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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery will be updated on September 16, 2016.

The next release is October 14, 2016.

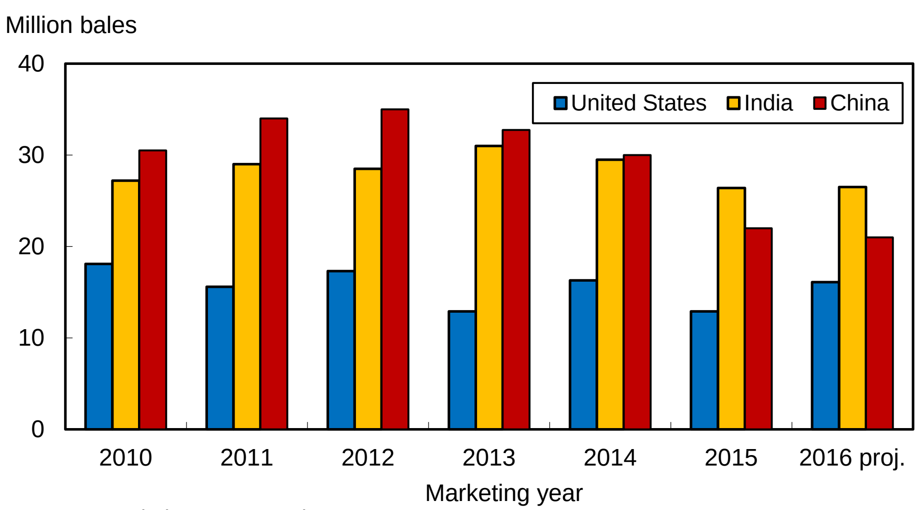
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Global Cotton Production Led by India in 2016/17

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates for 2016/17 project world cotton production at 102.5 million bales, 6 percent above the previous season's 13-year low. The three largest cotton-producing countries remain India, China, and the United States. In 2016/17, these countries are forecast to account for 62 percent of global production, slightly below the 3-year average (approximately 63.5 percent) as larger crops are expected from a number of other cotton-producing countries. Nevertheless, India is expected to remain the leading producer, first surpassing China in 2015/16 (fig. 1).

India's status as the leading producer largely stems from having the most cotton area. Harvested area in India is forecast at 10.9 million hectares (26.9 million acres) in 2016/17, accounting for 37 percent of the world total; in comparison, cotton harvested area for the United States and China contribute 13 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Yields in India, however, are forecast 30 percent below the 2016/17 world average of 756 kg per hectare (674 pounds per acre).

Figure 1
Leading cotton-producing countries



Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.
Source: USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* reports.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. 2016 Cotton Production Forecast Higher in September

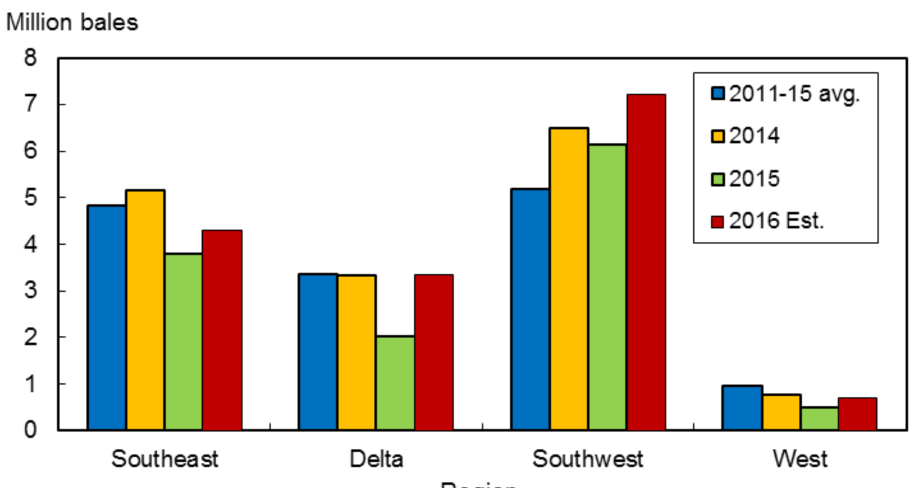
According to USDA's September *Crop Production* report, the 2016 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at 16.1 million bales, 263,000 bales above the August estimate and nearly 3.3 million higher than the 2015 crop. The higher September forecast is the result of an increase in both area and yield.

