

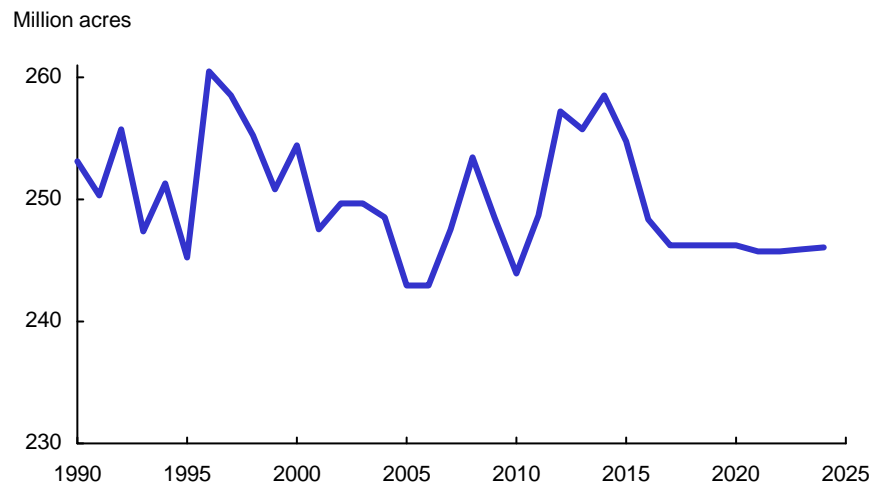
## U.S. Crops

Planted area for major field crops in the United States is projected to decline over the next several years as U.S. and global supplies rebound from relatively low levels in recent years and prices decline for most crops. As a consequence of the associated lower producer returns, U.S. planted acreage for eight major crops (corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans) is projected to fall from a 2012-14 average of about 257 million acres to about 246 million in 2017.

Over the longer run, steady global economic growth provides a foundation for strong crop demand. Combined with some further expansion of global biofuel production and continued weakness of the dollar, overall projections indicate longer run gains in world consumption and trade of crops. Although crop prices are projected to be below highs of recent years, they remain above pre-2007 levels. Eight-crop plantings in the United States remain steady near 246 million acres during the second half of the projections, with increasing yields providing most of the gains in U.S. production.

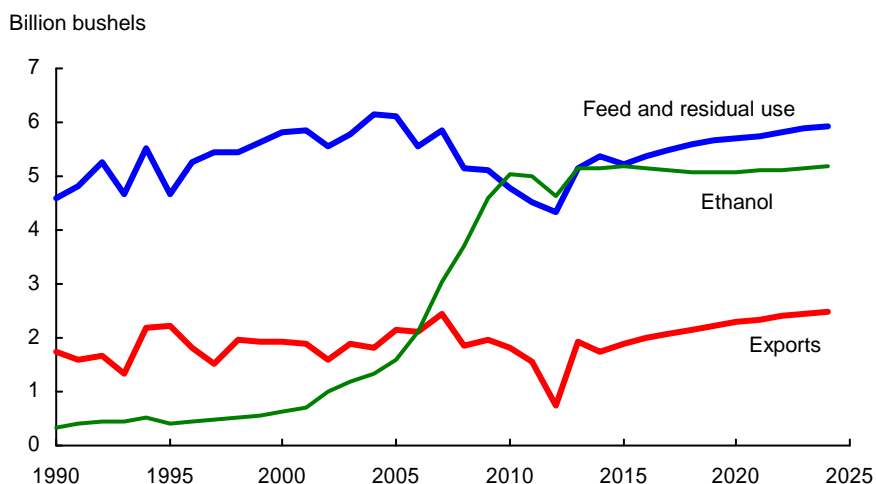
Farm programs of the Agricultural Act of 2014 are assumed to be extended through the projection period. Acreage enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is assumed at levels slightly below the legislated maximum of 24 million acres.

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



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

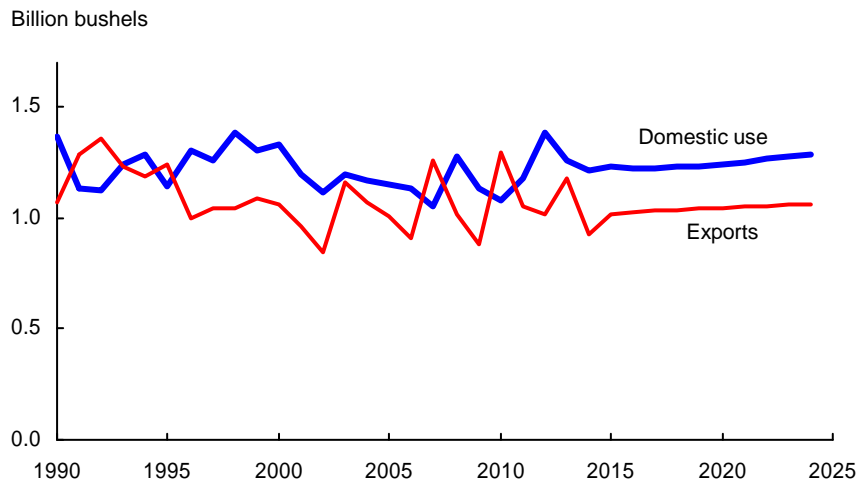
### U.S. corn: Feed and residual use, ethanol, and exports



Record U.S. corn yields and production in 2014 continued the rebound in corn supplies from the weather-reduced 2012 level, resulting in higher stocks and lower prices. Moderate growth in demand is projected over the next decade.

- Ethanol production in the United States is based almost entirely on corn as the feedstock. Almost no growth is projected for corn-based ethanol production over the next 10 years. This projection reflects declining overall gasoline consumption in the United States (which is mostly a 10-percent ethanol blend (E10)), infrastructural and other constraints on growth in the E15 (15-percent ethanol blend) market, and the small size of the E85 (85-percent ethanol blend) market. Nonetheless, a strong presence for ethanol in the sector continues, with about 35 percent of total corn use expected to go to ethanol production during the projection period.
- Rising corn production, lower corn prices than in recent years, and increasing meat production underlie projected gains in feed and residual corn use over the next decade. Also supporting gains in feed use of corn is almost no growth in the production of distillers grains, a co-product of dry mill ethanol production used for feeding livestock, as corn-based ethanol production flattens.
- Food and industrial use of corn (other than ethanol production) is projected to rise at a moderate pace over the next decade, averaging less than population growth. Use of corn for high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) grows slowly, reflecting small increases in domestic use and rising HFCS exports to Mexico. Increases in corn used for glucose and dextrose also are small, limited by consumer dietary concerns. Other food uses of corn (including the food portion of starch use) are also projected to rise more slowly than population increases. The nonfood portion of starch use of corn, such as in the production of drywall and paper products, responds to economic growth and industrial demand and is projected to push total starch use up more rapidly than population as the economy grows.
- U.S. corn exports increase during the projection period, in response to strong global demand for feed grains to support growth in meat production. The United States is the world's largest corn exporter, with its market share of global trade growing to almost 45 percent by the end of the projection period. However, trade competition from Argentina, Brazil, and the FSU as well as continued use of corn for ethanol production in the United States combine to hold the U.S. trade share well below its 1970-2000 average of 71 percent.

