

## U.S. Crops

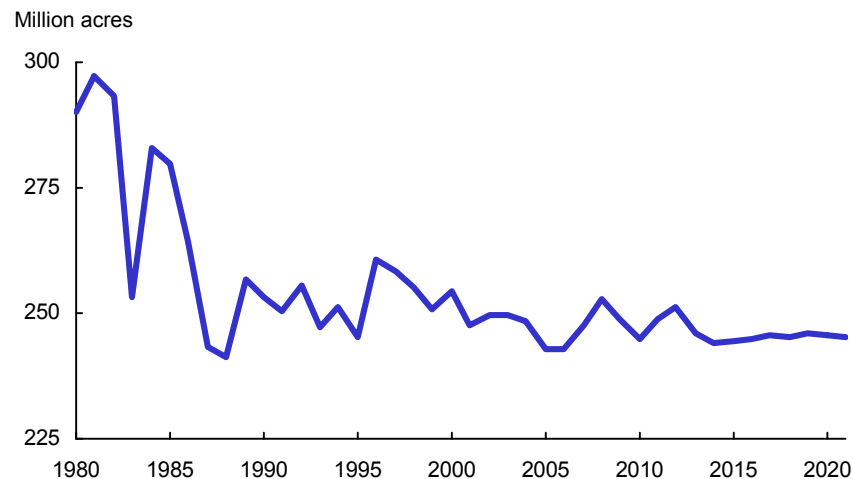
The U.S. crops sector responds in the short term to relatively high prices in 2011/12. Planted area for 8 major field crops in 2012 is projected to reach 251 million acres, the second-largest acreage level of the past 10 years.

Over the longer run, steady global economic growth provides a foundation for crop demand. Increases in corn-based ethanol production in the United States are projected to slow, although the large expansion in recent years keeps corn use for ethanol high. In combination, global economic growth and continued increases in U.S. production of corn-based ethanol support longer run gains in global consumption and trade. Prices fall from current high levels but remain historically high for many crops. Although prices and plantings decline over the next several years, strong demand and high prices provide economic incentives to hold projected plantings near 245 million acres over much of the rest of the projection period.

Projections for field crops reflect provisions of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Act), which are assumed to continue through the projection period. Acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is projected to decline to under 30 million acres over the next few years before rising back to close to 32 million acres throughout the remainder of the projections.

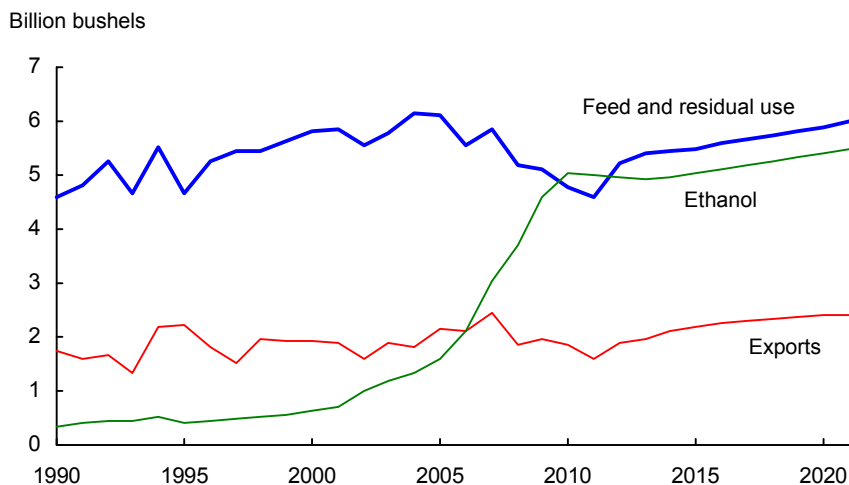
The 45-cents-per-gallon tax credit available to blenders of ethanol, the 54-cents-per-gallon tariff on imported fuel ethanol, and the \$1-per-gallon tax credit for blending biodiesel expired at the end of 2011 and are assumed to not be reinstated.

**U.S. planted area: Eight major crops 1/**



1/ The eight major crops are corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans.

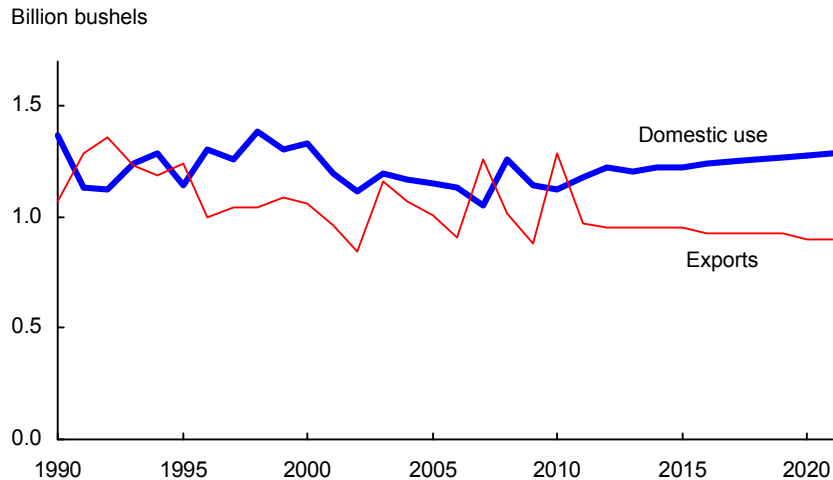
### U.S. corn: Feed and residual use, ethanol, and exports



Continuing high levels of domestic corn-based ethanol production and gains in exports keep corn demand high. Following a projected near-term expansion of corn plantings to 94 million acres in 2012, continuing strong producer returns keep corn acreage in a range of 89 million to 92 million acres over the projection period. Planted area for other feed grains remains steady.

- Most ethanol production in the United States currently uses corn as the feedstock. Smaller gains for corn-based ethanol are projected over the next 10 years than have occurred in recent years. This result reflects only moderate near-term growth followed by declines in overall gasoline consumption in the United States (which is mostly a 10-percent ethanol blend (E10)), constraints in the E15 (15-percent ethanol blend) market, and the small size of the E85 (85-percent ethanol blend) market. Nonetheless, a strong presence of ethanol in the sector continues, with about 36 percent of total corn use expected to go to ethanol production during the projection period.
- Feed and residual use of corn rises from recent low levels as meat production picks up, corn supplies rise, and corn prices moderate. Also supporting gains in feed use of corn is a slowdown in the growth of production of distillers grains, a coproduct of dry mill ethanol production, as corn-based ethanol expansion moderates.
- Food and industrial use of corn (other than for ethanol production) is projected to rise over the next decade. Use of corn for high fructose corn syrup, glucose, and dextrose increases at less than half the rate of population growth, limited by consumer dietary concerns and changes in tastes and preferences. Other food uses of corn are also projected to rise more slowly than the increase in population. Starch use of corn, such as in the production of drywall, responds to economic growth and industrial demand, rising faster than population throughout the projection period.
- U.S. corn exports rise in response to stronger global demand for feed grains to support growth in meat production. Export gains are particularly strong to China, which accounts for almost half the overall growth in global corn imports. The United States remains the world's largest corn exporter, but the U.S. share of global corn trade is lower than was once typical, averaging less than 50 percent over the projection period. The decline in share is due in part to larger use of corn for ethanol production in the United States.

