



United States Department of Agriculture



Economic Research Service | Situation and Outlook Report

FDS-18g | July 16, 2018

Next release: August 14, 2018

Feed Outlook

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Corn Use Projected Higher for 2018/19

An increase in projected corn acreage for 2018/19 boosts U.S. production 190 million bushels and, offset by lower carryin, raises supplies to 16.3 billion bushels. Corn use for 2018/19 is raised 140 million bushels to 14.8 billion on higher exports and feed and residual, offset by lower food, seed, and industrial use. Exports are projected 125 million bushels higher. For 2017/18, corn exports are increased 100 million bushels to 2.4 billion, bringing total use to 14.9 billion bushels. The projected 2018/19 corn price is lowered \$0.10 per bushel to \$3.80.

U.S. 2018/19 and 2017/18 corn export prospects are projected higher with a shift among exporting countries. Exports for 2017/18 are now projected at a level just under the all-time high reached in 1979/80. Significant reductions in production and/or export prospects for Brazil, Russia, and Argentina provide strong support for higher export forecasts for the United States.

Global sorghum trade is expected to shift from China. U.S. sorghum exports are expected to decline, though a substantial share of sorghum exports will shift to Mexico and Japan.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Feed Grain Supplies Raised

U.S. feed grain supplies are raised 4.4 million metric tons this month as increased acreage for corn, sorghum, barley, and oats boosted production by 5.3 million tons. With carryin down less than 1 million tons, supply is projected at 433.2 million tons, 15.8 million tons, or 4 percent, below 2017/18. Projected feed grain use is raised 3.7 million tons this month to 390.2 million. Ending stocks are projected 0.8 million tons lower at 43.0 million tons, 12.0 million below 2017/18. Corn use accounted for most of the increase in use. Disappearance was also raised for sorghum and oats and lowered for barley.

For 2017/18, feed grain supply is projected 0.2 million tons lower this month at 449.0 million due to a reduction in imports based on reported imports to date. Use is projected 0.7 million tons higher at 393.9 million due to increased corn export prospects, corn used for ethanol, and export data reported to date.

Grain Consuming Animal Units

Grain consuming animal units (GCAU) for 2018/19 are projected at 100.23 million, up incrementally from last month and 1.52 million higher than last year. Dairy cow and heifer inventories were lower this month with more than offsetting increases for most poultry categories as well as for hogs. Feed and residual use per GCAU is projected at 1.45 tons per GCAU, 0.2 tons higher than last month and 0.01 million below 2017/18.

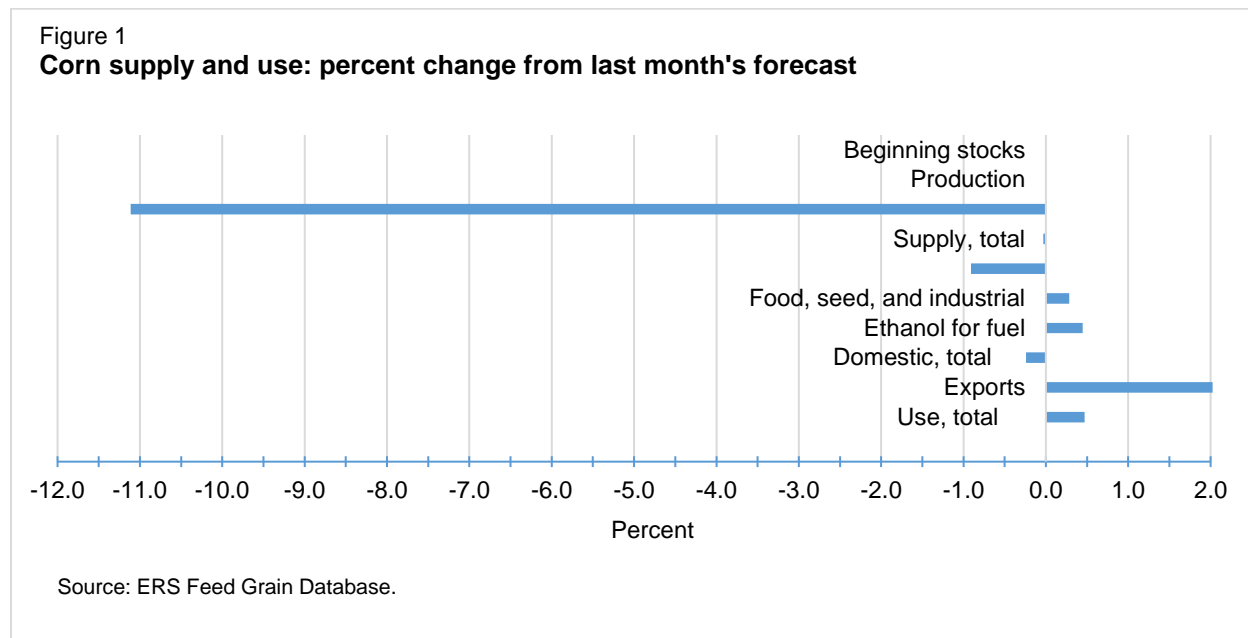
Feed and Residual Use

Feed and residual use for the four feed grains (corn, sorghum, barley, and oats) and wheat, on a September-August marketing year basis, for 2018/19 is projected at 145.7 million metric tons, 2.2 million above last month's projection and 1.5 million above the 144.2 million tons for 2017/18. Corn, oats, and wheat were raised slightly from last month's forecast.

Projected 2018/19 Corn Supply Raised

Projected supply for the 2018/19 U.S. corn crop is raised 115.0 million bushels this month on higher production offset by lower carryin. Supply is projected at 16,307 million bushels, 630

million below the revised projection for 2017/18. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Acreage* report released June 29 raised harvested acreage by 1.1 million acres to 81.8 million, boosting production by 190 million bushels to 14,230 million. Offsetting the production increase is a 75-million decline in carryin from the 2017/18 crop.



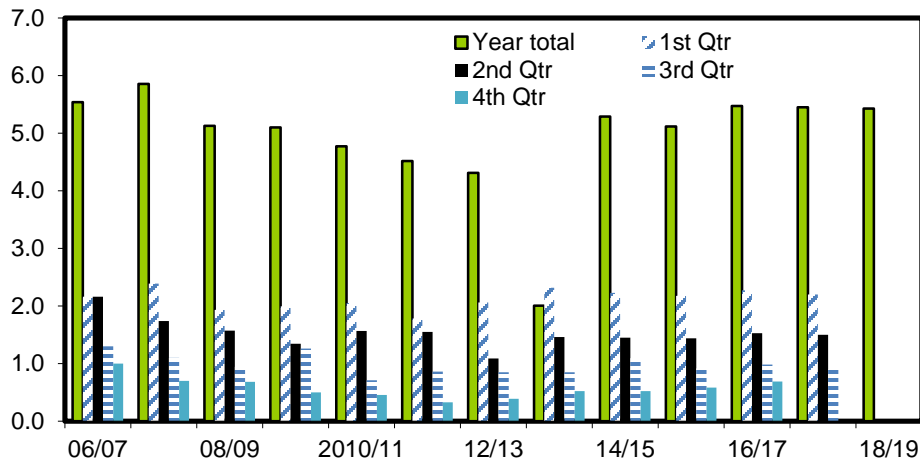
Corn disappearance is projected 140.0 million bushels higher as a 125.0-million-bushel boost in exports and a 75-million-bushel increase in feed and residual is offset by a 60-million-bushel decline in food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use driven by lower corn used for glucose and dextrose and ethanol. Total disappearance is projected at 14,755 million bushels. Corn exports are projected at 2,225 million bushels based on improved prospects for the United States on production declines for Brazil and Russia. Feed and residual is set at 5.425 billion bushels based mostly on a larger crop and lower forecast corn used for ethanol. FSI use is projected at 7,105 million bushels.

Resulting ending stocks are projected at 1,552 million bushels, 25 million below last month's forecast. At 10.5, the stocks-to-use ratio is 3.1 below last year and 0.3 below last month's projection of 10.8.

For 2017/18, corn supplies are lowered 5 million bushels to 16,937 million. Observed trade data to date account for the change in imports. Total disappearance is forecast at 14.910 million bushels, up 70 million this month as projected exports are raised 100 million bushels to 2,400 million and FSI use is increased 20 million to 7,060 million due to an increase in corn for ethanol

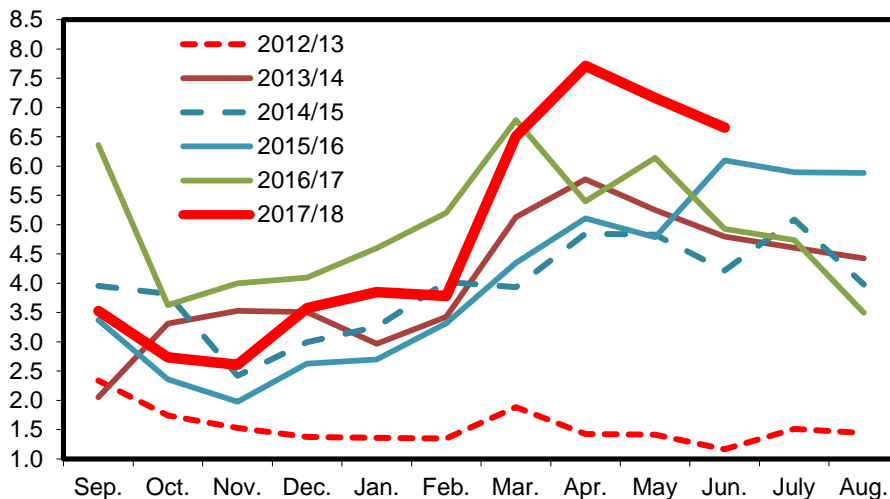
offset by a reduction in corn used for glucose and dextrose. The increase in corn for ethanol is based on observed grain crushings through May and weekly ethanol production data during the month of June. The decline in feed and residual use is based on observed disappearance during the first three quarters of the marketing year as indicated in NASS's June 29 *Grain Stocks* report.

