



Economic Research Service

Situation and Outlook

WHS-17e

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Wheat Outlook

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U.S. 2017/18 Winter Wheat Production Down 25 Percent from 2016

USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board published the first 2017/18 wheat balance sheet in this month's [World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates](#). Record-low winter wheat plantings combine with newly-reported harvested area and yield forecasts to indicate a sharp decline in winter wheat production. Winter wheat production in 2017 is projected to fall 25 percent from 2016 and, in combination with projected year-to-year reductions in other spring and durum wheat, contributes to an all-wheat production forecast that is nearly 500 million bushels smaller than the prior year. Despite expectations of significantly reduced production, U.S. exports are forecast to fall only 5 percent in 2017/18. Robust sales support this month's increase of the 2016/17 export projection, now forecast at 1,035 million bushels, making the U.S. the top wheat exporter in the current marketing year.

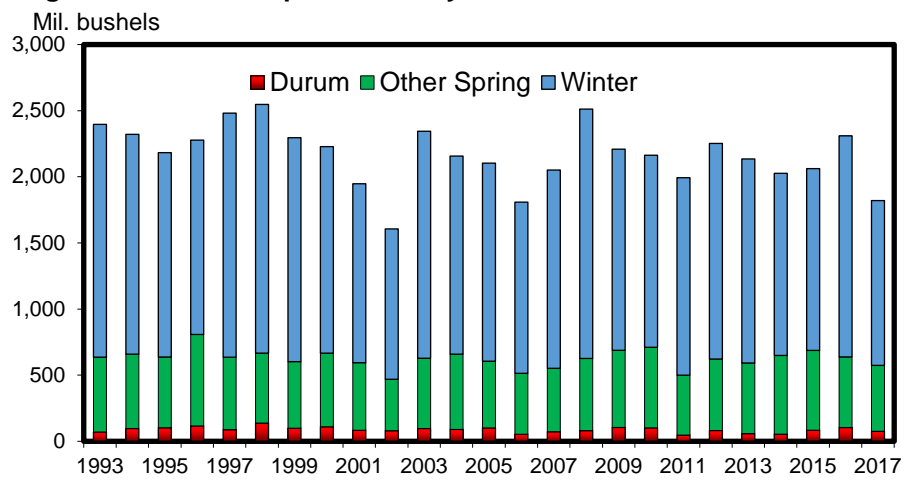
Wheat Chart Gallery will be updated on May 12, 2017.

The next release is June 13, 2017.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

International Feature Article: "China Maintains High Wheat Price" by Fred Gale.

Figure 1: U.S. wheat production by class



1/ 2017 production figures are projected.







Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. Quickstats database.

Domestic Outlook

Summary of Balance Sheet Updates, Key Market Information

- This month's WASDE includes the first 2017/18 balance sheet.
- All-wheat production for 2017/18 is projected 21 percent lower than for 2016/17.
- Winter production, recently affected by adverse weather in the Eastern Plains, is projected down 25 percent from the previous year.
- The first 2017/18 *by class* balance sheet will be published in the July 12 WASDE.
- For 2016/17, U.S. wheat imports are increased 5 million bushels to 115 million, principally on the strengthening pace of hard red spring and durum imports.
- U.S. 2016/17 food use is lowered 5 million bushels to 955 based on newly released flour production data.
- The pace of U.S. exports of hard red winter wheat in March exceeded expectations, lifting total exports by 10 million bushels.
- The U.S. 2016/17 all-wheat season average price is raised 5 cents at the midpoint to \$3.90 per bushel.

Table 1 - U.S. Wheat supply and utilization at a glance (2016/17), May 2017

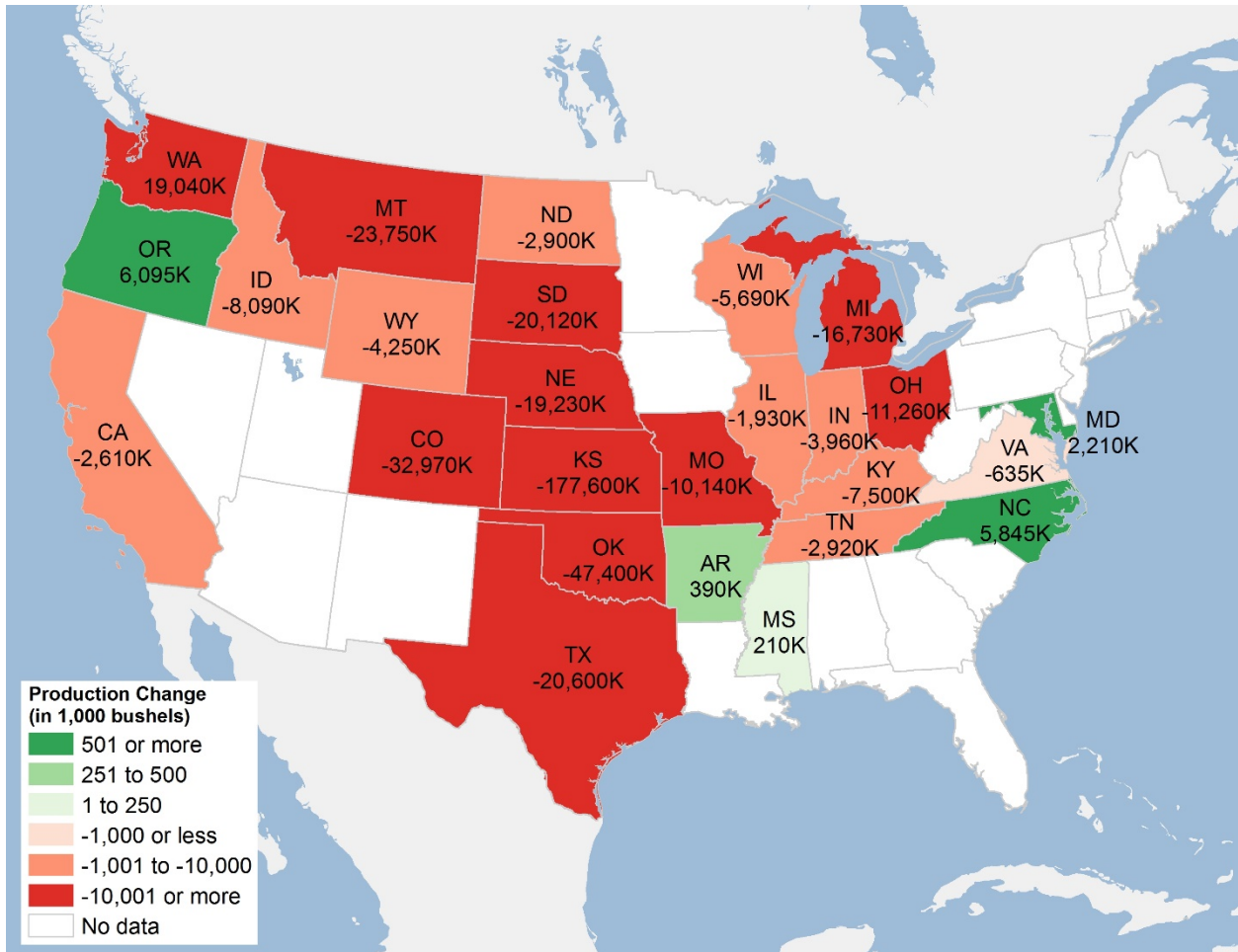
	Balance Sheet Item	Last Month (April) 2016/17	Current Month (May) 2016/17	Change from previous month	Forthcoming Marketing Year 2017/18	2016/17 Comments
						<i>May-June Marketing Year (MY)</i>
Supply		<i>Million bushels (mil. bu)</i>				
	Beginning Stocks	975.6	975.6	0.0	1,159.3	
	Production	2,309.7	2,309.7	0.0	1,820.2	
	Imports	110.0	115.0	5.0	125.0	Raised on expanded imports of high-protein hard red spring (+2 mil bu), white wheat (+1), and durum (+2 mil bu).
	Supply, Total	3,395.3	3,400.3	5.0	3,104.5	Expanded imports augment supplies by 5 million bushels.
Demand		<i>Million bushels (mil. bu)</i>				
	Food	960.0	955.0	-5.0	955.0	Food use adjusted downward based on new wheat flour production data for MY Q3.
	Seed	61.0	61.0	0.0	66.0	
	Feed and Residual	190.0	190.0	0.0	170.0	
	Domestic, Total	1,211.0	1,206.0	-5.0	1,191.0	Lower food use, not offset elsewhere in the balance sheet, lowers total domestic use.
	Exports	1,025.0	1,035.0	10.0	1,000.0	Continued strong pace of exports, especially for hard red winter wheat (+10 mil. bu) support, increased exports.
	Use, Total	2,236.0	2,241.0	5.0	2,191.0	Reduced food use only partially offset by increased exports.
	Ending Stocks	1,159.3	1,159.3	0.0	913.5	Total supply and use changes fully offset, no change to 2016/17 carryout.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

U.S. 2017/18 Winter Wheat Production Sharply Down

The May 10, 2017 *Crop Progress* report from USDA National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) indicates sharply lower winter wheat production for 2017/18. This is based on both lower harvested area and a return to more typical yields, following record-setting yields in the 2016/17 marketing year. The NASS *Prospective Plantings* report, issued on March 31, revealed 2017 winter wheat planted area down 10 percent from 2016. This month, NASS's survey-based forecast for lower harvested area in 2017 affirms expectations of a year-to-year drop and reveals harvested-to-planted area projections to be well-below average. Prospects for both lower harvested area and yields, currently projected at 48.8 bushels per acre as compared to 55.3 bushels in 2016, support the 2017 winter wheat production forecast at 1,246 million bushels, a year-to-year decline of 425,000 bushels.

Figure 2: U.S. winter wheat change in production 2017/18 vs. 2016/17



As noted in the most recent USDA NASS *Crop Progress* report, as of May 7, winter wheat is 50-percent headed, slightly above the 5-year average of 46 percent and 5 points below last year's accelerated pace. Winter wheat in Kansas is 59-percent headed and compares to 70 percent in 2016. Overall, 53 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported to be in good-to-excellent condition on May 7, comparable to 62 percent rated similarly last year. Recent weather events have largely ended dry conditions in the Plains and Midwest. However, extreme weather, including a late-April snowstorm, affected a sizable portion of the Eastern Plains section of the Hard Red Winter (HRW) wheat growing region. While the full extent of

the effect on yields and harvested area are unclear at this point, the portion of the crop rated good-to-excellent in both Kansas and Nebraska declined by 6 percent and 14 percent, respectively, between the week ending April 30 and the week ending May 7. For full coverage of the recent weather events and implications for crops, including a weekly total precipitation map, please see the USDA [Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin](#).

Other Spring and Durum 2017/18 Projections

In July, the USDA World Agricultural Outlook Board will release the first wheat by class projections for the new marketing year. Until then, projections are aggregated into winter, other spring, and durum categories. Production for other spring and durum is based on the planted area indicated in the March USDA-NASS *Prospective Plantings* report and projected using the 10-year harvested-to-planted ratios by State and 1985-2016 yield trends by State, with exceptions for Arizona, California, and Idaho. Based on this forecasting method and data, other spring and durum production are projected down 3 percent and 17 percent (respectively) in the new marketing year.