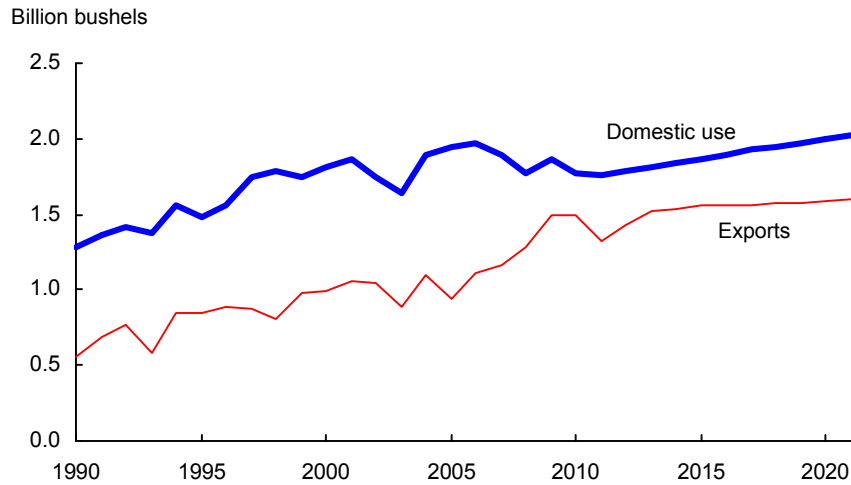
### U.S. wheat: Domestic use and exports



Strong wheat prices and expected net returns boost wheat plantings for 2012. However, with relatively weak overall demand growth for wheat, producer returns initially fall and then rise less than returns for other crops in subsequent years. This leads to a decline in wheat plantings to about 51 million acres by the end of the projection period, continuing a long-term general downward trend since the early 1980s.

- Domestic demand for wheat reflects a relatively mature market. Food use of wheat is projected to show moderate gains, generally in line with U.S. population increases.
- Feed use of wheat, a lower value market for the crop, increases in 2012/13 reflecting favorable prices relative to corn in the summer. After declining in 2013/14, wheat feed use rises somewhat over the remainder of the projection period as weaker prices relative to corn allow competition of wheat with corn in feed rations.
- U.S. wheat exports decline slowly to 900 million bushels annually by the end of the projection period. U.S. wheat trade faces competition from the Black Sea region, whose wheat exports rise from 26 to 29 percent of global trade over the next decade. EU wheat exports rebound from low 2011/12 levels (market share of 12 percent), with their market share increasing to over 16 percent by 2021/22. For the same time period, the U.S. market share declines from 19 percent to less than 16 percent.

### U.S. soybeans: Domestic use and exports

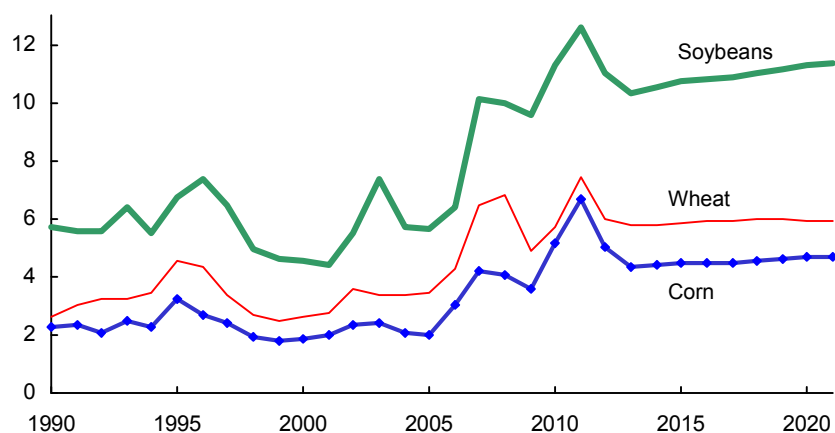


U.S. soybean plantings decline in 2012, reflecting competition from corn, but then expand to 76 million acres by 2014. Over the rest of the projection period, growth in both domestic use and export demand keep prices and producer returns favorable enough to hold soybean plantings steady.

- Lower U.S. livestock production since the 2008 peak and increased availability of distillers grains and canola meal have lowered demand for soybean meal as a livestock feed in recent years, thereby reducing domestic soybean crush. As increases in meat production resume, soybean crush is projected to follow.
- Strong global demand for soybeans, particularly in China, boosts soybean trade over the projection period. Even though U.S. soybean exports are projected to rise, competition from South America leads to a reduction in the U.S. share of global soybean trade from 37 percent in 2011/12 to about 32 percent by 2021/22.
- U.S. soybean oil exports also face strong competition from South America. Argentina, in particular, is a competitive exporter of soybean products because its graduated export taxes favor exports of soybean products over soybeans. Strong growth in biodiesel production in Argentina limits the country's soybean oil export growth. Nonetheless, Argentina is projected to account for more than half of global trade of both soybean oil and soybean meal.
- Soybean oil used to produce methyl esters (biodiesel) in the United States grows to 4.3 billion pounds by the end of the projection period, representing about 19 percent of total use of U.S. soybean oil and supporting the production of close to 600 million gallons of biodiesel. This growth is spurred by the mandate of 1 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel use starting in 2012 and by biodiesel demand to meet a portion of the Renewable Fuel Standard's advanced biofuel mandate. Other first-use vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled vegetable oils are also used as feedstocks to produce biodiesel.

### U.S. farm-level prices: Corn, wheat, and soybeans

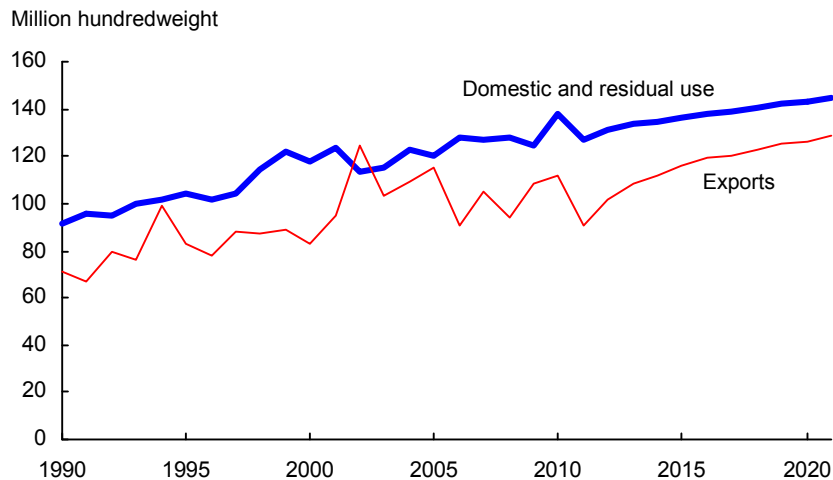
Dollars per bushel



Weather was an important factor reducing global wheat production (especially in Russia) in 2010 and lowering U.S. corn yields in 2010 and 2011. These supply shocks combined with strengthening global agricultural demand to increase grain and oilseed prices in 2010/11 and 2011/12. (For further discussion of the 2010-11 price spike, see *Why Have Food Commodity Prices Risen Again?* by Ronald Trostle, Daniel Marti, Stacey Rosen, and Paul Westcott, June 2011, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/WRS1103/>.) Market responses to these high prices are projected to reduce prices over the next couple of years. Nonetheless, U.S. prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans are projected to remain historically high. The continuing influence of several long-term factors—including global growth in population and per capita income, a depreciating U.S. dollar, increasing costs for crude petroleum, rising biofuel production, and slower growth in agricultural productivity—underlies these price projections.

- After declining from their current high levels, corn prices are projected to increase beyond 2013/14 due to growth in feed use, exports, and demand for corn by ethanol producers.
- Strengthening demand for soybeans and soybean products holds soybean prices high throughout the projection period. Similar to the price projections for corn, after near-term market adjustments reduce soybean prices from recent highs, prices for soybeans rise moderately after 2013/14 through the rest of the projection period.
- Wheat prices also decline through 2013/14 reflecting near-term market adjustments. Subsequent projected price increases for wheat are more moderate than those for corn and soybeans, with some decline in wheat prices toward the end of the projection period as U.S. wheat exports fall.

