Trading

North Delta

- No trading activity was reported.

South Delta

- No trading activity was reported.



Southwestern Markets Regional Summary

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East Texas

Spot cotton trading was moderate. Supplies and producer offerings were moderate. Demand was good. Average local spot prices were weak. Producer interest in forward contracting was moderate. Trading of CCC-loan equities was inactive. Foreign mill inquiries were light. Interest was best from China, Pakistan, and Turkey. The COVID-19 Pandemic continued to place pressure on commodity markets and shipping logistics. Several ports were congested. Hospitalization rates increased and most were at capacity. Vaccination opportunities were offered to the public. An executive order on September 9 requires all federal employees and contractors to be vaccinated. Rules were under development requiring private businesses with more than 100 employees to ensure workers are either vaccinated or tested negative for COVID-19 at least once per week.

Harvesting ran long hours before Hurricane Nicholas brought heavy rainfall and tropical force winds to the Texas Gulf Coast early in the period. Flash flooding in Nueces County was reported as early as Monday, September 13. Cotton producing areas received one and one-half inches to more than fourteen inches of heavy rainfall. Widespread power outages were reported. Harvesting and ginning was at a standstill in the Upper Coast. More than 75 percent of the stands were harvested and in modules in the Rio Grande Valley. Daytime temperature highs were in the mid-80s to 90s. In the Blackland Prairies, bolls were popping open. Defoliation was applied and picker harvesting was interrupted by rainfall in the southern counties. The northern counties had begun to apply defoliant and if the weather remains cooperative, stripper harvesting will begin in late September.

In Kansas, the crop advanced under sunny conditions. A storm brought around 1 inch of beneficial rainfall. Opened bolls were 38 percent, ahead of 25 percent last year and the 22 percent five-year average, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) Crop Progress report released on September 13. In

Oklahoma, irrigation was terminated as the crop finished and water supplies were minimal. Opened bolls were 23 percent compared to 34 last year and behind the 35 percent five-year average, according to NASS.

West Texas

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies and producer offerings were light. Demand was light. Average local spot prices were lower. Producers interest in forward contracting was light. Trading of CCC-loan equities was inactive. Foreign mill inquiries were light. Interest was best from China, Pakistan, and Turkey. The COVID-19 Pandemic continued to place pressure on commodity markets and shipping logistics. Major ports experienced vessel congestion. Container shortages were concerning. An executive order on September 9 requires all federal employees and contractors to be vaccinated. Rules that would require private businesses with more than 100 employees to ensure workers are either vaccinated or tested negative for COVID-19 once per week were under development.

Stands advanced with temperature highs in the mid-80s to low 100s. Intermittent showers brought light rain to some areas and smoky skies persisted from the Far West wildfires. Producers were encouraged with cotton progress in the Panhandle. Bolls were popping open. The crop nearly caught up and quality issues were no longer a concern. Some dryland fields suffered from a lack of rainfall in the Rolling Plains. Dryland stands that received recent showers were expected to yield around one and one-half to two bales per acre. Although the crop advanced, good growing conditions throughout September are needed. Crop experts continued to monitor for late season aphids, bollworms, lygus, and stink bugs. Widespread defoliation was 14 to 21 days away in the Southern Low Plains. The first module of the season was harvested and delivered in Gaines County. It weighed 6,740 pounds and was planted on May 6 and harvested on September 9.

Southwestern Markets Regional Summary

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Trading

East Texas

- In Texas, a heavy volume of lots containing color 21 and 31, leaf 2 and 3, staple 36, mike 40-49, strength 28-33, and uniformity 79-82 sold for around 96.00 cents per pound, FOB warehouse (compression charges not paid).
- A moderate volume of similar lots containing color 21 and 31, leaf 2 and 3, staple 37-39, mike 40-46, strength 28-32, and uniformity 80-83 sold for around 95.50 cents, same terms as above.
- Even-running lots containing a heavy volume of color 31 and 41, leaf 3 and 4, staple 35-39, mike 35-48, strength 26-34, and uniformity 78-83 sold for 93.00 to 93.25 cents, same terms as above.
- A lot containing a moderate volume of color 31 and 41, leaf 3-5, staple 37 and longer, mike 41-48, strength 29-33, uniformity 80-83, and 100 percent extraneous matter (seed coat fragments) sold for around 88.00 cents, same terms as above.