2017	Other Spring	Durum
Planted area (million acres)	11.308	2.004
Harvested area (million acres)	11.016	1.967
Yield (bushels/acre)	45.2	39.1
Production (million bushels)	497.877	75.978
2016	Other Spring	Durum
Planted area (million acres)	11.605	2.365
Harvested area (million acres)	11.303	2.893
Yield (bushels/acre)	47.2	44.0
Production (million bushels)	534.027	104.116

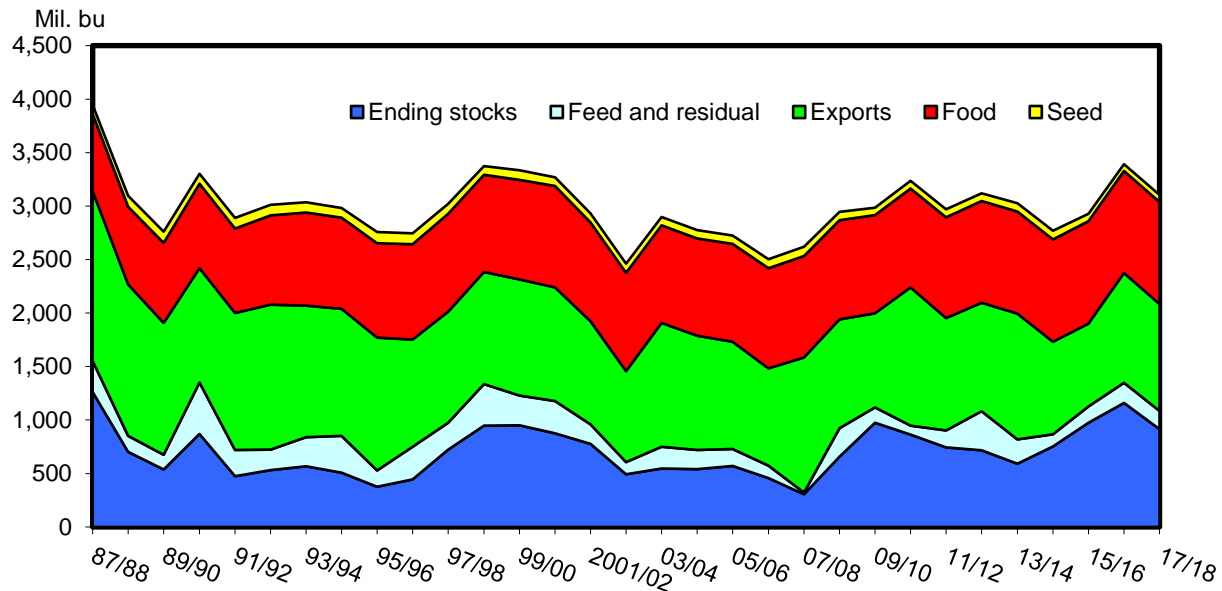
As noted in last month's *Wheat Outlook*, growers intend to plant the fewest acres of other spring wheat since 1972. Other spring planted area declines are significant for Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota, while declines in durum planted area are most dramatic in North Dakota (down 310,000 acres) and Montana (down 90,000 acres). Notably, in several of these States, soybean and pulses seedings are up, indicative of possible swapping of planted area across commodities. Please see "[Contrasting Area Planted Records Projected for Soybean and Wheat](#)" and the April, 2017 [Vegetable and Pulses Outlook](#) for additional information.

2017/18 Supply and Utilization

Driven by reduced production, U.S. all-wheat supplies for the new marketing year are projected down nearly 9 percent from 2016/17, despite year-to-year increases in both carry-in and imports. Total use is trimmed by a smaller proportion than supply and is projected down just 2 percent. Major use categories, including food, feed and residual, and exports, are level to slightly lower in 2017/18. At 955 million bushels, projected food use for 2017/18 is forecast to equal the current 2016/17 estimate, despite a growing U.S. population as this is due to lower per capita consumption of wheat food products (see figure 3). Feed and residual for 2017/18 is projected 11 percent lower than 2016/17 and is consistent with expectations of a smaller crop and reduced competitiveness with continued abundant U.S. corn supplies. Exports in the out-year are projected down 35 million bushels from the 2016/17 forecast of 1,035 million bushels and largely reflect preservation of the U.S.'s renewed competitive position in the global wheat marketplace. Indeed, with this month's export increase, the U.S. is projected to return to the top exporter position among world wheat exporters, and U.S. export sales momentum is anticipated to be sustained

through at least the first half of 2017/18. Please see international section for additional coverage of global wheat markets.

Figure 3: U.S. wheat utilization



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, WASDE.

Based on reduced supplies and lower ending stocks, the 2017/18 all-wheat season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected to rise 35 cents above the current 2016/17 mid-point season average farm price projection, to \$4.25 per bushel. While higher, the 2017/18 SAFP remains well below the 5-year average farm price of \$5.88 per bushel and more than \$3 per bushel below this period's 5-year high of \$7.77 per bushel, realized by farmers for the drought-affected 2012/13 marketing year.

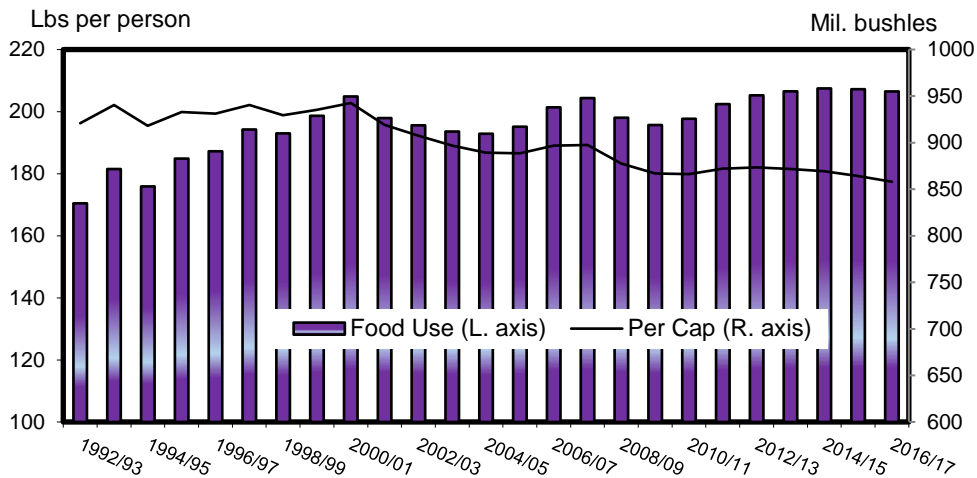
Balance Sheet Adjustments for 2016/17

On May 1, USDA NASS released the quarterly *Flour Milling Products* report. With flour production data available through March, a complete picture of the third quarter of wheat food use for the 2016/17 marketing year was made clearer. Notably, as millers have faced sizable premiums for limited supplies of high-protein HRW and Hard Red Spring (HRS) wheat, extraction rates have moved upward (see yearbook [Table 28](#)), while total use has declined. In each month of the current marketing year, the wheat flour extraction rate has been at least 77 percent and exceeded the 5-year average extraction rate in all but one month (June 2016). In January and March, estimated extraction rates rose to 78 percent, the highest monthly rate calculated in the last 17 years. More efficient extraction of flour from available supplies of wheat have supported reduced total use. Indeed, wheat for food use through the third quarter of the current marketing year is cumulatively down more than 7 million bushels relative to the same period in 2015/16. Above-average milling use in April and May will be required to reach the annual projection, in the absence of any upward revision to back-quarter use data. Second-quarter flour use was adjusted slightly upward in the most recent report. Any revision to the third-quarter (marketing year) data will be evident in the next *Flour Milling Products* report, due out August 1.

This month's downward revision to the food use projection, moves the figure below the 2015/16 estimate and, if realized, marks the second consecutive year of falling food use. A growing U.S. population

notwithstanding, reduced per capita consumption of wheat, coupled with improved milling efficiency, compels a reduction in the 2016/17 food use projection this month. Down 5 million bushels to 955 million, food use for 2016/17 is slightly more than 2 million bushels below the 2015/16 projection.

Figure 4: U.S. wheat food use and and per capita wheat food availability 1/



1/ Per capita wheat food availability has not been adjusted for trade.
 Source: USDA, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates and USDA Economic Research Service Calculations.

Tight supplies of high-protein HRW and HRS wheat have supported price premiums in recent months and helped to encourage expanded blending of average quality HRW wheat, where and when feasible. Food use by class changes for the 2016/17 marketing year are as follows: HRW food use is raised 10 million bushels to 390 million, HRS wheat is lowered 10 million bushels to 250 million, and soft red winter is lowered 5 million to 150 million. These adjustments bring proportional use into closer alignment with 5-year averages while recognizing the challenging situation millers are faced with: abundant supplies of lower quality wheat and scarce supplies of relatively high priced, higher protein wheat.

Elsewhere in the 2016/17 balance sheet, exports are raised 35 million bushels this month to 1,035 million, after U.S. Census Bureau trade data indicated that the strong pace of exports has been maintained over the past 4 weeks, lifting outstanding sales well within range of the revised projection. Shipments to Africa and China have been brisk and have benefited from the relatively low price of U.S. wheat, coupled with abundant supplies of lower quality grain. All 10 million bushels of the export increase are added to the HRW wheat total, now projected at 440 million bushels.

Recent Strengthening of HRW and HRS Prices Helps Lift All-Wheat Season-Average Price

Higher March 2017 prices for HRW and HRS wheat, as reported by NASS, were supportive of a 5 cent, month-to-month increase in the all-wheat SAFP in the May WASDE report. Now reported as a point estimate, the 2016/17 SAFP is forecast at \$3.90 per bushel. While higher, this price is still well below prices wheat farmers have received in the past several years. Further, net support for the season-average price masks some recent declines in cash prices for lower quality winter wheat. Prices briefly fell below the HRW loan rates for counties in Kansas, where loans on 1.96 million bushels of HRW wheat are outstanding, as of [April 30, 2017](#).

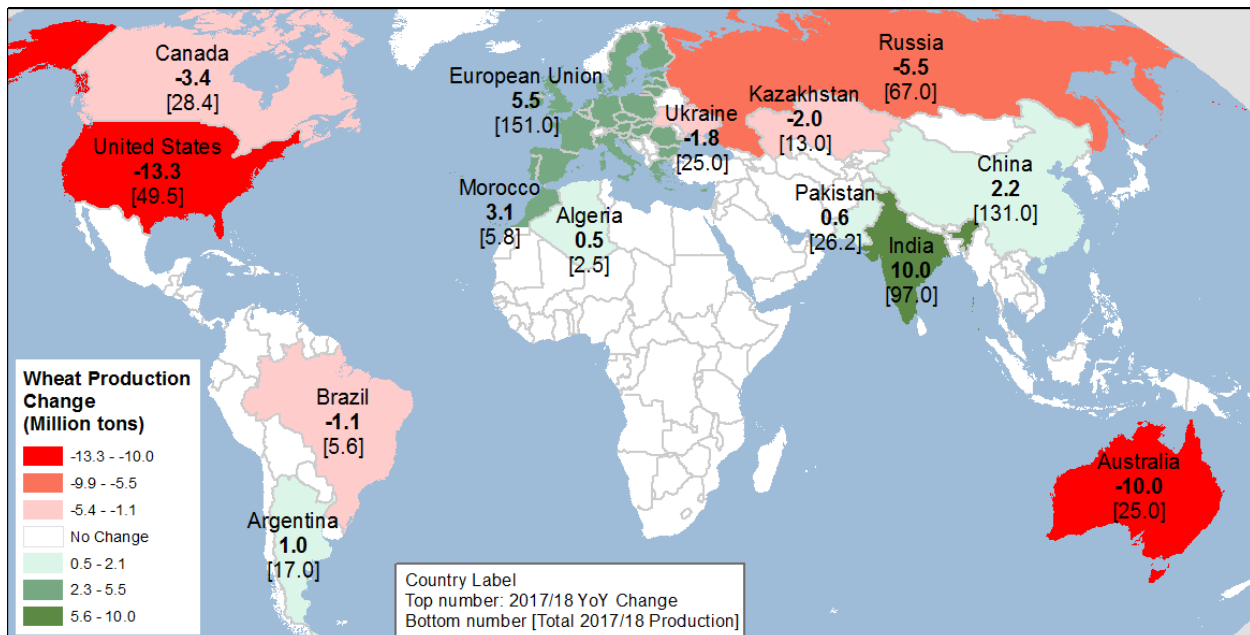
International Outlook

Foreign Wheat Production Slightly Down from Record High

World wheat production in 2017/18 is projected at 737.8 million tons, down 15.3 million tons from the 2016/17 record, and the second-largest expected wheat harvest in history. Most of this reduction is the result of a smaller U.S. crop, while foreign wheat production is projected to decrease by only 1.9 million tons.