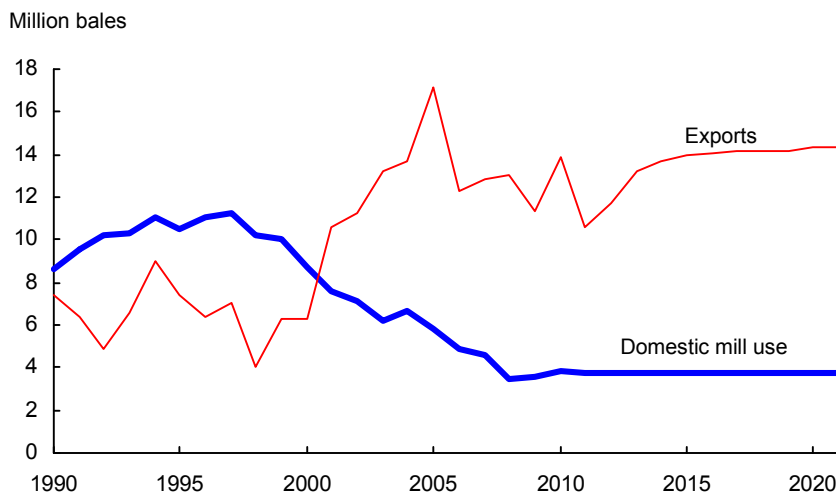
### U.S. rice: Domestic and residual use and exports



Near-term adjustments in the U.S. rice sector reflect different market conditions in 2011/12 for long-grain rice compared to medium- and short-grain rice. U.S. area planted to all types of rice is projected to rebound in 2012 from 2011's overall low level and then rise gradually over the next decade. Long-grain plantings rise throughout the projections, while medium- and short-grain area initially declines in 2012 from a high level in 2011 before rising in subsequent years. Moderate expansion in U.S. food use of rice is projected to continue over the next decade. U.S. rice exports increase as well, but after rebounding from a low level in 2011/12, U.S. rice exports beyond 2013/14 grow somewhat more slowly than overall global rice trade. Nonetheless, long-run gains in producer returns after 2014 support rising U.S. rice acreage.

- Domestic use of rice is projected to grow slightly faster than population growth. Imports of aromatic varieties of rice from Asia account for a growing share of domestic use in the projections.
- U.S. rice exports are projected to increase over the next decade. Increases over the next two years reflect a rebound from the low levels of 2011/12. The U.S. market share of global rice trade declines beyond 2013/14.
- Continued growth of U.S. rough-rice exports to Latin America (nearly all long-grain rice) is projected to account for most of the overall expansion of U.S. rice exports.
- Total U.S. rice stocks decline in the initial years of the projections, reducing the stocks-to-use ratio to a more sustainable level of 13 percent to 14 percent. Over the latter part of the projections, total rice stocks rise moderately to hold the stocks-to-use ratio in this range. Long-grain stocks build from relatively tight levels (an ending stocks-to-use ratio of 11.6 percent in 2011/12) caused by reduced area and production in 2011. In contrast, medium- and short-grain stocks fall from relatively larger levels (an ending stocks-to-use ratio of 26 percent in 2011/12) resulting from large area and production in 2011.
- Prices for long-grain rice decline for several years as stocks rebuild, but prices then rise later in the projections period. In contrast, medium- and short-grain rice prices rise throughout the projections as stocks fall from relatively high levels. As a result, the gap widens between prices for medium- and short-grain rice compared to prices for long-grain rice as the corresponding markets adjust to their different near-term conditions.

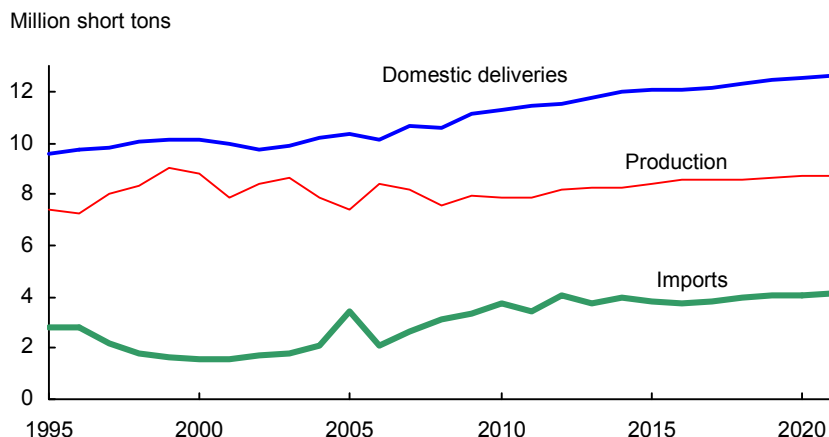
### U.S. upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



High cotton prices led to a large increase in cotton plantings in 2011, but record high abandonment resulted in a year-to-year decline in production, keeping prices high. With prices falling in the initial years of the projections and rising only moderately in subsequent years, producer returns are reduced and upland cotton plantings decline over the next decade. U.S. mill use of upland cotton levels off in the projections while cotton exports rise.

- The decline in U.S. mill use of cotton since the late 1990s reflects a gradual, long-term movement of spinning capacity to developing countries. However, U.S. mill use is projected to remain stable over the next decade, which will support demand for U.S. textile product exports, mainly to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Nonetheless, with raw cotton exports rising somewhat, domestic mill use is projected to represent about 21 percent of total use at the end of the projection period, down from an average of 24 percent in the past 5 years and more than 60 percent in the late 1990s. Underlying this projection are continued increases in U.S. apparel imports from Asia, which will reduce domestic apparel production and lower the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States.
- U.S. upland cotton exports are projected to rebound over the next several years from the low levels of 2011/12 and then grow moderately in the remainder of the projection period in response to strong global demand. While the U.S. share of global cotton trade initially rises, this share declines later in the projection period. Nonetheless, with a global trade share projected at 34 percent in 2021/22, the United States remains the world's largest exporter of cotton.

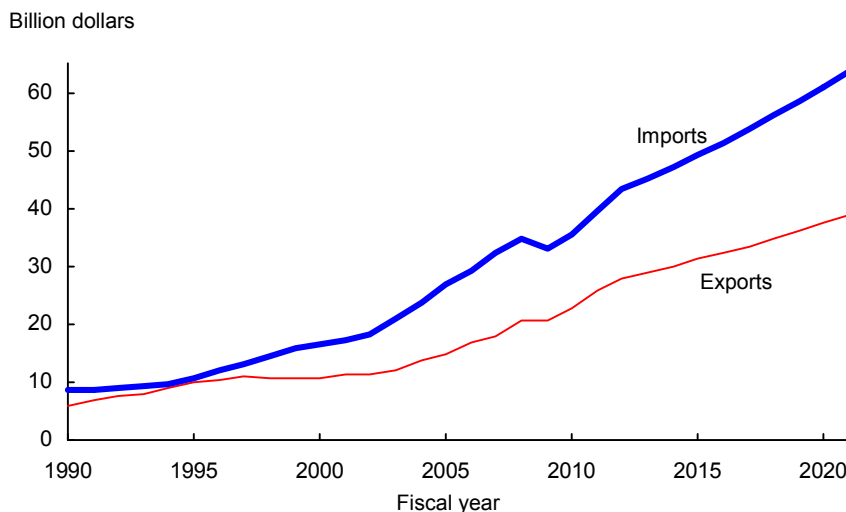
### U.S. sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports



- Projected growth in U.S. beet and cane sugar production over the next decade is modest. Beet sugar production in 2021 is projected at 5.20 million short tons, raw value (STRV), about 8.4 percent higher than in 2012. Cane sugar production is projected at 3.54 million STRV, about 4.7 percent higher than in 2012.
- Sweetener availability is assumed at 121.4 pounds per capita during the projection period. Sweeteners are defined as the sum of refined sugar, sugar in imported products, and high fructose corn syrup (HFCS). Sugar in imported products (accounting for 6.1 percent of sweetener demand in 2010/11) grows at 1 percent per year. A general decline in HFCS use since 2002 has moderated in recent years as the decrease in carbonated soft drink consumption has slowed. As a result, HFCS use levels out for several years at the start of the projection period. HFCS use is projected to rise somewhat over the latter part of the decade as sweetener demand increases and relative prices between HFCS and sugar become more stable. Sugar deliveries for human use average 11.97 million STRV over the projection period, with annual growth just under 1 percent a year.
- The North American Free Trade Agreement removed all duties and quantitative restrictions on sugar and sweetener trade between Mexico and the United States as of January 1, 2008. Increased Mexican sugar exports to the United States since then facilitated a shift away from HFCS use by U.S. food and beverage manufacturers. These exports are projected to average 1.64 million metric tons, raw value over the next decade, representing about 15 percent of U.S. sugar consumption. Three conditions in Mexico underlie this projection. First, beverage and food manufacturers in Mexico continue to substitute lower cost HFCS (mostly imported from the United States) for now more expensive domestic sugar. Second, remunerative prices in Mexico favor modest expansion of sugarcane area and increased sugar production. Third, the Mexican Government has showed willingness to import sugar from other nations to replenish low sugar supplies caused by large exports to the U.S. market.
- World sugar prices are projected to remain above pre-2009 levels. The average U.S. raw sugar price over the projection period is 29.58 cents per pound, with a high of 34.17 cents in 2015/16 and a low of 26.89 cents in 2012/13. The margin between U.S. and world raw sugar prices averages 10.32 cents per pound over the projection period. The U.S. refining margin is projected to average 6.99 cents per pound, implying a refined beet sugar average price of 36.57 cents per pound.
- There are no sugar loan forfeitures and there are no USDA-Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of sugar for ethanol in the projections because raw cane and refined beet sugar prices remain above the minimum prices that avoid forfeiture.



### Value of U.S. horticultural trade



Farm sales of horticultural crops are projected to grow by 1.5 percent annually over the next decade, reaching \$69.2 billion in calendar year 2021, up from \$59.6 billion in 2011.

- The value of farm sales of fruit and tree nuts is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.0 percent over the next decade. Fruit and tree nuts are projected to rank first among horticultural products in terms of farm sales value with a share of 39 percent. Farm sales value of vegetables and melons is projected to grow 1.6 percent per year, while farm sales of greenhouse and nursery crops are projected to grow at an annual rate of 0.5 percent.
- The volume of U.S. farm production of horticultural crops is projected to rise by 0.8 percent annually. Vegetables and melons lead this growth at an annual rate of 1 percent, reaching 146 billion pounds in 2021. Fruit and nut production expands by 0.3 percent per year to 66 billion pounds in 2021.
- Producer prices for vegetables are projected to rise at 0.6 percent per year. Producer prices for fruits rise by 1.5 percent per year due to slower production growth than for vegetables.
- U.S. per capita use of fruits and tree nuts increases from 269 pounds in 2011 to 274 pounds by 2021, an annual average growth rate of 0.2 percent. Per capita use of vegetables is anticipated to grow from 417 pounds in 2011 to 439 pounds in 2021, an average growth rate of 0.5 percent per year. The total supply of fruits, nuts, and vegetables over the next decade, both domestic and imported, is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.3 percent per year.
- Imports increasingly supplement domestic production of horticultural crops and products. By 2021, imports are projected to supply 45 percent of domestic fruit and nut use and 25 percent of vegetable use, in terms of farm weight. In 2011, these shares were 40 percent and 21 percent, respectively.
- The export market becomes more important for U.S. horticultural producers. In 2021, exports are projected to be the destination for 26 percent of U.S. fruit and nut production, up from 24 percent in 2011, while about 14 percent of vegetable production will be sold abroad, up marginally from 2011.
- The value of U.S. horticultural imports is projected to increase by 4.9 percent annually over the next decade, compared with 8.0 percent on average during the past decade, reaching \$63.7 billion in fiscal year 2021 (fiscal 2021 covers October 2020-September 2021). Fruit and nut imports account for \$22.3 billion, while vegetable imports account for \$15.5 billion. U.S. horticultural exports are projected to reach \$38.7 billion in fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, fruit and nuts contribute \$18.4 billion, and vegetables contribute \$7.9 billion. The U.S. trade deficit in horticultural crops and products is projected to expand from \$13.5 billion in fiscal year 2011 to \$25.0 billion in fiscal year 2021.

Table 17. Acreage for major field crops and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) assumptions, long-term projections

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	<i>Million acres</i>											
Planted acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	88.2	91.9	94.0	90.0	89.5	90.0	90.5	91.0	91.0	91.5	91.5	92.0
Sorghum	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Barley	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Oats	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wheat	53.6	54.4	56.5	54.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.0
Rice	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Upland cotton	10.8	14.4	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6
Soybeans	77.4	75.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Total	245.0	249.0	251.2	246.0	243.9	244.4	245.0	245.5	245.4	245.9	245.8	245.3
Harvested acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	81.4	83.9	86.8	82.8	82.3	82.8	83.3	83.8	83.8	84.3	84.3	84.8
Sorghum	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Barley	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Oats	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wheat	47.6	45.7	47.5	45.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	42.9
Rice	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Upland cotton	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
Soybeans	76.6	73.7	73.1	74.6	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
Total	228.3	223.0	229.0	225.2	223.5	224.0	224.5	225.0	225.0	225.5	225.4	225.0
CRP acreage assumptions, crop allocation based on historical plantings <sup>1</sup>												
Corn	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Sorghum	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Barley	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oats	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wheat	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Cotton	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Soybeans	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Subtotal	20.9	20.8	20.0	19.6	20.5	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Other	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Total CRP	31.4	31.2	30.0	29.4	30.7	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Total planted plus CRP	276.4	280.1	281.2	275.4	274.6	276.4	276.9	277.4	277.4	277.9	277.8	277.3

1/ CRP crop allocations are based on 2010 planted acreage by State (NASS).

Table 18. U.S. corn long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	88.2	91.9	94.0	90.0	89.5	90.0	90.5	91.0	91.0	91.5	91.5	92.0
Harvested acres	81.4	83.9	86.8	82.8	82.3	82.8	83.3	83.8	83.8	84.3	84.3	84.8
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	152.8	146.7	164.0	166.0	168.0	170.0	172.0	174.0	176.0	178.0	180.0	182.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	1,708	1,128	843	1,623	1,683	1,588	1,508	1,473	1,483	1,453	1,468	1,468
Production	12,447	12,310	14,235	13,745	13,825	14,075	14,330	14,580	14,750	15,005	15,175	15,435
Imports	28	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Supply	14,182	13,453	15,093	15,383	15,523	15,678	15,853	16,068	16,248	16,473	16,658	16,918
Feed & residual	4,792	4,600	5,225	5,400	5,450	5,500	5,575	5,650	5,725	5,825	5,900	6,000
Food, seed, & industrial	6,428	6,410	6,370	6,350	6,385	6,470	6,555	6,635	6,720	6,805	6,890	6,975
Ethanol and by-products	5,021	5,000	4,950	4,925	4,950	5,025	5,100	5,175	5,250	5,325	5,400	5,475
Domestic use	11,220	11,010	11,595	11,750	11,835	11,970	12,130	12,285	12,445	12,630	12,790	12,975
Exports	1,835	1,600	1,875	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,375	2,400	2,425
Total use	13,054	12,610	13,470	13,700	13,935	14,170	14,380	14,585	14,795	15,005	15,190	15,400
Ending stocks	1,128	843	1,623	1,683	1,588	1,508	1,473	1,483	1,453	1,468	1,468	1,518
Stocks/use ratio, percent	8.6	6.7	12.0	12.3	11.4	10.6	10.2	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.9
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	5.18	6.70	5.00	4.30	4.40	4.45	4.50	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.65
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	278	327	335	333	333	336	339	345	350	356	362	368
Per bushel	1.82	2.23	2.04	2.00	1.98	1.97	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	514	656	485	381	406	421	435	438	450	463	475	478

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for corn.