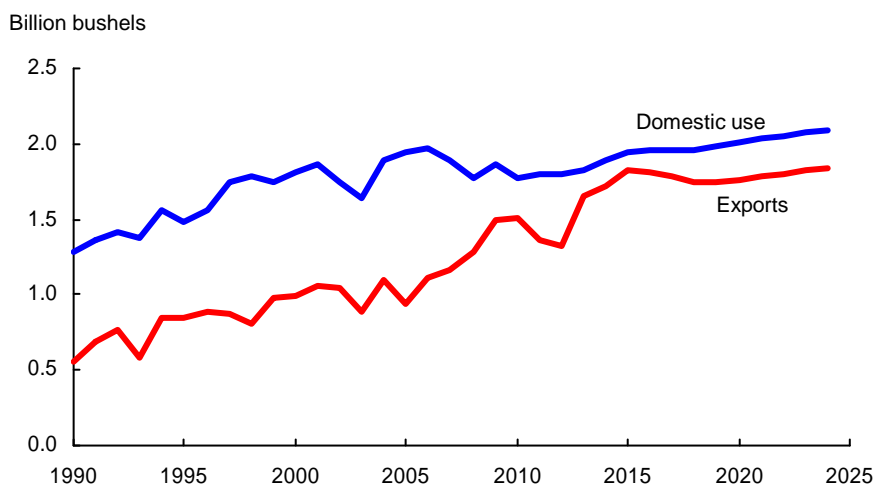
### U.S. wheat: Domestic use and exports



U.S. wheat plantings are projected to decline over the next decade, continuing a long-term general downward trend since the early 1980s. Relatively weak overall demand growth for U.S. wheat is projected.

- Domestic demand for wheat reflects a relatively mature market. Food use of wheat is projected to show moderate gains, generally in line with U.S. population increases.
- Feed use of wheat, a lower value market for the crop, remains fairly steady through the projection period as prices relative to corn allow a moderate level of wheat in livestock feed rations.
- U.S. imports of wheat are projected to rise through the projection period due to increases from Canada. The end of the Canadian Wheat Board's monopoly for wheat and barley as well as transportation and other market factors are expected to result in more wheat shipped to the United States.
- U.S. wheat exports grow slowly over the next decade. U.S. wheat trade faces competition from countries of the FSU (particularly Russia), with FSU wheat exports rising from 24 percent to 27 percent of global trade over the next decade. EU wheat exports also grow from a global market share of 18 percent in 2015/16 to 20 percent by 2024/25. For the same time period, the U.S. market share declines from 18 percent to 16 percent.

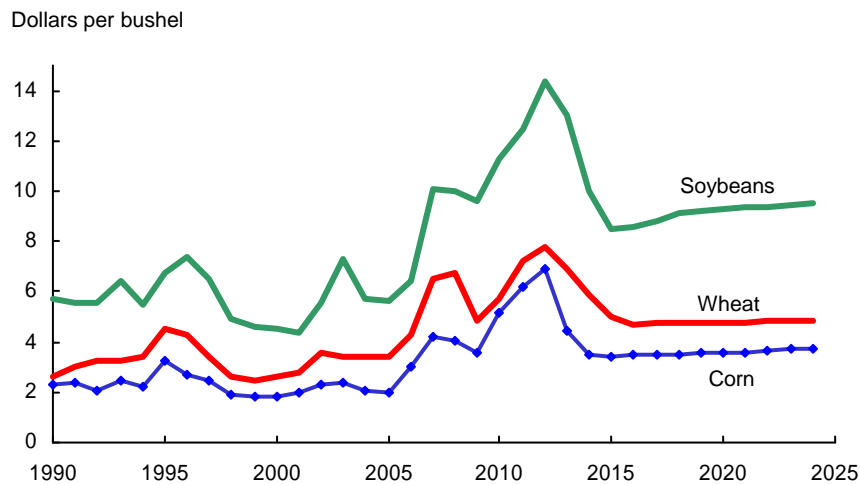
### U.S. soybeans: Domestic use and exports



U.S. soybean plantings decline from about 84 million acres in 2014 and 2015 to 78-79 million acres over the rest of the projection period as lower prices and producer returns reduce planting incentives from those in recent years. In the longer term, growth in both domestic use and export demand lead to increases in prices, allowing soybeans to compete with corn and other crops for land use.

- With reduced feed prices, projected increases in meat production and slowing production of distillers grains and canola meal lead to projected gains in domestic demand for soybean meal and thus soybean crush in the coming decade.
- Strong global demand for soybeans, particularly in China, boosts soybean trade over the projection period—China accounts for almost all of the increase in world soybean imports. Even though U.S. soybean exports are projected to rise, competition from South America leads to a reduction in the U.S. share of global soybean trade from 42 percent in 2015/16 to about 33 percent in 2024/25. Beyond 2015/16, Brazil is the largest exporter of soybeans.
- U.S. exports of soybean oil and soybean meal also face strong competition from South America. Argentina, in particular, is a competitive exporter of soybean products because its graduated export taxes favor exports of soybean products over soybeans. Increasing biodiesel production in Argentina, however, limits the country's soybean oil export growth somewhat, allowing the U.S. global export share to increase moderately. However, Argentina is projected to be the leading soybean meal exporter and account for close to half of global soybean meal exports over the next decade. Brazil remains the second largest soybean meal exporter.
- Soybean oil used to produce methyl esters (biodiesel) in the United States is projected to rise from 4.8 billion pounds in 2014/15 to 5.4 billion pounds in 2024/25, supporting the production of more than 700 million gallons of biodiesel annually in the second half of the decade. This use reflects the mandate of 1.28 billion gallons of biomass-based diesel use starting in 2013 and assumed to continue through the projections. Some additional demand for biodiesel and renewable diesel is also assumed, which meets a portion of the Renewable Fuel Standard's advanced biofuel mandate. Soybean oil is assumed to account for about half of total biodiesel production made from methyl esters. Other feedstocks used to produce biodiesel include corn oil extracted from distillers grains, other first-use vegetable oils, animal fats, and recycled vegetable oils.

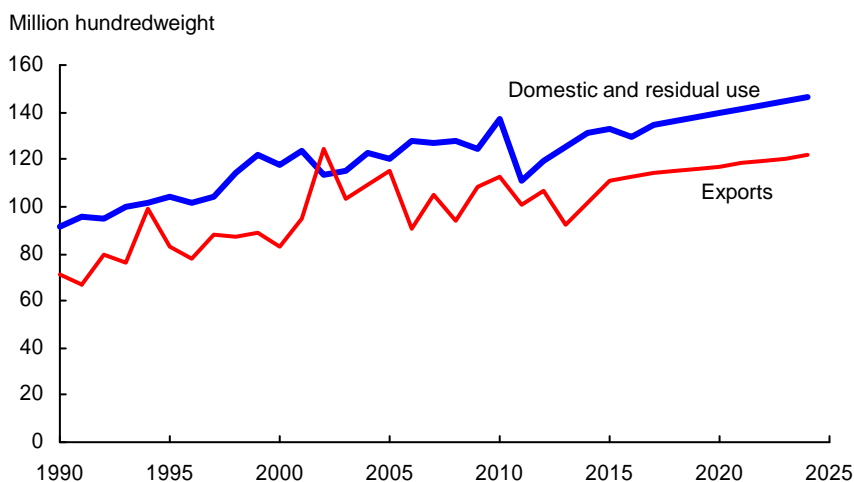
### U.S. farm-level prices: Corn, wheat, and soybeans



Larger global production of grains and oilseeds in response to high prices in recent years has raised world supplies and lowered U.S. prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans. Following these near-term price declines, the continuing influence of several long-term factors—including global growth in population and per capita income, a relatively low-valued U.S. dollar, and global biofuel production—underlies moderate gains in these prices and keeps them above pre-2007 levels.