Map 1. Major changes in wheat production in 2017/18

Million tons

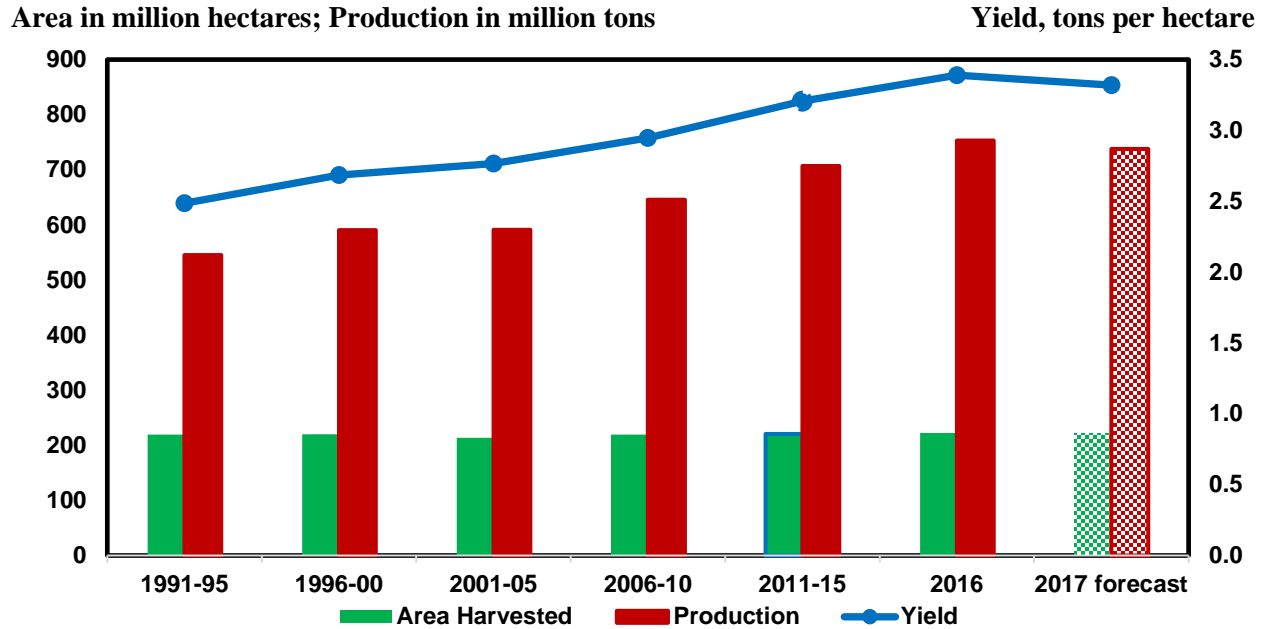


Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution database.

Foreign wheat area is projected higher by 2.3 million hectares (5.7 million acres; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres), or by 1.1 percent, while global wheat area is projected only minimally higher with the 2.2-million-hectare decline in the United States.

USDA monitors wheat production in 80 countries, with the data recorded and continuously updated by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and reflected in the Production, Supply, and Distribution database (<https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/app/index.html#/app/home>).

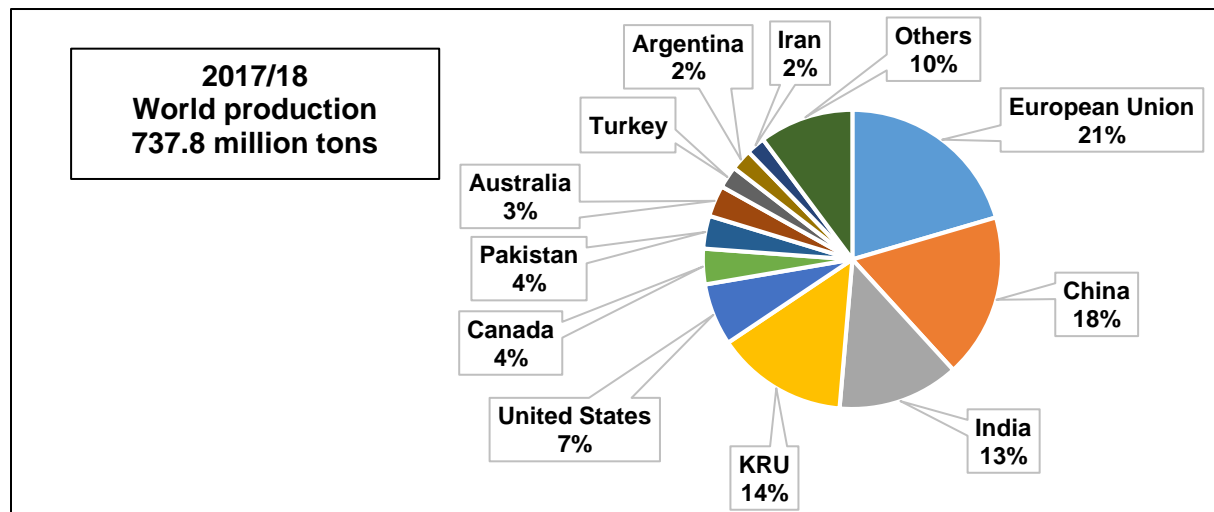
Figure 5. World wheat area, production, and yield: 5-year averages, 2016, and a forecast for 2017



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

World wheat production is dominated by 12 countries (regions) that produce almost 90 percent of wheat in the world. This country wheat production structure has been stable for many years, but since 2000 a shift in favor of the KRU region (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine), mainly at the expense of the United States, has developed and has been since expanding. Among other consequences, the shift in wheat production has affected global trade, with the U.S. share of world wheat trade trending lower. See ERS Charts of Note: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=79563>.

Figure 6. World wheat production by country (shares)

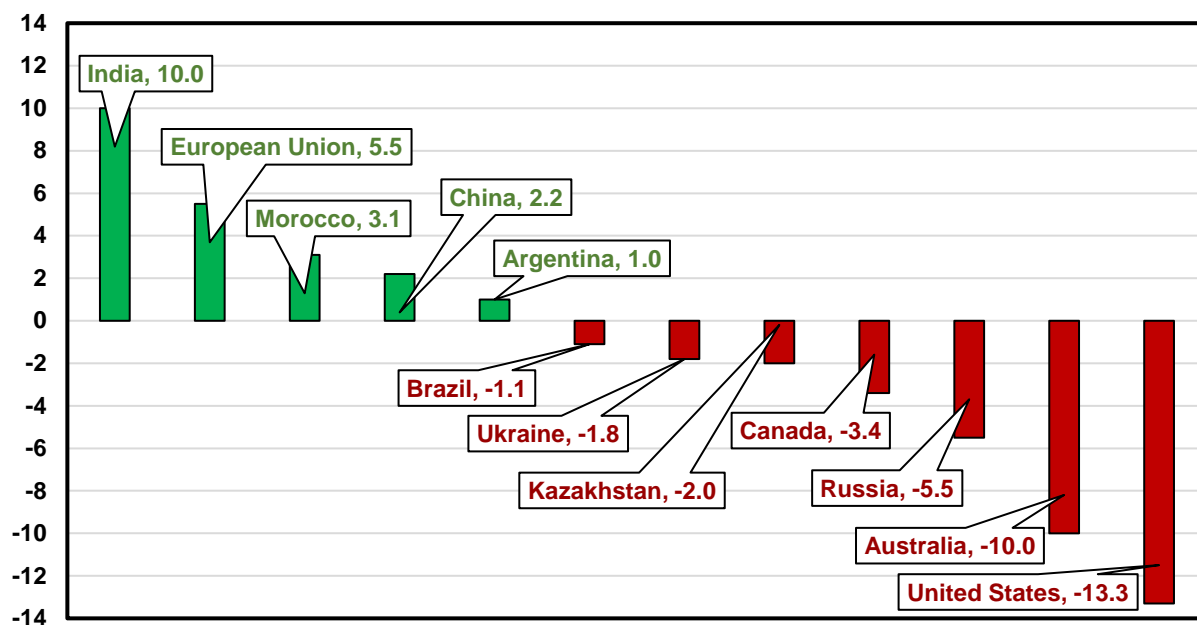


Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution database.

The largest contributors to the increase in foreign wheat output in 2017/18 are projected to be the European Union, India, and Morocco, while declines in Australia and Russia are partly offsetting these increases. All these swings are the result of projected returns to normal, or trend, yields after the extremes of 2016/17. Several countries retreat from record highs (Australia and Russia), while some are expected to recover from adverse 2016 weather conditions (European Union, India, and Morocco). See figure 6.

Figure 7: Major projected wheat output changes for 2017/18

Million tons



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

The most important developments in the new forecast for all commodities are published in the FAS “*World Agriculture Production*” report, as well as in the special articles and features; see <https://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/>.

A brief discussion follows of the major foreign production forecasts for 2017/18.

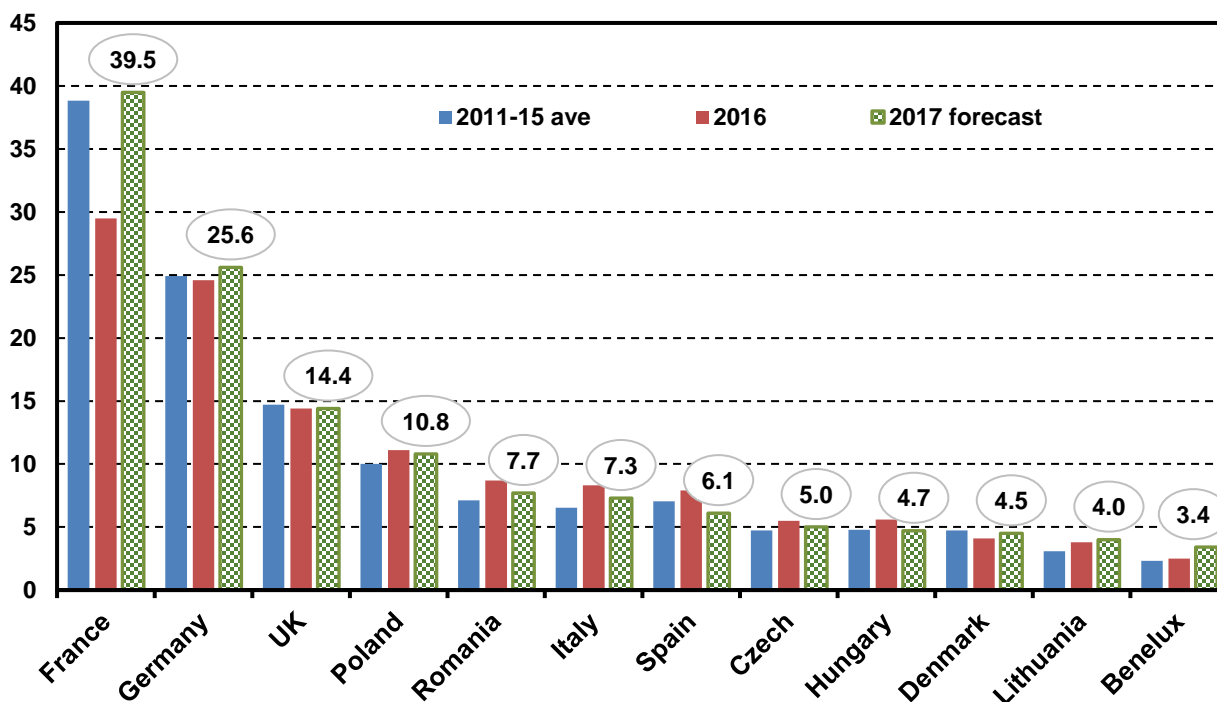
The European Union (EU) region, the largest world wheat producer, is projected to recover from the weather-related sub-par wheat harvest of 2016/17 with an output of 151.0 million tons, which would be its third-highest harvest ever. Wheat area is expected to stay at about the 5-year average. The vast bulk of wheat in the EU is winter wheat, planted in the fall.

