



Wheat Outlook

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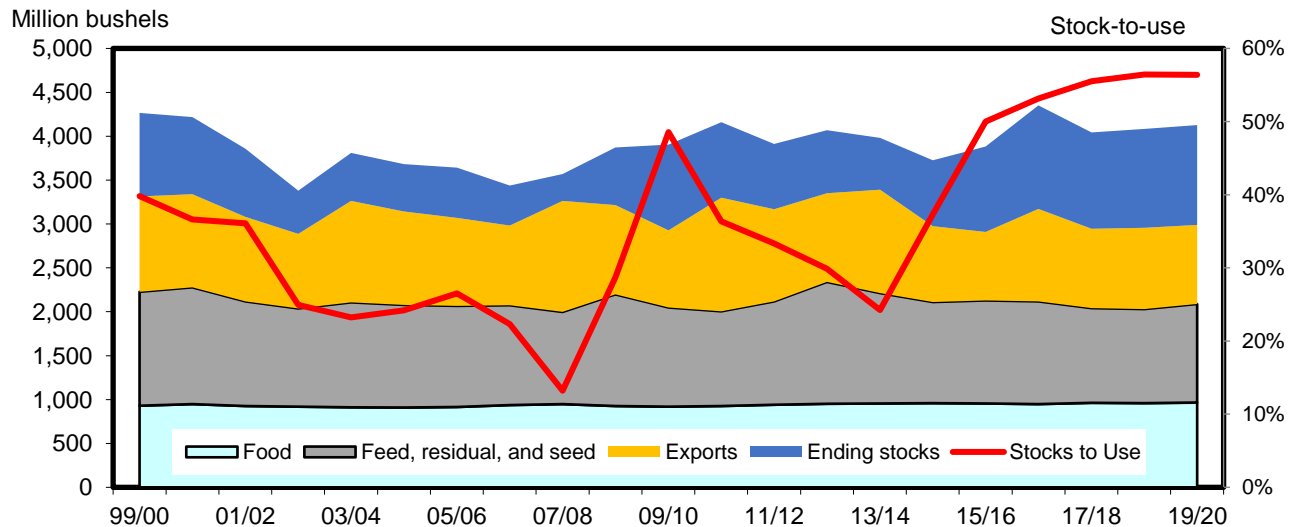
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U.S. All-Wheat 2019/20 Production and Carry-out Forecast to Exceed 2018/19 Estimates

Winter wheat production for 2019/20 is projected at 1,268 million bushels, up more than 84 million bushels on expanded U.S. harvested area and sharply higher yields year-to-year in key winter wheat growing States. A net increase in U.S. wheat production combines with higher carryin from the 2018/19 crop and contributes to growth in projected supplies, up 41 million bushels from 2018/19 to 3,164 million. A five percent increase in domestic use helps to absorb some of the additional supplies; however, exports are projected down 25 million bushels in 2019/20 resulting in a net increase in carryout while the stocks-to-use ratio remains on par with the 2018/19 estimate (fig. 1).

Figure 1: U.S. all-wheat stocks-to-use ratio expected to remain high in 2019/20



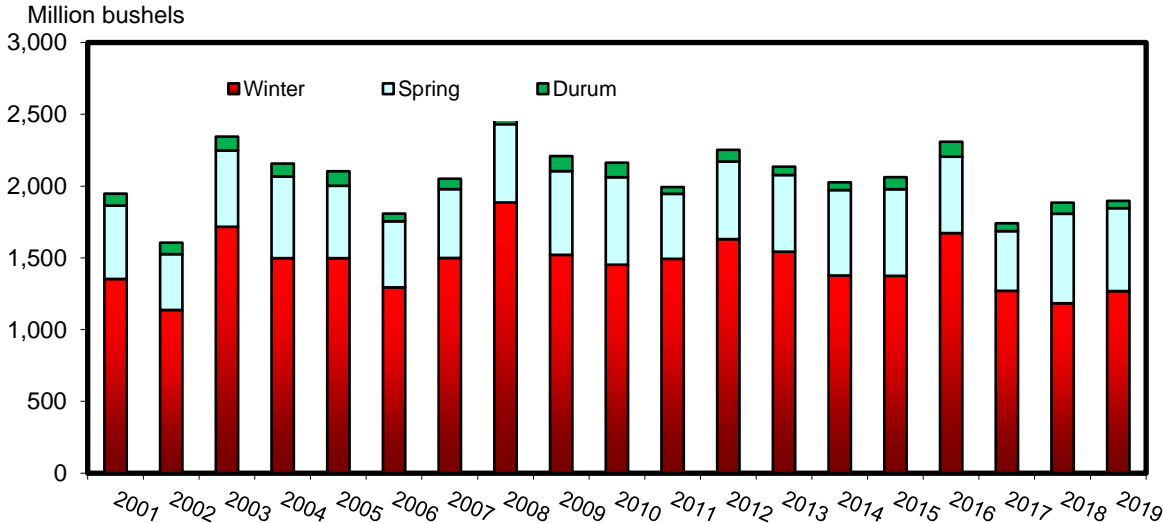
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Domestic Outlook

Domestic Changes at a Glance:

- Wheat production for 2019/20 is projected at 1,897 million bushels, up 13 million bushels from 2018/19 (fig. 2).
 - USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecast winter wheat production at 1,268 million bushels, up 7 percent from 2018.
 - Winter wheat production is raised on expanded harvested area and improved yields.
 - Other spring and durum production in the new marketing year are projected at 578 million bushels and 51 million, respectively.
- The all-wheat yield for 2019/20 is forecast up one bushel year-to-year to 48.6 bushels per acre, largely on expectations for significant yield improvement for winter wheat.
- With increased production and carryin in the new year, total supplies are up from 41 million bushels to 3,164 million.
- Total use for the new marketing year is projected up more than 1 percent on expanded food, feed and residual use, offsetting lower exports. Increased stocks inhibit significant price improvement in the new marketing year. The all-wheat season average farm price (SAFP) for 2019/20 is projected as \$4.70 per bushel, 50 cents below the current SAFP for 2018/19 of \$5.20 per bushel.

Figure 2: U.S. wheat planted area by class



Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. Quickstats database and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

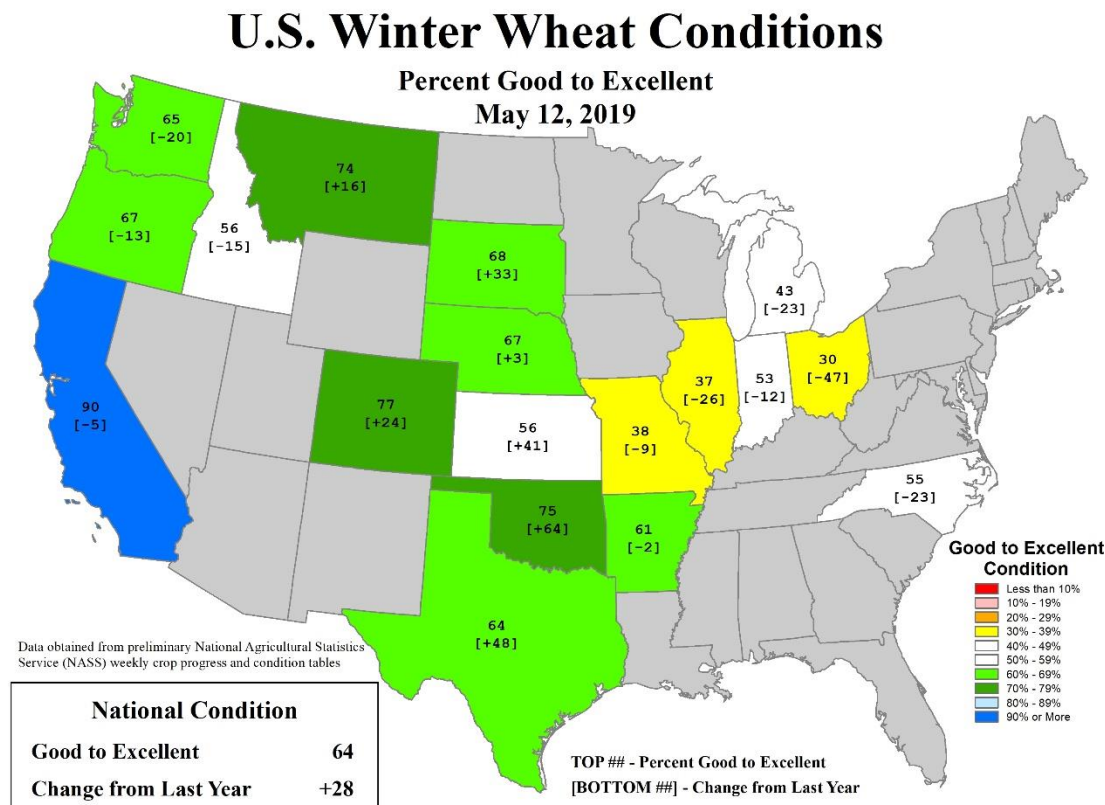
| Table 1 - U.S. wheat supply and utilization at a glance, 2018/19 and 2019/20 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Balance sheet item | 2018/19 April | 2018/19 May | Change from previous month | 2019/20 May | Change from previous year | Comments |
| Supply, total | | | | | | <i>May-June Marketing Year (MY)</i> |
| Beginning stocks | 1,098.9 | 1,098.9 | 0.0 | 1,127.0 | 28.1 | Carryin for the new marketing year is up on a downward revision in 2018/19 utilization. |
| Production | 1,884.5 | 1,884.5 | 0.0 | 1,897.0 | 12.5 | Expectations for a larger winter wheat crop lift all wheat production for the out year. |
| Imports | 140.0 | 140.0 | 0.0 | 140.0 | 0.0 | Projected imports for 2019/20, largely of spring wheat and durum, are unchanged from the 2018/19 estimate. |
| Supply, total | 3,123.3 | 3,123.3 | 0.0 | 3,164.0 | 40.7 | Higher carryin and production year-to-year combine to increase total wheat supplies in 2019/20 by a little more than 1 percent. |
| Demand | | | | | | |
| Food | 965.0 | 960.0 | -5.0 | 965.0 | 5.0 | Food use is raised 5 million bushels from the 2018/19 estimate on rising population, despite reduced per capita consumption and expectations for slightly reduced extraction rates in the outyear. |
| Seed | 61.5 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 68.0 | 6.5 | Seed use for 2019/20 reflects baseline assumptions for the 2020/21 marketing year. |
| Feed and residual | 70.0 | 50.0 | -20.0 | 90.0 | 40.0 | Feed and residual use is increased in 2019/20 on higher production and more competitive wheat prices. |
| Domestic, total | 1,096.5 | 1,071.5 | -25.0 | 1,123.0 | 51.5 | |
| Exports | 945.0 | 925.0 | -20.0 | 900.0 | -25.0 | The global wheat market is expected to be increasingly competitive in the new marketing year as major exporters are forecast to increase exportable supplies. |
| Use, total | 2,041.5 | 1,996.5 | -45.0 | 2,023.0 | 26.5 | Rising domestic use in the new marketing year offsets expected reduced export opportunities for a net gain in all wheat utilization. |
| Ending stocks | 1,086.8 | 1,127.0 | 40.2 | 1,141.0 | 14.0 | Ending stocks are increase in '19/20 on growth in supply which is not fully offset by increased wheat utilization. |
| Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, <i>World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates</i> . | | | | | | |

2019 Winter Wheat Production Forecast up on Higher Harvested Area and Yields

This month, USDA, NASS released the first survey-based winter wheat production forecast for the 2019/20 marketing year. Projections of winter wheat area harvested, yields, and production-by-State inform expectations of year-to-year changes across each category. The previously published all-wheat production forecast for the new marketing year, released at the USDA *Agricultural Outlook Forum* in February, reflected winter wheat production that was a function of both trend yields and long-term average harvested-to-planted ratio. NASS forecast winter wheat harvested area at 25.214 million acres, which is reflective of an 80.03 percent harvested-to-planted ratio based on winter wheat plantings of 31.5 million acres reported in the NASS *Prospective Plantings* report. This harvested-to-planted ratio is slightly above the 5-year average of 78.9 percent and is above last year's 76.04 percent. Improvement in the U.S. winter wheat harvested-to-planted ratio for 2019 is led by gains in several States, notably Oklahoma, where farmers are projected to harvest 69.8 percent of the winter wheat area planted, as compared to 55.6 percent harvested in 2018. In Kansas, where soggy field conditions inhibited planting in fall and cool wet conditions have persisted through the early spring, farmers indicated intentions to harvest proportionally less of their winter wheat crop—85.7 percent for 2019 vs. 96.1 percent in 2018.