- Corn prices are projected to decline in 2015/16, but then begin increasing moderately in 2016/17 as ending stocks-to-use ratios fall due to growth in feed use, exports, and, in the longer run, demand for corn by ethanol producers.
- Prices for soybean also initially fall in 2015/16 as continued high soybean acreage leads to an increase in stocks. Soybean prices rise moderately through the rest of the projection period, reflecting lower soybean plantings and strengthening demand for soybeans and soybean products.
- Wheat prices decline through 2016/17, reflecting higher wheat stocks and lower corn prices than in recent years. Wheat prices increase moderately through the remainder of the projection period with small increases in exports and food use, generally steady feed use, and lower stocks. Rising imports and increasing global competition limit price increases for wheat.

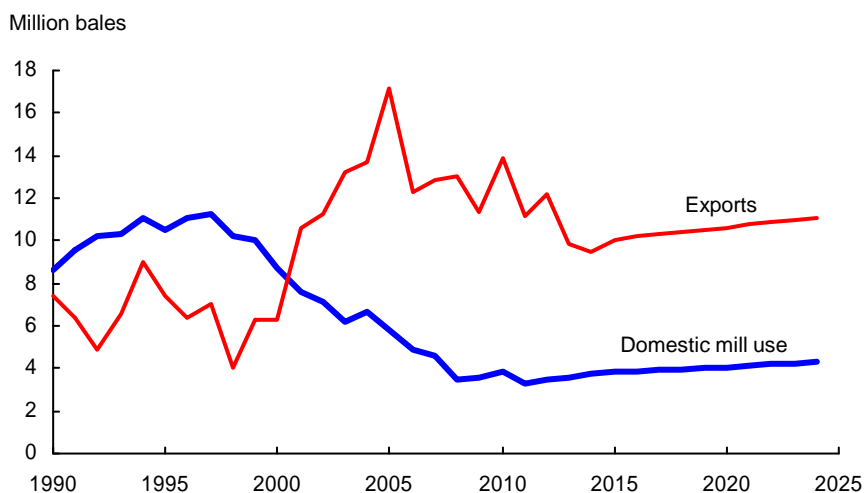
### U.S. rice: Domestic and residual use and exports



U.S. acreage planted to long-grain rice declines in the short run, but is then projected to rise after 2016. In contrast, plantings for medium- and short-grain rice rise in 2015 and 2016, before falling moderately afterwards.

- Domestic and residual use of rice is projected to account for a steady share of U.S. production over the next decade, increasing slightly faster than population growth. U.S. rice imports are projected to expand over the next decade, but at a slower rate than in the past. Asian aromatic varieties, classified as long-grain rice and nearly all from Thailand, India, and Pakistan, are expected to continue to account for most of U.S. rice imports.
- U.S. rice exports are projected to increase over the next decade. Continued growth of U.S. rough-rice exports to Latin America (nearly all long-grain rice) is projected to account for most of the overall expansion of U.S. rice exports. The U.S. market share of all rice traded globally remains at about 8 percent over most of the projection period.
- Long-grain rice prices are projected to fall through 2015/16 as the market continues to adjust from tight supplies and high prices in 2013/14 that largely resulted from reduced U.S. acreage and production. Long-grain prices then rise moderately through the projection period as strengthening demand reduces the stocks-to-use ratio. In contrast, prices for medium- and short-grain rice fall for three years from a high in 2015/16 as stocks and stocks-to-use ratios build, before rising moderately over the remainder of the projection period.

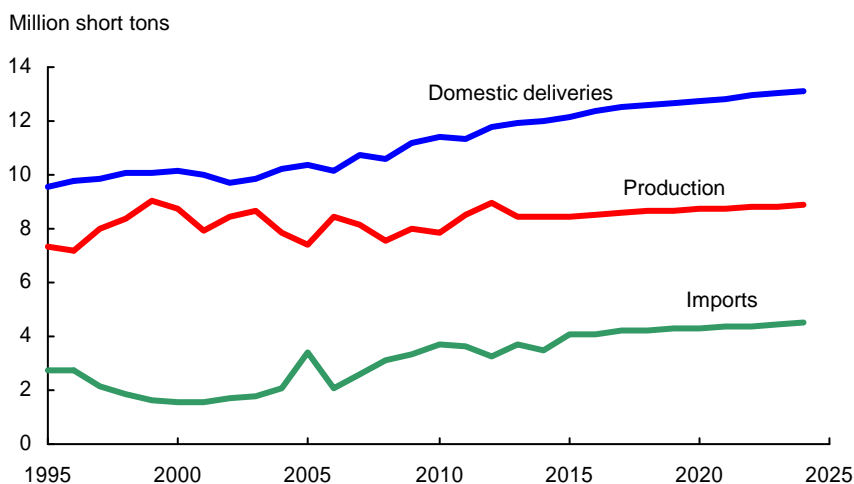
### U.S. upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports



Upland cotton plantings are projected to fall below 10 million acres in 2015 as lower prices reduce producer returns. Acreage then increases slowly over the next decade as rising prices and improved returns provide incentives to expand. Mill use and exports of U.S. upland cotton are projected to rise moderately.

- A decline in U.S. mill use of cotton since the late 1990s reflected a gradual, long-term movement of spinning capacity to developing countries. Continued increases in U.S. imports of apparel from Asia will reduce domestic apparel production and lower the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States. However, U.S. mill use is projected to grow somewhat over the next decade in response to rising demand for U.S. textile product exports (such as fabric and yarn), mainly to other countries in the Western Hemisphere. Nonetheless, even with this growth, domestic mill use is projected to represent only about 28 percent of total U.S. disappearance of upland cotton over the projection period, down from more than 60 percent in the late 1990s.
- U.S. upland cotton exports are projected to rise marginally throughout the projection period. The United States remains the world's largest exporter of cotton, although the U.S. share of global cotton trade falls to 21 percent by 2024/25, compared to an average of more than 37 percent in 2000-10. Brazil, India, Australia, and Pakistan gain market share of global cotton exports. China is the world's largest importer of cotton, accounting for more than 40 percent of global imports by 2024/25 and over 76 percent of global import growth from 2015/16 to 2024/25.

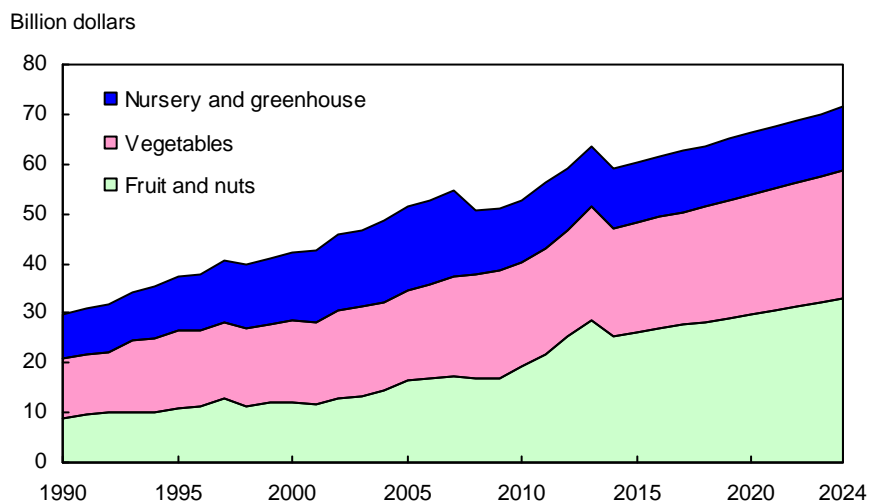
### U.S. sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports



