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Oil Crops Outlook

Mark Ash mash@ers.usda.gov

Surplus of U.S. Soybean Stocks May Grow in 2017/18

[Oil Crops Chart Gallery](#) will be updated on May 12, 2017

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Approved by the
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Despite higher acreage, U.S. production of soybeans in 2017/18 would slip to 4.255 billion bushels from 4.307 billion in 2016/17 based on a reduction in yields from last year's record. The combination of this output with unusually large carryover stocks would result in a record 4.7-billion-bushel supply. Abundant supplies could propel U.S. soybean exports for 2017/18 to an all-time high 2.15 billion bushels, well above the revised 2016/17 forecast of 2.05 billion. U.S. processors may raise the 2017/18 soybean crush by 25 million bushels to 1.95 billion on account of higher domestic and export demand for soybean meal. Compared to the 435 million bushels expected at the end of 2016/17, USDA forecasts season-ending soybean stocks for 2017/18 at 480 million bushels. USDA forecasts the 2017/18 U.S. average farm price for soybeans at \$8.30-\$10.30 per bushel compared to \$9.55 in 2016/17.

Global soybean production for 2017/18 may dip 1 percent to 344.7 million metric tons. Global ending stocks may contract 1.5 percent to 88.8 million tons. Despite higher area, Brazil's 2017/18 soybean crop is projected to decline to 107 million tons from a revised estimate of 111.6 million this season due to a lower yield outlook. Argentine soybean production in 2017/18 may plateau at 57 million tons. Even with a larger domestic crop, China soybean imports for 2017/18 are projected expanding to 93 million tons from a revised 2016/17 forecast of 89 million.

U.S. Soybean Output May Decline if a Lower Yield Offsets Record Area

U.S. planting intentions for soybeans are at a record 89.5 million acres this year. Recent wetness in parts of the Midwest has slowed soybean planting, which was 14 percent complete as of May 7. Despite an impending surge in acreage, the 2017/18 soybean crop may fall moderately on account of a decline from last year's stellar yields. A trend soybean yield for 2017/18 is estimated at 48 bushels per acre, down from the actual 2016/17 yield of 52.1 bushels. U.S. new-crop production would then slip to 4.255 billion bushels from 4.307 billion in 2016/17. Nonetheless, the 2017/18 crop would be the second-largest on record by a wide margin. The combination of this output with unusually large carryover stocks would result in a record 4.7-billion-bushel supply.

Abundant supplies could propel U.S. soybean exports for 2017/18 to an all-time high 2.15 billion bushels, well above the revised 2016/17 forecast of 2.05 billion. A smaller increase is expected for domestic soybean demand. U.S. processors may raise the 2017/18 soybean crush by 25 million bushels to 1.95 billion. Domestic livestock feeders are forecast to consume 2 percent more soybean meal in 2017/18, at 34.2 million short tons. Competitive prices will similarly encourage U.S. soybean meal exports, although robust foreign competition could limit trade to 12.4 million short tons from 12.1 million in 2016/17.

Soybean stocks may continue to accumulate in 2017/18. A large increase in beginning stocks may more than offset a combination of higher use and lower production. Compared to the 435 million bushels expected at the end of 2016/17, USDA forecasts season-ending soybean stocks for 2017/18 at 480 million bushels. Cash soybean prices should remain under pressure throughout 2017/18 provided that crops around the world develop normally. USDA forecasts the 2017/18 U.S. average farm price for soybeans at \$8.30-\$10.30 per bushel versus \$9.55 in 2016/17. Likewise, soybean meal prices in 2017/18 will stay level at \$295-\$335 per short ton.

Soybean Oil Demand Hinges on the Outlook for Biodiesel

In 2017/18, the future of biodiesel imports may largely determine prospects for the use of domestically produced soybean oil. An anti-dumping case was filed in April with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) and Commerce Department to investigate whether biodiesel imports from Argentina and Indonesia are unfairly subsidized and injuring domestic producers. U.S. imports of biodiesel more than doubled in 2016 and accounted for 29 percent of total domestic consumption. On May 5, ITC ruled affirmatively on the case, putting into motion this summer a determination by the Commerce Department of preliminary anti-dumping and countervailing duties on imports from these countries. Since January, U.S. biodiesel imports have already slowed after expiration of the blending tax credit, but any new import duties could indefinitely shift the onus of fulfilling renewable fuels mandates onto domestic producers. Until those duties are known, USDA projects 2017/18 consumption of soybean oil for biodiesel at 6.45 billion pounds, compared to 6.2 billion in 2016/17. Total domestic disappearance of soybean oil is forecast rising to 20.45 billion pounds in 2017/18 from 20 billion for the current marketing year.

Only a modest increase is anticipated for the food use of soybean oil as market growth is shared with canola oil, cottonseed oil, and palm oil.

The availability of soybean oil supplies not consumed domestically will help frame the potential of the export market. The level of export competition from Argentina could also be altered depending on developments for its biodiesel trade. U.S. soybean oil exports in 2017/18 are seen steady at 2.3 billion pounds.

An expected surge in global vegetable oil production—particularly by palm oil—will apply pressure on soybean oil prices in 2017/18. USDA forecasts the season-average soybean oil price at 30-34 cents per pound compared to a 2016/17 average of 31.75 cents.