Across the continent, European countries enjoyed good planting conditions in autumn, followed by a mild winter with adequate snow coverage. Though dry pockets in northeastern **France** are currently in need of additional rains and wheat (and barley) conditions are not as good as a month before, the country is expected to rebound its yield and production following a disastrous year and to drive European wheat production up with an output of 39.1 million tons, a rise of almost 10 million tons over last year. **Spain**, especially the northwest and central regions (the country’s largest wheat-producers), was affected by drought conditions and has been experiencing a serious moisture deficit for the past 6 weeks. **Italy** has also suffered from the dryness, and its wheat output is projected to decline. These two countries are the

major producers of durum wheat in Europe. The countries of **Eastern Europe**, on the whole, have also been enjoying good weather conditions, although winterkill in some might be higher than average, especially in **Hungary** (see figure 7).

Figure 8: Wheat production by largest EU wheat producers (covering 88 percent of output)

Million tons



Note: 2017/18 wheat production forecasts are circled.

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

China is expected to be the second-largest wheat producer in 2017/18, reaching 131.0 million tons, though this is less than a 2-percent increase from last year. Area planted is reported up fractionally, as wheat returns and Government payments were enough to maintain area. Since the Chinese Government eliminated its control on prices for all crops except wheat, rice, soybean, and sorghum and allowed them to be regulated by the market, the prices for other crops have been falling rapidly, while wheat prices remain artificially high. (See the discussion on Chinese wheat prices below.)

COUNTRY FOCUS - CHINA

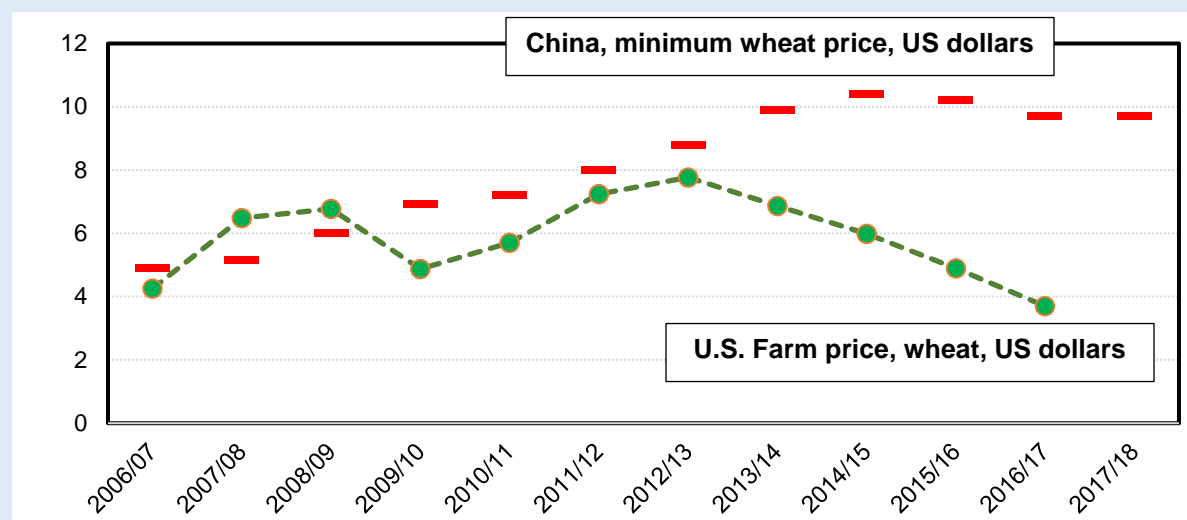
China Maintains High Wheat Price

By Fred Gale, ERS/USDA

On October 21, 2016, China's National Development and Reform Commission announced that the minimum price for wheat will be 2,360 yuan per metric ton for the 2017/18 crop, the same level as the last 3 years. At the current exchange rate, the minimum price guarantees Chinese farmers will receive at least \$9.70 per bushel for the winter wheat crop they harvest this summer, more than double recent prices received by U.S. farmers (figure A).

Figure A – China and U.S. wheat prices, 2006-2017

U.S. dollars per bushel



Note: U.S. farm price is average market-year price received by farmers for all wheat. The China price is converted to U.S. dollars at the annual average exchange rate; exchange rate assumed constant in 2017/18.

Source: ERS compilation of data from China National Development and Reform Commission and USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service.

In September 2016, the United States launched a trade enforcement action at the World Trade Organization (WTO) challenging China’s market price support for wheat and rice, asserting that it distorts the market by creating artificial production incentives and that the value of the support exceeds the amount permitted by China’s WTO commitments.

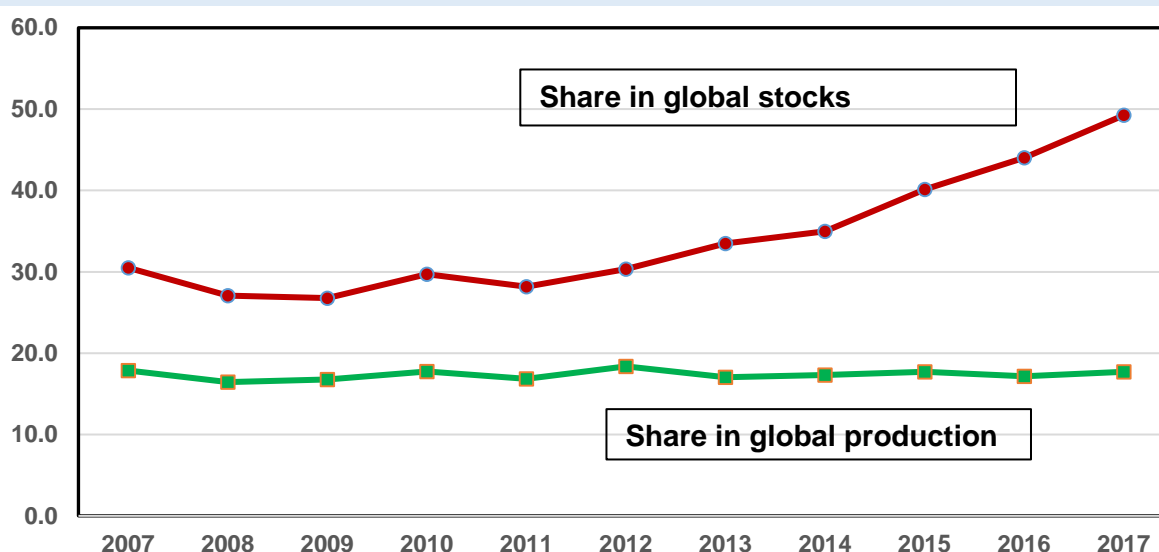
During 2016, Chinese authorities announced a strategy of “separating subsidies from prices” that calls for supporting farmers through direct subsidy payments while allowing market forces to determine prices. Nevertheless, authorities announced that the minimum price program for wheat will continue in 2017/18, and they have given no indication that it will be abandoned.

Chinese authorities have used the minimum price policy and import quotas to hold Chinese wheat prices steady as world prices decline. The minimum price provides strong incentive for farmers to continue planting wheat, despite plentiful global supplies. Wheat and rice are now the only crops in China with guaranteed minimum prices. The wheat price is especially attractive to Chinese farmers since prices of other crop options such as cotton, rapeseed, and corn have fallen 20 percent or more over the past 2 years.

As a result, Chinese wheat stocks have been growing and China is projected to hold nearly 50 percent of global wheat inventories for 2017/18, much higher than the country’s 18-percent share of global wheat production (see figure B).

Figure B -- China's Share of world wheat production and stocks

Percent



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

Despite the huge surplus in China, the demand for imported wheat is robust. Imported wheat is priced significantly lower than domestic wheat. Also, given that most of China's wheat output has only moderate levels of gluten, Chinese mills are eager to import wheat they need for baking Western-style breads, pastries, and snack foods that are scarce in China. From the United States, the primary wheat classes imported are Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring. Agricultural officials in China have made efforts to boost domestic wheat quality for at least 15 years, yet these wheat types remain scarce in the country. Quality problems were worsened when widespread sprouting and mold made a large portion of the 2016/17 crop unsuitable for milling due to heavy rains during last year's harvest season.

Under its WTO Accession Agreement, China has a tariff rate quota for annual wheat imports of 9.6 million metric tons, but only 10 percent of the quota is made available to the private sector, while 90 percent of it is reserved for state-designated trading entities. According to a list posted on a Chinese Government web site, 475 companies with combined production capacity of over 93 mmt applied for the 2017 wheat quota; the successful applicants have not been publicly disclosed. USDA estimates that China's wheat imports will reach 4.2 million tons during 2016/17, equal to about 3 percent of wheat consumed in the country.

[For questions regarding this month's country focus, please email: FGALE@ers.usda.gov]

Winter wheat is the major variety in China, and planting was completed in October 2016. Weather was mostly favorable in the major wheat-producing areas, and trend yields are expected.

In the region of the former **Soviet Union (FSU-12)**, wheat production is forecast at 121.0 million tons for 2017/18, down 7.0 percent from a year earlier. **Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine (KRU)**, the three main grain producers and exporters of the region, are projected to harvest 105.0 million tons of wheat, down 9.3 million tons from the previous year with its record-high yields. While combined wheat area in the

three countries is almost unchanged from the past year (an increase in Russian area is offset by a reduction in Kazakhstan), combined wheat yields are projected about 4 percent lower, at the trend level. Current crop conditions are better than average in Russia, while some dryness has developed in central Ukraine. Winterkill was reported below average this year. Overall conditions in the spring wheat areas of the Volga, Siberia, and Kazakhstan are good for fieldwork, and soil moisture levels in these areas are adequate.

India is projected to produce a record 97.0 million tons in 2017/18, up 10 million tons, or 11.5 percent from a year earlier. High wheat prices encouraged an increase in area and growing conditions have been mostly favorable, and the Government of India reports larger-than-expected procurements of higher quality wheat. Harvesting of India's wheat crop is underway. Pakistan is also reporting good crop conditions and higher planted area, and the 2017/18 wheat crop is forecast slightly larger than a year ago at a record of 26.2 million tons.

North Africa's wheat production is projected to reach 17.8 million tons, up 3.7 million tons from a year earlier, recovering from a drought in Morocco and Algeria. There has been abundant moisture in both countries during the winter grains planting season, as precipitation was much above average and rainfall continued above-normal well into January. Recent dryness in the region is expected to prevent the country from achieving record yields. As soil moisture is the primary determinant for area and yield gains in the region, a bumper crop of 5.8 million tons is expected to be harvested in Morocco, more than double a year earlier.

Surveys of planting intentions in **Canada** indicate wheat planting area will be similar to last year at 9.0 million hectares, with an increase in sowings of Canadian western red spring wheat and a reduction in durum area. It is expected that after last year's record, yields will return to normal trend level, taking wheat production down 11 percent to 28.4 million tons.

For **Argentina**, the 2017/18 wheat production is projected to be 1.0 million tons higher than last year, reaching 17.0 million tons due to expansion in expected planted area. Removing export taxes for wheat exports while shifting away from regulation towards more of a market economy have enhanced producer incentives to plant wheat and corn.

In **Australia**, a return to trend yields is projected based on normal weather, resulting in a significant decline from the previous year's record yield and production. Low projected prices suggest area planted to decline slightly as there are few alternatives in the country to planting wheat. Wheat output is projected at 25.0 million tons, down 10.0 million on last year. Winter wheat will be planted from May through July.