Total 2016 U.S. cotton planted area was raised 1 percent in September based on acreage reported to USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). Planted area was estimated at 10.1 million acres by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), while harvested acreage was forecast at nearly 9.7 million acres—up from 9.5 million acres projected in August. As a result, abandonment in 2016 is expected near 5 percent, slightly below a year ago. The national yield is projected at 802 pounds per harvested acre, 36 pounds above 2015 but below the 5-year average of 821 pounds. For current production estimates by State, see table 10.

U.S. upland production is forecast at approximately 15.6 million bales, 25 percent above the 2015 crop and 1.2 million bales above the 5-year average. During the previous 20 years, the September upland cotton forecast was below the final estimate 11 times and above it 9 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final upland estimate indicate that chances are two out of three that 2016 production will range between 14.6 million and 16.5 million bales.

Compared with last season, the 2016 upland cotton crop is forecast higher in each region of the Cotton Belt (fig. 2). For the Southwest, upland production is projected at 7.2 million bales, 1.1 million bales above 2015 and the largest crop in six seasons. Beneficial rainfall this season has kept abandonment expectations relatively low again in 2016; Southwest abandonment is estimated at 7 percent, compared with the 5-year average of 36 percent. Harvested area this season is forecast at 5.6 million acres—the highest since 2010—while yield is slightly below 2015 at 618 pounds per harvested acre.

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.
Source: USDA, *Crop Production* reports.

In the Southeast, cotton production is forecast at 4.3 million bales in 2016, 500,000 bales above last season. With 2016 area similar to a year ago, the production increase is largely attributable to higher yield expectations. In 2016, the Southeast yield is forecast at 956 pounds per harvested acre and, if realized, would be the second highest on record for the region. In the Delta, cotton production is projected to return to 3.3 million bales, near the 5-year average. Cotton area rebounded in the Delta in 2016, while yield is expected to rise to its second highest at 1,090 pounds per harvested acre.

In the West, the 2016 upland crop is projected at 715,000 bales, 42 percent higher than 2015, as both area and yield increase. While area remains projected below the 5-year average, the upland yield is forecast at a record 1,567 pounds per harvested acre. In addition, the extra-long staple (ELS) crop—grown mainly in the West—is projected at 562,000 bales in 2016, up from a year ago but similar to 2014's crop, as both area and yield are expected higher this season.

U.S. cotton crop development in early September is similar to last season but below the 5-year average. As of September 11, 41 percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening, compared with 42 percent a year ago and the 2011-15 average of 45 percent. U.S. cotton crop conditions are between last season and the 5-year average and similar to 2014 (fig. 3). As of September 11, 47 percent of the 2016 crop area was rated "good" or "excellent," compared with 52 percent last year, while 16 percent was rated "poor" or "very poor," compared with 13 percent in 2015.

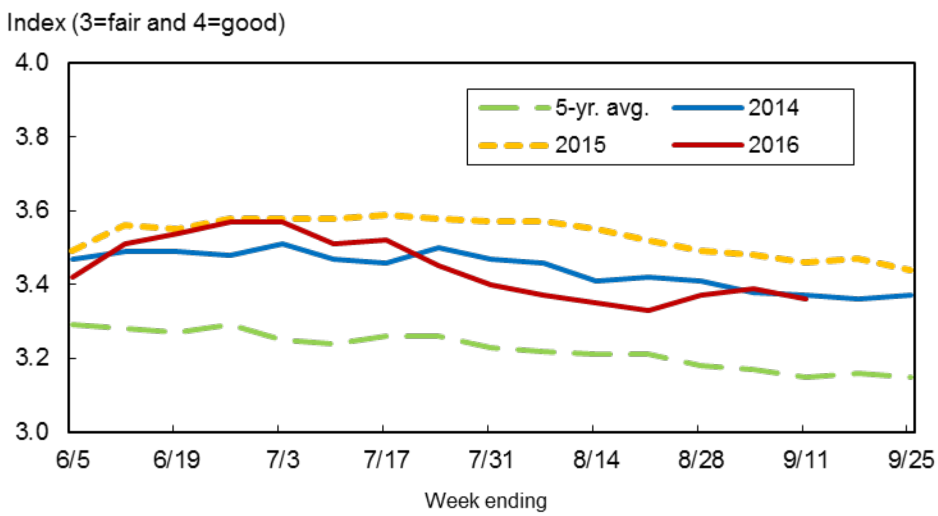
Demand and Stock Estimates Revised

Despite the U.S. cotton crop increase this month, 2016/17 demand was reduced marginally to 15.0 million bales in September but remains significantly above the final 2015/16 disappearance estimate of 12.6 million bales. U.S. mill use for 2016/17 was reduced to 3.5 million bales based on a lower consumption estimate for 2015/16. U.S. exports for 2016/17, however, remain projected at 11.5 million bales, compared with about 9.2 million bales a year ago. A larger U.S. crop—along with reduced foreign supplies—are expected to support U.S. shipments, forecast to reach their highest in four seasons. As a share of global trade, U.S. cotton exports are projected to account for 34 percent of world exports in 2016/17, the highest share since 2010/11.