Peanut Acreage Increase May Push Production Higher

For 2017/18, a broad-based interest to grow more peanuts would raise U.S. sown acreage by 5 percent to 1.75 million acres. This would be the highest acreage since 1991/92. Harvested acreage, however, is expected to increase nearly 9 percent. This reflects a more normal level of acreage abandonment this year in Texas. Last year, an unusually high acreage of unirrigated peanuts in west Texas was abandoned. This spring, generally dry soil moisture conditions in the Southeast have allowed planting to proceed quickly. The yield trend in peanuts may be retreating from its former highs. A shortening of crop rotations has been exacerbating disease problems. U.S. peanut production in 2017/18 is forecast up 8 percent to 6.1 billion pounds.

Domestic food demand for peanuts in 2017/18 is forecast up 3 percent to 3.3 billion pounds. Strong export demand for U.S. peanuts may continue as well—supported at the 2016/17 level of 1.4 billion pounds. China has quickly emerged as the leading foreign market for U.S. peanuts. Imports by China are likely to stay firm as processors there are seeking to augment the production of peanut oil.

Higher Cottonseed Output Would Buoy Demand

Intended planting of cotton in 2017/18 is up 21 percent to 12.2 million acres, which would be the highest level since 2012/13. This year's expansion of cotton acreage would occur in every State except Florida. Corn and sorghum acreage is lower in many States where intentions to plant cotton are higher. Texas accounts for the largest increase in cotton planting. Based on trend yields and average rates of abandonment, U.S. production of cottonseed is projected at 6.3 million short tons. If realized, this would exceed 2016/17 production of cottonseed by 18 percent. A less expensive and more ample 2017/18 supply may stimulate a rebound in cottonseed crushing to a 5-year high of 2.2 million tons, versus 1.8 million this year. Feeding of whole cottonseed could also swell by 12 percent to 3.7 million tons.

Despite Smaller Soybean Crops, 2017/18 Stocks May Stay Elevated

After impressive harvests throughout the world in 2016/17, global soybean production for 2017/18 may dip 1 percent to 344.7 million metric tons. Smaller soybean crops for the United States, Brazil, and Paraguay could more than offset modest increases for China, Canada, and Ukraine. Even so, the global soybean market will remain well supplied. Global ending stocks may contract to 88.8 million tons—merely 1.5 percent off of the 2016/17 peak.

In many countries, including Brazil, production incentives in 2017/18 will be greatly influenced by the fate of the U.S. soybean crop this summer. Provided that U.S. farmers are able to sow the intended soybean area and trend yields are realized, by the start of planting in September, prices in Brazil could remain well below the year-earlier level. The current strength of Brazil's exchange rate versus the U.S. dollar (if it lasts) may also diminish the likelihood of a price rally. Yet, if soybean prices stay attractive compared to corn, it could favor some substitution between the crops in southern Brazil. Under these circumstances, USDA anticipates a modest 2-percent increase in 2017/18 Brazil soybean area (to 34.7 million hectares). Assuming that soybean yields revert from the 2016/17 record to a trend level, Brazil's 2017/18 production is projected to decline to 107 million tons from a revised estimate of 111.6 million this season. Brazil's soybean exports are expected to maintain a steady share of global trade with an increase to 63.5 million tons from 61.9 million in 2016/17.

Unlike elsewhere in the world, Argentine farmers have more profitable prospects for corn and wheat than soybeans on account of different export tax treatment for the crops. Argentine producers still seek to boost the area sown to grains after years of substitution with soybeans, which were formerly far easier to sell into the global market. Disincentives to grow wheat and corn were removed in December 2015 when the Argentine Government eliminated export quotas and export taxes on the crops. Export taxes on soybeans were trimmed to a still lofty 30 percent (but are scheduled for monthly reductions starting in January 2018). Another advantage to growing more grains is that (over time) it allows farmers to accrue yield benefits by a return to better crop rotations. Combined Argentine wheat and corn area is seen expanding again in 2017/18 to the highest level in a decade. Soybean harvested area is expected to increase marginally to 19.1 million hectares. Coupled with an assumed trend yield, Argentine soybean production in 2017/18 may plateau at 57 million tons. While the Argentine soybean crush could edge 2 percent higher to 45.5 million tons, exports may remain unchanged at 9 million tons as producers await a more favorable export tax situation.

USDA expects harvested soybean area in China to expand 6 percent in 2017/18 to 7.6 million hectares. Policies remain in place to allow domestic corn prices to continue declining toward the international level and encourage a shift into alternative crops. In contrast, incomes for soybean producers in northeastern China are stabilized by a direct payment that covers the difference between the market price and a target price. An increase in China's 2017/18 soybean area would then boost domestic production by 7 percent to 13.8 million tons. Gains for China's crop, though, would be far exceeded by the growth in demand. China soybean

imports for 2017/18 are projected expanding to 93 million tons from a revised 2016/17 forecast of 89 million. The 2017/18 gain is largely based on expected 6-percent growth in soybean meal consumption.

Indian soybean area in 2017/18 is expected to increase to a record 12 million hectares. With average yields, soybean production could reach 11.5 million tons. Despite a larger crush and supplies of soybean meal, robust domestic consumption will moderate the anticipated recovery in meal exports. Indian soybean meal exports for 2017/18 are projected to increase to 1.7 million tons from 1.4 million in 2016/17. Domestic use of soybean meal is seen up 12 percent next year to 5.8 million tons, primarily to feed chickens raised for meat and eggs.

