United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service | Situation and Outlook Report

FDS-22h | August 16, 2022

Next release is September 14, 2022

Feed Outlook: August 2022

Angelica Williams

Olga Liefert

Todd Hubbs

In this report:

Domestic Outlook

International Outlook

U.S. Feed Grain Production Falls on Lower Crop Yields

U.S. feed grain production in 2022 is forecast 6.3 million tons lower this month, reflecting lower yields in corn, sorghum, and barley. U.S. corn production is lowered 146 million bushels on a 1.6 bushel per acre yield drop to 175.4 bushels. Corn production totaled 14,359 million bushels. Corn usage fell by 45 million bushels for 2022/23 on lower feed and residual and export forecasts. Corn ending stocks for 2022/23 dropped 81 million bushels to 1,388 million bushels. Corn usage in the 2021/22 marketing year fell 20 million bushels on changes to food, seed, and industrial usage.

Sorghum and barley yield decreased markedly for 2022. Sorghum yield came in at 53.2 bushels per acre, dropping production by 86 million bushels. The sorghum ending stock projection fell to 24 million bushels for 2022/23, while feed and export usage moved lower on reduced production. The barley yield forecast totaled 66.3 bushels per acre, down 6.7 bushels from the previous forecast. Feed grain ending stocks for 2022/23 decreased 2.5 million tons from last month on both lower exports and lower feed and residual use, to offset the loss of production.

Foreign corn production is reduced this month, led by the ***European Union (EU)*** and ***Serbia***. Corn trade is increased as the EU production shortfalls generate more imports by the bloc. The European Union is expected to become the world's largest corn importer, coming ahead of China and Mexico. Despite a production cut, Serbia is expected to export more corn (mainly to the European Union) after lifting its export ban. ***Ukrainian*** corn output got a yield boost, and part of the increase is expected to be exported in the wake of a multi-side agreement on the safe passage of grain-loaded ships through the Black Sea. Corn stocks are projected lower.

Domestic Outlook

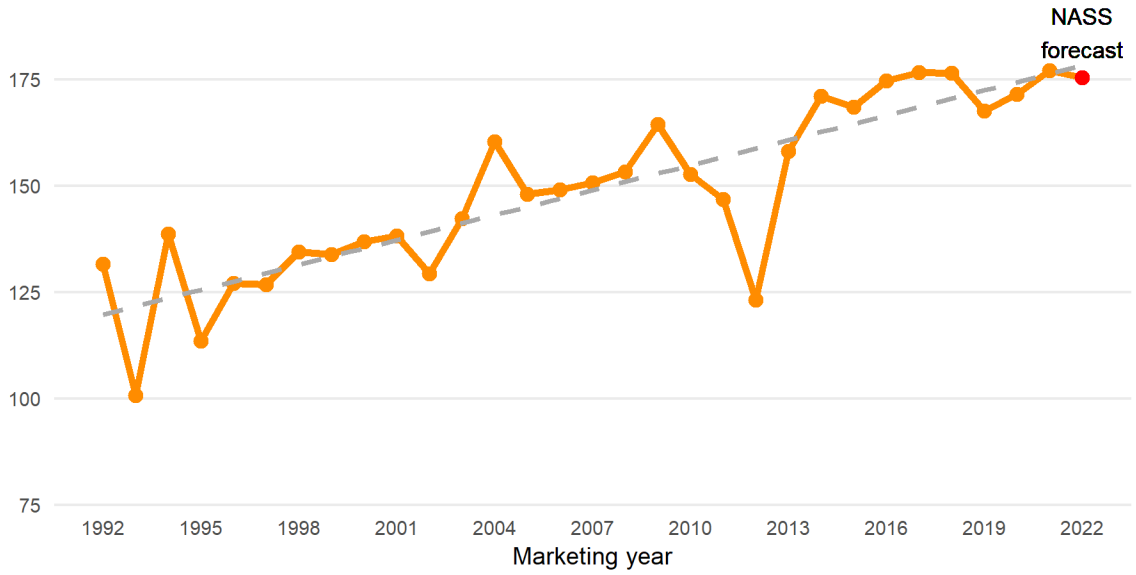
Angelica Williams
Todd Hubbs

Lower Corn Production for 2022/23

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) projects U.S. corn production in 2022/23 to be 14,359 million bushels, down 146 million bushels from the previous forecast. Planted area decreased slightly to 89.8 million acres, down 0.1 million acres from the June Acreage report. Harvested area is revised down to 81.8 million acres, matching the change in planted acreage.

U.S corn yield for 2022/23 is projected at 175.4 bushels per acre, based on the NASS initial survey-based yield forecast in August, down 1.6 bushels from last month's projection. The current forecast is also lower than the previous year's corn yield of 177 bushels per acre. Adverse weather conditions in the Southern Plains and across the South impacted projected yields from North Carolina to Colorado. Yields in the Northern Plains, across to Illinois, reflect more favorable growing conditions thus far in the crop season.

