

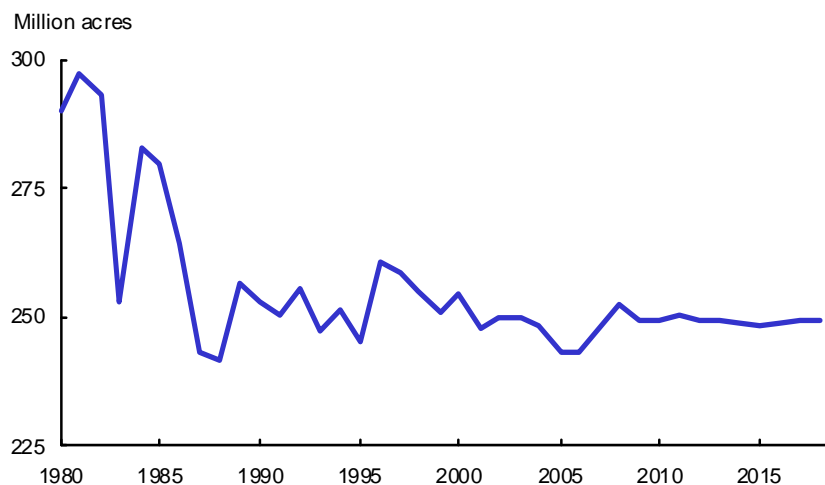
Crops

Near-term weakness in the global economy diminishes demand growth for crops over the next several years. However, steady economic growth assumed later in the projections provides a more favorable demand setting. Although corn-based ethanol production in the United States is projected to slow, the large expansion in recent years keeps this use of corn high. In combination, these factors support longer run increases in global consumption and trade, with prices, although lower than in early 2008, remaining at historically high levels.

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. An important change in the 2008 Farm Act was the reduction in the maximum acreage enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Rather than the previous cap on enrollment of 39.2 million acres, the new farm legislation sets the maximum at 32 million acres, beginning on October 1, 2009. With CRP enrollment at 34.8 million acres on September 30, 2008, this policy change provides some additional cropland for potential use in production rather than tightening cropland availability over the projection period.

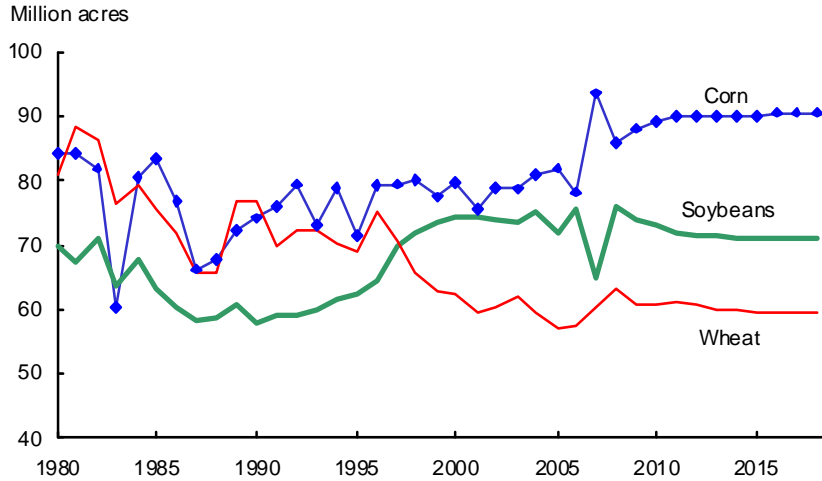
Sustained high prices prompted by strong demand combined with reduced CRP enrollment keep U.S. cropland use high in the projections. Although declining somewhat from the high plantings in 2008 of over 252 million acres, projected plantings for the 8 major field crops remain near 250 million acres over the next 10 years.

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. planted area: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



Plantings of different crops are influenced by expected net returns. Net returns are determined by market prices, yields, and production costs, with returns augmented by marketing loan benefits when prices are low. Producer planting decisions are also affected by revenue protection available through the Federal Crop Insurance program and the new Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program, which starts in 2009 under the 2008 Farm Act.

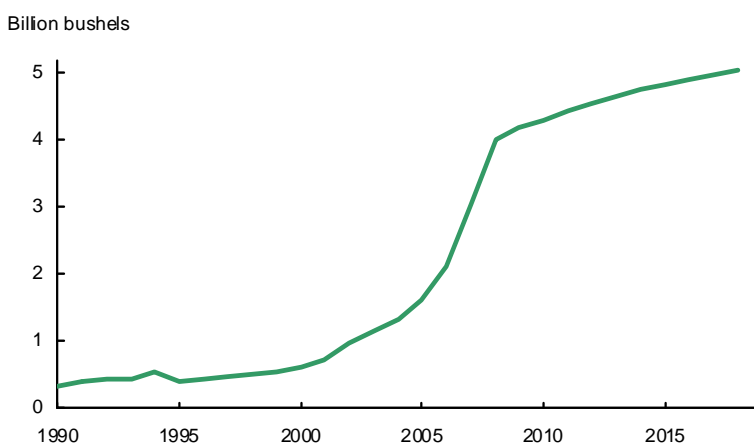
- A gradual shift to corn away from other crops reflects the high levels of domestic corn-based ethanol production and gains in exports that keep corn demand and producer returns strong. Following a decline in 2008, corn acreage increases to 90 million acres by 2011 and remains at or above that level over the remainder of the projection period.
- Soybean plantings decline over the next several years, but remain above 70 million acres as net returns remain favorable.
- Wheat plantings decline from the high level of 2008 as producer returns are lower. Wheat acreage falls below 60 million acres in the longer run as weak demand growth reduces the crop's competitiveness for land relative to other crops.

Corn-based Ethanol Expansion Projected To Slow

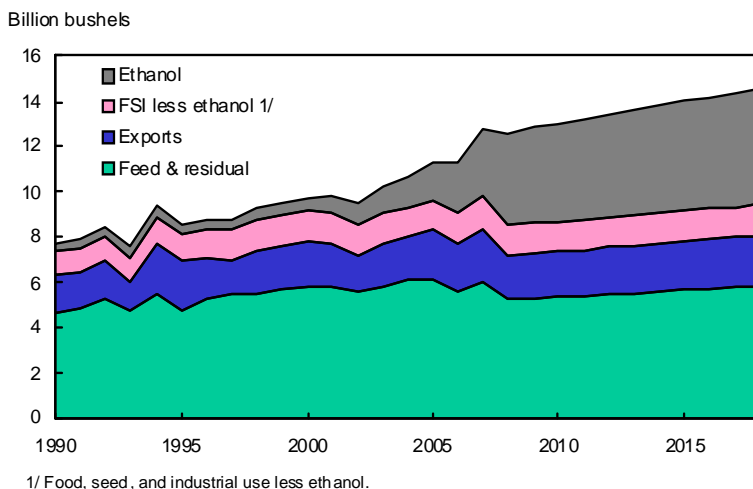
Ethanol production in the United States has increased rapidly over the past several years, from less than 3 billion gallons in 2003 to over 9 billion gallons in 2008. Most ethanol production in the United States currently uses corn as the feedstock, with close to a third of total corn use expected to go to ethanol production in the 2008/09 corn crop year.

These projections assume the tax credit available to blenders of ethanol and the 54-cent-per-gallon tariff on imported fuel ethanol remain in effect. While expansion in the ethanol industry continues, smaller gains for corn-based ethanol are projected, largely reflecting moderate growth in overall gasoline consumption in the United States. By the end of the projection period, ethanol production accounts for about 35 percent of corn use and corn-based ethanol production exceeds 9 percent of annual gasoline consumption. The continued presence of ethanol demand in the corn sector, in combination with other long-term factors, holds prices for corn and many other crops well above their historical levels, although season-average annual prices are not projected to reach the record highs seen in the first half of 2008.