Figure 2
U.S. corn feed and residual use
 Billion bu



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Feed Grains Database* and USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE*.

Figure 3
Monthly U.S. corn exports
 Million metric tons

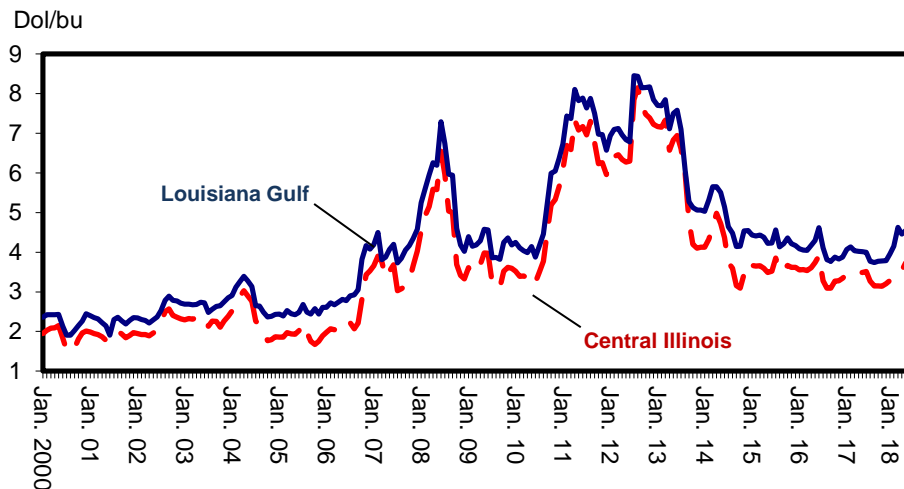


Source: USDC, U.S. Census, June 2018 *Grain Inspections*.

Census Revisions Affect 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, and 2017/18 Trade Data

The Census Bureau made revisions for import and export data from calendar 2015 through 2017. For 2016/17, corn imports were raised 59,673 bushels to 57,068 million and for 2017/18 through May, imports were lowered 159.487 bushels to 25,297 million.

Figure 4
Monthly corn (yellow #2) prices for Central Illinois and Louisiana Gulf



Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Feed Grains Database* and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/lg>.

2018/19 Corn Price Projected Lower

The projected average corn price received by farmers for 2018/19 is lowered \$0.10 on each end for a range of \$3.30 to \$4.30 per bushel for a midpoint price of \$3.80 per bushel, based on observed prices to date and expectations of lower soybean prices. For 2017/18, the range is projected at \$3.30 to \$3.50, for a narrower range, leaving the midpoint unchanged at \$3.40 per bushel.

Sorghum: Use Down in 2017/18, Increasing Ending Stocks

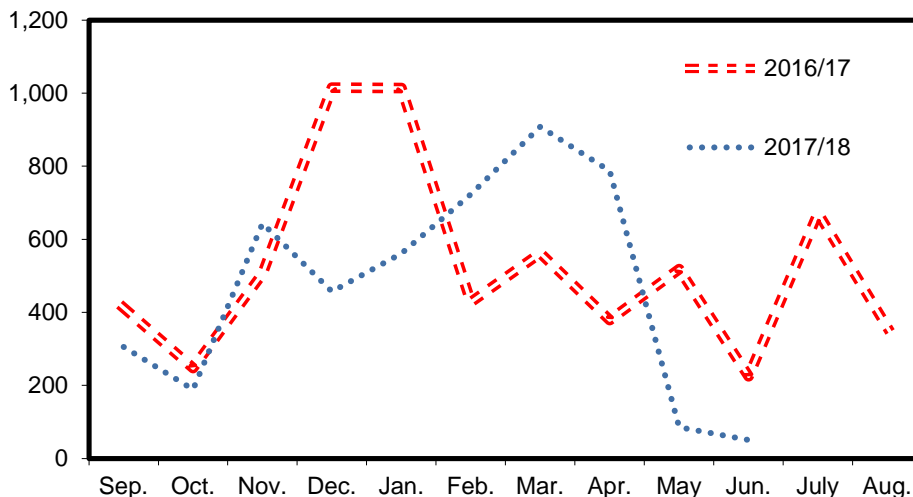
2017/18:

Production estimates for sorghum remain unchanged for the 2017/18 crop year at 363.8 million bushels via a 5.6 million acres in use, with an expected yield of 72.1 bushels per acre.

Sorghum feed and residual use is revised down by 5.0 million bushels to 85 million. This 5.0-million-bushel reduction flows through the balance sheet to total disappearance, reducing it from 140.0 million bushels to 135.0 million. This 5.0 million bushels is then added to the anticipated ending stocks, increasing them from 29.3 to 34.3 million bushels. The expected price is revised to a narrower band from \$3.15 to \$3.25 per bushel, with a season average midpoint price of \$3.20 per bushel.

According to the NASS *Crop Progress* reports in June and earlier this month, the sorghum crop remains in good shape. There has been a very slight shift from excellent to good in some of the cropping areas, but overall the crop is performing well.

Figure 5
U.S. sorghum exports
 1,000 metric tons



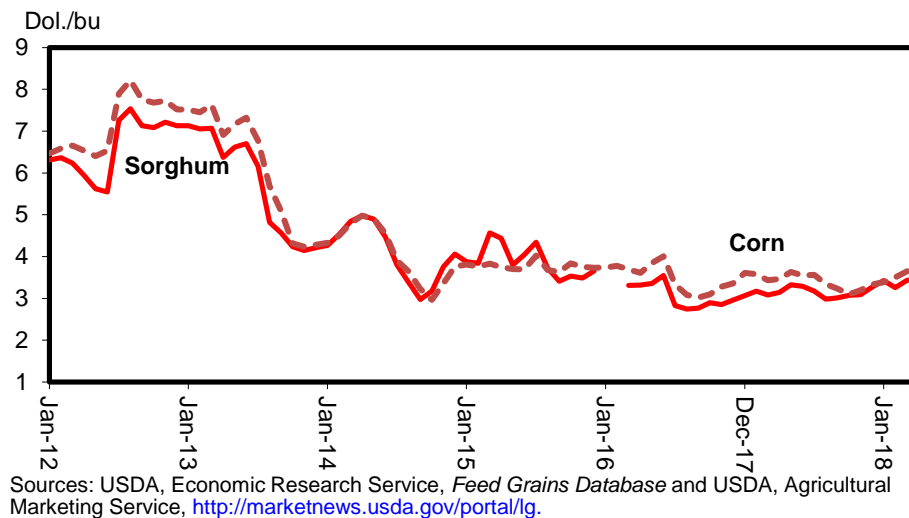
Source: USDC, U.S. Census Bureau, June 2018 *Grain Inspections*.

Sorghum: Exports Fall as Ethanol Use Doubles in 2018/19

U.S. sorghum production in the 2018/19 marketing year is marginally revised upward by 13.0 million bushels to 343.0 million. This increase is due to an increase in the area planted and harvested reported in the June 29 NASS *Acreage* report. Area planted is revised up from 5.932 million acres to 6.040 million, a 0.108-million-acre increase. Harvested area expectations are increased by 0.192 million acres, up from 5.1 million to 5.292 million acres. Additionally, beginning stocks are increased by 5.0 million bushels to 34.3 million due to a decrease in feeding in the 2017/18 season. These changes result in a projected supply of 390.3 million bushels in 2018/19, an increase over last month's estimate by 18.0 million.

Total use is revised upward by 10.0 million bushels for the 2018/19 marketing year. This is due to several changes, but the most important driver of the revision is the trade and tariff situation with China. With the current policy in place, exports are lowered 40.0 million bushels this month, reshuffling the traditional U.S. trading partners and reducing anticipated exports to China. These 40.0 million bushels account for a majority of the 50.0-million-bushel upward revision in sorghum-based ethanol production. This 50.0-million-bushel increase more than doubles the anticipated sorghum use for ethanol in 2018/19 from 48.0 million bushels to 98.0 million. Ending stocks in 2018/19 are revised up by 8.0 million bushels, from 27.3 million to 35.3 million.

Figure 6
Monthly yellow #2 grain sorghum and corn prices for Kansas City

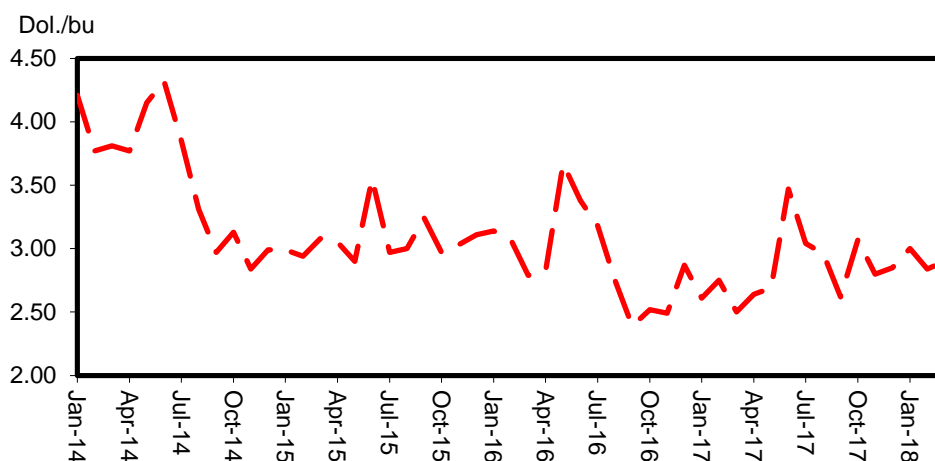


The 2018/19 crop year price is revised down by \$0.10 per bushel, with the anticipated maximum price being \$4.10 per bushel and a minimum price of \$3.10, resulting in an average expected price of \$3.60 per bushel.