Figure 1
Corn yields, United States, 1988 to 2022 forecast
Bushels per acre

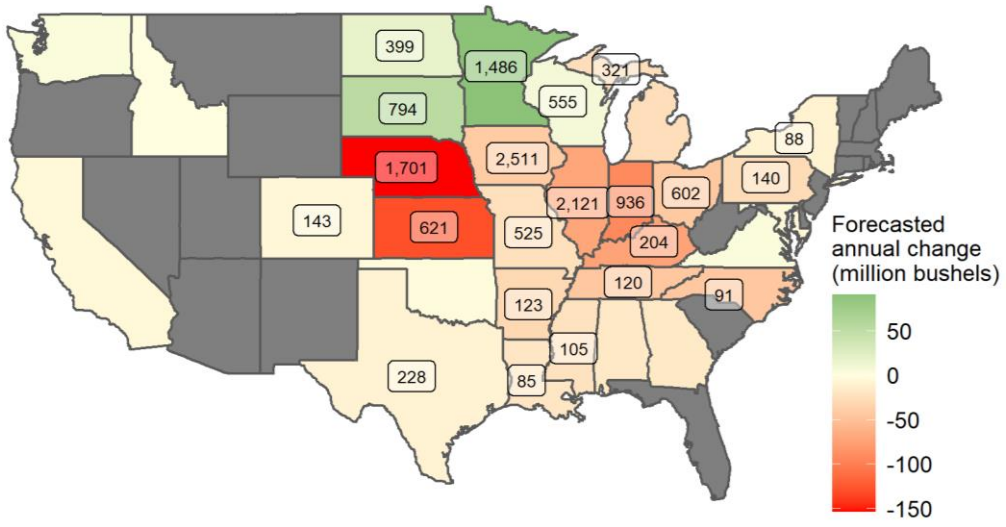


Note: NASS = National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

At the State level, the largest year-over-year decline in production in 2022/23 can be found in the Midwest—the largest decline being in Nebraska, with a 153-million-bushel decline from 2021/22, due to lower harvested acreage and a forecasted 13-bushel yield drop from last year to 181 bushels per acre. Similarly, Kansas, with a 129-million-bushel decline in production, decreased yield by 16-bushels to 123 bushels per acre and lower harvested area. The largest decrease in corn yield from last year was in Kentucky, with a 45 bushel per acre decline.
The largest increase in corn production is shown in Minnesota (with a 91-million bushel increase) in 2022/23, followed by a 54 million bushel increase in South Dakota, an 18 million bushel increase in North Dakota, and an 8 million bushel increase in corn production in Wisconsin.

Figure 2

U.S. corn production 2022 crop marketing year forecast and annual change, million bushels



Note: Labels included only for States forecast to produce more than 75 million bushels in 2022.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

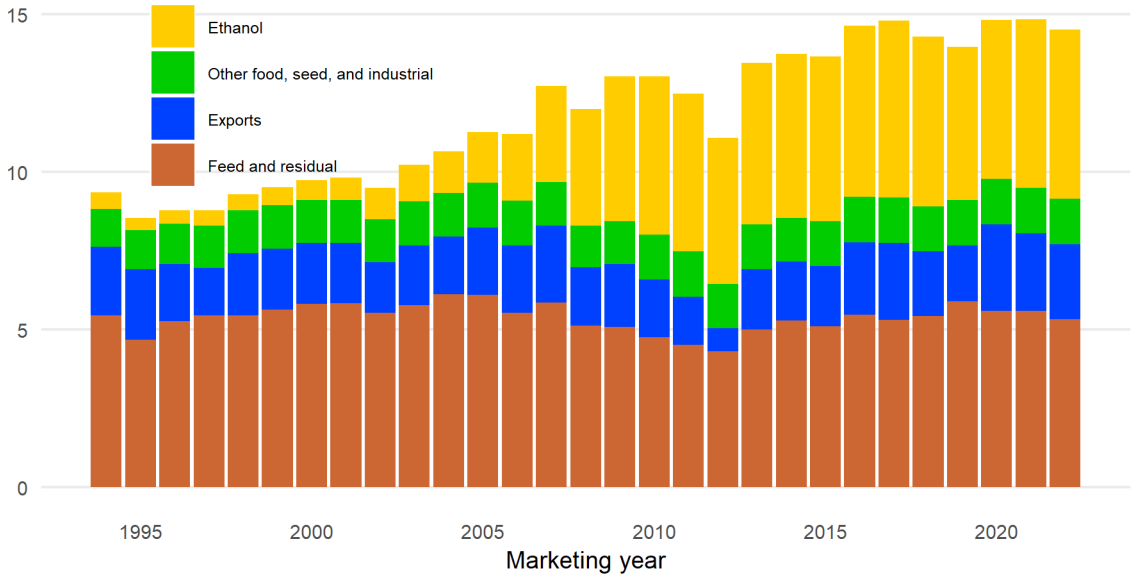
Total corn supplies for 2022/23 are projected down 126 million bushels to 15,913 million bushels, on lower production and higher beginning stocks, due to reductions in 2021/22 corn use. The fuel ethanol category of food, seed and industrial use (FSI) is lowered 25 million bushels for the 2021/22 marketing year, totaling 5,350 million bushels, based on the latest June monthly totals from the NASS *Grain Crushing* report and weekly data reported by the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration. Higher estimated domestic use for glucose and dextrose (up 5 million bushels to 375 million) partially offsets the reduction in fuel ethanol use for 2021/22, leaving U.S. ending stocks 20 million bushels higher for the current marketing year.

Total corn use for 2022/23 is projected at 14,525 million bushels, down 45 million bushels from the July World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (*WASDE*) report and down 295 million bushels from 2021/22. Domestic corn use is lowered 20 million bushels to 12,150 million bushels, due to a decrease in exports and feed and residual by 25 million bushels each and an increase in FSI of 5 million bushels. Corn used for ethanol remained unchanged at 5,375 million bushels.

Figure 3

U.S. corn utilization

Billion bushels



Note: 2021/22 is estimated, 2022/23 is projected.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Unchanged Old Crop Corn Exports but Slower Pace in Final Months of the Marketing Year