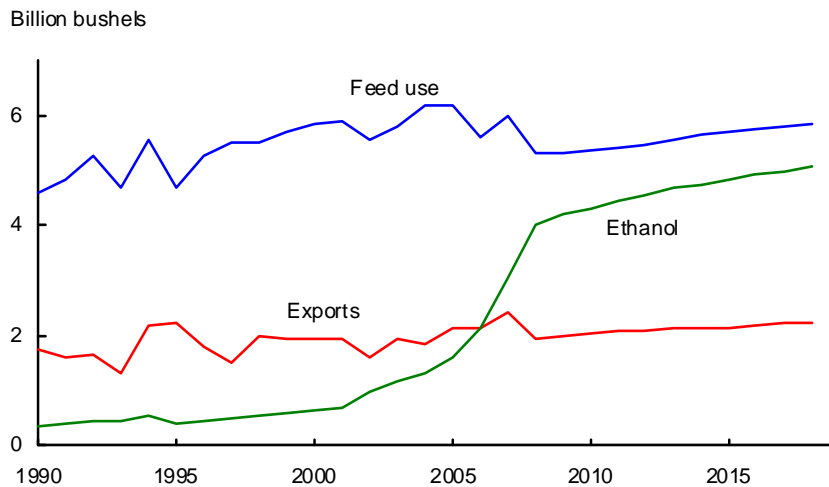
U.S. corn: Use for ethanol production



U.S. corn use



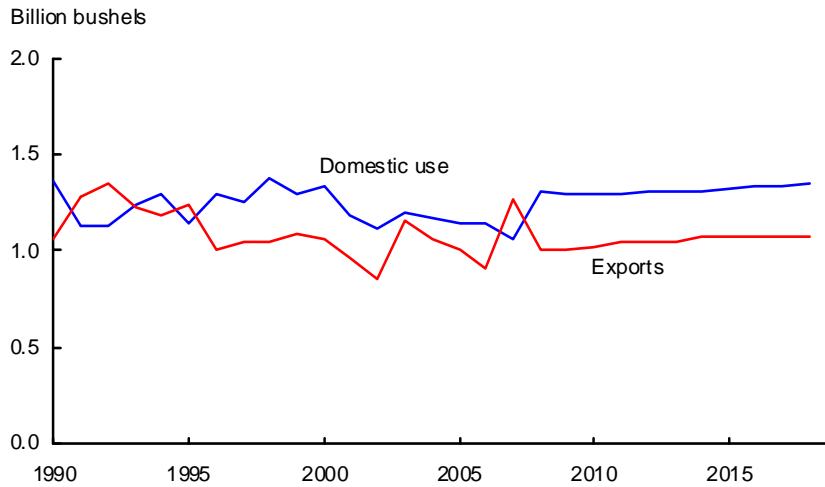
U.S. corn: Feed use, ethanol, and exports



Domestic corn use grows throughout the projection period, largely reflecting increases in corn used in the production of ethanol. Global economic growth underlies increases in U.S. corn exports.

- Continued increases are projected for corn used to produce ethanol over the next 10 years, although the pace slows from the rapid gains of the past several years. Projected gains after 2009/10 are largely in line with moderate expected increases in overall gasoline usage in the United States.
- 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 availability of distillers grains slows with the reduced pace of corn-based ethanol expansion.
- Gains in food and industrial uses of corn (other than for ethanol production) are projected to be smaller than increases in population. Consumer dietary concerns and other changes in tastes and preferences limit increases in the combined use of corn for high fructose corn syrup, glucose, and dextrose to about half the rate of population gain. Starch use initially declines due to the slowing U.S. economy, but grows moderately thereafter.
- U.S. corn exports rise in response to stronger global demand for feed grains to support growth in meat production, with the U.S. share of global corn trade holding in the 55-60 percent range.

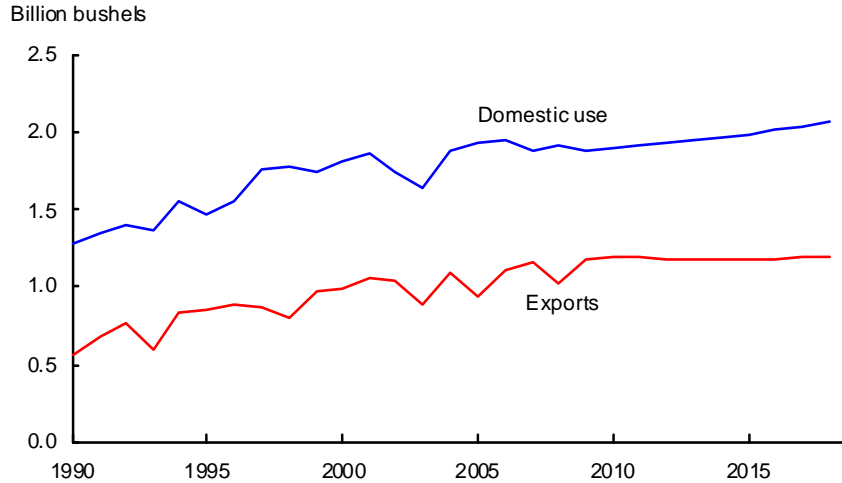
U.S. wheat: Domestic use and exports



Overall demand in the U.S. wheat sector grows slowly through 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 population increases.
- Feed use of wheat, a lower value use of the crop, declines through the projection period from the relatively high levels of 2008/09.
- U.S. wheat exports increase slowly over the projection period as competition from the European Union (EU), Canada, Argentina, Australia, and the Black Sea region limits further gains. In particular, wheat prices are projected at levels high enough that the EU can export wheat without subsidies, thus permitting higher EU exports. Although the U.S. market share initially increases from 22 percent in 2008/09, it falls over the latter part of the projections to about 21 percent by 2018/19.

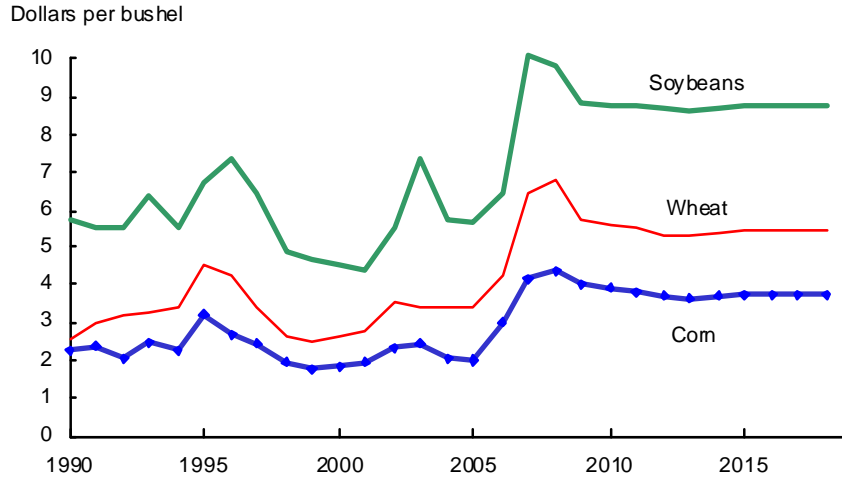
U.S. soybeans: Domestic use and exports



Domestic use of soybeans continues to rise slowly. U.S. soybean exports remain high but with little growth as more soybeans are processed domestically.

- Declines in the livestock sector initially reduce demand for soybean meal for livestock feed, thereby lowering domestic soybean crush in the near term. However, once meat production gains resume, soybean crush will follow. Then, longrun growth in domestic soybean crush is mostly driven by increasing domestic soybean meal demand.
- U.S. soybean exports hold fairly flat near 1.2 billion bushels. While this is a historically high level of exports, competition from South America limits U.S. exports from further growth. Consequently, the U.S. market share of global soybean trade declines from 40 percent in 2009/10 to about 30 percent at the end of the projections.
- Strengthening competition from Argentina and Brazil, combined with increasing use for the growing U.S. livestock sector, lead to only small gains in U.S. soybean meal exports from 2009/10-2018/19, reducing the U.S. export share in global soybean meal trade. U.S. soybean oil exports similarly face increasing competition from South America.