In addition to being aided by expectations of enhanced absolute and proportional harvested area, forecast 2019 winter wheat production benefits from a sizable improvement in forecast yields. In NASS' May release of the *Crop Production* report, winter wheat yields for 2019 are projected at 50.3 bushels per acre, up from 47.9 bushels realized for the 2018/19 crop. Yield projections are reflective of winter wheat conditions that are significantly improved from the same time a year prior (fig. 3). As of the week ending May 12, 64 percent of the winter wheat crop was indicated by NASS to be in "good to excellent" condition as compared to just 36 percent rated similarly in 2018. In early 2018, drought-related concerns and a freeze-event in Texas colored yield forecasts.

Figure 3: U.S. winter wheat conditions (week ending May 12, 2019)



Source: USDA, Office of the Chief Economist, Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

At this early stage of the 2019/20 winter wheat production period, winter wheat production by class forecasts are as follows (they will be updated subsequent to the end of June when USDA, NASS releases the *Acreage* report):

| 2018/19 | HRW | SRW | HWW | SWW |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Planted area (million acres) | 22.923 | 6.076 | 0.558 | 2.978 |
| Harvested area (million acres) | 16.947 | 4.469 | 0.491 | 2.835 |
| Production (million bushels) | 662.249 | 285.558 | 19.347 | 216.785 |
| 2019/20 | | | | |
| Planted area (million acres) | 22.407 | 5.55 | 0.538 | 3.009 |
| Harvested area (million acres) | 17.764 | 4.08 | 0.487 | 2.883 |
| Production (million bushels) | 780.375 | 264.565 | 22.26 | 201.261 |

Despite generally improved winter wheat conditions, maturity is generally lagging behind the average pace. In Kansas, just 14 percent of the crop had headed as of the week ending May 5; this compares to the 5-year average of 41 percent. The later planting of some of the winter wheat crop may be contributing to delayed maturation. Additionally, field work has been hampered by wet conditions. For the week ending May 5, in Kansas and Oklahoma, just 3.3 and 2.6 days, respectively, were suitable for field work.

Other Spring Wheat and Durum Production

In July, USDA, NASS will release its first survey-based forecast of other spring wheat and durum production for the 2019/20 marketing year. Current projections are based on planting intentions reported in the March *Prospective Plantings* report, 1985-2018 trend yields by State except for Arizona, California, and Idaho durum, and 10-year harvested-to-planted ratios. Subsequent to the collection of U.S. farmer survey data on planting intentions in early March, Statistics Canada released its projection of spring wheat and durum intended plantings for 2019. While durum plantings are forecast down more than 1 million acres in 2019, spring wheat planted area is forecast to rise by more than 2 million acres (to 19.4 million acres). The 12 percent increase in Canadian spring planted area is supported by a surge in plantings in Alberta (up 7.9 percent to 6.8 million acres) and Saskatchewan (up 14.7 percent to 9.0 million acres). Gains in spring wheat planted area in both Provinces is expected to come at the expense of canola planted area—with both regions reporting prospects for reduced canola production in 2019. At present, for the 2018/19 crop year, Canada is forecast to carry-out a record volume of canola due in part to a loss of access to the key China canola market. Slackness in the Canadian canola balance sheet has had the expected effect of lowering current marketing year prices and dimming prospects for price improvement in 2019/20. With the seeding window still open for both Canadian-sown canola and spring wheat, a resolution to the trade dispute may improve prospects for canola exports and prices, possibly at the expense of spring wheat planted area.

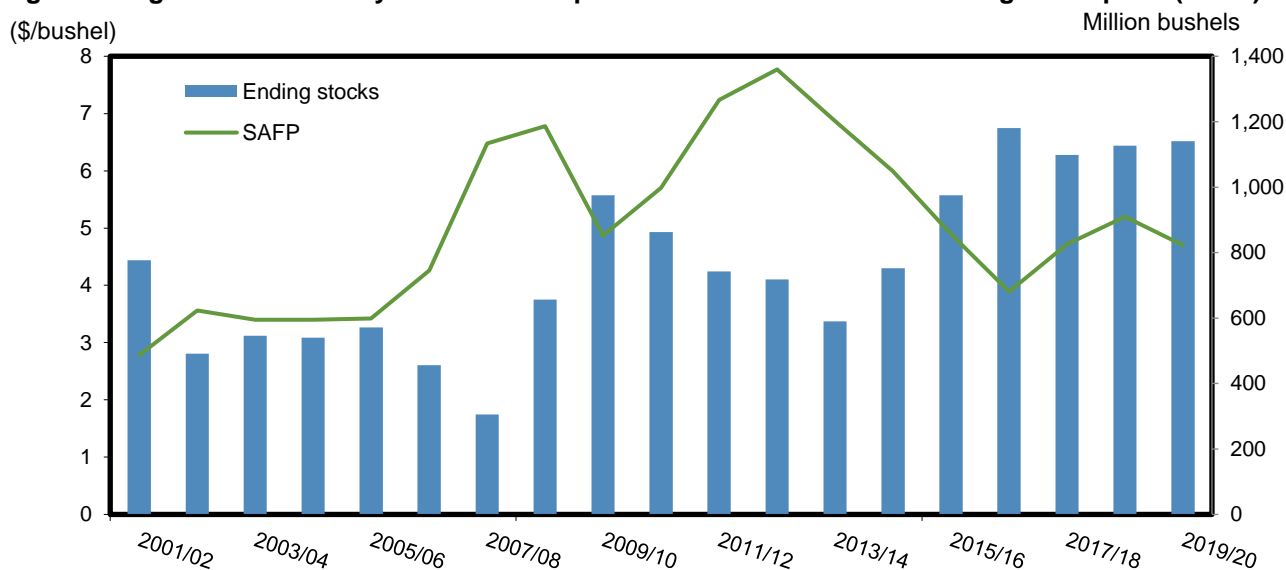
U.S. spring wheat plantings are currently behind the average pace. For the week ending May 5, just 22 percent of the spring wheat crop was planted as compared to the 5-year average of 49 percent. For the week ending May 12, on improved field conditions, sowings jumped ahead to 45 percent but remain behind the average pace of 67 percent planted. The planting window for U.S. spring wheat extends into early June; however, the vast majority is typically planted by the end of May.

Larger Supplies Forecast for Wheat in 2019/20

The all-wheat balance sheet for 2019/20 is updated this month using revised NASS winter wheat production data and updated expectations for spring wheat production. Based on these adjustments, larger supplies of wheat are forecast for the outyear. Supplies are forecast to

increase by 41 million bushels as compared to 2018/19. Imports are forecast to remain at 140 million bushels on expectations of sustained U.S. demand for Canadian spring and durum wheat used to augment smaller U.S. spring wheat production. Carryin for the new marketing year is forecast higher year-to-year on large carryout from the 2018/19 crop following downward revisions to use projections this month. Food use for the new marketing year is up slightly based on population growth and expectations of slightly reduced extraction rates. Feed and residual use is up 40 million bushels from 2018/19 on increased all-wheat production and improved price-competitiveness with feedgrains. On net, utilization in the new marketing year is up, year-to-year. However, supplies are expected to expand by a larger volume than utilization, resulting in higher ending stocks than a year previous. At 1,141 million bushels, ending stocks for the new marketing year are expected to be burdensome and to put downward pressure on the all-wheat season average farm price (SAFP) (fig. 4). The SAFP for 2019/20 is projected at \$4.70 per bushel, a 50 cent decline from the 2018/19 SAFP of \$5.20 per bushel.

Figure 4: Higher forecast carryout in 2019/20 pressures all-wheat season average farm price (SAFP)



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

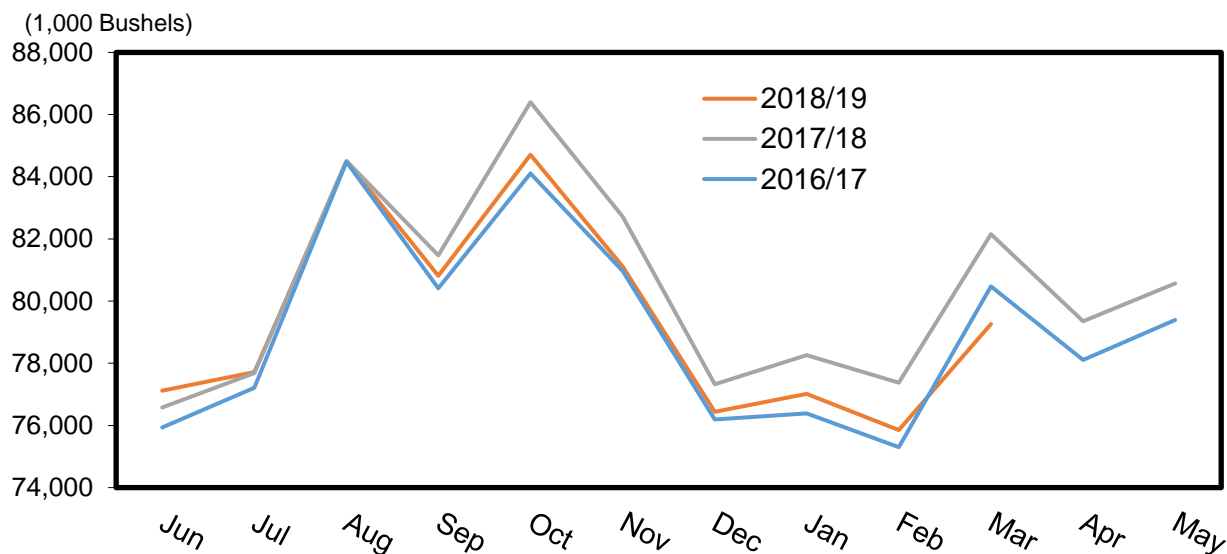
Balance Sheet Adjustments for 2018/19

For the 2018/19 marketing year, supply is unchanged this month, while adjustments to utilization result in a net 40 million bushel increase in ending stocks. Based on the slower-than-expected pace of sales and shipments in recent weeks, U.S. wheat exports are trimmed by 20 million bushels to 925 million. While U.S. wheat prices have been weakening in recent weeks, export prices of other major exporters have also softened and maintain pressure on the U.S.'s competitive position. Concurrently, the U.S. dollar has been appreciating relative to the Canadian dollar and other currencies, making U.S. wheat relatively more expensive in the

international marketplace. Feed and residual use is also lowered by 20 million bushels this month, based on updated Census trade data for the December-February quarter, which implied lower disappearance than previously expected for this quarter.

Following the release of the USDA, NASS *Flour Milling Products* report on May 1, calculations of monthly wheat for food use through the first 10 months of the marketing year were strongly indicative of declining use year-to-year. In nearly every month of the current marketing year, food use estimates have fallen below last year's values (fig. 5). Through March, 2018/19 trade-adjusted all-wheat food use is running at about 98.7 percent of the pace set in 2017/18 when annual food use was estimated at approximately 964 million bushels. Reduced wheat food use figures are partially attributable to improved extraction rates, up about one-tenth of one percent from 2017/18. Also, the Easter holiday that typically features a variety of baked goods, was quite late this year, falling on April 21. A boost in flour produced and used for the holiday is most likely to show up in the April data and provide a plausible lift to April food use which could offset some or all of the effects of a below-average March food use estimate.