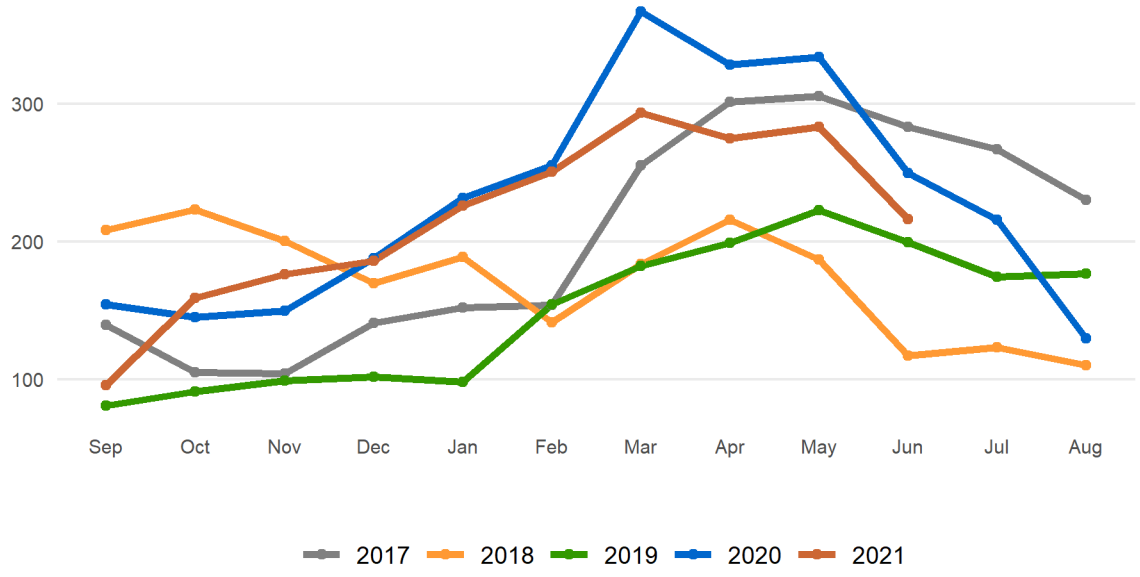
U.S. corn exports for 2021/22 are unchanged from the July *WASDE* report at 2,450 million bushels. Through June, the United States has reported 2,161 million bushels of corn exported, based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The current export pace is behind the pace observed in 2020/21, with June corn exports being the lowest recorded over the previous 6 months. The slower export pace is consistent with reduced export inspections and stiffer competition in the world corn market, specifically Brazil. The forecast for corn exports in

2022/23 dropped 25 million bushels to 2,375 million bushels, on lower availability. For further discussion on global markets, please see the international section of this report.

Figure 4

U.S. corn exports, total, monthly

Million bushels



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Grain Consuming Animal Units

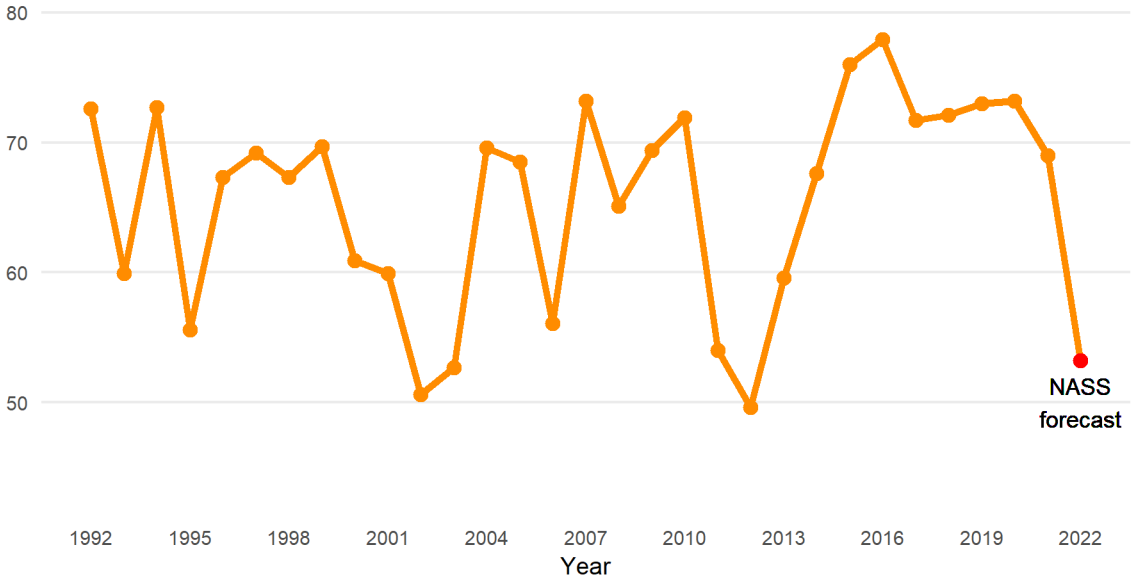
Grain consuming animal units (GCAU) for 2022/23 are projected at 99.23 units, up from last month's projection of 98.81 million, reflecting larger poultry inventories and higher cattle on feed numbers. For 2021/22, GCAUs are increased to 99.9 million units. Higher broiler inventories, as well as increased turkey numbers as reported by NASS, play an important role in explaining the increase from a year ago. Cattle inventories remain unchanged from a month ago.

Sorghum Production Projected Down due to Lower Yields

Sorghum production for 2022/23 is projected down 86 million bushels, due to a sharp reduction in yields. Severe drought (in Texas, Oklahoma, and the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska) resulted in the downward revision of sorghum yields to 53.2 bushels per acre, 16 bushels per acre lower than reported in July's projection that was based on the historical median yield. Planted and harvested area for 2022/23 remains unchanged. New crop use is lowered 80 million bushels, due to reduced production. Sorghum exports came in 60 million bushels lower at 225 million bushels, while feed and residual use fell 20 million bushels. U.S. sorghum ending stocks for the 2022/23 marketing year total 24.3 million bushels, down 5.8 million bushels from July.