Modest gains in EU import demand for soybeans and soybean meal are likely due to slow growth in protein feed use. EU soybean imports in 2017/18 are forecast to rise 3 percent to 15 million tons. EU soybean meal imports may creep 0.5 percent higher to 19.6 million tons, maintaining the EU as the world's largest import market. In contrast, developing countries throughout Southeast Asia and Latin America may account for most of the increase in 2017/18 global trade in soybean meal.

Rebound Anticipated for Global Rapeseed Production in 2017/18

Higher crops in Canada, the EU, and Ukraine in 2017/18 may boost global rapeseed production by nearly 6 percent to a record 72.8 million tons. Many countries will expand rapeseed area given its strong price relationships with wheat and barley—which often compete for the same cropland. Abundant rapeseed supplies will help to boost global trade, particularly by China. However, with comparable gains in consumption, the tightness of global rapeseed stocks may ease only moderately in 2017/18.

EU rapeseed area for 2017/18 is expected 1 percent higher to 6.6 million hectares, particularly on account of gains in Poland (up 11 percent) and Romania (up 25 percent). In contrast, dry soil conditions last fall deterred rapeseed planting in France while sowing in the United Kingdom was discouraged by persistent insect problems. USDA projects that a combination of higher overall area and recovery from a below-average 2016/17 yield will raise EU rapeseed production in 2017/18 by 4 percent to 21.3 million tons. The major EU rapeseed-growing regions largely avoided frost damage last winter with an absence of extended spells of cold weather. Crops there are now advancing into the flowering stage. But rapeseed is now under some duress (particularly in northern France) due to persistent soil moisture deficits and an extended hard freeze in late April. Even though the EU is the world's largest producer of rapeseed, a small demand increase would also keep EU imports ahead of all other countries except China. At 4 million tons, EU rapeseed imports for 2017/18 may stay nearly level with the previous year.

Ukraine rapeseed area is anticipated sharply higher in 2017/18 with improved planting conditions last fall. In September 2016, soils in Ukraine started out quite dry but planting and crop germination benefited from above-average October-November rainfall. This provides a stark contrast to the 2016/17 season, when a drought into the last half of 2015 slashed the area sown to rapeseed and impaired establishment of what was planted. Aligned with a lower area sown to winter wheat, Ukraine's 2017/18 rapeseed area is seen recovering by 89 percent to 850,000 hectares. The winter rapeseed crop was protected from cold spells by persistent

snow cover well into February. USDA projects the crop to nearly double in 2017/18 to 2.1 million tons. If realized, Ukraine rapeseed exports may surge back to 1.35 million tons from 1 million in 2016/17. EU processors will be the main customers for these exports.

In Canada, stocks of canola have been tightening while inventories of wheat and barley are sharply higher. USDA forecasts the divergent market trends to raise 2017/18 canola harvested area by 19 percent to a record 9.5 million hectares. Official planting intentions data for wheat—Canada's top crop—indicate that it exceeds the intended canola acreage by only 3.5 percent. The biggest increases in intended canola planting are for Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the acreage of durum wheat, barley, and pulse crops are slated to decline. In Manitoba, planting intentions for canola are down slightly as farmers there are favoring a sharp expansion of the area grown to soybeans. Farmers are eager to begin spring planting but delays may be unavoidable as soil conditions in the Canadian prairies are still too wet and cold. Indeed, some farmers are still hoping to finally complete all of last year's harvest, which was stopped prematurely by a heavy October snowfall. For 2017/18, canola production is projected to rise 14 percent to an all-time high 21 million tons. Nevertheless, a reduction in Canadian beginning stocks will temper the increase in new-crop supplies. Robust domestic crush and export demand for canola are nearly assured in 2017/18.

Global surpluses of wheat and barley are also encouraging Australian farmers this year to favor growing more canola in their crop rotations. Unlike values for these grain crops—which have continued to deteriorate—Australian canola prices have been more stable. However, despite an expected 22-percent increase in 2017/18 for canola harvested area, lower Australian production is still likely. In 2016/17, outstanding canola yields were achieved throughout Australia with unusually superb weather conditions. A retreat in yields this year to a long-term trend may reduce the 2017/18 crop to 3.7 million tons from 4.1 million last year. If realized, a smaller harvest could trim 2017/18 canola exports to 3.1 million tons from 3.2 million in 2016/17. Trade with the EU—Australia's top export market—may contract as improved European crops lessen the countries' reliance on more distant origins for imports.

Processors in China may be the primary beneficiary of improved supplies for global exporters in 2017/18. Within China, incentives to grow rapeseed continue to be fettered by a lack of Government price support, which tend to emphasize wheat production. While Government procurement prices for wheat in China have remained stable, price supports for rapeseed were abandoned in 2015/16. This year, the growing weather in central China has been generally favorable for rapeseed. But 2017/18 production may decline 3 percent to 13.1 million tons based on an equivalent reduction in harvested area (to 6.8 million hectares). China's imports of rapeseed are expected to surge 19 percent to 4.3 million tons with a smaller domestic harvest and rising consumption. Demand by China's rapeseed crushers may be stimulated by a progressive shrinking of Government reserves of rapeseed oil.