2017/18 Wheat Stocks To Increase for the Sixth Year in a Row

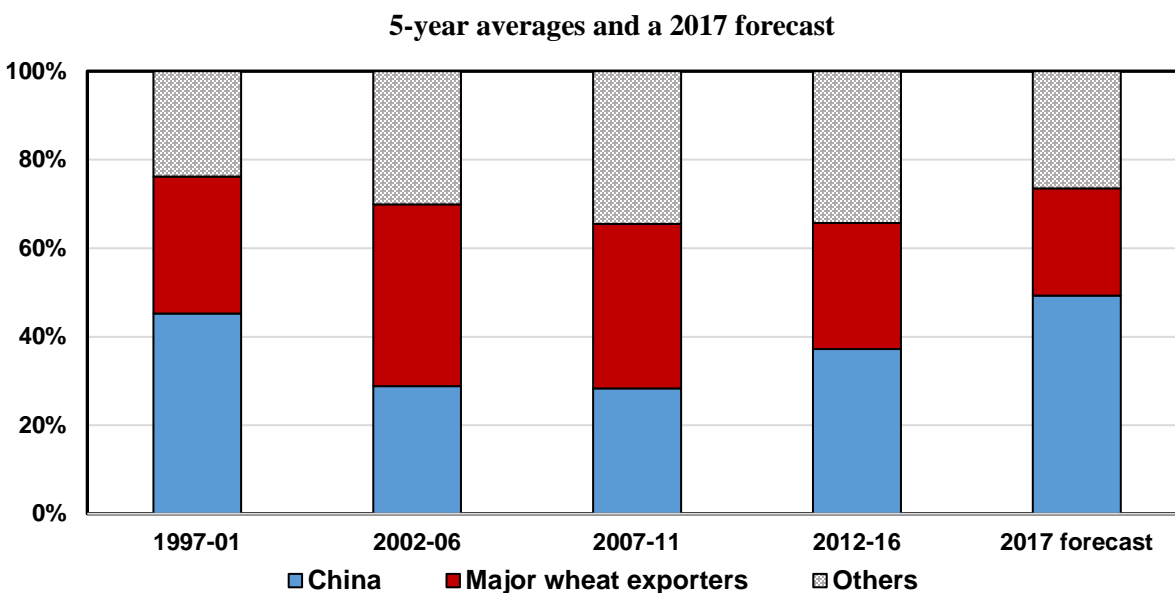
Foreign wheat beginning stocks for 2017/18 are forecast up 7.9 million tons to 223.8 million, following record-high wheat production in 2016/17. Many countries, both importers and exporters, stocked a larger amount of wheat in this ample year. The largest increases in 2017/18 beginning stocks—which is the same as the ending stocks for 2016/17—are projected in China (where the Government is continuing to accumulate wheat stocks), and in Russia, Australia, Canada, and Kazakhstan (following record-high production). Partly offsetting the numerous increases, estimates of beginning stocks are reduced by one-third for India as wheat production last year was unusually low, and for the European Union, which had a meager wheat harvest last year, by 4.5 million tons.

The increase in stocks more than offsets the projected 1.9-million-ton reduction in foreign 2017/18 wheat output, and foreign supplies are projected slightly up (less than 1 percent) year to year.

Foreign wheat consumption is projected down by less than 1 percent, at 702.5 million. The wheat-to-corn price spread is expected to widen, applying some downward pressure to foreign wheat feed and residual use, which is projected down 8.4 million tons, or 6 percent, from last year. However, a large portion (3.5 million tons) of this projected decline comes from China and is driven by policies rather than by global prices.

With marginally larger foreign wheat supplies and a decline in use, ending stocks are projected to increase for the sixth year in a row, reaching 233.4 million tons, up 9.6 million tons from the past year. The increase is almost entirely generated by higher projected policy-driven Chinese stocks. Without Chinese growth, stocks are projected down for the majority of the countries, especially for major wheat exporters (see figure 8).

Figure 9: Share in world stocks of China and major wheat exporters



Note: major exporters include United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine.

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

With a 21-percent decline in projected stocks in the U.S partly offsetting the China-induced growth in foreign stocks, global ending 2017/18 stocks are projected only marginally higher.

Record World Wheat Trade Is Projected for 2017/18, EU Projected Top Exporter

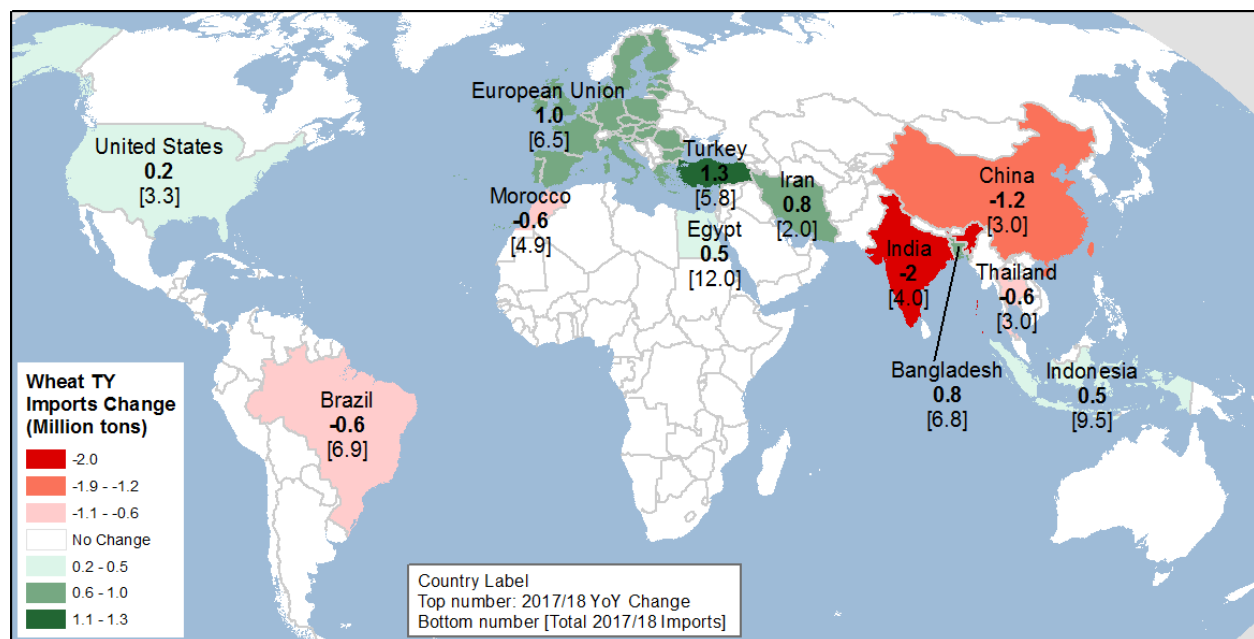
World wheat trade (measured on a July-June trade year) is projected to reach 181.1 million tons, up 2.4 million in 2017/18, a rise of just 1.3 percent. However, the volume of imports and exports by country are expected to shift. Despite higher wheat output in a number of importing countries and expected reduction in wheat feeding in response to higher wheat prices relative to corn, wheat demand and imports will be supported by growing populations, mostly in low-income countries, along with a growing share of wheat food use in countries that traditionally consume rice.

Higher wheat imports are projected in the **European Union** at 6.5 million tons, up 1.0 million tons. Dry conditions and lower projected wheat output in Spain are expected to require additional wheat imports, especially of durum, given that Spain is the EU’s major durum producer. **Turkish** wheat imports are

forecast 1.3 million tons higher to reach 5.8 million. Low beginning stocks, continued mediocre wheat output, and a recent agreement that ends the Turkish-Russian conflict on wheat import tariffs, support the increase. A shift to consuming more wheat in place of rice pushes imports up in **Bangladesh** and **Indonesia**, by 0.8 and 0.5 million tons, respectively. Growing populations and higher demand are expected to push imports higher in **Iran, Egypt**, and a number of other countries.

However, reductions in other countries are partly offsetting the import increases. A considerable decline in wheat imports in 2017/18 is projected for **India**, with imports of 4.0 million tons, 2.0 million less than the previous year's level. Increased production is expected to limit India's need to import. **Chinese** wheat imports are also projected down 1.2 million tons to 3.0 million, as abundant output reduces imports to the level necessary for the country to meet its milling needs. Brazil is also expected to reduce imports due to increased production. Imports for **Morocco, Brazil**, and **Thailand** are each projected 0.6 million tons lower. For the first two countries, the reduction reflects higher projected wheat output. In **Thailand**, where feed wheat imports are restricted, imports are expected to decline as feeding shifts to corn and rice.

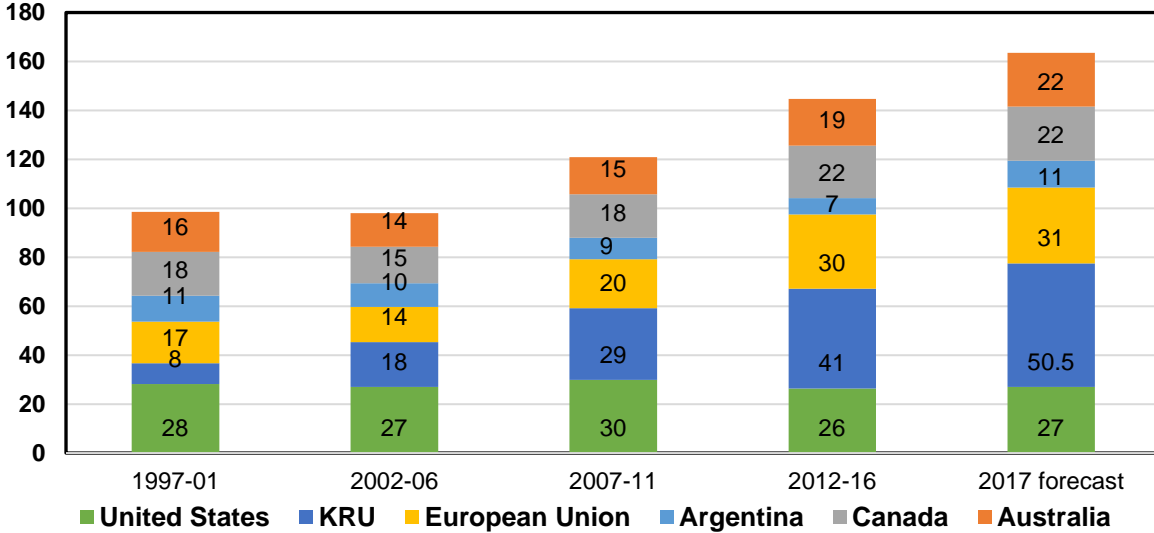
Map 2: Important year-over-year changes in wheat imports for 2017/18



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

Shifting market shares are expected among wheat-exporting countries in 2017/18. Higher production is expected to boost **European Union** exports 4.0 million tons to 31.0 million, and the EU is expected to regain its status as the largest world wheat exporter. **Canadian** and **Russian** exports are projected higher as large carry-over stocks offset lower 2017/18 production. Canadian exports however, will depend largely on the quality of the wheat harvest in Canada's main competing countries – the **United States, Argentina** and **Australia**. **Russian** wheat exports will depend, among other factors, on its exchange rate developments, as the recent appreciation of the ruble could hurt exports. Lower production is expected to reduce **Ukrainian** exports. **Australia's** wheat exports for July/June are unchanged at 22 mmt.