Figure 5: U.S. monthly wheat for food use estimates for 2018/19 largely fall short of 2017/18



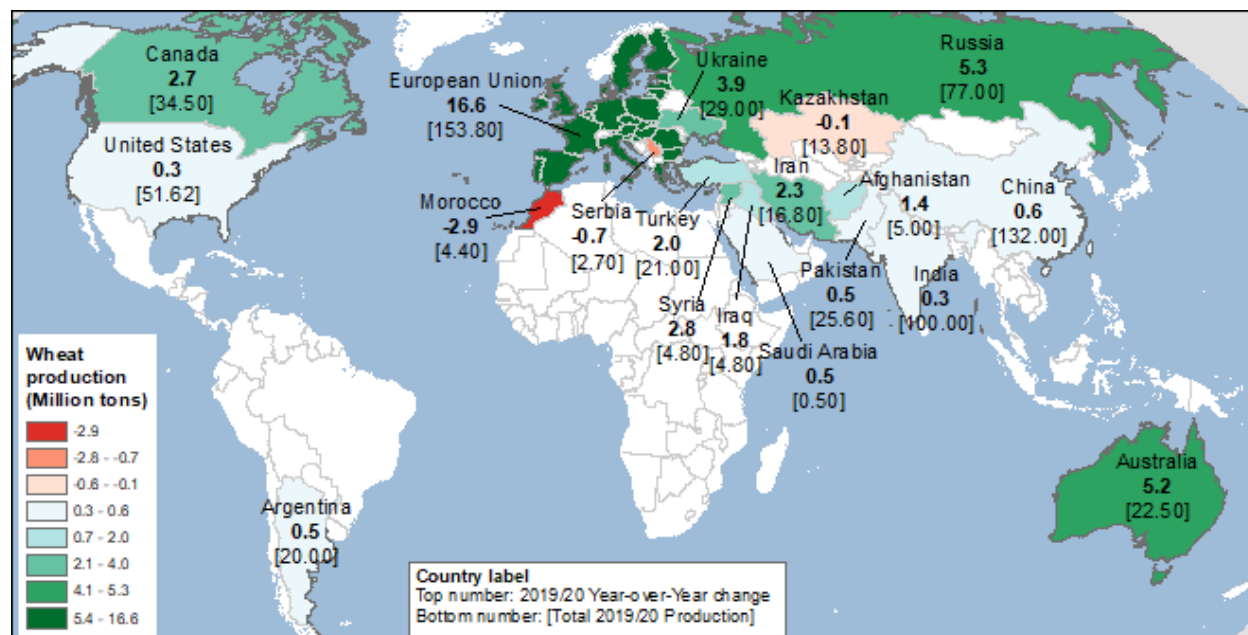
Source: ERS calculations based on USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service data.

International Outlook

2019/20 Global Wheat Production At Record High

World wheat production in 2019/20 is projected 45.9 million tons higher than in 2018/19 at 777.5 million tons. It is an increase of 6.3 percent, and if realized, will be the largest wheat harvest in history. The rise in the foreign (global minus the U.S.) wheat output is slightly smaller, as a 0.3-million-ton higher U.S. wheat crop adds to global wheat production.

Map A. Major YoY changes in wheat production in 2019/20



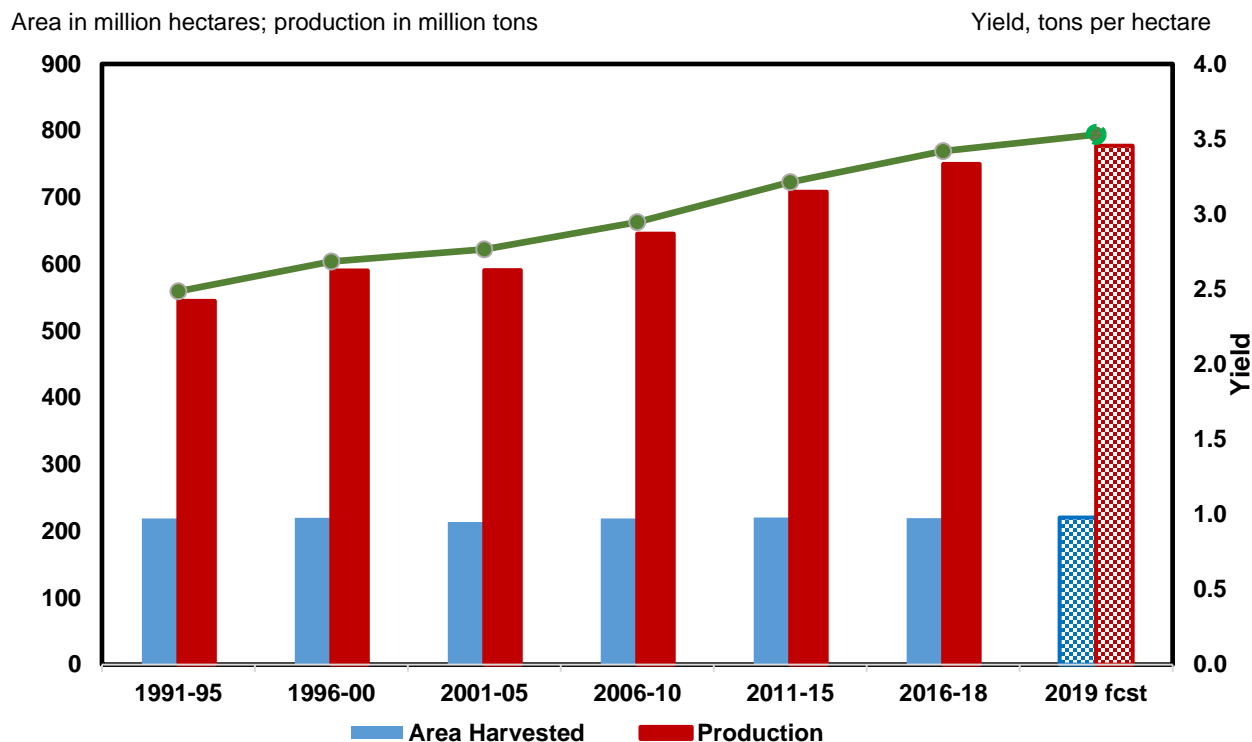
Note: Year-over-year (YoY) changes are in bold under the country name; 2019/20 output forecast is in parentheses below the YoY changes.

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

Global wheat area is projected higher by 4.5 million hectares (or 11.1 million acres; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres), supported by relatively high prices, while an increase in foreign wheat area is slightly higher. There is a reduction in the United States of 0.2-million-hectare (0.57 million acres).

USDA monitors production of various commodities in 80 countries, with data recorded and continuously updated by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and reflected in the online Production, Supply and Distribution database. The most important developments in the new forecast for major commodities are published in the FAS **“World Agriculture Production”** report, as well as in the Agency’s special articles and features.

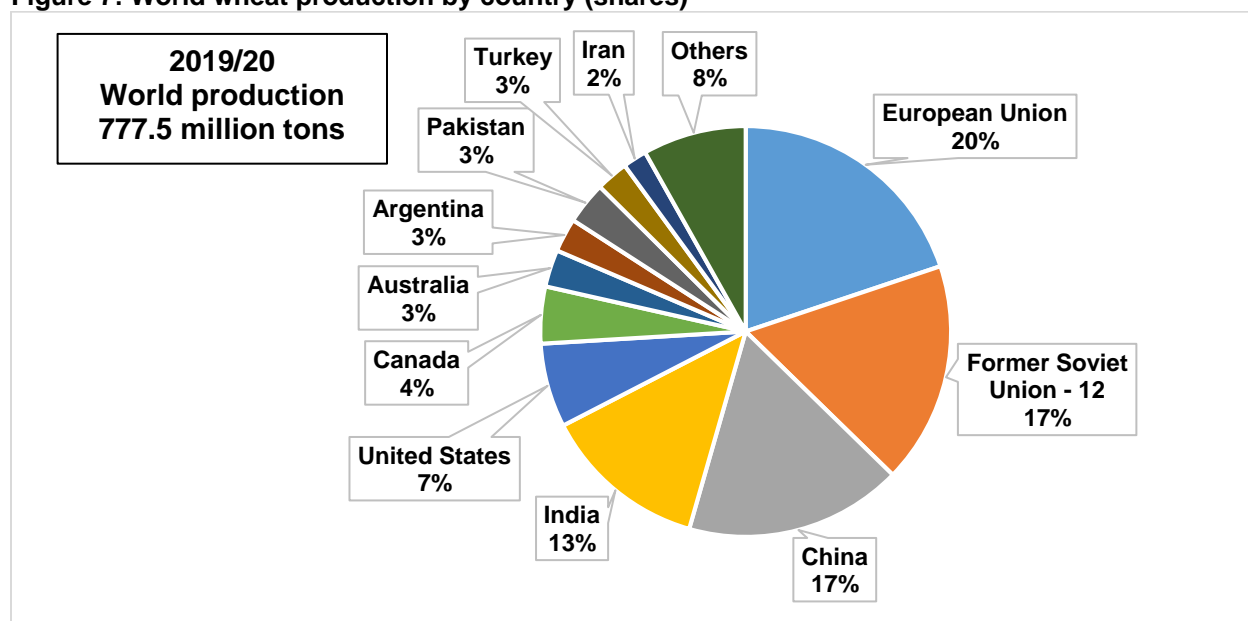
Figure 6: World wheat area, production, and yield: averages and a forecast for 2019



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

World wheat production is dominated by 12 countries (regions) that produce almost 90 percent of the world’s wheat. This country wheat production structure was stable for many years, but a shift has developed and since 2000 has been changing in favor of the KRU region (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine), mainly at the expense of the United States. Among other consequences, the shift in wheat production has changed global trade, with Russia becoming the top wheat exporter by far as the U.S. share of world wheat exports is trending lower (see trade section).

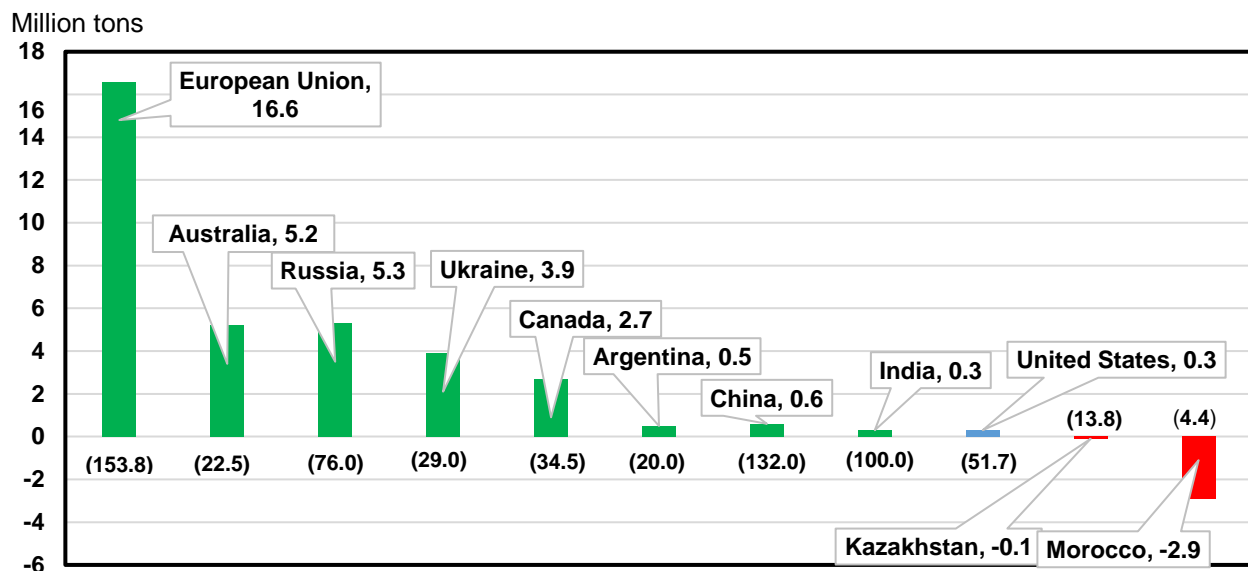
Figure 7: World wheat production by country (shares)



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

The projected 2019/20 growth in wheat production is mainly driven by the **European Union (EU)** recovering from an unfavorable year, but also by other major wheat exporters, as well—**Russia, Australia, Ukraine, Canada, and Argentina**—with a combined wheat output higher by more than 34.0 million tons compared to a year ago. Partly offsetting is a reduced wheat output forecast for **Morocco** and several countries in **Sub-Saharan Africa**. Wheat area expanded in most of the major wheat exporting countries, supported by higher prices at the time of planting, and the countries' yields are projected to get back to normal, or trend, after the extremes of 2018/19. The EU and Australia are expected to recover from adverse 2018/19 weather conditions with close to average harvested wheat area and trend yields, while Canada, Russia, and Argentina are expected to increase their harvested wheat area, with Russia and Ukraine also projected to have higher yields. Wheat harvested area and yields in the countries of the **Middle East** are forecast much higher than last year due to excellent weather conditions and ample rainfall, while wheat output in **North Africa** is projected to decline because of the drought in **Morocco**.

