

Crops

Stronger global economic growth beginning in 2003 provides a more favorable demand setting for field crops, supporting longer run increases in consumption, trade, and prices. A continued strong U.S. dollar and trade competition from areas such as Brazil, Argentina, and the Black Sea region are factors constraining U.S. exports, however.

Near-term acreage projections for 2003 and 2004 indicate a response to drought-related production shortfalls and higher prices for many crops in 2002. U.S. plantings for eight major field crops rise from 249 million acres in 2002 to about 253 million acres in 2003. Acreage falls back to about 248 million in 2005 before growing slowly to about 252 million by 2012 in response to growing demand and rising market prices.

Baseline assumptions for field crops reflect provisions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Act), which is assumed to continue through the projection period. The new farm legislation introduces some new policies to the array of agricultural commodity programs. However, in many ways, the 2002 Farm Act extends provisions of the 1996 Farm Act and the ad hoc emergency spending bills of 1998-2001. For example, marketing assistance loans existed under previous U.S. farm law, direct payments replace production flexibility contract payments of the 1996 Farm Act, and counter-cyclical payments are intended to institutionalize the market loss assistance payments of the past several years.

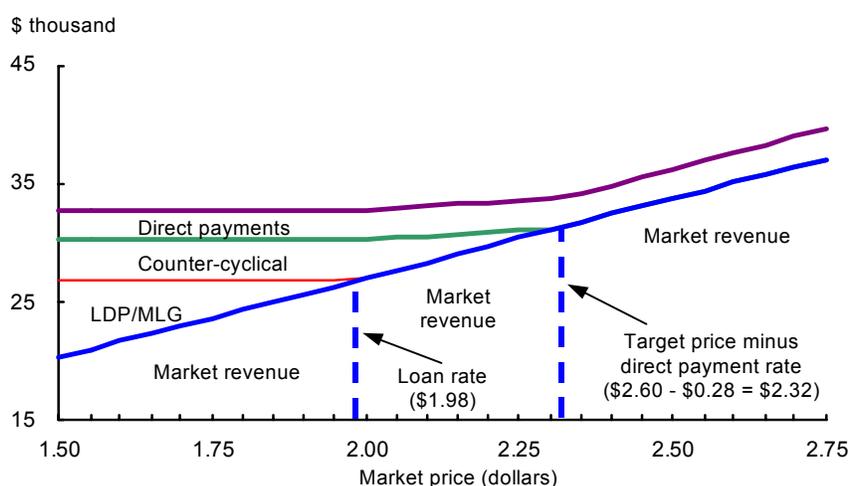
The 2002 Farm Act continues planting flexibility provisions, giving farmers almost complete flexibility in deciding which crops to plant. Producers are permitted to plant all cropland acreage on the farm to any crop, except for some limitations on planting fruits, vegetables, and wild rice on base acres. The land must be kept in an agricultural or conserving use (as determined by the Secretary), and farmers must comply with certain conservation and wetland provisions.

Crop Revenues under the 2002 Farm Act

Corn market revenues and program payments at different price levels illustrate some properties of income-support provisions of the 2002 Farm Act. Corn program provisions for the 2002 crop are used in this illustration. Revenue calculations are for a farm with 100 acres of corn, 100 acres of corn base, corn yields of 135 bushels an acre, a program-payment yield of 103 bushels an acre used for direct payments, and an updated payment yield for counter-cyclical payments (CCPs) of 120 bushels an acre. In this example, it is assumed that the farmer has chosen to plant the same crop as the acreage base on the 100 acres.

- The portions of the accompanying figure labeled “Market revenue” represent receipts from the marketplace, which increase as market prices rise.
- The triangle labeled “LDP/MLG” represents marketing loan benefits in the form of loan deficiency payments (LDPs) and/or marketing loan gains (MLGs) that supplement market revenues at market prices below the loan rate (\$1.98 for corn). As prices fall below the loan rate, marketing loan benefits rise and fully offset declines in market revenues since these program benefits are available for all production of loan eligible commodities.
- The area of the figure labeled “Counter-cyclical” represents the counter-cyclical payments under the 2002 Farm Act. Counter-cyclical payments are linked to market prices, with payments provided when prices are below the target price minus the direct payment rate (\$2.60 minus \$0.28, or \$2.32, for corn). Payments increase as prices decline below \$2.32 until they reach the loan rate (\$1.98 for corn). For prices below the loan rate, counter-cyclical payments are at their maximum and do not change. Counter-cyclical payments do not fully offset reductions in market revenues as prices fall from \$2.32 to \$1.98 because payments are made on 85 percent of the fixed acreage base and are paid on CCP payment yields rather than actual yields, and thus do not change with the farm’s production.
- The area of the figure labeled “Direct payments” are fixed payments of \$0.28 a bushel for corn, paid on 85 percent of the acreage base and a payment yield. These payments do not change with market prices or the farm’s production.

Corn revenues under the 2002 Farm Act, basic case



Note: Assumes 100 acres of corn, 100 acres of corn base, 135 bushels/acre yield, 103 bushels/acre direct payment yield, and 120 bushels/acre counter-cyclical payment yield.

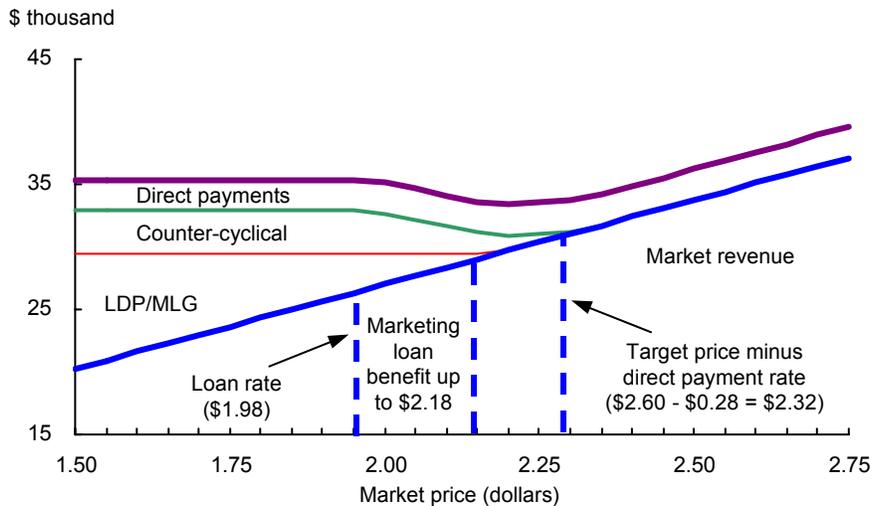
Source: Economic Research Service, USDA, AIB 778, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib778/>.

Counter-Cyclical Payments Likely to Overlap Marketing Loan Benefits

Counter-cyclical payments are likely to overlap with counter-cyclical aspects of marketing loan benefits in certain price ranges.

- In the figure in the previous box, marketing loan benefits are assumed only for season-average prices below the loan rate. However, marketing loans have enabled farmers to attain per unit revenues that, on average, exceed commodity loan rates when prices are relatively low. Many farmers use a two-step marketing procedure in which they receive program benefits when prices are seasonally low (and marketing loan benefits seasonally high) and then sell the crop later in the marketing year when prices have risen.
- The accompanying chart includes a representative level of \$0.20 a bushel for corn for the expected above-loan-rate revenue facilitated by marketing loans when prices are low, based on the experience of recent years. With this expectation, average per unit market receipts and marketing loan benefits are kept from falling below \$2.18. As a result, expected counter-cyclical payments overlap with counter-cyclical aspects of marketing loan benefits in the price range from \$1.98 to \$2.18, in effect providing two counter-cyclical benefits to farmers. As season-average prices fall in this price range, both counter-cyclical payments and marketing loan benefits rise, causing total revenues to increase.

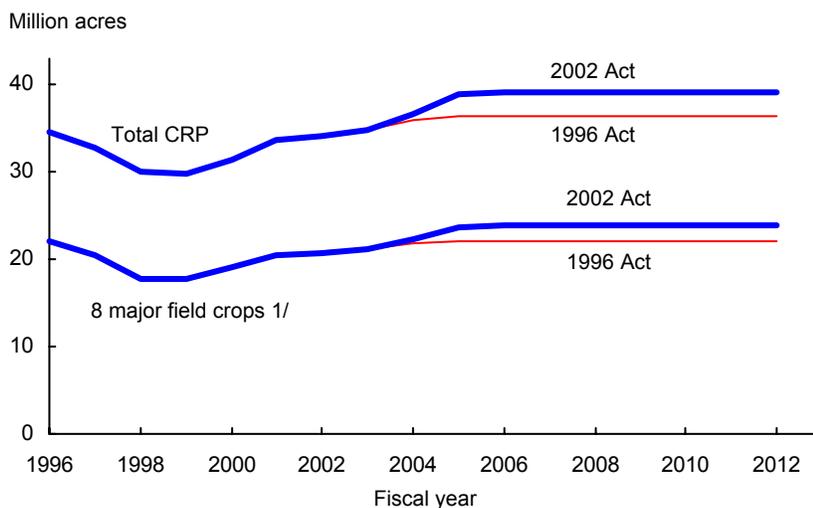
Corn revenues under the 2002 Farm Act, with above-loan-rate marketing loan benefit



Note: Assumes 100 acres of corn, 100 acres of corn base, 135 bushels/acre yield, 103 bushels/acre direct payment yield, and 120 bushels/acre counter-cyclical payment yield. Assumes per unit revenue facilitated by marketing loan exceeds loan rate by an average of 20 cents/bushel.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA, AIB 778, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib778/>.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage



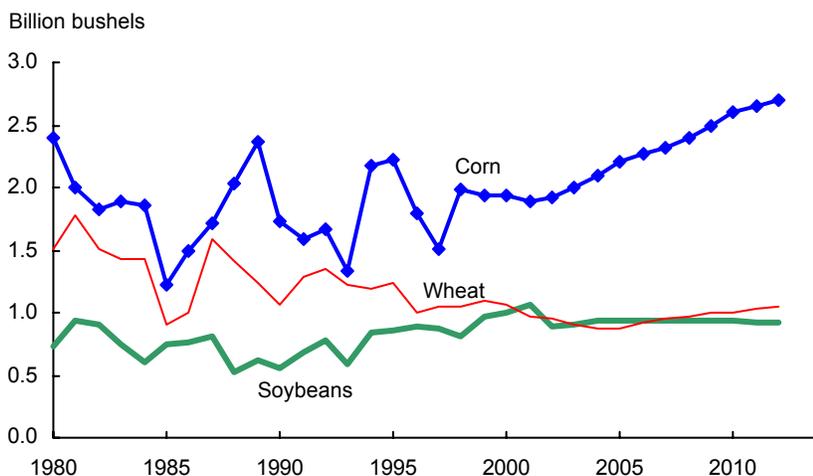
1/ The eight major field crops are corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA, AIB 778, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib778/>.

