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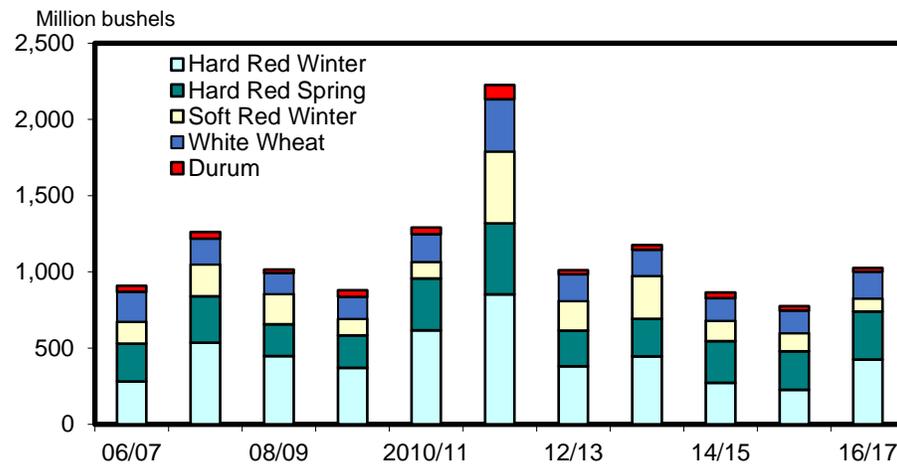
# Wheat Outlook

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## U.S. exports raised 50 million bushels on strengthening sales aided by weakening dollar

U.S. Census Bureau trade data through December and export inspections data indicate that U.S. wheat exports are on pace to exceed previous expectations, due in part to recent weakening of the U.S. dollar as compared to currencies of most other major wheat exporters. Higher-than-expected sales of Hard Red Winter (raised 25 million bushels this month) and Hard Red Spring wheat (raised 15 million bushels) provide support for a 50-million-bushel increase in the 2016/17 export projection, now forecast at 1.025 billion bushels. Rising export use is offset by a slight reduction in food use, down 3 million bushels to 960 million based on the February 1 USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service *Flour Milling Products* report. Global wheat trade is expected to increase, led by the United States and Ukraine. Production shortfalls in India and Kazakhstan are responsible for lowering global wheat output projections this month, though it remains a record high.

Figure 1: U.S. wheat exports by class



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, WASDE.

Wheat Chart Gallery will be updated on February 13, 2017.

The next release is March 13, 2017.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Features: Wheat Farm Income in 2017

Cross-Commodity Focus on Korea and Japan

# Domestic Outlook

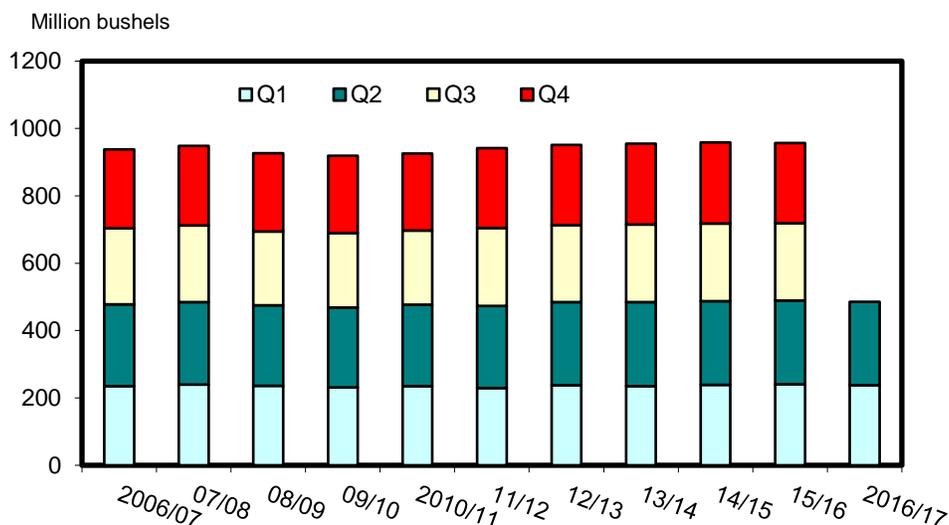
## ***2016/17 U.S. Wheat Use Raised on Higher Exports, Despite Lower Food Use***

Trade sales data, now available through December, show that U.S. wheat exports are increasingly robust. Despite a record world wheat supply and a prolonged period of U.S. dollar appreciation that preceded the recent weakening, the WASDE U.S. all-wheat export projection has steadily risen and is now projected at 1.025 billion bushels. Sizable shipments to China have helped to increase exports by nearly 250 million bushels over the 2015/16 export estimate and to expand 2016/17 sales by 50 million bushels above the January forecast.

On February 1, USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service released the *Flour Milling Products* report with data through December 2016. Estimates of all wheat and durum used for milling informed second-quarter (June-May marketing year basis) forecasts of food use by wheat class, which fell slightly short of earlier expectations. Like first-quarter use, second-quarter (marketing year) volumes were below the comparable figure from the previous year. Accordingly, food use for the 2016/17 marketing year was trimmed by 3 million bushels to 960 million. At this level, annual food use for the current marketing year is only marginally higher than 2015/16 and will require above-average third- and fourth-quarter use to meet expectations. Rising wheat prices are expected to coax more wheat out of storage and into food use in the second half of the marketing year.

This month’s shift towards relatively greater use of Hard Red Winter (relatively lower-protein) wheat, as compare to Hard Red Spring (relatively higher-protein) wheat, counterbalances reductions to the food use projection as implied by first and second quarter NASS wheat flour use figures. Lower net food use is largely attributable to changing consumer tastes and preferences, marked by the gluten-free food trend, and reflected in lower per capita wheat use. Slowing per capita food use has largely offset the effect of U.S population growth, resulting in near-flat wheat food use for the past 10 years (figure 2).

**Figure 2: U.S. wheat food use by quarter 1\**



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, WASDE.  
 1\ Food use data for 2016/17 are available only through the second quarter of the marketing year.

The combination of increased exports and slightly reduced food use boost total use by a net 47 million bushels, reducing ending stocks by an equivalent amount. Now projected at about 1.14 billion bushels, 2016/17 wheat ending stocks are about 164 million bushels higher than in 2015/16 and remain the highest in 29 years.

Table 1 - U.S. Wheat supply and utilization at a glance (2016/17), February 2017						
	Balance Sheet Item	Last Month (January) 2016/17	Current Month (February) 2016/17	Change from previous month	Previous Year 2015/17	Comments
						<i>May-June Marketing Year</i>
<b>Supply</b>		<i>Million bushels</i>				
	Beginning Stocks	975.6	975.6	0.0	752.4	
	Production	2,309.7	2,309.7	0.0	2,061.9	
	Import	125.0	125.0	0.0	112.9	
	Supply, Total	3,410.3	3,410.3	0.0	2,927.2	
<b>Demand</b>		<i>Million bushels</i>				
	Food	963.0	960.0	-3.0	957.4	Lower-than-expected second quarter disappearance informed by Feb. 1 NASS <i>Flour Milling Products</i> report
	Seed	61.0	61.0	0.0	67.2	
	Feed and Residual	225.0	225.0	0.0	152.2	
	Domestic, Total	1,249.0	1,246.0	-3.0	1,176.6	Based on reduced food use
	Exports	975.0	1,025.0	50.0	775.1	Based on strong pace of exports
	Use, Total	2,224.0	2,271.0	47.0	1,952.0	Net change based on food use cut and export expansion
	Ending Stocks	1,186.3	1,139.3	-47.0	975.6	Increased total use reduces ending stocks; remains highest in 29 years

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

### Winter Wheat

No production changes are made this month to 2016/17 winter wheat by class projections. Revisions to the 2017/18 marketing year forecasts, as found in the USDA *Longterm Projections* (released in November 2016), will be presented at the upcoming Agricultural Outlook Forum on February 23-24. Please see the USDA Office of the Chief Economist [webpage](#) for registration details. On March 31, USDA NASS will release the latest *Prospective Plantings* report, which will detail updated winter wheat planted area, in addition to providing spring and durum planted area forecasts for the 2017/18 marketing year.

For the current marketing year, Hard Red Winter (HRW) wheat food use is raised 5 million bushels from the January projection to 380 million on reports of improved availability of milling-quality HRW as both cash and futures prices have trended upward. Exports are increased by 25 million bushels to 425 million based on export sales to date (as indicated by U.S. Census Bureau Data). Total use is raised by 30 million

bushels and stocks are reduced by the equivalent amount. Despite the reduction, ending stocks are projected to be 122 million bushels higher than in 2015/16 and the fourth-highest on record (wheat-by-class balance sheet records go back to 1984/85).

Soft Red Winter (SRW) supply and use estimates are unchanged this month. White Wheat (WW), of which about 86 percent of 2016/17 production is (hard and soft) white winter wheat, has several balance sheet changes. Food use for WW is lowered 1 million bushels to 85 million; exports are raised 10 million bushels to 175 million, based on stronger-than-expected sales to Asia, with the net effect of lowering ending stocks to 97 million bushels.

### ***Other Spring Wheat and Durum***

The Hard Red Spring (HRS) balance sheet is updated this month to reflect reduced food use (down 7 million bushels to 260 million) and increased exports (up 15 million to 315 million). The balance sheet is tightened as total HRS use is raised by a net 8 million bushels and ending stocks are reduced by an equivalent amount. No supply and use changes are made this month to the durum balance sheet.

Shifting food use away from higher-priced and higher-protein HRS and toward value-priced, milling-quality HRW better aligns food use by class with historical distribution patterns. On average, HRW accounts for 39-40 percent of all-wheat food use while HRS accounts for 26-27.5 percent. Low levels of protein in the HRW crop informed earlier estimates that favored above-average use of higher-protein HRS, shifting the portion of HRS in total wheat for food use to near 28 percent. With this month's rebalancing, the proportion of HRS in the mill grind is lowered to about 27 percent, in line with average use and reflective of the effects of tight North American protein supplies and protein premiums on millers' blending decisions.