Figure 10: Wheat exports of major competitors: 5-year averages and a 2017 forecast
Million tons

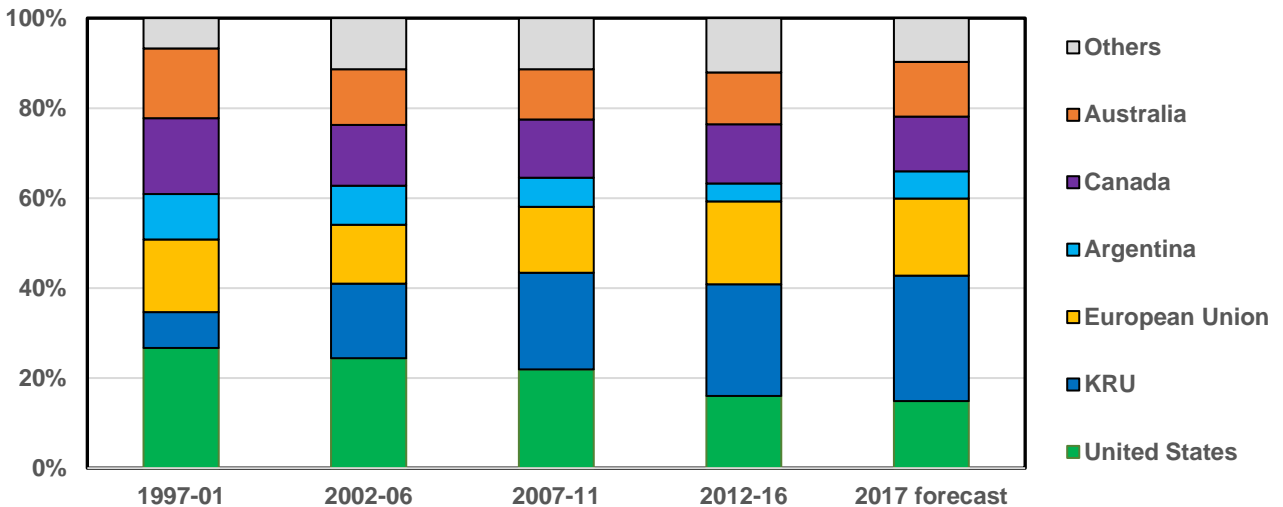


Note: KRU includes Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine.

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

The **KRU** region that comprises Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine has been gaining wheat export share since the beginning of the 2000s, alongside the EU, its main competitor and the top exporter in 2013/14 through 2015/16, and is projected to regain its status of top wheat exporter in 2017/18. In Argentina, the recent reforms eliminating taxes and quotas for wheat exports that had burdened farmers for the past 15 years are expected to boost its wheat output and exports further. The gains by the EU, Argentina, and KRU in the global wheat market come mainly at the expense of the United States, whose share of world wheat trade is trending lower.

Figure 11: Wheat export shares of major competitors: 5-year averages and a 2017 forecast



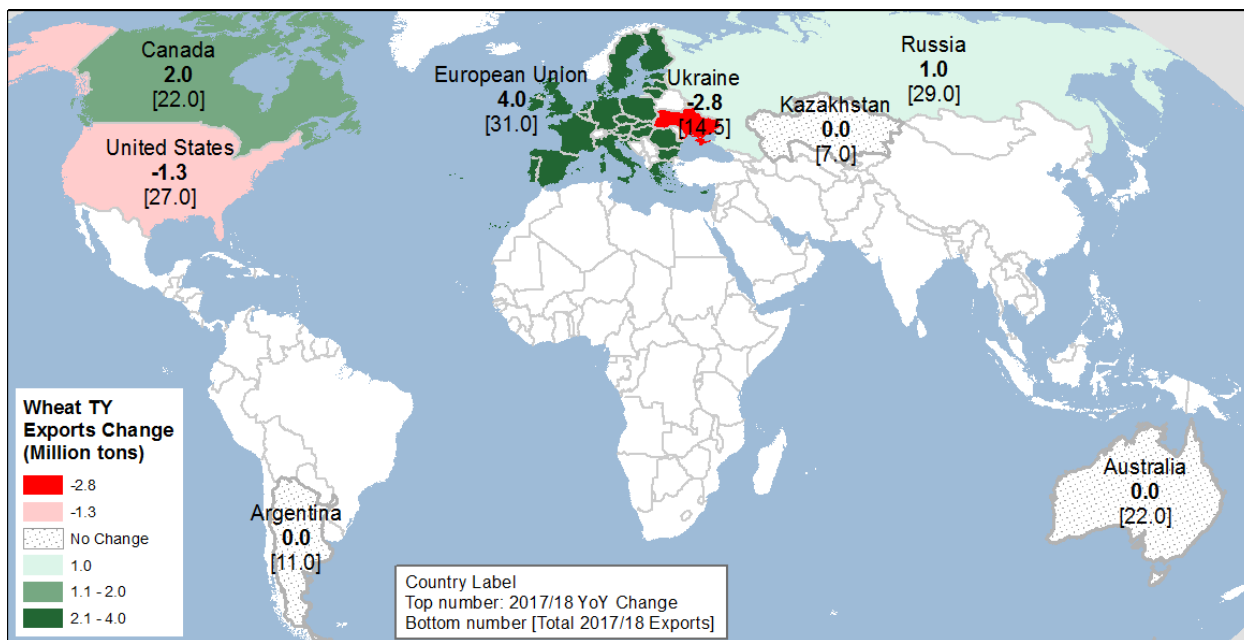
Note: KRU includes Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine.

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

The most important developments in the new forecast for trade are explained in the FAS “*Wheat: World Markets and Trade*” report, see <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/grain-wheat.pdf>

U.S. exports in 2017/18 are projected at 27.0 million tons, down 1.3 million from the previous year, with a projected 15-percent share of world wheat trade. U.S. wheat 2017/18 supplies, although projected lower with a smaller 2017 crop, are still expected to be sufficient, with large beginning stocks to allow exports to reach a level only 5 percent lower than 2016/17.

Map 3: Changes for major wheat exporters for 2017/18



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

United States Projected To Become the Top Wheat Exporter in 2016/17

For the current 2016/17 international July-June marketing year, U.S. wheat exports are projected 0.5 million tons higher this month to 28.3 million, based on recent shipments and expectations of lower competition during June 2017, making the U.S. the top wheat exporter in 2016/17. The June-May local marketing year forecast for 2016/17 U.S. exports is up 10 million bushels this month at 1,035 million bushels, as the pace of recent shipments supports an increase.

Additional trade data have become available as the 2016/17 wheat international marketing year is entering its last 2 months. Several countries’ export forecasts were adjusted, resulting in a small trade reduction of less than a million tons, but with sizeable changes in market shares. Exports for Australia and Brazil are reduced by 1.0 and 0.6 million tons to 22.0 and 0.8 million, respectively, reflecting pace of shipments. Partly offsetting are 0.5-million-ton increases in 2016/17 exports for the European Union, as March exports were larger than previously expected in the forecast.

Contacts and Links

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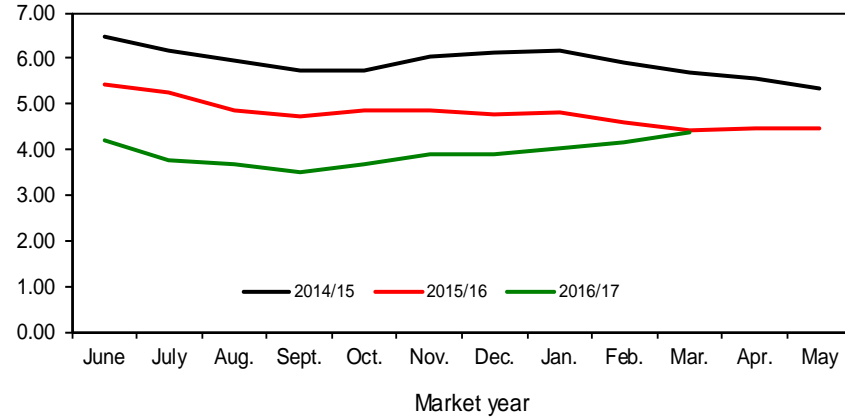
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Figure 1

All wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

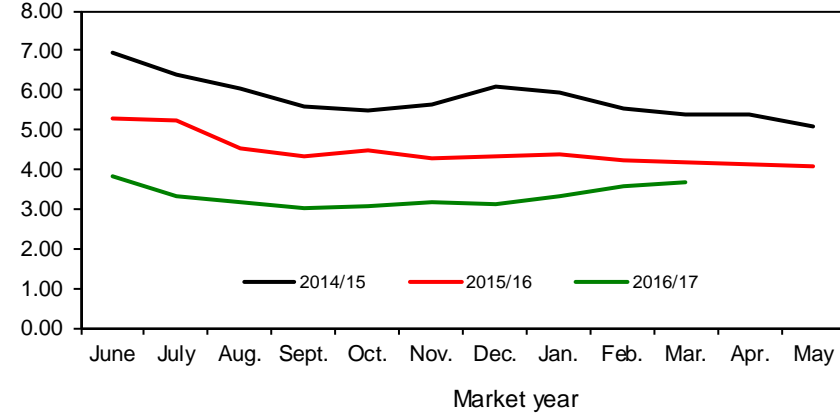


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2

Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel

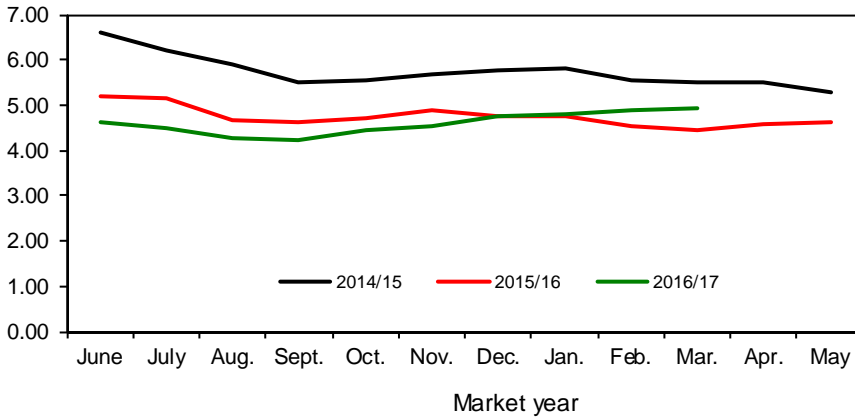


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3

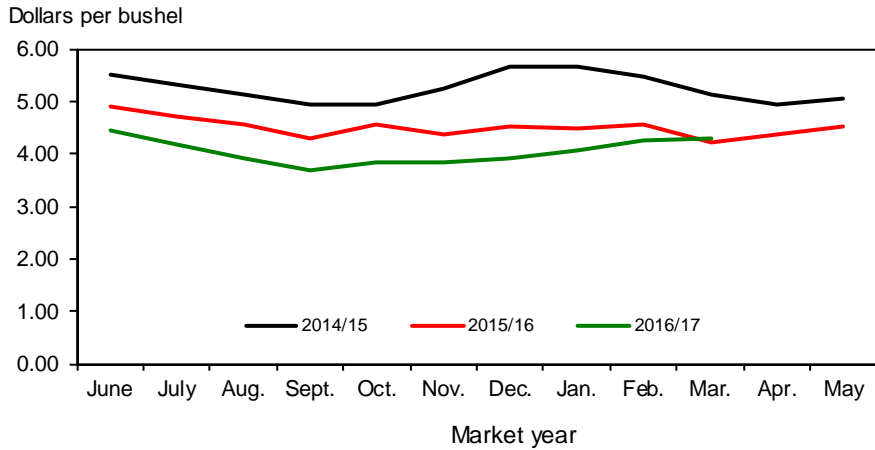
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers

Dollars per bushel



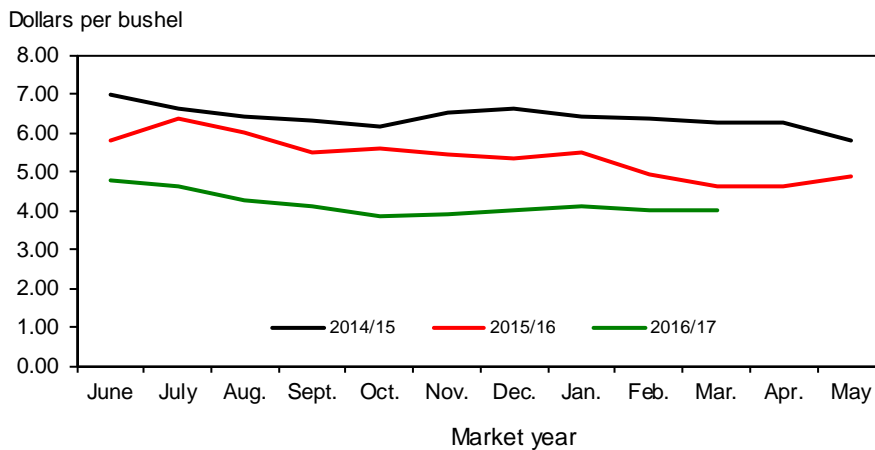
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