Under the voluntary Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), farmland owners submit bids to retire highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive cropland from production for 10-15 years. CRP enrollment is designed to enhance environmental quality and improve wildlife habitat. Farmers receive a cost-share payment to establish a permanent cover crop and annual rental payments for retiring land and maintaining specified conservation practices.

- The maximum CRP area is increased to 39.2 million acres under the 2002 Farm Act, up from 36.4 million acres under the 1996 Act. The expansion of the CRP under the 2002 Farm Act will reduce land available for crop production somewhat, with about 60 percent of the reserve allocated to the eight major field crops.

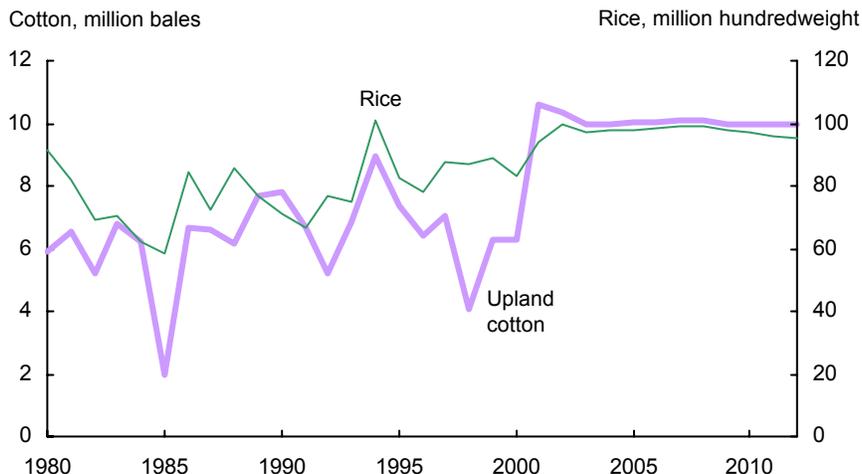
U.S. exports: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



Global economic recovery underlies longrun growth in U.S. exports, but gains in trade are constrained by a strong U.S. dollar and by expanding competition in some key export markets.

- U.S. corn exports are projected to increase at a faster rate than in the 1980s and 1990s. The U.S. corn sector increases its trade share of the global corn market although competition from Argentina and Eastern Europe result in their corn trade shares increasing as well.
- U.S. wheat exports decline through 2005/06 because of a recovery in exports from Canada and Australia following droughts in 2002 as well as large exports from the Black Sea region and the EU. As global wheat trade strengthens, U.S. exports rise through the remainder of the projections, although competition holds the U.S. trade share relatively flat in 2005-12 at levels below those of the late 1990s.
- U.S. exports of soybeans rise only moderately in the baseline, reflecting slow growth in domestic production and increased foreign competition, particularly from South America.

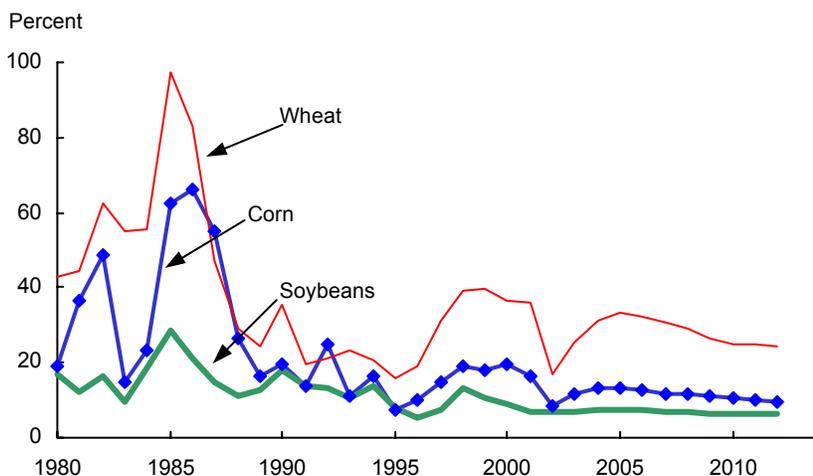
U.S. exports: Rice and cotton



U.S. rice and cotton exports show little or no growth through most of the baseline period.

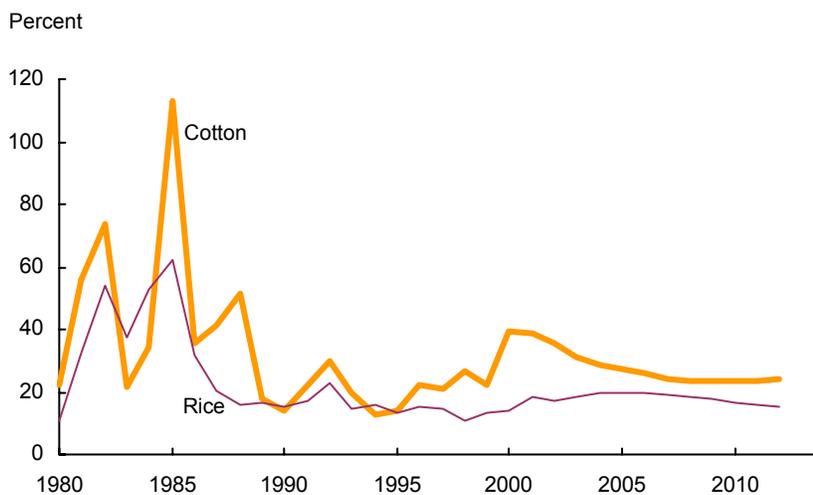
- After falling slightly in 2003 from a record high level in 2002, rice exports rise moderately through 2007 as gains in production are stronger than domestic market needs and price differentials between domestic and world rice prices weaken. In the longer run, U.S. rice exports fall as domestic use outstrips production growth, raising the price differential between U.S. and Asian rice.
- Upland cotton exports remain relatively stable in the baseline, near 10 million bales annually, as foreign competition strengthens and keeps U.S. cotton exports from expanding above the recent 75-year high. With world cotton trade expanding throughout the projections, the U.S. share of global exports declines but is still about 30 percent in 2012/13.

Stocks-to-use ratios: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



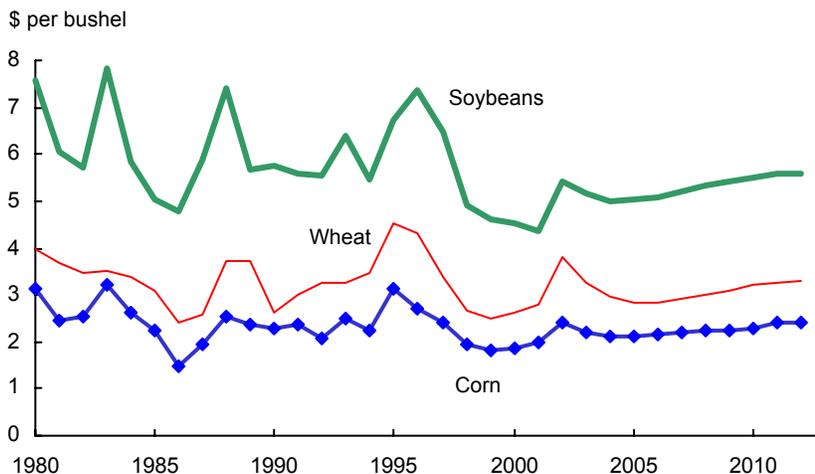
U.S. stocks-to-use ratios for corn and wheat initially increase from relatively low levels at the end of 2002/03, before declining through the remainder of the baseline as domestic use and exports rise faster than production. The stocks-to-use ratio for soybeans is relatively flat throughout the projections.

Stocks-to-use ratios: Cotton and rice



The stocks-to-use ratio for cotton declines from recent high levels and becomes relatively stable toward the end of the projections. The rice stocks-to-use ratio initially rises due to large domestic production, but then gradually falls through the rest of the baseline as domestic use strengthens and outstrips production growth.

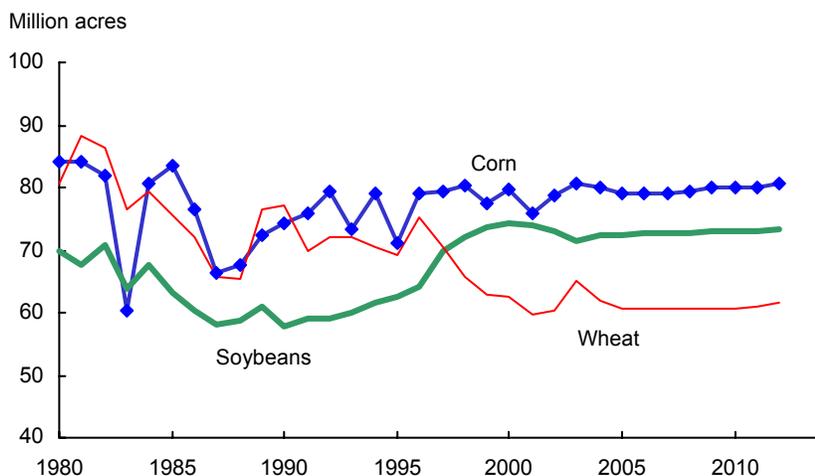
Corn, wheat, and soybean prices



Projected prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans reflect, in part, movements in stocks-to-use ratios.