Barley: Feed use collapses as ending stocks jump

Projected U.S. barley imports in the 2017/18 crop year are reduced by 0.9 million bushels this month from 10.0 million to 9.1 million based on final data for the marketing year. This reduces the total supply to 257.4 million bushels, down from 258.3 million.

Figure 7
Monthly average barley prices received by farmers



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Feed Grains Database*.

Estimated feed and residual use in the 2017/18 season is reduced by 24.7 million bushels, a 98.8-percent reduction, based on barley stocks on June 1 as reported in NASS's *Grain Stocks*. Additionally FSI use is revised down by 4.7 million bushels to 157.3 million. These changes result in a 29.4-million-bushel reduction in domestic consumption, now estimated to be 157.6 million bushels for 2017/18.

U.S. exports of barley are revised down by 0.9 million bushels from 6.0 million to 5.1 million. A majority of the crop for this season is in fair-to-excellent condition according to NASS. This is significantly better than the crop was on average last year at this time.

Barley Anticipated Supply Up As Use Is Down In 2018/19

Expectations for barley area and yield are revised up in the 2018/19 marketing year. The area planted is raised by 0.3 million acres from 2.3 to 2.5 million acres. Yield is raised by 2.1 bushels per acre from 73.5 to 75.6 based on the reported yield in NASS's July *Crop Production* report. Additionally, the beginning stocks are estimated to be 94.7 million bushels, 29.5 million higher than the previous forecast of 65.3 million bushels. These changes lead to a 37.1-million-bushel increase in the projected supply for 2018/19, up from the prior projection of 232.3 million to 269.3 million.

Projected feed and residual use in the 2018/19 season is revised down from 25.0 million bushels to 15.0 million, a 10.0-million-bushel reduction. This change leads to a 10.0-million-

bushel decrease in the domestic use, from 180.0 million bushels to 170.0 million. With no change in expected exports at 5.0 million bushels, the total use also is lowered by 10.0 million bushels from 185.0 million to 175.0 million. These changes result in a near doubling of the projected ending stocks for barley in 2018/19 from 47.3 million bushels to 94.3 million, a 47.1-million-bushel increase.

Oats: Less Feeding Leads To Higher Ending Stocks

A marginal decrease in U.S. oats imports of 0.7 million bushels is projected for the 2017/18 season. This results in an estimate of 89.3 million bushels imported. Total supply is also revised lower by 0.7 million bushels, from 189.7 million to 189.1 million.

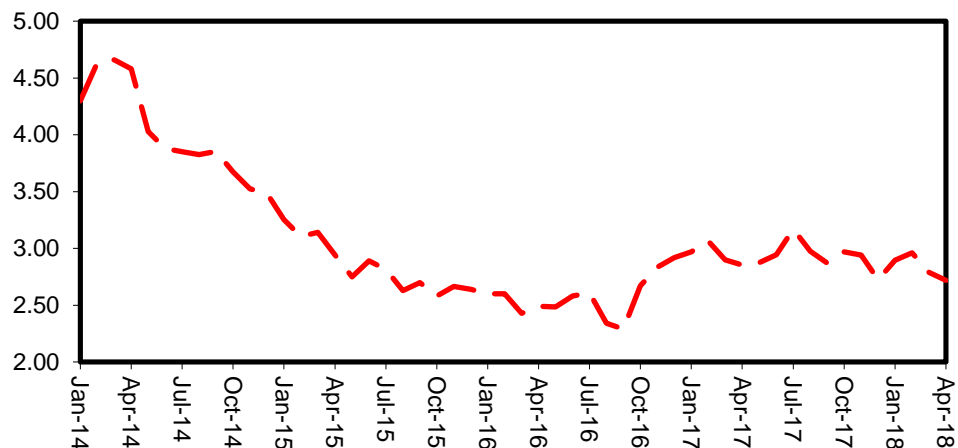
Feed and residual use for 2017/18 is lowered by 17.4 million bushels, from 85.0 million to 67.6 million. Likewise, total domestic use is decreased by the same 17.4 million bushels to 145.6 million, down from 163.0 million. Additionally, exports are marginally lowered by 0.1 million bushels, from 2.5 million to 2.4 million. All of these changes are reflected in a 17.4-million-bushel decrease in total use, which was lowered from 165.5 million to 148.0 million. Based on NASS's June 29 *Grain Stocks* report, ending stocks are raised 16.8 million bushels, up from 24.2 million to 41.0 million.

Oats crop conditions are mostly fair to excellent; however, they are performing slightly less well than they were last year at the same time according to NASS.

2018/19: Oats Supply Higher In 2018/19

The overall U.S. oats supply in 2018/19 is anticipated to be 17.2 million bushels higher than the prior estimate of 185.2 million bushels, resulting in the 2018/19 supply projected to be 202.4 million. Most of the increase is due to a 16.8-million-bushel increase in beginning stocks, up from 24.2 million to 41.0 million. Additionally, there is a 0.17-million-acre increase in area dedicated to oats, up from 2.7 million to 2.9 million. Based on NASS's July *Crop Production* report, yield is forecast down by 0.2 bushels per acre this month, from 66.0 bushels per acre to 65.8 bushels per acre in 2018/19.

Figure 8
Monthly average oat price: No. 2 white heavy, Minneapolis, MN
 Dol./bu



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Feed Grains Database*.

Feed and residual use is projected up by 5.0 million bushels in 2018/19, from 75.0 million to 80.0 million. Similarly, domestic total use is revised up by the same 5.0 million bushels, from 154.0 million to 159.0 million. These changes result in a 12.1-million-bushel revision upward in 2018/19 ending stocks, from 29.2 million to 49.4 million. The projected price for the 2018/19 season is revised down by \$0.10 per bushel on each end of the range to \$2.50 to \$3.10 per bushel, with an average expected season midpoint price of \$2.90 per bushel.