Figure 8: Projected wheat output and year-over-year changes for 2019/20



Notes: For each country the 2019/20 wheat output forecast is given near axis in parentheses (*), million tons. The year-over-year changes are shown pointing to each bar.

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

The most important developments in the new forecast for all commodities are published in the FAS **“World Agriculture Production”** report. A brief discussion of the major foreign production forecasts for 2019/20 follows:

The EU, the largest world wheat producer, is projected to recover from the weather-related sub-par wheat harvest of 2018/19 with an output of 153.8 million tons, which is 16.6 million tons higher than in 2018/19 and would be its third-highest harvest ever. Wheat area is expected to be 0.8 million hectares greater than last year and on par with the 5-year average. This year, wheat has reportedly replaced rapeseed to some extent, partly due to the dryness throughout the short period of rapeseed planting and partly because of a disappointing 2018/19 low rapeseed yield. The vast bulk of the wheat crop in the EU is winter wheat, planted in the fall.

Across the continent, European countries enjoyed good planting conditions, albeit with some dryness in Germany and some of the Balkan countries in the fall and a dry winter in Spain. Wheat development is currently ahead of the average by 2-4 weeks, and crop conditions are good overall with a nice recovery from last year’s dryness in most affected countries. **France**, the largest European wheat producer, is expected to rebound its yield and production following an unfavorable year with an output of 38.9 million tons, a rise of 3.1 million tons over last year. The same scenario is projected for **Germany**, with wheat output at 24.8 million tons, up 4.5 million tons from last year. **Spain**, especially its central regions (the country’s large wheat-producers), was affected by drought and experiencing a serious moisture deficit, but with recent

rains has partially recovered; wheat production there is projected down 1.1 million tons to 7.1 million. The countries of **Eastern Europe** have mostly been enjoying good weather conditions although some of them, especially **Romania**, have been struggling with dryness. **Serbia**, which is not part of the **EU**, has also been affected by dryness, and production is projected down 20.6 percent from last year.

In the region of the **former Soviet Union (FSU)**, wheat production is forecast at 135.3 million tons for 2019/20, up more than 10 million tons or 8.0 percent higher than last year. **Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine (KRU)**, the 3 main grain producers and exporters of the region, are projected to harvest 119.8 million tons of wheat, up 9.1 million tons from the previous year. Combined wheat area in these three countries is projected slightly higher from the past year; a small increase in projected winter wheat area in Ukraine and Russia is partially offset by a reduction in Russian spring wheat area and a continued decline in Kazakhstan. Winter grain planting in Russia, most of which is winter wheat, is projected slightly higher than last year (Russia does not publish its fall planted area by type of grain). A fractional increase is also anticipated in spring wheat area, although planting has barely begun in Siberia, which has more than 40 percent of spring wheat area. In Ukraine, winter wheat is by far the dominant class (97 percent of area), and the fall planted area was officially reported. In Kazakhstan, the Government continues its policy of moving away from wheat, seeing it as a monoculture, and supports and subsidizes diversification toward coarse grains and oilseeds.

Combined wheat yields for the KRU countries are projected about 7 percent higher for 2019/20, at the trend level. Crop conditions have been good for winter grains in both Russia and Ukraine, with virtually no winterkill and early crop development, while about 20 percent of spring wheat has already been sown countrywide, and has just started in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

China's wheat output is expected to reach 132.0 million tons, slightly higher than last year. Harvested area is projected minimally lower, mainly due to crop rotations and Government efforts to take some marginal land out of production. A recent reduction in the minimum support price for wheat came too late to affect fall planting. Since the Chinese Government eliminated its controls on prices for all crops, except wheat, rice, soybean, and sorghum, and allowed them to be determined by the market, wheat prices remain above world market levels. Winter wheat is the main class produced in China, and planting was completed in October 2018. North China Plain accounts for about 80 percent of the country's wheat output. Although crop conditions are currently reportedly mixed, trend yields are expected for the country as a whole.

India is projected to produce a record wheat harvest of 100.0 million tons in 2019/20, but up just 0.3 million tons from a year earlier. Although wheat area is reportedly slightly down, growing

conditions have been virtually ideal with cool temperatures and rains during critical crop development stages, justifying above trend record-high yields. Harvesting of India's wheat crop is already complete. **Pakistan** is also reporting good crop conditions but with similar-sized planted area as last year. The 2019/20 wheat crop is forecast at 25.6 million tons, 0.5 million tons higher than last year, and the third highest on record. The crop was already harvested in April.

Middle East wheat output is projected 9.4 million tons higher compared to last year to reach a record of 48.3 million tons. The region has been enjoying record-high precipitation for most of its countries. Excellent conditions in **Turkey**, incredibly wet conditions in northern **Iraq**, **Iran**, and **Syria** (and in its most productive region Al Haska), as well as **Jordan** and **Israel** drive projected wheat yields much higher. Syria is expected to more than double its wheat production, and record-high yields are projected for the other countries in the area. The soaking rains were widespread across the whole region, even getting to areas that normally do not have any precipitation, including some regions in **Saudi Arabia**. Even more rain is currently in the forecast for this region.

North Africa's wheat production is projected to fall 2.1 million tons from a year earlier to 18.9 million, the smallest output since drought ravaged Morocco and Algeria in 2016/17. The vegetation health index (VHI) supports lower projected yields in the eastern part of the region (**Morocco** and eastern **Algeria**) and is gradually improving towards the west, reaching record-highs in **Tunisia**. Although moisture in the fall was excellent, winter turned out to be bone-dry in **Morocco**, especially in the northwestern part of the country (along the coast) that produces most of the wheat. The dryness persisted throughout heading and flowering, the most important reproductive stages of wheat development. The crop is advanced now, has already passed the filling stage and will soon be harvested. Some rain during the filling stage is expected to stabilize the reduced crop. Given that soil moisture is the primary determinant of area and yield gains in the region, yields in Morocco are expected to decline by almost 40 percent. Conditions were better to the east of Morocco. Yields are projected almost unchanged for **Algeria** and record-high for **Tunisia**, where weather has been very favorable for crops.

The Government survey of planting intentions in **Canada** indicate that wheat planting area will be nearly 0.4 million hectares higher than last year, with a 12 percent increase in sowing of Canadian Western Red Spring wheat and a 19 percent decline in durum area. Higher spring wheat area comes at the expense of canola and soybeans. Canola (rapeseed) planting has been growing since 2001/02 when canola area was about 35 percent of wheat; by 2017/18 canola area exceeded, and in 2018/19 was just slightly lower, than wheat area. In 2019/20 Canadian farmers are expected to shift away from canola planting mainly owing to China's

embargo on canola imports from Canada. After adjusting April planting intentions for statistically significant overestimation and for average abandonment, Canadian wheat harvested area is forecast at 10 million hectares, the highest since 2013/14. Yields currently projected at the trend level, together with higher area, are taking wheat production up 8.5 percent to 34.5 million tons.

For **Argentina**, 2019/20 wheat production is projected to be 0.5 million tons higher than last year, reaching 20.0 million, due to further expected expansion in planted area. Removing large export taxes for wheat exports and a shift away from regulation toward a market economy 2 years ago have enhanced producer incentives to expand wheat and corn planting, despite recent reinstatement of a different type of export taxation. This new levy is tied to both commodity prices and the exchange rate (4 pesos per 1 U.S. dollar). As massive depreciation of the Argentine peso gradually erodes the tax effect, this levy becomes less constraining, and can be currently estimated at about 9 percent. Weather conditions have been favorable, as rains continue to benefit wheat planting in the eastern part of the country. In addition, strong depreciation of the country's currency will support Argentine price competitiveness in world markets, thereby promoting continued strong wheat exports.

In **Australia**, a return to trend yields is forecast, as normal weather is expected following last's year's drought and is anticipated to increase yields. Wheat area is projected to grow, because of high local prices and lower anticipated abandonment. Wheat output is projected at 22.5 million tons, up 5.2 million from last year. Winter wheat planting will commence in May.

Record-High Wheat Ending Stocks Projected For 2019/20

Foreign wheat beginning stocks for 2019/20 are forecast 7.1 million lower than last year, following reduced wheat output in 2018/19 and still robust consumption. The reduction in foreign beginning stocks less China is much larger, down 15.8 million tons, as China added another 8.7 million tons to its ending 2018/19 wheat stocks (the same as the beginning 2019/20 stocks). The Chinese Government continues to support wheat (and rice) prices (although wheat support prices are getting lower) that keep wheat area and production high and result in additional wheat stock accumulation. Sizeable declines in wheat beginning stocks occurred in Russia, the EU, and Australia, following their production declines in 2018/19.

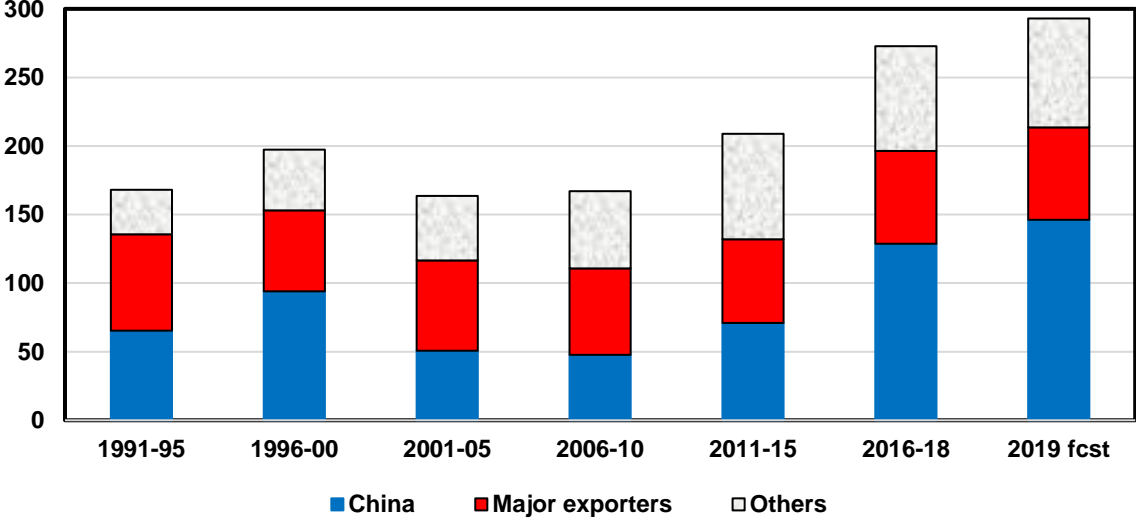
The reduction in beginning stocks is by far smaller than the projected 45.6-million ton increase in foreign 2019/20 wheat output, and foreign supplies are projected up 4.2 percent year-to-year.

Foreign wheat consumption is projected up by 2.8 percent, and foreign wheat feed and residual use is projected higher, up 9.5 million tons. One reason for the increase is worldwide abundance of low-quality and therefore lower-priced wheat that not only boosts wheat feeding

but also leads to higher expected residual use (or losses). Foreign food, seed, and industrial use of wheat is expected to increase by about 1 percent following population growth. However, wheat consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa grows faster than population, as per capita wheat consumption increases with modest income growth.

Lower beginning stocks and higher use only partly offset record-high wheat production growth, and foreign 2019/20 ending stocks are projected up 17.7 million tons to a record-high of 262.0 million. Global projected wheat ending stocks are also at a record-high at 293.0 million tons with stocks-to-use ratio the highest since 1968. While a large share of stocks' increase comes from China (up 6.2 million tons), the rest of the rise is expected to be shared among major foreign wheat exporting countries (as well as with India) that have high 2019/20 wheat output, with the largest increase in the EU (see fig. 9). Ending wheat stocks for the major exporters are expected to be close to the 5-year average.

Figure 9: Wheat ending stocks: China and major exporters



Note: Major exporters include the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Union, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine.