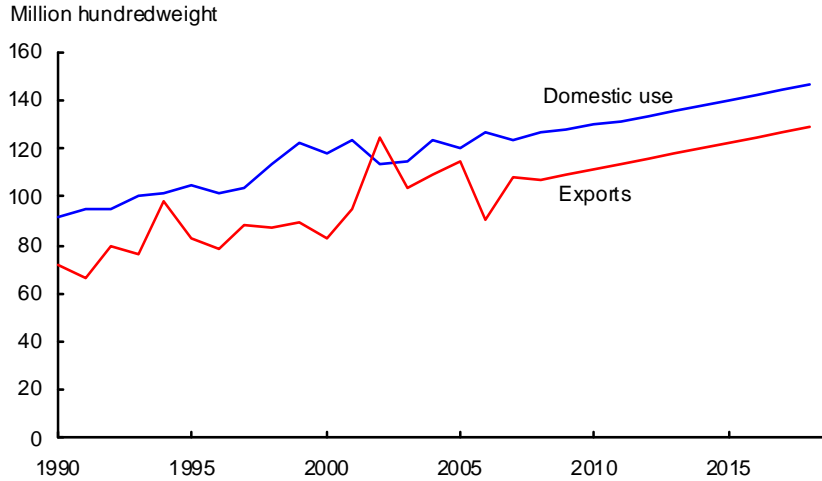
U.S. farm-level prices: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



Projected farm-level prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans fall from the very high levels seen in 2007/08 and 2008/09 that reflected a number of short-term factors. However, prices are projected to remain historically high due to the influence of continuing longer term factors, including structural shifts that drive demand for these crops.

- Corn prices initially fall from their high 2008/09 level as increases in ethanol production slow and corn stocks build. In the longer run, corn prices remain higher than their pre-2006 levels due to continued demand for corn to produce ethanol as well as growth in feed use and exports.
- Land-use competition from corn keeps soybean acreage from rising and holds soybean prices high throughout the projections.
- As for other crops, wheat prices decline from current levels in the early years of the projections, although they remain historically high. Price increases in the latter years of the projections are moderate as yield gains mostly offset demand increases (despite falling acreage), keeping stocks relatively stable.

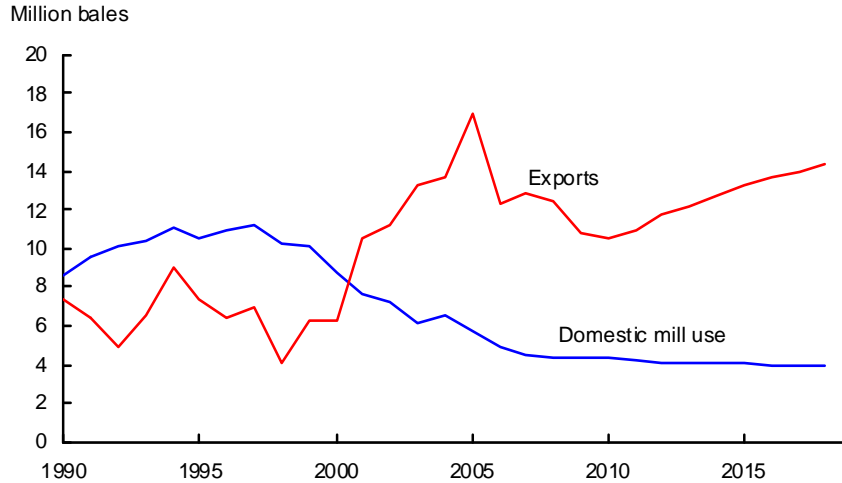
U.S. rice: Domestic use and exports



Continued expansion in domestic 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 somewhat 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 as the U.S. price difference over Asian competitors falls, increasing U.S. competitiveness in global markets. Exports of rough rice to Latin America are expected to continue increasing, and account for most of the U.S. export expansion.
- Stocks of rice gradually increase in the projection period, keeping the stocks-to-use ratio at 11-12 percent.
- Global rice prices fall over the next several years from recent highs. Over the latter part of the projections, global prices increase about 2.5 percent per year, approaching \$11 per hundredweight (rough basis) at the end of the projection period. These price increases largely reflect tightening global stocks due to slow yield growth and little ability to expand area in most producing countries. This effect is partially offset by declining global per capita disappearance, largely due to dietary shifts away from staple foods in Asia as incomes rise.
- U.S. rice prices follow a similar pattern to global prices, initially declining from the high levels of 2008/09 before rising in the latter years of the projections. By the end of the projection period, U.S. rice prices increase to \$12 per hundredweight.

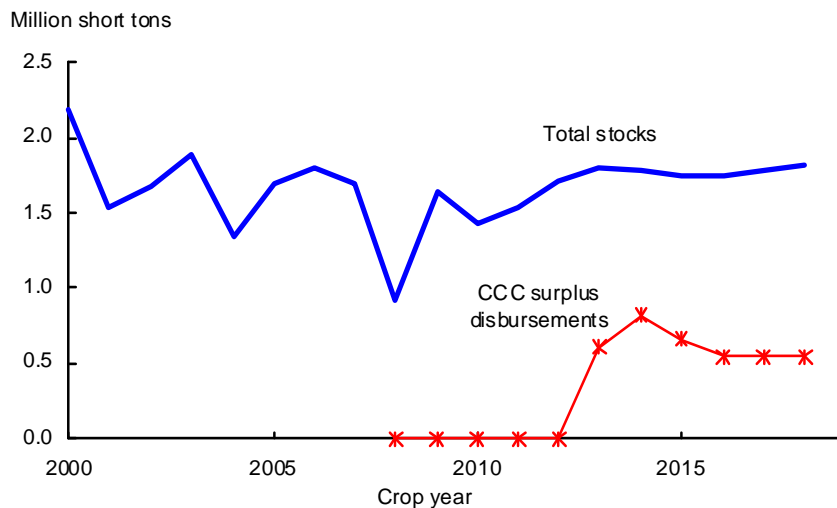
U.S. upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



U.S. mill use of upland cotton continues to decline in the projections while upland cotton exports rise after 2010/11.

- 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 one-fourth of total use. Underlying this projection, apparel imports by the United States increase 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 are projected to decline through 2010/11, reflecting a reduction in acreage and production and diminished availability of stocks. Exports then grow moderately, accounting for over three-fourths of U.S. cotton use by the end of the projection period. As a consequence, while the U.S. cotton trade share initially falls below 30 percent, it then rebounds to nearly 34 percent by the end of the projection period.
- Cotton stocks decline in the first several years of the projections as some acreage shifts to other crops. As projected cotton prices strengthen after 2009/10, improved net returns provide economic incentives for cotton acreage to rise, and stocks increase through the end of the projections.

U.S. sugar stocks

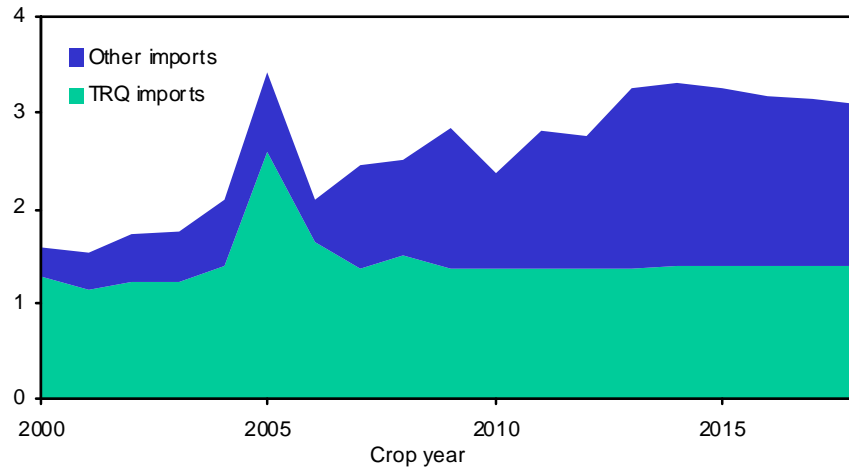


Two primary determinants of the U.S. sugar projections are implementation of the sugar and energy provisions of the 2008 Farm Act and increased imports of sugar from Mexico.

- The 2008 Farm Act increased the raw sugar loan rate from 18 cents per pound in the 2008 crop year to 18.25 cents per pound in the 2009 crop year, to 18.50 cents per pound in the 2010 crop year, and to 18.75 cents per pound in the 2011 and 2012 crop years. The refined beet sugar loan rate is specified to equal 128.5 percent of the raw cane sugar loan rate. Marketing allotments for sugar are set annually at a level not less than 85 percent of estimated sugar deliveries for domestic human consumption.
- Higher support prices help to keep sugar competitive with alternative crops. Beet sugar production averages 5.089 million short tons, raw value (STRV) per year over the projections, while cane sugar production averages 3.822 million STRV. Both of these projections are about 9 percent higher than production in the 6-year period covered by the 2002 Farm Act. Higher support prices also help to preserve processing capacity. Beet processing capacity is projected to increase 3.3 percent in the Red River Valley of the Northern Plains and 2.2 percent in the Pacific Northwest, while capacity in the Great Lakes and Great Plains regions are down marginally. Cane processing is about the same at the end of the projection period as it was at the beginning. (The proposed sale of sugarcane land by the U.S. Sugar Corporation in Florida was not included in these projections.)
- The 2008 Farm Act also introduced the Feedstock Flexibility Program, which requires the diversion of sugar from food use to ethanol producers, if needed, to keep sugar prices above levels at which sugar processors might otherwise forfeit sugar under loan to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Consequently, there are no sugar loan forfeitures projected because of USDA purchases of sugar under this program. These purchases are projected to begin in 2013/14, with the largest projected purchases in 2014/15. Purchase levels are then somewhat lower over the remaining years of the projections. From 2013/14 through the end of the projection period, U.S. sugar prices are at the minimum level to avoid forfeiture—about 21.30 cents per pound for raw sugar (No. 16 NY contract).