Planting intentions, to be published by USDA NASS at the end of March, will signal production trends in the 2017/18 marketing year. Farmers currently contemplating planting options will surely consider the potential returns from various crops including other spring and durum wheat, as well as, corn, soybean, and pulses. The Economic Research Service's Farm Income Team has recently released its [2017 Farm Income Forecast](#). See text box below for wheat-related findings.

#### ***Domestic Feature: Farm Income for Wheat Businesses To Rebound in 2017***

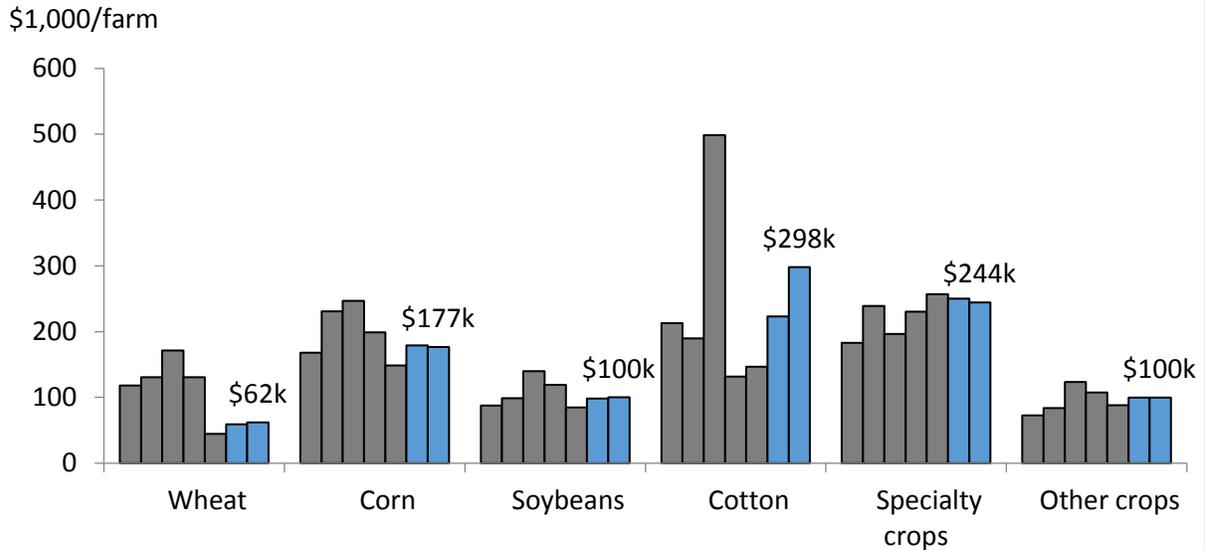
***(By Keven Patrick, USDA ERS)***

Net cash farm income (NCFI) is a commonly used indicator of the profitability of a farm business. Higher NCFI means more cash available to draw down debt, pay taxes, cover family living expenses, and invest. Average NCFI for farm businesses that specialize in wheat production has fallen sharply since reaching a record high of \$171,400 in 2013. Two years later in 2015, average NCFI for farm businesses that primarily produce wheat was down almost 75 percent to \$44,600. ERS forecasts for 2016 (\$59,000) and 2017 (\$62,200) indicate a partial rebound in profitability for wheat farm businesses. Average NCFI for wheat farm businesses is also expected to be lower in 2017 than the forecast average NCFI for farm businesses specializing in corn (\$176,500) or soybeans (\$100,200), though both are also forecast down from their recent highs.

Continued on next page

**Farm Income for Wheat Businesses to Rebound in 2017, Continued.**

Figure 3: Net cash farm income for 2011-2017, by crop



"F" and blue shading indicate forecast data.

1/ Farm business forecasts apply a partial budget model on the 2015 Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) using parameters from the sector forecasts. Data as of February 7, 2017.

**All-Wheat Price Strengthens**

The season-average all-wheat midpoint farm price for 2016/17 is raised 5 cents this month to \$3.85 per bushel, based primarily on rising cash prices for milling-quality HRW and HRS. Export demand has helped boost wheat prices and influenced utilization across wheat classes, particularly for food use. Since August 2016, the Texas Gulf export average price for #1 ordinary HRW has risen from \$4.06 per bushel to \$4.17 per bushel in January 2017.

The all-wheat price range is raised 5 cents on both the low and high ends to \$3.80 and \$3.90 per bushel. While higher, the current projection remains well below the estimated midpoint price of \$4.89 per bushel that farmers received for their wheat in 2015/16 and below both the 5-year and 10-year average per-bushel farm price of \$6.55 and \$6.09, respectively.

## International Outlook

### India and Kazakhstan Drive Wheat Production Down

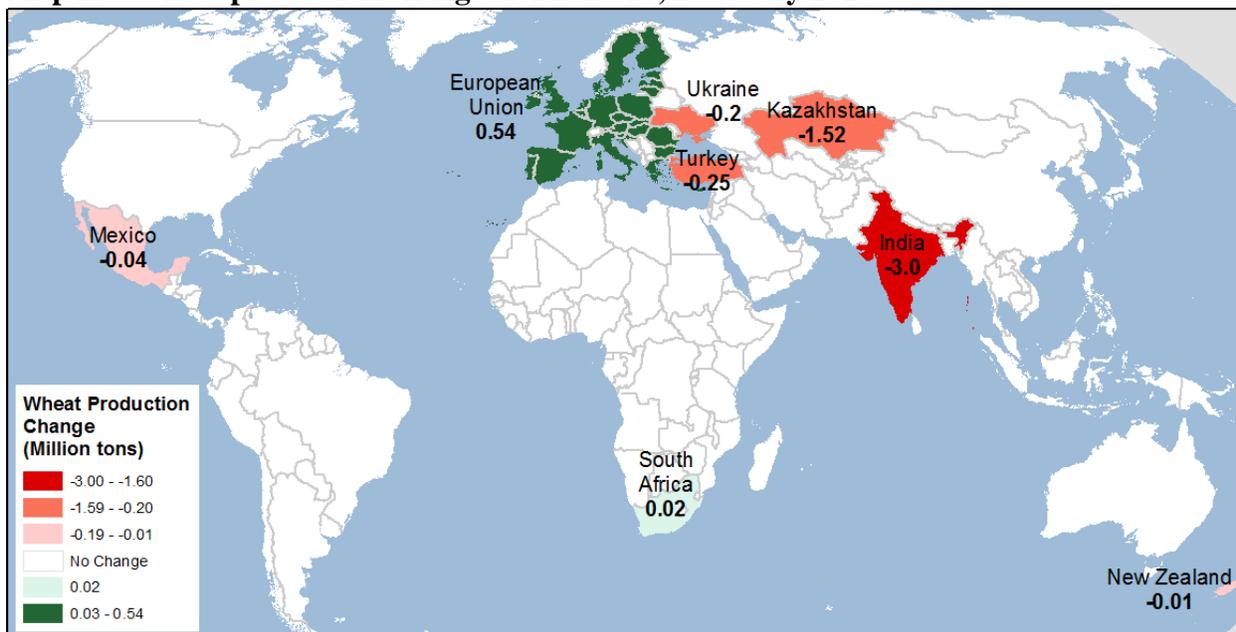
World wheat production in 2016/17 is projected down 4.5 million tons this month to 748.2 million tons, still surpassing last year's record by 12.7 million tons. The largest change this month is for India. As discussed in the January 2016 outlook, there has been an unusually large discrepancy between the Indian Government estimates of 2016 wheat output (currently at 93.5 million tons) and trade estimates of the crop (see "Uncertainty in India's Near Term Wheat Import Outlook" in the Wheat Outlook, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/WHS/WHS-01-17-2017.pdf>). Skyrocketing domestic wheat prices (an almost 20 percent increase since October 2016) were not curbed by a reduction and then full removal of the wheat import tariff. Government-held wheat stocks are currently at the lowest level in nine years, and are approaching the minimum set for year-end stocks at 7.5 million tons. The USDA estimate for India production had previously been at 90.0 million tons, but the latest steep price increase, reports of shrinking wheat stocks, and intensified import activity suggest a lower 2016/17 wheat production estimate of 87.0 million tons. Final estimates from Government of India are expected to be released later in February. For more information on this month's changes in wheat production see table A and map A.

**Table A - Wheat production at a glance (2016/17), February 2017**

	Country or region	Crop year	Production	Change <sup>1</sup>	Comments
			<i>Million tons</i>		
↓	<b>World</b>		<b>748.2</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	A reduction in record-high world wheat production, still up <b>12.7 million tons</b> compared to previous record of 2015/16.
↓	<b>Foreign</b>		<b>689.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	
	<b>United States</b>	<i>June-May</i>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>No change</b>	See section on U.S. domestic wheat.
↑	<b>European Union</b>	<i>July-June</i>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	The changes reflect updated European country data. This month, small changes are made for Poland, Hungary, and Netherlands.
↓	<b>India</b>	<i>Apr-Mar</i>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	For some time there has been an unusually large discrepancy between the Government of India estimates of 2016 wheat output (currently at 93.5 million tons) and trade estimates. The USDA estimate for India production had previously been at 90.0 million tons, but the latest steep price increase, reports of shrinking wheat stocks, and intensified import activity suggest a lower 2016/17 wheat production estimate of 87.0 million tons.
↓	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<i>July-June</i>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	Preliminary harvest results were issued by the Kazakh statistical committee. With higher-than-expected area harvested, wheat yields turned out much lower than growing conditions would suggest.
↓	<b>Turkey</b>	<i>July-June</i>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	Preliminary harvest results indicate reduced yields due to weather conditions in the Central Anatolian Plateau.
↓	<b>Ukraine</b>	<i>July-June</i>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	Preliminary harvest results were issued by the Ukrainian statistical agency SSC.