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

Record World Wheat Trade Projected for 2019/20; With Intense Competition Russia Remains Top Exporter

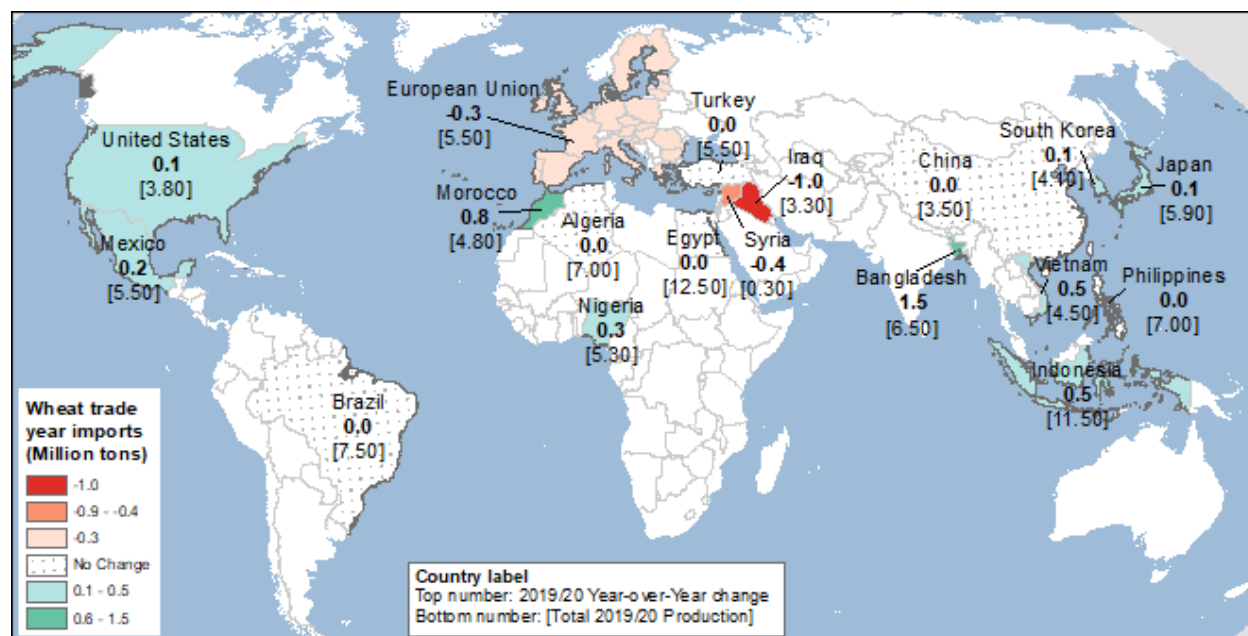
World wheat trade (July–June international trade year) is projected to reach a record of 183.6 million tons, up 5.6 million in 2019/20. This is an increase of 3.1 percent over last year, and involves a shift in the structure of imports and exports by country. Increased wheat imports are expected in a number of countries, reflecting population growth, higher wheat feeding, and some growth of wheat food use in countries that traditionally consume rice.

Higher wheat imports are projected for the countries of **South and Southeast Asia**—**Indonesia**, the **Philippines**, **Thailand**, **Vietnam**, and **Bangladesh**. Growing population, improving economies, higher feeding with wheat being a customary part of feed rations, particularly for expanding aquaculture, and stable market growth for wheat-based products all support an increase in wheat imports. Imports are projected higher in several countries of **Sub-Saharan Africa**—Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sudan, and Zimbabwe among others—reflecting population growth, higher demand, and drought that will generate a meager crop in some SSA countries. Among the countries of North Africa, wheat imports are projected higher for Morocco because of the smaller crop in 2019/20 ([see production section above](#)).

However, reductions in other countries are partly offsetting the import increases. Lower wheat imports are projected for the European Union (EU), with a strong rebound of its wheat output. The countries of the Middle East are expected to have record-high harvests, curbing their imports, and both Iraq and Syria are expected to have their imports reduced considerably.

The map below provides a quick look at the size and the year-over-year changes in wheat imports. For a short overview of specific countries' imports, see “Grain: World Markets and Trade,” issued by USDA’s Foreign Agricultural Service.

Map B: Important YoY changes in wheat imports for 2019/20



Year-over-year (YoY) changes are in bold under the country name; 2019/20 output forecast is in parentheses below the YoY changes.

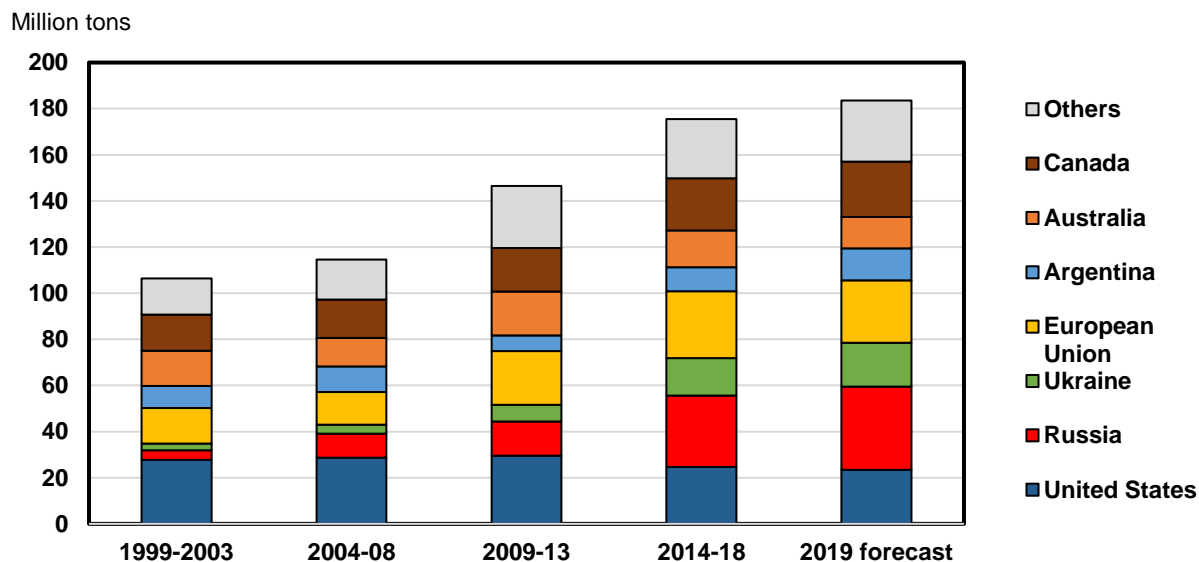
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution database.

While world demand for wheat has been growing at a steady, robust pace, mainly in line with population growth, the corresponding rise in wheat exports has been increasingly driven by the Black Sea region countries of **Russia** and **Ukraine**—and, since 2015, **Argentina**. Along with expanding wheat supplies, the local currency depreciation in all three countries encouraged increased exports. These countries vastly broadened their wheat export markets from North Africa and the Middle East to Southeast Asia to Africa. For the last several years, the EU countries (especially France, the EU’s top wheat producer) and even the United States in the lower-quality markets, have seen shipments displaced by abundant supplies of lower priced Russian and Ukrainian wheat.

Russia and **Ukraine** have been gaining wheat export share since the beginning of the 2000s, alongside the **EU**, its main competitor and the world’s top exporter for the three years of 2013-2015. Benefitting from consecutive bountiful harvest years, **Russia** became the largest global wheat exporter in 2017/18 by far, and is projected to maintain this status in 2019/20, although with smaller exports (because of reduced supplies) than last year. Higher production is expected to boost **EU** exports 3.0 million tons to 27.0 million, as the EU is expected to regain its status as the second-largest world wheat exporter, recovering from its lackluster performance last year. **Argentine** and **Australian** exports are also projected higher, as increased wheat

production more than offsets smaller carry-over stocks. In Argentina, the 2015/16 elimination of taxes and quotas for wheat exports, which had burdened farmers for the past 15 years, and a strong depreciation of its currency (the peso) are expected to further boost its wheat area, output and exports in 2019/20. The recent reinstatement of a levy tied to the exchange rate is not expected to curb exports. In 2019/20 Australia is projected to partly recover from the devastating 2018/19 drought in the east of the country that drained the country’s wheat exports, though projected exports are still below the 5-year average. Canadian exports for 2019/20 are unchanged at 24.0 million tons and will depend on the quality of the wheat harvest in Canada’s main competitor countries—the **United States, Argentina and Australia**. The gains by the EU, Argentina, Russia, and Ukraine in the global wheat market in recent years and in the coming 2019/20 come mainly at the expense of the **United States**, whose share of world wheat trade is trending lower.

Figure 10: Wheat exports of major competitors, 5-year averages, and 2019 forecast



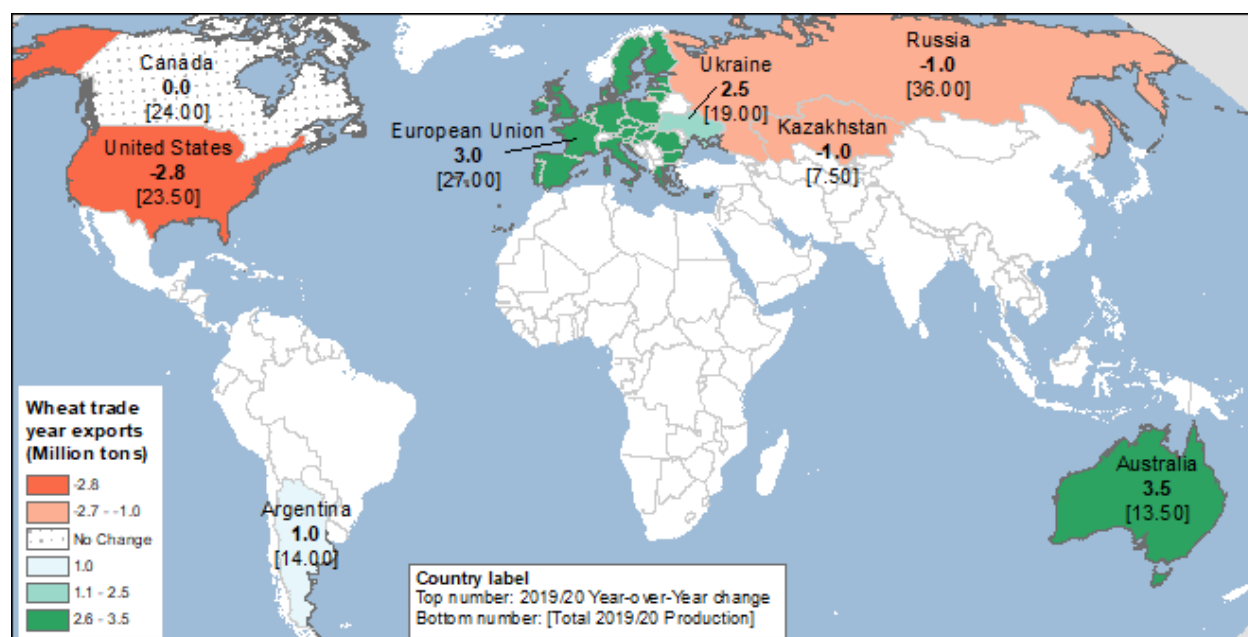
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution database.

Higher export volumes come with changes in countries’ export market shares. As mentioned above, during the past several years, Russia, Ukraine, and Argentina have expanded their outreach to supplant the United States, Australia, and Canada in several markets. The most striking example is Egypt, one of the world’s leading wheat importers. Egypt used to import the majority of its wheat from the United States, but for the past few years has imported virtually no U.S. wheat, shifting its import sources mainly to Russia and Ukraine. A similar shift is now happening with Nigeria. Ukraine is increasingly displacing Australia and to lesser extent Canada and the United States in the growing markets of Indonesia and Philippines. Both countries are even chipping away some of the Mexican market share from Canada and the United States.

U.S. exports in 2019/20 are projected at 23.5 million tons, down 2.8 million from the previous year, with a 12.8-percent share in world wheat trade, one of the lowest levels in recent years. U.S. wheat supplies in 2019/20 are projected to be modestly larger with higher beginning stocks and slightly larger production. However, the combined wheat output for all other major exporters (specifically, Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) is projected to rise by more than 10 percent over a year ago, which is expected to spark fierce competition for shares in export markets.

Map C provides a quick look at the projected size and the year-over-year changes in wheat exports for major wheat exporters.