U.S. sugar imports

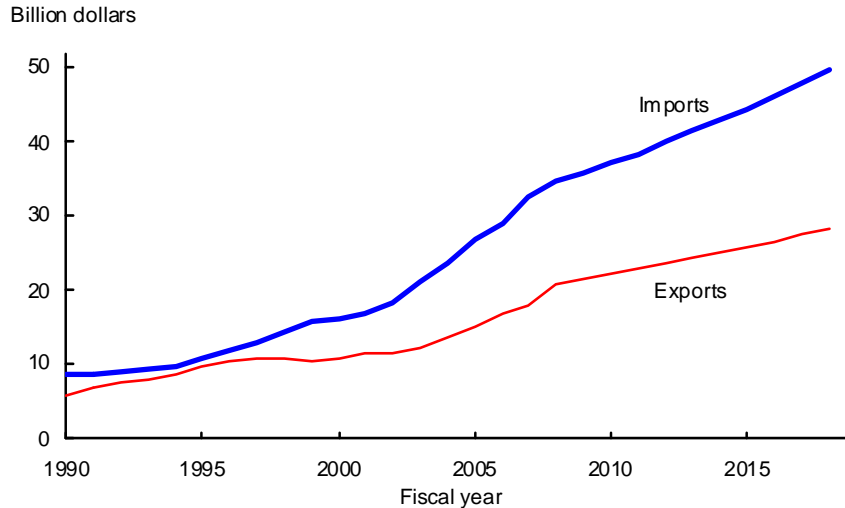
Million short tons



Increased U.S. imports of sugar from Mexico are a result of increased use of high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) in Mexico and duty-free sweetener trade (sugar and HFCS) between the United States and Mexico. After a phase-in period, HFCS use by Mexico's beverage industry is assumed to be 75 percent of total sweetener demand by that industry.

- Although there are fluctuations in sugar exports from Mexico to the United States through 2014/15, on average these exports increase by 159,000 STRV per year. After this period, Mexican sugar consumption increases annually by about 50,000 tons (resulting in per capita consumption rising only slightly) and Mexican sugar exports to the United States drop by a corresponding amount.
- Raw and refined sugar tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) are established at the beginning of the marketing year at the minimum levels required to comply with international trade agreements approved by the U.S. Congress. There are no projections of any midyear increases in TRQs throughout the projection period.

Value of horticultural trade



Farm sales of horticultural crops are projected to grow by 2.1 percent annually over the next decade, reaching \$71.6 billion in calendar year 2018, up from \$58 billion in 2008. U.S. horticultural trade continues to become increasingly important, both in terms of the export share of production and the import share of consumption.

- Within horticultural products, vegetables and melons continue to rank first in farm sales value over both fruits and nuts and greenhouse and nursery crops. Annual growth over the next 10 years is expected to be fastest for fruits and tree nuts, at 2.6 percent, followed by vegetables at 2.0 percent, and nursery crops at 1.6 percent.
- The volume of farm production of horticultural crops is projected to rise annually at 0.4 percent. Total vegetable production volume is projected to expand at 0.6 percent annually and fruit production is forecast to decline on average by 0.1 percent in the next decade. The gradual increases in U.S. vegetable production volume hold gains in producer prices for vegetables at an annual 1.3 percent rate through the next decade. Combined with average price increases of 2.7 percent for fruits and nuts, farm produce prices are estimated to increase by 1.9 percent annually in the projection period.
- The average growth of U.S. horticultural import value is forecast at 3.7 percent from fiscal year (FY) 2009 to 2018. The value of exports is forecast to grow at 3 percent, with both fruits and vegetables averaging 2.8 percent in the next 10 years. Import growth and export growth of fresh-market vegetables and fruits exceed that of their processed products. The U.S. trade deficit in horticulture crops and products increases from \$14 billion in FY 2008 to more than \$21 billion in FY 2018. Of the total \$28 billion U.S. exports of horticultural products in FY 2018, fruits and nuts contribute \$12.8 billion and vegetables represent \$6.5 billion. Total imports of \$50.5 billion in FY 2018 include \$16 billion worth of fruits and nuts, and \$12 billion of vegetables and vegetable products.
- Imports will increasingly supplement the domestic supply of horticulture crops and products. The share of imports in U.S. consumption of horticulture crops and products (based on dollar value) is projected to climb from 48 percent in 2008 to 54 percent by FY 2018. Horticultural exports are projected to increase their share of U.S. production value from 36 percent in FY 2008 to 39 percent in FY 2018. The import and export shares of fruits and nuts are about twice as large as the corresponding import and export shares of vegetables.

Table 4. Summary policy variables for major field crops, 2008-2018

	Direct payment rate	Marketing assistance loan rate		Target price		Counter-cyclical trigger	
		2008-2009	2010-2018	2008-2009	2010-2018	2008-2009	2010-2018
				<i>Dollars</i> ¹			
Corn	0.28	1.95	1.95	2.63	2.63	2.35	2.35
Sorghum	0.35	1.95	1.95	2.57	2.63	2.22	2.28
Barley	0.24	1.85	1.95	2.24	2.63	2.00	2.39
Oats	0.024	1.33	1.39	1.44	1.79	1.416	1.766
Wheat	0.52	2.75	2.94	3.92	4.17	3.40	3.65
Rice	2.35	6.50	6.50	10.50	10.50	8.15	8.15
Upland cotton	0.0667	0.52	0.52	0.7125	0.7125	0.6458	0.6458
Soybeans	0.44	5.00	5.00	5.80	6.00	5.36	5.56

1/ Units are dollars per bushel except for upland cotton (per pound) and rice (per hundredweight).

Table 5. Conservation Reserve Program acreage assumptions

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	<i>Million acres</i>											
Crop allocation												
Corn	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sorghum	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Barley	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oats	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wheat	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2
Upland cotton	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Soybeans	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Subtotal	24.8	23.5	23.0	21.6	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.2	21.6	21.6	21.6
Other	12.0	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
Total	36.8	34.8	34.0	31.9	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.5	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.0

Table 6. Planted and harvested acreage for major field crops, long-term projections

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Million acres</i>												
Planted acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	93.6	85.9	88.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.5	90.5	90.5
Sorghum	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3
Barley	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Oats	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wheat	60.4	63.0	60.5	60.5	61.0	60.5	60.0	60.0	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Rice	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Upland cotton	10.5	9.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3
Soybeans	64.7	75.9	74.0	73.0	72.0	71.5	71.5	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Total	247.5	252.6	249.2	249.3	250.5	249.6	249.3	248.8	248.4	249.0	249.1	249.1
Harvested acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	86.5	78.2	80.8	81.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	83.3	83.3	83.3
Sorghum	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Barley	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Oats	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Wheat	51.0	55.7	51.4	51.4	51.9	51.4	51.0	51.0	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Rice	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Upland cotton	10.2	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
Soybeans	64.1	74.4	73.0	72.1	71.1	70.6	70.6	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Total	226.3	231.4	227.6	227.8	229.0	228.0	227.7	227.2	226.9	227.6	227.7	227.7

Table 7. Selected supply, use, and price variables for major field crops, long-term projections