<sup>1</sup>Change from previous month. Changes of less than 0.1 million tons are also made for several countries; see map A.  
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

**Map A – Wheat production changes for 2016/17, February 2017**



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

### *Wheat Use Is Up This Month*

Global wheat use projections for 2016/17 is up 0.5 million tons this month to 740.4 million. Feed and residual wheat use is forecast up 1.4 million tons, with higher feed use projected for China and Vietnam (see table B). Partly offsetting is a reduction of wheat for feed use in Korea as feed rice is expected to replace part of the country’s wheat feeding. See the narrative on Korea and Japan grain feeding:

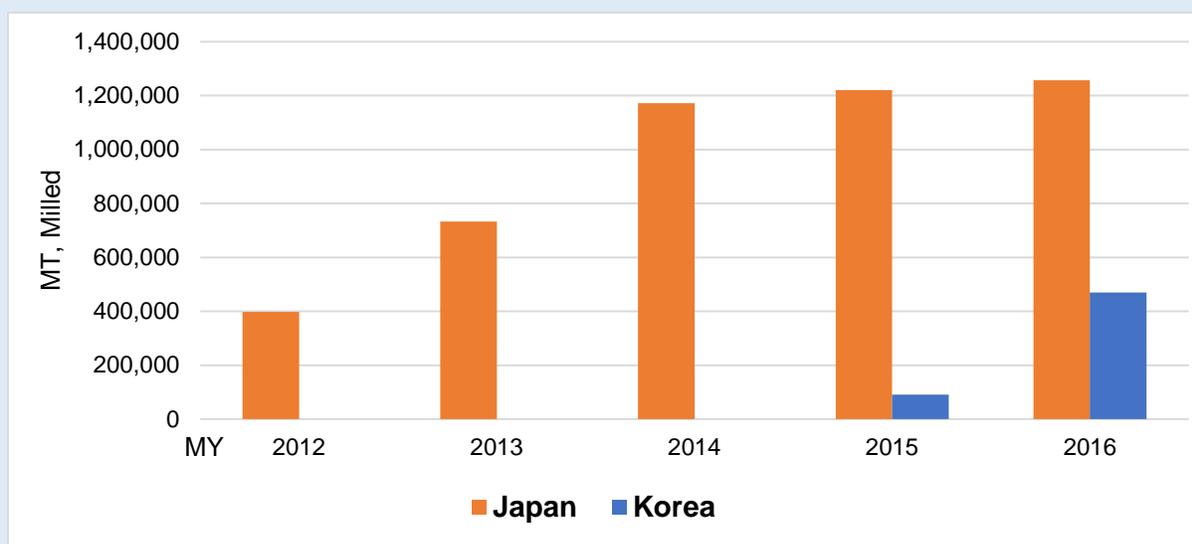
#### **CROSS-COMMODITY FOCUS: Korea and Japan**

##### **Feed Rice Use On the Rise, Replacing Other Grains**

*by Sharon Raszap Skorbiansky and John Dyck*

Declining rice consumption in food markets has contributed to rising rice stocks in Japan and South Korea. The pressure from large stocks on domestic rice prices has triggered policy changes in both countries. Policies enacted include incentives to reduce rice production and to use rice for feed. The use of rice as a feed grain, once rare, has grown significantly in recent years (fig. 1). This growth has an impact on the use and import quantity of other primary feed grains.

**Figure 1: Rice Feed Use**



*Sources: References 2); 3); and author estimate.*

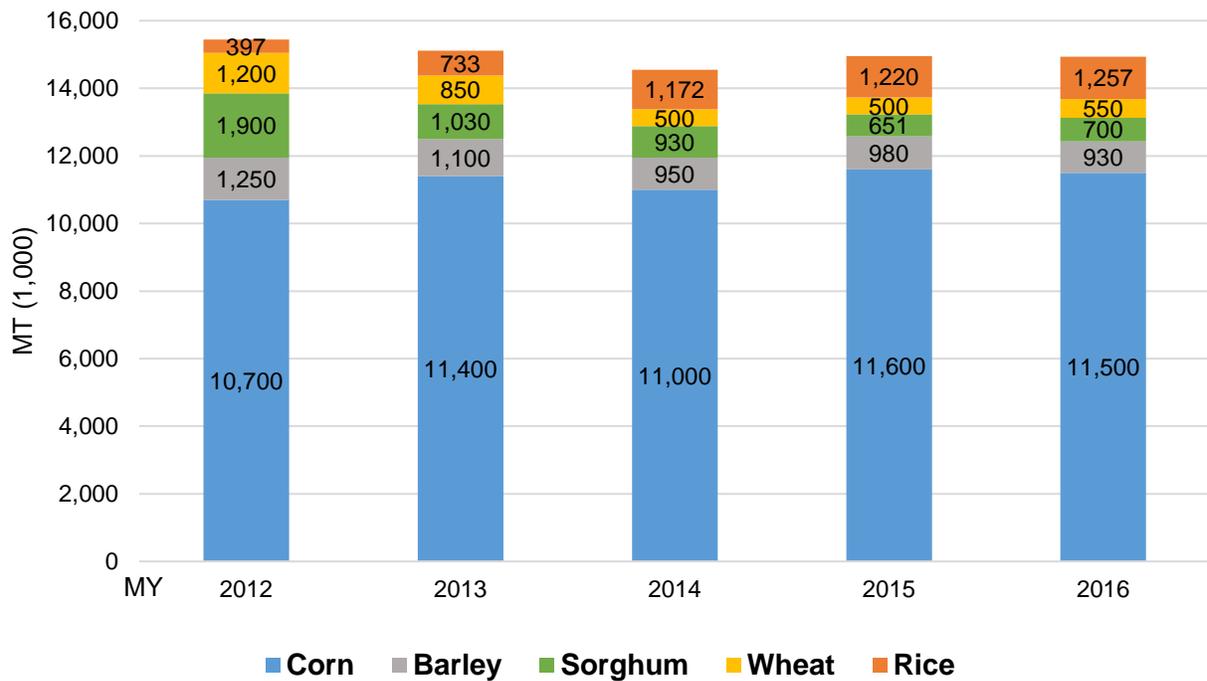
*Notes: Official Japan estimates for MY 2015/16 are only available for October-July. The final figure for MY 2015/16 was annualized. The MY 2016/17 estimate (2016 in the chart) is a one-step-ahead linear forecast.*

Rice farmers in Japan and Korea have long received government support (1). These countries also have implemented measures to reduce rice acreage and shift production toward other crops. In Japan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) currently offers subsidies to switch from growing high-quality table rice to wheat and soybeans. MAFF also provides incentives for farmers to switch from table rice to feed rice and whole-crop silage. From 2010 to 2016, Japanese production of rice for feed increased nearly 700 percent. The Japanese Government imports rice under a tariff-rate quota, a large portion of which is restricted from entering the table rice market and directed toward other uses like feed (4). In Korea, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) is encouraging cultivation of other crops, and plans to reduce arable land dedicated to rice 5 percent by 2018 (3).

To stimulate rice consumption and relieve the market of burdensome stocks, the Governments of Japan and Korea have begun promoting the use of rice for feed purposes. In MY 2015/16, the Korean Government for the first time released brown rice for sale in feed markets. The first release amounted to 91,000 tons (milled basis) of rice for feed. In January 2017, the Government announced that another 470,000 tons of rice would be released for feed use during the current market year (2).

These measures are likely to reduce demand for alternative feed. In Japan, as production and use of feed rice has increased, consumption of other feed ingredients has declined, with significant drops in sorghum and wheat. Corn use in feed is expected to remain fairly stable given its low price compared to wheat (fig. 2).

**Figure 2: Japan Feed Use**



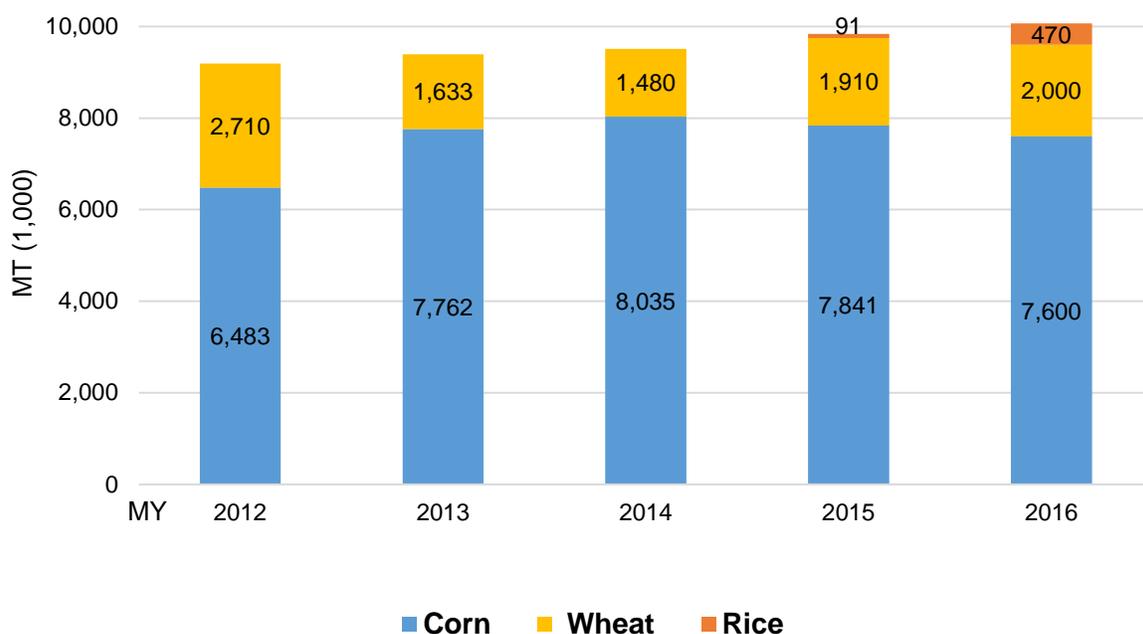
Sources: References 2); 6); and author estimate.

Notes: Official Japan estimates for MY 2015/16 are only available for October – July. The final figure for MY 2015/16 was annualized. The 2016/17 MY figure (2016 in the chart) is a one-step-ahead linear forecast. The “Other” category (which includes wheat flour, rye, DDGS, other grains and on-grain ingredients) was omitted. In 2014, the Other category accounted for about 10,474,000 MT.