Map C: YoY wheat export changes for major exporters for 2019/20



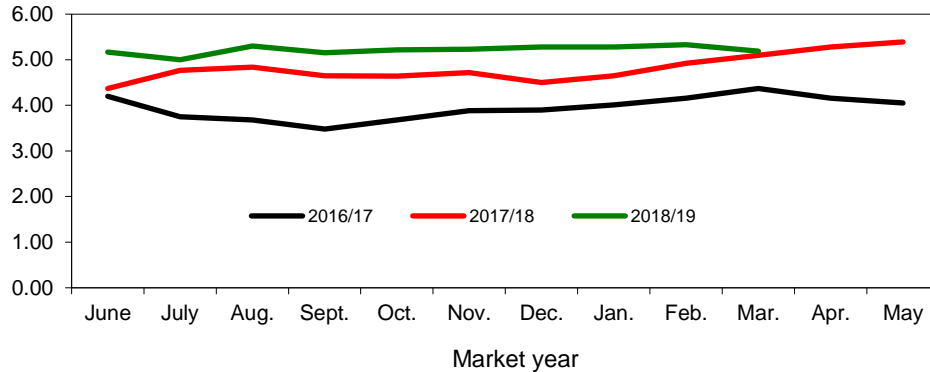
Year-over-year (YoY) changes are in bold under the country name; 2019/20 output forecast is in parentheses below the YoY changes.

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

United States Exports for 2018/19 Are Reduced

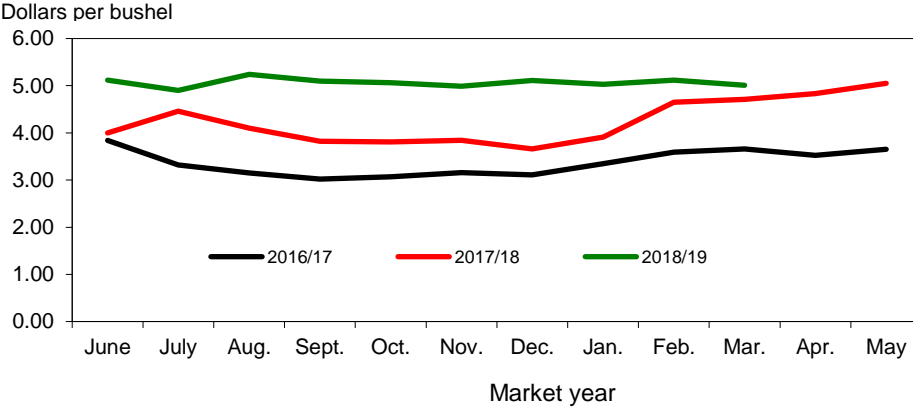
For the current 2018/19 international July-June marketing year, U.S. wheat exports are projected 1.0 million tons lower this month to 26.3 million, based on recent shipments and expectations of higher competition in June 2019. Logistics and the U.S. dollar, currently at its highest value vis-à-vis other currencies in 5 years, are curtailing exports. The June-May local marketing year forecast for 2018/19 U.S. exports is down 20 million bushels this month to 925 million, as the slow pace of recent shipments supports a reduction.

Figure 1
All wheat average prices received by farmers
 Dollars per bushel



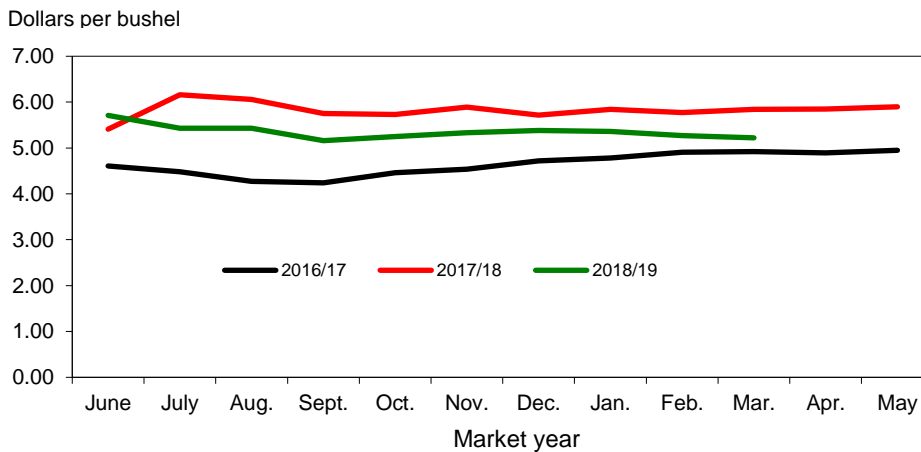
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers
 Dollars per bushel



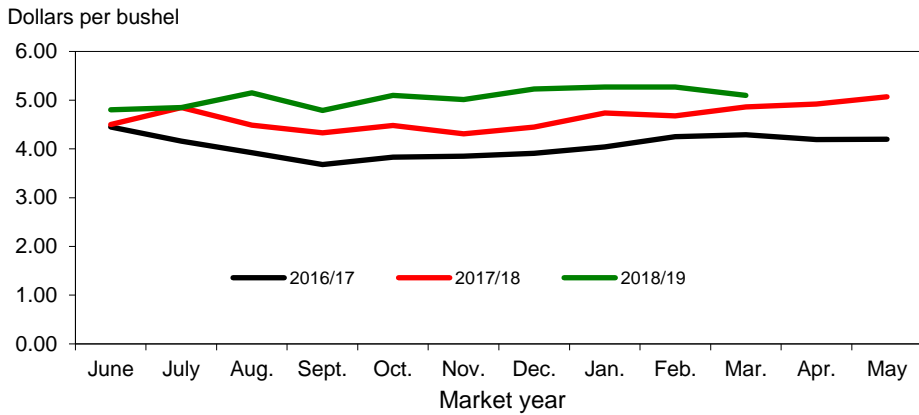
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers
 Dollars per bushel



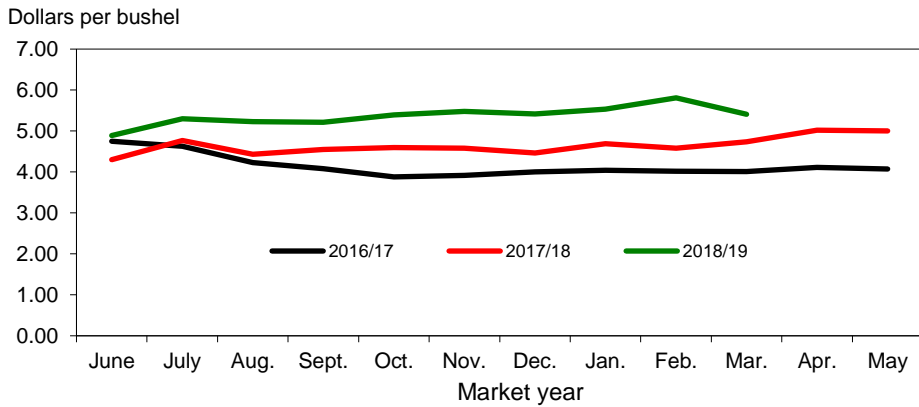
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



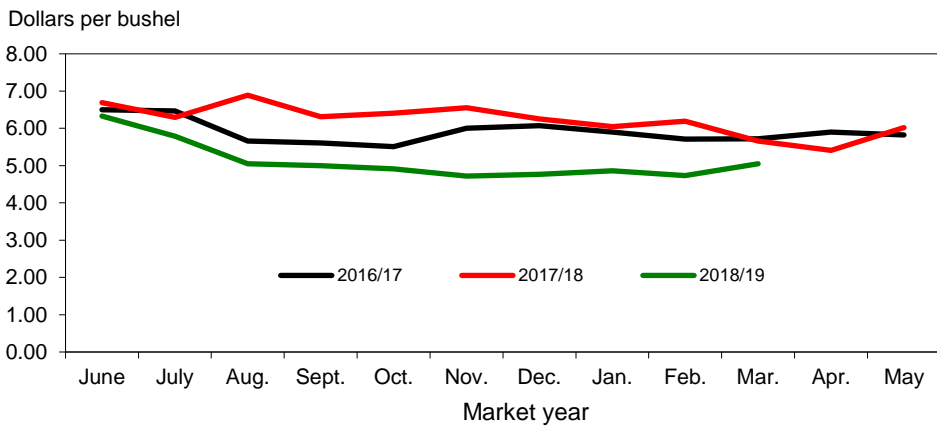
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



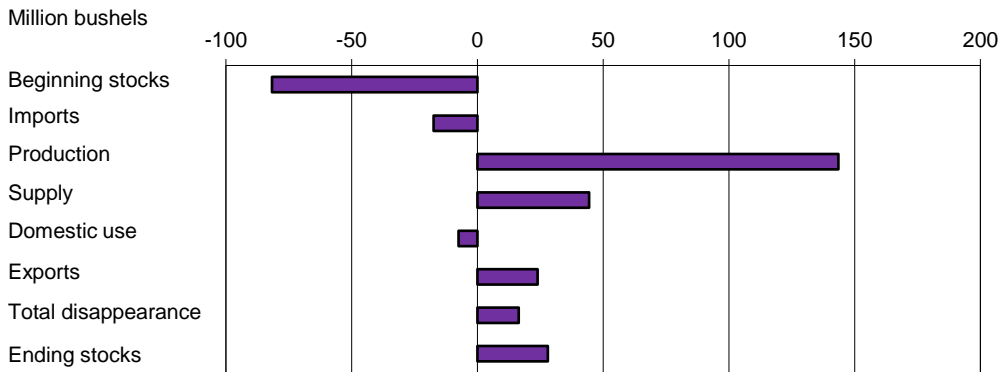
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



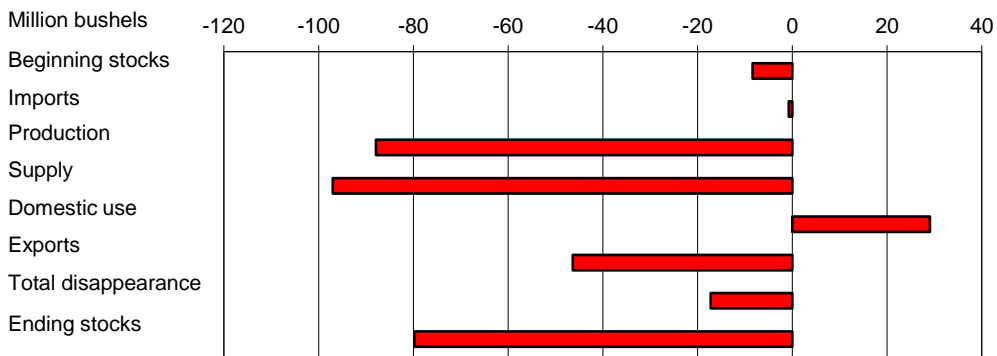
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

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



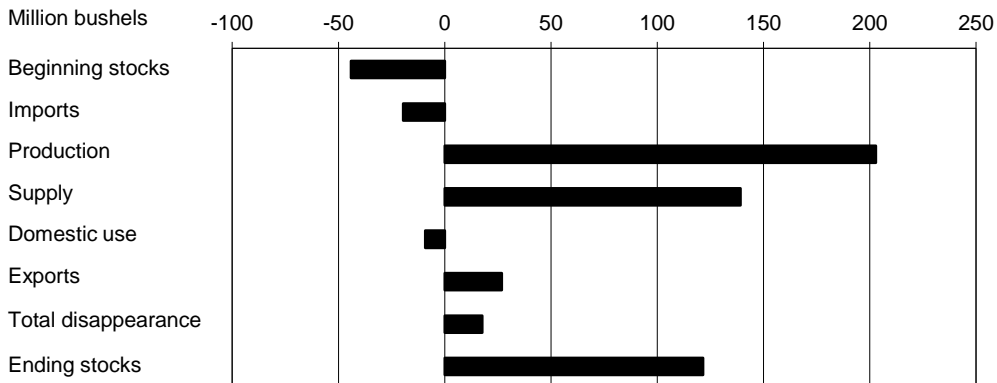
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