Figure 5

Sorghum yields, United States, 1992 to 2022 forecast

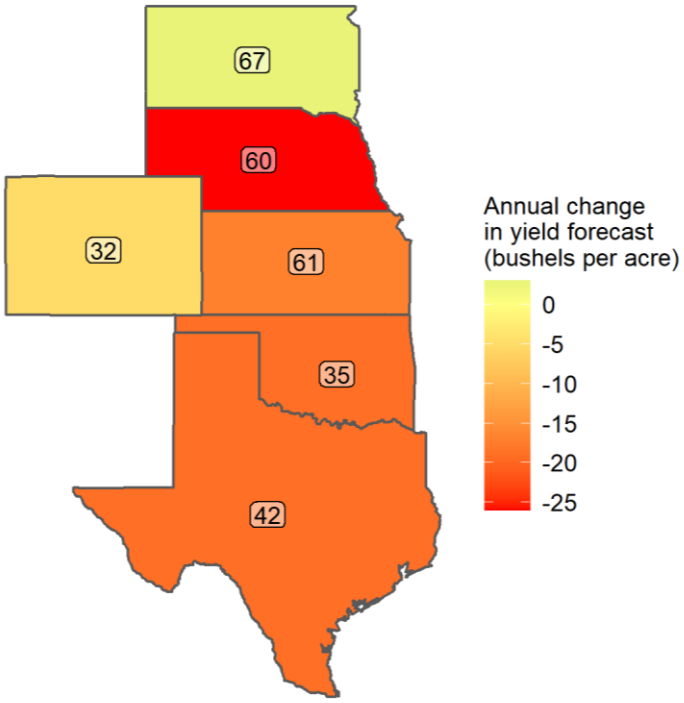


Note: NASS = National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

A combination of lower yield and decreased area harvested is projected to result in lower production for the two largest sorghum producing States. The largest decline in sorghum yield is projected to be in Nebraska in 2021/22 (with a 26 bushels per acre decline), followed by Texas and Oklahoma each (with a 19 bushel per acre decline). South Dakota expects an increase in sorghum yield and harvested acres for 2022/23.

Figure 6

Forecasted 2022/23 U.S. sorghum yield and annual change from 2021/22, bushels per acre



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Domestic use for sorghum in 2021/22 stayed at 125 million bushels, despite stronger demand for sorghum in ethanol production. An increase of 5 million bushels of food, seed and industrial use is offset by a 5-million-bushel reduction in feed and residual. U.S. sorghum ending stocks remained unchanged at 53.178 million bushels. The projected sorghum season-average farm price is estimated at $5.95 per bushel in 2021/22, unchanged from last month and consistent with the downward trend observed in NASS's reported monthly price received. Prices received were reported at $6.10 per bushel for June; down $1.28 from May.

Lower Barley Price for 2022/23, Production Lowered From Last Month

Barley production for 2022/23 is projected at 157.8 million bushels, a 17 million-bushel decrease from the July *WASDE* report. NASS's August Crop Production reported national barley yield at 66.3 bushels per acre, down from the 73 bushels per acre forecasted for the previous month. Despite the drop in yield, barley production is up 40 million bushels from last

year. Major barley producing States were hit by a severe drought in 2021/22, leading to a higher amount of barley imports to the United States. As barley production is expected to increase for 2022/23, barley imports are projected down 39 percent for 2022/23, relative to 2021/22. Barley use is forecast at 155 million bushels, down 5 million bushels from last month, on lower feed and residual for the current marketing year. Barley ending stocks are projected at 47 million bushels, down 12 million bushels from last month but up 5 million bushels from the 2021/22 marketing year. The projected season-average price is revised down $0.45 per bushel to $6.90 for 2022/23, on reduced malting barley price.

Minor Revisions to Oat Supplies in 2022/23

Oats production in 2022/23 is projected at 52.6 million bushels, down marginally from July. NASS is forecasting this year's national crop to be 66.1 bushels per acre, on 0.8 million acres of harvested area. No changes are anticipated for use or exports. As most of the U.S. oat supply is imported, imports for 2022/23 are up 17 percent from year-ago numbers. The United States is dependent upon Canada for much of its supply of oats, imports constitute 53 percent of total U.S. oats supplies. U.S. Oat use for the current marketing year remains unchanged. The projected season-average farm price for oats is projected $0.10 higher from the previous month at $5.80 per bushel in 2022/23.

International Outlook

Olga Liefert

World Coarse Grain Production Prospects Are Reduced

Global **2022/23** coarse grain production is projected down 7.7 million tons this month to 1,469.5 million, 35 million tons lower from last year. The ***United States*** leads the decline with a 1.6-percent reduction of its coarse grain output—following the downward yield revisions for corn, sorghum, and barley. Foreign coarse grain production (global minus U.S. output) is projected 1.4 million tons lower this month at 1,093 million—with reduced corn, sorghum, oats, and rye output partly offset by higher barley and millet production. The projected foreign coarse grain production is 12.8 million tons lower than a year ago. See table A1 below.

Early August is an important time for gathering information about global grain production prospects. In the Northern Hemisphere, winter grain harvests are being tallied, while summer crops like corn have just passed or are passing through critical reproductive growth stages. Some Southern Hemisphere crops are still being harvested (or more complete statistics about them are being reported), while other crops are in the early stages of development or await planting for the 2022/23 crop cycle. This month, a number of key grain-producing countries are reporting generally above-trend yields (such as ***Ukraine***, ***Australia***, ***Canada***, ***Turkey***, and ***Russi***a)—whereas others have reduced yield prospects (such as the ***United States***, ***European Union (EU)***, and ***Serbia)***.

Corn production in the ***European Union*** is projected down 8.0 million tons, a reduction of almost 12 percent from a month ago. The crop has been devastated by searing high temperatures and extended dryness across much of Europe during the critical stages of the crop reproductive period. These conditions affected most of the European countries, from the ***United Kingdom*** (not part of the European Union) in the west through ***France*** and ***Germany*** to ***Slovakia***, ***Hungary***, and ***Romania*** in the east—as well as ***Spain*** and ***Italy*** in the south. Most of the corn-producing countries have set records of low precipitation and off-chart high temperatures. The Vegetation Health Index (VHI)—a satellite-based index used for vegetative health and temperature monitoring—reflected these abysmal conditions by falling to the lowest level on record for some countries—or close to for the others. The damage in France, Italy, and Spain is somewhat limited by irrigation—but even irrigated corn is susceptible to harm caused by high temperatures during pollination, and reservoir levels are approaching new lows. In the east of the European Union in Hungary and Romania, where corn is not irrigated, recent

dryness and hot temperatures have brought even more harm to the crop. For all other grain crops the yield prospects are also reduced, slashing EU coarse grain production 9.2 million tons, or by more than 6 percent this month.