West Texas

- No trading activity was reported.

First Bale of the Season



Big Buck Farms delivered the 2021 first bale (module) to the Oasis Gin in Gaines County, TX. The stand was planted on May 6 and harvested on September 9. The module was delivered to the gin on September 9 at 3:00 pm. It weighed 6,740 pounds.

Pictures courtesy of: Kristal Blaylock, Oasis Gin



Western Markets Regional Summary

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Desert Southwest (DSW)

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies were light. Demand was moderate. Average local prices were lower. No forward contracting or domestic mill activity was reported. Foreign mill demand was moderate. Interest was best for prompt shipping. West Coast port congestion, container, and truck availability, as well as pent-up demand continued to affect cotton-shipping logistics. The COVID-19 Pandemic continued.

Hot and dry conditions were prevalent in the DSW. No rainfall was recorded in the region. Harvesting continued in Yuma, AZ. Modules were trucked to the gin yard. Ginning is active. Quality results from early pickings were typical for the area. The central Arizona, New Mexico, and El Paso, TX crop advanced to cut-out stage. Some Arizona producers began defoliating in the period. Gins completed final repairs. Producers prepared equipment for harvest.

San Joaquin Valley (SJV)

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies and demand were light. Average local prices were lower. No forward contracting or domestic mill activity was reported. Foreign mill demand was light. Interest was best for prompt shipping. West Coast port congestion, container, and truck availability, as well as pent-up demand continued to affect cotton-shipping logistics. The COVID-19 Pandemic continued.

Early in the reporting period, rolling thunder and lightning entered the Valley from the south. Around one-tenth of an inch of moisture was received. Hazy

conditions continued as wildfires burn in California. In Tulare County, the KNP Complex fire threatens a giant Sequoia grove in Sequoia National Park. Bolls were cracking open and defoliation activity increased. The California Department of Food and Agriculture is conducting a statewide Cotton Seed Bug field survey, which began on September 1. Approximately 10 percent of cotton acreage in each county will be surveyed. The Cotton Seed Bug was first discovered in southern California in 2019. Gins completed their final repairs and preparations for the season. Ginning was expected to begin the second week of October. Producers prepared equipment for harvest.

American Pima (AP)

Spot cotton trading was inactive. Supplies of 2020-crop were light. Demand was very good. Average local prices were steady. No forward contracting or domestic mill activity was reported. Foreign mill inquiries were moderate. Interest was best for prompt shipment. West Coast port congestion, container, and truck availability, as well as pent-up demand continued to affect cotton-shipping logistics. Concerns remained about shipping new-crop cotton in a timely manner going into the fall. The COVID-19 Pandemic continued.

Hot and dry conditions continued for much of the Far West. No rainfall was recorded for the Desert Southwest, and trace amounts were reported in the San Joaquin Valley (SJV) of California early in the period. Harvesting was active in Yuma, AZ. The crop approached cut-out stage in the Far West. Early-season varieties were defoliated in the SJV. Producers prepared equipment for harvest.

Trading

Desert Southwest

- No trading activity was reported.

San Joaquin Valley

- No trading activity was reported.

American Pima

- No trading activity was reported.