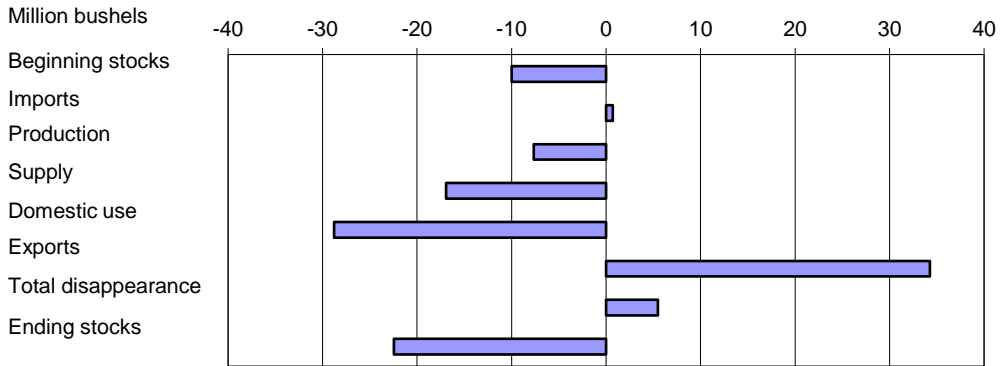
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



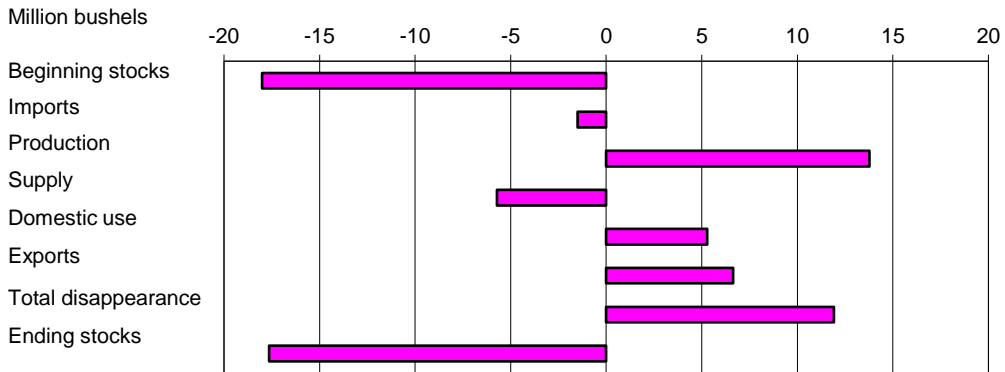
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



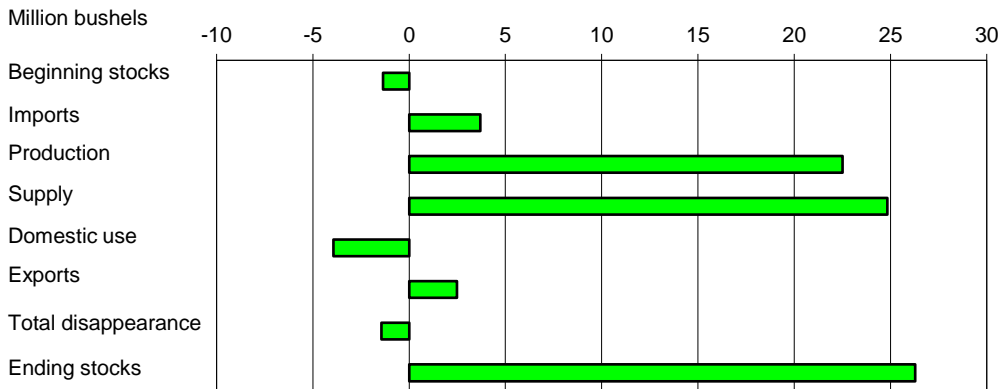
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



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

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



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

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/14/2019

| Item and unit | | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Area: | | | | | | | | |
| Planted | Million acres | 56.2 | 56.8 | 55.0 | 50.1 | 46.1 | 47.8 | 45.8 |
| Harvested | Million acres | 45.3 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 43.8 | 37.6 | 39.6 | 39.0 |
| Yield | Bushels per acre | 47.1 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 52.7 | 46.4 | 47.6 | 48.6 |
| Supply: | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 717.9 | 590.3 | 752.4 | 975.6 | 1,180.6 | 1,098.9 | 1,126.8 |
| Production | Million bushels | 2,135.0 | 2,026.3 | 2,061.9 | 2,308.7 | 1,740.9 | 1,884.5 | 1,896.9 |
| Imports ¹ | Million bushels | 172.5 | 151.2 | 112.8 | 118.0 | 157.4 | 140.0 | 140.0 |
| Total supply | Million bushels | 3,025.3 | 2,767.8 | 2,927.1 | 3,402.3 | 3,078.9 | 3,123.3 | 3,163.7 |
| Disappearance: | | | | | | | | |
| Food use | Million bushels | 955.1 | 958.3 | 957.2 | 948.9 | 964.4 | 960.0 | 965.0 |
| Seed use | Million bushels | 73.7 | 79.4 | 67.2 | 61.3 | 63.4 | 61.5 | 68.0 |
| Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 230.1 | 113.4 | 149.4 | 160.6 | 51.2 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,258.8 | 1,151.1 | 1,173.8 | 1,170.8 | 1,079.0 | 1,071.5 | 1,123.0 |
| Exports ¹ | Million bushels | 1,176.2 | 864.3 | 777.8 | 1,050.9 | 901.1 | 925.0 | 900.0 |
| Total disappearance | Million bushels | 2,435.1 | 2,015.4 | 1,951.5 | 2,221.7 | 1,980.1 | 1,996.5 | 2,023.0 |
| Ending stocks | Million bushels | 590.3 | 752.4 | 975.6 | 1,180.6 | 1,098.9 | 1,126.8 | 1,140.7 |
| CCC inventory | Million bushels | | | | | | | |
| Stocks-to-use ratio | | 24.2 | 37.3 | 50.0 | 53.1 | 55.5 | 56.4 | 56.4 |
| Loan rate | Dollars per bushel | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 2.94 |
| Contract/direct payment rate | Dollars per bushel | 72.80 | 56.40 | 56.40 | 56.50 | 56.50 | 56.50 | 40.00 |
| Farm price ² | Dollars per bushel | 6.87 | 5.99 | 4.89 | 3.89 | 4.72 | 5.20 | 4.70 |
| Market value of production | Million dollars | 14,604 | 11,915 | 10,203 | 8,981 | 8,217 | 9,799 | 8,915 |

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

¹ Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

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

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/14/2019

| Market year, item, and unit | | All wheat | Hard red winter ¹ | Hard red spring ¹ | Soft red winter ¹ | White ¹ | Durum |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 2017/18 | Area: | | | | | | |
| | Planted acreage | Million acres | 46.05 | 23.43 | 10.51 | 5.76 | 4.05 |
| | Harvested acreage | Million acres | 37.56 | 17.64 | 9.65 | 4.33 | 3.83 |
| | Yield | Bushels per acre | 46.36 | 42.53 | 39.80 | 67.70 | 67.53 |
| | Supply: | | | | | | |
| | Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 1,180.60 | 589.30 | 235.00 | 215.00 | 105.00 |
| | Production | Million bushels | 1,740.91 | 750.13 | 384.19 | 293.22 | 258.59 |
| | Imports ² | Million bushels | 157.43 | 6.75 | 87.59 | 4.28 | 7.50 |
| | Total supply | Million bushels | 3,078.94 | 1,346.19 | 706.78 | 512.50 | 371.08 |
| | Disappearance: | | | | | | |
| | Food use | Million bushels | 964.39 | 391.71 | 254.00 | 154.00 | 85.00 |
| | Seed use | Million bushels | 63.35 | 25.58 | 17.98 | 11.58 | 5.26 |
| | Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 51.22 | -23.36 | 15.62 | 51.18 | .47 |
| | Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,078.95 | 393.93 | 287.60 | 216.77 | 90.72 |
| | Exports ² | Million bushels | 901.10 | 371.31 | 228.18 | 90.74 | 193.36 |
| | Total disappearance | Million bushels | 1,980.05 | 765.24 | 515.78 | 307.50 | 284.08 |
| | Ending stocks | Million bushels | 1,098.89 | 580.94 | 191.00 | 205.00 | 87.00 |
| 2018/19 | Area: | | | | | | |
| | Planted acreage | Million acres | 47.80 | 22.92 | 12.69 | 6.08 | 4.05 |
| | Harvested acreage | Million acres | 39.61 | 16.95 | 12.40 | 4.47 | 3.82 |
| | Yield | Bushels per acre | 47.58 | 39.08 | 47.33 | 63.90 | 71.32 |
| | Supply: | | | | | | |
| | Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 1,098.89 | 580.94 | 191.00 | 205.00 | 87.00 |
| | Production | Million bushels | 1,884.46 | 662.25 | 587.01 | 285.56 | 272.36 |
| | Imports ² | Million bushels | 140.00 | 6.00 | 68.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 |
| | Total supply | Million bushels | 3,123.35 | 1,249.19 | 846.01 | 495.56 | 365.36 |
| | Disappearance: | | | | | | |
| | Food use | Million bushels | 960.00 | 388.00 | 256.00 | 152.00 | 85.00 |
| | Seed use | Million bushels | 61.50 | 25.00 | 17.50 | 11.00 | 6.00 |
| | Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 50.00 | 10.00 | 5.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 |
| | Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,071.50 | 423.00 | 278.50 | 188.00 | 96.00 |
| | Exports ² | Million bushels | 925.00 | 325.00 | 255.00 | 125.00 | 200.00 |
| | Total disappearance | Million bushels | 1,996.50 | 748.00 | 533.50 | 313.00 | 296.00 |
| | Ending stocks | Million bushels | 1,126.85 | 501.19 | 312.51 | 182.56 | 69.36 |

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

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

² Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 5/14/2019

| Market year and quarter | | Production | Imports ¹ | Total supply | Food use | Seed use | Feed and residual use | Exports ¹ | Ending stocks |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 2011/12 | Jun-Aug | 1,993 | 21 | 2,877 | 230 | 5 | 201 | 295 | 2,147 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 32 | 2,179 | 244 | 51 | -16 | 238 | 1,663 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 30 | 1,693 | 231 | 1 | 44 | 217 | 1,199 |
| | Mar-May | | 30 | 1,229 | 236 | 19 | -70 | 301 | 743 |
| | Mkt. year | 1,993 | 113 | 2,969 | 941 | 76 | 159 | 1,051 | 743 |
| 2012/13 | Jun-Aug | 2,252 | 26 | 3,020 | 238 | 1 | 403 | 264 | 2,115 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 33 | 2,148 | 247 | 55 | -22 | 198 | 1,671 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 35 | 1,705 | 229 | 1 | 5 | 235 | 1,235 |
| | Mar-May | | 31 | 1,266 | 238 | 15 | -20 | 315 | 718 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,252 | 124 | 3,119 | 951 | 73 | 365 | 1,012 | 718 |
| 2013/14 | Jun-Aug | 2,135 | 36 | 2,889 | 235 | 4 | 422 | 358 | 1,870 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 48 | 1,918 | 249 | 53 | -168 | 309 | 1,475 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 42 | 1,517 | 231 | 2 | -1 | 228 | 1,057 |
| | Mar-May | | 47 | 1,104 | 240 | 15 | -24 | 282 | 590 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,135 | 172 | 3,025 | 955 | 74 | 230 | 1,176 | 590 |
| 2014/15 | Jun-Aug | 2,026 | 44 | 2,661 | 239 | 6 | 256 | 253 | 1,907 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 35 | 1,942 | 248 | 49 | -93 | 208 | 1,530 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 37 | 1,566 | 231 | 2 | 8 | 185 | 1,140 |
| | Mar-May | | 36 | 1,176 | 240 | 22 | -58 | 219 | 752 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,026 | 151 | 2,768 | 958 | 79 | 113 | 864 | 752 |
| 2015/16 | Jun-Aug | 2,062 | 27 | 2,841 | 240 | 1 | 298 | 205 | 2,097 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 27 | 2,124 | 249 | 44 | -107 | 192 | 1,746 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 34 | 1,780 | 230 | 2 | 2 | 175 | 1,372 |
| | Mar-May | | 25 | 1,397 | 239 | 20 | -43 | 205 | 976 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,062 | 113 | 2,927 | 957 | 67 | 149 | 778 | 976 |
| 2016/17 | Jun-Aug | 2,309 | 33 | 3,317 | 238 | 1 | 266 | 268 | 2,545 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 29 | 2,575 | 245 | 41 | -30 | 239 | 2,079 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 25 | 2,104 | 228 | 1 | -13 | 229 | 1,659 |
| | Mar-May | | 31 | 1,690 | 238 | 19 | -62 | 315 | 1,181 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,309 | 118 | 3,402 | 949 | 61 | 161 | 1,051 | 1,181 |
| 2017/18 | Jun-Aug | 1,741 | 42 | 2,964 | 239 | 1 | 165 | 292 | 2,267 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 36 | 2,303 | 251 | 40 | -55 | 194 | 1,874 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 37 | 1,911 | 233 | 2 | -14 | 195 | 1,495 |
| | Mar-May | | 42 | 1,537 | 242 | 21 | -45 | 221 | 1,099 |
| | Mkt. year | 1,741 | 157 | 3,079 | 964 | 63 | 51 | 901 | 1,099 |
| 2018/19 | Jun-Aug | 1,884 | 42 | 3,025 | 239 | 2 | 190 | 203 | 2,390 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 31 | 2,420 | 247 | 37 | -79 | 206 | 2,009 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 32 | 2,042 | 229 | 1 | -23 | 244 | 1,591 |
| | Mkt. year | 1,884 | 140 | 3,123 | 960 | 62 | 50 | 925 | 1,127 |
| 2019/20 | Mkt. year | 1,897 | 140 | 3,164 | 965 | 68 | 90 | 900 | 1,141 |

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

¹Includes flour and selected other products expressed in grain-equivalent bushels.