Serbia (which is a close neighbor, but not part of the European Union) has suffered from severe temperatures and drought at least as bad or worse than that which struck its EU neighbors. Corn production prospects there are cut 1.0 million tons this month, or roughly by 16 percent.

Ukraine's coarse grain production prospects are raised 5.7 million tons, up by 15 percent this month. The corn crop is projected up 5.0 million tons to 30.0 million. While conditions are not good everywhere in the country (with dryness in some western and southern areas), rainfall has been above average and temperatures have been near normal through the north and center of the country, including the most important and high yielding corn areas. Satellite imagery confirms prospects for healthy yields.

The Russian military invasion of Ukraine has made all forecasts of Ukrainian grain output highly tentative. However, it is expected that, as usual, crop yields will correlate with weather conditions, while final output will hang on war developments (in particular, on the area that Ukrainian farmers will be able to harvest). Currently, Russian-occupied territories in the east and south of Ukraine produce a comparatively small share of the country's corn. Barley production in Ukraine is forecast up 0.7 million tons, with the higher yield prospects based on harvest reports. While not a record barley yield, it would be the third highest for Ukraine on record.

For more information and a visual display of this month's changes in coarse grain production, see tables A1 and A2 below. The changes in global, foreign, and U.S coarse grain production (by type of grain) are shown in table A1, while changes in coarse grain production by country are given in table A2.

For a visual display of this month's country changes in corn and barley production, see maps A and B below.

Table A1 - World and U.S. coarse grain production at a glance (2022/23), August 2022					
	Region or country	Production	Change from previous month[1]	YoY[2] change	Comments
		Million tons			
Coarse grain production (total)					
↓	**World**	**1,469.5**	**-7.7**	**-35.0**	
↓	**Foreign**	**1,093.0**	**-1.4**	**-12.8**	Partly offsetting changes are made across countries and commodities. See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**376.5**	**-6.3**	**-22.2**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
World production of coarse grains by type of grain					
CORN					
↓	**World**	**1,179.6**	**-6.3**	**-39.1**	
↓	**Foreign**	**814.9**	**-2.6**	**-19.9**	A substantial drop in corn output for the EU[3] and Serbia are partly offset by increases in Ukraine, Malawi, Russia, and Turkey. Other smaller changes are offsetting. See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**364.7**	**-3.7**	**-19.2**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
BARLEY					
↑	**World**	**146.4**	**+0.8**	**+1.2**	
↑	**Foreign**	**142.9**	**+1.2**	**+0.3**	Higher output is projected for Ukraine, Australia, Russia, Turkey and Canada– with partly offsetting changes for the EU[3], India, and Kazakhstan. See table A2.
↓	**United States**	**3.4**	**-0.4**	**+0.9**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
SORGHUM					
↓	**World**	**60.4**	**-2.0**	**-1.8**	
↑	**Foreign**	**53.1**	**+0.1**	**+2.3**	Higher output in Australia and Bolivia is partly offset by a reduction for the EU[3].
↓	**United States**	**7.3**	**-2.2**	**-4.1**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
OATS					
↓	**World**	**24.3**	**-0.6**	**+1.9**	
↓	**Foreign**	**23.5**	**-0.6**	**+1.7**	Lower output projected for Russia is partly offset by a small increase for Canada. See table A2.
	United States	**0.6**	**Fractional change**	**+0.2**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
RYE					
↑	**World**	**12.1**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**	
↑	**Foreign**	**11.8**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**	Slightly lower production projected for Russia and the EU[3].
	United States	**0.3**	**No change**	**Small change**	See section on U.S. domestic output.
MILLET					
↑	**World/Foreign**	**31.7**	**+0.5**	**+3.9**	Higher production in India.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

[1]Change from previous month.[2] YoY: year-over-year changes.[3] EU: European Union. For changes and notes by country, see table A2.