Figure 9
Sorghum Crop Conditions as of July 9th

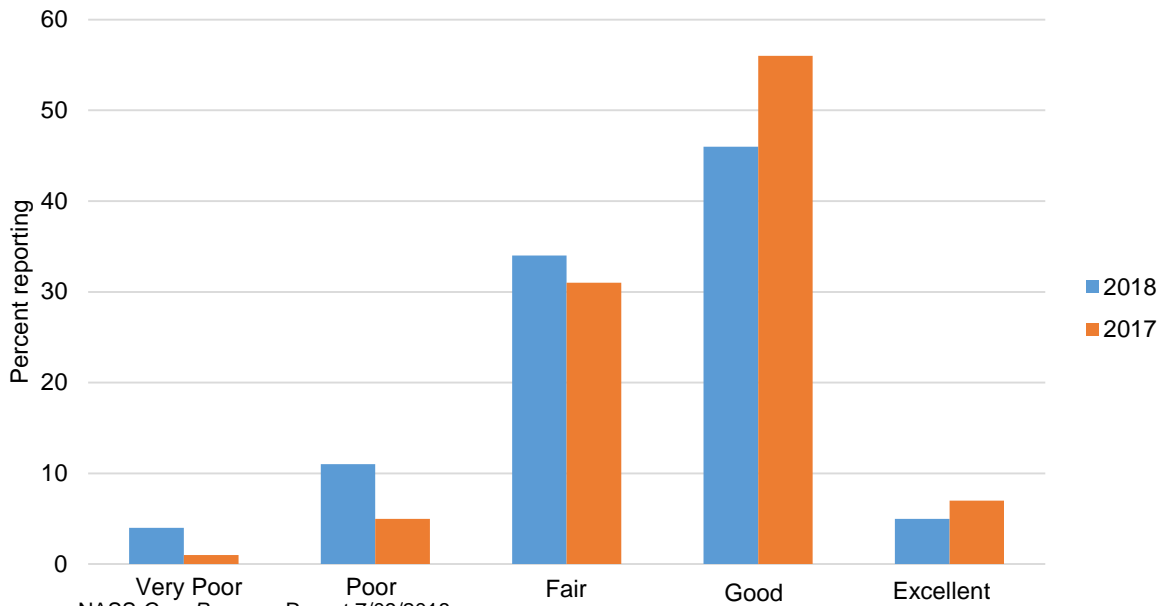


Figure 10
Sorghum conditions over the last month

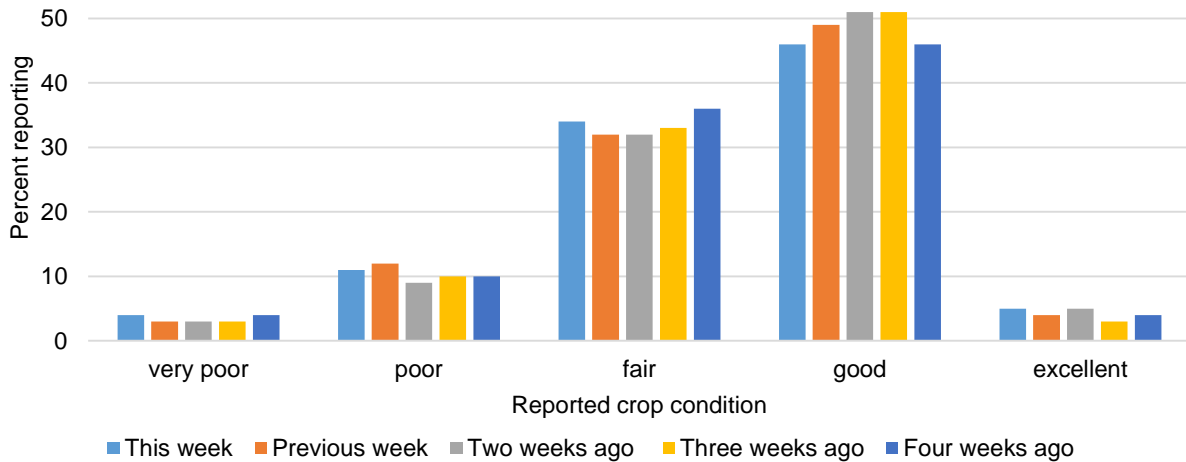
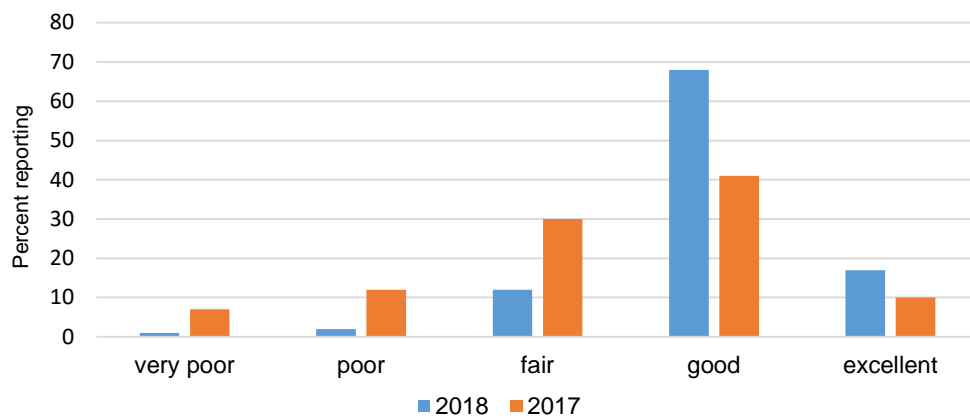
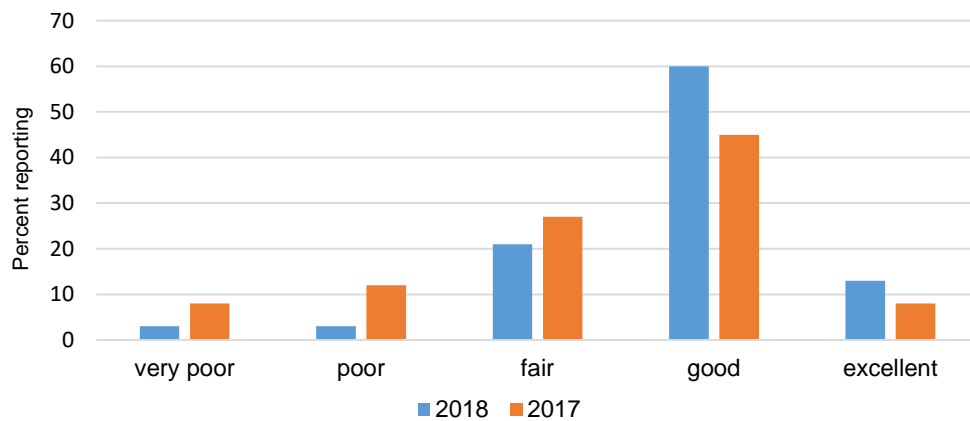


Figure 11
Barley Crop Conditions as of July 9th



Source: NASS *Crop Progress Report 7/09/2018*.

Figure 12
Oat Crop Conditions as of July 9th



Source: NASS *Crop Progress Report 7/09/2018*.

International Outlook

United States Balances Out Foreign Coarse Grain Decline

Although world coarse grain production for both 2018/19 and 2017/18 is virtually unchanged this month, large shifts in corn and barley, as well as smaller changes in sorghum, oats, and mixed grain production, are fully offsetting. As foreign coarse grain production is declining, down 5.2 million tons, the United States is the main counterbalancing factor this month, with an increase in coarse grain production of 5.2 million tons, out of which 4.8 million tons is for corn output.

Russia leads the foreign coarse grain production decline with lower area and sharp yield cuts for corn and barley as well as for winter wheat (for wheat discussion see ERS July 2018 Wheat outlook report). Since warm weather in May accelerated corn development in southwestern Russia, heat and dryness in June are expected to have damaged the crop going through its reproductive period; corn yields are reduced 12 percent this month. Drought conditions developed in June with only 5 percent of normal precipitation in most corn areas in that part of the country. Corn area is also projected lower based on planting reports and a 10-percent abandonment rate that is typical for drought years. As heat expanded into the Volga district, which produces almost 40 percent of the country's barley, yields of the crop are also expected to suffer and are reduced this month by 6 percent (see also table A2).

Australian barley and oats output (but also corn production, which is small in Australia with output under 1 million tons) are projected lower (see table A2).

For the 2017/18 projection, global coarse grain production is also essentially unchanged, as a reduction in projected corn production due to a decline in Brazil is offset by higher corn output in South Africa, as well as by increased barley and sorghum production in Australia (see table A2). In Brazil, both corn area and yield for the 2017/18 corn crop are further reduced this month. An early end to the rainy season in central Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Goias), and also in the southern state of Parana, stressed the crop through its reproductive period in April and May, thereby reducing yield potential. Area has also been reduced, and for the first time in the last 9 years, area of the second-crop corn —"safrinha" — is projected to decline over that of the year before. Corn harvesting is underway, and both reductions are supported by reports from the Government state agencies.

For more information and a visual display of this month's changes in coarse grain production, see tables A1 and A2 below. The changes in global, foreign, and U.S coarse grain production

by type of grain are shown in table A1, while changes in coarse grain production by country are given in table A2. For corn and barley production changes, see maps A1 and A2.

Table A1 - World and U.S. coarse grain production¹ at a glance (2018/19), June 2018					
	Region or country	Production	Change from previous month ¹	YoY change ²	Comments
<i>Million tons</i>					
Coarse grain production (total)					
	World	1,336.8	No change	+21.7	
↓	Foreign	961.8	-5.2	+31.0	Changes are projected for major coarse grain producers. See table A2.
↑	United States	375.0	+5.2	-9.3	Higher projected area. See section on U.S. domestic output.
World production of coarse grains by type of grain					
CORN					
↑	World	1,054.3	+1.9	+17.6	
↓	Foreign	692.8	-2.9	+27.1	Sharply reduced corn production for Russia. See table A2.
↑	United States	361.5	+4.8	-9.5	See section on U.S. domestic output.
BARLEY					
↓	World	144.5	-2.4	+0.3	
↓	Foreign	141.3	-2.5	+0.1	Lower barley production in Russia, Australia, and European Union is partly offset by higher Canadian output. See table A2.
↑	United States	3.3	+0.1	+0.2	See section on U.S. domestic output.
SORGHUM					
↑	World	58.8	+0.3	+1.3	
	Foreign	49.8	No change	+1.5	
↑	United States	9.0	+0.3	-0.2	See section on U.S. domestic output.
OATS					
↓	World	23.5	-0.1	No change	
↓	Foreign	22.5	-0.2	-0.3	Lower oats production in Australia and Canada is partly offset by higher European Union output. See table A2.
↑	United States	1.0	Small positive change	+0.3	See section on U.S. domestic output.
RYE					
↑	World	12.4	+0.1	No change	
↑	Foreign	12.1	+0.2	Small change	Higher European Union production. See also table A2.
↓	United States	0.3	Small negative change	Small change	See section on U.S. domestic output.
MIXED GRAIN					
↑	World/Foreign	15.8	+0.2	+1.3	Increased production in European Union. See table A2.

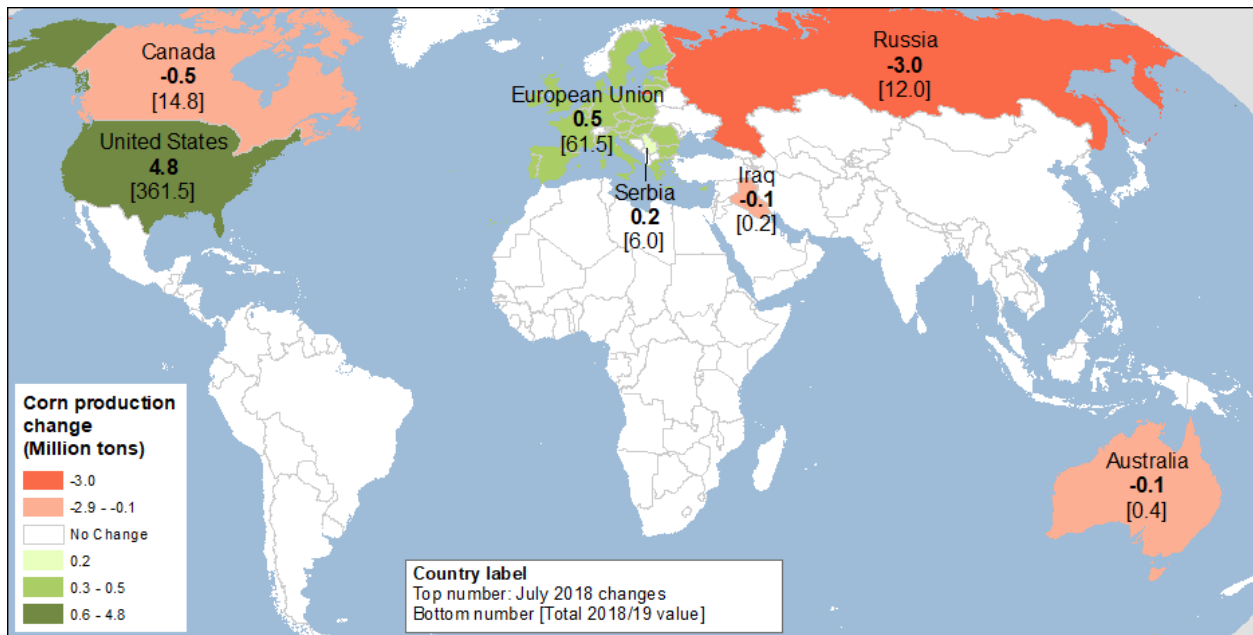
² YoY: year over year changes. For changes and notes by country, see table A2.