U.S. 2016/17 ending stocks are now forecast at 4.9 million bales, 1.1 million bales above last season's estimate. The expected stocks-to-use ratio of nearly 33 percent is slightly above 2015/16 and the highest since 2008/09. Based on the current supply and demand estimates, the 2016/17 upland cotton farm price is forecast to range between 57 and 69 cents per pound. The midpoint of 63 cents per pound is 5 cents above last season's estimate. The final 2015/16 upland farm price will be released in October.

For 2015/16, demand estimates were reduced slightly in September to reflect final data; beginning stocks were also adjusted based on USDA's estimates of supply and demand and the compilation of stocks data that indicated lower supplies. Cotton mill use reached 3.45 million bales in 2015/16, 3.5 percent below the previous season as competition with synthetic fibers kept mill use at a 4-year low. U.S. exports were adjusted to 9.15 million bales, 2.1 million bales lower than in 2014/15 and largely reflecting the lower 2015/16 U.S. crop and stagnant global consumption. Based on the supply and demand estimates and stocks data collected by FSA and NASS, U.S. cotton ending stocks for 2015/16 are estimated at 3.8 million bales, compared with 3.65 million bales in 2014/15. For more details on the calculation of 2015/16 ending stocks, see the Highlight section in this report.

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA, *Crop Progress* reports.

International Outlook

Global Cotton Production To Rebound from 13-Year Low

World cotton production in 2016/17 is projected at 102.5 million bales, slightly above last month's projection and 6 percent higher than 2015/16's crop of only 96.4 million bales. Despite lower harvested area this season, global production is forecast to increase for the first time since 2011/12's record crop.

Global harvested area in 2016/17 is forecast at 29.5 million hectares (72.9 million acres), the lowest since 1986/87, largely attributable to area declines in India, China, and Pakistan; the decrease was partially offset by an increase in the United States. For India, cotton area in 2016/17 is expected to decline more than 8 percent as alternative crops were planted by farmers there; however, prospects for higher yields are projected to keep India's 2016/17 crop of 26.5 million bales near that of last season.

In China, 2016/17 cotton area is projected at 2.8 million hectares, 8 percent below a year earlier and the fifth consecutive decline. Lower cotton prices and decreased Government support continue to reduce production despite a larger share of the crop in the higher-yielding Xinjiang region. Although a record yield of 1,633 kg per hectare is forecast for 2016/17, China's cotton crop is projected at only 21 million bales, the lowest production estimate since 2000/01.

In Pakistan, cotton area is forecast at 2.4 million hectares, 14 percent below 2015/16 and the smallest area planted to cotton since 1985/86; production is projected to expand to nearly 8.3 million bales in 2016/17 based on a rebound in yields that are forecast above average at 748 kg per hectare.

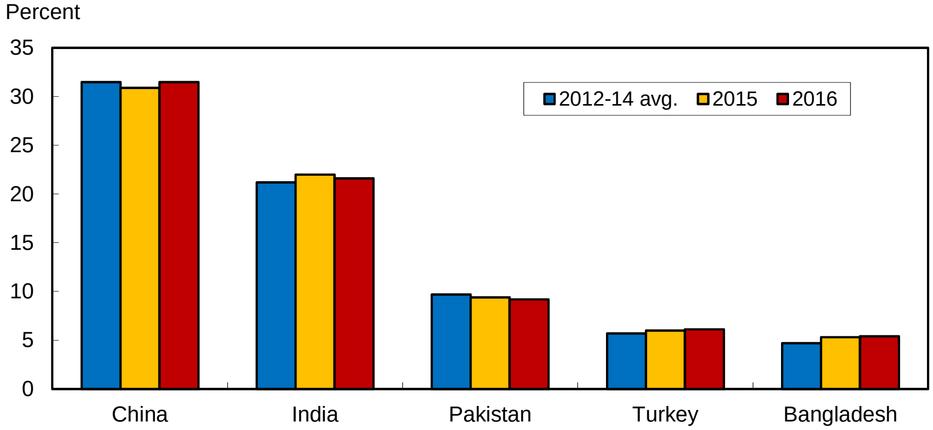
World Consumption Grows Slowly in 2016/17

Global cotton consumption in 2016/17 is projected at 111.2 million bales, 1 percent higher than the 110.1 million bales consumed during each of the previous two seasons. Growth in world cotton consumption has been limited in recent years by competition for fiber share in many apparel products. Global cotton consumption reached a record 124.3 million bales a decade ago.