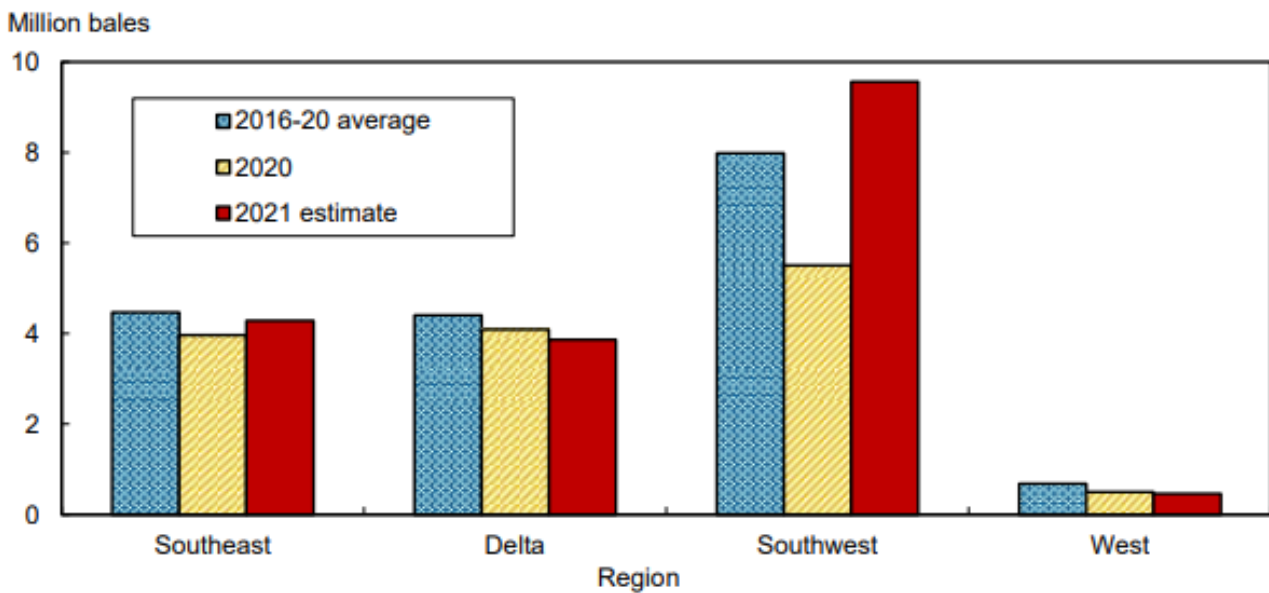
Crop Production

The following information was excerpted from the Cotton & Wool Outlook report, released on September 14, 2021

U.S. 2021 Cotton Crop Forecast Higher in September

USDA's September Crop Production report forecasts 2021 U.S. cotton production at 18.5 million bales, 1.2 million above the August estimate and 3.9 million bales above the 2020 crop. The larger September forecast is attributable to a higher national yield projection which more than offset a lower area estimate. If realized, the 2021 U.S. cotton crop would be the third highest of the last decade. U.S. cotton planted area for 2021 was reduced 4.5 percent in September based on acreage reported to USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). Planted acreage is estimated at 11.2 million acres by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), while harvested area is projected at 9.9 million acres, 4 percent below the August forecast. As a result, 2021 abandonment is projected at 11 percent, compared with approximately 31.5 percent in 2020. The national yield is forecast at 895 pounds per harvested acre this season, the second highest behind only 2017/18's record of 905 pounds. For current production estimates by State, see table 10 published separately with this report.

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

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

[For complete report click here.](#)

World market prices for upland cotton, in cents per pound, in effect from 12:01 a.m., EDT, Friday through midnight, EDT, Thursday

Description	2021-2022					
	Aug	Aug	Aug 27	Sept	Sept	Sept
	13-19	20-26	Sept 2	3-9	10-16	17-23
Adjusted world price 1/	76.74	79.30	79.12	79.51	80.11	79.53
Course count adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fine count adjustment 2020	0.40	0.33	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.18
Fine count adjustment 2021	0.65	0.58	0.47	0.42	0.41	0.43

1/ Color 41, leaf 4, staple 34, mike 35-36 & 43-49, strength readings of 26.0-28.9 grams per tex, length uniformity of 80.0-81.9 per

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Description	2020-2021		2021-2022	
	Through September 10, 2020		Through September 9, 2021	
	Week	Mkt. Year	Week	Mkt. Year
Outstanding sales	-	5,959,600	-	5,132,200
Exports	187,900	1,669,900	237,500	1,174,800
Total export commitments	-	7,629,500	-	6,307,000
New sales	523,600	-	285,600	-
Buy-backs and cancellations	4,000	-	800	-
Net sales	519,600	-	284,800	-
Sales next marketing year	0	399,500	0	686,800

Net sales of 284,800 RB for 2021/2022 were down 37 percent from the previous week, but up 9 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases were primarily for China (183,900 RB), Pakistan (33,800 RB), Turkey (17,600 RB), Peru (12,300 RB), and Vietnam (10,100 RB, including 1,300 RB switched from Japan). Exports of 237,500 RB were up 53 percent from the previous week and 27 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to China (86,600 RB), Pakistan (39,200 RB), Vietnam (35,600 RB), Bangladesh (25,000 RB), and Turkey (13,700 RB). Net sales of Pima totaling 9,600 RB were down 21 percent from the previous week and 26 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases were primarily for India (2,600 RB), Peru (2,400 RB), Indonesia (2,000 RB), China (1,300 RB), and Japan (600 RB). Exports of 3,100 RB were down 74 percent and 57 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to India (2,500 RB) and China (400 RB).