- U.S. sugar production is projected to increase at a gradual rate over the next decade. Total sugar production in 2024/25 is projected to be just 4.6 percent higher than in 2015/16. Both beet and cane sugar production will increase over this time period, with a slightly larger rate of growth for beet sugar. Production growth for both beet sugar and cane sugar is expected to come from higher yields and sucrose recovery rates, as area harvested is expected to decline slightly over the projection period.
- Sugar deliveries for domestic use increase steadily over the course of the decade, with deliveries in 2024/25 7.9 percent higher than in 2015/16. This increase follows projected population increases.
- Total sugar use is projected to increase at a higher rate than domestic production. As a result, sugar imports are expected to increase over the next 10 years, with imports at the end of the projection period 9.7 percent above the 2015/16 estimate. Particularly in the latter years of the projection period, increased imports are expected to come from tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) imports as imports from Mexico are expected to be constrained by lower Mexican sugar production.
- A moderate decline in Mexican sugar production is projected, with reductions in area eclipsing gains in yield. Projected production reaches a low point in 2021/22 and then rises over the last few years of the projection period. Steadily increasing domestic consumption combined with lower total supplies will result in declining exports although, similar to production, exports will reach a low point midway through the projection period before slight increases are seen in the last few years of the projection period.
- The projections assume that limitations on Mexico's exports to the United States based on calculated U.S. needs are in place as described in policy agreements between the U.S. and Mexican Governments signed in December 2014. Thus, Mexico's sugar exports to the United States are assumed at levels that hold the U.S. stocks-to-use ratio at 13.5 percent.
- U.S. production of high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is projected to grow slowly. Small increases are projected in domestic HFCS use along with rising exports to Mexico.



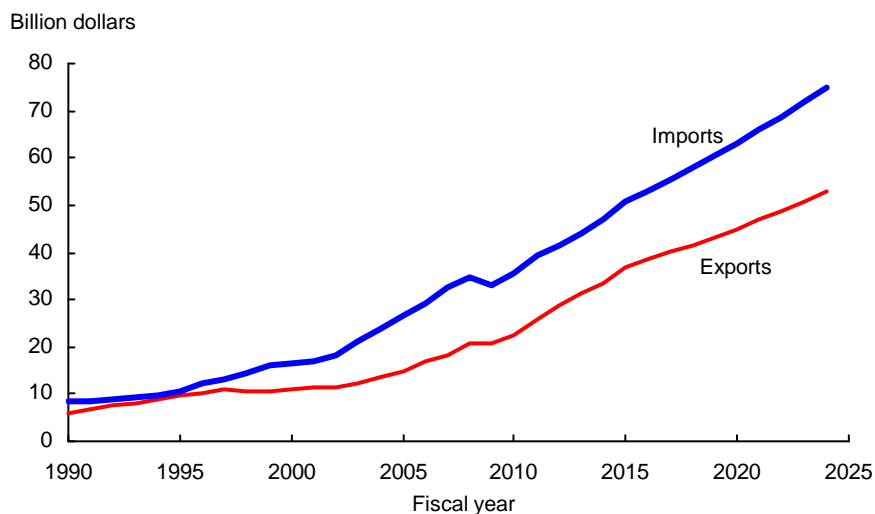
## Value of U.S. horticultural production



Farm sales of horticultural crops are projected to grow by 1.9 percent annually over the next decade, reaching \$73 billion in calendar year 2024, up from \$60 billion in 2014.

- The value of farm production of fruit and tree nuts is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.6 percent over the next decade, largely due to sales growth of tree nuts and noncitrus fruits. Fruit and tree nuts are projected to rank first among horticultural crops in terms of farm sales value with a share of 46 percent. Farm sales value of vegetables and pulses is projected to grow 1.8 percent per year, while farm sales of greenhouse and nursery crops are projected to increase at an annual rate of 0.5 percent.
- The volume of U.S. farm production of horticultural crops is projected to rise by 0.6 percent annually in the next decade. Vegetables lead this growth at an annual rate of 0.6 percent, reaching 139 billion pounds in 2024 as processing production averages 0.8-percent growth. Fruit and nut production expands by 0.5 percent per year to 65 billion pounds in 2024 as noncitrus production growth more than offsets citrus production decline. U.S. citrus fruit production is projected to fall by an average of 0.7 percent per year in the next decade because of continued declines of bearing acreage, which fell by an average of 1.6 percent annually over the past 8 years.
- Farm prices for vegetables increase only 1.2 percent annually from 2014 due to relatively strong processing vegetable production. Producer prices for fruits and nuts rise by 2.1 percent per year due to slower production growth than for vegetables and due to higher citrus prices as citrus production declines.
- U.S. per capita use of fruits and tree nuts increases from 261 pounds in 2014 to 282 pounds by 2024, an annual average growth rate of 0.8 percent. Per capita use of vegetables stays level around 415 pounds with modest growth of fresh-market vegetable and potato use. The total supply of fruits, nuts, and vegetables over the next decade, both domestic and imported, is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.3 percent per year.

### Value of U.S. horticultural trade



The U.S. trade deficit in horticultural crops and products is projected to expand from \$13.5 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2014 (October 2013 through September 2014) to \$22.2 billion in FY 2024.

- Imports increasingly supplement domestic production of horticultural crops and products. By FY 2024, imports are projected to supply 53 percent of domestic fruit and nut use and 26 percent of vegetable use, in terms of farm weight. In 2014, these shares were 45 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
- The export market becomes more important for U.S. horticultural producers. In FY 2024, exports are projected to be the destination for 26 percent of U.S. fruit and nut production, up from 23 percent in 2014, while 24 percent of vegetable production will be sold in foreign markets, up from 17 percent in 2014.
- The value of U.S. horticultural imports is projected to increase by 4.8 percent annually over the next decade, compared with 7.8 percent on average during the past 15 years, reaching \$75 billion in FY 2024. Fruit and nut imports account for \$28.3 billion, while vegetable imports account for \$17 billion.
- Exports of U.S. horticultural products are projected to reach \$53 billion in FY 2024, up an average of 4.7 percent annually from 2014. Of this amount, fruit and nuts contribute \$25 billion, and vegetables contribute \$10.8 billion. Exports of other horticultural products total \$16.7 billion by 2024, up from \$10.3 billion in 2014.

Table 17. Acreage for major field crops and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) assumptions, long-term projections

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Million acres</i>												
Planted acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	95.4	90.9	88.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.5	89.5	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
Sorghum	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0
Barley	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Oats	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wheat	56.2	56.8	56.0	53.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Rice	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Upland cotton	10.2	10.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
Soybeans	76.8	84.2	84.0	79.0	78.0	78.0	78.5	78.5	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
Total	255.7	258.5	254.7	248.3	246.3	246.2	246.2	246.2	245.8	245.8	245.9	246.0
CRP acreage assumptions												
Total CRP	26.8	25.5	24.2	23.5	23.9	23.8	23.9	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9
Total planted plus CRP	282.5	284.1	278.9	271.8	270.3	270.0	270.1	270.2	269.8	269.8	269.8	269.9
Harvested acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	87.7	83.1	80.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	81.9	81.9	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Sorghum	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Barley	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Oats	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Wheat	45.3	46.4	47.4	44.9	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
Rice	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Upland cotton	7.3	9.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Soybeans	76.3	83.4	83.1	78.1	77.1	77.1	77.6	77.6	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Total	229.6	235.1	232.5	226.6	225.1	224.9	225.0	225.0	224.6	224.7	224.8	224.7