The top five cotton-spinning countries—China, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Bangladesh—are projected to account for a combined 74 percent of world cotton mill use in 2016/17, equal to a year ago but slightly above the 2012-14 season average (fig. 4). In China, cotton mill use—forecast at 35 million bales—is expanding slowly once again after several seasons of decline when yarn imports surged. In 2016/17, China's share of global cotton consumption is forecast at 31.5 percent, up slightly from a year ago. Cotton mill use is also expected to increase in Turkey and Bangladesh, where use is forecast to rise for the fifth consecutive season.

In contrast, the share of world consumption for India and Pakistan are expected to decrease as a result of slightly lower mill use resulting in part from lower cotton yarn shipments to China. Mill use for 2016/17 in India is forecast 1 percent lower at 24 million bales, equivalent to a 22-percent share of total cotton consumption. Similarly, Pakistan's mill use is projected to decline 1 percent to 10.2 million bales in 2016/17, a share of 9 percent.

Figure 4
Share of total cotton consumption by major spinner



Source: USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* reports.

Global Cotton Trade Projected Lower in 2016/17

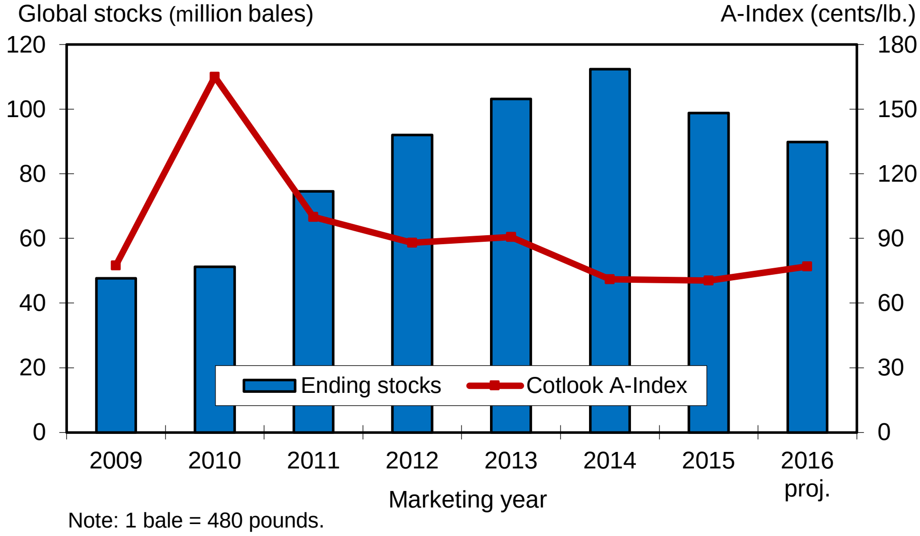
World cotton trade is forecast at 33.9 million bales in 2016/17, well below the record of 46.6 million bales exported in 2012/13 and the lowest since 2008/09 when only 30.3 million bales were traded. The lower 2016/17 trade estimate is mainly due to forecasts of larger foreign production and reduced mill consumption. Exceptions to this trend include Bangladesh, China, and Vietnam, where imports and mill use are projected to expand in 2016/17.

Despite a lower world import demand, U.S. exports are expected to increase, benefiting from the larger U.S. crop in 2016/17 and reduced supplies available for export by India and Brazil this season. Exports for India and Brazil are forecast to decline by a combined 2.8 million bales in 2016/17, while U.S. exports are projected to rise by nearly 2.4 million bales.

World Ending Stocks Decrease in 2016/17

Based on the latest cotton supply and demand estimates, global ending stocks are projected at 89.8 million bales in 2016/17, 8.7 million bales (9 percent) below the beginning level and the lowest since 2011/12 (fig. 5). The reduction in stocks is mainly attributable to China, where stocks are projected to fall nearly 10 million bales during 2016/17 to 50.6 million bales, the lowest since 2012/13. Tempering this decline, however, is an increase in U.S. stocks this season to 4.9 million bales, the highest since 2008/09. The global stocks-to-use ratio is estimated at 81 percent this season, 9 percentage points lower than 2015/16 and the lowest in 5 years. As a result, the Cotlook A-Index price is expected to increase from the 70-cent average posted in 2015/16.