- Prices decline over the next several years as production recovers from the reduced levels of the 2002 crops.
- Prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans rise during the remainder of the baseline as growth in demand outpaces gains in production.

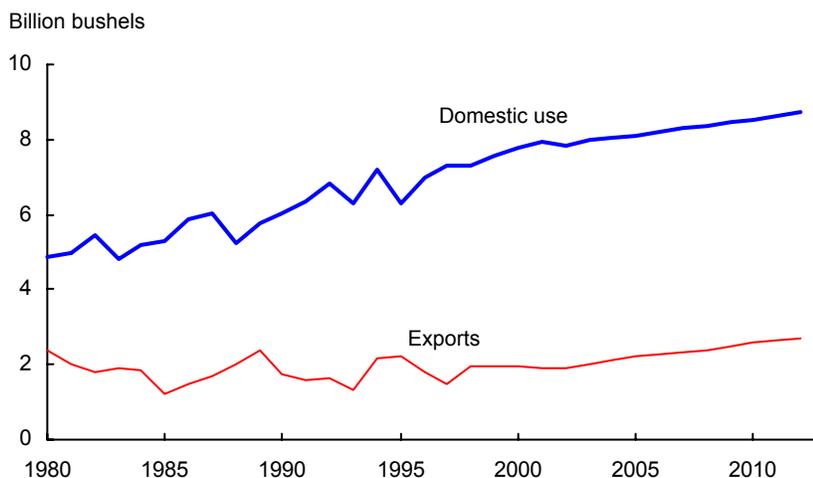
Planted area: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



Aggregate U.S. crop area increases sharply in 2003, due mainly to rising corn and wheat plantings as farmers respond to reduced supplies and higher prices in 2002. As production rebounds and prices decline, acreage falls through 2005. For the remainder of the projections, acreage increases as producers respond to generally rising net returns as demand and prices strengthen.

- Area planted to the eight major U.S. crops is expected to rise from 249 million acres to about 253 million in 2003, fall back to 248 million in 2005, and then gradually rise to about 252 million acres by 2012. Plantings remain considerably below the recent high level of over 260 million acres in 1996. Corn, wheat, and soybeans account for about 85 percent of this acreage.
- Marketing loan benefits have a direct impact on net returns for some crops through much of the baseline, thus influencing the aggregate level of plantings as well as the cropping mix in the projections.
- Corn and wheat acreage each rise in 2003, particularly wheat, in response to reduced supplies and high market prices in 2002/03. Plantings fall back over the following 2 years as supplies rebound and prices decline. Marketing loan benefits largely offset market price movements and, thus, hold corn plantings flat in 2005-07 and wheat acreage flat in 2005-10. Additional acreage is attracted to these crops in later years as net returns increase.
- Soybean area planted declines in 2003 due to higher returns for competing crops, particularly corn. Soybean acreage then is expected to increase slightly through the rest of the projection period in response to growing demand and higher prices and net returns. Marketing loan benefits also support soybean net returns and acreage in 2004-06.

Corn: Domestic use and exports



Domestic corn use is strong in the initial years and continues growing throughout the period.

- Feed and residual use is relatively unchanged in the initial years with fewer cattle on feed and lower pork production offsetting increases in poultry output. Feed use then rises through the remainder of the projections as meat production increases.
- Major growth is expected for ethanol use (see box, page 30) as many States ban methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) as a fuel oxygenate.
- Gains in high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) and most other food and industrial components are projected to be smaller than in the past decade. These are mature markets, with projected gains largely reflecting population growth.
- U.S. corn exports rise faster than global trade with the United States increasing its market share. China's corn exports drop as its livestock sector expands. However, the U.S. corn sector faces increased competition from Argentina and Eastern Europe, which increase their shares of the global corn trade market.

Ethanol Production Boosts Demand for U.S. Corn

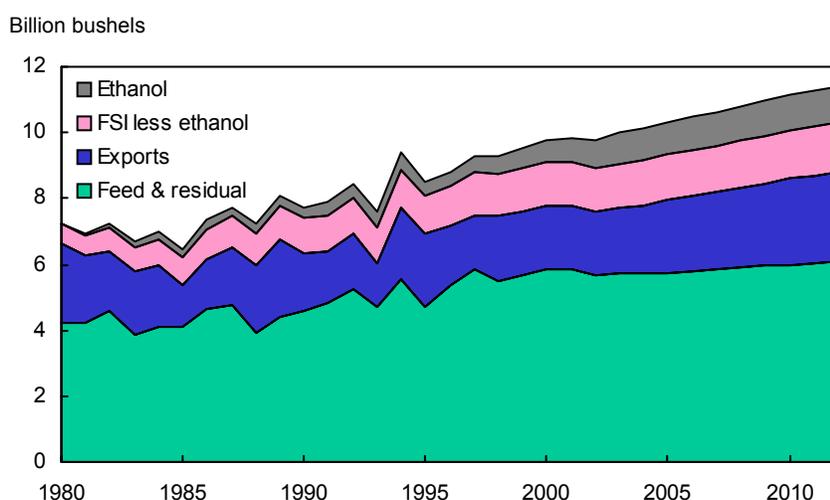
Corn used for fuel alcohol has grown sharply since the early 1980s. As a result of this growth, fuel alcohol has become the largest component within the food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use category and total FSI has overtaken corn exports in recent years. Fuel alcohol production and the related use of corn as a feedstock largely reflect the interaction of government incentives and policies, technology development, corn prices, prices of production co-products, and prices of energy substitutes.

Ethanol production expanded very rapidly until 1995/96, when there was a major contraction due to tight corn supplies and record high corn prices. Since then, ethanol output has rebounded, especially since methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a competing oxygenate produced from methyl alcohol, was found in groundwater supplies and government policies have encouraged ethanol use.

Ethanol production is projected to increase at an annual average rate of 3 percent a year in the baseline, slightly greater than the growth in domestic use of gasoline projected by the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. Production gains for ethanol are stronger in the early years of the baseline because many States are banning MTBE, with ethanol production growth then slowing to about 2 percent a year.

Corn is the major feedstock used to make ethanol, accounting for about 90 percent of production, followed by sorghum at about 8 percent. Other feedstocks include wheat, barley, wheat gluten, and some waste products and residues from agricultural processing industries such as brewing and dairy. There is limited substitution among feedstocks, largely for technical reasons. However, an increasing number of dry milling ethanol plants can switch among grains and typically use the cheapest grain available. Some of these plants routinely use sorghum as the principal feedstock but may switch to corn when sorghum supplies are tight.

U.S. corn use



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Ethanol Production Boosts Demand for U.S. Corn--continued

Policies are very important for the expansion of ethanol production. In 1998, the U.S. Congress extended the federal tax credit of 54 cents per gallon for ethanol blending to 2007 from the original expiration date of 2000, but specified 1-cent reductions in 2001, 2003, and 2005, settling at 51 cents in 2005. The bio-energy program helped boost ethanol production in 2001 and 2002 by providing payments for additional production, thereby reducing input costs for plants that expanded output. The 2002 Farm Act extended this program through fiscal year 2006.

Policy-influenced market conditions are also critical determinants of ethanol production. More than half of all fuel ethanol is blended into conventional gasoline as a fuel or octane enhancer. Prices of ethanol relative to gasoline prices are a key component for determining how much ethanol is blended. The remaining ethanol is used for blending into reformulated gasoline for the winter carbon monoxide program, which requires the use of oxygenated gasoline for designated winter months,⁴ and for mandated use in other months in some locations to reduce smog. While use of oxygenates largely results from mandated clean air requirements, fuel producers can choose among competing oxygenates based on their relative prices. Some States offer incentives that also influence demand for ethanol. For instance, Illinois has a sales tax exemption for ethanol while Minnesota has mandated a year round minimum oxygen content requirement for all gasoline sold.

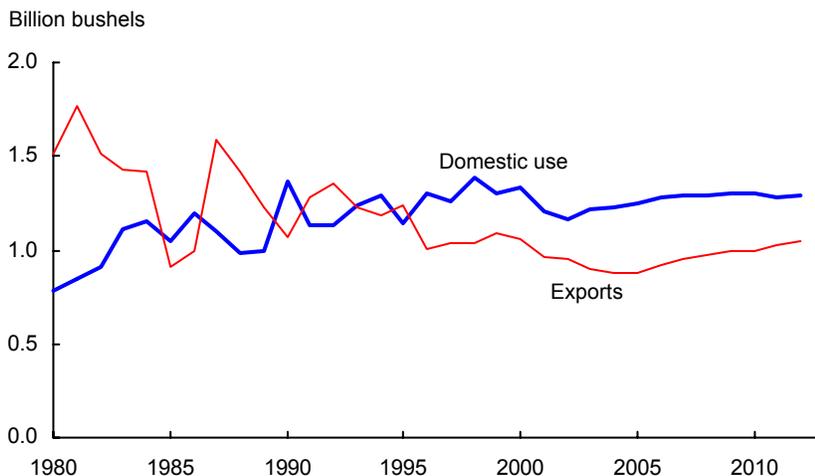
Net production costs relative to ethanol prices are critical to profitability and production decisions. Net costs are determined by the cost of corn or other feedstock adjusted for the market value of co-products from ethanol production. Ethanol wet mills produce corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, corn oil, and carbon dioxide as co-products, while dry mills produce distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and carbon dioxide co-products.

