

U.S. Crops

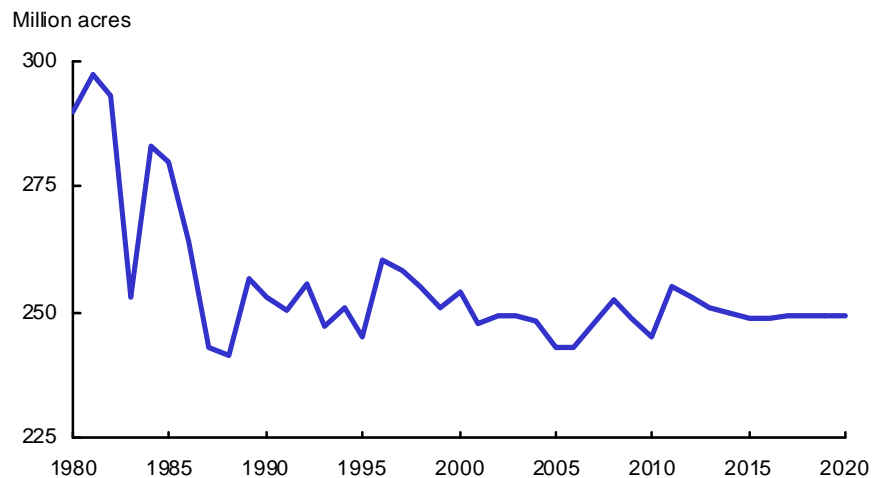
Near-term adjustments in the U.S. crops sector reflect market responses to relatively high prices that have resulted from the 2010 global wheat production shortfall (largely in Russia), reduced U.S. corn yields, and strong global demand for soybeans and cotton. Over the longer run, global economic recovery with steady growth provides an improved foundation for crop demand. Despite some growth potential from the E15 (15-percent ethanol blend) market, increases in corn-based ethanol production in the United States are projected to slow. Nonetheless, the large expansion in recent years keeps corn use for ethanol high. In combination, these factors support longer run increases in global consumption and trade. Prices fall from current high levels, but remain at historically high levels for many crops.

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) has fallen from more than 36 million acres to about 31.4 million acres and is projected to remain close to 32 million acres throughout the projections. This reduction in CRP acreage provides some additional cropland for potential use in production.

The 45-cents-per-gallon tax credit available to blenders of ethanol and the 54-cents-per-gallon tariff on imported fuel ethanol are assumed to remain in effect through the end of the projection period. The tax credit for blending biodiesel that had expired at the end of 2009 was not assumed to be available because its reinstatement occurred after the projections were completed.

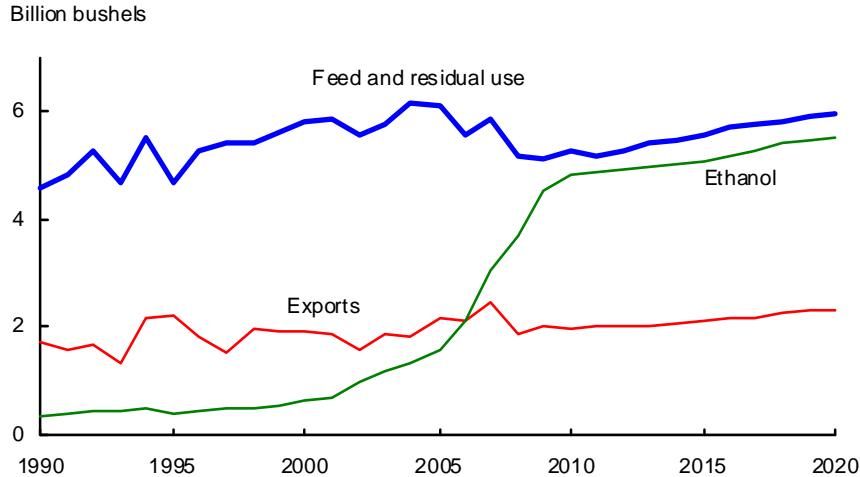
Current high prices lead to an increase in planted cropland in 2011, reaching 255 million acres for the 8 major field crops, up from 245 million in 2010 and above the recent high of 253 million in 2008. Although prices and plantings decline over the next several years, strong demand continues to keep prices historically high, providing economic incentives to hold projected plantings at 249-250 million acres over the remainder of the projection period.

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



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

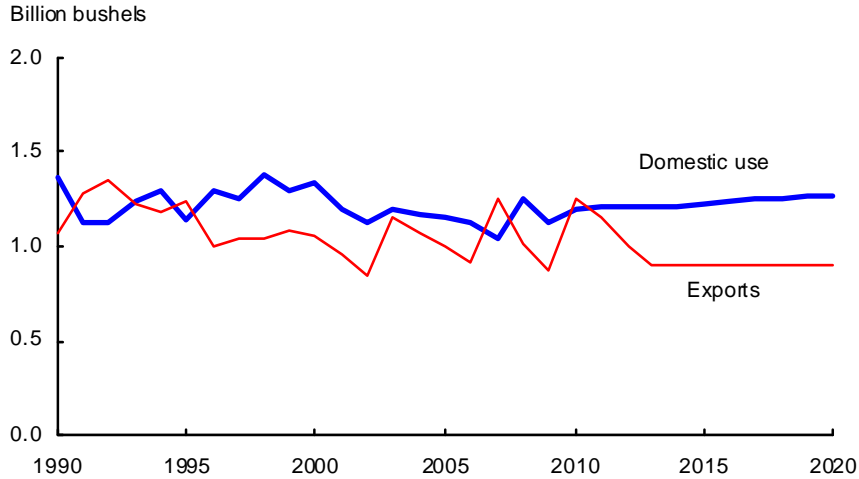
U.S. corn: Feed and residual use, ethanol, and exports



Continuing high levels of domestic corn-based ethanol production and gains in exports keep corn demand high. Strong producer returns keep corn acreage in a range of 90 to 92 million acres over the projection period compared to 88 million in 2010. Acreage changes for other feed grains are minimal.

- Most ethanol production in the United States currently uses corn as the feedstock, with about 36 percent of total corn use expected to go to ethanol production over the projection period. Even with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) October 2010 announced approval for use of E15 in model year 2007 and newer passenger vehicles (including cars, sport utility vehicles, and light pickup trucks), smaller gains for corn-based ethanol are projected over the next 10 years than have occurred in recent years. This result reflects only moderate growth in overall gasoline consumption in the United States, limited potential for further market penetration of ethanol into the E10 (10-percent ethanol blend) market, constraints in the E15 market, and the small size of the E85 (85-percent ethanol blend) market. By the end of the projection period, corn-based ethanol production represents more than 10 percent of annual gasoline consumption.
- Feed and residual use of corn bottoms out in the initial years due to reduced meat production and increased feeding of distillers grains, a coproduct of dry mill ethanol production. Feed use rises through the rest of the projections as meat production picks up and growth in the availability of distillers grains slows with the reduced pace of corn-based ethanol expansion.
- 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 gain, limited by consumer dietary concerns and other 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 responds to industrial demand, rebounding as the U.S. economy recovers and 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. Although lower than has been typical in the past, the U.S. share of global corn trade remains above 50 percent in the projections.