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Yields¹												
Corn	151.1	153.8	157.0	159.0	161.0	163.0	165.0	167.0	169.0	171.0	173.0	175.0
Sorghum	74.2	63.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
Barley	60.4	63.6	65.5	66.1	66.8	67.4	68.0	68.6	69.2	69.8	70.4	71.0
Oats	60.9	63.5	63.5	63.9	64.2	64.6	65.0	65.3	65.7	66.1	66.5	66.8
Wheat	40.5	44.9	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.5	44.8	45.1	45.4	45.7
Rice	7,185	6,959	7,138	7,209	7,281	7,353	7,414	7,481	7,548	7,603	7,664	7,725
Upland cotton	864	827	850	865	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950
Soybeans	41.7	39.3	42.6	43.0	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.8	45.2	45.6	46.1	46.5
Production²												
Corn	13,074	12,020	12,685	13,005	13,330	13,495	13,660	13,830	13,995	14,245	14,410	14,580
Sorghum	505	465	435	420	420	415	415	410	410	410	410	405
Barley	212	239	230	230	235	235	240	240	240	245	245	250
Oats	92	89	95	95	95	95	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wheat	2,067	2,500	2,210	2,225	2,265	2,255	2,255	2,270	2,265	2,280	2,295	2,310
Rice	197.5	203.5	213.0	215.1	217.3	219.4	224.9	227.0	229.0	234.4	236.3	238.2
Upland cotton	18,355	13,069	13,500	14,200	15,800	16,100	16,500	16,900	17,300	17,600	18,000	18,400
Soybeans	2,676	2,921	3,110	3,100	3,095	3,100	3,130	3,140	3,170	3,195	3,230	3,260
Exports²												
Corn	2,436	1,900	2,000	2,025	2,050	2,075	2,100	2,125	2,150	2,175	2,200	2,225
Sorghum	278	140	140	140	145	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
Barley	41	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Oats	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wheat	1,264	1,000	1,000	1,025	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Rice	107.9	107.0	109.0	111.5	114.0	116.0	118.0	120.0	122.0	124.5	127.0	129.0
Upland cotton	12,820	12,500	10,800	10,500	11,000	11,700	12,200	12,700	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400
Soybeans	1,161	1,020	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,180	1,180	1,175	1,175	1,180	1,190	1,200
Soybean meal	9,200	8,600	8,400	8,500	8,700	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750
Ending stocks²												
Corn	1,624	1,124	1,004	1,029	1,174	1,274	1,329	1,344	1,339	1,424	1,514	1,589
Sorghum	53	68	68	68	68	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Barley	68	68	68	67	71	70	74	77	75	78	81	83
Oats	67	62	64	65	66	62	62	62	62	61	60	59
Wheat	306	603	616	620	640	647	645	640	621	613	611	620
Rice	29.4	25.4	27.9	29.0	28.9	27.9	29.3	30.0	29.6	31.2	31.3	30.2
Upland cotton	9,905	6,137	4,522	3,957	4,542	4,777	4,962	5,097	5,182	5,217	5,302	5,437
Soybeans	205	205	257	261	246	235	235	229	232	235	237	238
Prices³												
Corn	4.20	4.40	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.65	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Sorghum	4.08	3.80	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Barley	4.02	5.00	4.30	4.15	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Oats	2.63	2.90	2.50	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Wheat	6.48	6.85	5.75	5.60	5.50	5.35	5.30	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Rice	12.80	15.00	12.50	11.45	10.90	10.60	10.80	11.03	11.27	11.52	11.78	12.04
Upland cotton	0.593	0.500	0.500	0.550	0.600	0.605	0.610	0.615	0.620	0.625	0.630	0.635
Soybeans	10.10	9.85	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.80
Soybean oil	0.520	0.395	0.350	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345
Soybean meal	335.9	285.0	260.0	255.0	252.5	251.0	246.0	249.0	250.5	250.5	250.5	252.0

1/ Bushels per acre except for upland cotton and rice (pounds per acre).

2/ Million bushels except for upland cotton (thousand bales), rice (million hundredweight), and soybean meal (thousand tons).

3/ Dollars per bushel except for upland cotton and soybean oil (per pound), rice (per hundredweight), and soybean meal (per ton).

Table 8. U.S. corn long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	93.6	85.9	88.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.5	90.5	90.5
Harvested acres	86.5	78.2	80.8	81.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	83.3	83.3	83.3
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	151.1	153.8	157.0	159.0	161.0	163.0	165.0	167.0	169.0	171.0	173.0	175.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	1,304	1,624	1,124	1,004	1,029	1,174	1,274	1,329	1,344	1,339	1,424	1,514
Production	13,074	12,020	12,685	13,005	13,330	13,495	13,660	13,830	13,995	14,245	14,410	14,580
Imports	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Supply	14,398	13,659	13,824	14,024	14,374	14,684	14,949	15,174	15,354	15,599	15,849	16,109
Feed & residual	5,974	5,300	5,300	5,350	5,400	5,450	5,525	5,600	5,675	5,725	5,775	5,850
Food, seed, & industrial	4,364	5,335	5,520	5,620	5,750	5,885	5,995	6,105	6,190	6,275	6,360	6,445
Ethanol for fuel	3,026	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,425	4,550	4,650	4,750	4,825	4,900	4,975	5,050
Domestic use	10,338	10,635	10,820	10,970	11,150	11,335	11,520	11,705	11,865	12,000	12,135	12,295
Exports	2,436	1,900	2,000	2,025	2,050	2,075	2,100	2,125	2,150	2,175	2,200	2,225
Total use	12,774	12,535	12,820	12,995	13,200	13,410	13,620	13,830	14,015	14,175	14,335	14,520
Ending stocks	1,624	1,124	1,004	1,029	1,174	1,274	1,329	1,344	1,339	1,424	1,514	1,589
Stocks/use ratio, percent	12.7	9.0	7.8	7.9	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.9
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.20	4.40	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.65	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Loan rate	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	226	301	308	305	309	312	316	319	322	326	330	334
Per bushel	1.50	1.95	1.96	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	408	376	320	315	303	291	287	299	311	315	319	323

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for corn.

Table 9. U.S. sorghum long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3
Harvested acres	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	74.2	63.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	32	53	68	68	68	68	63	63	63	63	63	63
Production	505	465	435	420	420	415	415	410	410	410	410	405
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	537	518	503	488	488	483	478	473	473	473	473	468
Feed & residual	172	240	225	210	205	200	185	170	160	150	140	125
Food, seed, & industrial	35	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Domestic	207	310	295	280	275	270	255	240	230	220	210	195
Exports	278	140	140	140	145	150	160	170	180	190	200	210
Total use	484	450	435	420	420	420	415	410	410	410	410	405
Ending stocks	53	68	68	68	68	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Stocks/use ratio, percent	11.0	15.1	15.6	16.2	16.2	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.08	3.80	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.30	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Loan rate	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	132	166	159	160	163	166	168	170	172	174	177	179
Per bushel	1.77	2.64	2.48	2.50	2.55	2.59	2.62	2.65	2.69	2.73	2.76	2.80
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	171	73	65	61	54	46	40	41	42	40	38	35

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for sorghum.

Table 10. U.S. barley long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Harvested acres	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	60.4	63.6	65.5	66.1	66.8	67.4	68.0	68.6	69.2	69.8	70.4	71.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	69	68	68	68	67	71	70	74	77	75	78	81
Production	212	239	230	230	235	235	240	240	240	245	245	250
Imports	32	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	312	333	323	323	327	331	335	339	342	345	348	356
Feed & residual	34	80	70	70	70	75	75	75	80	80	80	85
Food, seed, & industrial	168	160	160	161	161	161	161	162	162	162	162	163
Domestic	203	240	230	231	231	236	236	237	242	242	242	248
Exports	41	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total use	244	265	255	256	256	261	261	262	267	267	267	273
Ending stocks	68	68	68	67	71	70	74	77	75	78	81	83
Stocks/use ratio, percent	27.9	25.7	26.7	26.2	27.7	26.8	28.4	29.4	28.1	29.2	30.3	30.4
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.02	5.00	4.30	4.15	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Loan rate	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	111	141	141	141	143	145	147	149	150	152	154	156
Per bushel	1.84	2.22	2.15	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	132	177	141	134	124	118	115	119	123	123	124	124

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for barley.