In Korea, the rice recently sold to the animal feed sector is priced around 88 percent of corn prices. The competitive price could have a similar effect on usage of alternative feedstuffs in Korea; thus far, as the ratio of rice use has increased, the market has observed a slight decline in the use of corn and other ingredients (fig. 3). The recent recurrence of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza could reduce total animal feeding, and will likely have an impact on corn given that it is the primary ingredient used in poultry feed (2).

It appears that the Japanese and Korean governments are increasingly using the feed market to reduce rice stocks. Substituting rice as an alternative to imported feed ingredients (such as wheat, corn, and sorghum) is beginning to lessen these countries’ need for imported feed grains.

**Figure 3: Korea Feed Use**



Source: Reference 3). The "Other" category (which includes tapioca, bran, gluten feed, vegetable protein meal, animal protein, minerals/additives, tallow, DDGs and molasses) was omitted. In MY 2016/17, the Other category is expected to account for 9,400 thousand MT.

**References:**

- 1) Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD). 2016. *Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database*. <http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm>
- 2) Fujibayashi, Keiko. 2016. *Japan Grain and Feed Update October 2016*. USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN report JA6040, 10/17/2016.
- 3) Choi, Sunchul, and Amanda F. Hinkle. 2017. *Korea Grain and Feed Update*. USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN report KS1703, 1/31/2017.
- 4) Fujibayashi, Keiko. 2016. *Japan Grain and Feed Annual Report*. USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN report JA6004, 3/15/2016.
- 5) Choi, Sunchul, John Dyck, and Nathan Childs. 2016. *The Rice Market in South Korea*. USDA, Economic Research Service report RCS-161-01.
- 6) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service. *Production, Supply and Distribution Online Database*.

Small changes in wheat food and industrial use (under or equal to 200,000 tons) are projected for a number of countries.

Information on this month's changes in wheat feed and residual use is presented in table B. For a visual display of this month's changes in food and industrial consumption, see map B.

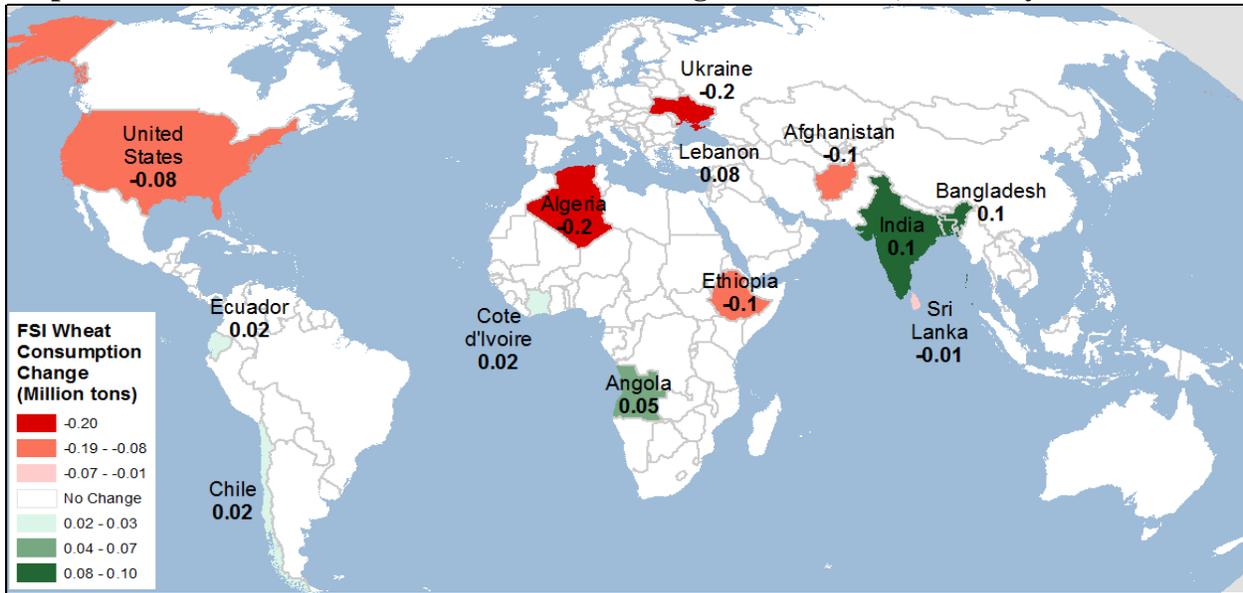
**Table B - Wheat feed and residual use at a glance (2016/17), February 2017**

	Country or region	Domestic consumption	Change <sup>1</sup>	Comments
		<i>Million tons</i>		
↑	World	149.0	+1.4	
↑	Foreign	142.9	+1.4	Includes feed and residual use.
	United States	6.1	No change	See section on U.S. domestic wheat.
↑	Vietnam	2.8	+1.3	The country's pace of imports is high; in the first 5 months of the trade year it had already imported almost 3.0 million tons of wheat. Additional wheat is expected to be partly used to expand feeding for both animals and aquaculture. The "feed and residual use" category includes unaccounted-for wheat sent to neighboring countries.
↑	China	16.0	+1.0	Lower quality of wheat and some reported sprouting is expected to temporarily increase wheat feed use. The increase will be limited by rapidly dropping corn prices, and is not expected to last.
↓	Korea	2.0	-0.5	To stimulate rice consumption and relieve the domestic rice market from burdensome stocks, the Government of Korea for the first time released 0.55 million tons of rice for sale in feed markets. Wheat is priced uncompetitively to corn, and a reduction in wheat domestic use is expected. See "Cross-commodity Focus: Korea and Japan".
↓	Ukraine	4.4	-0.3	Falling animal numbers in Ukraine are expected to reduce wheat feeding.
↓	Kazakhstan	2.1	-0.1	Sharply reduced wheat output is expected to have some bearing on wheat feeding.

<sup>1</sup>Change from previous month.

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

**Map B – Wheat food and industrial use (FSI) changes for 2016/17, February 2017**

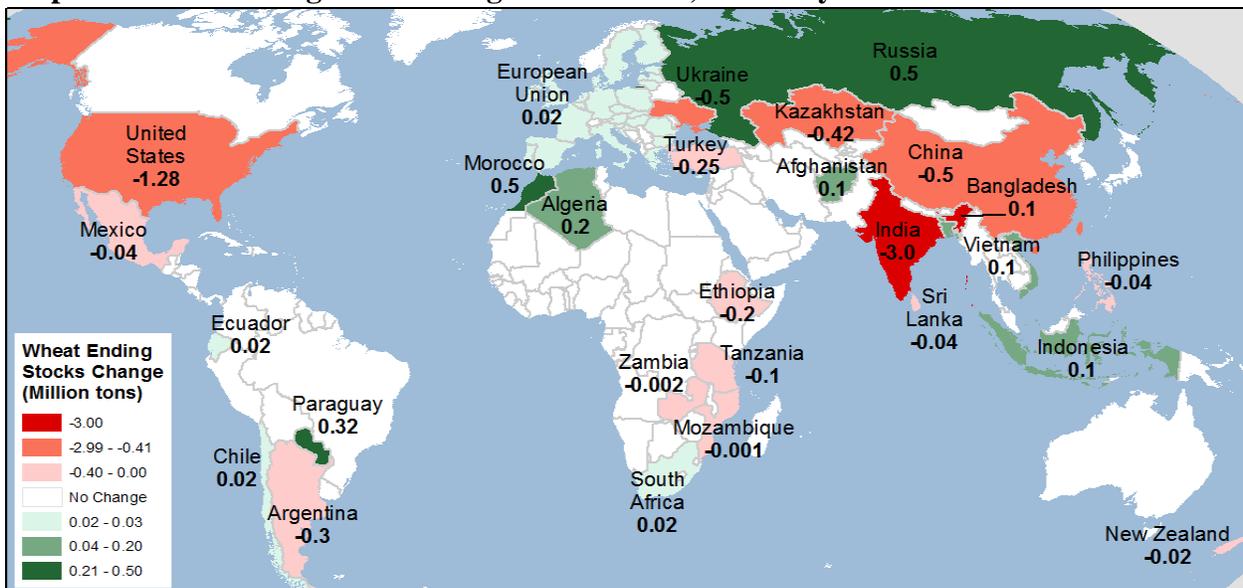


Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

**India and the United States Drive Down Wheat Ending Stocks**

Lower wheat output and higher projected use result in lower wheat ending stocks this month. India (down 3.0 million tons to 8.0 million on reduced wheat production) and the United States (down 1.3 million tons because of higher projected exports) are driving global stocks down 4.7 million tons to 248.6 million. Numerous and largely offsetting revisions of ending stocks are made for a number of countries this month. At-a-glance information for this month's changes in wheat ending stocks is presented in map C.