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

Table A2 - Coarse grain production by country at a glance, July 2018

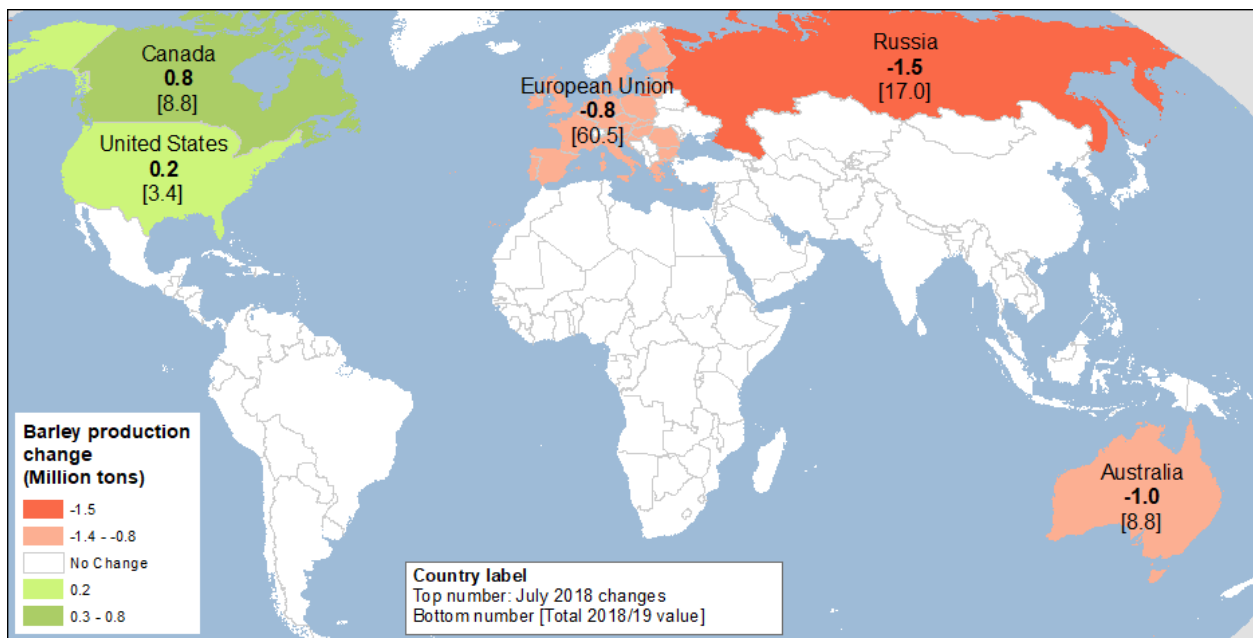
	Type of crop	Crop year	Production	Change in forecast ¹	YoY ² change	Comments
<i>Million tons</i>						
Coarse grain production changes by country and by type of grain (2018/19)						
RUSSIA						
↓	Corn	Oct-Sep	12.0	-3.0	-1.2	Final corn planting reports suggest lower-than-expected corn area. Drought and heat in the southwest of Russia during corn reproductive period are expected to reduce yields.
↓	Barley	July-June	17.0	-1.5	-3.2	Barley area and yield are projected lower this month. Planting reports indicate lower area. Barley crop in southwestern Russia and Volga was hurt by persistent dryness and heat.
EUROPEAN UNION						
↓	Barley	July-June	60.5	-0.8	+1.4	Persisting dryness and heat in the northern part of European Union, from the UK through Germany and Poland to the Baltic countries, are expected to reduce yields in barley, as well as in wheat and rapeseed.
↑	Corn	Oct-Sep	61.5	+0.5	-0.7	Good summer crop conditions in southern Europe (Spain and Italy), as well as in Romania, where corn yields are projected higher.
↑	Oats	July-June	8.5	+0.3	+0.4	The increase comes from Spain, where timely abundant moisture boosted crop yields.
↑	Mixed grain	July-June	15.5	+0.2	-0.1	The increase comes from Spain, where timely abundant moisture boosted crops yields.
↑	Rye	July-June	8.0	+0.2	+0.4	The increase comes from Spain, where timely abundant moisture boosted crops yields.
AUSTRALIA						
↓	Barley	Nov-Oct	8.8	-1.0	-0.1	Both barley area and yield are projected lower this month. The ABARES ³ quarterly report suggests lower area, while dry planting conditions are expected to hurt yields.
↓	Oats	Nov-Oct	1.1	-0.4	Small change	The ABARES ³ quarterly report suggests lower area. Yields are projected lower due to dryness.
CANADA						
↑	Barley	Aug-July	8.8	+0.8	+0.9	Barley area is projected higher based on the recently published June Statistics Canada report.
↓	Corn	Oct-Sep	14.8	-0.5	+0.7	A small decrease in corn area is based on the June Statistics Canada report.
↓	Oats	Aug-July	3.5	-0.2	-0.2	Smaller oats area is based on the June Statistics Canada report.
Coarse grain production by country and by type of grain (2017/18)						
BRAZIL						
↓	Corn	Mar-Feb	83.5	-1.5	-15.0	Both corn area and yield are further reduced this month; the reductions are supported by reports from Government state agencies. See report text.
SOUTH AFRICA						
↑	Corn	Oct-Sep	13.8	+0.3	-3.8	A revision based on the Government estimate.
AUSTRALIA						
↑	Barley	Nov-Oct	8.9	+0.9	-4.6	The ABARES ³ report suggests higher yield for the 2017/18 barley crop.
↑	Sorghum	Mar-Feb	2.0	+0.1	+0.6	The ABARES ³ report suggests higher yield for the 2017/18 sorghum crop.
¹ Change from previous month. Smaller changes are also made for several countries, see maps A1 and A2 for corn and barley production changes. ² YoY: year over year changes. ³ ABARES: the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences.						
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution online database.						

Map A1 – Corn production changes for 2018/19, July 2018



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

Map A2 – Barley production changes for 2018/19, July 2018



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

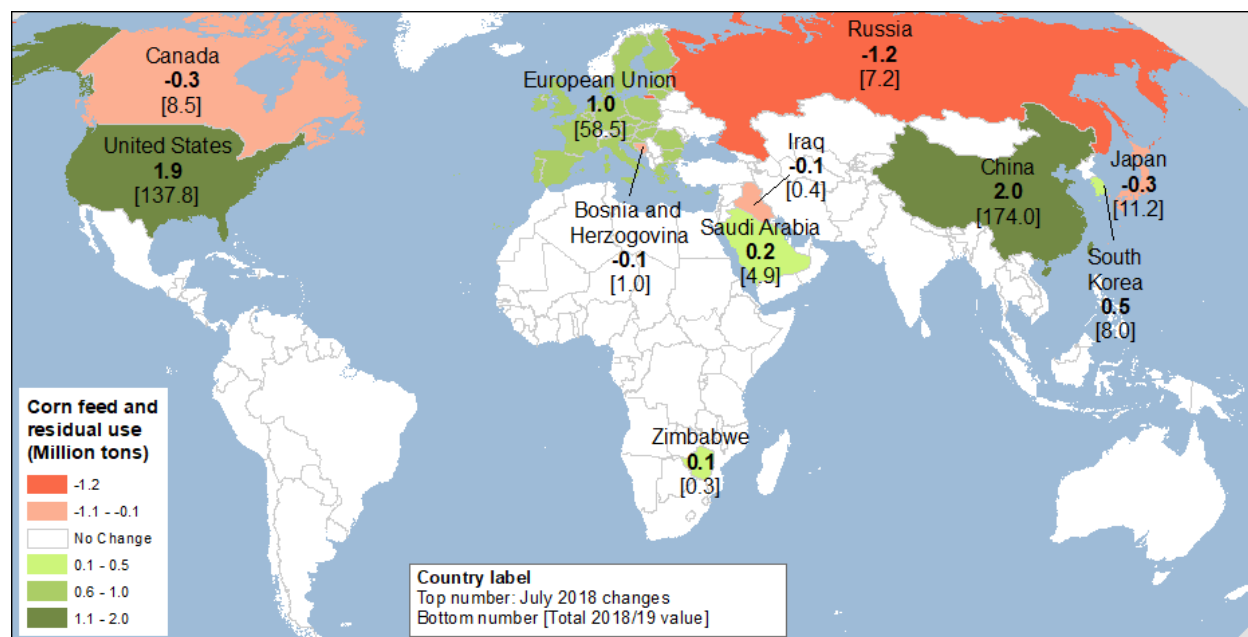
USDA monitors production of various commodities in more than 200 countries, with the data being recorded and continuously updated by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and reflected in the Production, Supply, and Distribution database.