Table 11. U.S. oats long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Harvested acres	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	60.9	63.5	63.5	63.9	64.2	64.6	65.0	65.3	65.7	66.1	66.5	66.8
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	51	67	62	64	65	66	62	62	62	62	61	60
Production	92	89	95	95	95	95	100	100	100	100	100	100
Imports	123	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply	265	260	257	259	260	261	262	262	262	262	261	260
Feed & residual	121	120	115	115	115	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Food, seed, & industrial	75	75	75	76	76	76	77	77	77	78	78	78
Domestic	196	195	190	191	191	196	197	197	197	198	198	198
Exports	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total use	199	198	193	194	194	199	200	200	200	201	201	201
Ending stocks	67	62	64	65	66	62	62	62	62	61	60	59
Stocks/use ratio, percent	33.7	31.3	33.2	33.5	34.0	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.3	29.9	29.4
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.63	2.90	2.50	2.45	2.40	2.35	2.30	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Loan rate	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	82	106	107	107	109	110	112	113	114	116	118	119
Per bushel	1.34	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	78	78	52	50	45	42	38	40	40	39	39	38

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for oats.

Table 12. U.S. wheat long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	60.4	63.0	60.5	60.5	61.0	60.5	60.0	60.0	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Harvested acres	51.0	55.7	51.4	51.4	51.9	51.4	51.0	51.0	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	40.5	44.9	43.0	43.3	43.6	43.9	44.2	44.5	44.8	45.1	45.4	45.7
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	456	306	603	616	620	640	647	645	640	621	613	611
Production	2,067	2,500	2,210	2,225	2,265	2,255	2,255	2,270	2,265	2,280	2,295	2,310
Imports	113	100	100	105	105	110	110	115	115	120	120	125
Supply	2,635	2,905	2,913	2,946	2,990	3,005	3,012	3,030	3,020	3,021	3,028	3,046
Food	948	960	965	974	983	992	1,001	1,010	1,019	1,028	1,037	1,046
Seed	88	82	82	82	82	81	81	80	80	80	80	80
Feed & residual	30	260	250	245	235	235	235	225	225	225	225	225
Domestic	1,066	1,302	1,297	1,301	1,300	1,308	1,317	1,315	1,324	1,333	1,342	1,351
Exports	1,264	1,000	1,000	1,025	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,075
Total use	2,330	2,302	2,297	2,326	2,350	2,358	2,367	2,390	2,399	2,408	2,417	2,426
Ending stocks	306	603	616	620	640	647	645	640	621	613	611	620
Stocks/use ratio, percent	13.1	26.2	26.8	26.7	27.2	27.4	27.2	26.8	25.9	25.5	25.3	25.6
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.48	6.85	5.75	5.60	5.50	5.35	5.30	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Loan rate	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	97	133	141	125	127	129	130	132	134	135	137	139
Per bushel	2.39	2.97	3.28	2.89	2.91	2.93	2.95	2.96	2.98	3.00	3.02	3.04
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	166	185	111	118	113	106	104	108	111	110	110	110

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat.

Table 13. U.S. soybean and products long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Soybeans												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	64.7	75.9	74.0	73.0	72.0	71.5	71.5	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Harvested	64.1	74.4	73.0	72.1	71.1	70.6	70.6	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1
Yield/harvested acre (bushels)	41.7	39.3	42.6	43.0	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.8	45.2	45.6	46.1	46.5
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, September 1	574	205	205	257	261	246	235	235	229	232	235	237
Production	2,676	2,921	3,110	3,100	3,095	3,100	3,130	3,140	3,170	3,195	3,230	3,260
Imports	10	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total supply	3,260	3,133	3,320	3,362	3,361	3,351	3,370	3,380	3,404	3,432	3,470	3,502
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,801	1,745	1,720	1,735	1,750	1,770	1,790	1,810	1,830	1,850	1,875	1,895
Seed and residual	92	162	168	166	165	166	166	166	167	167	168	169
Exports	1,161	1,020	1,175	1,200	1,200	1,180	1,180	1,175	1,175	1,180	1,190	1,200
Total disposition	3,055	2,928	3,063	3,101	3,115	3,116	3,136	3,151	3,172	3,197	3,233	3,264
Carryover stocks, August 31												
Total ending stocks	205	205	257	261	246	235	235	229	232	235	237	238
Stocks/use ratio, percent	6.7	7.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3
Prices (dollars per bushel)												
Loan rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Soybean price, farm	10.10	9.85	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.80
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	105	130	132	132	134	135	136	138	139	140	141	143
Per bushel	2.51	3.32	3.10	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	316	257	245	244	247	247	245	252	257	259	262	266
Soybean oil (million pounds)												
Beginning stocks, October 1	3,085	2,471	2,016	1,786	1,801	1,816	1,886	1,916	1,951	1,941	1,916	1,881
Production	20,568	19,895	19,610	19,795	19,985	20,230	20,480	20,725	20,970	21,220	21,525	21,775
Imports	65	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
Total supply	23,718	22,416	21,686	21,651	21,866	22,136	22,466	22,751	23,041	23,291	23,581	23,806
Domestic disappearance	18,272	18,100	18,000	18,100	18,350	18,550	18,750	18,950	19,150	19,375	19,600	19,850
For methyl ester ¹	2,983	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Exports	2,975	2,300	1,900	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,850	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,100
Total demand	21,247	20,400	19,900	19,850	20,050	20,250	20,550	20,800	21,100	21,375	21,700	21,950
Ending stocks, September 30	2,471	2,016	1,786	1,801	1,816	1,886	1,916	1,951	1,941	1,916	1,881	1,856
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.520	0.395	0.350	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345	0.345
Soybean meal (thousand short tons)												
Beginning stocks, October 1	346	294	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Production	42,242	41,491	40,935	41,235	41,635	42,085	42,585	43,085	43,585	44,085	44,585	45,085
Imports	140	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	42,728	41,950	41,400	41,700	42,100	42,550	43,050	43,550	44,050	44,550	45,050	45,550
Domestic disappearance	33,234	33,050	32,700	32,900	33,100	33,500	34,000	34,500	35,000	35,500	36,000	36,500
Exports	9,200	8,600	8,400	8,500	8,700	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750
Total demand	42,434	41,650	41,100	41,400	41,800	42,250	42,750	43,250	43,750	44,250	44,750	45,250
Ending stocks, September 30	294	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	335.94	285.00	260.00	255.00	252.50	251.00	246.00	249.00	250.50	250.50	250.50	252.00
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.42	11.40	11.40	11.41	11.42	11.43	11.44	11.45	11.46	11.47	11.48	11.49
Soybean meal	46.90	47.56	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60	47.60
Crush margin (dollars per bushel)	3.72	1.43	1.33	1.26	1.20	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soybean oil and meal. 1/ Soybean oil used for methyl ester for production of biodiesel, history from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14. U.S. rice long-term projections, rough basis

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	2,761	2,940	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,050	3,050	3,050	3,100	3,100	3,100
Harvested	2,748	2,924	2,984	2,984	2,984	2,984	3,034	3,034	3,034	3,083	3,083	3,083
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	7,185	6,959	7,138	7,209	7,281	7,353	7,414	7,481	7,548	7,603	7,664	7,725
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	39.3	29.4	25.4	27.9	29.0	28.9	27.9	29.3	30.0	29.6	31.2	31.3
Production	197.5	203.5	213.0	215.1	217.3	219.4	224.9	227.0	229.0	234.4	236.3	238.2
Imports	23.9	25.5	26.4	27.3	28.3	29.3	30.3	31.3	32.4	33.6	34.8	36.0
Total supply	260.7	258.4	264.8	270.3	274.6	277.6	283.0	287.7	291.4	297.6	302.3	305.4
Domestic use and residual	123.3	126.0	127.9	129.8	131.7	133.7	135.7	137.7	139.8	141.9	144.0	146.2
Exports	107.9	107.0	109.0	111.5	114.0	116.0	118.0	120.0	122.0	124.5	127.0	129.0
Total use	231.2	233.0	236.9	241.3	245.7	249.7	253.7	257.7	261.8	266.4	271.0	275.2
Ending stocks	29.4	25.4	27.9	29.0	28.9	27.9	29.3	30.0	29.6	31.2	31.3	30.2
Stocks/use ratio, percent	12.7	10.9	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.5	11.0
Milling rate, percent	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Prices (dollars per hundredweight):												
World price	11.53	13.50	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.25	9.50	9.78	10.02	10.27	10.53	10.79
Average market price	12.80	15.00	12.50	11.45	10.90	10.60	10.80	11.03	11.27	11.52	11.78	12.04
Loan rate	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	414	511	497	499	507	514	520	527	533	540	547	554
Per hundredweight	5.76	7.35	6.96	6.93	6.97	6.99	7.02	7.04	7.06	7.10	7.13	7.17
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	506	532	396	326	286	265	280	299	318	336	356	377