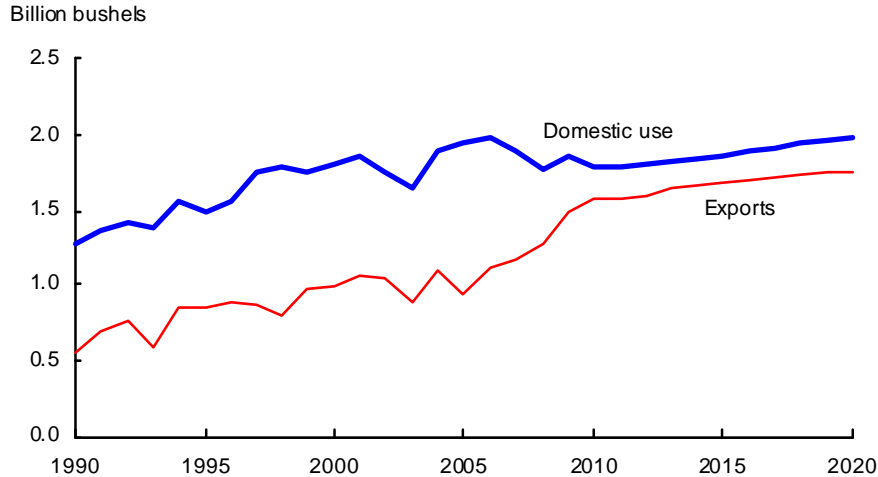
U.S. wheat: Domestic use and exports



Strong wheat prices and expected net returns boost wheat plantings for 2011. However, with relatively weak overall demand growth for wheat and continuing large stocks, producer returns fall in subsequent years, leading to a decline in wheat plantings to about 51 million acres by the end of the projection period.

- 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 moderately into 2011/12 reflecting favorable prices relative to corn in the summer. For later years, wheat feed use levels off at 175 million bushels per year as prices relative to corn allow some competition of feed wheat with feed grains.
- U.S. wheat exports are boosted in the near term due to relatively tight market conditions following the 2010 production shortfall in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union. In the longer run, U.S. wheat exports fall back to 900 million bushels annually and remain flat over the projection period. U.S. wheat trade is limited in early years by large exports from India to reduce their high stocks and later by renewed competition primarily from the Black Sea region. Notably, India's wheat exports reach as high as 3 million metric tons (a 2.2-percent share of global wheat trade) in 2013/14 before dropping off to negligible levels toward the end of the projections. Russia's wheat exports rebound from the drought-reduced low levels of 2010/11, rising to account for 15 percent of global trade by the end of the decade. The EU market share declines from 17 percent in 2010/11 to 14 percent in 2020/21. For the same time period, the U.S. market share declines from 27 percent to 16 percent.

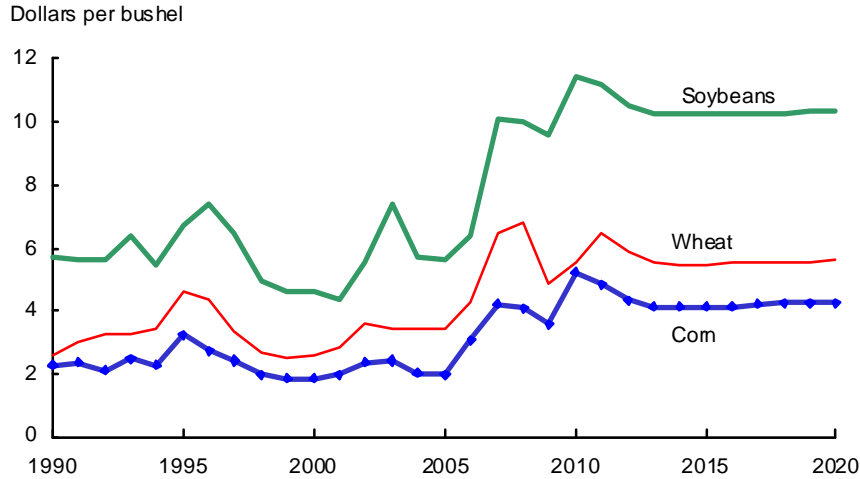
U.S. soybeans: Domestic use and exports



U.S. soybean plantings rise over the projection period as growth in both domestic and export demand keep prices and producer returns favorable.

- Reductions in U.S. livestock production and increased availability of distillers grains have lowered demand for soybean meal for livestock feed in recent years, thereby reducing domestic soybean crush. However, as meat production gains resume, soybean crush will follow.
- Strong global demand for soybeans, particularly in China, supports increases in U.S. soybean exports. Despite rapid import growth, continued competition from South America, particularly Brazil, leads to a reduction in the U.S. share of global soybean trade from 44 percent in 2009/10 to about 37 percent toward the end of the projection period.
- Strengthening competition from Argentina and Brazil, combined with increasing use for the growing U.S. livestock sector, limit U.S. soybean meal exports in the projections. The U.S. export share in global soybean meal trade would decline from 14 percent in 2010/11 to below 12 percent by 2020/21. U.S. soybean oil exports similarly face increasing competition from South America. Argentina, in particular, is a competitive exporter of soybean oil because its graduated export taxes favor exports of soybean products over soybeans.
- Soybean oil used to produce methyl esters (biodiesel) grows to 3.6 billion pounds by the end of the projection period, representing about 17 percent of total use of soybean oil and supporting the production of close to 500 million gallons of biodiesel. Although some other first-use vegetable oils are also used to produce biodiesel, most of the remaining biodiesel production needed to reach the 1-billion-gallon use mandate of the 2007 Energy Act uses animal fats or recycled vegetable oil as the feedstock. Exports of biodiesel will continue to be constrained by the EU's anti-dumping and countervailing duties on U.S. shipments.

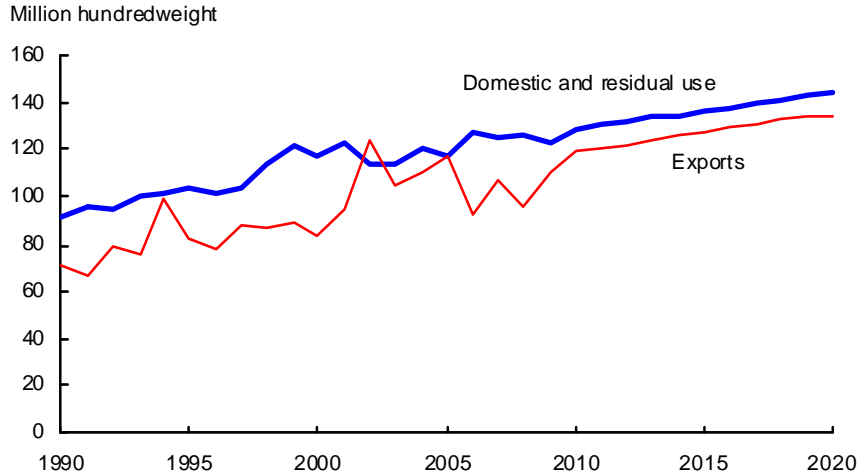
U.S. farm-level prices: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



A number of short-term factors have led to high prices for grains and oilseeds in 2010/11, including reduced global wheat production (especially in Russia), a decline in U.S. corn yields, and strong global demand for soybeans. Although market responses to these prices are projected to reduce prices over the next several years, U.S. prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans are projected to remain historically high. The continuing influence of several factors, including global economic growth, a depreciating dollar, escalating costs for crude petroleum, and rising biofuel production, underlie these crop price projections over the long term.