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

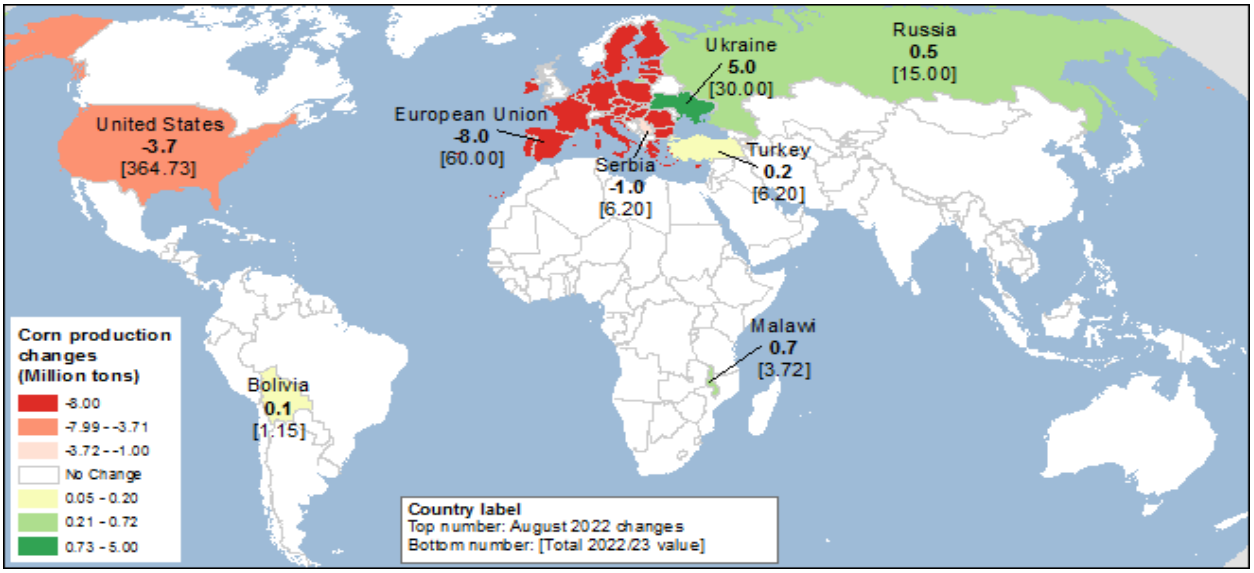
Table A2 - Coarse grain foreign production changes by country for 2022/23, August 2022						
	Type of crop	Crop year	Production	Change in forecast[1]	YoY[2] change	Comments
			Million tons			
UKRAINE						
↑	**Corn**	*Oct-Sep*	**30.0**	**+5.0**	**-12.1**	Timely rainfall in the northern major corn-producing areas created above-average growing conditions in July. Corn yields are projected higher this month. See report text.
↑	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**6.4**	**+0.7**	**-3.5**	Barley yields are projected higher, based on harvest reports (with the harvest almost 80 percent complete).
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)						
↓	**Corn**	*Oct-Sep*	**60.0**	**-8.0**	**-11.0**	Scorching July heat wave and record dryness in Europe limited yield potential in the major European corn producers–**France**, **Spain**, **Italy**, **Hungary,** and **Romania** among others.
↓	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**50.1**	**-0.8**	**-1.9**	This month, barley yields are reduced, while area is projected slightly higher. Partly offsetting changes are made for the countries of the region, based on harvest reports. The largest reduction is for Spain (about 10 percent of its output).
↓	**Sorghum**	*Jul-Jun*	**0.7**	**-0.3**	**-0.1**	Reduction in reported output in **France** and **Italy**.
SERBIA						
↓	**Corn**	*Oct-Sep*	**6.2**	**-1.0**	**+0.2**	The same scorching heat and dryness that swept Europe hurt corn yields in neighboring Serbia.
CANADA						
↑	**Barley**	*Aug-July*	**9.9**	**+0.2**	**+3.0**	Higher projected yields are based on good growing conditions in all three major producing states, as confirmed by the latest reports (with wheat, oats, and rye yields also projected higher).
RUSSIA[3]						
↑	**Corn**	*Oct-Sep*	**15.0**	**+0.5**	**-0.2**	Higher projected corn yields, based on favorable July rainfall.
↑	**Barley**	*Jul-Jun*	**20.0**	**+0.5**	**+2.5**	An official crop area report stated reduced barley area. Yields are projected higher, based on favorable July weather.
↓	**Oats**	*Jul-Jun*	**3.8**	**-0.7**	**+0.1**	Reduction in final reported oats area.
TURKEY						
↑	**Barley**	*Jun-May*	**7.4**	**+0.4**	**+2.9**	Barley yields are projected higher, due to favorable growing conditions in the major barley-producing areas.
↑	**Corn**	*Sep-Aug*	**6.2**	**+0.2**	**-0.3**	With favorable corn growing conditions, yield projections are up.
AUSTRALIA						
↑	**Barley**	*Nov-Oct*	**11.5**	**+0.5**	**-2.2**	Weather has been favorable for winter crop development this growing season, resulting in above-average early-season winter crop prospects.
↑	**Sorghum**	*Mar-Feb*	**1.8**	**+0.2**	**-0.9**	Increased sorghum (summer crop) area and yields, based on the favorable start of the season with good moisture level.
INDIA						
↓	**Barley**	*Apr-Mar*	**1.4**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	Lower reported area under barley (third advanced estimate).
↑	**Millet**	*Nov-Oct*	**13.2**	**+0.7**	**+1.8**	Larger reported area under millet (third advanced estimate).
MALAWI						
↑	**Corn**	*Jul-Jun*	**3.7**	**+0.7**	**-0.9**	Higher area and yields are projected, based on official report.

[1]Change from previous month. Smaller changes (under 0.2 million tons) for various coarse grain output are made for a number of countries.

[2] YoY: year-over-year changes.[3] Area is revised for every grain crop in Russia and Kazakhstan based on newly reported official area.

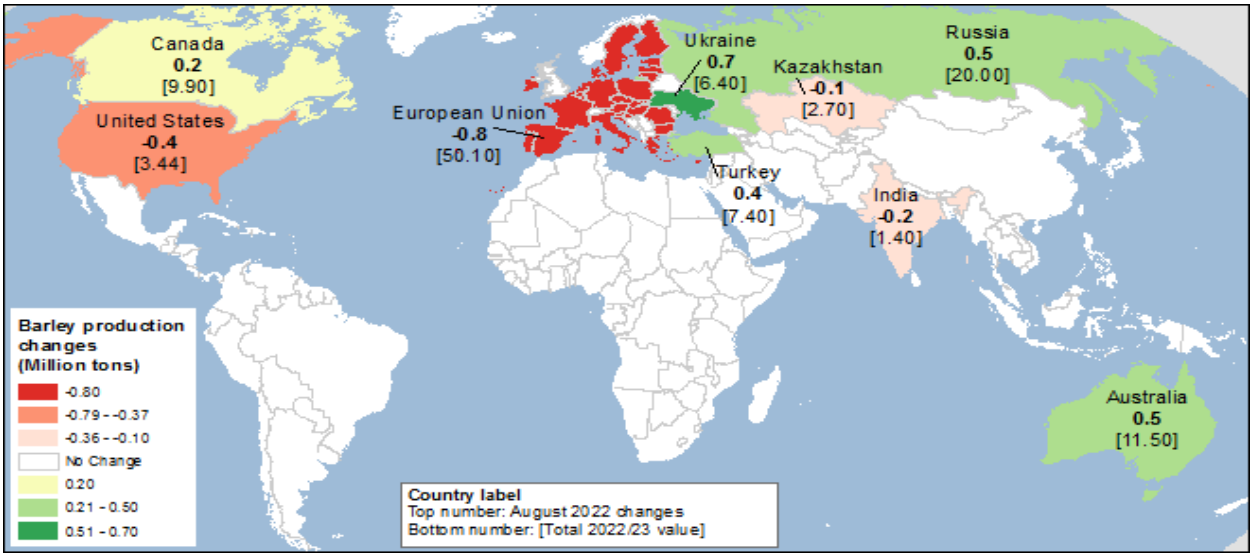
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Map A – Corn production changes for 2022/23, August 2022



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

Map B – Barley production changes for 2022/23, August 2022



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

Coarse Grain Use Is Slightly Down, Stocks Are Reduced

Global coarse grain use in 2022/23 is projected down 1.5 million tons (or 0.1 percent) this month. Much of the reduction is in forecast U.S. use, but foreign consumption is also projected slightly down. All revisions in domestic consumption follow changes in respective crops' production and imports.