Figure 5
Global cotton stocks and prices



Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.
Sources: Cotlook and USDA, Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

Highlight

Calculating U.S. Cotton Ending Stocks for 2015/16

U.S. cotton supply, demand, and stocks estimates are updated monthly in USDA's *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* report. During the marketing year, the ending stocks estimate is a function of the cotton supply estimate for the season minus the cotton demand estimate; in addition, a nominal quantity is added or subtracted to allow ending stocks to round to the nearest 100,000 bales. However, once the season has ended, USDA's cotton Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee (ICEC) is tasked with finalizing ending stocks based on actual stock surveys and other relevant data.

Historically, the U.S. Census Bureau surveyed and reported end-of-season cotton stocks in three categories: stocks in public warehouses, stocks in consuming establishments, and stocks "elsewhere." The elsewhere category was partially estimated, as it included cotton in private storage and cotton in transit. The Census report was used by the cotton ICEC as "official" stocks at the end of each season, with the difference between USDA's supply and demand estimate and the Census estimate placed in a residual "unaccounted" category in the *WASDE* report. However, the Census survey was eliminated in the fall of 2011, and the cotton ICEC had to rely on incomplete data to estimate U.S. cotton ending stocks for several seasons.

Beginning in 2015, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) assumed responsibility for reporting U.S. cotton stocks. NASS determined that existing Farm Service Agency (FSA) reports are appropriate sources for the following categories of cotton stocks:

Stocks in public storage: *Bales Made Available for Shipment (BMAS)* report - http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/Comm-Operations/program-area-links/pdfs/weekly_bmas_summary_report.xls

Upland cotton stocks in consuming establishments: *Economic Adjustment Assistance Program* report - http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdafiles/Comm-Operations/program-area-links/pdfs/cotton_consumption_report.pdf

In addition, NASS instituted a new survey and report in 2015, which includes extra-long staple (ELS) cotton stocks in consuming establishments and all cotton stocks in private storage (cotton in storage not covered by the *BMAS* report):

Cotton System Consumption and Stocks report - http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/nass/CttnSys//2010s/2016/CttnSys-09-01-2016.pdf

Table A presents the components used to calculate the 2015/16 U.S. cotton ending stocks estimate, with adjustments made to reflect the lag between the report dates and the end of the marketing year on July 31. With the establishment of the new NASS survey in 2015, reports now exist for all stocks categories except for stocks in transit (including stocks at ports). This category is estimated by the cotton ICEC using the Foreign Agricultural Service's (FAS) *Export Sales* data. In addition, the calculation includes a deduction for any estimated ginnings of new crop cotton before the end of the marketing year.

Table A--U.S. Department of Agriculture's U.S. cotton ending stocks calculation, 2015/16

Item	Units	2015/16
Cotton stocks components:		
(a) Stocks held in public storage and compresses 1/	1,000 running bales	2,925
(b) Preseason ginnings 2/	1,000 running bales	35
(c) Upland cotton mill stocks 3/	1,000 running bales	147
(d) Extra-long staple (ELS) cotton mill stocks 4/	1,000 running bales	3
(e) Stocks held in private storage 4/	1,000 running bales	143
(f) Stocks subtotal (a minus b plus c, d, and e)	1,000 running bales	3,183
Further adjustments:		
(g) Stocks in transit and at ports 5/	1,000 running bales	504
(h) Estimated ending stocks (f plus g)	1,000 running bales	3,687
(i) Adjusted cotton ending stocks	1,000 480-lb bales	3,800

1/ Inventory data (adjusted to July 31) from the Farm Service Agency's (FSA) *Bales Made Available for Shipment (BMAS)* report.
2/ Data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service's (NASS) August 2016 *Cotton Ginnings* report.
3/ Data from FSA's *Economic Adjustment Assistance Program* report.
4/ Data from NASS's September 2016 *Cotton System Consumption and Stocks* report.
5/ Cotton shipment data (first 2.5 weeks of 2016/17) from the Foreign Agricultural Service's *Export Sales* report.

Source: USDA, various reports.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Contacts and Links

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Related Websites

http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194

http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/cotton-wool.aspx

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Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2015/16	2016/17 July	2016/17 Aug.	2016/17 Sep.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	8.422	9.824	9.824	9.950
Harvested	7.920	9.104	9.340	9.464
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	755	802	787	790
		Million bales		
Beginning stocks	3.391	3.754	3.763	3.664
Production	12.455	15.215	15.314	15.580
Total supply[1]	15.876	18.979	19.087	19.254
Mill use	3.425	3.575	3.575	3.475
Exports	8.619	10.950	10.950	10.950
Total use	12.044	14.525	14.525	14.425
Ending stocks[2]	3.664	4.444	4.573	4.777
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	30.4	30.6	31.5	33.1
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	158.5	199.0	199.0	195.0
Harvested	154.9	196.0	190.3	191.4
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,342	1,433	1,425	1,409
		1,000 bales		
Beginning stocks	259	146	137	136
Production	433	585	565	562
Total supply[1]	695	731	702	698
Mill use	25	25	25	25
Exports	534	550	550	550
Total use	559	575	575	575
Ending stocks[2]	136	156	127	123
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	24.3	27.1	22.1	21.4