Slower Gains Seen for Global Sunflowerseed Demand

Following excellent sunflowerseed harvests in 2016/17, only scant gains in global production are anticipated this year. For 2017/18, sunflowerseed output is projected at 46.1 million tons compared to 45.6 million last year. Moderately larger harvests in Russia, the EU, and Argentina would offset a crop decline in Ukraine. With stability in sunflowerseed supplies, global trade may flatten at the current season's level.

The steady expansion of sunflowerseed area in Ukraine over the last decade could not be sustained indefinitely. In 2017/18, Ukraine sunflowerseed area may decline slightly to 6 million hectares. By disregarding a proper rotation with grains, farmers' costs have swelled to control the pests that have proliferated after growing sunflowerseed in consecutive years. Such expenditures have only been exacerbated by higher per-unit costs for farm inputs, which have soared with a weaker currency. Since January 2014, Ukraine's exchange rate has depreciated 69 percent against the U.S. dollar and 6 percent from a year ago. Producers may at last be more amenable to adhere to the recommended crop rotations. Consequently, soybean area is expected up 8 percent and 1 percent higher for corn. A lower sunflowerseed area may then reduce Ukraine's crop in 2017/18 by 2 percent to 13.5 million tons. Fewer supplies would curtail the Ukraine sunflowerseed crush by 2 percent from 2016/17—to 13.1 million tons. Processors may then be unable to export as much sunflowerseed oil and sunflowerseed meal next year, totals for which are seen slipping to 5 million and 4.4 million tons, respectively.

Similarly constrained by mounting input costs, the growth of Russian sunflowerseed area may stall in 2017/18, as well. Low winterkill losses for fall-sown grains are also limiting opportunities for replanting with spring crops. Yet, based on rising productivity, Russian sunflowerseed production may edge up by 1 percent to 11 million tons. Recent gains in Russian sunflowerseed yields can be attributed to rising imports of higher yielding hybrid seed and better production practices. Even with another step-down this year of Russia's export tax on sunflowerseed, its foreign shipments should remain steady due to excess domestic crushing capacity. Prolonged weakness of the Russian ruble also encourages crushing for sales of sunflowerseed oil into the export market, which are forecast 5 percent higher to 2.1 million tons.

EU sunflowerseed production in 2017/18 may inch up by 3 percent to 8.6 million tons through modest area increases for Romania and Bulgaria. Overall crop yields may change minimally as recoveries in France and Spain are countered by a less impressive outcome in Hungary. Demand by EU crushers will still be tempered by a steady stream of sunflowerseed oil and sunflowerseed meal imports. In contrast, Turkey's strengthening demand for sunflowerseed imports may counter a lower EU trade.

India and China Lead Increases for Cottonseed Production

Global cottonseed output in 2017/18 is projected to increase 8 percent to 41.8 million tons. Gains are primarily based on larger prospective crops for India, China, Pakistan, Australia, and the United States. Indian cottonseed production in 2017/18 is projected up nearly 6 percent to 11.9 million tons. Higher expected Indian cotton

area harvested (up 5 percent to 11 million hectares) is the main reason for a larger crop. Improving demand has strengthened cotton prices in India in relation to other crops, although such an area increase is conditional on a normal June-July arrival of monsoon rains. The Indian cottonseed crush is forecast to expand 5 percent in 2017/18 to 8.5 million tons.

Likewise, in China, strengthening cotton prices may encourage farmers to expand cotton area by 5 percent this year to 3 million hectares. Current market prices have firmed after several years of declining domestic output, import limits, improving use, and the subsequent reduction in large State-owned reserve stocks. For Xinjiang producers—who now produce more than three-fourths of the country's cotton crop—market returns will continue to be supplemented by a target price. By comparison, cotton producers in other regions (like the Yangtze River and Yellow River regions) have much lower yields, high labor costs, and are ineligible for the target price. Yet, even in these regions, some substitution with cotton may occur this year with reduced support for corn prices. Assuming normal yields, 2017/18 production of cottonseed in China is seen increasing 400,000 tons to 9.2 million. An equivalent increase is forecast for China's seasonal cottonseed crush to 8 million tons.

Palm Oil To Reassert its Preeminence in Global Vegetable Oil Trade

Global vegetable oil supplies should be bolstered in 2017/18 primarily due to production increases for palm oil and soybean oil, with more modest gains for rapeseed oil and sunflowerseed oil. Global palm oil production is projected up 6 percent to 66.8 million tons. For soybean oil, Argentine exports will contribute most of the increase in international trade.

About 10 years ago, Indonesia surpassed Malaysia as the largest palm oil-exporting country and has generally expanded its global market share ever since. The expansion of Indonesian oil palm area has leveled off in recent years as the Government has a moratorium on the issuance of new permits to clear land for the plantations. However, yields will benefit from more normal weather conditions and a more productive age profile for the trees. Indonesian palm oil output in 2017/18 could increase to 36 million tons from 34 million in 2016/17. Exports by the world's top palm oil supplier could then expand by 2 percent in 2017/18 to 25.5 million tons. Slow growth is seen for domestic consumption. Export markets for palm-based biodiesel are shrinking while the funding to subsidize domestic use of biodiesel may tighten.