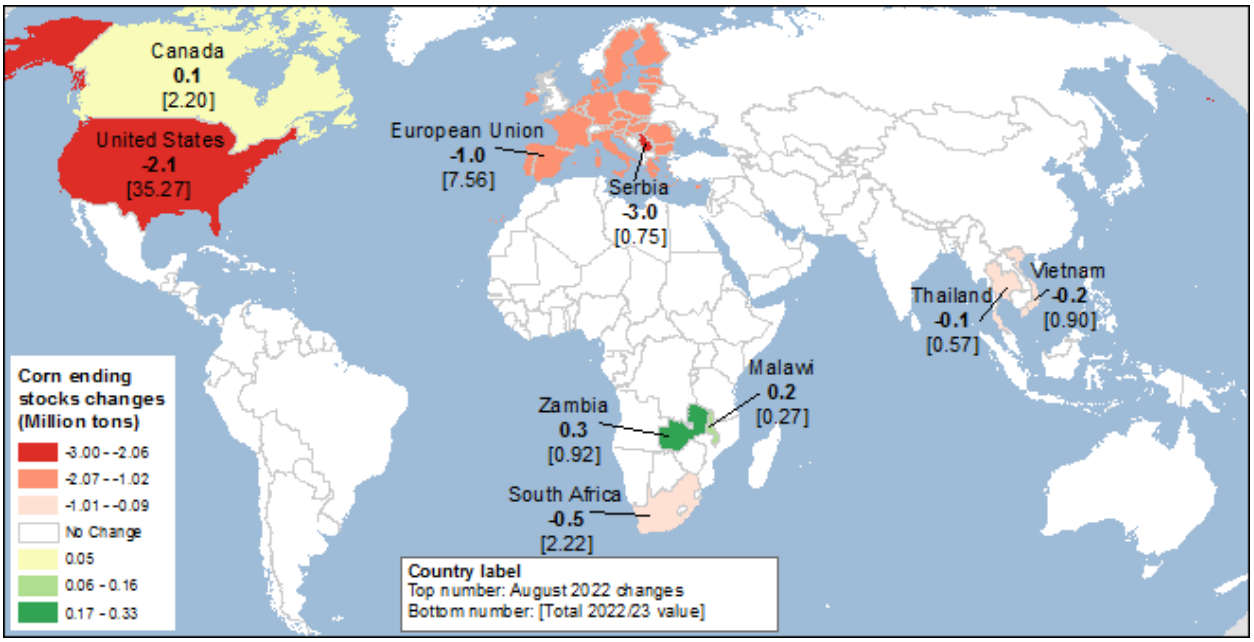
The largest change to 2022/23 domestic use is for the ***European Union***, down 2.6 million for coarse grain (mainly corn and barley), due to sharply reduced production. Another important

change is a sizeable reduction of almost 16 percent in ***Chinese*** sorghum feed use, projected 1.5 million tons lower this month because of anticipated reduction of sorghum-exportable supplies in the United States that result in lower Chinese imports. Ukraine's corn feed and residual are projected 1.0 million tons higher to 10.5 million, or roughly double the pre-war 5-year average. Under the assumption that part of the Ukrainian surplus output is not going to be exported or used at any future time (as some supplies are either destroyed or have become unfit to use), the growing Ukrainian production volume is only partly boosting the country's exports. A sizeable share (30 percent) of the increase is expected to enlarge the already enormous (for this export-oriented country, with lackluster livestock development) residual part of the feed category and stocks.

Multiple, partly offsetting changes for domestic coarse grain consumption are made this month across countries and commodities.

The reduction in global coarse grain production is steeper than the decrease in use, resulting in a drop in projected global ending stocks. World 2022/23 coarse grain ending stocks are forecast 6.3 million tons lower than the July projection, to reach 331.6 million. Individual countries' changes in stocks follow production and trade revisions, the largest being for ***Serbian*** corn (down 3.0 million tons) because this month's projections included both lower corn output and higher exports. See a visual display of this month's country changes in corn ending stocks in map C below.

Map C – Corn ending stocks changes for 2022/23, August 2022



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

U.S. Corn Exports Are Reduced, World Trade Is Projected Higher

The August forecast for world **corn** trade for the October-September international trade year 2022/23 is projected 2.8 million tons higher compared to the prior month to reach 186.2 million. Corn production shortfalls would mean more imports into the ***European Union***. The ***European Union*** is expected to become the world's largest corn importer—as was the case in 2017/8 through 2019/20—and coming ahead of two other major corn importers, China and Mexico. EU corn imports are raised 3.0 million tons to 19.0 million, this being the only import projection change for 2022/23 corn this month. At the same time, the 2022/23 projection for EU corn exports is reduced by 2 million tons (or by more than 42 percent), as major corn exporters—***Romania***, ***Hungary***, and ***France***—suffered substantial crop losses (see production section above). The bloc's corn-deficit countries are expected to source additional corn, mainly from ***Ukraine*** and ***Serbia***.