Table 19. U.S. sorghum long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Harvested acres	4.8	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	71.8	55.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	41	27	28	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Production	345	246	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	387	273	368	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Feed & residual	124	65	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Food, seed, & industrial	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Domestic use	209	155	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Exports	150	90	155	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Total use	359	245	325	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Ending stocks	27	28	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Stocks/use ratio, percent	7.5	11.4	13.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	5.02	6.50	4.65	4.05	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.35
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	147	173	178	180	182	183	186	189	193	197	201	205
Per bushel	2.05	3.12	2.73	2.76	2.78	2.81	2.85	2.90	2.96	3.01	3.07	3.13
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	213	188	126	84	89	91	92	88	88	84	83	80

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for sorghum.

Table 20. U.S. barley long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Harvested acres	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	73.1	69.6	68.4	69.0	69.6	70.2	70.8	71.4	72.0	72.7	73.3	73.9
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	115	89	55	67	73	74	77	81	82	84	83	84
Production	180	156	192	186	181	183	184	186	187	189	191	192
Imports	9	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Supply	305	255	267	273	274	277	281	287	289	293	294	296
Feed & residual	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	35	35	40	40	45
Food, seed, & industrial	159	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Domestic	208	190	190	190	190	190	190	195	195	200	200	205
Exports	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total use	216	200	200	200	200	200	200	205	205	210	210	215
Ending stocks	89	55	67	73	74	77	81	82	84	83	84	81
Stocks/use ratio, percent	41.2	27.5	33.5	36.5	37.0	38.5	40.5	40.0	41.0	39.5	40.0	37.7
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.86	5.70	5.20	4.50	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.70	4.75	4.75	4.80	4.80
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	132	153	157	157	158	160	162	165	168	171	174	178
Per bushel	1.81	2.20	2.30	2.28	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.31	2.33	2.35	2.38	2.40
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	150	244	199	153	162	167	171	171	174	174	178	177

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for barley.

Table 21. U.S. oats long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Harvested acres	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	64.3	57.1	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.5	67.9	68.3	68.7	69.1
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	80	68	42	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	46	43
Production	81	54	65	66	66	67	67	68	68	68	69	69
Imports	85	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply	247	211	207	209	210	212	213	215	217	218	215	212
Feed & residual	102	90	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	90	90	90
Food, seed, & industrial	74	76	76	77	77	78	78	78	79	79	79	79
Domestic	176	166	161	162	162	163	163	163	164	169	169	169
Exports	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total use	179	169	164	165	165	166	166	166	167	172	172	172
Ending stocks	68	42	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	46	43	40
Stocks/use ratio, percent	38.0	24.9	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.7	28.3	29.5	29.9	26.7	25.0	23.3
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.52	3.40	2.85	2.50	2.55	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.70
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	96	114	116	116	117	118	120	122	124	126	129	131
Per bushel	1.50	1.99	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.83	1.85	1.87	1.90
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	66	81	70	48	52	52	55	54	56	55	57	55

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for oats.

Table 22. U.S. wheat long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	53.6	54.4	56.5	54.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.0
Harvested acres	47.6	45.7	47.5	45.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	42.9
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	46.3	43.7	44.6	45.0	45.3	45.7	46.0	46.4	46.8	47.1	47.5	47.8
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	976	862	828	887	891	822	760	730	707	701	697	726
Production	2,207	1,999	2,120	2,050	1,985	2,000	2,015	2,030	2,050	2,065	2,080	2,050
Imports	97	120	110	110	115	115	120	120	125	125	130	130
Supply	3,279	2,982	3,058	3,047	2,991	2,937	2,895	2,880	2,882	2,891	2,907	2,906
Food	926	940	948	956	964	972	980	988	996	1,004	1,012	1,020
Seed	71	78	73	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	69	69
Feed & residual	132	160	200	180	185	185	190	190	190	195	200	200
Domestic	1,128	1,178	1,221	1,206	1,219	1,227	1,240	1,248	1,256	1,269	1,281	1,289
Exports	1,289	975	950	950	950	950	925	925	925	925	900	900
Total use	2,417	2,153	2,171	2,156	2,169	2,177	2,165	2,173	2,181	2,194	2,181	2,189
Ending stocks	862	828	887	891	822	760	730	707	701	697	726	717
Stocks/use ratio, percent	35.7	38.5	40.9	41.3	37.9	34.9	33.7	32.5	32.1	31.8	33.3	32.8
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	5.70	7.40	6.00	5.75	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	104	122	126	126	126	128	129	132	134	136	139	142
Per bushel	2.26	2.80	2.81	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.81	2.84	2.86	2.90	2.93	2.96
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	159	201	142	133	136	140	142	142	144	144	141	140

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat.

Table 23. U.S. soybeans and products long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Soybeans</b>												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	77.4	75.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Harvested	76.6	73.7	73.1	74.6	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
Yield: bushels/harvested acre	43.5	41.3	44.0	44.5	44.9	45.4	45.8	46.3	46.7	47.2	47.6	48.1
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, September 1	151	215	195	209	206	212	208	208	208	207	206	204
Production	3,329	3,046	3,215	3,315	3,370	3,405	3,440	3,475	3,505	3,540	3,575	3,610
Imports	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total supply	3,495	3,275	3,425	3,539	3,591	3,632	3,663	3,698	3,728	3,762	3,796	3,829
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,648	1,635	1,650	1,680	1,705	1,730	1,755	1,785	1,810	1,835	1,860	1,885
Seed and residual	130	120	136	138	139	139	140	140	141	141	142	142
Exports	1,501	1,325	1,430	1,515	1,535	1,555	1,560	1,565	1,570	1,580	1,590	1,595
Total disposition	3,280	3,080	3,216	3,333	3,379	3,424	3,455	3,490	3,521	3,556	3,592	3,622
Carryover stocks, August 31												
Total ending stocks	215	195	209	206	212	208	208	208	207	206	204	207
Stocks/use ratio, percent	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7
Price (dollars per bushel)												
Soybean price, farm	11.30	12.60	11.00	10.30	10.55	10.70	10.80	10.90	11.00	11.15	11.25	11.35
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	134	150	154	155	156	157	159	162	164	166	169	171
Per bushel	3.08	3.63	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.51	3.52	3.54	3.56
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	358	371	330	303	318	328	335	343	350	360	367	375
<b>Soybean oil (million pounds)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	3,406	2,425	2,080	1,925	1,890	1,840	1,830	1,810	1,785	1,700	1,610	1,510
Production	18,888	18,670	18,860	19,220	19,520	19,825	20,130	20,490	20,795	21,105	21,410	21,715
Imports	160	185	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225
Total supply	22,454	21,280	21,075	21,290	21,565	21,830	22,135	22,485	22,775	23,010	23,235	23,450
Domestic disappearance	16,779	17,700	18,000	18,300	18,625	18,950	19,275	19,600	19,925	20,250	20,575	20,925
For methyl ester	2,550	3,600	3,800	3,900	3,950	4,000	4,050	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,250	4,300
Exports	3,250	1,500	1,150	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Total demand	20,029	19,200	19,150	19,400	19,725	20,000	20,325	20,700	21,075	21,400	21,725	22,075
Ending stocks, September 30	2,425	2,080	1,925	1,890	1,840	1,830	1,810	1,785	1,700	1,610	1,510	1,375
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.532	0.550	0.500	0.490	0.490	0.500	0.500	0.503	0.505	0.508	0.510	0.513
<b>Soybean meal (thousand short tons)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	302	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Production	39,251	38,835	39,160	39,885	40,510	41,135	41,735	42,360	42,985	43,610	44,210	44,810
Imports	180	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	39,732	39,350	39,625	40,350	40,975	41,600	42,200	42,825	43,450	44,075	44,675	45,275
Domestic disappearance	30,282	30,250	30,400	30,850	31,300	31,800	32,300	32,800	33,300	33,800	34,300	34,800
Exports	9,100	8,800	8,925	9,200	9,375	9,500	9,600	9,725	9,850	9,975	10,075	10,175
Total demand	39,382	39,050	39,325	40,050	40,675	41,300	41,900	42,525	43,150	43,775	44,375	44,975
Ending stocks, September 30	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	345.52	325.00	285.00	260.00	271.50	274.00	278.50	282.00	286.50	292.50	296.00	299.00
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.46	11.42	11.43	11.44	11.45	11.46	11.47	11.48	11.49	11.50	11.51	11.52
Soybean meal	47.64	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Crush margin (dollars per bushel)	3.03	1.40	1.48	1.48	1.51	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.61	1.64	1.65	1.66