A continuing recovery for Malaysian palm oil yields in 2017/18 is projected to raise output to 21 million tons from 19.5 million in 2016/17. Stress on trees from an extended drought—which straddled the 2015/16 and 2016/17 marketing years—has receded. Yields could be even higher absent the country's chronic shortages of harvest labor. The area under cultivation in Malaysia is also up slightly with prior conversions of less profitable rubber plantations. The export market represents the primary source of Malaysian palm oil demand but some growth is seen for domestic consumption too. Export gains for 2017/18 may be subdued by a parallel increase in Indonesian trade and competitive international supplies of soybean oil. USDA forecasts a modest 2-percent increase in Malaysian palm oil exports to 17.3 million

tons. So, Malaysian palm oil stocks could quickly become burdensome after 2 years of tight inventories. The country's season-ending stocks in 2017/18 are seen swelling toward a record high of 2.7 million tons from 1.7 million in 2016/17.

In India, imports of vegetable oils will continue to grow despite a higher expected domestic output of oilseeds and vegetable oils. Expanding Indian consumption of vegetable oils—which may increase nearly 5 percent in 2017/18 to 23 million tons—is most responsible for this trend. The import share in India's total consumption of vegetable oils may stay unchanged at 69 percent. Next year, improving exporter supplies of palm oil may widen its price discount relative to other oils. Malaysian palm oil prices peaked in January 2017 and are now on a downward trajectory. This will help palm oil to maintain its share of the Indian import market in 2017/18 by expanding to 9.5 million tons from 9 million in 2016/17. Indian soybean oil imports are expected to increase 11 percent to 4.1 million tons.

Other developing countries will account for the remainder of the gains in global palm oil imports. This group excludes China, where consumption of palm oil may stagnate due to more plentiful domestic supplies of competing oils, particularly soybean oil. While palm oil typically accounts for more than 60 percent of China's vegetable oil imports, it represents less than 15 percent of its total consumption. By contrast, in 2017/18, soybean oil may comprise 46 percent of China's total oil use—most of which is supplied by its own soybean crushers. Palm oil imports by China are forecast slipping to 4.95 million tons in 2017/18 from 5 million in 2016/17.

EU palm oil demand may also weaken in 2017/18. Even if palm oil is certified for sustainability, its food use in the EU may be stymied by higher supplies of more preferred competing oils, especially sunflowerseed oil. EU palm oil demand will be curbed by an ongoing substitution with recycled cooking oils in biofuels and bioenergy as well. The EU import market for palm oil may erode to 6.65 million tons from 6.7 million in 2016/17.

Tables

Table 1--Soybeans: Annual U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning September 1	Area		Yield	Supply			Use			Ending stocks		
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Seed & residual		Exports	Total
	Million acres	Bu./acre										
2015/16 ¹	82.7	81.7	48.0	191	3,926	24	4,140	1,886	122	1,936	3,944	197
2016/17 ²	83.4	82.7	52.1	197	4,307	25	4,528	1,925	118	2,050	4,093	435
2017/18 ²	89.5	88.6	48.0	435	4,255	25	4,715	1,950	135	2,150	4,235	480

Soybeans: Quarterly U.S. supply and disappearance

	Supply			Use			Ending stocks					
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Seed & residual		Exports	Total			
	Million bushels											
2015/16												
September					2.4			134.6	86.3			
October					2.2			170.1	368.8			
November					1.8			165.8	336.1			
September-November				190.6	3,926.3	6.5	4,123.4	470.5	147.6	791.2	1,409.4	2,714.1
December					2.1			167.0		249.9		
January					2.9			160.5		218.0		
February					1.2			154.6		207.3		
December-February				2,714.1		6.2	2,720.3	482.1	32.0	675.3	1,189.4	1,530.9
March					2.5			166.4		95.8		
April					1.8			158.2		52.2		
May					0.8			160.9		33.7		
March-May				1,530.9		5.2	1,536.1	485.4	-2.9	181.7	664.3	871.8
June					2.4			154.1		36.8		
July					1.4			153.5		98.4		
August					1.8			140.6		152.5		
June-August				871.8		5.6	877.4	448.2	-55.2	287.7	680.7	196.7
Total					3,926.3	23.5	4,140.5	1,886.2	121.6	1,936.0	3,943.8	
2016/17												
September								2.3		138.3		138.4
October								1.7		175.9		415.7
November								1.4		170.7		378.4
September-November				196.7	4,306.7	5.4	4,508.8	484.9	193.1	932.5	1,610.5	2,898.4
December								1.2		169.0		291.0
January								3.2		170.4		272.7
February										151.0		162.3
December-February				2,898.4		4.4	2,902.7	490.5	-48.4	726.0	1,168.1	1,734.7
March								2.2		160.0		114.7
Total to date					4,306.7	12.0	4,515.4	1,135.4	144.7	1,773.2	2,778.5	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast. Note: 1 metric ton equals 36,744 bushels and 1 acre equals 2,471 hectares.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and *Grain Stocks* and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Foreign Trade Statistics*.