**Map C – Wheat ending stocks changes for 2016/17, February 2017**



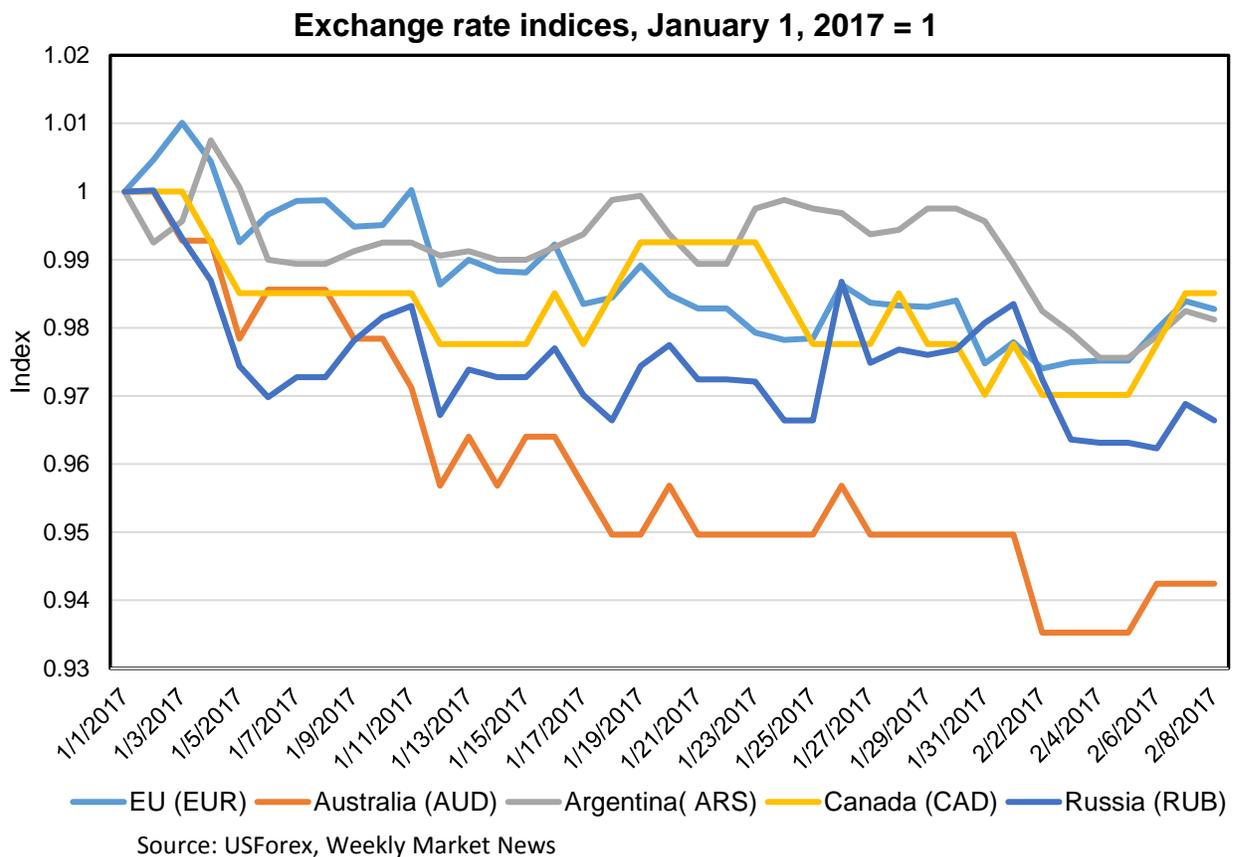
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

### *A Shift in Favor of U.S. Exports Projected This Month*

World wheat trade for the July-June international trade year 2016/17 is projected up 1.3 million tons to 178.3 million tons this month, further increasing the projected record.

Wheat exports for the **United States** are projected up 1.5 million tons to 27.5 million for the trade year (and up 50 million bushels to 1.025 billion for the June-May local marketing year).

After an extended period of dollar appreciation, the weakening of the dollar vis-à-vis the currencies of most major wheat exporters boosts U.S. competitiveness in a price-sensitive environment awash in wheat. With total commitments at the end of January at almost 23.9 million tons (on par with the pace in 2011 when wheat exports reached 28.1 million tons), U.S. wheat exports are well positioned in the coming months to reach the current projection.



Wheat exports are also projected higher for Ukraine and Argentina, and lower for Kazakhstan and Russia.

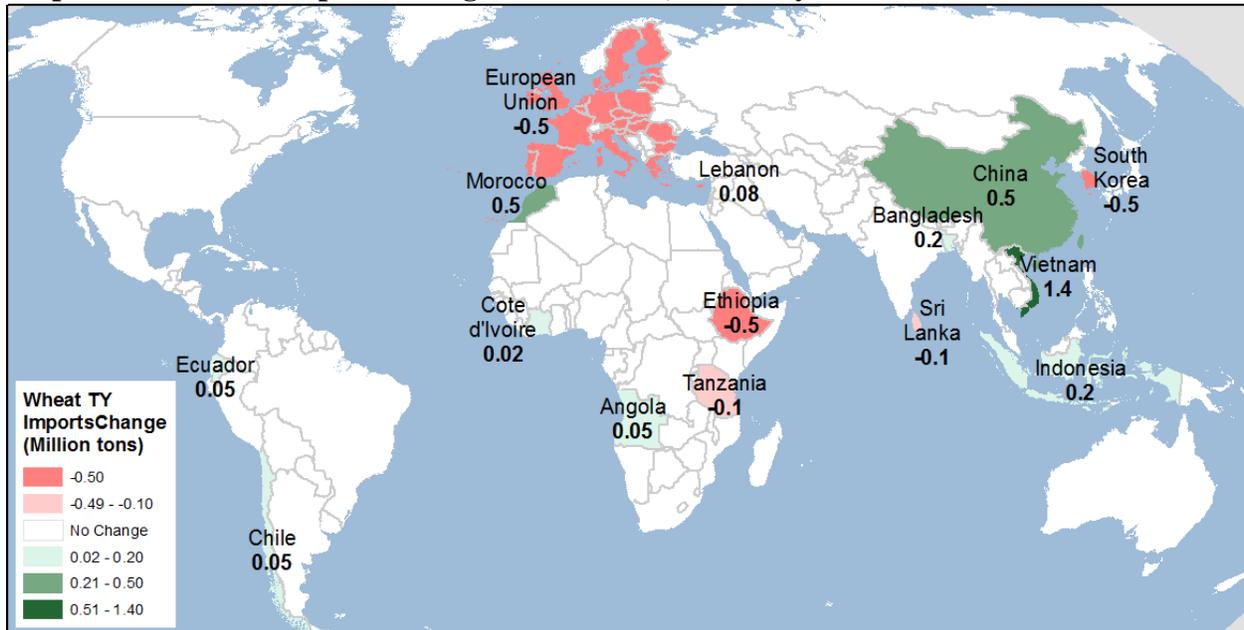
Wheat imports are adjusted for a number of countries this month, with increases for Vietnam, Morocco, and China and reductions for Ethiopia, EU, and Korea.

For at-a-glance information on this month's changes in wheat trade with country-specific details, see table D and map D (trade year imports).

**Table D - Wheat trade at a glance (2016/17), February 2017**

	Country or region	Trade	Change <sup>1</sup>	Comments
		<i>Million tons</i>		<i>July-June international trade year</i>
↑	<b>World</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	
↓	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	
<b>Wheat Exports (2016/17)</b>				
↑	<b>United States</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	Weakening of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis many major currencies supports exports. With continued strong export commitments and additional exports to Morocco, China, and Indonesia, U.S. wheat exports are forecast 1.5 million tons higher, reflecting lower competitor supplies (Kazakhstan) and the healthy recent pace of sales.
↑	<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	Accelerating depreciation of the local currency (hryvnia) in recent months boosts exports. Ukraine has already exported 11.5 million tons in the first half of the season, up 1.0 million tons from last year. Since India opened itself to wheat imports, Ukraine has become its top supplier. Ukraine is also expanding exports to Morocco and South Korea.
↑	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	Argentine wheat is currently the cheapest among major competitors with its local currency (peso) still depreciating, despite the weakening U.S. dollar. Argentina's wheat export pace is brisk; it is also expanding beyond its habitual South American and Asian destinations to such nontraditional importers as Algeria and Sub-Saharan African countries (such as Kenya and Sudan).
↓	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	Wheat production estimate is lowered by 1.5 million tons, and is expected to have a major effect on exports, though stocks and wheat feeding are also reduced. The country's economy depends on oil exports, and its currency (tinge) has recently been appreciating as oil prices strengthen.
↓	<b>Russia</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	Russian wheat exports are strongly frontloaded, mainly because of harsh winters, and accumulated exports for the first half of the season support the reduction. The pace of exports is not sufficient to reach the previously projected level. Currency (ruble) appreciation is also limiting exports by cutting into domestic prices and reducing competitiveness of Russian wheat.
<b>Wheat Imports (2016/17)</b>				
↑	<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	Imports from Australia (duty free as the two countries have a free trade agreement) and Argentina are brisk. In the first 5 months of 2016/17, the country has already imported almost 3.0 million tons of wheat. Vietnamese feed and residual use are projected higher than expected (the category, by definition, includes unaccounted-for wheat sent to neighboring countries).
↑	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	Wheat stocks are reportedly tightening, and additional imports are expected to support domestic consumption. A recent tender was seeking about 0.7 million tons of wheat from the U.S. and EU.
↑	<b>China</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	The pace of wheat imports from the United States and Australia has quickened. Wheat output in China is expected to be largely low-quality, and the millers need higher quality wheat for blending purposes. Strong demand for milling-quality wheat pushes prices higher, and imports from the U.S. and Australia are becoming competitive, even with the TRQ of 65 percent.
↓	<b>European Union</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	Higher wheat production estimate and sluggish wheat imports support the change.
↓	<b>Korea</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	To stimulate rice consumption and relieve the domestic rice market of burdensome stocks, the Government for the first time released 0.55 million tons of rice for sale in feed markets. Wheat is priced uncompetitively to corn, causing a reduction in wheat domestic use and imports. See "Cross-commodity Focus: Korea and Japan".
↓	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	A recent wheat tender was reduced by 0.4 million tons. Wheat imports are expected to move toward pre-drought levels (2015/16 drought is considered to be the worst in 50 years).
<sup>1</sup> Change from previous month. Smaller changes for wheat exports and imports are made for a number of countries; see maps D1 and D2. Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.				