Table 18. U.S. corn long-term projections

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	95.4	90.9	88.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.5	89.5	89.0	89.0	89.0	89.0
Harvested acres	87.7	83.1	80.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	81.9	81.9	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Yield:												
Bushels per harvested acre	158.8	173.4	167.2	169.2	171.2	173.2	175.3	177.3	179.3	181.3	183.3	185.3
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	821	1,236	2,008	1,733	1,738	1,753	1,773	1,748	1,753	1,703	1,683	1,668
Production	13,925	14,407	13,445	13,940	14,105	14,270	14,355	14,520	14,595	14,760	14,920	15,085
Imports	36	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	14,782	15,668	15,478	15,698	15,868	16,048	16,153	16,293	16,373	16,488	16,628	16,778
Feed & residual	5,132	5,375	5,225	5,375	5,500	5,600	5,650	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,875	5,925
Food, seed, & industrial	6,497	6,535	6,620	6,585	6,540	6,525	6,530	6,540	6,570	6,605	6,635	6,695
Ethanol and by-products	5,134	5,150	5,200	5,150	5,100	5,075	5,075	5,075	5,100	5,125	5,150	5,200
Domestic use	11,629	11,910	11,845	11,960	12,040	12,125	12,180	12,240	12,320	12,405	12,510	12,620
Exports	1,917	1,750	1,900	2,000	2,075	2,150	2,225	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500
Total use	13,546	13,660	13,745	13,960	14,115	14,275	14,405	14,540	14,670	14,805	14,960	15,120
Ending stocks	1,236	2,008	1,733	1,738	1,753	1,773	1,748	1,753	1,703	1,683	1,668	1,658
Stocks/use ratio, percent	9.1	14.7	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.1	11.0
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.46	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.75
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	359	363	353	351	356	361	365	371	377	383	389	395
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	349	244	216	242	244	245	257	258	269	278	289	300

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for corn.

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

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0
Harvested acres	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	59.6	66.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	15	34	37	37	37	35	37	39	39	39	39	39
Production	389	408	410	410	403	397	397	390	390	390	390	384
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	404	442	447	447	440	432	434	429	429	429	429	423
Feed & residual	88	95	100	100	95	85	85	80	80	80	80	75
Food, seed, & industrial	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Domestic use	158	175	180	180	175	165	165	160	160	160	160	155
Exports	212	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
Total use	370	405	410	410	405	395	395	390	390	390	390	385
Ending stocks	34	37	37	37	35	37	39	39	39	39	39	38
Stocks/use ratio, percent	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	4.28	3.45	3.30	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.65
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	148	150	146	146	148	150	153	155	158	161	164	167
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	107	79	68	75	73	71	72	69	69	69	70	70

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for sorghum.

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

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Harvested acres	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	71.3	72.4	70.7	71.3	72.0	72.6	73.2	73.9	74.5	75.1	75.8	76.4
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	80	82	70	73	74	83	79	81	81	83	81	82
Production	217	177	212	200	202	189	190	192	194	195	197	199
Imports	19	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	316	294	307	298	301	297	294	298	300	303	303	306
Feed & residual	65	60	70	60	55	55	50	55	55	60	60	60
Food, seed, & industrial	155	154	154	154	153	153	153	152	152	152	151	151
Domestic use	220	214	224	214	208	208	203	207	207	212	211	211
Exports	14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total use	234	224	234	224	218	218	213	217	217	222	221	221
Ending stocks	82	70	73	74	83	79	81	81	83	81	82	85
Stocks/use ratio, percent	35.0	31.3	31.2	33.0	38.1	36.2	38.0	37.3	38.2	36.5	37.1	38.5
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.06	5.15	4.80	4.50	4.10	3.90	3.95	3.95	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	199	202	197	196	199	202	205	209	213	217	221	225
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	233	171	143	125	96	81	84	83	85	87	90	92

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for barley.

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

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Harvested acres	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	64.1	67.7	65.1	65.4	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.7	68.1
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	36	25	30	38	38	37	35	34	32	30	29	27
Production	65	70	72	65	59	59	60	60	60	61	61	61
Imports	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Supply	198	194	202	203	197	196	195	194	192	191	190	188
Feed & residual	97	85	85	85	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Food, seed, & industrial	75	77	77	78	78	79	79	80	80	80	81	81
Domestic use	172	162	162	163	158	159	159	160	160	160	161	161
Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total use	173	164	164	165	160	161	161	162	162	162	163	163
Ending stocks	25	30	38	38	37	35	34	32	30	29	27	25
Stocks/use ratio, percent	14.5	18.3	23.2	23.0	23.1	21.7	21.1	19.8	18.5	17.9	16.6	15.3
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.75	3.25	2.70	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.35	2.35	2.40	2.40
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	115	116	112	111	113	115	117	119	121	124	126	128
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	126	104	64	46	38	37	36	35	37	35	37	36

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for oats.

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

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	56.2	56.8	56.0	53.0	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0
Harvested acres	45.3	46.4	47.4	44.9	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0
Yield:												
Bushels/harvested acre	47.1	43.7	45.5	46.2	46.6	47.0	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.5	48.8	49.2
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	718	590	644	700	680	663	654	653	666	662	661	663
Production	2,135	2,026	2,155	2,075	2,075	2,090	2,105	2,125	2,115	2,135	2,145	2,165
Imports	169	170	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
Supply	3,021	2,785	2,949	2,930	2,915	2,918	2,929	2,953	2,961	2,982	2,996	3,023
Food	951	960	967	974	981	988	995	1,002	1,009	1,016	1,023	1,030
Seed	77	76	72	71	71	71	71	70	70	70	70	70
Feed & residual	228	180	190	180	170	170	170	170	170	180	180	190
Domestic use	1,256	1,216	1,229	1,225	1,222	1,229	1,236	1,242	1,249	1,266	1,273	1,290
Exports	1,176	925	1,020	1,025	1,030	1,035	1,040	1,045	1,050	1,055	1,060	1,065
Total use	2,432	2,141	2,249	2,250	2,252	2,264	2,276	2,287	2,299	2,321	2,333	2,355
Ending stocks	590	644	700	680	663	654	653	666	662	661	663	668
Stocks/use ratio, percent	24.3	30.1	31.1	30.2	29.4	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.8	28.5	28.4	28.4
Price (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	6.87	5.90	5.00	4.65	4.75	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.85
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	130	132	128	128	130	132	134	137	139	142	144	147
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	193	126	99	87	91	93	93	92	92	93	92	92

Note: Marketing year beginning June 1 for wheat.