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

[1]Includes imports. [2]Includes unaccounted.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2015/16	2016/17 July	2016/17 Aug.	2016/17 Sep.
		Million bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	112.35	100.27	99.18	98.55
Foreign	108.70	96.37	95.28	94.75
Production--				
World	96.44	102.55	101.58	102.47
Foreign	83.55	86.75	85.70	86.33
Imports--				
World	34.76	34.35	34.05	33.90
Foreign	34.73	34.34	34.04	33.89
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	110.09	111.60	111.26	111.23
Foreign	106.64	108.00	107.66	107.73
Exports--				
World	34.82	34.36	34.02	33.91
Foreign	25.67	22.86	22.52	22.41
Ending stocks--				
World	98.55	91.29	89.61	89.81
Foreign	94.75	86.69	84.91	84.91
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	89.5	81.8	80.5	80.7
Foreign	88.9	80.3	78.9	78.8

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
	1,000 bales			
Cotton:				
Stocks, beginning	7,701	6,348	5,086	4,996
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	31.7	32.1	33.1	12.4
	Million pounds			
Manufactured fiber:				
Production	560.6	531.0	523.3	543.3
Noncellulosic	560.6	531.0	523.3	543.3
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	2,693.1	3,224.1	3,747.4	3,722.2

	Apr. 2016	May 2016	June 2016	June 2015
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	195.0	205.8	NA	208.2
Noncellulosic	180.8	188.0	NA	191.5
Cellulosic	14.2	17.8	NA	16.7
Total since January 1	762.2	968.0	NA	1,198.5
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	942.4	514.6	746.8	585.8
48s-and-finer	573.2	312.2	582.5	330.7
Not-finer-than-46s	369.2	202.3	164.4	255.1
Total since January 1	2,429.3	2,943.9	3,690.7	3,800.8
Wool top imports	270.5	286.9	454.0	313.1
Total since January 1	979.6	1,266.4	1720.5	1,902.6
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds. NA = Not available.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon* .

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Item	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
	1,000 bales			
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills[1]	289	296	270	315
Total since August 1	2,884	3,180	3,450	3,575
Daily rate	13.1	13.5	12.9	13.7
Upland consumed by mills[1]	287	294	268	313
Total since August 1	2,863	3,157	3,425	3,550
Daily rate	13.1	13.4	12.8	13.6
Upland exports	1,003	927	806	775
Total since August 1	6,886	7,813	8,619	10,836
Sales for next season	336	446	1,429	826
Total since August 1	1,551	1,997	3,426	2,502
Extra-long staple exports	61.7	38.2	43.8	46.4
Total since August 1	451.9	490.0	533.8	409.8
Sales for next season	23.4	29.1	127.8	60.1
Total since August 1	26.7	55.8	183.7	65.5
	Apr. 2016	May 2016	June 2016	June 2015
	Million pounds			
Manufactured fiber:				
Raw fiber exports	51.1	47.8	NA	49.9
Noncellulosic	49.6	46.0	NA	49.4
Cellulosic	1.5	1.8	NA	0.5
Total since January 1	189.4	237.2	NA	299.2
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	449.3	416.0	866.9	579.7
Total since January 1	1,784.1	2,200.2	3,067.1	3,041.0
Wool top exports	89.6	55.1	56.9	2.4
Total since January 1	347.3	402.4	459.3	25.3
Mohair exports, clean	31.9	47.2	56.1	245.6
Total since January 1	101.4	148.5	204.7	911.9

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds. NA = Not available.

[1]Estimated by USDA.

Sources: USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Export Sales; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon.*

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 5--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	June 2016	July 2016	Aug. 2016	Aug. 2015
		Cents per pound		
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	54.92	61.81	62.07	48.24
Upland spot 41-34	62.78	69.25	68.57	61.85
Pima spot 02-46	125.50	125.50	125.50	147.10
Average price received by upland producers	59.00	61.30	NA	58.00
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	74.06	81.99	79.90	71.76
Memphis/Eastern	76.90	83.88	81.63	77.38
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	73.90	80.88	80.88	76.75
California/Arizona	77.65	84.63	83.50	79.50
		Dollars per pound		
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 58s	3.32	3.38	NQ	NQ
Australian 58s[1]	4.14	4.25	4.39	3.95
U.S. 60s	3.41	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s[1]	NQ	NQ	NQ	4.31
U.S. 64s	3.98	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 64s[1]	4.86	5.17	5.23	4.62

NA = Not available. NQ = No quote.