- Although corn prices fall from their current high levels, they are projected to remain historically high due to continued demand for corn for ethanol production as well as growth in feed use and exports.
- Strengthening demand for soybeans and soybean products holds soybean prices high throughout the projections.
- Wheat prices decline from 2011/12 to 2015/16 and then are projected to rise moderately over the rest of the decade. Despite gains in wheat yields, declining acreage and increasing demand gradually reduce stocks.

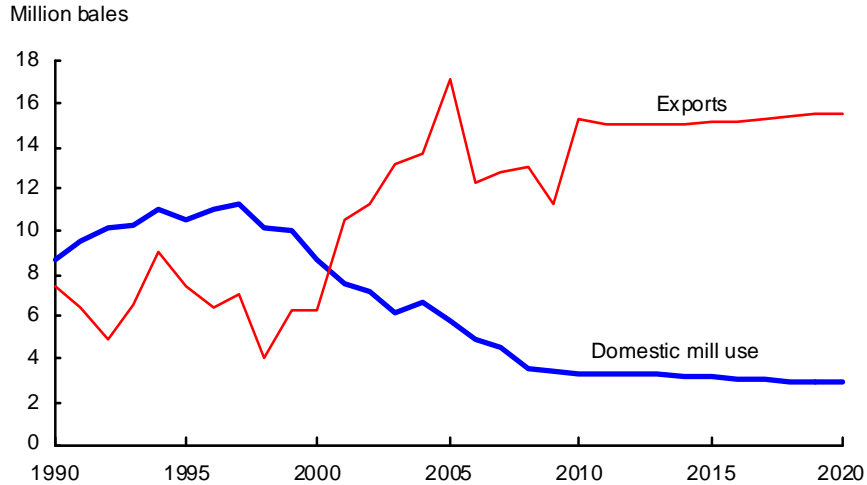
U.S. rice: Domestic and residual use and exports



U.S. planted area to rice is projected to fall over the next couple of years from 2010's near-record in response to declining expected producer returns and increased competition for land from other crops. Plantings then increase marginally after 2012 as producer returns improve. Continued expansion in U.S. food use of rice is projected over the next decade. U.S. rice exports increase as well, but somewhat slower than overall growth in global rice trade.

- 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, reflecting a lower U.S. price difference over Asian competitors' price than in recent years. Nonetheless, export growth falls short of the pace of overall rice trade gains, so the U.S. market share declines. Rough rice exports to Latin America are expected to continue increasing, and account for most of the U.S. export expansion.
- Stocks of rice fall from initially large levels, reducing the stocks-to-use ratio to a more sustainable level of about 13 percent by the end of the projection period.
- Global rice prices have fallen from the highs of 2008/09 and are expected to continue dropping through 2013/14. Global prices then increase about 2 percent per year, reaching nearly \$12 per hundredweight (rough basis) at the end of the projection period. These price increases largely reflect tightening global stocks of rice, which is due to slow yield growth and limited ability to expand area in most producing countries. This effect is partially offset by declining global per capita disappearance of rice, caused largely by dietary shifts away from staple foods in Asia as incomes rise.
- U.S. rice prices follow a pattern similar to global prices, continuing their fall from the record high in 2008/09 for the next couple of years, before rising in the latter years of the projections. By the end of the projection period, U.S. rice prices are approaching \$14 per hundredweight.

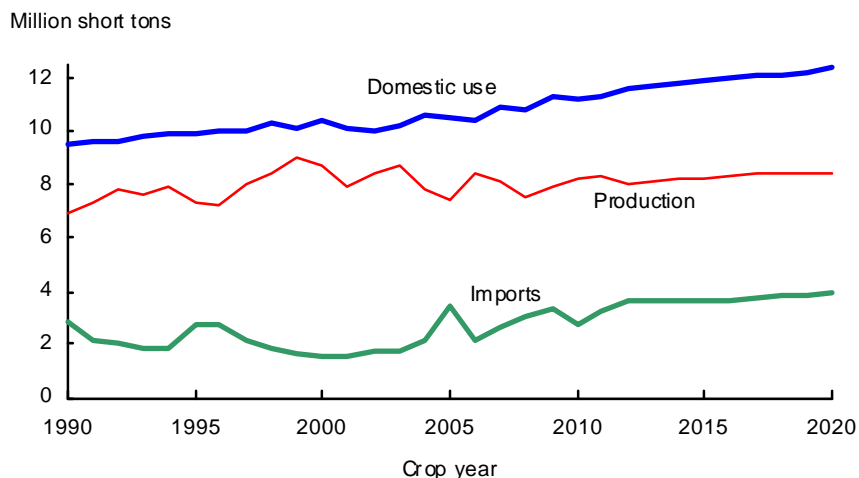
U.S. upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



High cotton prices lead to a large increase in cotton plantings in 2011, but plantings subsequently decline moderately as lower prices reduce returns. U.S. mill use of upland cotton continues to decline throughout the projections while cotton exports rise.

- The decline in mill use of cotton is projected to continue over the next decade. At the end of the projection period, domestic mill use is projected to represent less than 16 percent of total use. Underlying this projection is an increase in apparel imports by the United States over the next 10 years, reducing domestic apparel production and lowering the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States.
- U.S. upland cotton exports rebounded in 2010/11 in response to strong global trade demand and facilitated by increased U.S. cotton plantings and production, boosting the U.S. trade share to over 40 percent. After falling back slightly during the first half of the projection period, continued strong global demand leads to moderate gains in U.S. cotton exports through the rest of the decade. Nonetheless, export gains are slower than global trade increases, so the U.S. share of world cotton trade falls to about 34 percent by 2020/21.

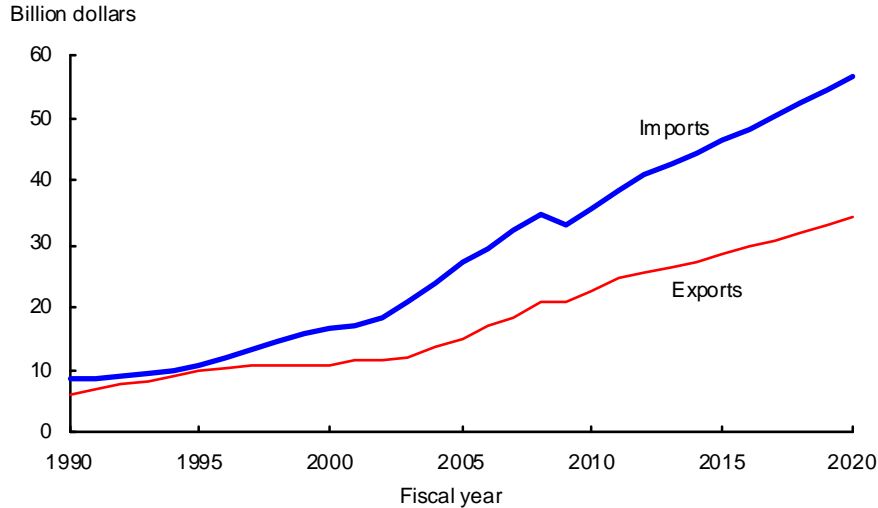
U.S. sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports



The two primary determinants of U.S. sugar supply and use over the long-term projection period are the implementation of the sugar and energy provisions of the 2008 Farm Act and reliance on sugar imports from Mexico to maintain balance in the U.S. sugar market. The projections assume that sugar tariff-rate quotas are not increased above initial levels and that U.S. policymakers aim for an ending year stocks-to-use ratio of 13.5 percent. Mexico is assumed to export sugar to the United States to meet this level.