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Table 2--Soybean meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
----- 1,000 short tons-----								
2015/16 ¹	260	44,672	403	45,335	33,108	11,963	45,071	264
2016/17 ²	264	45,286	350	45,900	33,500	12,100	45,600	300
2017/18 ²	300	46,300	300	46,900	34,200	12,400	46,600	300
2015/16								
October	260.5	4,001.3	35.2	4,296.9	3,011.5	891.7	3,903.2	393.8
November	393.8	3,907.7	30.6	4,332.1	2,766.8	1,183.5	3,950.3	381.8
December	381.8	3,931.5	33.8	4,347.0	2,975.7	1,069.0	4,044.7	302.3
January	302.3	3,796.7	33.4	4,132.5	2,619.9	1,102.2	3,722.2	410.3
February	410.3	3,666.3	35.7	4,112.4	2,539.0	1,211.0	3,750.0	362.4
March	362.4	3,937.5	37.2	4,337.1	2,994.2	1,004.8	3,999.0	338.1
April	338.1	3,746.7	47.6	4,132.3	2,656.5	1,063.6	3,720.1	412.3
May	412.3	3,807.5	34.7	4,254.6	2,813.5	1,051.7	3,865.1	389.4
June	389.4	3,646.4	26.1	4,061.9	2,989.0	761.7	3,750.7	311.2
July	311.2	3,644.2	26.0	3,981.4	2,541.4	980.3	3,521.7	459.6
August	459.6	3,328.4	31.1	3,819.0	2,785.6	758.8	3,544.4	274.7
September	274.7	3,257.5	31.8	3,564.0	2,414.9	885.2	3,300.1	263.9
Total		44,671.7	403.1	45,335.3	33,108.0	11,963.4	45,071.4	
2016/17								
October	263.9	4,104.0	25.9	4,393.8	3,082.8	933.4	4,016.2	377.6
November	377.6	4,012.5	27.8	4,418.0	3,000.8	1,009.1	4,009.9	408.0
December	408.0	3,964.1	25.8	4,398.0	3,026.0	925.6	3,951.6	446.4
January	446.4	4,012.8	36.5	4,495.7	2,762.7	1,307.2	4,069.9	425.8
February	425.8	3,549.4	35.9	4,011.0	2,561.7	1,056.8	3,618.5	392.5
March	392.5	3,755.3	25.7	4,173.5	2,382.5	1,457.4	3,839.9	333.6
Total to date		23,398.2	177.5	23,839.6	16,816.5	6,689.5	23,506.0	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast. Note: 1 metric ton equals 1.10231 short tons.

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

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Table 3--Soybean oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance				Exports	Total	Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic						
					Total	Biodiesel	Food & Other				
<i>Million pounds</i>											
2015/16 ¹	1,855	21,950	288	24,093	20,166	5,670	14,496	2,240	22,406	1,687	
2016/17 ²	1,687	22,350	325	24,362	20,000	6,200	13,800	2,300	22,300	2,062	
2017/18 ²	2,062	22,620	300	24,982	20,450	6,450	14,000	2,300	22,750	2,232	
2015/16											
October	1,854.8	1,962.9	43.3	3,861.1	1,741.1	407.8	1,333.3	179.6	1,920.7	1,940.4	
November	1,940.4	1,901.9	17.9	3,860.1	1,661.2	463.6	1,197.6	233.0	1,894.2	1,965.9	
December	1,965.9	1,929.0	22.4	3,917.2	1,624.0	435.6	1,188.4	320.7	1,944.7	1,972.5	
January	1,972.5	1,864.9	16.9	3,854.3	1,575.5	392.3	1,183.2	168.0	1,743.5	2,110.8	
February	2,110.8	1,795.9	27.8	3,934.5	1,539.7	394.8	1,144.9	114.6	1,654.3	2,280.2	
March	2,280.2	1,943.5	18.1	4,241.9	1,683.8	464.5	1,219.4	233.1	1,916.9	2,324.9	
April	2,324.9	1,840.3	28.7	4,193.9	1,647.7	414.8	1,233.0	126.2	1,773.9	2,420.0	
May	2,420.0	1,876.2	33.0	4,329.2	1,759.3	543.8	1,215.5	103.8	1,863.1	2,466.1	
June	2,466.1	1,787.2	16.4	4,269.7	1,687.2	519.7	1,167.5	158.4	1,845.6	2,424.1	
July	2,424.1	1,789.4	16.9	4,230.3	1,734.3	535.6	1,198.7	281.8	2,016.1	2,214.3	
August	2,214.3	1,642.5	26.3	3,883.1	1,804.2	561.0	1,243.2	93.1	1,897.4	1,985.7	
September	1,985.7	1,616.6	19.9	3,622.3	1,708.3	536.8	1,171.4	227.2	1,935.5	1,686.8	
Total		21,950.2	287.6	24,092.7	20,166.2	5,670.2	14,496.0	2,239.6	22,405.9		
2016/17											
October	1,686.8	2,028.5	13.9	3,729.3	1,693.0	526.0	1,167.0	241.0	1,934.0	1,795.3	
November	1,795.3	1,961.3	38.4	3,795.0	1,777.6	595.8	1,181.7	236.7	2,014.3	1,780.7	
December	1,780.7	1,950.2	47.4	3,778.3	1,670.6	610.5	1,060.1	235.5	1,906.1	1,872.3	
January	1,872.3	1,977.2	22.7	3,872.1	1,500.2	390.1	1,110.1	259.4	1,759.5	2,112.6	
February	2,112.6	1,752.5	20.8	3,886.0	1,441.4	369.2	1,072.2	238.7	1,680.1	2,205.9	
March	2,205.9	1,857.1	27.1	4,090.0	1,442.1	NA	NA	294.5	1,736.7	2,353.4	
Total to date		11,526.8	170.4	13,383.9	9,524.8	2,491.6	5,591.1	1,505.8	11,030.6		

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast. Note: 1 metric ton equals 2,204.622 pounds. NA: Not available.