[1]In bond, Charleston, SC.

Sources: USDA, *Cotton Price Statistics*; Cotlook Ltd., *Cotton Outlook;* and trade reports.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 6--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
	1,000 pounds			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	287,907	297,624	286,609	298,747
Cotton	61,974	63,657	61,357	65,080
Linen	19,169	19,641	19,065	21,575
Wool	4,316	4,202	3,484	4,285
Silk	812	753	670	674
Manmade	201,638	209,371	202,032	207,133
Apparel:	880,096	1,010,872	1,135,237	1,219,350
Cotton	468,145	541,935	579,516	627,534
Linen	8,030	7,050	7,337	7,694
Wool	21,174	24,959	34,489	37,266
Silk	8,692	7,421	7,633	8,804
Manmade	374,056	429,507	506,262	538,052
Home furnishings:	258,361	266,725	286,598	295,377
Cotton	144,722	141,533	140,278	147,561
Linen	1,106	1,132	1,101	1,278
Wool	403	325	378	238
Silk	202	183	196	166
Manmade	111,928	123,552	144,645	146,134
Floor coverings:	88,215	84,294	84,827	75,034
Cotton	10,849	10,117	10,163	9,277
Linen	26,226	23,115	24,082	19,845
Wool	12,567	11,865	11,498	11,163
Silk	2,317	2,445	2,465	2,354
Manmade	36,256	36,752	36,621	32,395
Total imports:[1]	1,514,881	1,659,757	1,793,528	1,888,837
Cotton	685,882	757,406	791,451	849,696
Linen	54,530	50,938	51,585	50,392
Wool	38,472	41,359	49,854	52,964
Silk	12,022	10,802	10,963	11,997
Manmade	723,975	799,252	889,675	923,787

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 7--U.S. textile exports, by fiber

Item	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
	1,000 pounds			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	241,940	242,131	242,564	257,299
Cotton	131,104	131,520	135,340	139,475
Linen	6,278	6,331	5,944	6,234
Wool	3,350	2,901	2,637	3,427
Silk	1,077	1,184	1,013	1,233
Manmade	100,131	100,195	97,630	106,930
Apparel:	24,071	23,898	23,065	24,938
Cotton	10,808	10,235	10,403	11,636
Linen	341	350	328	441
Wool	1,438	1,829	1,527	1,292
Silk	983	1,269	1,077	784
Manmade	10,501	10,216	9,730	10,785
Home furnishings:	4,747	4,172	3,695	5,141
Cotton	2,409	2,030	1,791	2,555
Linen	210	208	142	264
Wool	94	125	81	77
Silk	154	138	101	120
Manmade	1,881	1,672	1,580	2,125
Floor coverings:	24,856	25,106	23,844	25,947
Cotton	1,896	2,003	1,961	2,125
Linen	970	1,000	969	1,205
Wool	1,166	1,136	1,190	1,313
Silk	42	35	38	39
Manmade	20,782	20,932	19,687	21,266
Total exports:[1]	295,667	295,354	293,230	313,388
Cotton	146,249	145,817	149,536	155,833
Linen	7,799	7,889	7,383	8,144
Wool	6,048	5,993	5,437	6,110
Silk	2,256	2,626	2,229	2,176
Manmade	133,316	133,030	128,646	141,125

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 8--U.S. cotton textile imports, by origin