The baseline assumes that each 56 pound bushel of corn that goes into dry mill ethanol production results in 17.5 pounds of DDGS as a co-product. The protein content of DDGS for beef cattle is about 30 percent, compared to about 50 percent for soybean meal and about 10 percent for corn.⁵ The energy value of DDGS falls between those of corn and soybean meal. Thus, the baseline assumes that the DDGS co-product of dry mill ethanol production substitutes for about a 50-50 split of corn and soybean meal in feed rations, or about 8.75 pounds each of corn and soybean meal for each corn bushel used for ethanol production.

⁴The intent of the oxygenate in the winter carbon monoxide program is to offset the increased carbon monoxide levels emitted from gasoline engines due to hard starting and lengthy warm-up periods in cold weather.

⁵Source: National Research Council, *Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle*, Seventh Revised Edition, Update 2000.

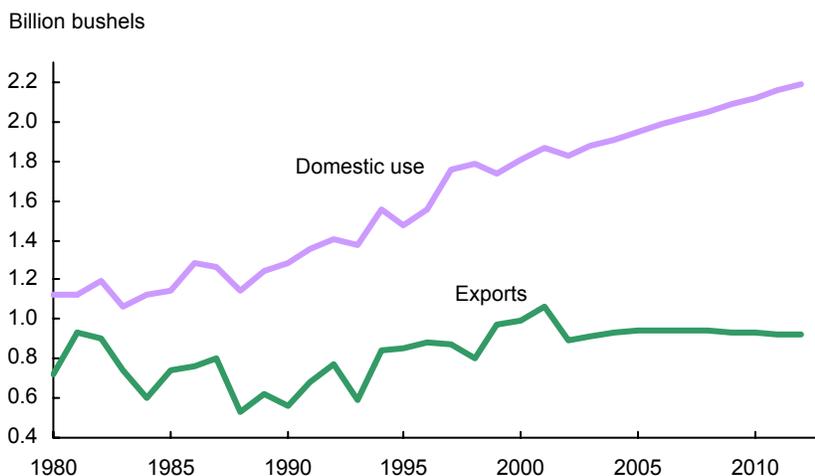
Wheat: Domestic use and exports



Demand in the U.S. wheat sector grows slowly, with steady domestic market gains and moderate long-term increases in exports.

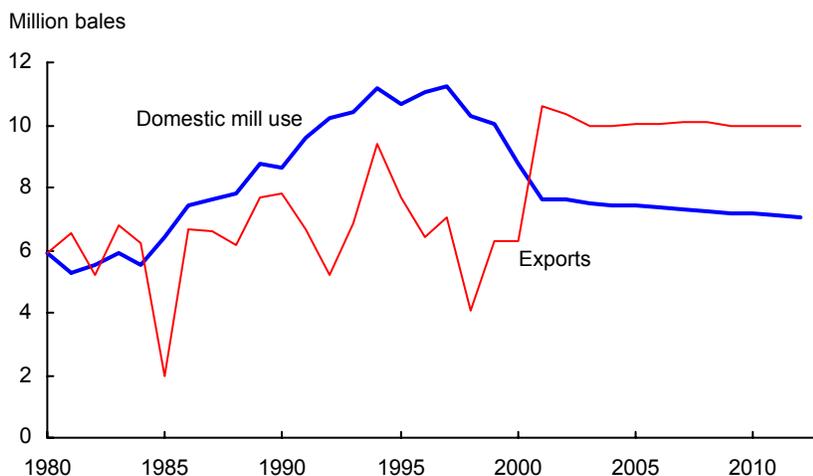
- Domestic wheat demand is a relatively mature market. Food use increases less than the rate of population growth, in line with recent trends since the mid 1990s as consumers have adjusted diets to include fewer carbohydrates. Feed use of wheat rebounds from relatively low levels in 2002/03, with yearly levels largely reflecting prices of wheat relative to corn.
- U.S. wheat exports decline through 2005/06 as wheat production in Canada and Australia rebounds from drought-reduced levels in 2002 and competition continues from the EU and from nontraditional exporters of the Black Sea region. As global wheat trade expands over the remainder of the baseline, U.S. exports rise as well, but the U.S. market share remains relatively low at near 21 percent as all major wheat exporters gain proportionately.

Soybeans: Domestic use and exports



- Growth in domestic soybean crush is largely driven by increasing demand for domestic soybean meal, mostly because of rising feed demand for expanding pork and poultry production.
- U.S. soybean exports show little or no growth in the baseline and decline towards the end of the projections, largely due to strong competition from Brazil. Consequently, the soybean trade market share for the United States continues to decline.
- U.S. exports of soybean meal and soybean oil also face competition from South American producers. Product market trade competition comes relatively more from Argentina, reflecting the predominantly export orientation of crushing in that country.

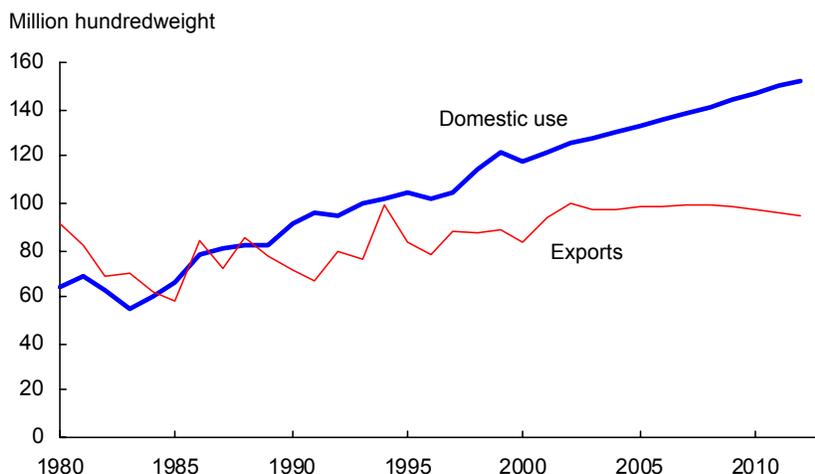
Upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



Domestic mill use of upland cotton declines slowly through the projection period. Annual exports of about 10 million bales remain above domestic mill use as cotton is exported for processing in developing countries with lower labor costs.

- After 2004, import quotas that have protected the U.S. textile industry will be completely eliminated, per the Uruguay Round's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Without the quotas originally instituted under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA), apparel imports rise, reducing the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States, and the U.S. spinning industry contracts.
- Some increase in U.S. yarn and fabric exports is likely as a result of tariff reductions in other countries. However, the effects of these tariff adjustments are not expected to offset the impact of reduced U.S. apparel production on domestic mill use.

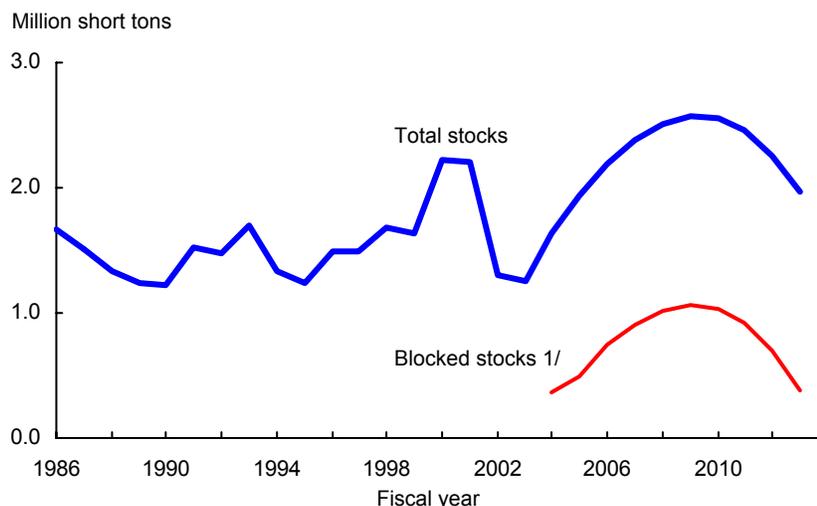
Rice: Domestic use and exports



Steady growth in domestic food use of rice is projected. U.S. rice exports rise somewhat from 2003 to 2007 as large per-acre yields raise production and total supplies. Rising supplies reduce the price differential between U.S. and foreign rice. By the latter part of the projections, continued expansion in domestic use outstrips supply growth, causing U.S. rice exports to contract.

- The expansion in domestic food use of rice reflects a growing share of U.S. population of Asian and Latin American descent, a continuing emphasis on healthier life styles, and the greater use of rice for processed foods, including pet foods.
- Continued expansion in domestic use of rice pushes U.S. prices higher relative to Asian competitors later in the projection period, a factor underlying weaker exports after 2008.

U.S. sugar stocks

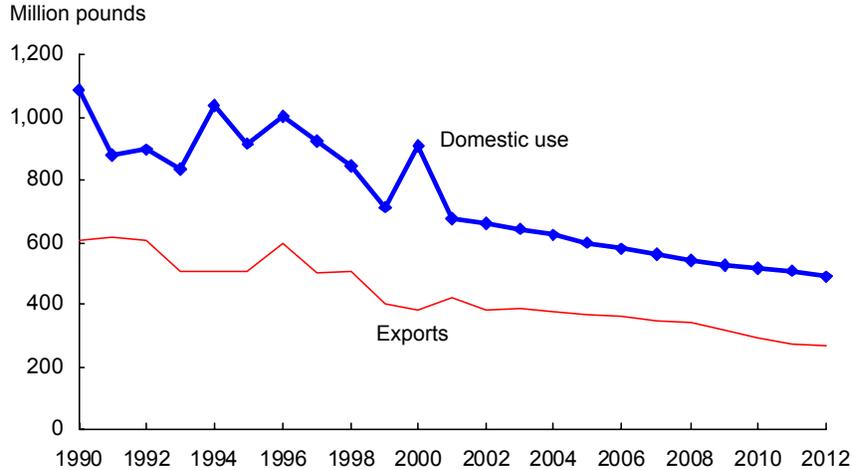


1/ Blocked stocks are stocks held by processors that cannot be marketed because of marketing allotments.