**Map D – Wheat TY imports changes for 2016/17, February 2017**



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

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Wheat Monthly Tables <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/whs-wheat-outlook>

Wheat Chart Gallery

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/wheat-chart-gallery.aspx>

### Related Websites

Wheat Outlook <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/whs-wheat-outlook/>

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

Grain Circular, [http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain\\_arc.asp](http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain_arc.asp)

Wheat Topic, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/wheat.aspx>

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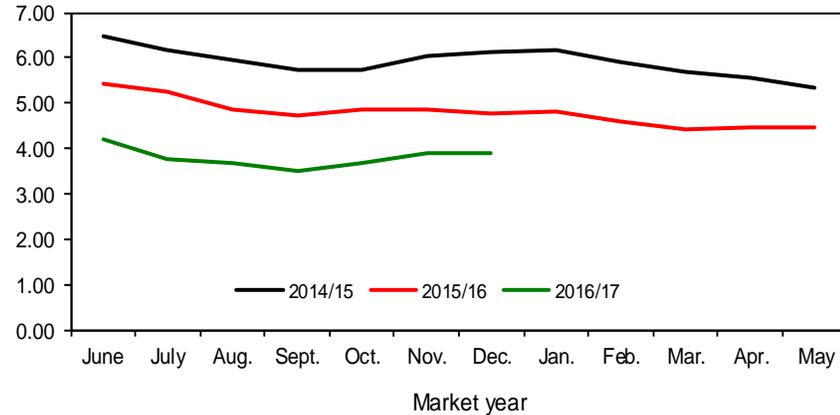
- Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/aboutEmailService.do> and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.
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Figure 1

**All wheat average prices received by farmers**

Dollars per bushel

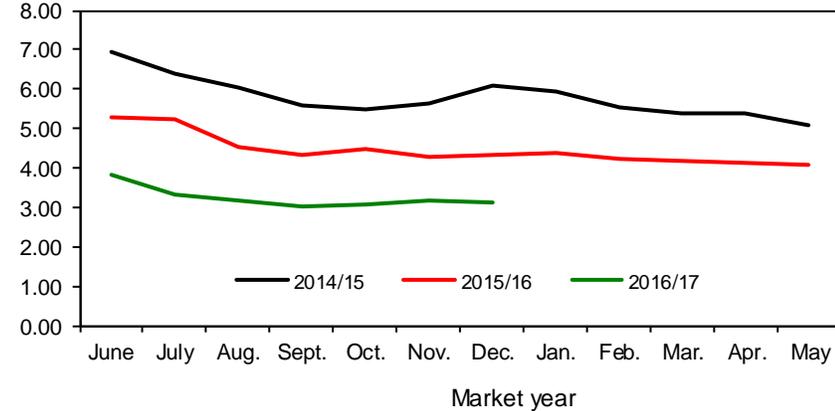


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2

**Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**

Dollars per bushel

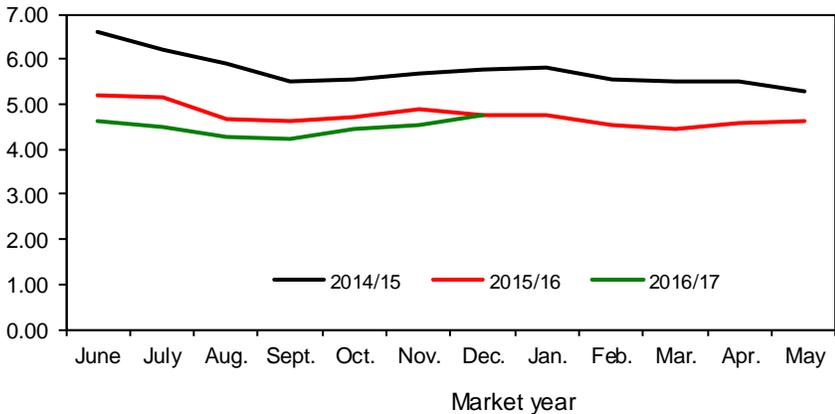


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3

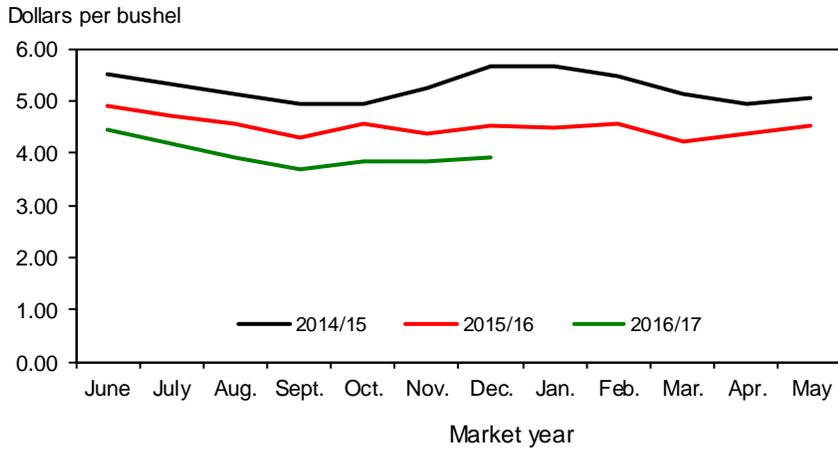
**Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers**

Dollars per bushel



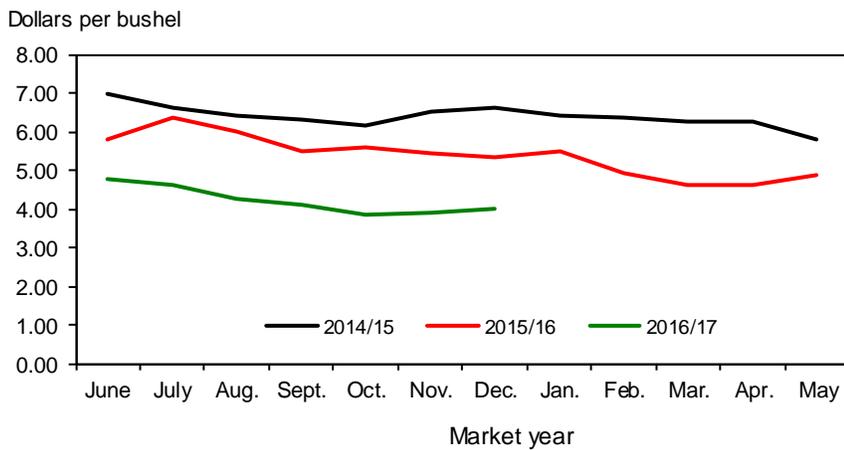
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4  
**Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**



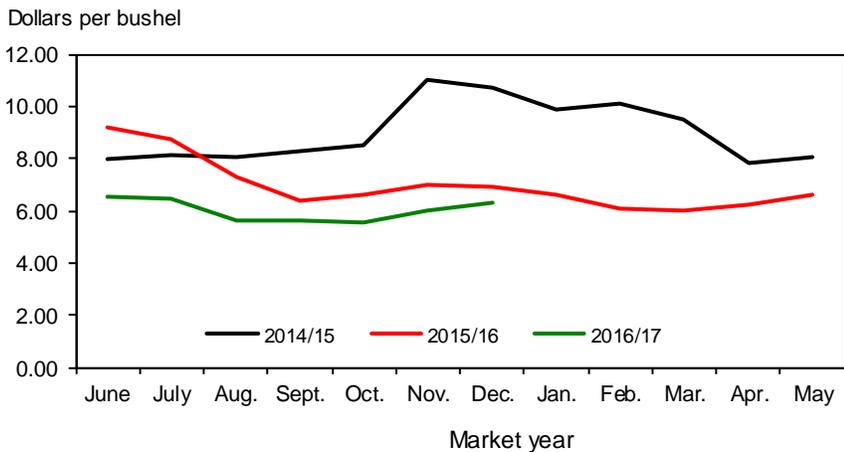
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5  
**Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers**



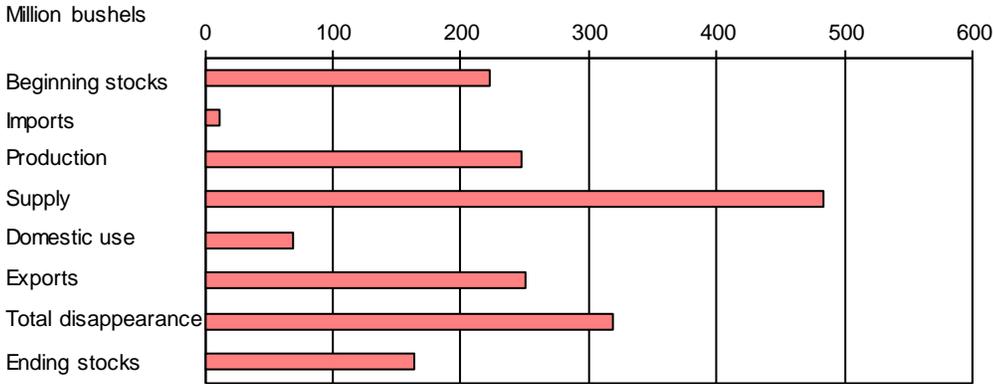
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6  
**Durum wheat average prices received by farmers**



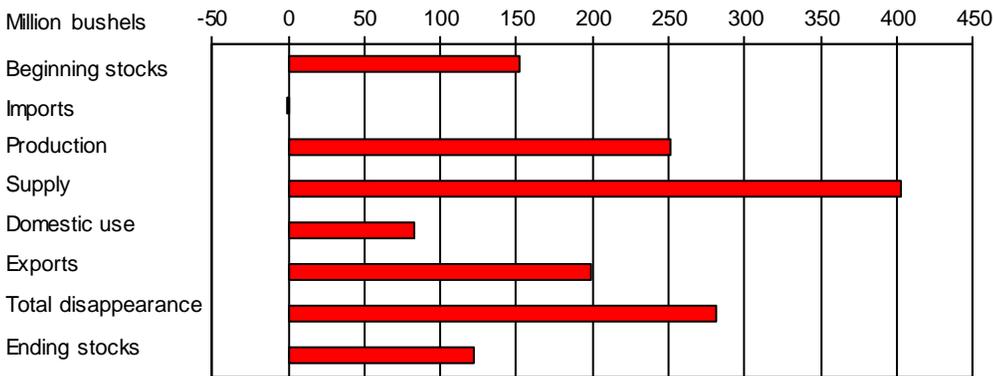
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 7  
**All wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



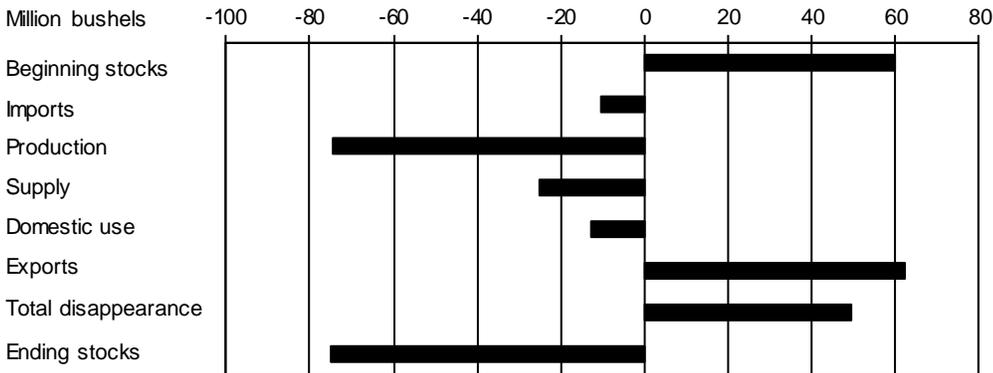
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 8  
**Hard red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