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soybean oil and soybean meal.

1/ Soybean oil used for methyl ester for production of biodiesel, history from the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table 24a. U.S. rice long-term projections, total rice, rough basis

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	3,636	2,693	3,000	3,075	3,110	3,145	3,170	3,185	3,200	3,215	3,225	3,235
Harvested	3,615	2,624	2,967	3,041	3,076	3,111	3,136	3,150	3,165	3,179	3,189	3,199
Yield:												
Pounds/harvested acre	6,725	7,167	7,196	7,264	7,334	7,403	7,468	7,530	7,599	7,660	7,727	7,793
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	36.5	48.5	37.5	37.6	37.0	36.8	36.3	35.4	35.5	35.7	35.8	36.7
Production	243.1	188.1	213.5	220.9	225.6	230.3	234.2	237.2	240.5	243.5	246.4	249.3
Imports	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.1	20.7	21.2	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.5	24.1	24.8
Total supply	297.9	255.5	270.6	278.7	283.2	288.4	292.2	295.0	298.9	302.7	306.4	310.7
Domestic use and residual	137.8	127.0	131.0	133.4	134.8	136.2	137.6	139.0	140.4	141.8	143.3	144.8
Exports	111.6	91.0	102.0	108.3	111.6	115.9	119.2	120.5	122.8	125.1	126.4	128.7
Total use	249.5	218.0	233.0	241.7	246.4	252.1	256.8	259.5	263.2	266.9	269.7	273.5
Ending stocks	48.5	37.5	37.6	37.0	36.8	36.3	35.4	35.5	35.7	35.8	36.7	37.2
Stocks/use ratio, percent	19.4	17.2	16.2	15.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.6
Prices (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	12.70	14.50	14.00	13.70	13.60	13.80	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.60	14.90	15.10
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	465	531	547	553	558	564	571	580	590	601	611	622
Per hundredweight	6.91	7.42	7.60	7.62	7.61	7.61	7.65	7.71	7.77	7.84	7.91	7.98
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	389	508	461	442	440	458	475	489	504	518	540	555

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 24b. U.S. rice long-term projections, long-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	2,841	1,791	2,250	2,300	2,325	2,350	2,370	2,380	2,390	2,400	2,405	2,410
Harvested	2,826	1,736	2,223	2,272	2,297	2,322	2,342	2,351	2,361	2,371	2,376	2,381
Yield:												
Pounds/harvested acre	6,486	6,769	6,903	6,981	7,062	7,137	7,213	7,284	7,356	7,428	7,502	7,576
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	23.0	35.6	17.6	21.1	22.2	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.0
Production	183.3	117.5	153.5	158.6	162.2	165.7	168.9	171.2	173.7	176.1	178.2	180.4
Imports	15.8	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.3
Total supply	222.2	169.6	188.1	197.2	202.2	207.3	210.9	213.4	216.8	220.1	223.1	226.6
Domestic use & residual	108.5	92.0	97.0	99.0	100.0	101.0	102.0	103.0	104.0	105.0	106.1	107.2
Exports	78.0	60.0	70.0	76.0	79.0	83.0	86.0	87.0	89.0	91.0	92.0	94.0
Total use	186.5	152.0	167.0	175.0	179.0	184.0	188.0	190.0	193.0	196.0	198.1	201.2
Ending stocks	35.6	17.6	21.1	22.2	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.0	25.4
Stocks/use ratio, percent	19.1	11.6	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.6
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	11.10	14.00	13.20	12.70	12.60	12.70	12.90	13.10	13.30	13.50	13.70	14.00

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 24c. U.S. rice long-term projections, medium- and short-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	795	902	750	775	785	795	800	805	810	815	820	825
Harvested	789	888	744	769	779	789	794	799	804	808	813	818
Yield:												
Pounds/harvested acre	7,580	7,947	8,065	8,103	8,142	8,182	8,222	8,263	8,304	8,345	8,386	8,428
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	12.0	10.1	17.2	13.8	12.1	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0
Production	59.8	70.6	60.0	62.3	63.4	64.6	65.3	66.0	66.8	67.4	68.2	68.9
Imports	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Total supply	73.1	83.2	79.8	78.8	78.3	78.4	78.6	78.9	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.4
Domestic use & residual	29.4	35.0	34.0	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.8	37.2	37.6
Exports	33.6	31.0	32.0	32.3	32.6	32.9	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.1	34.4	34.7
Total use	63.0	66.0	66.0	66.7	67.4	68.1	68.8	69.5	70.2	70.9	71.6	72.3
Ending stocks	10.1	17.2	13.8	12.1	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1
Stocks/use ratio, percent	16.1	26.1	20.9	18.1	16.2	15.1	14.2	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.6
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	18.40	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.80	17.00	17.30	17.50	17.80	18.00	18.30	18.60

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 25. U.S. upland cotton long-term projections

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	10.8	14.4	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6
Harvested acres	10.5	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2
Yield:												
Pounds/harvested acre	805	781	810	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	2,929	2,572	3,730	4,445	5,110	5,375	5,440	5,505	5,370	5,335	5,400	5,365
Production	17,600	15,563	16,200	17,600	17,700	17,800	17,900	17,800	17,900	18,000	18,000	18,100
Imports	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	20,531	18,140	19,930	22,045	22,810	23,175	23,340	23,305	23,270	23,335	23,400	23,465
Domestic use	3,874	3,775	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725
Exports	13,881	10,625	11,750	13,200	13,700	14,000	14,100	14,200	14,200	14,200	14,300	14,300
Total use	17,755	14,400	15,475	16,925	17,425	17,725	17,825	17,925	17,925	17,925	18,025	18,025
Ending stocks	2,572	3,730	4,445	5,110	5,375	5,440	5,505	5,370	5,335	5,400	5,365	5,430
Stocks/use ratio, percent	14.5	25.9	28.7	30.2	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.0	29.8	30.1	29.8	30.1
Price (dollars per pound):												
Farm price	0.815	0.900	0.800	0.700	0.705	0.710	0.715	0.720	0.725	0.730	0.735	0.740
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	474	515	534	540	545	552	560	570	580	590	600	611
Per pound	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.71	0.72
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	288	332	246	142	146	149	150	150	149	148	147	146

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for upland cotton.