Region/country	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
	1,000 pounds			
North America	136,696	146,696	139,700	159,506
Canada	3,088	3,058	2,830	3,152
Dominican Republic	9,555	9,525	7,625	8,026
El Salvador	18,764	19,787	22,937	24,742
Guatemala	7,916	8,228	7,459	9,456
Haiti	12,962	12,354	10,429	14,296
Honduras	29,224	33,157	34,729	35,528
Mexico	38,663	43,265	37,862	45,746
Nicaragua	16,463	17,297	15,809	18,529
South America	4,261	4,826	3,978	5,144
Colombia	1,847	2,315	1,640	2,351
Peru	2,089	2,099	2,013	2,561
Europe	12,920	13,769	16,019	16,131
Germany	1,132	1,076	1,068	1,229
Italy	1,578	1,504	1,566	2,042
Portugal	1,112	1,295	1,947	2,364
Turkey	6,636	6,902	8,109	7,539
Asia	518,225	577,674	618,288	651,756
Bahrain	2,030	1,704	1,499	1,828
Bangladesh	49,499	58,872	60,556	62,157
Cambodia	13,907	13,211	16,339	19,437
China	209,052	251,671	282,144	290,060
Hong Kong	1,159	1,260	1,126	1,488
India	74,809	71,962	75,446	78,498
Indonesia	23,179	23,730	26,754	29,476
Israel	533	728	540	651
Japan	1,228	1,351	1,231	1,421
Jordan	3,510	3,466	4,157	5,240
Malaysia	3,545	5	2,752	4,031
Pakistan	60,755	67,131	58,515	70,980
Philippines	3,479	3,930	3,848	4,830
South Korea	6,029	6,240	6,527	6,545
Sri Lanka	5,743	6,637	7,603	8,204
Taiwan	2,199	2,102	1,820	2,523
Thailand	4,176	4,994	5,148	5,258
Vietnam	52,185	54,897	61,418	58,114
Oceania	52	28	39	31
Africa	13,729	14,414	13,427	17,127
Egypt	6,759	6,381	5,685	8,339
Kenya	2,120	2,423	2,210	2,243
Lesotho	2,585	2,904	2,515	3,633
Mauritius	535	907	1,054	1,531
World[1]	685,882	757,406	791,451	849,696

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Regional totals may not sum to world totals due to rounding.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination

Region/country	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	July 2015
		1,000 pounds		
North America	123,001	127,430	127,550	132,985
Bahamas	103	151	157	147
Canada	10,187	9,273	8,897	11,034
Costa Rica	242	160	241	316
Dominican Republic	23,798	20,061	19,165	21,853
El Salvador	2,880	2,942	2,264	6,828
Guatemala	2,328	3,024	3,175	1,834
Haiti	26	594	825	996
Honduras	59,907	65,541	68,708	62,950
Mexico	20,319	21,738	20,520	24,381
Nicaragua	2,656	3,185	2,999	2,063
Panama	193	276	183	213
South America	4,774	3,111	3,595	4,993
Brazil	263	316	257	339
Chile	182	249	180	148
Colombia	3,088	1,753	2,598	3,087
Peru	900	563	351	1,070
Europe	4,437	3,012	2,354	2,801
Belgium	346	276	210	276
France	109	91	86	156
Germany	411	373	312	516
Italy	167	276	235	178
Monaco	1,236	511	123	0
Netherlands	291	283	286	287
United Kingdom	879	706	656	832
Asia	10,478	10,329	12,964	12,519
China	7,091	6,988	9,209	8,517
Hong Kong	418	349	385	365
India	165	107	175	162
Israel	117	122	138	108
Japan	760	675	970	682
Saudi Arabia	148	86	101	119
Singapore	117	201	84	121
South Korea	518	331	438	358
Taiwan	151	134	99	156
United Arab Emirates	341	350	274	182
Vietnam	186	514	502	31
Oceania	445	457	573	584
Australia	340	317	443	399
New Zealand	77	129	102	141
Africa	3,113	1,478	2,499	1,952
Morocco	2,842	1,051	2,332	1,708
World[1]	146,249	145,817	149,536	155,833

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Regional totals may not sum to world totals due to rounding.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/14/16.

Table 10--Acreage, yield, and production estimates, 2016

State/region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
			Pounds/	
	-- 1,000 acres --		*harvested acre*	*1,000 bales*
Upland:				
Alabama	345	342	968	690
Florida	102	100	864	180
Georgia	1,190	1,180	976	2,400
North Carolina	280	275	960	550
South Carolina	190	189	940	370
Virginia	73	72	733	110
Southeast	2,180	2,158	956	4,300
Arkansas	380	375	1,088	850
Louisiana	145	140	960	280
Mississippi	440	435	1,159	1,050
Missouri	285	271	1,116	630
Tennessee	255	250	1,018	530
Delta	1,505	1,471	1,090	3,340
Kansas	32	31	852	55
Oklahoma	305	285	960	570
Texas	5,700	5,300	598	6,600
Southwest	6,037	5,616	618	7,225
Arizona	115	114	1,558	370
California	66	65	1,920	260
New Mexico	47	40	1,020	85
West	228	219	1,567	715
Total Upland	9,950	9,464	790	15,580
Pima:				
Arizona	15	15	882	27
California	155	153	1,518	484
New Mexico	8	8	935	15
Texas	17	16	1,080	36
Total Pima	195	191	1,409	562
Total all	10,145	9,655	802	16,142

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

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

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