Table 23. U.S. soybeans and products long-term projections

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Soybeans</b>												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	76.8	84.2	84.0	79.0	78.0	78.0	78.5	78.5	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
Harvested	76.3	83.4	83.1	78.1	77.1	77.1	77.6	77.6	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1
Yield: bushels per harvested acre	44.0	47.5	46.0	46.5	46.9	47.4	47.9	48.3	48.8	49.3	49.7	50.2
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, September 1	141	92	450	519	396	282	243	238	232	237	241	244
Production	3,358	3,958	3,820	3,630	3,620	3,655	3,715	3,750	3,810	3,845	3,885	3,920
Imports	72	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total supply	3,570	4,065	4,285	4,164	4,031	3,952	3,973	4,003	4,057	4,097	4,141	4,179
Use (million bushels)												
Crush	1,734	1,780	1,835	1,850	1,850	1,855	1,880	1,900	1,925	1,940	1,960	1,975
Seed and residual	98	115	111	109	109	109	110	111	111	111	111	111
Exports	1,647	1,720	1,820	1,810	1,790	1,745	1,745	1,760	1,785	1,805	1,825	1,845
Total use	3,479	3,614	3,766	3,769	3,748	3,709	3,735	3,771	3,821	3,856	3,896	3,931
Ending stocks, August 31												
Total ending stocks	92	450	519	396	282	243	238	232	237	241	244	248
Stocks/use ratio, percent	2.6	12.5	13.8	10.5	7.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Price (dollars per bushel)												
Soybean price, farm	13.00	10.00	8.50	8.55	8.80	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.45	9.55
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	183	186	184	184	186	189	191	194	197	200	204	207
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	389	289	207	214	227	243	250	255	259	263	266	273
<b>Soybean oil (million pounds)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	1,705	1,165	1,335	1,845	2,230	2,370	2,320	2,265	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,210
Production	20,130	20,560	21,215	21,405	21,425	21,500	21,810	22,060	22,370	22,560	22,815	23,010
Imports	165	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260
Total supply	22,000	21,885	22,720	23,430	23,845	24,070	24,340	24,545	24,745	24,945	25,210	25,480
Domestic disappearance	18,958	18,450	18,675	18,900	19,125	19,350	19,575	19,800	19,900	20,000	20,100	20,200
Biodiesel <sup>1</sup>	4,800	4,800	4,900	5,000	5,100	5,200	5,300	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Food, feed, and other industrial	14,158	13,650	13,775	13,900	14,025	14,150	14,275	14,400	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,800
Exports	1,877	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Total use	20,835	20,550	20,875	21,200	21,475	21,750	22,075	22,400	22,600	22,800	23,000	23,200
Ending stocks, September 30	1,165	1,335	1,845	2,230	2,370	2,320	2,265	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,210	2,280
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.382	0.360	0.340	0.340	0.333	0.340	0.350	0.360	0.365	0.370	0.378	0.385
<b>Soybean meal (thousand short tons)</b>												
Beginning stocks, October 1	275	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Production	40,685	42,785	43,620	43,995	43,980	44,110	44,695	45,175	45,660	46,080	46,505	46,900
Imports	336	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	41,296	43,200	44,085	44,460	44,445	44,575	45,160	45,640	46,125	46,545	46,970	47,365
Domestic disappearance	29,496	30,100	30,885	31,410	31,945	32,425	32,910	33,340	33,775	34,145	34,520	34,865
Exports	11,550	12,800	12,900	12,750	12,200	11,850	11,950	12,000	12,050	12,100	12,150	12,200
Total use	41,046	42,900	43,785	44,160	44,145	44,275	44,860	45,340	45,825	46,245	46,670	47,065
Ending stocks, September 30	250	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	489.94	350.00	295.00	298.00	314.00	325.00	326.00	327.00	328.00	329.00	330.00	331.50
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.61	11.55	11.56	11.57	11.58	11.59	11.60	11.61	11.62	11.63	11.64	11.65
Soybean meal	46.92	48.08	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50
Crush margin (dollars per bushel)	2.93	2.57	2.44	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.72	2.78	2.81

Note: Marketing year beginning September 1 for soybeans; October 1 for soybean oil and soybean meal.

<sup>1</sup>Reflects biodiesel made from methyl ester as reported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

Table 24a. U.S. rice long-term projections, total rice, rough basis

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	2,489	2,931	2,935	2,850	2,940	2,965	2,980	2,995	3,010	3,025	3,040	3,055
Harvested	2,468	2,910	2,909	2,825	2,914	2,939	2,954	2,969	2,983	2,998	3,013	3,028
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	7,694	7,597	7,690	7,752	7,793	7,839	7,884	7,935	7,982	8,032	8,088	8,137
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	36.4	31.8	40.9	42.1	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.5
Production	189.9	221.1	223.7	219.0	227.1	230.4	232.9	235.6	238.1	240.8	243.7	246.4
Imports	23.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.2
Total supply	249.4	273.9	285.7	282.3	288.3	291.6	294.4	297.3	300.3	303.0	306.0	309.1
Domestic use and residual	124.9	131.0	132.6	129.5	134.6	136.7	138.3	140.0	141.6	143.2	145.0	146.7
Exports	92.7	102.0	111.0	113.0	114.0	115.0	116.0	117.0	118.5	119.5	120.5	121.5
Total use	217.6	233.0	243.6	242.5	248.6	251.7	254.3	257.0	260.1	262.7	265.5	268.2
Ending stocks	31.8	40.9	42.1	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.5	41.0
Stocks/use ratio, percent	14.6	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	16.10	14.70	14.80	14.70	14.90	15.10	15.40	15.60	15.70	15.80	15.90	16.00
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	581	591	580	580	586	594	603	613	624	635	647	658
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	657	526	558	560	575	590	611	625	629	634	639	644

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 24b. U.S. rice long-term projections, long-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	1,781	2,201	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,225	2,250	2,265	2,285	2,300	2,315	2,330
Harvested	1,767	2,186	2,180	2,081	2,180	2,205	2,230	2,245	2,264	2,279	2,294	2,309
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	7,464	7,331	7,440	7,492	7,545	7,597	7,651	7,704	7,758	7,812	7,867	7,922
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	21.9	16.2	28.0	29.6	26.9	26.6	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.9
Production	131.9	160.3	162.2	155.9	164.5	167.5	170.6	173.0	175.6	178.0	180.5	182.9
Imports	19.6	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4
Total supply	173.3	195.0	208.8	204.1	210.2	212.9	215.9	218.5	221.3	223.9	226.6	229.2
Domestic use & residual	95.3	99.0	102.2	98.2	103.6	105.5	107.5	109.0	110.6	112.1	113.7	115.2
Exports	61.8	68.0	77.0	79.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	85.0	86.0	87.0
Total use	157.1	167.0	179.2	177.2	183.6	186.5	189.5	192.0	194.6	197.1	199.7	202.2
Ending stocks	16.2	28.0	29.6	26.9	26.6	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.9	27.0
Stocks/use ratio, percent	10.3	16.7	16.5	15.2	14.5	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.3
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	15.40	12.70	12.50	12.70	13.00	13.40	13.80	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 24c. U.S. rice long-term projections, medium- and short-grain rice, rough basis

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (thousand acres):												
Planted	708	730	735	750	740	740	730	730	725	725	725	725
Harvested	701	724	729	744	734	734	724	724	719	719	719	719
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	8,272	8,399	8,440	8,482	8,525	8,567	8,610	8,653	8,696	8,740	8,784	8,827
Supply and use (million hundredweight):												
Beginning stocks	12.2	13.3	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.4
Production	58.0	60.8	61.5	63.1	62.6	62.9	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.8	63.2	63.5
Imports	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Total supply	73.8	76.6	74.7	75.9	75.8	76.3	76.1	76.5	76.7	76.8	77.1	77.6
Domestic use & residual	29.6	32.0	30.4	31.2	31.0	31.1	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.4
Exports	30.9	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5
Total use	60.4	66.0	64.4	65.2	65.0	65.1	64.8	65.0	65.4	65.6	65.8	65.9
Ending stocks	13.3	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.7
Stocks/use ratio, percent	22.0	16.1	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.2	17.4	17.8	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.7
Price (dollars per hundredweight):												
Average farm price	18.50	19.50	20.00	19.50	19.40	19.00	19.10	19.20	19.30	19.40	19.50	19.60

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for rice.

