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# Wheat Outlook

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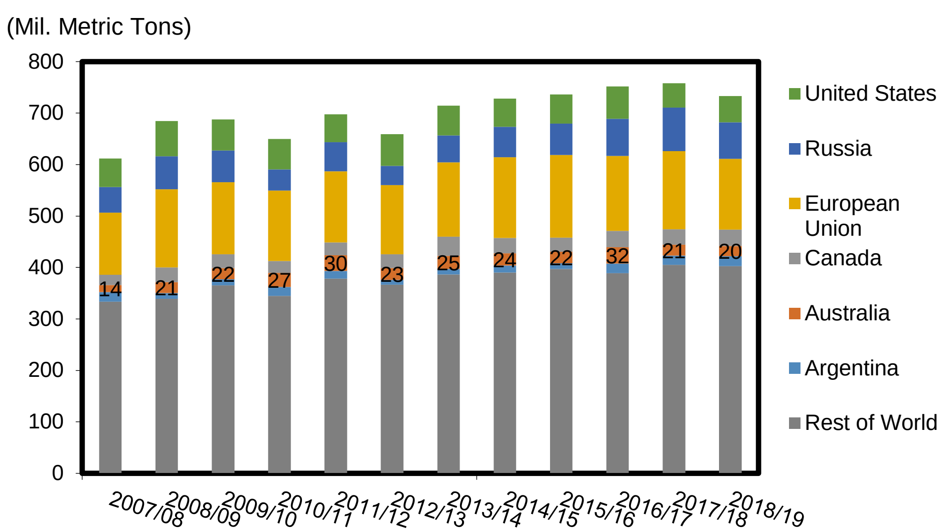
**In this report:**


## Global Production Raised on Improved Outlook for Black Sea Despite Cuts for Australia and Canada

The outlook for global 2018/19 wheat production improved by 3.4 million metric tons in September due largely to a 3 million metric ton increase in forecast Russia wheat production. Excellent weather in the spring wheat belt helps to lift regional production prospects and more than offsets cuts for Australia and Canadian crops. Australia production is lowered 2 million metric tons this month to 20 million, the lowest level since 2007/08 (figure 1). Net growth in global production and supplies outpaced expanded use, leading to a 2.3 million metric ton increase in global ending stocks. Ending stocks for 2018/19 remain below last year's record.

**Figure 1: Global Wheat Production by Country 1/**




1/ Australia production indicated by numbers on chart.
Source: USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution database.

# Domestic Outlook

## Domestic Changes at a Glance:

- The 2018/19 U.S. all-wheat supply and demand estimates are unchanged from the August projections.
- On September 28, USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will release the 2018 *Small Grains Summary* and the *Grain Stocks* report.
    - The *Small Grains Summary* will contain any production revisions for aggregate winter, other spring, and durum wheat, as well as disaggregated wheat by class.
    - The *Grain Stocks* report will provide indications of 2018/19 first quarter wheat disappearance and inform potential updates to quarterly stocks and feed and residual use projections.
- In July, Secretary Perdue announced the creation of a Market Facilitation Program (MFP). Updates in August and September have provided more detail on what the MFP entails. A summary of the program as it pertains to wheat is included in this report.

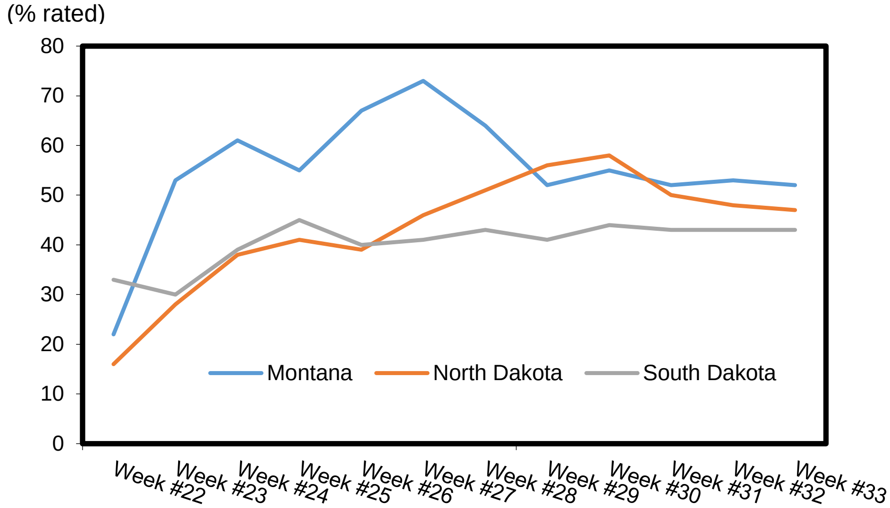
### *U.S. 2018/19 All-Wheat Harvest Essentially Complete*