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 15. U.S. upland cotton long-term projections

Item	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	10.5	9.2	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3
Harvested acres	10.2	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	864	827	850	865	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	9,338	9,905	6,137	4,522	3,957	4,542	4,777	4,962	5,097	5,182	5,217	5,302
Production	18,355	13,069	13,500	14,200	15,800	16,100	16,500	16,900	17,300	17,600	18,000	18,400
Imports	6	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Supply	27,699	22,979	19,647	18,732	19,767	20,652	21,287	21,872	22,407	22,792	23,227	23,712
Domestic use	4,573	4,365	4,315	4,265	4,215	4,165	4,115	4,065	4,015	3,965	3,915	3,865
Exports	12,820	12,500	10,800	10,500	11,000	11,700	12,200	12,700	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400
Total use	17,393	16,865	15,115	14,765	15,215	15,865	16,315	16,765	17,215	17,565	17,915	18,265
Ending stocks	9,905	6,137	4,522	3,957	4,542	4,777	4,962	5,097	5,182	5,217	5,302	5,437
Stocks/use ratio, percent	56.9	36.4	29.9	26.8	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.4	30.1	29.7	29.6	29.8
Prices (dollars per pound):												
Farm price	0.593	0.500	0.500	0.550	0.600	0.605	0.610	0.615	0.620	0.625	0.630	0.635
Loan rate	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	421	491	493	498	507	514	522	530	538	546	555	564
Per pound	0.49	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	205	150	152	151	170	174	178	183	188	193	198	203

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for upland cotton.

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 16. U.S. sugar long-term projections

Item	Units	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Sugarbeets													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,269	1,080	1,408	1,306	1,261	1,301	1,311	1,310	1,297	1,287	1,296	1,300
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,247	1,053	1,356	1,264	1,227	1,264	1,273	1,267	1,249	1,239	1,248	1,252
Yield	Tons/acre	25.6	26.6	26.0	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.3	26.4
Production	Mil. s. tons	31.9	28.0	35.2	32.5	31.5	32.6	32.9	32.9	32.5	32.4	32.8	33.0
Sugarcane													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	832	830	843	840	840	832	840	850	839	833	836	838
Yield	Tons/acre	35.1	34.7	34.3	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1
Production	Mil. s. tons	29.2	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.1	28.9	29.2	29.5	29.2	29.1	29.3	29.4
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,799	1,690	907	1,646	1,425	1,535	1,703	1,805	1,790	1,751	1,746	1,776
Production	1,000 s. tons	8,150	7,681	9,139	8,794	8,701	8,894	9,032	9,113	9,066	9,076	9,205	9,308
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	4,721	4,225	5,405	5,026	4,907	5,103	5,183	5,198	5,171	5,175	5,259	5,323
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,429	3,456	3,734	3,768	3,794	3,792	3,849	3,916	3,895	3,902	3,946	3,986
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	2,456	2,496	2,839	2,365	2,807	2,753	3,238	3,312	3,237	3,187	3,133	3,085
TRQ imports	1,000 s. tons	1,352	1,511	1,357	1,359	1,361	1,367	1,369	1,372	1,374	1,379	1,382	1,384
Other imports	1,000 s. tons	1,104	985	1,483	1,006	1,446	1,386	1,869	1,940	1,863	1,808	1,751	1,700
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	12,405	11,867	12,886	12,805	12,933	13,183	13,973	14,230	14,094	14,015	14,085	14,169
Use:													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	203	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	10,781	10,710	10,990	11,130	11,148	11,230	11,308	11,376	11,433	11,477	11,519	11,558
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	-269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	10,715	10,960	11,240	11,380	11,398	11,480	11,558	11,626	11,683	11,727	11,769	11,808
CCC surplus disbursements	1,000 s. tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	609	815	660	541	540	544
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,690	907	1,646	1,425	1,535	1,703	1,805	1,790	1,751	1,746	1,776	1,817
Raw sugar price:													
New York (No. 16)	Cents/lb.	23.34	25.66	23.67	22.67	22.15	21.53	21.32	21.31	21.30	21.30	21.30	21.29
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.00	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Beet sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	22.90	23.13	23.45	23.77	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
Grower prices:													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	39.70	46.83	41.33	38.91	39.27	38.14	37.36	37.24	37.31	37.38	37.45	37.52
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	29.25	31.35	31.77	31.13	30.82	30.48	30.39	30.48	30.60	30.73	30.85	30.96

CCC is the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 17. Horticultural crops long-term supply and use projections, calendar years

Item	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production area¹													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1,000 acres	10,928	10,707	10,906	10,917	10,955	10,994	11,035	11,076	11,120	11,165	11,211	11,259
Fruit and tree nuts	1,000 acres	3,908	3,897	3,895	3,894	3,893	3,893	3,893	3,894	3,894	3,896	3,898	3,900
Vegetables and melons	1,000 acres	7,020	6,810	7,011	7,023	7,061	7,101	7,141	7,183	7,225	7,269	7,313	7,359
Supply													
Production, farm weight													
Fruit and nuts	Mil. lbs.	59,047	64,369	64,249	64,142	64,043	63,954	63,875	63,804	63,743	63,691	63,648	63,614
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	20,934	25,994	25,604	25,220	24,842	24,469	24,102	23,741	23,384	23,034	22,688	22,348
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	34,129	34,300	34,471	34,643	34,817	34,991	35,166	35,342	35,518	35,696	35,874	36,054
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	3,984	4,076	4,174	4,278	4,385	4,495	4,607	4,722	4,840	4,961	5,085	5,212
Vegetables and melons	Mil. lbs.	141,158	135,778	136,562	137,858	138,712	139,576	140,451	141,337	142,233	143,140	144,059	144,988
Fresh market ²	Mil. lbs.	60,700	59,950	59,659	60,358	61,066	61,784	62,510	63,247	63,992	64,748	65,513	66,288
Processing ³	Mil. lbs.	35,777	34,774	34,370	34,542	34,473	34,404	34,335	34,267	34,198	34,130	34,062	33,994
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	44,681	41,055	42,532	42,958	43,173	43,388	43,605	43,823	44,043	44,263	44,484	44,706
Pulses ⁴	Mil. lbs.	4,535	4,550	4,641	4,734	4,828	4,925	5,024	5,124	5,227	5,331	5,438	5,546
Total fruit, nuts, vegetables	Mil. lbs.	200,470	200,412	201,074	202,263	203,018	203,793	204,588	205,403	206,238	207,093	207,968	208,864
Imports													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	41,597	42,197	42,719	43,734	45,137	46,586	48,082	49,628	51,225	52,874	54,578	56,337
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	20,928	20,568	20,780	21,204	21,780	22,372	22,980	23,604	24,246	24,905	25,581	26,277
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	18,456	19,196	19,446	19,932	20,649	21,393	22,163	22,961	23,787	24,644	25,531	26,450
Use													
Exports													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	20,019	23,034	23,800	24,197	24,602	25,014	25,435	25,865	26,303	26,749	27,205	27,670
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	7,817	9,238	9,553	9,689	9,827	9,968	10,111	10,257	10,406	10,558	10,713	10,871
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	10,552	11,927	12,285	12,481	12,681	12,884	13,090	13,299	13,512	13,728	13,948	14,171
Domestic use⁵													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	Mil. lbs.	222,048	219,575	219,993	221,800	223,554	225,365	227,235	229,167	231,160	233,217	235,341	237,531
Fruit and tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	72,159	75,699	75,476	75,657	75,997	76,359	76,744	77,151	77,582	78,037	78,516	79,020
Vegetables & melons	Mil. lbs.	149,062	143,048	143,723	145,309	146,681	148,085	149,524	150,998	152,508	154,056	155,642	157,267
Farm sales value⁶													
Fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	17,765	18,449	18,922	19,409	19,909	20,424	20,954	21,498	22,059	22,636	23,229	23,839
Citrus	\$ Mil.	2,292	2,304	2,315	2,327	2,338	2,350	2,362	2,374	2,385	2,397	2,409	2,421
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	11,502	12,032	12,345	12,667	12,997	13,335	13,682	14,038	14,404	14,779	15,164	15,559
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	3,971	4,114	4,262	4,415	4,574	4,739	4,910	5,086	5,270	5,459	5,656	5,859
Vegetables and melons	\$ Mil.	20,865	21,878	22,313	22,759	23,213	23,676	24,149	24,631	25,123	25,626	26,138	26,661
Fresh market ²	\$ Mil.	6,640	6,739	6,995	7,149	7,306	7,467	7,631	7,799	7,971	8,146	8,325	8,509
Processing ³	\$ Mil.	2,592	2,833	3,032	3,086	3,142	3,198	3,256	3,314	3,374	3,435	3,497	3,560
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	2,960	3,233	3,039	3,096	3,155	3,215	3,276	3,339	3,402	3,467	3,533	3,600
Pulses ⁴	\$ Mil.	878	966	898	923	948	973	999	1,026	1,054	1,083	1,112	1,142
Nursery and greenhouse ⁷	\$ Mil.	17,179	17,453	17,733	18,016	18,305	18,597	18,895	19,197	19,505	19,817	20,134	20,456
Total horticulture crops ⁸	\$ Mil.	56,387	58,362	59,553	60,771	62,017	63,291	64,593	65,926	67,289	68,683	70,109	71,567
Producer prices⁹													
Fruit and tree nuts	2000=100	181.1	172.6	177.3	182.2	187.2	192.3	197.5	202.9	208.4	214.0	219.7	225.6
Citrus	2000=100	150.4	121.7	124.2	126.7	129.3	131.9	134.6	137.3	140.1	143.0	145.9	148.8
Noncitrus	2000=100	152.2	158.4	161.7	165.1	168.6	172.1	175.7	179.4	183.1	187.0	190.9	194.9
Tree nuts	2000=100	144.7	146.5	148.2	149.8	151.4	153.1	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.7	161.5	163.2
Vegetables and melons	2000=100	128.6	140.1	142.1	143.6	145.5	147.5	149.5	151.6	153.6	155.7	157.8	159.9
Fresh market	2000=100	110.1	113.1	118.0	119.2	120.4	121.6	122.9	124.1	125.4	126.6	127.9	129.2
Processing	2000=100	120.5	135.5	146.7	148.6	151.5	154.6	157.7	160.8	164.1	167.3	170.7	174.1
Potatoes	2000=100	147.8	175.7	159.4	160.8	163.1	165.3	167.6	170.0	172.4	174.8	177.2	179.7
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	2000=100	145.7	152.1	155.0	157.6	160.6	163.6	166.6	169.8	172.9	176.2	179.4	182.8