Table 26. U.S. sugar long-term projections

Item	Units	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Sugarbeets</b>													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,171	1,238	1,144	1,146	1,147	1,163	1,172	1,167	1,153	1,145	1,142	1,138
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,156	1,208	1,102	1,104	1,104	1,120	1,129	1,124	1,110	1,102	1,099	1,096
Yield	Tons/acre	27.6	23.9	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.2
Production	Mill. s. tons	31.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.8	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.9
<b>Sugarcane</b>													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	819	828	827	817	817	821	824	821	819	819	819	818
Yield	Tons/acre	33.2	32.5	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.8
Production	Mill. s. tons	27.2	26.9	28.3	28.1	28.2	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.2	29.3
<b>Supply:</b>													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,498	1,487	1,212	1,698	1,731	1,772	1,778	1,780	1,794	1,818	1,834	1,848
Production	1,000 s. tons	7,836	7,885	8,170	8,214	8,284	8,437	8,554	8,594	8,595	8,626	8,680	8,731
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	4,663	4,525	4,793	4,851	4,902	5,018	5,103	5,130	5,118	5,129	5,162	5,195
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,174	3,360	3,377	3,362	3,382	3,419	3,450	3,464	3,478	3,497	3,517	3,536
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	3,698	3,455	4,025	3,756	3,980	3,830	3,725	3,794	3,965	4,040	4,075	4,121
TRQ imports	1,000 s. tons	1,693	1,520	1,878	1,730	1,720	1,497	1,491	1,666	1,823	1,896	1,953	2,029
Mexico	1,000 s. tons	1,705	1,581	1,792	1,671	1,905	1,978	1,879	1,773	1,787	1,789	1,767	1,736
Other imports	1,000 s. tons	300	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	13,033	12,827	13,408	13,668	13,995	14,039	14,057	14,168	14,354	14,483	14,589	14,699
<b>Use:</b>													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	248	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	11,310	11,415	11,510	11,737	12,023	12,061	12,076	12,174	12,337	12,449	12,542	12,638
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	11,546	11,615	11,710	11,937	12,223	12,261	12,276	12,374	12,537	12,649	12,742	12,838
CCC surplus disbursements <sup>1</sup>	1,000 s. tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,487	1,212	1,698	1,731	1,772	1,778	1,780	1,794	1,818	1,834	1,848	1,861
<b>Raw sugar price:</b>													
New York (No. 16)	Cents/lb.	39.41	38.20	26.89	27.70	32.03	34.17	30.79	28.76	28.86	28.95	28.83	28.83
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.50	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Beet sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	23.77	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
<b>Grower prices:</b>													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	61.70	61.28	55.92	49.92	51.86	54.78	54.70	52.45	51.53	51.63	51.63	51.56
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	41.70	44.40	37.10	37.05	39.80	41.32	39.59	38.22	38.19	38.29	38.25	38.27

Note: Marketing year beginning October 1 for sugar.

<sup>1/</sup> CCC is the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 27. Horticultural crops long-term supply and use projections, calendar years

Item	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Production area<sup>1</sup></b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1,000 acres	11,105	10,660	10,865	11,084	11,132	11,182	11,232	11,285	11,338	11,394	11,451	11,492
Fruit and tree nuts	1,000 acres	4,005	4,010	4,015	4,020	4,026	4,032	4,038	4,045	4,052	4,060	4,068	4,077
Vegetables and melons	1,000 acres	7,100	6,650	6,850	7,064	7,106	7,150	7,194	7,240	7,286	7,334	7,383	7,415
<b>Supply</b>													
<b>Production, farm weight</b>													
Fruit and nuts	Mil. lbs.	62,296	64,144	64,473	64,627	64,787	64,954	65,127	65,308	65,495	65,688	65,889	66,097
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	22,000	23,468	23,414	23,180	22,948	22,719	22,491	22,266	22,044	21,823	21,605	21,389
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	35,551	35,835	36,122	36,411	36,702	36,996	37,292	37,590	37,891	38,194	38,499	38,807
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	4,745	4,840	4,937	5,036	5,137	5,239	5,344	5,451	5,560	5,671	5,785	5,900
Vegetables and melons <sup>2</sup>	Mil. lbs.	134,909	132,413	136,316	137,367	138,432	139,512	140,606	141,715	142,839	143,980	145,136	146,308
Fresh market	Mil. lbs.	56,850	56,548	56,467	56,945	57,430	57,922	58,421	58,928	59,442	59,963	60,493	61,030
Processing	Mil. lbs.	37,608	37,294	38,795	39,028	39,262	39,497	39,734	39,973	40,212	40,454	40,696	40,941
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	33,000	35,499	35,653	35,831	36,011	36,191	36,372	36,553	36,736	36,920	37,105	37,290
Pulses	Mil. lbs.	5,475	3,073	5,401	5,563	5,730	5,902	6,079	6,261	6,449	6,643	6,842	7,047
Total fruit, nuts, vegetables	Mil. lbs.	197,205	196,557	200,789	201,994	203,219	204,465	205,733	207,022	208,334	209,668	211,025	212,405
<b>Imports, farm weight</b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	62,923	64,462	66,088	67,794	69,545	71,343	73,189	75,084	77,029	79,026	81,077	83,183
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	36,823	37,623	38,417	39,265	40,132	41,018	41,924	42,849	43,796	44,763	45,751	46,762
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	26,100	26,839	27,671	28,529	29,413	30,325	31,265	32,234	33,233	34,264	35,326	36,421
<b>Use</b>													
<b>Exports, farm weight</b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	31,013	33,337	33,820	34,311	34,810	35,317	35,832	36,355	36,888	37,429	37,979	38,538
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	13,981	15,396	15,592	15,791	15,994	16,199	16,409	16,622	16,838	17,058	17,282	17,510
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	17,032	17,941	18,228	18,520	18,816	19,117	19,423	19,734	20,050	20,370	20,696	21,027
<b>Domestic use<sup>3</sup></b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	220,367	219,323	224,290	226,599	228,964	231,386	233,867	236,408	239,011	241,676	244,406	247,203
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	92,055	93,388	94,390	95,258	96,150	97,066	98,006	98,972	99,963	100,981	102,024	103,095
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	128,312	125,936	129,900	131,341	132,814	134,321	135,861	137,436	139,047	140,696	142,382	144,108
<b>Farm sales value<sup>4</sup></b>													
Fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	21,516	21,949	22,392	22,845	23,309	23,782	24,266	24,761	25,268	25,785	26,315	26,856
Citrus	\$ Mil.	2,974	3,003	3,033	3,064	3,094	3,125	3,157	3,188	3,220	3,252	3,285	3,318
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	12,711	12,940	13,173	13,410	13,651	13,897	14,147	14,402	14,661	14,925	15,194	15,467
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	5,831	6,006	6,186	6,372	6,563	6,760	6,962	7,171	7,387	7,608	7,836	8,071
Vegetables and melons	\$ Mil.	20,832	21,137	21,482	21,833	22,190	22,554	22,923	23,300	23,683	24,072	24,469	24,873
Fresh market	\$ Mil.	14,222	13,990	14,095	14,315	14,538	14,762	14,989	15,217	15,448	15,683	15,921	16,162
Processing	\$ Mil.	2,398	2,983	3,020	3,082	3,146	3,210	3,275	3,342	3,409	3,478	3,548	3,619
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	3,053	3,083	3,114	3,145	3,177	3,208	3,240	3,273	3,306	3,339	3,372	3,406
Pulses	\$ Mil.	1,159	1,082	1,253	1,291	1,329	1,373	1,419	1,468	1,520	1,573	1,628	1,685
Nursery and greenhouse <sup>5</sup>	\$ Mil.	15,585	15,663	15,741	15,820	15,899	15,978	16,058	16,139	16,219	16,300	16,382	16,464
Other horticulture crops <sup>6</sup>	\$ Mil.	783	802	823	843	864	886	908	931	954	978	1,002	1,027
Total horticulture crops	\$ Mil.	58,715	59,552	60,438	61,341	62,262	63,200	64,156	65,130	66,123	67,136	68,168	69,220
<b>Producer prices<sup>7</sup></b>													
Fresh fruits	2008=100	100.7	95.2	96.4	97.9	99.5	101.0	102.5	104.1	105.7	107.3	108.9	110.5
Citrus	2008=100	104.4	102.7	103.9	106.0	108.2	110.3	112.6	114.9	117.1	119.5	121.9	124.4
Noncitrus	2008=100	100.2	92.1	93.0	94.0	94.9	95.9	96.8	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.7	101.7
Tree nuts	2008=100	106.3	128.8	130.1	131.4	132.7	134.0	135.3	136.6	137.9	139.3	140.7	142.0
Vegetables	2008=100	103.6	113.2	111.8	112.7	113.7	114.7	115.6	116.6	117.6	118.6	119.6	120.6
Fresh vegetables	2008=100	110.5	116.0	110.2	111.0	111.7	112.5	113.3	114.0	114.7	115.5	116.2	116.9
Potatoes (fresh)	2008=100	67.2	97.6	85.7	76.2	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5	78.9	79.3
Pulses (dried)	2008=100	79.0	100.2	96.5	85.4	86.3	87.2	88.0	88.9	89.8	90.7	91.6	92.5
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	2008=100	102.7	107.7	107.4	108.8	110.1	111.4	112.8	114.1	115.5	116.9	118.3	119.7