As of the week ending September 9, 2018, USDA, NASS reported 93 percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested. With the harvest essentially complete, attention now turns to understanding the quality of the 2018/19 crop and planning for winter wheat planting.

Industry sources indicate that the average protein content of the 2018 hard red winter wheat crop is approximately 12.3 percent and compares to the 11.4 percent realized for the 2017 crop. Further evidence of improved quality year-to-year is greater average test weights; 61.1 pounds per bushel versus 60.8 pounds for 2017. Average protein levels are also up year-to-year for soft red winter wheat (up 0.6 percent), hard red spring (up 0.1 percent), and durum (up 0.1 percent).

Throughout the spring wheat growing season, conditions have been much more favorable in the key production States: Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota (figure 2). Across these three States and throughout the reporting period (weeks 22-33), nearly 50 percent more of the spring wheat crop was rated "good" to "excellent." The extreme drought conditions that plagued the 2017 crop have largely abated and, with their departure, conditions emerged that supported a spring wheat crop that is substantially higher rated, supporting projections of a record-large spring wheat crop.

**Figure 2: Year-to-year change in percent of U.S. spring wheat rated "good" to "excellent," 2018 to 2017**




Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, Quick Stats database.

### *Planting of the 2019 Winter Wheat Crop Is Underway*

On September 11, USDA, NASS released the first report on 2019 winter wheat plantings. As of September 9, 5 percent of intended 2019 winter wheat acreage had been sown, on par with the 2018 pace and the 5-year average. Planting is most advanced in Washington State, where 29 percent of intended winter wheat acres were planted, slightly above the 5-year average pace of 24 percent. Planting in the Pacific Northwest has been aided by surface dryness that facilitated field work. However, a lack of moisture can be concerning for crop development. Topsoil moisture is reported as short to very short in Oregon (98 percent short to very short), Idaho (74 percent), and Washington (68 percent).

### *2018/19 Balance Sheet Unchanged, Price Range Narrowed*

Ahead of the September 28 release of USDA, NASS' *Small Grains Summary*, the current winter, other spring, and durum wheat production forecasts for 2018 are unchanged. With no changes made to aggregate imports or beginning stocks, total supplies for the 2018/9 marketing year are unchanged. Some minor shifts in imports and exports across the classes are made (table 1). No changes are made to the all-wheat ending stocks projection. Also on September 28, NASS will release the latest *Grain Stocks* report, which will provide indications of implied disappearance during the first quarter of the new marketing year. The season-average farm price (SAFP) for all wheat is unchanged this month and remains at $5.10 per bushel with the range narrowed 10 cents on the high end (to $5.50) and raised 10 cents on the low end (to $4.70).

| **Table 1 - U.S. wheat supply and utilization at a glance, 2018/19** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance sheet item** | **2018/19 (August)** | **2018/19 (September)** | **Change from previous month** | **Comments** |
| **Supply** | *Million Bushels* | | | ***May-June Marketing Year (MY)*** |
| Beginning stocks | 1,100.3 | 1,100.3 | 0.0 | |
| Production | 1,876.8 | 1,876.8 | 0.0 | NASS will provide production updates in the September 28 *Small Grains Summary* |
| Imports | 135.0 | 135.0 | 0.0 | By-class adjustments: HRW (-5 mil bu.), durum (+5 mil bu.) |
| Supply, total | 3,112.1 | 3,112.1 | 0.0 | |
| **Demand** | *Million Bushels* | | | |
| Food | 970.0 | 970.0 | 0.0 | Food use will be re-assessed following the November 1 release of the NASS *Flour Milling Products* report. |
| Seed | 62.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | Seed use for 2017/18 will be re-assessed based on any revised acres released in the *Small Grains Report*. |
| Feed and residual | 120.0 | 120.0 | 0.0 | Feed and residual will be reviewed following the release of the September 28 *Grain Stocks* report. |
| Domestic, total | 1,152.0 | 1,152.0 | 0.0 | |
| Exports | 1,025.0 | 1,025.0 | 0.0 | Changes by class: HRW (-20 million bushels); HRS (+10 mil bu.); SRW (+5 mil bu.); and WW (+5 mil bu.). |
| Use, total | 2,177.0 | 2,177.0 | 0.0 | |
| Ending stocks | 935.1 | 935.1 | 0.0 | |
| Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board *Supply and Demand Estimates.* | | | | |