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

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Table 4--Cottonseed: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>									
2015/16 ¹	437	4,043	16	4,496	1,500	136	2,469	4,105	391
2016/17 ²	391	5,369	50	5,810	1,800	250	3,325	5,375	435
2017/18 ²	435	6,325	0	6,760	2,200	275	3,725	6,200	560

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Foreign Trade Statistics*.

Table 5--Cottonseed meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>								
2015/16 ¹	42	705	0	747	638	90	728	20
2016/17 ²	20	810	0	830	700	90	790	40
2017/18 ²	40	990	0	1,030	900	90	990	40

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *PS&D Online*.

Table 6--Cottonseed oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2015/16 ¹	58	465	7	530	434	55	489	41
2016/17 ²	41	545	20	606	456	100	556	50
2017/18 ²	50	695	15	760	585	125	710	50

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

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

Table 7--Peanuts: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beginning August 1	Area		Yield	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed and residual	Exports		Total
<i>1,000 acres</i> <i>Pounds/acre</i> <i>Million pounds</i>													
2015/16 ¹	1,625	1,561	3,845	2,101	6,001	94	8,197	3,144	709	1,009	1,544	6,406	1,791
2016/17 ²	1,671	1,547	3,675	1,791	5,685	125	7,601	3,203	807	562	1,400	5,972	1,629
2017/18 ²	1,751	1,681	3,638	1,629	6,115	100	7,844	3,308	826	635	1,400	6,169	1,675

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and *Peanut Stocks and Processing*, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Foreign Trade Statistics*.

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Table 8--Oilseed prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans ¹ \$/bushel	Cottonseed ² \$/short ton	Sunflowerseed ¹ \$/cwt	Canola ¹ \$/cwt.	Peanuts ² Cents/pound	Flaxseed ³ \$/bushel
2007/08	10.10	162.00	21.70	18.30	20.50	13.00
2008/09	9.97	223.00	21.80	18.70	23.00	12.70
2009/10	9.59	158.00	15.10	16.20	21.70	8.15
2010/11	11.30	161.00	23.30	19.30	22.50	12.20
2011/12	12.50	260.00	29.10	24.00	31.80	13.90
2012/13	14.40	252.00	25.40	26.50	30.10	13.80
2013/14	13.00	246.00	21.40	20.60	24.90	13.80
2014/15	10.10	194.00	21.70	16.90	22.00	11.80
2015/16	8.95	227.00	19.60	15.60	19.30	8.95
2016/17 ¹	9.55	195.00	17.40	16.60	19.70	8.00
2017/18 ¹	8.30-10.30	165-205	15.65-18.95	14.55-17.85	19.85-23.15	6.95-8.95
2015/16						
September	9.05	203.00	25.10	15.10	19.60	9.08
October	8.81	235.00	18.40	14.80	18.80	8.57
November	8.68	233.00	18.30	15.10	18.50	8.71
December	8.76	217.00	19.30	14.90	17.80	8.62
January	8.71	227.00	20.10	13.80	19.30	8.46
February	8.51	236.00	20.40	15.30	19.80	8.10
March	8.56	NA	21.10	15.10	19.50	8.37
April	9.01	NA	20.90	16.10	19.80	8.10
May	9.76	NA	19.50	NA	19.60	7.93
June	10.20	NA	20.10	18.80	19.50	8.44
July	10.20	NA	19.00	16.60	19.00	8.48
August	9.93	176.00	19.60	15.80	19.00	8.25
2016/17						
September	9.43	180.00	17.90	15.50	19.10	7.61
October	9.30	197.00	17.00	15.80	19.10	7.37
November	9.46	195.00	16.40	16.20	18.60	7.36
December	9.64	197.00	17.20	17.10	18.50	7.59
January	9.71	199.00	17.20	17.30	19.50	8.26
February	9.86	203.00	17.60	17.40	19.80	7.86
March	9.69	NA	17.40	17.60	20.30	8.34

¹ September-August. ² August-July. ³ July-June.

NA = Not available. cwt=hundredweight.

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

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Table 9--U.S. vegetable oil and fats prices