- Sugar provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) removed all duties and quantitative restrictions on sweetener trade between Mexico and the United States as of January 1, 2008. Mexican exportable sugar supplies are expected to rise as a result of increased use of high fructose corn syrup (mostly imported from the United States) that displaces sugar in beverage and food manufacturing end uses in Mexico. As a consequence, Mexico's sugar exports to the higher-priced U.S. market grow over the decade and represent more than 15 percent of U.S. supplies at the end of the projection period, up from about 8 percent in 2010/11. The projections assume that Mexico will import sugar from the lower-priced world market when necessary to assure sufficient supplies to meet their domestic consumption requirements.
- Projected growth in U.S. beet and cane sugar production is low over the next decade. Beet sugar production averages 4.715 million short tons, raw value (STRV) over 2011/12 to 2020/21 and cane sugar production averages 3.567 million STRV. As a result, sugar production averages only 72 percent of domestic consumption, far below the 85-percent minimum allotment level.
- Deliveries of sugar for human use rebound in 2012/13 from the small changes in the prior 2 years. Gains over the remainder of the projections average 0.8 percent per year, slightly less than population growth.
- There are no sugar loan forfeitures in the projections nor any CCC purchases of sugar for ethanol for use in the Feedstock Flexibility Program. With an annual stocks-to-use ratio of 13.5 percent, raw cane and refined beet sugar prices are above the minimum prices to avoid forfeiture for the entire projection period. Sugar refining capacity is sufficient to keep refined sugar prices from rising. The long term equilibrium world raw sugar price is assumed to equal 16 cents per pound—historically high, but not high enough to exert upward pressure on U.S. raw and refined sugar prices.

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 \$67.4 billion in calendar year 2020, up from \$58 billion in 2010.

- Vegetables and melons, which rank first in farm sales value at 38 percent of the total, are projected to grow at 1.7 percent annually. Fruits and tree nuts are expected to increase slightly faster at 1.8 percent per year, while greenhouse and nursery crops grow at 0.8 percent.
- The volume of farm production of horticultural crops is forecast to rise by 0.7 percent annually. Vegetables and melons lead production growth at 0.8 percent, reaching 150 billion pounds in 2020. Fruit and nut production expands by 0.6 percent per year to 66 billion pounds in 2020.
- Producer prices for vegetables are expected to rise at 0.9 percent per year. Producer prices for fruits rise by 1.3 percent per year due to somewhat slower production growth than vegetables.
- U.S. per capita use of fruits and tree nuts is forecast to increase from 267 pounds in 2010 to 279 pounds by 2020, an annual change of 0.4 percent. Per capita use of vegetables is anticipated to grow from 425 pounds in 2010 to 436 in 2020, up an average of 0.3 percent per year. The total supply of fruits and vegetables over the next decade, both domestic and imported, is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.2 percent per year.
- U.S. horticultural import value is projected to increase by 4.8 percent annually over the next decade after increasing by 8 percent on average in the past decade. Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables will largely drive this growth. The import value of vegetables is expected to expand faster than for fruits and nuts due to relatively greater import demand for vegetables.
- The U.S. trade deficit in horticultural crops and products expands from \$13 billion in fiscal year 2010 to \$22.6 billion in 2020. Of the \$34 billion total U.S. exports of horticultural products in 2020, fruits and nuts contribute \$15.9 billion and vegetables account for \$7.1 billion. Total imports of about \$56.9 billion in 2020 include \$18.3 billion worth of fruits and nuts, and \$14.6 billion of fresh and processed vegetables.
- Imports increasingly supplement the domestic supply of horticultural crops and products. In terms of farm weight, imports of fruits and nuts will account for 45 percent of domestic use by 2020, up from 42 percent in 2010. Imported vegetables are projected to represent 24 percent of domestic use in 2020, an increase from 20 percent in 2010.
- The export market also becomes increasingly important for U.S. horticulture products, although relative gains are smaller than for imports. Exports represent more than a quarter of fruits and nuts production in 2020 while about 16 percent of vegetable production will be sold abroad, each up about 1 percentage point from 2010.

Table 18. Acreage for major field crops and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) assumptions, long-term projections

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<i>Million acres</i>											
Planted acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	86.5	88.2	92.0	91.5	91.0	90.5	90.5	90.5	91.0	91.5	92.0	92.0
Sorghum	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Barley	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Oats	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Wheat	59.2	53.6	57.0	55.5	54.0	53.0	52.0	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.0	51.0
Rice	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Upland cotton	9.0	10.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6
Soybeans	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.3	78.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5
Total	248.9	245.3	255.3	253.2	251.1	249.9	248.9	248.8	249.3	249.7	249.7	249.6
CRP acreage assumptions												
Total CRP	33.7	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	31.9
Total planted plus CRP	282.6	276.7	287.2	285.0	283.0	281.9	280.8	280.8	281.2	281.6	281.6	281.5
Harvested acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	79.6	81.3	84.9	84.4	83.9	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.9	84.4	84.9	84.9
Sorghum	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Barley	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Oats	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Wheat	49.9	47.6	48.5	47.2	45.9	45.1	44.2	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.4	43.4
Rice	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Upland cotton	7.4	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3
Soybeans	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.6	78.1	78.1	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5
Total	226.4	228.4	234.3	232.4	230.7	229.7	228.7	228.7	229.2	229.6	229.7	229.6

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

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	86.5	88.2	92.0	91.5	91.0	90.5	90.5	90.5	91.0	91.5	92.0	92.0
Harvested acres	79.6	81.3	84.9	84.4	83.9	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.9	84.4	84.9	84.9
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	164.7	154.3	162.0	164.0	166.0	168.0	170.0	172.0	174.0	176.0	178.0	180.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	1,673	1,708	827	1,127	1,332	1,437	1,447	1,442	1,342	1,262	1,227	1,242
Production	13,110	12,540	13,755	13,840	13,925	14,010	14,180	14,345	14,600	14,855	15,110	15,280
Imports	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Supply	14,792	14,257	14,592	14,977	15,267	15,457	15,637	15,797	15,952	16,127	16,347	16,532
Feed & residual	5,159	5,300	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,875	5,950
Food, seed, & industrial	5,938	6,180	6,265	6,320	6,380	6,435	6,495	6,605	6,740	6,850	6,930	6,990
Ethanol for fuel	4,568	4,800	4,875	4,925	4,975	5,025	5,075	5,175	5,300	5,400	5,475	5,525
Domestic use	11,097	11,480	11,465	11,620	11,780	11,935	12,095	12,305	12,490	12,650	12,805	12,940
Exports	1,987	1,950	2,000	2,025	2,050	2,075	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350
Total use	13,084	13,430	13,465	13,645	13,830	14,010	14,195	14,455	14,690	14,900	15,105	15,290
Ending stocks	1,708	827	1,127	1,332	1,437	1,447	1,442	1,342	1,262	1,227	1,242	1,242
Stocks/use ratio, percent	13.1	6.2	8.4	9.8	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.3	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.1
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.55	5.20	4.80	4.30	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.25
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	299	287	304	310	314	318	323	329	335	341	347	353
Per bushel	1.82	1.86	1.87	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	286	515	474	395	367	370	374	384	396	407	410	412

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for corn.