# Domestic Feature: Overview of the USDA Market Facilitation Program

In late July, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue announced the creation of the Market Facilitation Program (MFP) and other trade mitigation programs to "assist agricultural producers to meet some of the costs of disrupted markets" associated with "trade damage from unjustified retaliation" (USDA Press Release, September 4, 2018). Between September 4, 2018, and January 15, 2019, U.S. producers of select agricultural commodities, including wheat, can apply for assistance under the MFP program.

Wheat producers who are eligible to receive MFP payments are those who have an ownership interest in the commodity, are actively engaged in farming, and have an average adjusted gross income of less than $900,000 for tax years 2014, 2015, and 2016. Eligible producers are instructed to apply after harvest is complete because payments will "only be issued once production is reported" (USDA Press Release, September 4, 2018). The 2018 winter wheat harvest is now complete, and the spring wheat harvest is nearing completion. Production evidence, such as receipts, scale tickets, or combine monitor printouts, must be submitted along with the completed and signed application form, which is available on the USDA website.

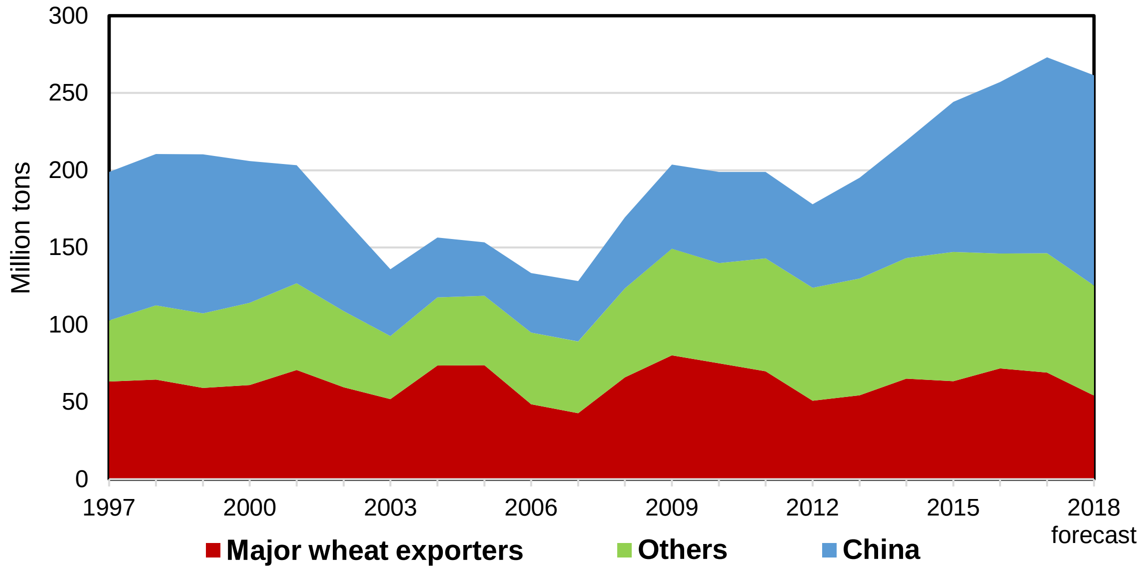
Total MFP payments per person or legal entity are "limited to a combined $125,000 for corn, cotton, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat" (USDA Press Release, September 4, 2018). Projected wheat MFP payments (per entity) are based on a payment of 14 cents per bushel multiplied times 50 percent of 2018 verified "actual" production. The 2018 wheat production forecast will be finalized in the NASS *Small Grains Summary*, released on September 28. The USDA Farm Service Agency will administer the MFP and will provide payments to producers. If warranted, an announcement about additional payments will be made in the coming months. For more information on the MFP program and other trade mitigation support programs, please visit the Media section of the USDA website.