Slowly declining relative prices of U.S. sugar crops compared with alternative crops result in modest reductions in area planted and harvested in the baseline. Nominal sugar and sugar crop prices are expected to be at or above levels consistent with current sugar loan rates. Prices of alternative crops are projected to decline from recent high levels through fiscal year (FY) 2005, but are then expected to increase modestly to FY 2013.

- Despite declining acreage, U.S. sugar production will grow over the next 10 years. Trend improvements in sugarcane and sugarbeet growing, harvesting, and processing are reflected in projected gains in sugar produced per acre and technical improvements result in higher sugar yields.
- Total domestic deliveries are projected to increase slightly faster than the rate of population growth in the baseline, rising from about 10 million short tons, raw value (STRV) in FY 2004 to 11.2 million STRV in FY 2013.
- Baseline projections for sugar are very sensitive to sweetener developments in Mexico. The Mexican tax on soft drinks that use high fructose corn syrup increases Mexican demand for domestically produced sugar. Sugar available for export to the United States is projected to average 253,000 STRV a year in FY 2004-13.
- In the United States, total sugar imports less imports for re-export programs average 1.496 million STRV a year, below the 1.532 million STRV trigger for the suspension of marketing allotments. Application of marketing allotments guarantees that U.S. sugar prices are at, or above, the minimum price level to avoid forfeitures to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Stocks held by processors that cannot be marketed because of the allotments (blocked stocks) average 761,000 STRV a year in FY 2004-13.

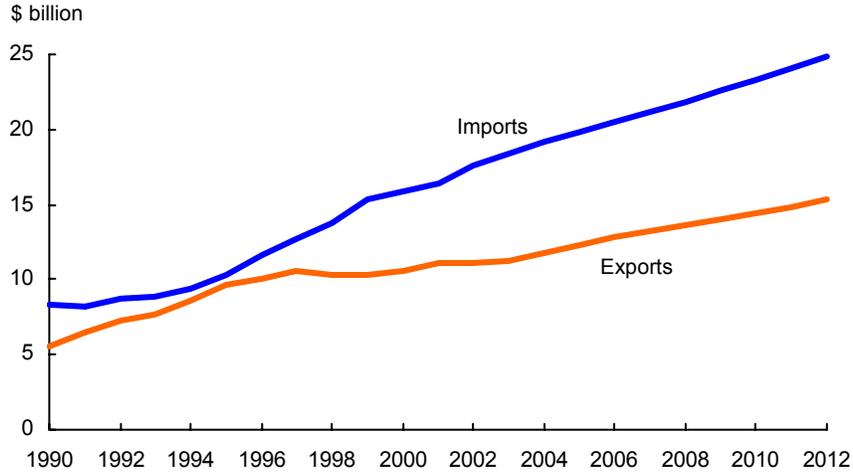
U.S. flue-cured and burley tobacco: Domestic use and exports



Both flue-cured and burley tobacco production, which together account for 95 percent of total U.S. leaf production, are expected to decline during the baseline period. Both are grown under a quota program. The marketing quota for both is determined by manufacturers' purchase intentions, the last 3 years' average exports, and an adjustment to maintain a specified reserve stock level. Manufacturers' purchase intentions have declined as cigarette output levels have fallen and imported tobacco use has risen. Furthermore, exports of both flue-cured and burley have slipped in the past 5 years as world leaf stocks are at sufficient levels and U.S. tobacco faces strong price competition from foreign producers such as Brazil and Zimbabwe. Loan reserve stocks have been adequate recently and adjustments have further reduced quota levels. Tobacco prices will continue to edge up as price supports increase.

- Declining cigarette consumption and exports combined with increased use of imported leaf reduce the volume of domestic leaf used by the cigarette manufacturing industry.
- U.S. cigarette consumption is falling 1 to 2 percent per year. As cigarette smoking in public places becomes more restricted and both prices and taxes increase, cigarette smokers are reducing per capita and total consumption even though about the same proportion of the population smokes.
- Cigarette exports peaked in 1996 and have been declining steadily since then. Exports during calendar 2002 are expected to be about 135 billion pieces, about the same as 2001. Exports are expected maintain this level.
- Use of imported cigarette leaf has ballooned in the last few years. The imported component of U.S.-manufactured cigarettes reached 51 percent in 2000, then slipped to 48 percent in 2001. Manufacturers use less expensive imported leaf to produce more economical blends and reduce manufacturing costs. Imported leaf is expected to continue to displace domestic leaf in U.S. cigarettes.

Value of horticultural trade



The United States remains a net importer of horticultural products (fruit and nuts, vegetables, and greenhouse and nursery products). Exports continue to be crucial to the success of the U.S. horticultural sector, averaging about 22 percent of production value during the baseline period.

- Grapes, oranges, apples, fresh and processed potatoes, and processed tomatoes are among the leading horticultural export commodities.
- Major export markets for U.S. horticultural products include Canada, Japan, and Southeast Asian nations.
- Imports will continue to play an important role in the domestic supply of fresh vegetables during the winter months and, increasingly, during other times of the year.
- Major U.S. horticultural imports include bananas, grapes, frozen concentrated orange juice, potatoes, and tomatoes from Mexico, Chile, Canada, and Brazil.

Table 4. Summary baseline policy variables

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Target prices	<i>Dollars</i> ¹										
Corn	2.60	2.60	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
Sorghum	2.54	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Barley	2.21	2.21	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Oats	1.40	1.40	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Wheat	3.86	3.86	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Rice	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Upland cotton	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724
Soybeans	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
Marketing assistance loan rates											
Corn	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Sorghum	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Barley	1.88	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Oats	1.35	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Wheat	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Rice	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Upland cotton	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Soybeans	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Direct payment rates											
Corn	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Sorghum	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Barley	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Oats	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
Wheat	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Rice	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Upland cotton	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667
Soybeans	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Counter-cyclical payment rates²											
Corn	0.00	0.12	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00
Sorghum	0.00	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.00	0.00
Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oats	0.00	0.026	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.066	0.066	0.016	0.00	0.00
Wheat	0.00	0.09	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.10
Rice	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Soybeans	0.00	0.21	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

2/ Counter-cyclical payment rates for upland cotton are not shown because USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.

Table 5. Conservation Reserve Program acreage assumptions

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Million acres</i>												
Crop allocation												
Corn	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sorghum	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Barley	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wheat	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Upland cotton	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Soybeans	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Subtotal	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.7	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
Other	13.1	13.3	13.4	14.0	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Total	33.6	34.0	34.4	35.7	38.7	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2

Table 6. Planted and harvested acreage for major field crops, baseline projections

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Million acres</i>												
Planted area, 8 major crops												
Corn	75.8	78.8	80.5	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.5
Sorghum	10.3	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
Barley	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Oats	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Wheat	59.6	60.4	65.0	62.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	61.0	61.5
Rice	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Upland cotton	15.5	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
Soybeans	74.1	73.0	71.5	72.5	72.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.3
Total	248.0	248.9	253.1	250.7	248.2	248.5	248.5	249.0	249.7	249.8	250.2	251.6
Harvested area, 8 major crops												
Corn	68.8	70.5	73.5	73.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.5
Sorghum	8.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
Barley	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Oats	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wheat	48.6	45.8	54.2	51.8	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.9	51.4
Rice	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Upland cotton	13.6	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Soybeans	73.0	71.8	70.2	71.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.7	71.7	71.7	71.9
Total	222.1	217.6	228.1	226.3	224.1	224.3	224.3	224.8	225.6	225.7	226.0	227.3

Table 7. Selected supply, use, and price variables for major field crops, baseline projections

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Yields¹												
Corn	138.2	127.6	139.7	141.4	143.1	144.8	146.5	148.2	149.9	151.6	153.3	155.0
Sorghum	59.9	50.7	67.8	68.3	68.8	69.3	69.8	70.3	70.8	71.3	71.8	72.3
Barley	58.2	54.9	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	64.5	65.1	65.7	66.3	66.9	67.5
Oats	61.4	56.8	61.0	61.4	61.8	62.2	62.6	63.0	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6
Wheat	40.2	35.4	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.2
Rice	6,429	6,611	6,675	6,741	6,809	6,871	6,926	6,978	7,031	7,084	7,137	7,191
Upland cotton	694	653	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658
Soybeans	39.6	37.5	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3
Production²												
Corn	9,507	9,003	10,270	10,320	10,305	10,425	10,550	10,745	10,945	11,065	11,190	11,395
Sorghum	515	381	520	535	545	545	560	560	575	585	590	600
Barley	249	227	275	275	285	290	290	295	295	300	300	305
Oats	117	119	155	135	125	125	125	125	125	130	130	130
Wheat	1,957	1,616	2,195	2,115	2,075	2,090	2,105	2,120	2,135	2,150	2,185	2,220
Rice	213.0	212.0	215.4	217.8	219.5	221.2	222.8	224.5	225.6	227.3	228.7	230.3
Upland cotton	19,602	17,180	16,500	17,000	17,200	17,200	17,100	17,200	17,100	17,200	17,100	17,100
Soybeans	2,891	2,690	2,785	2,855	2,885	2,920	2,950	2,975	3,020	3,045	3,075	3,115
Exports²												
Corn	1,889	1,925	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,275	2,325	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,650	2,700
Sorghum	241	245	240	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290
Barley	27	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Oats	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wheat	961	950	900	875	875	925	950	975	1,000	1,000	1,025	1,050
Rice	94.1	100.0	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	95.0
Upland cotton	10,603	10,325	10,000	10,000	10,050	10,050	10,100	10,100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Soybeans	1,063	890	910	935	940	940	940	940	935	930	925	925
Soybean meal	7,475	6,200	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,250	7,325	7,400	7,475	7,525	7,600	7,675
Ending stocks²												
Corn	1,599	848	1,148	1,348	1,348	1,308	1,258	1,243	1,243	1,178	1,103	1,098
Sorghum	59	36	56	66	76	76	76	71	71	71	71	71
Barley	93	73	80	85	99	111	117	121	119	115	110	108
Oats	63	58	83	87	80	82	83	83	82	85	82	83
Wheat	777	358	534	656	713	710	692	659	611	578	574	575
Rice	39.0	39.0	41.9	44.4	45.9	46.4	45.6	44.1	42.3	40.8	39.2	37.6
Upland cotton	7,098	6,412	5,450	5,000	4,750	4,550	4,250	4,100	4,000	4,050	4,050	4,100
Soybeans	208	185	190	205	210	210	210	200	200	200	200	205
Prices³												
Corn	1.97	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.40
Sorghum	1.95	2.45	2.10	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.25	2.25
Barley	2.22	2.60	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50
Oats	1.59	1.80	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.45
Wheat	2.78	3.80	3.25	2.95	2.85	2.85	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.30
Rice	4.17	3.85	3.82	3.88	3.95	4.05	4.18	4.34	4.53	4.72	4.92	5.13
Soybeans	4.35	5.40	5.15	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.20	5.35	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.60
Soybean oil	0.165	0.210	0.238	0.240	0.235	0.230	0.225	0.225	0.228	0.233	0.240	0.248
Soybean meal	167.7	170.0	158.5	150.0	154.0	158.0	163.5	169.0	169.5	170.5	170.0	166.0

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 soybean oil (per pound), rice (per hundredweight), and soybean meal (per ton).