Optional Origin Sales: For 2021/2022, the current outstanding balance of 8,800 RB is for Pakistan.

Exports for Own Account: For 2021/2022, the current exports for own account outstanding balance of 4,800 RB is for China (4,700 RB) and Vietnam (100 RB).

Source: Export Sales Reporting Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

September 16, 2021

NOTE: Data may not add due to rounding.

**USDA ANNOUNCES SPECIAL IMPORT QUOTA #22
FOR UPLAND COTTON
September 16, 2021**

The Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation announced a special import quota for upland cotton that permits importation of a quantity of upland cotton equal to one week's domestic mill use. The quota will be established on September 23, 2021, allowing importation of 11,655,252 kilograms (53,532 bales of 480- lbs) of upland cotton.

Quota number 22 will be established as of September 23, 2021 and will apply to upland cotton purchased not later than December 21, 2021 and entered into the U.S. not later than March 21, 2022. The quota is equivalent to one week's consumption of cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally-adjusted average rate for the period May 2021 through July 2021, the most recent three months for which data are available.

Future quotas, in addition to the quantity announced, will be established if price conditions warrant.

Number of Bales in Certificated Stocks

Delivery Points	Stocks as of 9-16-2021	Awaiting Review	Non-Rain Grown Cotton
Dallas/FT. Worth, TX	0	0	0
Galveston, TX	11,847	0	0
Greenville, SC	2,789	0	0
Houston, TX	12	0	0
Memphis, TN	48,867	0	0
Total	63,515	0	0

Source: USDA, AMS and ICE U.S. Futures

Spot quotations are in cents per pound for cotton equal to the Official Standards, net weight, in mixed lots, compressed, FOB car/truck.

SOUTHEAST				NORTH DELTA				Staple	SOUTH DELTA				DESERT SOUTHWEST			
31-3	41-4	51-5	42-4	31-3	41-4	51-5	42-4		31-3	41-4	51-5	42-4	21-2	31-3	41-4	51-5
91.66	90.66	86.16	88.41	90.66	88.91	84.41	87.16	33	90.66	88.91	84.41	87.16	85.16	84.41	79.91	77.91
93.41	92.66	87.16	89.91	92.91	91.66	85.16	88.16	34	92.91	91.66	85.41	88.16	87.16	86.66	86.41	78.41
94.91	93.66	87.66	89.91	93.91	91.66	85.91	88.91	35	93.91	92.16	85.91	88.91	91.41	89.91	86.41	79.66
95.91	94.41	87.91	90.16	94.91	92.91	86.16	89.16	36	94.91	93.41	86.16	89.41	94.86	93.86	86.76	79.91

EAST TEXAS-OKLAHOMA				WEST TEXAS				Staple	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY			
21-2	31-3	41-4	42-4	21-2	31-3	41-4	42-4		21-2	31-3	41-4	32-3
84.91	84.16	82.66	79.91	85.41	83.16	81.41	78.66	26-31				
85.41	84.91	84.16	81.16	86.51	85.01	83.66	80.66	32				
87.41	86.91	85.41	82.16	88.26	87.01	84.41	82.16	33				
90.91	89.91	89.16	86.91	90.66	89.76	88.66	85.16	34	91.06	89.56	86.91	86.41
93.91	92.26	90.16	87.41	92.81	91.41	88.66	86.16	35	97.31	95.81	88.91	88.91
95.66	94.76	92.16	87.41	95.06	93.66	88.91	87.16	36	100.81	99.31	89.71	89.66
96.91	95.51	92.41	87.91	95.81	94.66	89.16	87.66	37	102.31	100.56	89.81	90.16
97.16	95.66	95.66	87.91	95.81	94.66	95.16	87.66	38	104.56	102.31	89.81	91.16

MIKE DIFFERENCES - POINTS PER POUND

SOUTH-EAST	NORTH DELTA	SOUTH DELTA	E. TX OK	Mike Ranges				WEST TEXAS	DESERT SW	SJ VALLEY	AVG.
				24 & Below				-1850	-1350		-1700
				25-26				-1850	-1150		-1346
				27-29				-1300	-1050	-1600	-1050
				30-32				-700	-650	-1000	-661
				33-34				-450	-450	-500	-443
				Base 35-36				0	0	0	0
				37-42				0	25	25	14
				Base 43-49				0	0	0	0
				50-52				-225	-300	-500	-271
				53 & Above				-400	-500		-404