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

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Harvested acres	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	69.4	72.5	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	55	41	39	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Production	383	338	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	438	379	379	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
Feed & residual	140	90	80	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40
Food, seed, & industrial	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Domestic use	230	180	170	170	165	160	155	150	145	140	135	130
Exports	166	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210
Total use	396	340	335	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Ending stocks	41	39	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Stocks/use ratio, percent	10.4	11.5	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.22	5.30	4.35	3.95	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.95
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	146	149	157	161	164	166	169	172	175	178	181	185
Per bushel	2.10	2.06	2.41	2.47	2.51	2.55	2.59	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.78	2.83
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	78	235	127	97	84	82	79	79	80	80	77	73

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for sorghum.

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

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Harvested acres	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	73.0	73.1	67.4	68.0	68.6	69.2	69.7	70.3	70.9	71.5	72.1	72.7
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	89	115	86	80	80	82	81	81	82	80	79	80
Production	227	180	189	190	192	194	195	197	199	200	202	204
Imports	17	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Supply	333	311	295	290	292	296	296	298	301	300	301	304
Feed & residual	48	50	40	35	35	40	40	40	45	45	45	45
Food, seed, & industrial	164	165	165	165	165	165	165	166	166	166	166	166
Domestic	212	215	205	200	200	205	205	206	211	211	211	211
Exports	6	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total use	217	225	215	210	210	215	215	216	221	221	221	221
Ending stocks	115	86	80	80	82	81	81	82	80	79	80	83
Stocks/use ratio, percent	53.0	38.2	37.2	38.1	39.0	37.7	37.7	38.0	36.2	35.7	36.2	37.6
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.66	4.00	4.70	4.95	4.75	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.90	4.90
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	143	141	149	152	155	157	160	163	166	169	172	175
Per bushel	1.96	1.93	2.21	2.24	2.25	2.27	2.29	2.32	2.34	2.36	2.39	2.41
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	197	151	168	184	171	168	171	175	178	181	181	181

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for barley.

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

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Harvested acres	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	67.5	64.3	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.5	67.9	68.3	68.7
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	84	80	48	47	46	45	44	44	43	43	43	43
Production	93	81	78	78	79	79	80	80	81	81	82	82
Imports	95	80	110	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply	272	242	236	230	225	224	224	224	224	224	225	225
Feed & residual	115	115	110	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, seed, & industrial	75	76	76	76	77	77	77	78	78	78	79	79
Domestic	190	191	186	181	177	177	177	178	178	178	179	179
Exports	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total use	192	194	189	184	180	180	180	181	181	181	182	182
Ending stocks	80	48	47	46	45	44	44	43	43	43	43	43
Stocks/use ratio, percent	41.7	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	24.4	24.4	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.6
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.02	2.35	2.75	2.55	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	102	101	107	109	111	112	114	117	119	121	124	126
Per bushel	1.52	1.57	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.79	1.81	1.84
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	34	50	72	58	54	53	52	51	53	52	50	49

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for oats.

Table 23. U.S. wheat long-term projections

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	59.2	53.6	57.0	55.5	54.0	53.0	52.0	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.0	51.0
Harvested acres	49.9	47.6	48.5	47.2	45.9	45.1	44.2	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.4	43.4
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	44.5	46.4	43.8	44.2	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.5	46.8
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	657	976	848	718	706	746	759	743	718	694	682	661
Production	2,218	2,208	2,125	2,085	2,045	2,020	2,000	1,995	2,005	2,020	2,020	2,030
Imports	119	110	110	110	110	115	115	120	120	125	125	130
Supply	2,993	3,294	3,083	2,913	2,861	2,881	2,874	2,858	2,843	2,839	2,827	2,821
Food	917	940	950	959	968	977	986	995	1,004	1,013	1,022	1,031
Seed	69	76	75	73	72	70	70	70	70	69	69	69
Feed & residual	150	180	190	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Domestic	1,137	1,196	1,215	1,207	1,215	1,222	1,231	1,240	1,249	1,257	1,266	1,275
Exports	881	1,250	1,150	1,000	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Total use	2,018	2,446	2,365	2,207	2,115	2,122	2,131	2,140	2,149	2,157	2,166	2,175
Ending stocks	976	848	718	706	746	759	743	718	694	682	661	646
Stocks/use ratio, percent	48.4	34.7	30.4	32.0	35.3	35.8	34.9	33.6	32.3	31.6	30.5	29.7
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.87	5.50	6.50	5.90	5.55	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.60
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	129	125	133	136	138	140	142	145	148	151	154	157
Per bushel	2.89	2.70	3.03	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.27	3.30	3.35
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	88	130	152	125	109	104	104	105	104	105	104	105

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat.

Table 24. U.S. soybeans and products long-term projections

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Soybeans												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.3	78.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5
Harvested	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.6	78.1	78.1	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5
Yield/harvested acre (bushels)	44.0	43.9	43.5	44.0	44.4	44.9	45.3	45.8	46.2	46.7	47.1	47.6
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, September 1	138	151	185	190	195	194	197	199	196	197	198	199
Production	3,359	3,375	3,355	3,395	3,445	3,505	3,540	3,590	3,625	3,660	3,695	3,735
Imports	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total supply	3,512	3,536	3,550	3,595	3,650	3,709	3,747	3,799	3,831	3,867	3,903	3,945
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,752	1,665	1,660	1,670	1,695	1,715	1,735	1,770	1,790	1,810	1,830	1,850
Seed and residual	108	117	125	125	126	127	128	128	129	129	129	130
Exports	1,501	1,570	1,575	1,605	1,635	1,670	1,685	1,705	1,715	1,730	1,745	1,765
Total disposition	3,361	3,351	3,360	3,400	3,456	3,512	3,548	3,603	3,634	3,669	3,704	3,745
Carryover stocks, August 31												
Total ending stocks	151	185	190	195	194	197	199	196	197	198	199	200
Stocks/use ratio, percent	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Price (dollars per bushel)												
Soybean price, farm	9.59	11.45	11.20	10.55	10.25	10.20	10.25	10.25	10.30	10.30	10.35	10.35
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	132	131	136	139	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154
Per bushel	3.01	2.98	3.13	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19	3.20	3.22	3.23	3.24
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	290	372	351	325	315	315	320	323	328	330	335	338
Soybean oil (million pounds)												
Beginning stocks, October 1	2,861	3,358	2,653	2,368	2,073	2,093	2,143	2,123	2,208	2,223	2,198	2,128
Production	19,615	18,980	18,940	19,070	19,375	19,620	19,865	20,285	20,530	20,780	21,025	21,275
Imports	105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215
Total supply	22,581	22,453	21,718	21,573	21,593	21,868	22,173	22,583	22,923	23,198	23,428	23,618
Domestic disappearance	15,822	17,100	17,400	18,000	18,200	18,425	18,650	18,875	19,125	19,375	19,625	19,875
For methyl ester ¹	1,682	2,900	3,100	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,525	3,550	3,575	3,600
Exports	3,400	2,700	1,950	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,575	1,625	1,675	1,700
Total demand	19,222	19,800	19,350	19,500	19,500	19,725	20,050	20,375	20,700	21,000	21,300	21,575
Ending stocks, September 30	3,358	2,653	2,368	2,073	2,093	2,143	2,123	2,208	2,223	2,198	2,128	2,043
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.357	0.445	0.455	0.455	0.455	0.460	0.460	0.460	0.463	0.465	0.468	0.470
Soybean meal (thousand short tons)												
Beginning stocks, October 1	235	303	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Production	41,702	39,532	39,435	39,685	40,235	40,685	41,235	41,985	42,485	42,985	43,485	43,985
Imports	150	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	42,087	40,000	39,900	40,150	40,700	41,150	41,700	42,450	42,950	43,450	43,950	44,450
Domestic disappearance	30,634	30,600	31,000	31,250	31,700	32,150	32,650	33,150	33,650	34,150	34,650	35,150
Exports	11,150	9,100	8,600	8,600	8,700	8,700	8,750	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total demand	41,784	39,700	39,600	39,850	40,400	40,850	41,400	42,150	42,650	43,150	43,650	44,150
Ending stocks, September 30	303	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	311.27	330.00	312.50	286.00	275.00	271.00	273.50	273.50	275.00	274.00	275.00	275.00
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.20	11.40	11.41	11.42	11.43	11.44	11.45	11.46	11.47	11.48	11.49	11.50
Soybean meal	47.60	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)	1.81	1.46	1.41	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.59