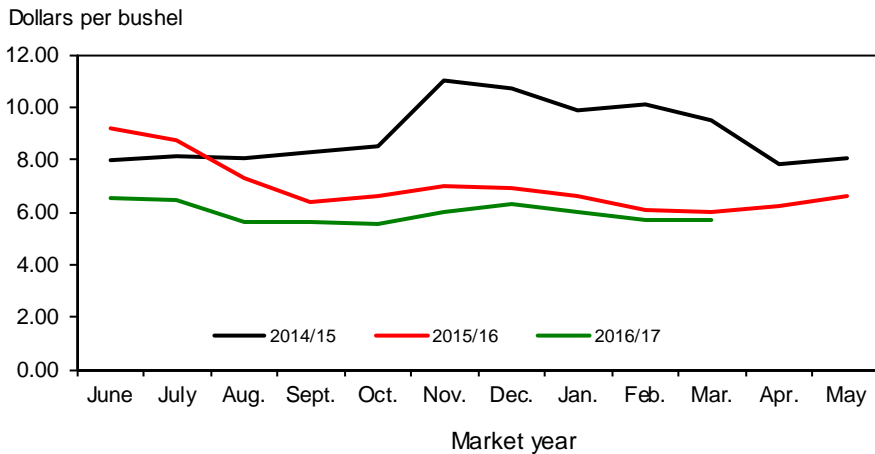
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



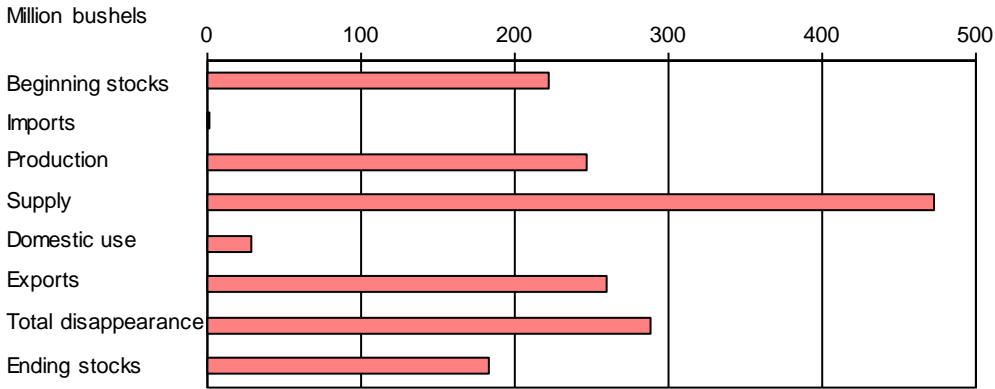
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



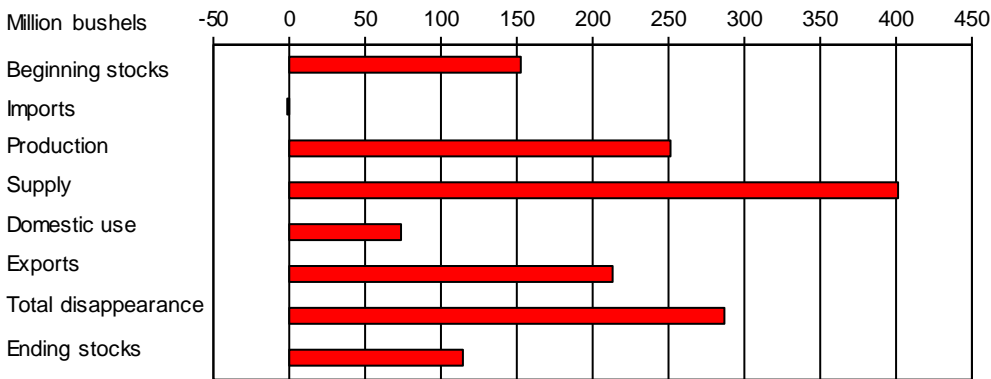
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

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



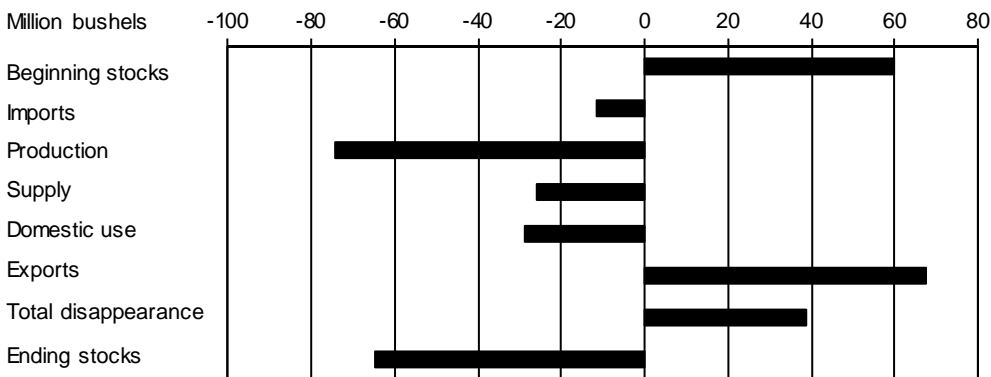
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



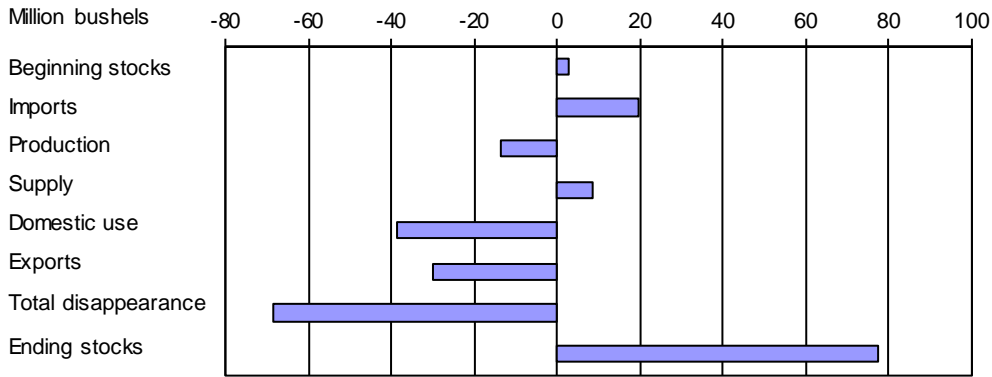
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



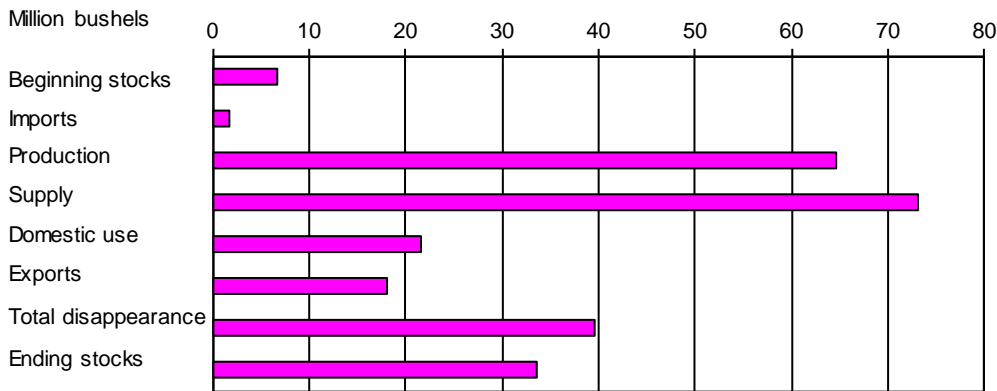
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



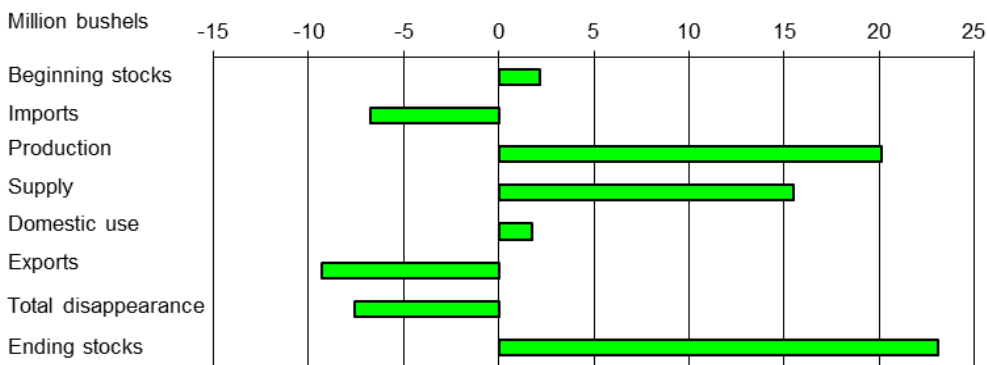
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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



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

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



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

Table 1--Wheat: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/12/2017

Item and unit		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	55.0	50.2	46.1
Harvested	Million acres	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.3	43.9	38.5
Yield	Bushels per acre	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	52.6	47.2
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,159.3
Production	Million bushels	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,061.9	2,309.7	1,820.2
Imports ¹	Million bushels	113.1	124.3	172.5	151.3	112.9	115.0	125.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.3	2,767.9	2,927.2	3,400.3	3,104.5
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.3	957.2	955.0	955.0
Seed use	Million bushels	75.6	73.1	75.6	79.4	67.2	61.0	66.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	158.5	365.3	228.2	113.6	152.2	190.0	170.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,258.8	1,151.3	1,176.6	1,206.0	1,191.0
Exports ¹	Million bushels	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,176.2	864.1	775.1	1,035.0	1,000.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.1	2,015.5	1,951.6	2,241.0	2,191.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,159.3	913.5
Stocks-to-use ratio		33.4	29.9	24.2	37.3	50.0	51.7	41.7
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	73.80	73.70	72.80	56.40	56.40	56.50	56.50
Farm price ²	Dollars per bushel	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.89	3.90	3.85-4.65
Market value of production	Million dollars	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	9,008	7,736

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

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

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

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

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 5/12/2017

Market year, item, and unit			All wheat	Hard red winter ¹	Hard red spring ¹	Soft red winter ¹	White ¹	Durum
2015/16	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	55.00	29.17	12.62	7.09	4.16	1.95
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	47.32	23.22	12.33	5.89	3.97	1.91
	Yield	Bushels per acre	43.58	35.77	46.03	60.92	55.69	43.96
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	752.39	293.74	212.00	154.00	67.00	25.66
	Production	Million bushels	2,061.94	830.45	567.64	359.05	220.79	84.01
	Imports ²	Million bushels	112.91	6.20	48.55	18.24	6.18	33.73
	Total supply	Million bushels	2,927.25	1,130.38	828.19	531.30	293.98	143.40
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	957.22	391.25	251.00	153.00	83.00	78.97
	Seed use	Million bushels	67.19	29.69	16.67	11.70	5.50	3.64
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	152.16	37.45	36.09	89.97	-15.01	3.66
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,176.57	458.39	303.75	254.67	73.49	86.27
	Exports ²	Million bushels	775.08	226.46	252.47	120.00	146.81	29.33
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	1,951.64	684.85	556.22	374.67	220.30	115.60
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	73.68	27.80
2016/17	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	50.15	26.59	10.95	6.02	4.19	2.41
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	43.89	21.86	10.67	4.98	4.02	2.37
	Yield	Bushels per acre	52.62	49.48	46.23	69.37	71.04	44.02
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	73.68	27.80
	Production	Million bushels	2,309.68	1,081.69	493.13	345.23	285.51	104.12
	Imports ²	Million bushels	115.00	5.00	37.00	38.00	8.00	27.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,400.28	1,532.22	802.09	539.86	367.19	158.92
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	955.00	390.00	250.00	150.00	85.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	61.00	27.00	15.00	11.00	5.00	3.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	190.00	115.00	10.00	55.00	5.00	5.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,206.00	532.00	275.00	216.00	95.00	88.00
	Exports ²	Million bushels	1,035.00	440.00	320.00	90.00	165.00	20.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,241.00	972.00	595.00	306.00	260.00	108.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	1,159.28	560.22	207.09	233.86	107.19	50.92