Table 25. U.S. upland cotton long-term projections

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	10.2	10.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
Harvested acres	7.3	9.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Yield:												
Pounds per harvested acre	802	783	800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	3,613	2,325	4,967	4,937	4,757	4,527	4,447	4,317	4,237	4,207	4,227	4,397
Production	12,275	15,819	13,800	13,900	14,000	14,300	14,400	14,600	14,900	15,100	15,400	15,500
Imports	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Supply	15,894	18,149	18,772	18,842	18,762	18,832	18,852	18,922	19,142	19,312	19,632	19,902
Domestic use	3,527	3,775	3,825	3,875	3,925	3,975	4,025	4,075	4,125	4,175	4,225	4,275
Exports	9,850	9,450	10,000	10,200	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,600	10,800	10,900	11,000	11,100
Total use	13,377	13,225	13,825	14,075	14,225	14,375	14,525	14,675	14,925	15,075	15,225	15,375
Ending stocks	2,325	4,967	4,937	4,757	4,527	4,447	4,317	4,237	4,207	4,227	4,397	4,517
Stocks/use ratio, percent	17.4	37.6	35.7	33.8	31.8	30.9	29.7	28.9	28.2	28.0	28.9	29.4
Price (dollars per pound):												
Farm price	0.779	0.600	0.595	0.605	0.620	0.640	0.655	0.670	0.680	0.690	0.700	0.710
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	512	517	512	513	519	527	534	543	552	562	571	581
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns	274	74	71	82	95	111	122	132	137	142	147	152

Note: Marketing year beginning August 1 for upland cotton.

Table 26. U.S. sugar long-term projections

Item	Units	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<b>Sugarbeets</b>													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,166	1,163	1,236	1,240	1,235	1,232	1,228	1,223	1,220	1,216	1,211	1,207
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,154	1,146	1,190	1,194	1,189	1,186	1,183	1,178	1,175	1,171	1,166	1,162
Yield	Tons/acre	28.4	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.3
Production	Mil. s. tons	32.8	31.4	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
<b>Sugarcane</b>													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	826	829	816	812	812	811	811	811	811	810	808	807
Yield	Tons/acre	35.0	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.3
Production	Mil. s. tons	28.9	27.7	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.5
<b>Supply:</b>													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	2,158	1,796	1,485	1,674	1,700	1,723	1,734	1,746	1,757	1,769	1,780	1,792
Production	1,000 s. tons	8,457	8,462	8,481	8,543	8,584	8,634	8,683	8,724	8,772	8,806	8,836	8,869
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	4,794	4,870	5,123	5,177	5,199	5,229	5,256	5,277	5,304	5,329	5,350	5,372
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,663	3,592	3,358	3,366	3,385	3,406	3,426	3,447	3,468	3,477	3,486	3,496
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	3,706	3,471	4,107	4,079	4,199	4,224	4,260	4,303	4,340	4,393	4,451	4,504
TRQ imports	1,000 s. tons	1,302	1,479	1,738	1,890	2,344	2,565	2,745	2,880	2,960	3,014	3,032	3,006
Imports from Mexico	1,000 s. tons	2,130	1,582	1,960	1,779	1,446	1,249	1,105	1,014	970	969	1,009	1,088
Other imports	1,000 s. tons	274	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	14,321	13,729	14,073	14,296	14,483	14,581	14,677	14,773	14,869	14,968	15,067	15,165
<b>Use:</b>													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	307	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	11,897	11,994	12,149	12,346	12,511	12,597	12,681	12,766	12,851	12,938	13,025	13,111
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	12,209	12,244	12,399	12,596	12,761	12,847	12,931	13,016	13,101	13,188	13,275	13,361
CCC surplus disbursements <sup>1</sup>	1,000 s. tons	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,796	1,485	1,674	1,700	1,723	1,734	1,746	1,757	1,769	1,780	1,792	1,804
<b>Raw sugar price:</b>													
New York (No. 16) <sup>2</sup>	Cents/lb.	25.26	23.02	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40	22.40
Raw sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Beet sugar loan rate	Cents/lb.	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09	24.09
<b>Grower prices:</b>													
Sugarbeets	Dol./ton	44.30	50.46	45.93	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83	42.83
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	31.32	31.02	29.14	29.12	29.14	29.15	29.16	29.18	29.19	29.14	29.10	29.07

Note: Marketing year beginning October 1 for sugar.

<sup>1</sup>CCC is the Commodity Credit Corporation, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup>Price for July-September quarter.

Table 27. Horticultural crops long-term production, farm value, and price projections, calendar years

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Production area<sup>1</sup></b>													
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	1,000 acres	9,229	9,240	9,249	9,268	9,289	9,311	9,334	9,359	9,386	9,414	9,444	9,475
Fruit and tree nuts	1,000 acres	4,194	4,202	4,213	4,225	4,238	4,252	4,266	4,281	4,296	4,313	4,330	4,347
Vegetables	1,000 acres	5,035	5,038	5,036	5,043	5,051	5,059	5,069	5,079	5,090	5,101	5,114	5,128
<b>Supply</b>													
<b>Production, farm weight</b>													
Fruit and nuts	Mil. lbs.	66,311	61,682	62,527	62,761	63,001	63,249	63,503	63,765	64,035	64,312	64,596	64,888
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	22,228	18,868	19,292	19,099	18,908	18,719	18,532	18,347	18,163	17,981	17,802	17,624
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	38,766	37,200	37,498	37,798	38,100	38,405	38,712	39,022	39,334	39,649	39,966	40,285
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	5,317	5,614	5,738	5,864	5,993	6,125	6,260	6,397	6,538	6,682	6,829	6,979
Vegetables <sup>2</sup>	Mil. lbs.	128,614	131,330	132,068	132,818	133,581	134,356	135,145	135,948	136,765	137,597	138,443	139,305
Fresh market	Mil. lbs.	41,471	42,646	42,688	42,731	42,774	42,816	42,859	42,902	42,945	42,988	43,031	43,074
Processing	Mil. lbs.	35,748	35,710	35,995	36,283	36,574	36,866	37,161	37,458	37,758	38,060	38,365	38,672
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	43,465	44,277	44,409	44,543	44,676	44,810	44,945	45,080	45,215	45,350	45,487	45,623
Pulses	Mil. lbs.	4,563	4,952	5,130	5,315	5,506	5,705	5,910	6,123	6,343	6,572	6,808	7,053
Total fruit, nuts, vegetables	Mil. lbs.	194,925	193,012	194,595	195,578	196,582	197,605	198,649	199,714	200,800	201,909	203,040	204,194
<b>Farm value<sup>3</sup></b>													
Fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	28,496	25,481	26,151	26,839	27,545	28,270	29,015	29,780	30,565	31,371	32,199	33,050
Citrus	\$ Mil.	3,171	3,393	3,457	3,523	3,590	3,658	3,728	3,799	3,871	3,944	4,019	4,096
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	16,111	11,436	11,722	12,015	12,315	12,623	12,939	13,262	13,594	13,933	14,282	14,639
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	9,215	10,652	10,972	11,301	11,640	11,989	12,349	12,719	13,101	13,494	13,898	14,315
Vegetables	\$ Mil.	23,018	21,682	22,063	22,451	22,846	23,248	23,658	24,074	24,498	24,929	25,368	25,815
Fresh market	\$ Mil.	13,880	12,395	12,580	12,766	12,955	13,146	13,339	13,535	13,732	13,932	14,134	14,338
Processing	\$ Mil.	1,932	1,930	1,965	2,000	2,036	2,073	2,110	2,148	2,187	2,226	2,267	2,307
Potatoes	\$ Mil.	4,223	4,108	4,194	4,282	4,372	4,464	4,558	4,653	4,751	4,851	4,953	5,057
Pulses	\$ Mil.	1,327	1,308	1,354	1,401	1,450	1,501	1,554	1,608	1,664	1,723	1,783	1,845
Nursery and greenhouse <sup>4</sup>	\$ Mil.	11,836	11,954	12,014	12,074	12,135	12,195	12,256	12,317	12,379	12,441	12,503	12,566
Other horticulture crops <sup>5</sup>	\$ Mil.	945	968	991	1,015	1,039	1,064	1,089	1,116	1,142	1,170	1,198	1,227
Total horticulture crops	\$ Mil.	64,295	60,084	61,219	62,379	63,565	64,778	66,018	67,287	68,584	69,911	71,269	72,657
<b>Prices received by farmers<sup>6</sup></b>													
Fruits and tree nuts	2011=100	112.0	125.0	126.6	129.4	132.3	135.2	138.3	141.3	144.4	147.6	150.8	154.1
Vegetables	2011=100	103.0	103.0	104.2	105.5	106.7	108.0	109.2	110.5	111.8	113.0	114.3	115.6
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables	2011=100	108.0	114.9	116.5	118.5	120.5	122.6	124.7	126.8	128.9	131.1	133.3	135.5