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 5/14/2019

| Mkt year and month 1/ | Wheat ground for flour | + | Food imports ² | + | Nonmilled food use ³ | - | Food exports ² | = | Food use ⁴ |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 2017/18 | Jun | 73,183 | | 3,242 | | 2,000 | | 1,849 | 76,576 |
| | Jul | 74,520 | | 2,964 | | 2,000 | | 1,794 | 77,689 |
| | Aug | 81,444 | | 3,148 | | 2,000 | | 2,088 | 84,505 |
| | Sep | 78,315 | | 2,620 | | 2,000 | | 1,462 | 81,473 |
| | Oct | 82,325 | | 3,239 | | 2,000 | | 1,167 | 86,397 |
| | Nov | 78,798 | | 3,218 | | 2,000 | | 1,301 | 82,714 |
| | Dec | 73,964 | | 2,934 | | 2,000 | | 1,569 | 77,329 |
| | Jan | 74,607 | | 3,075 | | 2,000 | | 1,423 | 78,259 |
| | Feb | 74,014 | | 2,948 | | 2,000 | | 1,589 | 77,374 |
| | Mar | 78,526 | | 3,197 | | 2,000 | | 1,571 | 82,152 |
| | Apr | 75,525 | | 3,259 | | 2,000 | | 1,432 | 79,351 |
| | May | 77,221 | | 3,087 | | 2,000 | | 1,742 | 80,566 |
| 2018/19 | Jun | 73,881 | | 2,921 | | 2,000 | | 1,689 | 77,113 |
| | Jul | 74,093 | | 2,968 | | 2,000 | | 1,346 | 77,716 |
| | Aug | 80,978 | | 3,103 | | 2,000 | | 1,584 | 84,497 |
| | Sep | 77,867 | | 2,626 | | 2,000 | | 1,675 | 80,818 |
| | Oct | 81,125 | | 3,361 | | 2,000 | | 1,779 | 84,707 |
| | Nov | 77,650 | | 3,060 | | 2,000 | | 1,602 | 81,108 |
| | Dec | 72,886 | | 3,212 | | 2,000 | | 1,664 | 76,434 |
| | Jan | 73,406 | | 3,307 | | 2,000 | | 1,699 | 77,014 |
| | Feb | 72,823 | | 2,707 | | 2,000 | | 1,678 | 75,852 |
| | Mar | 77,262 | | 3,305 | | 2,000 | | 1,657 | 80,909 |

¹ Current year is preliminary. Previous year is preliminary through August of current year, estimated afterwards.

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

³ Wheat prepared for food use by processes other than milling.

⁴ Estimated food use equals wheat ground for flour plus food imports plus nonmilled food use minus food exports.

Source: Data through the 2nd quarter of 2011 was calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census' Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis' Foreign Trade Statistics.

Subsequent flour milling calculations are based on data from the North American Millers Association.

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel), 5/14/2019

| Month | All wheat | | Winter | | Durum | | Other spring | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.37 | 5.17 | 4.11 | 5.05 | 6.69 | 6.33 | 5.35 | 5.66 |
| July | 4.77 | 5.00 | 4.56 | 4.92 | 6.30 | 5.79 | 6.08 | 5.41 |
| August | 4.84 | 5.30 | 4.27 | 5.23 | 6.89 | 5.05 | 5.86 | 5.40 |
| September | 4.65 | 5.15 | 4.11 | 5.14 | 6.31 | 5.00 | 5.62 | 5.16 |
| October | 4.64 | 5.22 | 4.17 | 5.21 | 6.41 | 4.91 | 5.56 | 5.26 |
| November | 4.72 | 5.23 | 4.07 | 5.20 | 6.55 | 4.72 | 5.78 | 5.33 |
| December | 4.50 | 5.28 | 3.89 | 5.24 | 6.25 | 4.77 | 5.62 | 5.38 |
| January | 4.65 | 5.28 | 4.15 | 5.25 | 6.05 | 4.86 | 5.72 | 5.37 |
| February | 4.92 | 5.33 | 4.63 | 5.41 | 6.19 | 4.73 | 5.66 | 5.29 |
| March | 5.10 | 5.19 | 4.73 | 5.15 | 5.66 | 5.05 | 5.74 | 5.23 |
| April | 5.28 | | 4.90 | | 5.41 | | 5.78 | |
| May | 5.39 | | 5.05 | | 6.02 | | 5.84 | |

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 5/14/2019

| Month | Hard red winter | | Soft red winter | | Hard red spring | | White | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.00 | 5.12 | 4.50 | 4.80 | 5.41 | 5.71 | 4.30 | 4.89 |
| July | 4.46 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 6.16 | 5.43 | 4.77 | 5.30 |
| August | 4.10 | 5.24 | 4.49 | 5.15 | 6.06 | 5.43 | 4.43 | 5.23 |
| September | 3.82 | 5.10 | 4.33 | 4.79 | 5.75 | 5.16 | 4.55 | 5.21 |
| October | 3.81 | 5.06 | 4.48 | 5.10 | 5.73 | 5.25 | 4.60 | 5.39 |
| November | 3.84 | 4.99 | 4.31 | 5.01 | 5.89 | 5.33 | 4.58 | 5.48 |
| December | 3.66 | 5.11 | 4.45 | 5.23 | 5.72 | 5.38 | 4.46 | 5.42 |
| January | 3.91 | 5.03 | 4.74 | 5.27 | 5.84 | 5.36 | 4.69 | 5.53 |
| February | 4.65 | 5.12 | 4.68 | 5.27 | 5.77 | 5.27 | 4.58 | 5.81 |
| March | 4.71 | 5.01 | 4.86 | 5.10 | 5.84 | 5.22 | 4.74 | 5.41 |
| April | 4.83 | | 4.92 | | 5.85 | | 5.02 | |
| May | 5.05 | | 5.07 | | 5.90 | | 5.00 | |

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 5/14/2019

| Month | No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 hard red winter (13% protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Texas Gulf, TX ¹ (dollars per metric ton) | |
|-----------|--|---------|--|---------|---|---------|--|---------|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 5.24 | 6.35 | 6.65 | 6.79 | 4.53 | 5.58 | 189.60 | 213.85 |
| July | 5.65 | 6.20 | 7.22 | 6.66 | 5.12 | 5.24 | 203.74 | 214.58 |
| August | 4.80 | 6.61 | 6.28 | 6.86 | 4.22 | 6.25 | 171.41 | 230.75 |
| September | 5.07 | 6.03 | 6.52 | 6.18 | 4.81 | 5.93 | 178.76 | 212.93 |
| October | 5.11 | 6.11 | 6.24 | 6.26 | 5.03 | 6.14 | 175.82 | 213.66 |
| November | 5.30 | 6.18 | 6.84 | 6.38 | 4.96 | 6.14 | 179.49 | 203.56 |
| December | 5.38 | 6.36 | 6.72 | 6.58 | 4.84 | 6.44 | 183.90 | 211.09 |
| January | 5.73 | 6.26 | 6.94 | 6.38 | 5.03 | 6.41 | 192.17 | 209.62 |
| February | 5.93 | 6.02 | 6.89 | 6.16 | 5.41 | 6.21 | -- | 218.63 |
| March | 6.05 | 5.94 | 6.70 | 6.06 | 5.52 | 5.92 | -- | 205.76 |
| April | 6.09 | 5.61 | 6.67 | 5.77 | 5.64 | 5.83 | 213.48 | 199.52 |
| May | 6.56 | -- | 7.03 | -- | 5.93 | -- | -- | -- |
| Month | No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 hard amber durum Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel) | |
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 6.98 | -- | -- |
| July | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.77 | 6.58 | -- | -- |
| August | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.74 | 7.15 | -- | -- |
| September | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.40 | 6.62 | -- | -- |
| October | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.39 | 6.76 | -- | -- |
| November | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.52 | 6.82 | -- | -- |
| December | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.38 | 6.82 | -- | -- |
| January | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.42 | 6.67 | -- | -- |
| February | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.29 | 6.70 | -- | -- |
| March | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.40 | 6.76 | -- | -- |
| April | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.06 | 6.32 | -- | -- |
| May | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.51 | -- | -- | -- |
| Month | No. 2 soft red winter St. Louis, MO (dollars per bushel) | | No. 2 soft red winter Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel) | | No. 2 soft red winter Toledo, OH (dollars per bushel) | | No. 1 soft white Portland, OR (dollars per bushel) | |
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.66 | 5.16 | 4.41 | 4.92 | 4.44 | 5.15 | 4.91 | 5.92 |
| July | 5.15 | 5.21 | 4.96 | 4.98 | 4.94 | 5.20 | 5.40 | 5.88 |
| August | 4.31 | 5.34 | 4.12 | 5.32 | 4.20 | 5.48 | 5.13 | 6.18 |
| September | 4.30 | 4.79 | 4.23 | 4.81 | 4.27 | 5.04 | 5.19 | 5.98 |
| October | 4.16 | 4.94 | 4.22 | 4.88 | 4.24 | 5.04 | 5.30 | 6.11 |
| November | 4.34 | 5.18 | 4.13 | 5.01 | 4.18 | 5.00 | 5.26 | 6.25 |
| December | 4.28 | 5.48 | 4.12 | 5.24 | 4.04 | 5.14 | 5.22 | 6.23 |
| January | 4.38 | 5.48 | 4.27 | 5.20 | 4.22 | 5.12 | 5.30 | 6.29 |
| February | 4.65 | 5.32 | 4.55 | 4.97 | 4.54 | 4.95 | 5.39 | 6.36 |
| March | 4.76 | 4.84 | 4.69 | 4.46 | 4.75 | 4.48 | 5.64 | 6.10 |
| April | 4.75 | 4.84 | 4.74 | 4.43 | 4.85 | 4.43 | 5.63 | 5.94 |
| May | 5.19 | -- | 5.08 | -- | 5.24 | -- | 5.79 | -- |

-- = Not available or no quote.

¹Free on board.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, State Grain Reports.

Date run: 5/14/2019

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 5/14/2019

| Item | | Oct 2018 | Nov 2018 | Dec 2018 | Jan 2019 | Feb 2019 | Mar 2019 |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Exports | All wheat grain | 70,050 | 63,452 | 82,208 | 73,601 | 83,166 | 72,153 |
| | All wheat flour ¹ | 1,373 | 1,188 | 1,249 | 1,278 | 1,266 | 1,169 |
| | All wheat products ² | 432 | 476 | 481 | 453 | 438 | 542 |
| | Total all wheat | 71,856 | 65,117 | 83,937 | 75,332 | 84,870 | 73,864 |
| Imports | All wheat grain | 7,455 | 6,292 | 9,429 | 9,297 | 4,141 | 8,824 |
| | All wheat flour ¹ | 1,723 | 1,456 | 1,336 | 1,572 | 1,238 | 1,394 |
| | All wheat products ² | 1,701 | 1,650 | 1,908 | 1,758 | 1,493 | 1,932 |
| | Total all wheat | 10,880 | 9,398 | 12,674 | 12,626 | 6,871 | 12,150 |

Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Expressed in grain-equivalent bushels. Includes meal, groats, and durum.

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

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

Date run: 5/14/2019

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