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 25. U.S. rice long-term projections, rough basis

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
TOTAL												
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	3,135	3,642	3,300	3,200	3,215	3,230	3,290	3,300	3,310	3,310	3,310	3,310
Harvested	3,103	3,623	3,275	3,176	3,191	3,206	3,265	3,275	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,285
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	7,085	6,669	7,102	7,191	7,267	7,339	7,400	7,466	7,534	7,595	7,662	7,726
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	30.6	36.7	49.8	50.9	45.9	41.4	37.4	36.7	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.7
Production	219.9	241.6	232.6	228.4	231.9	235.3	241.6	244.5	247.5	249.5	251.7	253.8
Imports	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.7	25.3
Total supply	269.4	297.8	302.4	299.9	298.9	298.4	301.2	304.0	307.5	310.4	313.0	315.8
Domestic use and residual	122.6	129.0	130.5	132.0	133.5	135.0	136.5	138.0	139.6	141.2	142.8	144.4
Exports	110.2	119.0	121.0	122.0	124.0	126.0	128.0	129.5	131.0	132.5	133.5	134.5
Total use	232.7	248.0	251.5	254.0	257.5	261.0	264.5	267.5	270.6	273.7	276.3	278.9
Ending stocks	36.7	49.8	50.9	45.9	41.4	37.4	36.7	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.9
Stocks/use ratio, percent	15.8	20.1	20.2	18.1	16.1	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.2
Milling rate, percent	69.4	68.9	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
Prices (dollars per hundredweight):												
World price	11.24	11.15	11.00	10.30	10.30	10.51	10.72	10.93	11.15	11.37	11.60	11.83
Average farm price	14.00	12.60	12.60	12.10	12.20	12.51	12.72	12.93	13.15	13.37	13.60	13.83
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	472	480	502	513	520	528	536	544	553	562	571	580
Per hundredweight	6.71	7.19	7.07	7.13	7.16	7.19	7.24	7.29	7.34	7.39	7.45	7.51
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	520	361	393	357	366	390	406	421	438	454	471	489
LONG GRAIN												
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	2,290	2,836	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450
Harvested	2,265	2,821	2,480	2,381	2,381	2,381	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430	2,430
Yields (lbs per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	6,743	6,434	6,800	6,892	6,974	7,051	7,123	7,194	7,266	7,339	7,412	7,486
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	20.1	23.2	38.6	39.6	34.6	30.0	25.7	25.1	24.6	24.3	24.1	24.2
Production	152.7	181.5	168.6	164.1	166.1	167.9	173.1	174.8	176.6	178.3	180.1	181.9
Imports	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.3	21.8
Total supply	189.3	221.6	224.6	221.6	219.0	216.7	218.1	219.6	221.4	223.3	225.5	227.9
Domestic use & residual	90.8	99.0	100.0	101.0	102.0	103.0	104.0	105.0	106.1	107.2	108.3	109.4
Exports	75.4	84.0	85.0	86.0	87.0	88.0	89.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0
Total use	166.2	183.0	185.0	187.0	189.0	191.0	193.0	195.0	197.1	199.2	201.3	203.4
Ending stocks	23.2	38.6	39.6	34.6	30.0	25.7	25.1	24.6	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.5
Stocks/use ratio, percent	13.9	21.1	21.4	18.5	15.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.0
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	12.80	11.00	10.75	10.45	10.59	10.98	11.19	11.47	11.81	12.03	12.26	12.47
MEDIUM & SHORT GRAIN												
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	845	806	800	800	815	830	840	850	860	860	860	860
Harvested	838	802	795	795	810	825	835	845	855	855	855	855
Yields (lbs per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	8,010	7,495	8,050	8,090	8,129	8,168	8,208	8,248	8,289	8,330	8,372	8,414
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	8.0	12.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.1
Production	67.1	60.1	64.0	64.3	65.8	67.4	68.5	69.7	70.9	71.2	71.6	71.9
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	78.7	74.7	76.3	76.8	78.4	80.2	81.7	83.0	84.6	85.6	86.1	86.5
Domestic use & residual	31.8	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	35.0
Exports	34.8	35.0	36.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0	39.5	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.5
Total use	66.6	65.0	66.5	67.0	68.5	70.0	71.5	72.5	73.5	74.5	75.0	75.5
Ending stocks	12.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0
Stocks/use ratio, percent	18.1	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.5	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	17.70	17.80	17.40	16.37	16.31	16.34	16.50	16.53	16.55	16.62	16.85	17.16

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 26. U.S. upland cotton long-term projections

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	9.0	10.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6
Harvested acres	7.4	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	766	814	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	6,032	2,929	2,179	3,100	3,870	4,390	4,760	4,880	5,050	5,270	5,340	5,460
Production	11,788	17,920	19,300	19,100	18,800	18,600	18,400	18,500	18,600	18,500	18,600	18,600
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	17,820	20,849	21,479	22,200	22,670	22,990	23,160	23,380	23,650	23,770	23,940	24,060
Domestic use	3,429	3,420	3,370	3,320	3,270	3,220	3,170	3,120	3,070	3,020	2,970	2,920
Exports	11,343	15,275	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,600
Total use	14,772	18,695	18,370	18,320	18,270	18,220	18,270	18,320	18,370	18,420	18,470	18,520
Ending stocks	2,929	2,179	3,100	3,870	4,390	4,760	4,880	5,050	5,270	5,340	5,460	5,530
Stocks/use ratio, percent	19.8	11.7	16.9	21.1	24.0	26.1	26.7	27.6	28.7	29.0	29.6	29.9
Price (dollars per pound):												
Farm price	0.629	0.800	0.850	0.750	0.700	0.705	0.710	0.715	0.720	0.725	0.730	0.735
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	446	468	486	496	505	514	523	533	543	553	563	574
Per pound	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.66
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	134	299	328	239	189	187	187	185	184	183	181	179

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for upland cotton.