Marketing year	Soybean oil ²	Cottonseed oil ³	Sunflowerseed oil ⁴	Canola oil ⁴	Peanut oil ⁵	Corn oil ⁶	Lard ⁶	Edible tallow ⁶
-----Cents/pound-----								
2007/08	52.03	73.56	91.15	65.64	94.53	69.40	40.85	41.68
2008/09	32.16	37.10	50.24	39.54	78.49	32.75	26.72	25.47
2009/10	35.95	40.27	52.80	42.88	59.62	39.29	31.99	32.26
2010/11	53.20	54.50	86.12	58.68	77.24	60.76	51.52	51.34
2011/12	51.90	53.22	83.20	57.19	100.15	56.09	48.11	50.33
2012/13	47.13	48.60	65.87	56.17	91.83	46.66	51.80	43.24
2013/14	38.23	60.66	59.12	43.70	68.23	39.43	43.93	39.76
2014/15	31.60	45.74	66.72	37.81	57.96	37.48	33.43	31.36
2015/16	29.86	45.87	57.81	35.27	58.26	39.25	32.23	30.07
2016/17 ¹	31.75	41.50	53.25	37.25	65.50	37.50	29.25	33.50
2017/18 ¹	30.0-34.0	40.0-44.0	50.0-54.0	35.5-39.5	57.5-61.5	34.0-38.0	31.5-35.5	30.5-34.5
2015/16								
October	27.14	44.25	72.00	34.20	57.70	36.60	34.23	24.61
November	26.42	45.19	64.50	33.63	58.06	36.43	35.50	21.10
December	29.72	48.35	62.00	36.50	58.50	38.25	28.80	20.50
January	28.89	47.31	58.00	34.06	56.19	39.93	24.00	24.10
February	29.79	46.06	54.25	34.63	55.00	40.29	NA	29.41
March	30.86	46.20	53.80	35.55	55.55	41.05	29.00	35.00
April	32.45	47.35	53.80	36.80	56.20	42.12	33.00	39.00
May	30.76	46.06	54.00	35.06	61.38	40.33	NA	34.60
June	30.35	45.55	54.20	35.10	61.10	39.94	NA	33.54
July	28.75	44.75	55.20	33.55	62.10	38.86	NA	34.00
August	31.21	45.25	56.00	36.94	61.00	39.06	36.53	33.25
September	31.99	44.15	56.00	37.25	61.60	38.11	36.75	31.71
2016/17								
October	33.86	44.88	56.00	38.94	64.88	36.22	34.00	32.25
November	34.52	45.81	56.00	39.25	66.00	36.83	NA	34.69
December	35.57	46.40	56.00	40.20	63.10	38.12	31.00	34.00
January	33.58	44.56	56.00	38.69	62.88	37.89	30.10	34.00
February	32.00	41.50	55.00	37.25	63.13	38.11	NA	34.50
March	30.86	39.45	52.00	37.30	65.80	37.90	NA	33.80
April	29.57	37.56	51.00	36.13	69.69	37.63	NA	33.50

¹ Preliminary. ² Decatur, IL. ³ Prime bleached summer yellow, Greenwood, MS. ⁴ Midwest. ⁵ Southeast mills.

⁶ Chicago. NA = Not available.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Monthly Feedstuff Prices* and *Milling and Baking News*.

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Table 10--U.S. oilseed meal prices

Marketing year	Soybean meal ²	Cottonseed meal ³	Sunflowerseed meal ⁴	Peanut meal ⁵	Canola meal ⁶	Linseed meal ⁷
----- \$/short ton-----						
2007/08	335.94	253.81	172.81	NA	251.32	228.81
2008/09	331.17	255.23	152.46	NA	248.82	220.89
2009/10	311.27	220.90	151.04	NA	224.92	209.23
2010/11	345.52	273.84	219.72	NA	263.63	240.65
2011/12	393.53	275.13	246.75	NA	307.59	265.68
2012/13	468.11	331.52	241.57	NA	354.22	329.31
2013/14	489.94	377.71	238.87	NA	359.70	337.23
2014/15	368.49	304.27	209.97	NA	301.20	256.58
2015/16	324.56	261.19	153.17	NA	262.20	260.23
2016/17 ¹	320.00	215.00	150.00	NA	260.00	290.00
2017/18 ¹	295-335	205-245	135-175	NA	225-265	205-245
2015/16						
October	327.97	292.50	212.50	NA	257.69	215.00
November	308.60	291.88	187.50	NA	248.98	209.38
December	289.78	267.50	163.13	NA	240.64	200.00
January	279.56	248.75	156.88	NA	231.76	195.00
February	273.61	238.13	131.88	NA	224.34	197.50
March	276.22	216.50	120.00	NA	228.87	195.00
April	303.81	207.50	109.38	NA	247.53	218.13
May	376.35	242.50	149.50	NA	329.01	301.50
June	408.57	284.00	165.63	NA	345.14	375.63
July	371.49	280.00	151.88	NA	306.03	364.38
August	340.80	280.00	141.00	NA	255.35	335.00
September	337.95	285.00	148.75	NA	231.00	316.25
2016/17						
October	323.27	241.88	148.75	NA	225.05	305.63
November	322.41	221.00	140.50	NA	234.78	296.00
December	321.02	217.50	145.00	NA	243.30	290.00
January	332.34	223.50	159.00	NA	267.41	297.00
February	334.42	221.88	161.88	NA	276.90	299.38
March	320.34	210.63	155.00	NA	276.33	297.50
April	305.67	195.00	147.50	NA	270.66	291.25

¹ Preliminary. ² High-protein Decatur, IL. ³ 41-percent Memphis. ⁴ 34-percent North Dakota-Minnesota.

⁵ 50-percent Southeast mills. ⁶ 36-percent Pacific Northwest. ⁷ 34-percent Minneapolis.

NA= Not available.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Monthly Feedstuff Prices*.

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Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Mark Ash, 202-694-5289, mash@ers.usda.gov
Verna Daniels, (202) 694-5301, vblake@ers.usda.gov

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Related Websites

Oil Crops Outlook, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1288>
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Oilseed Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/oilseeds_arc.asp
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