Ukrainian corn exports are projected 3.5 million tons higher this month to reach 12.5 million, which is about half of what was exported in 2021/22. One of the reasons for such a boost is a large increase in projected corn output for the country. However, even without any additional production, Ukraine would have enough stocked supplies to meet higher projected exports. This year, Ukrainian corn exports became decoupled from the crop size because of the large accumulated stocks—a direct consequence of the Russian military invasion—that could not be exported via its Black Sea ports blockaded by Russia (while exports via rail, trucks, and barges did not exceed 1.5 million tons a month). Hence, the current higher export projection reflects another development—the recent multi-side agreement (under the auspices of the United Nations) to create and maintain a safe passage for Ukrainian grain-loaded ships leaving the country via several Black Sea ports. A dozen or so ships have already left the country, and if not disrupted, this arrangement is anticipated to advance Ukrainian export prospects. However, the agreement has only been in place for a short period of time and it remains to be seen how long it will hold, given recent conflict developments such as Russia's shelling of ports and transport infrastructure. In the light of this agreement, Ukraine corn exports for 2021/22 (that ends in September 2022) are also projected higher, up 0.5 million tons to 24.5 million.

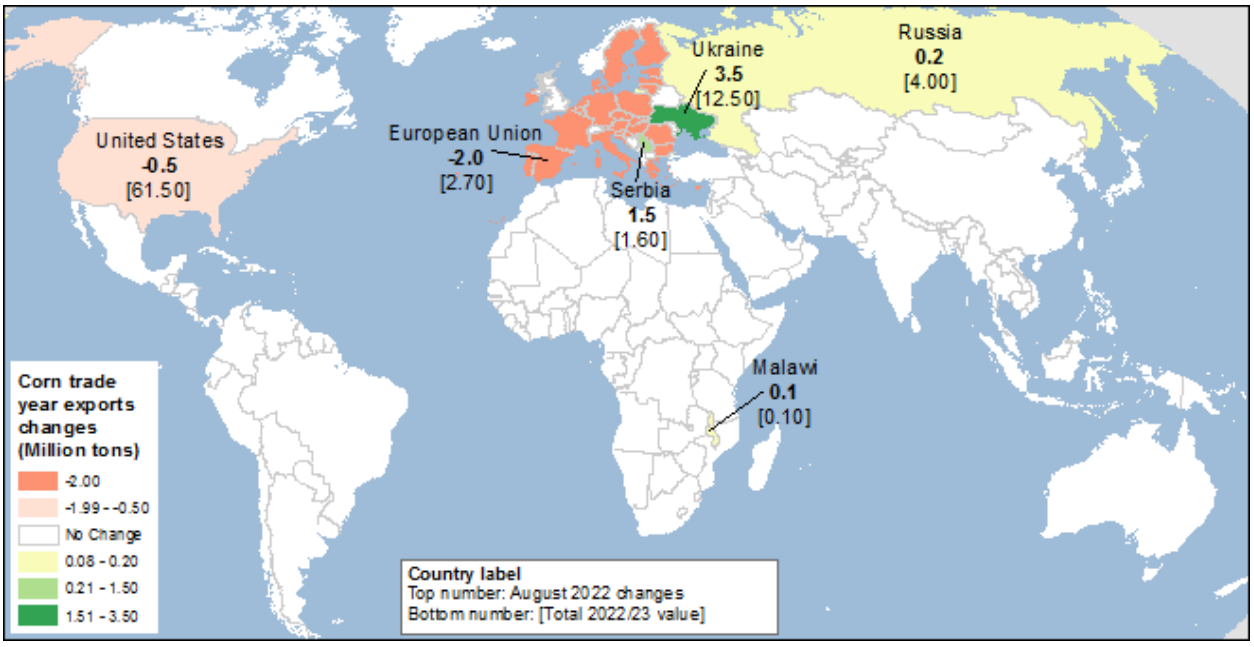
Despite lower projected production in ***Serbia***, its corn exports are projected 1 million tons higher. The Government has just lifted a ban on wheat and corn exports introduced to avert

potential food shortages caused by the war-related disruptions soon after Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February.

U.S. 2022/23 corn export prospects are reduced 0.5 million tons to 61.5 million (down 25 million bushels to 2.375 million for the September-August local marketing year). Corn supplies in the United States are projected 3.2 million tons lower compared to a month ago and 11.7 million tons below last year. The U.S. dollar is still strong and U.S. export prices are substantially higher than for Argentina and Brazil, while Ukrainian prices are not being published. At the beginning of August, U.S. outstanding export sales for the next marketing year were only 8 million tons, down sharply from 18 million a year ago.

See a visual display of this month's changes for 2022/23 in corn exports and imports in map D below.

Map D – Corn trade year export changes for 2022/23, August 2022



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

U.S. Sorghum Exports Are Projected Lower

Reduced ***U.S.*** 2022/23 projected sorghum production is expected to limit supplies available for export. U.S. sorghum exports for the October-September international trade year are projected down 1.5 million tons to 5.8 million (down 80 million bushels to 225 million for the September-August local marketing year). ***China*** is by far the largest sorghum importer, with the United States being its dominant foreign supplier (and Australia and Argentina are the next largest

suppliers, though exporting much smaller volumes). China had its sorghum import projection lowered by exactly the same amount as U.S. sorghum exports this month—1.5 million tons to reach 8 million. Australia is expected to export an additional 0.2 million tons of sorghum from its increased harvest. As a result, world sorghum trade in 2022/23 is projected down 1.3 million tons to 9.7 million. U.S. sorghum export forecasts for 2021/22 are unchanged, as supported by trade data.

Suggested Citation

Williams, Angelica, Olga Liefert, and Todd Hubbs, *Feed Outlook: August 2022*, FDS-22h, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 16, 2022.

Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by USDA.

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means of communication for program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TTY) or contact USDA through the Federal Relay Service at (800) 877-8339. Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD-3027, found online at How to File a Program Discrimination Complaint and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all of the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632-9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by: (1) mail: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410; (2) fax: (202) 690-7442; or (3) email: program.intake@usda.gov.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.