Table 27. U.S. sugar long-term projections

Item	Units	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Sugarbeets													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,186	1,183	1,186	1,100	1,107	1,119	1,121	1,119	1,115	1,110	1,106	1,102
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,149	1,154	1,138	1,055	1,062	1,073	1,075	1,073	1,069	1,065	1,060	1,057
Yield	Tons/acre	25.7	27.7	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	26.9
Production	Mil. s. tons	29.6	31.9	29.7	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
Sugarcane													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	812	819	818	815	815	816	816	816	816	816	816	816
Yield	Tons/acre	34.8	33.6	34.1	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.3	35.5	35.7
Production	Mil. s. tons	28.3	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.5	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,534	1,501	1,265	1,522	1,564	1,578	1,591	1,603	1,616	1,629	1,641	1,652
Production	1,000 s. tons	7,967	8,230	8,321	8,013	8,098	8,201	8,268	8,313	8,349	8,385	8,418	8,457
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	4,575	4,800	4,845	4,525	4,589	4,668	4,712	4,735	4,749	4,764	4,775	4,793
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,392	3,430	3,476	3,488	3,510	3,533	3,556	3,578	3,600	3,621	3,643	3,664
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	3,320	2,744	3,208	3,613	3,607	3,597	3,622	3,670	3,726	3,783	3,831	3,886
TRQ imports	1,000 s. tons	1,854	1,409	1,409	1,415	1,417	1,420	1,422	1,427	1,430	1,432	1,435	1,436
Mexico	1,000 s. tons	807	1,025	1,474	1,873	1,865	1,852	1,874	1,918	1,972	2,026	2,071	2,125
Other imports	1,000 s. tons	658	310	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	12,821	12,475	12,794	13,148	13,269	13,376	13,480	13,586	13,691	13,797	13,890	13,995
Use:													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	211	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	11,133	11,060	11,122	11,434	11,541	11,635	11,727	11,820	11,913	12,006	12,088	12,181
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	11,321	11,210	11,272	11,584	11,691	11,785	11,877	11,970	12,063	12,156	12,238	12,331
CCC surplus disbursements ¹	1,000 s. tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,501	1,265	1,522	1,564	1,578	1,591	1,603	1,616	1,629	1,641	1,652	1,665
Raw sugar price:													
New York (No. 16)	Cents/lb.	35.36	23.99	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92	22.92
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.25	18.50	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.	23.45	23.77	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
Grower prices:													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	46.70	48.86	41.83	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09	41.09
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	34.59	30.87	29.54	29.49	29.51	29.53	29.55	29.57	29.59	29.61	29.63	29.65

Note: Marketing year beginning October 1 for sugar.

^{1/} CCC is the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 28. Horticultural crops long-term supply and use projections, calendar years

Item	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production area¹													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1,000 acres	10,827	10,931	10,974	11,018	11,064	11,111	11,159	11,209	11,261	11,314	11,368	11,424
Fruit and tree nuts	1,000 acres	3,987	3,990	3,993	3,996	4,000	4,005	4,010	4,015	4,021	4,028	4,034	4,042
Vegetables and melons	1,000 acres	6,840	7,100	6,650	6,850	7,064	7,106	7,150	7,194	7,240	7,286	7,334	7,383
Supply													
Production, farm weight													
Fruit and nuts	Mil. lbs.	63,954	62,502	64,523	64,666	64,816	64,972	65,134	65,303	65,479	65,661	65,850	66,045
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	23,678	21,856	23,502	23,267	23,034	22,804	22,576	22,350	22,127	21,905	21,686	21,469
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	36,258	36,548	36,840	37,135	37,432	37,732	38,034	38,338	38,645	38,954	39,265	39,579
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	4,018	4,098	4,180	4,264	4,349	4,436	4,525	4,615	4,708	4,802	4,898	4,996
Vegetables and melons ²	Mil. lbs.	140,552	138,832	138,718	139,889	141,078	142,286	143,513	144,760	146,028	147,316	148,626	149,958
Fresh market	Mil. lbs.	58,662	56,850	59,602	60,261	60,934	61,622	62,325	63,043	63,777	64,527	65,293	66,077
Processing	Mil. lbs.	41,581	38,633	38,864	39,098	39,332	39,568	39,806	40,045	40,285	40,526	40,770	41,014
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	35,349	33,000	35,108	35,284	35,460	35,638	35,816	35,995	36,175	36,356	36,537	36,720
Pulses	Mil. lbs.	4,959	5,475	5,143	5,246	5,351	5,458	5,567	5,678	5,792	5,908	6,026	6,146
Total fruit, nuts, vegetables	Mil. lbs.	204,506	201,334	203,241	204,555	205,893	207,258	208,648	210,064	211,507	212,977	214,476	216,003
Imports, farm weight													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	59,894	64,931	66,487	68,148	69,852	71,601	73,395	75,236	77,124	79,062	81,050	83,090
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	36,952	39,520	40,314	41,164	42,032	42,918	43,822	44,746	45,690	46,653	47,637	48,641
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	22,941	25,411	26,173	26,984	27,821	28,683	29,572	30,489	31,434	32,409	33,414	34,449
Use													
Exports, farm weight													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	33,409	34,899	35,323	35,753	36,189	36,633	37,083	37,540	38,004	38,476	38,955	39,441
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	13,577	14,325	14,440	14,557	14,675	14,796	14,918	15,043	15,170	15,299	15,430	15,564
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	19,833	20,574	20,883	21,196	21,514	21,837	22,164	22,497	22,834	23,177	23,525	23,877
Domestic use³													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	222,423	222,827	226,045	228,480	230,973	233,527	236,143	238,821	241,565	244,375	247,253	250,201
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	94,300	94,697	97,612	98,558	99,529	100,524	101,544	102,589	103,661	104,758	105,882	107,033
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	128,123	128,130	128,433	129,921	131,444	133,003	134,599	136,232	137,905	139,617	141,371	143,168
Farm sales value⁴													
Fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	18,965	19,320	19,696	20,043	20,397	20,760	21,132	21,512	21,900	22,298	22,705	23,121
Citrus	\$ Mil.	2,845	2,859	2,888	2,879	2,870	2,862	2,853	2,845	2,836	2,828	2,819	2,811
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	11,944	12,185	12,404	12,628	12,855	13,086	13,322	13,562	13,806	14,054	14,307	14,565
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	4,151	4,276	4,404	4,536	4,672	4,812	4,957	5,105	5,258	5,416	5,579	5,746
Vegetables and melons	\$ Mil.	21,554	21,783	22,153	22,530	22,913	23,303	23,700	24,104	24,515	24,933	25,359	25,793
Fresh market	\$ Mil.	13,394	13,518	13,709	13,903	14,099	14,298	14,500	14,704	14,912	15,122	15,335	15,551
Processing	\$ Mil.	3,635	3,683	3,765	3,848	3,933	4,020	4,109	4,200	4,293	4,388	4,484	4,583
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	3,396	3,430	3,496	3,562	3,630	3,699	3,769	3,840	3,913	3,988	4,064	4,141
Pulses	\$ Mil.	1,129	1,151	1,184	1,217	1,251	1,286	1,322	1,359	1,397	1,436	1,476	1,518
Nursery and greenhouse ⁵	\$ Mil.	15,915	16,026	16,154	16,283	16,414	16,545	16,677	16,811	16,945	17,081	17,217	17,355
Other horticulture crops ⁶	\$ Mil.	859	875	899	925	950	977	1,004	1,033	1,061	1,091	1,122	1,153
Total horticulture crops	\$ Mil.	57,294	58,003	58,902	59,780	60,674	61,585	62,513	63,459	64,422	65,403	66,403	67,422
Producer prices⁷													
Fresh fruits	1982=100	110.4	122.2	120.7	122.5	124.4	126.3	128.3	130.2	132.2	134.3	136.3	138.4
Citrus	1982=100	164.3	167.0	159.9	164.0	168.1	172.3	176.6	180.8	185.1	189.4	193.7	198.1
Noncitrus	1982=100	107.6	123.5	124.7	126.0	127.2	128.5	129.7	131.0	132.3	133.6	135.0	136.3
Tree nuts	1982=100	808.9	836.0	844.2	852.5	860.8	869.3	877.8	886.4	895.1	903.9	912.7	921.7
Vegetables	1982=100	162.2	181.7	184.9	186.5	188.1	189.7	191.2	192.8	194.4	196.0	197.6	199.2
Fresh vegetables	1982=100	169.4	195.0	183.3	186.9	190.4	193.9	197.5	201.0	204.5	207.9	211.4	214.8
Potatoes (fresh)	1982=100	155.7	137.0	137.2	139.1	141.1	143.0	145.0	147.0	149.1	151.2	153.3	155.4
Pulses (dried)	1982=100	156.6	145.0	158.7	175.0	176.4	177.8	179.2	180.6	182.0	183.4	184.8	186.3
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1982=100	146.7	162.3	163.7	165.5	167.2	169.0	170.8	172.6	174.5	176.3	178.2	180.0