Country Shifts Projected for Foreign Coarse Grain Use

Although global coarse grain supplies are unchanged this month, a sharp reduction in foreign wheat output is expected to boost the price competitiveness of corn and other feed grains, as well as their use for feeding vis-à-vis wheat. However, projected world coarse grain use in 2018/19 is up only marginally this month by 1.8 million tons to 1,378.1 million, with most of the increase coming from the United States.

The largest change in foreign coarse grain use is reduced corn and barley use in Russia, down 1.9 million tons due to smaller projected output. Increased corn imports boost corn feeding in South Korea, offsetting a reduction in wheat feeding. Levying a 25-percent duty on sorghum imports from the United States is projected to reduce coarse grain feeding in China. Sorghum feeding in China is projected to decline sharply by 2.7 million tons (or 33 percent), while corn use for feeding is expected to be larger by 2.0 million tons. Feeding in Mexico and Japan—the alternative destinations for U.S. sorghum exports—is up 1.1 and 0.3 million tons, respectively (see trade section below for a discussion on sorghum). Other revisions in feed use this month reflect changes in production and trade for specific countries. For a visual display of the changes in corn feed and residual use changes, see map B.

Map B – Corn feed and residual use changes for 2018/19, June 2018



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

Projected Global Ending Stocks Reduced

Unchanged supplies and higher use led to a decline in coarse grain stocks. World coarse grain ending stocks for 2018/19 are projected down 1.8 million tons this month to 179.8 million (the lowest since 2012), with corn stocks reduced 2.7 million tons, while sorghum and oats stocks are projected higher. The largest stocks' reductions are for China (down 2.0 million tons due to higher corn feeding), European Union (down 0.7 million tons due to lower corn and barley supplies and higher domestic corn use) and Russia (down 0.4 million tons due to reduced corn and barley output that is not fully offset by lower feeding). For Mexico, a decline in corn stocks is almost offset by higher sorghum stocks, with both adjustments reflecting changes in imports. Corn stocks are projected higher for Brazil (a result of a 2017/18 reduction in corn output that is more than offset by lower exports despite higher projected use). Multiple smaller changes are made for many countries.

World Coarse Grain Trade Lower in 2018/19

The July forecast for world coarse grain exports in the October-September international trade year 2018/19 is lower than the June forecast by 1.6 million tons. Global corn, sorghum, barley, and oats exports are reduced by 0.4, 0.6, 0.5, and 0.1 million tons, respectively.

World corn trade for 2018/19 is reduced marginally this month, down 0.4 million tons to 155.2 million. A sizeable decline in projected Russian corn supplies this month is expected to result in lower exports, down 2.0 million tons to 3.5 million. Corn exports from Brazil are down for both the 2017/18 and 2018/19 international trade year, as low corn supplies for 2017/18 are expected to weigh down on Brazilian exports through February, almost half a year into the October-September trade year. For the local March-February 2017/18 marketing year, corn exports are reduced 3.0 million tons. See a discussion on U.S. corn exports below.

Global barley trade is adjusted down, reflecting this month's changes in production for Russia and Australia, with a reduction in exports of 0.7 and 0.5 million tons, respectively. Barley exports are projected higher for Canada, up 0.6 million tons, which is expected to partly supplant lower Australian exports to China and Japan.

See a discussion on sorghum trade below.

For a short overview of changes in specific countries' trade, as well as features on related topics, see "Grain: World Markets and Trade," p.1 and pp. 12-14, issued by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Changes in Global Sorghum Trade

A 25-percent duty levied by China on sorghum originating from the United States is expected to shift Chinese demand for imported energy feedstuffs and alter the structure of global sorghum trade. China is expected to reduce sorghum imports and feeding, while increasing domestic corn feeding. The United States is anticipated to redirect part of its sorghum exports to Mexico and Japan, and to substantially increase domestic use of sorghum for ethanol. Sorghum is an attractive energy feedstuff compared to Chinese domestic corn, which is currently running nearly \$300 per ton in feed-deficit South China. Sorghum originating in the United States continues to be price competitive in China vis-à-vis Australian sorghum, and the United States is still expected to export sorghum to China. However, risks for Chinese importers involved in bringing in sorghum from the United States are expected to limit U.S. exports. Australia is expected to partly fill the gap, and its sorghum exports (almost exclusively to China) are expected to increase by 0.3 million tons to 1.4 million.

The changes this month include a reduction in global sorghum trade, down 0.6 million tons: a 2.7-million-ton reduction in Chinese sorghum imports that is partially offset by increased imports for Mexico (up 1.5 million tons) and Japan (up 0.6 million tons). Both Mexico and Japan are expected to import less corn, down 0.5 million tons each. U.S. sorghum exports for the October-September international trade year are expected to decline 0.9 million tons to 4.5 million. For the local September-August marketing year, sorghum exports are down 40 million bushels to 175 million.

U.S. Corn Export Prospects Up, Export Shares Shift

World corn trade for 2018/19 is projected slightly down, with the United States capturing a significant share of the trade with its own ample supplies and reductions in supplies and/or competition from Brazil, Argentina, and Russia. With Brazil and Russian corn exports reduced 2.0 million tons each, (for the international October–September trade year), U.S. exports are projected up 3.5 million tons to 56.5 million.

For the 2017/18 international October-September trade year, U.S. corn exports are also projected higher, a 2.5-million-ton increase to 61.0 million from the month before, just below the all-time record reached in 1979/80 and slightly below the 2007/08 record for the U.S. local September-August marketing year. The U.S. share in global corn trade is expected to jump above 40 percent, which has not happened since 2010/11. A continued reduction in the

expected size of Brazil's 2017/18 crop and slow exports from both Brazil and Argentina contributed to the upsurge in outstanding U.S. sales and shipments. (U.S. exports are up 100 million bushels this month to 2,400 million for the September-August marketing year.) The revised exports are 5.4 million higher than in 2016/17. The pace of U.S. corn shipments during the first months of 2017/18 has been robust, though not particularly strong compared to the (very good) previous year, though in the last several months, export sales have been accelerating. Census export data indicate October-May corn exports reached 38.5 million tons, with the April-May monthly exports of just under 8.0 million tons resulting in exports catching up to the 2016/17 level. In June, inspections reached 6.7 million tons. As of July 5, 2018, outstanding U.S. export sales of corn were 35 percent above those of last year. Further reductions in projected corn supplies and exports by Brazil this month, and a slow pace of shipments and a reduction in 2017/18 corn exports by Argentina, are projected to further support U.S. exports during the latter part of 2017/18, when Southern Hemisphere countries start exporting new crop.

Suggested Citation

Capehart, Tom, Liefert, Olga and Olson, David, Feed Outlook, FDS-18e, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, July 16, 2018

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Table 1--Feed grains: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 7/16/2018

Commodity, market year, and quarter 1/		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Food, seed, and industrial use	Feed and residual use	Exports	Total disappearance	Ending stocks	Farm price 2/ (dollars per bushel)		
Corn	2015/16	Sep-Nov	1,731	13,602	13	15,346	1,631	2,178	301	4,111	11,235	3.65	
		Dec-Feb	11,235		18	11,253	1,652	1,438	341	3,431	7,822	3.64	
		Mar-May	7,822		21	7,843	1,655	914	563	3,132	4,711	3.60	
		Jun-Aug	4,711		16	4,727	1,709	587	694	2,990	1,737	3.55	
		Mkt yr	1,731	13,602	68	15,401	6,647	5,118	1,899	13,664	1,737	3.61	
		2016/17	Sep-Nov	1,737	15,148	14	16,899	1,689	2,277	548	4,514	12,386	3.26
			Dec-Feb	12,386		12	12,398	1,711	1,525	539	3,776	8,622	3.39
			Mar-May	8,622		17	8,639	1,741	982	687	3,410	5,229	3.46
			Jun-Aug	5,229		14	5,243	1,743	687	520	2,949	2,293	3.40
			Mkt yr	1,737	15,148	57	16,942	6,885	5,470	2,294	14,649	2,293	3.36
		2017/18	Sep-Nov	2,293	14,604	11	16,908	1,745	2,247	349	4,342	12,567	3.22
			Dec-Feb	12,567		9	12,575	1,737	1,505	441	3,683	8,892	3.30
			Mar-May	8,892		8	8,900	1,779	944	871	3,594	5,306	3.58
			Mkt yr	2,293	14,604	40	16,937	7,060	5,450	2,400	14,910	2,027	3.30-3.50
		2018/19	Mkt yr	2,027	14,230	50	16,307	7,105	5,425	2,225	14,755	1,552	3.30-4.30
	Sorghum	2015/16	Sep-Nov	18.41	596.75	3.60	618.76	22.14	159.65	114.44	296.23	322.54	3.54
			Dec-Feb	322.54		0.98	323.51	41.77	-6.14	86.30	121.93	201.58	3.17
			Mar-May	201.58		0.01	201.59	43.31	-5.53	73.46	111.24	90.35	3.10
			Jun-Aug	90.35		0.01	90.36	29.73	-43.65	67.65	53.73	36.63	3.33
			Mkt yr	18.41	596.75	4.59	619.75	136.95	104.32	341.85	583.12	36.63	3.31
		2016/17	Sep-Nov	36.63	480.26	0.00	516.90	21.65	145.29	41.81	208.75	308.15	2.62
			Dec-Feb	308.15		0.00	308.15	33.06	5.04	89.32	127.41	180.75	2.69
			Mar-May	180.75		0.00	180.75	34.62	2.41	59.02	96.04	84.71	2.79
			Jun-Aug	84.71		1.73	86.44	25.30	-19.99	47.67	52.98	33.46	3.53
			Mkt yr	36.63	480.26	1.74	518.63	114.61	132.75	237.82	485.18	33.46	2.79
		2017/18	Sep-Nov	33.46	363.83	1.91	399.20	13.92	112.08	45.71	171.71	227.49	3.10
			Dec-Feb	227.49		0.05	227.55	9.30	6.66	71.33	87.29	140.26	3.19
			Mar-May	140.26		0.01	140.27	12.87	-11.50	73.58	74.95	65.31	3.40
			Mkt yr	33.46	363.83	2.00	399.29	50.00	85.00	230.00	365.00	34.29	3.15-3.25
		2018/19	Mkt yr	34.29	356.00		390.29	100.00	80.00	175.00	355.00	35.29	3.10-4.10