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

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

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

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

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 5/12/2017

Market year and quarter		Production	Imports ¹	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports ¹	Ending stocks
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,209	28	2,893	231	1	251	200	2,209
	Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	44	-81	252	1,782
	Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	31	201	1,356
	Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-59	227	976
	Mkt. year	2,209	119	2,984	919	68	142	879	976
2010/11	Jun-Aug	2,163	27	3,166	235	1	215	265	2,450
	Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	51	-63	311	1,933
	Dec-Feb		23	1,956	221	1		308	1,425
	Mar-May		22	1,448	228	16	-67	407	863
	Mkt. year	2,163	97	3,236	926	71	85	1,291	863
2011/12	Jun-Aug	1,993	21	2,877	230	5	201	295	2,147
	Sep-Nov		32	2,179	244	51	-16	238	1,663
	Dec-Feb		30	1,693	231	1	44	217	1,199
	Mar-May		30	1,229	236	19	-70	301	743
	Mkt. year	1,993	113	2,969	941	76	159	1,051	743
2012/13	Jun-Aug	2,252	26	3,020	238	1	403	264	2,115
	Sep-Nov		33	2,148	247	55	-22	198	1,671
	Dec-Feb		35	1,705	229	1	5	235	1,235
	Mar-May		31	1,266	238	15	-20	315	718
	Mkt. year	2,252	124	3,119	951	73	365	1,012	718
2013/14	Jun-Aug	2,135	36	2,889	235	4	422	358	1,870
	Sep-Nov		48	1,918	249	53	-168	309	1,475
	Dec-Feb		42	1,517	231	2	-1	228	1,057
	Mar-May		47	1,104	240	17	-25	282	590
	Mkt. year	2,135	172	3,025	955	76	228	1,176	590
2014/15	Jun-Aug	2,026	44	2,661	239	6	256	253	1,907
	Sep-Nov		35	1,942	248	49	-93	208	1,530
	Dec-Feb		37	1,566	231	2	8	185	1,140
	Mar-May		36	1,176	240	22	-58	219	752
	Mkt. year	2,026	151	2,768	958	79	114	864	752
2015/16	Jun-Aug	2,062	27	2,841	240	1	298	205	2,097
	Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	45	-108	192	1,746
	Dec-Feb		34	1,780	230	1		179	1,372
	Mar-May		25	1,397	239	20	-37	199	976
	Mkt. year	2,062	113	2,927	957	67	152	775	976
2016/17	Jun-Aug	2,310	33	3,318	238	1	267	267	2,545
	Sep-Nov		29	2,574	246	41	-30	241	2,077
	Dec-Feb		25	2,102	228	1	-16	234	1,655
	Mkt. year	2,310	115	3,400	955	61	190	1,035	1,159
2017/18	Mkt. year	1,820	125	3,105	955	66	170	1,000	914

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

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

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

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 5/12/2017

Mkt year and month 1/	Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports ²	+	Nonmilled food use ³	-	Food exports ²	=	Food use ¹
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,374		2,000		1,760	77,769
	Jul	74,749		2,992		2,000		1,850	77,891
	Aug	81,695		2,786		2,000		1,889	84,592
	Sep	78,556		2,771		2,000		1,928	81,399
	Oct	82,604		2,861		2,000		2,119	85,346
	Nov	79,065		2,994		2,000		2,050	82,009
	Dec	74,215		2,873		2,000		2,118	76,969
	Jan	73,645		2,770		2,000		2,026	76,389
	Feb	73,061		2,756		2,000		1,655	76,161
	Mar	77,514		2,851		2,000		2,146	80,219
	Apr	74,776		4,207		2,000		1,771	79,212
	May	76,456		2,836		2,000		2,023	79,268
2016/17	Jun	73,149		2,934		2,000		2,137	75,945
	Jul	74,237		2,642		2,000		1,666	77,213
	Aug	81,136		3,196		2,000		1,856	84,476
	Sep	78,018		2,537		2,000		2,120	80,435
	Oct	81,469		2,969		2,000		2,323	84,115
	Nov	77,978		3,192		2,000		2,181	80,990
	Dec	73,195		2,865		2,000		1,865	76,194
	Jan	73,604		2,858		2,000		2,027	76,434
	Feb	73,019		2,301		2,000		1,978	75,343
	Mar	77,470		2,840		2,000		1,789	80,521

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

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

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

¹ Estimated food use equals wheat ground for flour plus food imports plus nonmilled food use minus food exports. See <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Wheat/wheatfooduse.htm> for more information.

Source: Data through the 2nd quarter of 2011 was calculated using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census' Flour Milling Products (MQ311A) and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis' Foreign Trade Statistics. Subsequent flour milling calculations are based on data from the North American Millers Association.

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 5/12/2017

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.42	4.20	5.20	3.97	9.16	6.50	5.20	4.61
July	5.23	3.75	5.15	3.56	8.74	6.47	5.15	4.48
August	4.84	3.67	4.80	3.41	7.28	5.59	4.71	4.24
September	4.72	3.49	4.64	3.25	6.36	5.62	4.68	4.22
October	4.86	3.68	4.76	3.36	6.57	5.52	4.78	4.38
November	4.86	3.88	4.66	3.40	6.97	6.00	4.91	4.48
December	4.75	3.91	4.57	3.40	6.93	6.27	4.80	4.69
January	4.82	4.02	4.63	3.53	6.60	6.02	4.81	4.76
February	4.61	4.15	4.47	3.77	6.08	5.71	4.56	4.81
March	4.40	4.37	4.28	3.82	6.03	5.72	4.47	4.86
April	4.46		4.31		6.24		4.55	
May	4.45		4.28		6.57		4.64	

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 5/12/2017

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.26	3.84	4.91	4.45	5.18	4.61	5.79	4.75
July	5.21	3.32	4.69	4.16	5.13	4.48	6.34	4.63
August	4.55	3.15	4.54	3.92	4.67	4.25	6.00	4.24
September	4.35	3.03	4.31	3.69	4.63	4.24	5.49	4.09
October	4.46	3.07	4.56	3.83	4.73	4.46	5.57	3.87
November	4.30	3.15	4.37	3.85	4.88	4.54	5.44	3.92
December	4.34	3.11	4.52	3.91	4.77	4.75	5.35	4.00
January	4.37	3.34	4.48	4.05	4.77	4.80	5.48	4.08
February	4.22	3.59	4.54	4.25	4.54	4.89	4.94	4.02
March	4.19	3.66	4.21	4.29	4.46	4.92	4.63	4.01
April	4.13		4.38		4.56		4.62	
May	4.08		4.52		4.62		4.88	

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

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 5/12/2017

Month	No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (13% protein) Kansas City, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard red winter (ordinary protein) Texas Gulf, TX ¹ (dollars per metric ton)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.40	5.04	6.64	5.54	6.13	5.18	209.81	176.55
July	6.27	4.24	6.36	5.18	5.92	4.66	197.31	151.57
August	5.70	4.15	5.86	5.32	5.44	4.62	179.68	149.18
September	5.44	4.24	5.59	5.36	5.69	4.41	172.70	150.47
October	5.62	4.40	5.73	5.58	5.86	4.20	--	152.12
November	5.55	4.64	5.72	5.70	5.56	4.12	177.10	150.28
December	5.60	4.56	5.79	5.76	5.46	4.03	189.60	141.83
January	5.46	4.91	5.71	6.03	5.42	4.34	193.64	153.22
February	5.28	5.04	5.48	6.08	5.28	4.58	187.03	155.24
March	5.34	4.80	5.53	5.53	5.33	4.54	191.43	154.32
April	5.22	4.37	5.44	5.08	5.27	4.23	187.39	165.90
May	5.08	--	5.42	--	5.18	--	171.78	--
Month	No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 dark northern spring (14% protein) Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 hard amber durum Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	6.50	--	7.56	--	7.48	6.35	--	--
July	--	--	--	--	6.71	5.82	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	6.10	5.97	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	6.32	5.98	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	6.53	6.34	--	--
November	--	--	--	--	6.39	6.28	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	6.34	6.49	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	6.15	6.80	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	6.09	6.81	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	6.11	6.60	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	6.27	6.45	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.27	--	--	--
Month	No. 2 soft red winter St. Louis, MO (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Chicago, IL (dollars per bushel)		No. 2 soft red winter Toledo, OH (dollars per bushel)		No. 1 soft white Portland, OR (dollars per bushel)	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.14	4.74	5.17	4.70	5.22	4.69	--	5.46
July	5.08	4.23	5.40	4.12	5.58	4.22	--	5.07
August	4.48	3.90	5.00	3.99	5.20	4.03	5.55	4.89
September	4.28	3.89	4.86	3.76	5.04	3.72	5.38	4.77
October	4.45	3.89	5.02	3.82	5.25	3.90	5.49	4.65
November	4.41	4.04	4.98	3.88	5.16	3.92	5.37	4.64
December	4.22	3.91	4.83	3.94	4.97	3.80	--	4.57
January	4.32	4.17	4.75	4.16	4.93	4.09	5.31	4.63
February	4.70	4.38	4.69	4.26	4.69	4.28	5.30	4.74
March	4.74	4.24	4.70	4.06	4.61	4.14	--	4.70
April	4.79	4.14	4.71	3.93	4.63	4.08	5.33	4.61
May	4.64	--	4.65	--	4.61	--	5.34	--

-- = Not available or no quote.

¹ Free on board.Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, State Grain Reports, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSV1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateS&navID=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&leftNav=MarketNewsAndTransportationData&page=LSMarketNewsPageStateGrainReports>.

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 5/12/2017

Item		Oct 2016	Nov 2016	Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017
Exports	All wheat grain	61,679	68,618	77,164	70,636	80,136	91,205
	All wheat flour ¹	1,870	1,770	1,474	1,625	1,434	1,287
	All wheat products ²	485	439	420	432	573	574
	Total all wheat	64,034	70,827	79,059	72,693	82,142	93,066
Imports	All wheat grain	5,946	5,311	5,093	5,475	5,976	8,358
	All wheat flour ¹	1,272	1,327	1,164	1,209	1,076	1,277
	All wheat products ²	1,717	1,894	1,731	1,669	1,259	1,592
	Total all wheat	8,934	8,532	7,988	8,352	8,311	11,227

Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

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

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

Date run: 5/12/2017

Table 9--Wheat: U.S. exports, Census and export sales comparison (1,000 metric tons)

Importing country	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17 (as of 05/04/17)		
					Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	331	332	609	764	1,322	160	1,482
Japan	3,054	3,121	2,499	2,434	2,488	240	2,728
Mexico	2,842	2,721	2,503	2,318	2,810	382	3,192
Nigeria	1,790	1,904	1,457	1,401	1,477	122	1,599
Philippines	2,376	2,338	2,077	2,118	2,557	107	2,664
Korean Rep.	1,181	1,148	1,093	1,074	1,095	293	1,388
Egypt	156	387	99	42	112	0	112
Taiwan	983	1,002	1,129	1,034	996	49	1,045
Indonesia	691	643	666	608	1,084	70	1,154
Venezuela	457	438	252	239	338	0	338
European Union	658	724	831	934	633	29	662
Total grain	22,610	22,622	20,467	19,440	24,052	3,897	27,949
Total (including products)	23,249	22,693	21,117	19,544	24,182	3,911	28,093
USDA forecast of Census		23,518		21,094			28,168

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau

² Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S. Export Sales*.