<sup>1</sup>Bearing acreage for fruit and nuts; harvested area for vegetables. Fruits include melons.

<sup>2</sup>Includes melons, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms. Utilized production is used for potatoes. Pulses include edible dry beans and peas, lentils, and other peas.

<sup>3</sup>Production values are used for fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Farm cash receipts are used for nursery and other horticulture crops.

<sup>4</sup>Includes floral crops, greenhouse vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, colored peppers, and fruit/vegetable transplants.

<sup>5</sup>Includes hops, honey, maple syrup, mint oils, mustard, and taro.

<sup>6</sup>Projections are based on annual percent changes of unit farm values—i.e., farm value per production weight.

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

Table 28. Horticultural crops long-term export and import projections, fiscal years

Item	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Exports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	5,007	5,028	5,400	5,588	5,783	5,986	6,197	6,416	6,644	6,881	7,127	7,383
Citrus	\$ Mil.	1,004	978	925	931	938	944	950	956	963	969	976	982
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	4,002	4,050	4,475	4,656	4,845	5,042	5,246	5,459	5,681	5,911	6,151	6,401
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	2,881	2,982	3,100	3,203	3,309	3,419	3,532	3,649	3,770	3,895	4,024	4,157
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,284	1,253	1,290	1,330	1,372	1,414	1,458	1,504	1,551	1,599	1,649	1,700
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	7,163	8,133	9,500	9,898	10,313	10,745	11,195	11,664	12,153	12,662	13,193	13,745
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	15,051	16,143	18,000	18,689	19,405	20,149	20,924	21,729	22,566	23,438	24,344	25,286
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	2,330	2,392	2,470	2,554	2,640	2,729	2,822	2,917	3,016	3,118	3,223	3,332
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	4,257	4,627	5,000	5,231	5,472	5,725	5,989	6,265	6,554	6,856	7,173	7,504
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	6,588	7,020	7,470	7,784	8,112	8,454	8,810	9,182	9,570	9,974	10,396	10,836
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	370	378	424	430	436	441	447	453	459	465	472	478
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	1,688	1,717	1,928	1,983	2,041	2,099	2,160	2,222	2,287	2,353	2,421	2,490
Wine	\$ Mil.	1,520	1,522	1,709	1,775	1,844	1,915	1,988	2,065	2,145	2,227	2,313	2,402
Beer	\$ Mil.	486	486	546	576	607	640	675	712	751	793	836	882
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	5,707	6,167	6,923	7,244	7,579	7,930	8,297	8,681	9,082	9,503	9,942	10,403
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	31,411	33,433	37,000	38,480	40,022	41,629	43,302	45,045	46,861	48,753	50,724	52,777
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	7,337	7,420	7,900	8,141	8,423	8,715	9,018	9,333	9,659	9,998	10,350	10,715
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	7,138	7,610	8,100	8,433	8,781	9,143	9,521	9,914	10,324	10,751	11,197	11,661
<b>Imports</b>													
<b>Fruit and nuts</b>													
Fresh fruits	\$ Mil.	8,341	9,457	10,300	10,854	11,439	12,055	12,704	13,387	14,108	14,868	15,668	16,511
Citrus	\$ Mil.	589	784	854	899	947	997	1,050	1,105	1,164	1,226	1,291	1,359
Noncitrus	\$ Mil.	7,752	8,673	9,446	9,956	10,492	11,058	11,654	12,282	12,944	13,642	14,377	15,152
Processed fruits	\$ Mil.	4,718	4,731	5,000	5,268	5,549	5,846	6,159	6,489	6,836	7,202	7,588	7,994
Fruit juices	\$ Mil.	1,895	1,839	2,000	2,099	2,202	2,311	2,425	2,545	2,670	2,802	2,941	3,086
Tree nuts	\$ Mil.	1,815	2,073	2,400	2,527	2,662	2,803	2,952	3,108	3,273	3,447	3,630	3,823
Total fruit and nuts	\$ Mil.	14,873	16,261	17,700	18,649	19,650	20,704	21,815	22,985	24,218	25,517	26,886	28,328
<b>Vegetables</b>													
Fresh	\$ Mil.	6,544	6,651	7,100	7,429	7,773	8,133	8,509	8,903	9,316	9,747	10,198	10,670
Processed <sup>1</sup>	\$ Mil.	4,225	4,341	4,600	4,769	4,944	5,126	5,315	5,510	5,713	5,923	6,140	6,366
Total vegetables	\$ Mil.	10,768	10,992	11,700	12,198	12,717	13,259	13,824	14,413	15,028	15,670	16,339	17,037
<b>Other horticulture</b>													
Nursery and greenhouse	\$ Mil.	1,667	1,711	1,800	1,821	1,842	1,863	1,885	1,907	1,929	1,951	1,974	1,997
Essential oils	\$ Mil.	2,768	2,989	3,300	3,376	3,453	3,533	3,614	3,697	3,781	3,868	3,957	4,048
Wine	\$ Mil.	5,362	5,488	5,800	5,984	6,174	6,370	6,572	6,780	6,995	7,217	7,446	7,682
Beer	\$ Mil.	3,579	4,084	4,500	4,609	4,721	4,836	4,954	5,074	5,198	5,324	5,453	5,586
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$ Mil.	5,094	5,450	6,100	6,468	6,859	7,273	7,713	8,178	8,672	9,196	9,751	10,340
Total horticulture	\$ Mil.	44,112	46,975	50,900	53,106	55,417	57,838	60,375	63,034	65,821	68,743	71,806	75,018
Fresh produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	14,884	16,108	17,400	18,283	19,212	20,187	21,213	22,291	23,424	24,615	25,866	27,182
Processed produce <sup>3</sup>	\$ Mil.	8,943	9,071	9,600	10,037	10,494	10,973	11,474	11,999	12,549	13,125	13,728	14,360

<sup>1</sup>Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, and potato products.<sup>2</sup>Includes hops, ginseng, sauces, condiments, mixed food, yeast, starches, and other products that contain horticulture ingredients.<sup>3</sup>Includes fruits and vegetables only.

Exports are free alongside ship (FAS) value at U.S. port of exportation. Imports are customs value at U.S. port of entry.

Data source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.