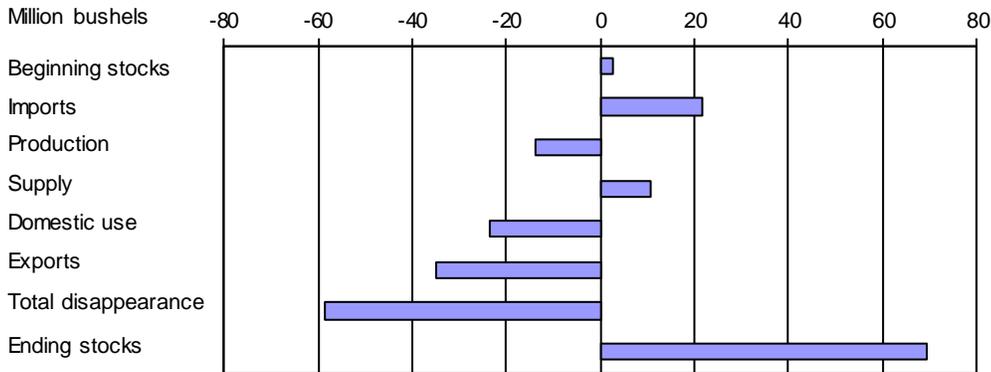
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 9  
**Hard red spring wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



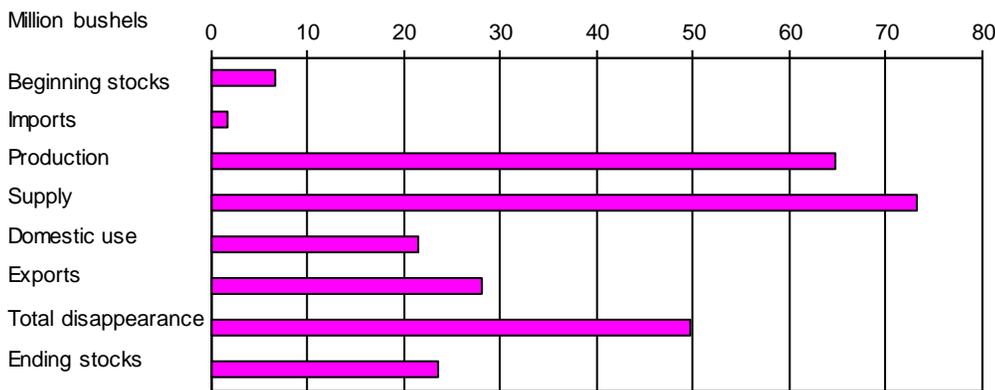
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 10  
**Soft red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



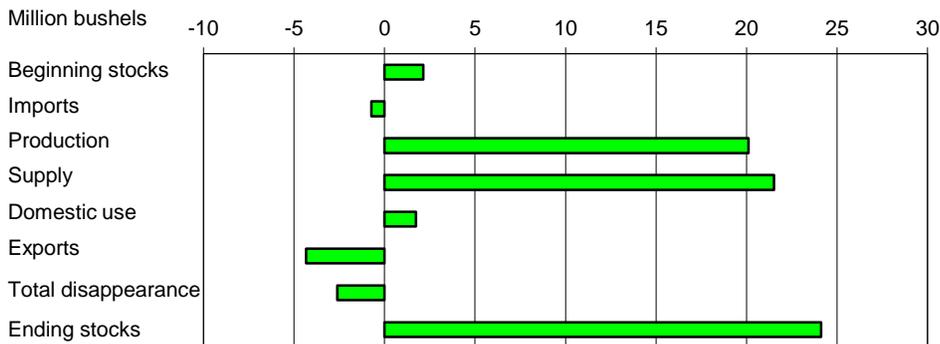
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Figure 11  
**White wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



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

Figure 12  
**Durum: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand*

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 2/13/2017

Item and unit		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	52.6	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	55.0	50.2
Harvested	Million acres	46.9	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.3	43.9
Yield	Bushels per acre	46.1	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	52.6
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.6	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6
Production	Million bushels	2,163.0	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,061.9	2,309.7
Imports <sup>1</sup>	Million bushels	96.9	113.1	124.3	172.5	151.3	112.9	125.0
Total supply	Million bushels	3,235.6	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.3	2,767.9	2,927.2	3,410.3
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	925.6	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.3	957.2	960.0
Seed use	Million bushels	70.7	75.6	73.1	75.6	79.4	67.2	61.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	84.8	158.5	365.3	228.2	113.6	152.2	225.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,081.1	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,258.8	1,151.3	1,176.6	1,246.0
Exports <sup>1</sup>	Million bushels	1,291.4	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,176.2	864.1	775.1	1,025.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,372.6	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.1	2,015.5	1,951.6	2,271.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,139.3
Stocks-to-use ratio		36.4	33.4	29.9	24.2	37.3	50.0	50.2
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	73.00	73.80	73.70	72.80	56.40	56.40	56.50
Farm price <sup>2</sup>	Dollars per bushel	5.70	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.89	3.80-3.90
Market value of production	Million dollars	12,579	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	8,892

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. season-average price based on monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings. Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and government purchases.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 2/13/2017

Market year, item, and unit		All wheat	Hard red winter <sup>1</sup>	Hard red spring <sup>1</sup>	Soft red winter <sup>1</sup>	White <sup>1</sup>	Durum	
2015/16	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	55.00	29.17	12.62	7.09	4.16	1.95
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	47.32	23.22	12.33	5.89	3.97	1.91
	Yield	Bushels per acre	43.58	35.77	46.03	60.92	55.69	43.96
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	752.39	293.74	212.00	154.00	67.00	25.66
	Production	Million bushels	2,061.94	830.45	567.64	359.05	220.79	84.01
	Imports <sup>2</sup>	Million bushels	112.91	6.20	48.55	18.24	6.18	33.73
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,927.25	1,130.38	828.19	531.30	293.98	143.40
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	957.22	391.25	251.00	153.00	83.00	78.97
	Seed use	Million bushels	67.19	29.69	16.67	11.70	5.50	3.64
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	152.16	37.45	36.09	89.97	-15.01	3.66
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,176.57	458.39	303.75	254.67	73.49	86.27
	Exports <sup>2</sup>	Million bushels	775.08	226.46	252.47	120.00	146.81	29.33
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	1,951.64	684.85	556.22	374.67	220.30	115.60
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	73.68	27.80
2016/17	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	50.15	26.59	10.95	6.02	4.19	2.41
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	43.89	21.86	10.67	4.98	4.02	2.37
	Yield	Bushels per acre	52.62	49.48	46.23	69.37	71.04	44.02
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	73.68	27.80
	Production	Million bushels	2,309.68	1,081.69	493.13	345.23	285.51	104.12
	Imports <sup>2</sup>	Million bushels	125.00	6.00	38.00	40.00	8.00	33.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,410.28	1,533.22	803.09	541.86	367.19	164.92
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	960.00	380.00	260.00	155.00	85.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	61.00	26.00	16.00	11.00	5.00	3.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	225.00	135.00	15.00	65.00	5.00	5.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,246.00	541.00	291.00	231.00	95.00	88.00
	Exports <sup>2</sup>	Million bushels	1,025.00	425.00	315.00	85.00	175.00	25.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,271.00	966.00	606.00	316.00	270.00	113.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	1,139.28	567.22	197.09	225.86	97.19	51.92

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Area and yield data are unpublished National Agricultural Statistics Service data. Supply and disappearance data, except production, are approximations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Crop Production and unpublished data; and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 2/13/2017

Market year and quarter		Production	Imports <sup>1</sup>	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports <sup>1</sup>	Ending stocks
2008/09	Jun-Aug	2,512	28	2,845	236	1	405	345	1,858
	Sep-Nov		28	1,886	238	54	-124	295	1,422
	Dec-Feb		36	1,458	219	1	28	170	1,040
	Mar-May		35	1,075	233	21	-41	206	657
	Mkt. year	2,512	127	2,945	927	78	268	1,015	657
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,209	28	2,893	231	1	251	200	2,209
	Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	44	-81	252	1,782
	Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	31	201	1,356
	Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-59	227	976
	Mkt. year	2,209	119	2,984	919	68	142	879	976
2010/11	Jun-Aug	2,163	27	3,166	235	1	215	265	2,450
	Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	51	-63	311	1,933
	Dec-Feb		23	1,956	221	1		308	1,425
	Mar-May		22	1,448	228	16	-67	407	863
	Mkt. year	2,163	97	3,236	926	71	85	1,291	863
2011/12	Jun-Aug	1,993	21	2,877	230	5	201	295	2,147
	Sep-Nov		32	2,179	244	51	-16	238	1,663
	Dec-Feb		30	1,693	231	1	44	217	1,199
	Mar-May		30	1,229	236	19	-70	301	743
	Mkt. year	1,993	113	2,969	941	76	159	1,051	743
2012/13	Jun-Aug	2,252	26	3,020	238	1	403	264	2,115
	Sep-Nov		33	2,148	247	55	-22	198	1,671
	Dec-Feb		35	1,705	229	1	5	235	1,235
	Mar-May		31	1,266	238	15	-20	315	718
	Mkt. year	2,252	124	3,119	951	73	365	1,012	718
2013/14	Jun-Aug	2,135	36	2,889	235	4	422	358	1,870
	Sep-Nov		48	1,918	249	53	-168	309	1,475
	Dec-Feb		42	1,517	231	2	-1	228	1,057
	Mar-May		47	1,104	240	17	-25	282	590
	Mkt. year	2,135	172	3,025	955	76	228	1,176	590
2014/15	Jun-Aug	2,026	44	2,661	239	6	256	253	1,907
	Sep-Nov		35	1,942	248	49	-93	208	1,530
	Dec-Feb		37	1,566	231	2	8	185	1,140
	Mar-May		36	1,176	240	22	-58	219	752
	Mkt. year	2,026	151	2,768	958	79	114	864	752
2015/16	Jun-Aug	2,062	27	2,841	240	1	298	205	2,097
	Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	45	-108	192	1,746
	Dec-Feb		34	1,780	230	1		179	1,372
	Mar-May		25	1,397	239	20	-37	199	976
	Mkt. year	2,062	113	2,927	957	67	152	775	976
2016/17	Jun-Aug	2,310	33	3,318	238	1	267	267	2,545
	Sep-Nov		29	2,574	248	41	-28	241	2,073
	Mkt. year	2,310	125	3,410	960	61	225	1,025	1,139