Table 8. U.S. corn baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	75.8	78.8	80.5	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.5	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.5
Harvested acres	68.8	70.5	73.5	73.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.5
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	138.2	127.6	139.7	141.4	143.1	144.8	146.5	148.2	149.9	151.6	153.3	155.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	1,899	1,599	848	1,148	1,348	1,348	1,308	1,258	1,243	1,243	1,178	1,103
Production	9,507	9,003	10,270	10,320	10,305	10,425	10,550	10,745	10,945	11,065	11,190	11,395
Imports	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Supply	11,416	10,618	11,128	11,478	11,663	11,783	11,868	12,013	12,198	12,318	12,378	12,508
Feed & residual	5,874	5,675	5,700	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,850	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,050	6,100
Food, seed, & industrial	2,054	2,170	2,280	2,330	2,365	2,400	2,435	2,470	2,505	2,540	2,575	2,610
Fuel alcohol use	714	820	915	950	970	990	1,010	1,030	1,050	1,070	1,090	1,110
Domestic use	7,928	7,845	7,980	8,030	8,115	8,200	8,285	8,370	8,455	8,540	8,625	8,710
Exports	1,889	1,925	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,275	2,325	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,650	2,700
Total use	9,817	9,770	9,980	10,130	10,315	10,475	10,610	10,770	10,955	11,140	11,275	11,410
Ending stocks	1,599	848	1,148	1,348	1,348	1,308	1,258	1,243	1,243	1,178	1,103	1,098
Stocks/use ratio, percent	16.3	8.7	11.5	13.3	13.1	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.3	10.6	9.8	9.6
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	1.97	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.40
Loan rate	1.89	1.98	1.98	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	171.33	170.94	175.18	177.97	180.85	184.12	187.41	190.62	193.62	196.50	199.46	202.48
Per bushel	1.24	1.34	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.31
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	117.51	135.30	132.16	126.04	126.82	127.20	134.89	142.83	143.66	152.18	168.46	169.52

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 9. U.S. sorghum baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	10.3	9.3	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6
Harvested acres	8.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	59.9	50.7	67.8	68.3	68.8	69.3	69.8	70.3	70.8	71.3	71.8	72.3
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	42	59	36	56	66	76	76	76	71	71	71	71
Production	515	381	520	535	545	545	560	560	575	585	590	600
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	556	441	556	591	611	621	636	636	646	656	661	671
Feed & residual	211	115	205	215	215	215	220	215	215	215	210	210
Food, seed, & industrial	45	45	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Domestic	256	160	260	275	280	285	295	295	300	305	305	310
Exports	241	245	240	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290
Total use	497	405	500	525	535	545	560	565	575	585	590	600
Ending stocks	59	36	56	66	76	76	76	71	71	71	71	71
Stocks/use ratio, percent	11.9	8.9	11.2	12.6	14.2	13.9	13.6	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.8
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	1.95	2.45	2.10	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.15	2.25	2.25
Loan rate	1.71	1.98	1.98	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	97.79	96.98	99.22	100.85	102.45	104.21	105.96	107.68	109.34	110.97	112.64	114.31
Per bushel	1.63	1.91	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.58
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	19.61	27.23	48.58	45.99	45.47	44.78	44.11	43.46	42.88	42.32	48.91	48.36

^{1/} Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 10. U.S. barley baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Harvested acres	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	58.2	54.9	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	64.5	65.1	65.7	66.3	66.9	67.5
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	106	93	73	80	85	99	111	117	121	119	115	110
Production	249	227	275	275	285	290	290	295	295	300	300	305
Imports	24	25	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	40	40
Supply	380	345	383	390	405	424	436	447	451	454	455	455
Feed & residual	88	80	100	100	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	130
Food, seed, & industrial	172	172	173	175	176	178	179	181	182	184	185	187
Domestic	260	252	273	275	276	283	289	296	302	309	315	317
Exports	27	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total use	287	272	303	305	306	313	319	326	332	339	345	347
Ending stocks	93	73	80	85	99	111	117	121	119	115	110	108
Stocks/use ratio, percent	32.4	26.8	26.4	27.9	32.4	35.5	36.7	37.1	35.8	33.9	31.9	31.1
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.22	2.60	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50
Loan rate	1.65	1.88	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	88.49	87.85	89.95	91.49	93.01	94.71	96.42	98.10	99.67	101.20	102.76	104.34
Per bushel	1.52	1.60	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	44.21	54.89	70.27	68.40	68.41	68.23	68.05	67.91	67.86	67.87	67.83	67.78

^{1/} Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 11. U.S. oats baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Harvested acres	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	61.4	56.8	61.0	61.4	61.8	62.2	62.6	63.0	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	73	63	58	83	87	80	82	83	83	82	85	82
Production	117	119	155	135	125	125	125	125	125	130	130	130
Imports	96	100	110	110	110	115	115	115	120	120	120	125
Supply	286	282	323	328	322	320	322	323	328	332	335	337
Feed & residual	148	150	165	165	165	160	160	160	165	165	170	170
Food, seed, & industrial	72	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Domestic	220	222	238	239	240	236	237	238	244	245	251	252
Exports	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total use	223	224	240	241	242	238	239	240	246	247	253	254
Ending stocks	63	58	83	87	80	82	83	83	82	85	82	83
Stocks/use ratio, percent	28.3	25.9	34.6	36.1	33.1	34.5	34.7	34.6	33.3	34.4	32.4	32.7
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	1.59	1.80	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.45
Loan rate	1.21	1.35	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	54.42	53.95	55.39	56.24	57.16	58.18	59.18	60.15	61.08	61.99	62.94	63.89
Per bushel	0.89	0.95	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	44.43	48.29	39.16	37.70	37.39	36.99	36.60	36.24	35.92	35.62	35.29	34.95

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 12. U.S. wheat baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	59.6	60.4	65.0	62.0	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	61.0	61.5
Harvested acres	48.6	45.8	54.2	51.8	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.9	51.4
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	40.2	35.4	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.2
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	876	777	358	534	656	713	710	692	659	611	578	574
Production	1,957	1,616	2,195	2,115	2,075	2,090	2,105	2,120	2,135	2,150	2,185	2,220
Imports	108	80	100	105	110	115	115	115	115	120	120	120
Supply	2,941	2,474	2,653	2,754	2,841	2,918	2,930	2,927	2,909	2,881	2,883	2,914
Food	928	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980
Seed	82	86	84	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	84	84
Feed & residual	193	150	200	200	225	250	250	250	250	250	225	225
Domestic	1,203	1,166	1,219	1,223	1,253	1,283	1,288	1,293	1,298	1,303	1,284	1,289
Exports	961	950	900	875	875	925	950	975	1,000	1,000	1,025	1,050
Total use	2,164	2,116	2,119	2,098	2,128	2,208	2,238	2,268	2,298	2,303	2,309	2,339
Ending stocks	777	358	534	656	713	710	692	659	611	578	574	575
Stocks/use ratio, percent	35.9	16.9	25.2	31.3	33.5	32.2	30.9	29.1	26.6	25.1	24.9	24.6
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.78	3.80	3.25	2.95	2.85	2.85	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.30
Loan rate	2.58	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	66.31	65.51	67.30	68.49	69.71	71.08	72.44	73.75	74.98	76.17	77.40	78.64
Per bushel	1.65	1.85	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.80	1.82
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	49.06	69.01	64.33	55.95	55.64	55.19	54.75	54.35	56.15	60.15	62.02	63.92

^{1/} Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 13. U.S. rice baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted	3,335	3,231	3,250	3,254	3,247	3,242	3,240	3,240	3,232	3,231	3,228	3,225
Harvested	3,314	3,207	3,227	3,231	3,224	3,219	3,217	3,217	3,209	3,208	3,205	3,202
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	6,429	6,611	6,675	6,741	6,809	6,871	6,926	6,978	7,031	7,084	7,137	7,191
Supply and use (million cwt):												
Beginning stocks	28.5	39.0	39.0	41.9	44.4	45.9	46.4	45.6	44.1	42.3	40.8	39.2
Production	213.0	212.0	215.4	217.8	219.5	221.2	222.8	224.5	225.6	227.3	228.7	230.3
Imports	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.7
Total supply	254.7	264.0	266.4	272.0	276.6	280.3	282.7	284.0	284.0	284.4	284.7	285.1
Domestic use and residual	121.7	125.0	127.5	130.1	132.7	135.4	138.1	140.9	143.7	146.6	149.5	152.5
Exports	94.1	100.0	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	95.0
Total use	215.8	225.0	224.5	227.6	230.7	233.9	237.1	239.9	241.7	243.6	245.5	247.5
Ending stocks (million cwt.)	39.0	39.0	41.9	44.4	45.9	46.4	45.6	44.1	42.3	40.8	39.2	37.6
Stocks/use ratio, percent	18.1	17.3	18.6	19.5	19.9	19.8	19.2	18.4	17.5	16.7	15.9	15.2
Milling rate, percent												
	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
Prices (dollars per cwt.):												
Premium	0.84	0.45	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.36	0.43
World price	3.33	3.40	3.60	3.71	3.82	3.93	4.05	4.17	4.30	4.43	4.56	4.70
Average market price	4.17	3.85	3.82	3.88	3.95	4.05	4.18	4.34	4.53	4.72	4.92	5.13
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	322	320	327	332	338	344	350	356	362	368	374	380
Per cwt.	5.01	4.84	4.89	4.93	4.96	5.01	5.06	5.11	5.15	5.19	5.24	5.28
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	160	140	122	117	114	111	109	109	111	113	116	119