STRENGTH DIFFERENCES

SOUTH-EAST	NORTH DELTA	SOUTH DELTA	E. TX OK	Grams per tex	WEST TEXAS	DESERT SW	SJ VALLEY	AVG.	UNIFORMITY DIFFERENCES								
									SOUTH-EAST	NORTH DELTA	SOUTH DELTA	E. TX OK	Unit	WEST TEXAS	DESERT SW	SJ VALLEY	AVG.
				19.0 - 19.9	-400		-400	-400	-125	-90	-90	-90	77 & below	-90	-100	-60	-92
				20.0 - 20.9	-400		-400	-400	-110	-80	-80	-75	78	-75	-90	-50	-80
				21.0 - 21.9	-375	Diff.	-629	-629	-100	-70	-70	-60	79	-60	-80	-40	-69
				22.0 - 22.9	-375	-600	-579	-579	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
				23.0 - 23.9	-350	-450	-525	-525	0	0	0	0	Base 81	0	0	0	0
				24.0 - 24.9	-350	-300	-493	-493	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	50	7
				25.0 - 25.9	-275	-225	-400	-436	20	30	30	0	83	0	30	80	27
				26.0 - 26.9	-250	-200	-300	-261	30	40	40	0	84	0	40	90	34
				27.0 - 28.9	0	-125	0	0	40	50	50	0	85	0	50	100	41
				29.0 - 29.9	0	0	0	0	50	60	60	0	86 & above	0	60	110	49
				30.0 - 30.9	0	0	75	22									
				31.0 - 32.9	0	0	125	48									
				33.0 & above	25	50	250	75									

September 16, 2021

American Pima quotations are for cotton equal to the Official Standards, net weight, in mixed lots, UD Free, FOB warehouse. 1/

AMERICAN PIMA SPOT QUOTATIONS					
Color	Leaf	Staple			
		44	46	48	50
1	1	147.75	153.50	154.25	154.25
	2	147.50	153.25	154.00	154.00
	3	139.75	147.50	147.50	147.50
	4				
	5				
	6				
2	1	147.50	153.25	154.00	154.00
	2	147.25	153.00	153.75	153.75
	3	139.50	147.25	147.25	147.25
	4	129.50	137.75	137.75	137.75
	5				
	6				
3	1	136.25	144.00	144.00	144.00
	2	133.75	141.50	141.50	141.50
	3	132.50	140.25	140.25	140.25
	4	123.50	131.25	131.25	131.25
	5	107.50	114.75	114.75	114.75
	6				
4	1	117.50	125.25	126.00	126.00
	2	117.25	125.00	125.25	125.25
	3	117.00	124.75	124.75	124.75
	4	112.00	119.75	119.75	119.75
	5	100.75	108.50	108.50	108.50
	6				
5	1				
	2	95.25	105.25	105.25	105.25
	3	95.25	104.75	105.00	105.00
	4	95.25	99.25	99.25	99.25
	5	95.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
	6				
6	1				
	2	87.50	90.50	90.50	90.50
	3	87.50	90.50	90.50	90.50
	4	87.50	90.50	90.50	90.50
	5	87.25	90.25	90.25	90.25
	6	86.75	89.75	89.75	89.75

The current Pima spot quotations represent prices from local sales, export sales, and offerings last reported on July 14, 2021.

Mike	
Range	Diff.
26 & Below	-1900
27-29	-1400
30-32	-900
33-34	-400
35 & Above	0

Strength (Grams per Tex)	
Range	Diff.
34.9 & Below	-1350
35.0 – 35.9	-1100
36.0 – 36.9	-850
37.0 – 37.9	-500
38.0 – 38.9	0
39.0 – 39.9	0
40.0 & Above	0

Extraneous Matter	
Type - Level	Diff.
Prep - Level 1	-810
Prep - Level 2	-1095
Other - Level 1	-715
Other - Level 2	-1035
Plastic - Level 1	-4000
Plastic - Level 2	-4000

1/ Pima spot quotations for color-leaf-staple combinations not quoted will be included as sales of those qualities which are reported.