Latest market year is projected; previous market year is estimated. Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and supporting materials.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 2/13/2017

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports <sup>2</sup>	+	Nonmilled food use <sup>3</sup>	-	Food exports <sup>2</sup>	=	Food use <sup>1</sup>
2014/15	Jun	74,070		2,740		2,000		1,760	77,050
	Jul	74,244		3,035		2,000		1,866	77,413
	Aug	81,143		2,853		2,000		1,541	84,455
	Sep	78,025		2,507		2,000		1,812	80,720
	Oct	82,617		2,941		2,000		1,825	85,733
	Nov	79,077		2,731		2,000		2,075	81,734
	Dec	74,226		2,908		2,000		1,625	77,509
	Jan	73,996		2,815		2,000		1,661	77,150
	Feb	73,409		2,614		2,000		1,824	76,198
	Mar	77,884		3,024		2,000		2,183	80,725
	Apr	75,805		2,889		2,000		1,681	79,012
	May	77,507		2,948		2,000		1,847	80,609
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,374		2,000		1,760	77,769
	Jul	74,749		2,992		2,000		1,850	77,891
	Aug	81,695		2,786		2,000		1,889	84,592
	Sep	78,556		2,771		2,000		1,928	81,399
	Oct	82,604		2,861		2,000		2,119	85,346
	Nov	79,065		2,994		2,000		2,050	82,009
	Dec	74,215		2,873		2,000		2,118	76,969
	Jan	73,643		2,770		2,000		2,026	76,386
	Feb	73,058		2,756		2,000		1,655	76,159
	Mar	77,511		2,851		2,000		2,146	80,216
	Apr	74,776		4,207		2,000		1,771	79,212
	May	76,456		2,836		2,000		2,023	79,268
2016/17	Jun	73,149		2,934		2,000		2,137	75,945
	Jul	74,237		2,642		2,000		1,666	77,213
	Aug	81,136		3,196		2,000		1,856	84,476
	Sep	78,018		2,537		2,000		2,120	80,435
	Oct	82,644		2,969		2,000		2,323	85,290
	Nov	79,103		3,192		2,000		2,181	82,115
Dec	74,251		2,865		2,000		1,865	77,250	

<sup>1</sup> Current year is preliminary. Previous year is preliminary through August of current year, estimated afterwards.

<sup>2</sup> Food imports and exports used to calculate total food use. Includes all categories of wheat flour, semolina, bulgur, and couscous and selected categories of pasta.

<sup>3</sup> Wheat prepared for food use by processes other than milling.

□ Estimated food use equals wheat ground for flour plus food imports plus nonmilled food use minus food exports. See <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Wheat/wheatfooduse.htm> for more information.

Source: Data through the 2nd quarter of 2011 was calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census' Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis' Foreign Trade Statistics. Subsequent flour milling calculations are based on data from the North American Millers Association.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 2/13/2017

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.42	4.20	5.20	3.97	9.16	6.50	5.20	4.61
July	5.23	3.75	5.15	3.56	8.74	6.47	5.15	4.48
August	4.84	3.67	4.80	3.41	7.28	5.59	4.71	4.24
September	4.72	3.49	4.64	3.25	6.36	5.62	4.68	4.22
October	4.86	3.68	4.76	3.36	6.57	5.52	4.78	4.38
November	4.86	3.88	4.66	3.40	6.97	6.00	4.91	4.48
December	4.75	3.91	4.57	3.40	6.93	6.27	4.80	4.69
January	4.82		4.63		6.60		4.81	
February	4.61		4.47		6.08		4.56	
March	4.40		4.28		6.03		4.47	
April	4.46		4.31		6.24		4.55	
May	4.45		4.28		6.57		4.64	

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 2/13/2017

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.26	3.84	4.91	4.45	5.18	4.61	5.79	4.75
July	5.21	3.32	4.69	4.16	5.13	4.48	6.34	4.63
August	4.55	3.15	4.54	3.92	4.67	4.25	6.00	4.24
September	4.35	3.03	4.31	3.69	4.63	4.24	5.49	4.09
October	4.46	3.07	4.56	3.83	4.73	4.46	5.57	3.87
November	4.30	3.15	4.37	3.85	4.88	4.54	5.44	3.92
December	4.34	3.11	4.52	3.91	4.77	4.75	5.35	4.00
January	4.37		4.48		4.77		5.48	
February	4.22		4.54		4.54		4.94	
March	4.19		4.21		4.46		4.63	
April	4.13		4.38		4.56		4.62	
May	4.08		4.52		4.62		4.88	

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

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 2/13/2017

Month	No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (13% protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Texas Gulf, TX <sup>1</sup> (dollars per metric ton)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.40	5.04	6.64	5.54	6.13	5.18	209.81	176.55
July	6.27	4.24	6.36	5.18	5.92	4.66	197.31	151.57
August	5.70	4.15	5.86	5.32	5.44	4.62	179.68	149.18
September	5.44	4.24	5.59	5.36	5.69	4.41	172.70	150.47
October	5.62	4.40	5.73	5.58	5.86	4.20	--	152.12
November	5.55	4.64	5.72	5.70	5.56	4.12	177.10	150.28
December	5.60	4.56	5.79	5.76	5.46	4.03	189.60	141.83
January	5.46	--	5.71	6.03	5.42	4.34	193.64	153.22
February	5.28	--	5.48	--	5.28	--	187.03	--
March	5.34	--	5.53	--	5.33	--	191.43	--
April	5.22	--	5.44	--	5.27	--	187.39	--
May	5.08	--	5.42	--	5.18	--	171.78	--
Month	No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard amber durum Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.50	--	7.56	--	7.48	6.35	--	--
July	--	--	--	--	6.71	5.82	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	6.10	5.97	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	6.32	5.98	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	6.53	6.34	--	--
November	--	--	--	--	6.39	6.28	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	6.34	6.49	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	6.15	6.80	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	6.09	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	6.11	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	6.27	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.27	--	--	--
Month	No. 2 soft red winter St. Louis, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Toledo, OH (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 soft white Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.14	4.74	5.17	4.70	5.22	4.69	--	5.46
July	5.08	4.23	5.40	4.12	5.58	4.22	--	5.07
August	4.48	3.90	5.00	3.99	5.20	4.03	5.55	4.89
September	4.28	3.89	4.86	3.76	5.04	3.72	5.38	4.77
October	4.45	3.89	5.02	3.82	5.25	3.90	5.49	4.65
November	4.41	4.04	4.98	3.88	5.16	3.92	5.37	4.64
December	4.22	3.91	4.83	3.94	4.97	3.80	--	4.57
January	4.32	4.17	4.75	4.16	4.93	4.09	5.31	4.63
February	4.70	--	4.69	--	4.69	--	5.30	--
March	4.74	--	4.70	--	4.61	--	--	--
April	4.79	--	4.71	--	4.63	--	5.33	--
May	4.64	--	4.65	--	4.61	--	5.34	--

-- = Not available or no quote.

<sup>1</sup> Free on board.Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, State Grain Reports, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateS&navID=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&leftNav=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&page=LMarketNewsPa geStateGrainReports>.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 2/13/2017

Item		Jul 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016
Exports	All wheat grain	75,502	100,797	103,769	61,679	68,618	77,164
	All wheat flour <sup>1</sup>	1,338	1,401	1,669	1,870	1,770	1,474
	All wheat products <sup>2</sup>	371	496	480	485	439	420
	Total all wheat	77,210	102,694	105,917	64,034	70,827	79,059
Imports	All wheat grain	7,078	10,957	9,149	5,946	5,311	5,093
	All wheat flour <sup>1</sup>	1,058	1,339	1,180	1,272	1,327	1,164
	All wheat products <sup>2</sup>	1,614	1,892	1,378	1,717	1,894	1,731
	Total all wheat	9,750	14,187	11,707	8,934	8,532	7,988

Totals may not add due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Expressed in grain-equivalent bushels. Includes meal, groats, and durum.

<sup>2</sup> Expressed in grain-equivalent bushels. Includes bulgur, couscous, and selected categories of pasta.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics; and ERS calculations using Census trade statistics.

Date run: 2/10/2017

Table 9--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and export sales comparison (1,000 metric tons)

Importing country	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17 (as of 02/02/17)		
					Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	331	332	609	764	792	268	1,061
Japan	3,054	3,121	2,499	2,434	1,615	511	2,126
Mexico	2,842	2,721	2,503	2,318	1,764	707	2,471
Nigeria	1,790	1,904	1,457	1,401	934	263	1,197
Philippines	2,376	2,338	2,077	2,118	1,857	357	2,213
Korean Rep.	1,181	1,148	1,093	1,074	714	406	1,119
Egypt	156	387	99	42	60	0	60
Taiwan	983	1,002	1,129	1,034	755	134	889
Indonesia	691	643	666	608	636	210	846
Venezuela	457	438	252	239	248	0	248
European Union	658	724	831	934	526	0	526
Total grain	22,610	22,622	20,467	19,440	16,584	6,831	23,415
Total (including products)	23,249	22,693	21,117	19,544	16,686	6,907	23,592
USDA forecast of Census		23,618		21,094			27,895

<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

<sup>2</sup> Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Export Sales*.