1/ Bearing acreage for fruit and nuts; harvested area for vegetables. 2/ Utilized production is used for potatoes. Pulses include edible dry beans and peas, lentils, and other peas. 3/ In farm or fresh weight units. Stock changes are accounted for. 4/ Farm cash receipts for fresh and processing vegetables are allocated based on their relative production value shares. 5/ Includes floral crops, greenhouse vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet and hot peppers, and fruit and vegetable transplants. 6/ Includes honey, maple syrup, hops, mint oils, taro, ginger root, and coffee from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. 7/ Producer price indexes for farm commodities from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 2008=100. Prices for fresh fruits include melons.

Data sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28. Horticultural crops long-term export and import projections, fiscal years

Item	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Exports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	3,807	4,391	4,574	4,734	4,899	5,070	5,247	5,431	5,620	5,816	6,020	6,230
Citrus	\$ Mil.	927	1,036	1,082	1,100	1,117	1,134	1,150	1,166	1,182	1,197	1,212	1,226
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	2,880	3,354	3,491	3,634	3,782	3,936	4,097	4,264	4,438	4,619	4,808	5,004
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	2,379	2,836	3,102	3,196	3,292	3,392	3,494	3,600	3,708	3,820	3,935	4,054
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,152	1,334	1,373	1,413	1,454	1,497	1,541	1,585	1,632	1,679	1,728	1,779
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	4,061	5,146	5,700	5,932	6,173	6,424	6,685	6,957	7,240	7,534	7,841	8,159
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	10,248	12,372	13,376	13,861	14,364	14,886	15,427	15,987	16,568	17,171	17,796	18,443
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	2,062	2,252	2,326	2,403	2,482	2,564	2,648	2,736	2,826	2,919	3,015	3,115
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	3,229	3,488	3,598	3,711	3,828	3,949	4,074	4,202	4,335	4,472	4,613	4,758
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	5,291	5,739	5,924	6,114	6,310	6,513	6,722	6,938	7,161	7,391	7,628	7,873
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	337	351	370	375	381	386	392	397	403	408	414	420
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	1,362	1,479	1,600	1,667	1,737	1,810	1,886	1,965	2,048	2,134	2,223	2,316
Wine	\$ Mil.	1,004	1,263	1,500	1,560	1,623	1,689	1,757	1,828	1,901	1,978	2,058	2,141
Beer	\$ Mil.	327	349	370	382	395	408	422	436	450	465	481	497
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	4,057	4,370	4,860	5,064	5,276	5,496	5,725	5,964	6,212	6,471	6,740	7,019
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	22,625	25,923	28,000	29,024	30,086	31,188	32,330	33,515	34,744	36,018	37,339	38,710
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	5,869	6,643	6,900	7,136	7,381	7,634	7,896	8,166	8,446	8,736	9,035	9,345
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	5,608	6,324	6,700	6,907	7,121	7,341	7,568	7,802	8,043	8,292	8,548	8,813
<b>Imports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	6,792	7,125	7,400	7,711	8,034	8,372	8,723	9,089	9,471	9,869	10,283	10,715
Citrus	\$ Mil.	464	525	431	450	469	490	511	533	556	581	606	632
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	6,328	6,600	6,969	7,261	7,565	7,882	8,212	8,556	8,915	9,288	9,677	10,083
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	3,276	4,264	5,300	5,557	5,825	6,107	6,403	6,713	7,038	7,379	7,736	8,110
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,280	1,843	2,500	2,601	2,706	2,816	2,930	3,048	3,171	3,300	3,433	3,572
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	1,331	1,714	2,200	2,314	2,433	2,559	2,691	2,830	2,976	3,130	3,292	3,462
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	11,399	13,104	14,900	15,581	16,293	17,038	17,818	18,633	19,486	20,378	21,311	22,287
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	5,181	5,722	6,100	6,396	6,705	7,030	7,371	7,728	8,102	8,495	8,906	9,338
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	3,573	3,915	4,300	4,476	4,660	4,851	5,049	5,256	5,472	5,696	5,929	6,172
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	8,754	9,636	10,400	10,872	11,365	11,881	12,420	12,984	13,574	14,191	14,836	15,510
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	1,441	1,522	1,600	1,620	1,640	1,660	1,681	1,702	1,723	1,744	1,766	1,788
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	2,434	2,534	2,600	2,731	2,869	3,014	3,166	3,326	3,494	3,670	3,855	4,050
Wine	\$ Mil.	4,258	4,772	5,300	5,547	5,805	6,075	6,358	6,654	6,963	7,288	7,627	7,982
Beer	\$ Mil.	3,452	3,512	3,800	3,920	4,043	4,171	4,303	4,438	4,578	4,723	4,872	5,025
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	3,820	4,320	4,700	4,918	5,147	5,386	5,636	5,898	6,172	6,458	6,758	7,072
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	35,558	39,400	43,300	45,189	47,162	49,225	51,381	53,634	55,989	58,451	61,024	63,714
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	11,973	12,847	13,500	14,106	14,740	15,402	16,094	16,817	17,573	18,363	19,189	20,052
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	6,850	8,179	9,600	10,033	10,485	10,958	11,452	11,969	12,510	13,075	13,665	14,283

1/ Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, and potatoes. 2/ Includes hops, ginseng, sauces, condiments, mixed food, yeast, starches, and other products that contain horticulture ingredients. 3/ Includes fruits and vegetables only.

Exports are free alongside ship (FAS) value at U.S. port of exportation. Imports are customs value at U.S. port of entry.

Data source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.