^{1/} Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 14. U.S. upland cotton baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	15.5	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
Harvested acres	13.6	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	694	653	640	642	644	646	648	650	652	654	656	658
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	5,880	7,098	6,412	5,450	5,000	4,750	4,550	4,250	4,100	4,000	4,050	4,050
Production	19,602	17,180	16,500	17,000	17,200	17,200	17,100	17,200	17,100	17,200	17,100	17,100
Imports	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Supply	25,487	24,288	22,917	22,455	22,205	21,955	21,655	21,455	21,205	21,205	21,155	21,155
Domestic use	7,617	7,595	7,500	7,450	7,400	7,350	7,300	7,250	7,200	7,150	7,100	7,050
Exports	10,603	10,325	10,000	10,000	10,050	10,050	10,100	10,100	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total use	18,220	17,920	17,500	17,450	17,450	17,400	17,400	17,350	17,200	17,150	17,100	17,050
Ending stocks	7,098	6,412	5,450	5,000	4,750	4,550	4,250	4,100	4,000	4,050	4,050	4,100
Stocks/use ratio, percent	39.0	35.8	31.1	28.7	27.2	26.1	24.4	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.7	24.0
Prices (dollars per pound):												
Farm price ¹	0.298	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Loan rate	0.5192	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	317.42	319.09	322.20	327.96	333.30	339.42	345.76	352.09	358.04	363.81	369.65	375.67
Per pound	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.57
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ²	123.41	90.67	99.37	110.08	106.75	103.02	105.11	103.43	97.78	98.04	95.72	93.28

1/ USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.

2/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 15. U.S. soybean and products baseline

Item	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Soybeans												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	74.1	73.0	71.5	72.5	72.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.3
Harvested	73.0	71.8	70.2	71.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.7	71.7	71.7	71.9
Yield/harvested acre (bushels)	39.6	37.5	39.7	40.1	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.3
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, Sep. 1	248	208	185	190	205	210	210	210	200	200	200	200
Production	2,891	2,690	2,785	2,855	2,885	2,920	2,950	2,975	3,020	3,045	3,075	3,115
Imports	2	2	5	5	7	4	7	7	6	6	8	10
Total supply	3,141	2,900	2,975	3,050	3,097	3,134	3,167	3,192	3,226	3,251	3,283	3,325
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,700	1,660	1,705	1,740	1,775	1,810	1,840	1,875	1,910	1,940	1,975	2,010
Seed and residual	171	165	170	170	172	175	176	178	180	181	183	184
Exports	1,063	890	910	935	940	940	940	940	935	930	925	925
Total disposition	2,933	2,715	2,785	2,845	2,887	2,925	2,956	2,993	3,025	3,051	3,083	3,119
Carryover stocks, Aug. 31												
Total ending stocks	208	185	190	205	210	210	210	200	200	200	200	205
Stocks/use ratio, percent	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Prices (dollars per bushel)												
Loan rate	5.26	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	4.35	5.40	5.15	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.20	5.35	5.40	5.50	5.60	5.60
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	82.56	83.65	85.17	86.46	87.71	89.22	90.79	92.34	93.76	95.09	96.43	97.83
Per bushel	2.08	2.23	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns ¹	136.82	118.85	121.27	122.06	122.89	123.46	123.97	130.75	133.58	138.66	143.81	144.65
Soybean oil (million pounds)												
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	2,877	2,360	1,485	1,470	1,575	1,750	1,940	2,045	2,120	2,170	2,135	2,070
Production	18,898	18,760	19,265	19,680	20,095	20,505	20,865	21,280	21,700	22,060	22,475	22,895
Imports	45	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
Total supply	21,820	21,185	20,820	21,225	21,750	22,340	22,895	23,420	23,920	24,335	24,720	25,080
Domestic disappearance	16,960	17,400	17,650	17,950	18,250	18,600	18,975	19,350	19,725	20,100	20,475	20,850
Exports	2,500	2,300	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,875	1,950	2,025	2,100	2,175	2,250
Total demand	19,460	19,700	19,350	19,650	20,000	20,400	20,850	21,300	21,750	22,200	22,650	23,100
Ending stocks, Sep. 30	2,360	1,485	1,470	1,575	1,750	1,940	2,045	2,120	2,170	2,135	2,070	1,980
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.165	0.210	0.238	0.240	0.235	0.230	0.225	0.225	0.228	0.233	0.240	0.248
Soybean meal (thousand short tons)												
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	383	240	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Production	40,346	39,470	40,620	41,460	42,310	43,160	43,935	44,710	45,510	46,310	47,135	47,960
Imports	110	240	230	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Total supply	40,840	39,950	41,100	41,950	42,800	43,650	44,425	45,200	46,000	46,800	47,625	48,450
Domestic disappearance	33,124	33,500	34,150	34,800	35,450	36,150	36,850	37,550	38,275	39,025	39,775	40,525
Exports	7,475	6,200	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,250	7,325	7,400	7,475	7,525	7,600	7,675
Total demand	40,599	39,700	40,850	41,700	42,550	43,400	44,175	44,950	45,750	46,550	47,375	48,200
Ending stocks, Sep. 30	240	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	167.73	170.00	158.50	150.00	154.00	158.00	163.50	169.00	169.50	170.50	170.00	166.00
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.12	11.30	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.33	11.34	11.35	11.36	11.37	11.38	11.39
Soybean meal	47.46	47.54	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70	47.70
Crush margin (dollars per bushel)	1.46	1.01	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.19	1.18

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 16. U.S. sugar: supply, disappearance, and prices, fiscal years 1/

Item	Units	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sugarbeets													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,371	1,409	1,414	1,405	1,411	1,406	1,404	1,405	1,404	1,401	1,396	1,390
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,244	1,356	1,385	1,376	1,382	1,377	1,375	1,376	1,375	1,372	1,367	1,361
Yield	Tons/acre	20.7	20.7	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.6
Production	Mil. s. tons	25.8	28.0	30.5	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.1
Sugarcane													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	974	968	965	965	965	964	964	961	955	951	945	940
Yield	Tons/acre	33.9	34.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.7
Production	Mil. s. tons	33.0	33.5	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.6
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	2,201	1,295	1,260	1,636	1,934	2,194	2,377	2,500	2,572	2,555	2,453	2,253
Production	1,000 s. tons	7,906	8,305	8,831	8,875	8,963	9,020	9,084	9,152	9,199	9,249	9,286	9,317
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,914	4,315	4,551	4,570	4,637	4,672	4,712	4,765	4,810	4,852	4,884	4,911
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,992	3,990	4,280	4,305	4,326	4,348	4,372	4,386	4,389	4,398	4,402	4,406
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	1,539	1,565	1,720	1,764	1,764	1,760	1,758	1,767	1,758	1,756	1,756	1,758
TRQ less NAFTA ²	1,000 s. tons	1,031	1,245	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204
Mexico - NAFTA low-tier	1,000 s. tons	119	0	57	89	79	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico - NAFTA high-tier ³	1,000 s. tons	42	10	149	161	171	176	244	253	244	242	242	244
Re-export and polyhydric	1,000 s. tons	305	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Other imports (17029040)	1,000 s. tons	43	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	11,646	11,165	11,811	12,275	12,661	12,973	13,220	13,418	13,530	13,560	13,495	13,328
Use:													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	108	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	10,135	9,780	10,050	10,216	10,342	10,471	10,595	10,721	10,850	10,982	11,117	11,242
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	10,350	9,905	10,175	10,341	10,467	10,596	10,720	10,846	10,975	11,107	11,242	11,367
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,295	1,260	1,636	1,934	2,194	2,377	2,500	2,572	2,555	2,453	2,253	1,961
Stocks/use ratio	Percent	12.5	12.7	16.1	18.7	21.0	22.4	23.3	23.7	23.3	22.1	20.0	17.3
Raw sugar price:													
New York (No. 14)	Cents/lb.	20.65	23.35	22.27	21.52	21.52	21.53	21.54	21.49	21.53	21.54	21.53	21.52
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Beet sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90
Grower prices:													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	39.73	41.89	40.16	38.99	38.98	39.00	39.00	38.93	38.99	39.00	38.99	38.96
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	26.02	28.83	27.99	27.23	27.19	27.17	27.14	27.07	27.07	27.05	27.02	26.97

1/ Fiscal year is October 1 through September 30.

2/ Includes 8,000 STRV allocated to Mexico as part of the raw sugar TRQ and 3,256 STRV to Mexico as part of the refined sugar TRQ.

3/ Starting in FY 2008 under NAFTA, Mexico can ship duty-free sugar to the United States with no quantitative limit.