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/ Not seasonally adjusted producer price indexes for farm commodities from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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 29. Horticultural crops long-term export and import projections, fiscal years

Item	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exports													
Fruit and nuts													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	3,522	3,799	4,082	4,273	4,429	4,589	4,756	4,929	5,108	5,293	5,485	5,684
Citrus	\$ Mil.	726	924	975	1,040	1,063	1,087	1,110	1,134	1,159	1,183	1,207	1,232
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	2,795	2,874	3,107	3,234	3,366	3,503	3,646	3,794	3,949	4,110	4,278	4,452
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	2,266	2,380	2,578	2,712	2,797	2,885	2,976	3,070	3,167	3,267	3,370	3,476
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,107	1,152	1,180	1,209	1,239	1,269	1,300	1,332	1,364	1,398	1,432	1,467
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	3,495	4,060	4,300	4,519	4,749	4,990	5,244	5,511	5,792	6,087	6,396	6,722
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	9,283	10,239	10,960	11,504	11,974	12,465	12,977	13,510	14,066	14,646	15,251	15,882
Vegetables													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	1,892	2,060	2,118	2,184	2,252	2,322	2,394	2,469	2,546	2,625	2,707	2,791
Processed ¹	\$ Mil.	3,113	3,233	3,322	3,423	3,526	3,634	3,744	3,858	3,975	4,095	4,220	4,348
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	5,005	5,294	5,440	5,607	5,778	5,956	6,138	6,327	6,521	6,720	6,927	7,139
Other horticulture													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	355	336	340	345	350	354	359	364	369	374	379	384
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	1,234	1,367	1,424	1,484	1,546	1,611	1,679	1,750	1,823	1,900	1,980	2,063
Wine	\$ Mil.	827	1,004	1,036	1,069	1,104	1,139	1,176	1,214	1,253	1,293	1,335	1,377
Beer	\$ Mil.	296	296	304	313	321	330	340	349	359	369	379	390
Other ²	\$ Mil.	3,636	4,076	4,796	4,997	5,206	5,424	5,651	5,887	6,132	6,387	6,652	6,928
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	20,634	22,610	24,300	25,318	26,280	27,280	28,319	29,399	30,522	31,688	32,901	34,162
Fresh produce ³	\$ Mil.	5,414	5,859	6,200	6,457	6,681	6,912	7,150	7,398	7,654	7,918	8,192	8,475
Processed produce ³	\$ Mil.	5,379	5,613	5,900	6,134	6,324	6,519	6,720	6,928	7,142	7,362	7,589	7,824
Imports													
Fruit and nuts													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	6,074	6,803	7,500	7,938	8,287	8,650	9,029	9,425	9,838	10,270	10,720	11,190
Citrus	\$ Mil.	442	464	500	527	549	571	594	618	644	670	697	725
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	5,632	6,339	7,000	7,411	7,738	8,079	8,435	8,807	9,195	9,600	10,023	10,465
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	3,375	3,276	3,500	3,682	3,826	3,976	4,131	4,293	4,461	4,635	4,816	5,004
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,414	1,279	1,400	1,447	1,483	1,521	1,559	1,598	1,638	1,679	1,722	1,765
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	1,151	1,332	1,500	1,559	1,619	1,683	1,748	1,817	1,888	1,961	2,038	2,118
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	10,601	11,411	12,500	13,179	13,732	14,309	14,909	15,535	16,187	16,866	17,574	18,312
Vegetables													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	4,237	5,180	5,800	6,172	6,468	6,779	7,105	7,446	7,804	8,179	8,573	8,985
Processed ¹	\$ Mil.	3,483	3,574	3,800	4,104	4,270	4,442	4,621	4,807	5,001	5,203	5,412	5,630
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	7,720	8,754	9,600	10,276	10,738	11,221	11,726	12,254	12,805	13,382	13,985	14,615
Other horticulture													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	1,357	1,441	1,600	1,617	1,635	1,653	1,671	1,689	1,707	1,726	1,744	1,763
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	2,406	2,414	2,600	2,789	2,941	3,102	3,271	3,450	3,638	3,836	4,046	4,267
Wine	\$ Mil.	4,084	4,258	4,500	4,792	4,999	5,215	5,441	5,676	5,922	6,178	6,445	6,724
Beer	\$ Mil.	3,428	3,452	3,600	3,781	3,908	4,039	4,175	4,315	4,460	4,610	4,764	4,924
Other ²	\$ Mil.	3,421	3,820	4,100	4,407	4,604	4,809	5,023	5,247	5,481	5,725	5,981	6,247
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	33,017	35,549	38,500	40,843	42,558	44,348	46,216	48,165	50,200	52,323	54,539	56,852
Fresh produce ³	\$ Mil.	10,311	11,983	13,300	14,110	14,755	15,429	16,134	16,872	17,643	18,449	19,293	20,175
Processed produce ³	\$ Mil.	6,859	6,850	7,300	7,787	8,096	8,418	8,752	9,100	9,462	9,838	10,229	10,635

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.