Table 1--Feed grains: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance, cont. (million bushels), 7/16/2018

Commodity, market year, and quarter 1/		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total supply	Food, seed, and industrial use	Feed and residual use	Exports	Total disappearance	Ending stocks	Farm price 2/ (dollars per bushel)		
Barley	2015/16	Jun-Aug	79	218	4	301	41	38	3	82	219	5.39	
		Sep-Nov	219		4	223	37	1	4	43	180	5.52	
		Dec-Feb	180		7	187	36	11	3	50	138	5.66	
		Mar-May	138		4	141	44	-5	1	39	102	5.43	
		Mkt yr	79	218	19	315	158	44	11	213	102	5.52	
	2016/17	Jun-Aug	102	200	2	304	41	32	1	74	230	4.99	
		Sep-Nov	230		2	232	39	-0	1	40	193	4.78	
		Dec-Feb	193		2	195	37	12	1	50	145	5.04	
		Mar-May	145		3	148	45	-6	2	41	106	4.96	
		Mkt yr	102	200	10	312	162	39	4	205	106	4.96	
	2017/18	Jun-Aug	106	142	2	251	41	29	2	71	180	4.52	
		Sep-Nov	180		2	182	38	-17	2	23	159	4.43	
		Dec-Feb	159		2	161	35	-6	1	31	130	4.47	
		Mar-May	130		3	133	43	-6	1	38	95	4.45	
		Mkt yr	106	142	9	257	157	0	5	163	95	4.47	
	2018/19	Mkt yr	95	155	20	269	155	15	5	175	94	4.00-5.20	
	Oats	2015/16	Jun-Aug	54	90	18	161	18	49	0	68	94	2.15
			Sep-Nov	94		26	120	18	19	1	37	83	2.08
			Dec-Feb	83		25	108	17	15	0	33	75	2.09
			Mar-May	75		16	91	23	10	1	34	57	2.11
Mkt yr			54	90	86	229	77	94	2	172	57	2.12	
2016/17		Jun-Aug	57	65	21	142	19	44	1	64	79	1.87	
		Sep-Nov	79		28	106	18	12	1	31	75	2.03	
		Dec-Feb	75		24	100	17	18	1	36	63	2.35	
		Mar-May	63		18	81	22	8	1	31	50	2.42	
		Mkt yr	57	65	90	212	76	82	3	161	50	2.06	
2017/18		Jun-Aug	50	49	19	119	18	28	1	47	72	2.35	
		Sep-Nov	72		30	102	18	17	1	36	66	2.58	
		Dec-Feb	66		20	86	18	13	1	31	55	2.97	
		Mar-May	55		20	75	24	10	1	34	41	2.93	
		Mkt yr	50	49	89	189	78	68	2	148	41	2.58	
2018/19		Mkt yr	41	66	95	202	79	80	2	161	41	2.50-3.10	

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

1/ Corn and sorghum, September 1-August 31 marketing year; Barley and oats, June 1-May 31 marketing year.

2/ Average price received by farmers based on monthly price weighted by monthly marketings. For the latest market year, quarterly prices are calculated by using the current monthly prices weighted by the monthly marketings for those months for the previous 5 years divided by the sum of marketings for those months.

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

Data run: 7/13/2018

Table 2--Feed and residual use of wheat and coarse grains, 7/16/2018

Market year and quarter 1/	Corn (million metric tons)	Sorghum (million metric tons)	Barley (million metric tons)	Oats (million metric tons)	Feed grains (million metric tons)	Wheat (million metric tons)	Energy feeds (million metric tons)	Grain consuming animal units (millions)	Energy feeds per grain consuming animal unit (tons)
2016/17 Q1 Sep-Nov	57.8	3.7	-0.0	0.2	61.8	-0.8	60.9		
Q2 Dec-Feb	38.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	39.5	-0.4	39.1		
Q3 Mar-May	24.9	0.1	-0.1	0.2	25.0	-1.7	23.3		
Q4 Jun-Aug	17.4	-0.5	0.6	0.5	18.0	4.5	22.5		
MY Sep-Aug	138.9	3.4	0.8	1.2	144.3	1.6	145.9	95.7	1.5
2017/18 Q1 Sep-Nov	57.1	2.8	-0.4	0.3	59.9	-1.5	58.4		
Q2 Dec-Feb	38.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	38.5	-0.4	38.1		
Q3 Mar-May	24.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	23.8	-1.2	22.6		
MY Sep-Aug	138.4	2.2	-0.3	1.4	141.7	2.6	144.2	98.7	1.5
2018/19 MY Sep-Aug	137.8	2.0	0.9	1.4	142.2	3.5	145.7	100.2	1.5

1/ Corn and sorghum, September 1-August 31 marketing year; Barley and oats, June 1-May 31 marketing year.

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

Table 3--Cash feed grain prices, 7/16/2018

Mkt year and month 1/	Corn, No. 2 yellow, Central IL (dollars per bushel)			Corn, No. 2 yellow, Gulf ports, LA (dollars per bushel)			yellow, Gulf ports, LA (dollars per cwt)		
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	
Sep	3.55	3.09	3.15	4.22	3.78	3.74	8.08		
Oct	3.67	3.27	3.15	4.36	3.88	3.77	8.23		
Nov	3.62	3.28	3.14	4.22	3.83	3.78	7.89		
Dec	3.62	3.34	3.21	4.17	3.88	3.79			
Jan	3.55	3.45	3.29	4.09	4.07	3.96			
Feb	3.56	3.51	3.45	4.06	4.14	4.15			
Mar	3.54	3.40	3.52	4.05	4.04	4.36			
Apr	3.61	3.41	3.54	4.17	3.98	4.46			
May	3.74	3.47	3.73	4.30	4.03	4.55			
Jun	3.91	3.49	3.38	4.62	4.01	4.19		7.56	
Jul	3.28	3.51		4.11	4.00				
Aug	3.09	3.27		3.82	3.77				
Mkt year	3.56	3.37		4.18	3.95		8.07	7.56	
	Barley, No. 2 feed, Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)			malting, Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)			Oats, No. 2 white heavy, Minneapolis, MN (dollars per bushel)		
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Jun	2.36	2.05	2.85		4.70	2.58	2.95	2.88	
Jul	2.33	2.05			4.67	2.61	3.17		
Aug	2.08	2.10			4.70	2.34	2.98		
Sep	1.95	2.10			4.70	2.29	2.87		
Oct	2.00	2.10			4.70	2.67	2.97		
Nov	2.00	2.36				2.84	2.94		
Dec	2.00	2.61			4.85	2.92	2.73		
Jan	2.00	2.65			4.85	2.97	2.90		
Feb	2.00	2.81			4.85	3.07	2.96		
Mar	2.02	2.85		4.70	4.50	2.90	2.79		
Apr	2.05	2.85				2.86	2.72		
May	2.05	2.85				2.88	2.89		
Mkt year	2.07	2.45		4.70		2.74	2.90		

1/ Corn and sorghum, September 1-August 31 marketing year; Barley and oats, June 1-May 31 marketing year. Simple average of monthly prices for the marketing year.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/ig>.