Table 17. Flue-cured tobacco baseline

Item	Unit	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area, yield, and production:													
Planted area	1,000 acres	238	248	255	257	253	243	235	232	230	230	230	227
Harvested area	1,000 acres	238	248	255	257	253	243	235	232	230	230	230	227
Yield	lbs./acre	2,432	2,106	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Production	Mil. lbs.	579	522	536	541	530	510	494	487	483	483	483	477
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	Mil. lbs.	1,036	916	853	800	735	675	605	540	495	460	445	440
Marketings	Mil. lbs.	544	565	560	530	520	500	485	485	480	480	480	480
Total ¹	Mil. lbs.	1,581	1,481	1,413	1,330	1,255	1,175	1,090	1,025	975	940	925	920
Imports	Mil. lbs.	199	200	200	210	210	210	210	215	215	215	215	215
Use:													
Domestic	Mil. lbs.	389	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	320	315	315	310
Exports	Mil. lbs.	276	248	243	235	230	230	220	210	195	180	170	165
Total ¹	Mil. lbs.	665	628	613	595	580	570	550	530	515	495	485	475
Ending stocks:													
Total	Mil. lbs.	916	853	800	735	675	605	540	495	460	445	440	445
Price:													
Avg. to growers	\$/cwt	186	183	185	188	172	175	200	203	206	209	212	215
Support	\$/cwt	166	166	169	172	175	182	185	188	191	195	198	200

1/ Domestic tobacco only.

Table 18. Burley tobacco baseline

Item	Unit	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Area, yield, and production:													
Planted area	1,000 acres	164	170	175	170	170	165	165	160	160	155	155	150
Harvested area	1,000 acres	164	170	175	170	170	165	165	160	160	155	155	150
Yield	lbs./acre	2,033	1,880	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Production	Mil. lbs.	334	304	368	357	357	347	347	336	336	326	326	315
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	Mil. lbs.	690	648	561	494	441	396	355	309	259	224	204	204
Marketings	Mil. lbs.	338	325	345	347	345	330	315	300	300	295	295	290
Total ¹	Mil. lbs.	1,028	973	906	841	786	726	670	609	559	519	499	494
Imports	Mil. lbs.	270	270	270	275	275	275	280	280	280	280	280	280
Use:													
Domestic	Mil. lbs.	285	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180
Exports	Mil. lbs.	140	132	142	140	140	131	131	130	125	115	105	100
Total ¹	Mil. lbs.	425	412	412	400	390	371	361	350	335	315	295	280
Ending stocks:													
Total	Mil. lbs.	648	561	494	441	396	355	309	259	224	204	204	214
Price:													
Avg. to growers	\$/cwt	197	198	203	206	209	212	216	219	223	227	230	234
Support	\$/cwt	183	184	191	194	197	200	203	206	209	212	214	217

1/ Domestic tobacco only.

Table 19. Fruit, vegetable, and greenhouse/nursery baseline, production and prices

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Production value:													
Fruit and nuts													
Citrus	\$ Mil.	2,320	2,605	2,737	2,830	2,878	2,921	2,973	3,022	3,071	3,131	3,186	3,249
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	7,873	8,259	8,502	8,796	9,108	9,464	9,829	10,197	10,561	10,918	11,267	11,611
Nuts	\$ Mil.	1,612	1,720	2,052	1,930	2,215	2,174	2,266	2,320	2,369	2,429	2,613	2,437
Total	\$ Mil.	11,805	12,584	13,291	13,555	14,202	14,558	15,068	15,540	16,001	16,477	17,066	17,296
Vegetables													
Fresh ¹	\$ Mil.	8,488	9,282	9,654	10,006	10,374	10,761	11,163	11,581	12,016	12,467	12,936	13,423
Processed ²	\$ Mil.	1,340	1,516	1,534	1,542	1,562	1,587	1,616	1,643	1,668	1,693	1,717	1,740
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	3,058	3,171	3,171	3,033	3,035	3,106	3,215	3,328	3,428	3,505	3,560	3,601
Sweet potatoes	\$ Mil.	224	219	222	239	245	251	257	263	269	275	281	287
Pulses	\$ Mil.	444	559	588	559	589	611	634	656	678	701	725	748
Mushrooms	\$ Mil.	868	912	947	964	980	996	1,011	1,027	1,041	1,055	1,069	1,082
Total	\$ Mil.	14,421	15,658	16,116	16,342	16,785	17,312	17,895	18,497	19,100	19,696	20,288	20,881
Greenhouse/Nursery	\$ Mil.	13,795	13,941	14,359	14,503	14,648	14,794	14,942	15,092	15,243	15,395	15,549	15,705
Production:													
Fruit and nuts													
Citrus	1,000 MT	14,711	14,871	13,576	15,045	15,272	15,369	15,637	15,775	15,846	16,073	16,148	16,337
Noncitrus	1,000 MT	15,261	15,476	16,075	16,045	16,159	16,395	16,645	16,892	17,121	17,323	17,498	17,655
Nuts	1,000 MT	622	655	572	647	630	601	720	594	754	654	705	746
Total	1,000 MT	30,593	31,002	30,222	31,737	32,061	32,365	33,003	33,262	33,722	34,050	34,352	34,738
Vegetables													
Fresh ¹	1,000 MT	20,028	20,569	21,217	21,673	22,122	22,576	23,036	23,502	23,975	24,455	24,944	25,441
Processed ²	1,000 MT	13,740	16,018	15,905	16,006	16,138	16,346	16,580	16,806	17,027	17,243	17,454	17,662
Potatoes	1,000 MT	19,862	20,853	22,796	24,238	24,899	25,238	25,419	25,581	25,812	26,149	26,582	27,076
Sweet potatoes	1,000 MT	661	587	621	673	684	690	698	706	714	721	730	738
Pulses	1,000 MT	1,192	1,552	1,507	1,561	1,617	1,654	1,690	1,725	1,759	1,792	1,825	1,858
Mushrooms	1,000 MT	390	386	396	405	414	424	434	444	454	464	475	486
Total	1,000 MT	55,873	59,965	62,443	64,556	65,875	66,929	67,857	68,763	69,740	70,825	72,010	73,261
Prices:													
Grower													
Fruit and nuts	1990-92=100	108	110	113	117	122	126	130	133	135	137	139	142
Vegetables	1990-92=100	126	139	129	133	135	137	139	141	143	145	147	149
Potatoes	\$/MT	154	152	139	125	122	123	126	130	133	134	134	133
Dry beans	\$/MT	428	397	463	419	425	432	438	445	451	458	465	472
Retail													
Fruit and vegetables	1982-84=100	212	221	227	233	239	245	251	258	264	270	277	284
Fresh fruit	1982-84=100	265	269	279	288	297	306	314	323	332	341	350	359
Fresh vegetables	1982-84=100	231	245	250	255	261	267	274	281	287	294	301	310
Processed fruit & veg.	Dec 1997=100	109	114	118	121	123	126	129	132	135	137	140	143

1/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, eggplant, escarole-endive, garlic, lettuce, bell peppers, onions, spinach, tomatoes, and melons.

2/ Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, spinach, and tomatoes.

Table 20. Fruit, vegetable, and greenhouse/nursery baseline, trade

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Imports													
Fruit and nuts ¹													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	3,290	3,486	3,601	3,732	3,864	3,995	4,126	4,256	4,387	4,518	4,649	4,780
Processed	\$ Mil.	3,584	3,809	3,969	4,045	4,193	4,349	4,512	4,682	4,861	5,047	5,243	5,447
Nuts	\$ Mil.	628	660	713	727	741	756	771	787	803	819	835	852
Total	\$ Mil.	7,502	7,955	8,283	8,504	8,798	9,100	9,409	9,726	10,051	10,384	10,727	11,079
Vegetables ²													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	2,569	2,355	2,509	2,617	2,723	2,829	2,935	3,042	3,149	3,256	3,364	3,472
Processed	\$ Mil.	1,045	1,122	1,119	1,143	1,175	1,207	1,240	1,272	1,305	1,338	1,372	1,406
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	549	623	637	671	700	728	759	792	828	865	902	941
Sweet potatoes	\$ Mil.	27	29	28	29	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33
Pulses	\$ Mil.	100	104	82	85	88	92	95	99	102	106	109	113
Mushrooms	\$ Mil.	179	177	179	180	182	184	186	189	191	193	196	198
Total	\$ Mil.	4,468	4,410	4,555	4,725	4,897	5,069	5,245	5,424	5,606	5,790	5,975	6,162
Greenhouse/Nursery	\$ Mil.	1,151	1,330	1,173	1,397	1,432	1,467	1,503	1,541	1,579	1,618	1,659	1,700
Exports													
Fruit and nuts ¹													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	2,094	2,098	2,117	2,198	2,249	2,301	2,355	2,410	2,466	2,524	2,583	2,644
Processed	\$ Mil.	1,829	1,861	1,980	2,045	2,114	2,187	2,263	2,342	2,425	2,513	2,604	2,699
Nuts	\$ Mil.	1,133	1,190	1,222	1,252	1,283	1,312	1,342	1,371	1,399	1,427	1,455	1,483
Total	\$ Mil.	5,056	5,149	5,319	5,496	5,646	5,801	5,959	6,122	6,291	6,464	6,642	6,826
Vegetables ²													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	1,183	1,124	1,243	1,231	1,298	1,308	1,359	1,379	1,421	1,446	1,485	1,513
Processed	\$ Mil.	1,079	1,093	1,124	1,154	1,186	1,220	1,254	1,288	1,323	1,358	1,393	1,428
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	700	659	703	788	855	900	936	969	1,002	1,038	1,078	1,123
Sweet potatoes	\$ Mil.	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	17	17	18	19	20
Pulses	\$ Mil.	254	280	330	332	340	347	353	359	365	371	377	384
Mushrooms	\$ Mil.	23	19	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	36	38
Total	\$ Mil.	3,253	3,189	3,441	3,548	3,723	3,820	3,949	4,044	4,163	4,267	4,389	4,504
Greenhouse/Nursery	\$ Mil.	264	250	253	306	309	312	315	318	322	325	328	331

1/ Fresh fruit includes bananas, excludes melons. Processed fruit includes juices and wine.

2/ Fresh vegetables includes melons. Processed includes seed and juices.

Note: Fiscal year trade value projections for total horticultural products are shown in table 33.