1/ Bearing acreage for fruit and nuts; harvested area for vegetables. 2/ Includes melons, sweet potatoes, fresh mushrooms, and California specialty vegetables. 3/ Major processing vegetables and agaricus mushrooms. 4/ Includes edible dry beans and peas, lentils, and other peas. 5/ Calculated by adding farm weight production to imports, then subtracting exports. Stocks are not accounted for. 6/ Farm cash receipts except for major fresh market and processing vegetables, which are from production values. 7/ Includes floral crops, greenhouse vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and colored peppers, and fruit/vegetable transplants. 8/ Includes honey, maple syrup, hops, mint oils, and coffee. 9/ Based on cash receipts of U.S. farmers relative to their farm weight production.

Data source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; Foreign Agricultural Service; Economic Research Service.

Table 18. Horticultural crops long-term export and import projections, fiscal years

Item	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports													
Fruit and nuts													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	3,010	3,574	3,999	4,093	4,189	4,287	4,388	4,491	4,596	4,703	4,813	4,925
Citrus	\$ Mil.	668	856	1,194	1,199	1,202	1,205	1,207	1,208	1,208	1,207	1,205	1,202
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	2,342	2,718	2,805	2,894	2,987	3,083	3,181	3,283	3,388	3,497	3,608	3,724
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	2,013	2,355	2,414	2,474	2,536	2,599	2,664	2,731	2,799	2,869	2,941	3,014
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,022	1,157	1,187	1,218	1,249	1,282	1,315	1,349	1,384	1,420	1,457	1,495
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	3,025	3,487	3,600	3,726	3,856	3,991	4,131	4,276	4,425	4,580	4,741	4,906
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	8,048	9,415	10,013	10,293	10,581	10,878	11,183	11,497	11,820	12,153	12,494	12,846
Vegetables													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	1,775	1,941	2,001	2,063	2,127	2,193	2,261	2,331	2,403	2,478	2,555	2,634
Processed ¹	\$ Mil.	2,387	3,015	3,093	3,174	3,256	3,341	3,428	3,517	3,608	3,702	3,798	3,897
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	4,162	4,956	5,094	5,237	5,383	5,534	5,689	5,848	6,012	6,180	6,353	6,531
Other horticulture													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	357	373	381	389	398	406	414	423	432	441	450	460
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	1,142	1,278	1,318	1,359	1,401	1,444	1,489	1,535	1,583	1,632	1,682	1,734
Wine	\$ Mil.	906	966	1,005	1,045	1,087	1,130	1,175	1,222	1,271	1,322	1,375	1,430
Beer	\$ Mil.	232	266	267	268	270	271	272	274	275	277	278	279
Other ²	\$ Mil.	3,173	3,541	3,422	3,549	3,680	3,816	3,958	4,104	4,256	4,413	4,577	4,746
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	18,020	20,795	21,500	22,140	22,799	23,479	24,180	24,903	25,649	26,417	27,209	28,027
Fresh ³	\$ Mil.	4,786	5,515	6,000	6,156	6,316	6,480	6,649	6,822	6,999	7,181	7,368	7,559
Processed ³	\$ Mil.	4,399	5,370	5,600	5,734	5,872	6,013	6,157	6,305	6,456	6,611	6,770	6,932
Export share of production ⁴	Percent	32	36	36	36	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39
Imports													
Fruit and nuts													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	5,401	5,544	5,600	5,824	6,057	6,299	6,551	6,813	7,086	7,369	7,664	7,971
Citrus	\$ Mil.	499	417	288	321	356	393	432	474	518	565	615	668
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	4,903	5,127	5,312	5,503	5,701	5,906	6,119	6,339	6,567	6,804	7,049	7,303
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	3,416	3,984	4,400	4,572	4,750	4,935	5,128	5,328	5,535	5,751	5,976	6,209
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,616	1,935	2,000	2,074	2,151	2,230	2,313	2,398	2,487	2,579	2,675	2,774
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	1,078	1,277	1,400	1,457	1,517	1,579	1,644	1,712	1,782	1,855	1,931	2,010
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	9,896	10,805	11,400	11,853	12,324	12,814	13,323	13,852	14,403	14,975	15,570	16,189
Vegetables													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	4,165	4,442	4,500	4,698	4,905	5,121	5,346	5,581	5,827	6,083	6,351	6,630
Processed ¹	\$ Mil.	3,149	3,520	3,700	3,841	3,987	4,138	4,295	4,458	4,628	4,804	4,986	5,176
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	7,314	7,962	8,200	8,539	8,891	9,259	9,641	10,040	10,455	10,887	11,337	11,806
Other horticulture													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	1,531	1,514	1,500	1,541	1,582	1,625	1,669	1,714	1,760	1,808	1,856	1,906
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	2,431	2,653	2,800	2,864	2,930	2,998	3,067	3,137	3,209	3,283	3,359	3,436
Wine	\$ Mil.	4,543	4,755	4,800	4,987	5,182	5,384	5,594	5,812	6,039	6,274	6,519	6,773
Beer	\$ Mil.	3,686	3,662	3,600	3,701	3,804	3,911	4,020	4,133	4,249	4,368	4,490	4,616
Other ²	\$ Mil.	2,985	3,360	3,494	3,634	3,779	3,931	4,088	4,251	4,421	4,598	4,782	4,974
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	32,386	34,712	35,794	37,119	38,493	39,920	41,401	42,939	44,535	46,193	47,913	49,700
Fresh ³	\$ Mil.	9,567	9,986	10,100	10,522	10,962	11,420	11,897	12,394	12,912	13,452	14,015	14,601
Processed ³	\$ Mil.	6,565	7,505	8,100	8,412	8,736	9,073	9,423	9,786	10,163	10,555	10,962	11,384
Import share of domestic use ⁴	Percent	46	48	49	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	54

^{1/} Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, and potatoes. ^{2/} Includes hops, ginseng, sauces, condiments, mixed food, yeast, starches, etc. that contain horticulture ingredients. ^{3/} Includes fruits and vegetables only. ^{4/} Percent shares are based on values.

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.