Data run: 7/13/2018

Table 4--Selected feed and feed byproduct prices (dollars per ton), 7/16/2018

Mkt year and month	Soybean meal, high protein, Central Illinois, IL			Cottonseed meal, 41% solvent, Memphis, TN			Corn gluten feed, 21% protein, Midwest			Corn gluten meal, 60% protein, Midwest		
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1/												
Oct	327.97	323.26	319.24	292.50	241.88	229.00	96.00	77.00	80.70	509.38	466.13	469.30
Nov	308.60	322.42	313.52	291.88	221.00	228.75	109.63	83.50	93.00	477.50	477.50	487.24
Dec	289.78	321.03	327.17	265.00	217.50	232.50	113.13	92.83	96.25	482.25	501.67	482.88
Jan	279.57	332.34	322.60	248.75	223.50	259.00	109.63	97.50	98.80	452.50	502.50	477.60
Feb	273.61	334.32	362.85	238.13	221.88	303.13	102.38	88.13	106.25	457.50	516.50	483.13
Mar	276.23	320.34	379.85	216.50	210.63	323.13	87.00	87.13	105.50	445.50	505.63	524.75
Apr	303.81	305.67	385.85	207.50	195.00	263.13	73.25	75.00		434.00	501.13	
May	376.36	293.68	393.55	242.50	179.50	262.50	87.00	71.00		464.10	485.30	
Jun	408.58	258.75	355.71	284.00	179.38	257.50	107.13	68.38		568.13	475.75	
Jul	371.49	326.04		280.00	200.84		95.01	71.35		573.13	467.88	
Aug	340.80	301.05		280.00	198.50		90.30	73.10		507.20	475.50	
Sep	337.95	307.70		285.00	213.75		85.38	75.00		469.38	469.25	
Mkt yr	324.56	312.22		260.98	208.61		96.32	79.99		486.71	487.06	
	Meat and bone meal, Central US			Distillers dried grains, Central Illinois, IL			Wheat middlings, Kansas City, MO			Alfalfa hay, weighted-average farm price 2/		
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	
Oct	291.88	237.50	228.00	123.13	116.25	117.30	105.93	79.43	70.36	135.00	152.00	
Nov	266.25	229.00	219.38	132.63	111.70	123.13	106.53	85.53	86.85	130.00	148.00	
Dec	221.67	211.67	221.67	133.13	104.84	143.75	99.55	101.62	107.88	127.00	148.00	
Jan	200.13	255.60	220.00	132.50	96.30	155.50	104.16	98.25	123.68	126.00	152.00	
Feb	193.75	285.00	225.84	136.63	98.88	158.88	97.89	84.66	114.61	127.00	155.00	
Mar	261.00	284.38	275.00	134.50	98.25	164.13	68.64	80.76	99.69	134.00	166.00	
Apr	316.25	266.25	316.25	122.38	99.25	174.38	65.12	58.03	100.22	150.00	183.00	
May	310.10	245.50	293.00	141.10	100.50	174.90	60.72	48.41	98.90	157.00	189.00	
Jun	345.00	248.13	288.75	170.50	105.25	158.50	57.94	60.39	89.50	154.00		
Jul	381.67	276.25		149.38	110.63		61.48	67.10		152.00		
Aug	347.00	318.50		130.90	110.00		60.61	63.15		147.00		
Sep	285.63	301.88		127.75	111.63		64.43	67.48		149.00		
Mkt yr	285.03	263.31		136.21	105.29		79.42	74.57		136.00	152.00	

1/ October 1-September 30 except for hay. Simple average of monthly prices for the marketing year except for hay.

2/ May 1-April 30 marketing year. U.S. season-average price based on monthly price received by farmers weighted by monthly marketings.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/lg>, and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Data_and_Statistics/Quick_Stats/index.asp.

Table 5--Corn: Food, seed, and industrial use (million bushels), 7/16/2018

Mkt year and qtr 1/		High-fructose corn syrup (HFCS)		Glucose and dextrose	Starch	Alcohol for fuel manufacturing	Alcohol for beverages and other products	Cereals and other products	Seed	Total food, seed, and industrial use
		corn syrup								
2016/17	Q1 Sep-Nov	113.13		88.81	58.20	1,343.08	35.78	49.92	0.00	1,688.92
	Q2 Dec-Feb	106.71		88.53	56.36	1,371.21	36.35	52.33	0.00	1,711.49
	Q3 Mar-May	120.23		96.89	59.70	1,346.10	36.72	54.45	27.25	1,741.34
	Q4 Jun-Aug	126.36		97.04	61.20	1,371.56	37.15	47.60	2.05	1,742.96
	MY Sep-Aug	466.43		371.26	235.45	5,431.95	146.00	204.30	29.30	6,884.70
2017/18	Q1 Sep-Nov	112.55		93.67	59.72	1,391.29	36.30	51.50	0.00	1,745.03
	Q2 Dec-Feb	105.21		87.91	56.87	1,397.46	38.10	51.60	0.00	1,737.15
	Q3 Mar-May	117.97		94.42	58.56	1,388.64	39.90	52.00	27.80	1,779.30
	MY Sep-Aug	460.00		375.00	240.00	5,600.00	149.00	206.70	29.30	7,060.00
2018/19	MY Sep-Aug	460.00		390.00	240.00	5,625.00	150.00	210.10	29.90	7,105.00

1/ September-August. Latest data may be preliminary or projected.

Source: Calculated by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Date run: 7/13/2018

Table 6--Wholesale corn milling product and byproduct prices, 7/16/2018

Mkt year and month 1/	Corn meal, yellow, Chicago, IL (dollars per cwt)		Corn meal, yellow, New York, NY (dollars per cwt)		Corn starch, Midwest 3/ (dollars per cwt)		Dextrose, Midwest (cents per pound)		High-fructose corn syrup (42%), Midwest (cents per pound)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
	Sep	16.71	16.01	18.38	17.68	13.21	14.41	39.00	39.00	26.75
Oct	17.06	15.94	18.73	17.61	13.39	13.87	39.00	39.00	26.75	28.25
Nov	16.89	15.78	18.56	17.45	13.87	13.90	39.00	39.00	26.75	28.25
Dec	16.84	15.69	18.51	17.35	14.23	13.75	39.00	39.00	26.75	28.25
Jan	17.07	15.75	18.74	17.42	14.05	13.81	39.00	39.25	28.25	28.25
Feb	17.13	16.09	18.80	17.76	14.20	14.08	39.00	39.25	28.25	
Mar	17.06	16.13	18.40	17.80	14.41	14.53	39.00	39.25	28.25	
Apr	16.99	16.23	18.58	17.90	14.29	14.65	39.00	39.25	28.25	
May	16.91	16.41	18.58	18.08	14.38	14.44	39.00	39.25	28.25	
Jun	16.89	15.64	18.56	17.31	14.74	14.77	39.00	39.25	28.25	
Jul	16.89	15.33	18.56	17.00	15.04		39.00	39.25	28.25	
Aug	16.25		17.92		14.98		39.00		28.25	
Mkt year 2/	16.89		18.53		14.23		39.00		27.75	

1/ September-August. Latest month is preliminary.

2/ Simple average of monthly prices for the marketing year.

3/ Bulk-industrial, unmodified.

Source: Milling and Baking News, except for corn starch which is from private industry.

Date run: 7/13/2018

Table 7--U.S. feed grain imports by selected sources (1,000 metric tons) 1/, 7/16/2018

Import and country/region	----- 2015/16 -----		----- 2016/17 -----		----- 2017/18 -----		
	Mkt year	Jun-May	Mkt year	Jun-May	Mkt year	Jun-May	
Oats	Canada	1,378	1,378	1,507	1,507	1,483	1,483
	Sweden	62	62	27	27	41	41
	Finland	34	34	21	21	16	16
	All other countries	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total 2/	1,475	1,475	1,556	1,556	1,540	1,540
Malting barley	Canada	285	285	102	102	87	87
	All other countries	0	0	17	17	1	1
	Total 2/	285	285	119	119	88	88
Other barley 3/	Canada	116	116	89	89	109	109
	All other countries	4	4	2	2	1	1
	Total 2/	119	119	90	90	110	110

1/ Grain only. Market year (June-May) and market year to date.

2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

3/ Grain for purposes other than malting, such as feed and seed use.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Statistics.

Date run: 7/13/2018

Table 8--U.S. feed grain exports by selected destinations (1,000 metric tons) 1/, 7/16/2018

Export and country/region		----- 2015/16 -----		----- 2016/17 -----		2017/18
		Mkt year	Sep-May	Mkt year	Sep-May	Sep-May
Corn	Mexico	13,337	9,804	13,932	9,992	10,845
	Japan	10,439	6,481	13,557	10,254	8,673
	Colombia	4,548	4,008	4,733	3,832	4,169
	South Korea	2,964	1,223	5,601	4,786	3,607
	Peru	2,379	1,649	2,989	2,291	2,376
	China (Taiwan)	2,040	976	2,962	2,637	1,400
	Saudi Arabia	1,389	689	2,163	2,019	951
	Venezuela	1,155	553	419	226	375
	Canada	1,014	743	704	551	1,100
	Guatemala	906	654	993	715	600
	Egypt	852	300	323	277	693
	Algeria	663	168	91	91	48
	El Salvador	631	476	593	398	281
	Costa Rica	552	346	819	598	614
	Honduras	550	402	506	381	392
	Morocco	450	209	871	852	580
	European Union-27	413	73	843	387	1,488
	Vietnam	413	70	200	200	1,360
	Panama	392	272	504	395	369
	Israel	388	6	84	0.054	307
	Chile	353	12	543	543	0.573
	Jamaica	283	197	275	196	226
	China (Mainland)	264	262	807	155	305
	Nicaragua	258	154	329	235	192
	Dominican Republic	253	134	807	674	335
	All other countries	1,342	749	2,621	2,380	902
Total 2/	48,229	30,611	58,270	45,064	42,188	
Sorghum	China (Mainland)	7,091	5,733	4,740	3,754	4,152
	Mexico	625	432	585	464	66
	Sub-Saharan Africa	593	474	467	389	233
	Pakistan	205	205	0.466	0.466	
	All other countries	170	122	248	222	392
	Total 2/	8,683	6,965	6,041	4,830	4,842
Barley			----- 2016/17 -----		----- 2017/18 -----	
			Mkt year	Jun-May	Mkt year	Jun-May
	Canada		63	63	69	69
	Japan		23	23	31	31
	China (Taiwan)		4	4	5	5
	Mexico		2	2	0.542	0.542
	All other countries		3	3	6	6
Total 2/		95	95	111	111	

1/ Grain only. Market year (September-August for corn and sorghum, June-May for barley) and market year to date.

2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Statistics.

Date run: 7/13/2018