# International Outlook

## Foreign Wheat Output Projected Higher

Global and foreign wheat production in 2018/19 are projected 3.4 million tons higher this month to 733.0 and 681.9 million, respectively. Even with this increase the projection for foreign wheat production is 29.0 million tons lower than estimated for the previous year. Reduced wheat planting combined with low precipitation and heat lowered wheat production prospects in many countries, with the lion's share of the decline coming from major wheat exporters. The combined wheat output of the eight major exporting countries/regions—Argentina, Australia, Canada, European Union, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and the United States—is projected down 24.0 million tons relative to a year ago. As 80 percent of world wheat is used for food, demand for which is very inelastic and grows steadily because of rising population, a decline in wheat output for major exporters puts pressure on their stocks and drives wheat prices higher. Currently, the year-to-year drop in combined ending wheat stocks for major wheat exporters is projected to be almost 24 percent. (See further discussion on wheat stocks and use below.)

**Figure 3: Major wheat exporters' stocks are still tight**




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

This month, production prospects are revised for five major wheat producers and exporters—Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Russia, and India, the last being one of the largest wheat producers. For information on this month's main wheat production changes, see table A.

**Table A - Wheat production changes at a glance (2018/19), September 2018**

| | Country or region | Crop year | Production | Change from previous month[1] | YoY[2] change | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Million tons | | | |
| ↑ | **World** | *Various* | 733.0 | +3.4 | -25.3 | |
| ↑ | **Foreign** | *Various* | 681.9 | +3.4 | -29.0 | Russia and India lead an increase in projected wheat output for foreign countries in 2018/19, while declines in Canada and Australia are partly offsetting. |
| ↑ | **United States** | *June-May* | 51.1 | No change | +3.7 | See section on U.S. domestic wheat. |
| ↑ | **Russia** | *July-June* | 71.0 | +3.0 | -14.0 | Spring wheat in the eastern regions of the country, from the Volga district to Ural and then Siberia, is approaching maturity. Weather has been favorable, and abundant moisture boosted yields further. Winter wheat, which has been almost completely harvested, is also forecast up this month based on both an area increase and the harvest reports that indicated a jump in accumulated yields in the North Caucasus. |
| ↑ | **India** | *May-Apr* | 99.7 | +2.7 | +1.2 | The increase is based on the 4th Advanced Estimate issued by the Government, and high wheat procurement supports the increase. Wheat was harvested several months ago. Good growing conditions pushed wheat yields higher than last year's record. |
| ↑ | **Kazakhstan** | *Sep-Aug* | 15.0 | +0.5 | +0.2 | The major wheat areas in Kazakhstan adjacent to the Russian Siberian district have also been enjoying excellent weather and ample precipitation, which is expected to push yields higher. Wheat output is projected higher despite lower reported wheat area. |
| ↓ | **Canada** | *Aug-Jul* | 31.5 | -1.0 | +1.5 | Wheat output is expected 1.0 million tons lower than last month despite higher projected wheat area. Wheat is still filling in many parts of the Canadian Prairies, and persistent dryness is expected to have reduced wheat yields. |
| ↓ | **Australia** | *Oct-Sep* | 20.0 | -2.0 | -1.3 | With lower wheat area, projected wheat production is down 2.0 million tons this month to 20.0 million. (Also see report text.) |
| | **EU[3]** | *July-June* | 137.5 | No change | -14.2 | There were no new developments in wheat yield in the European countries in August. Heat and dryness in the northern European countries from the UK through the Netherlands, Germany, and Poland to the three Baltic countries and Sweden, with very low precipitation and high temperatures, are in stark contrast to good conditions in the southeastern European countries and in Spain, one of the major EU wheat producers. |

[1]Change from previous month's forecast. Changes of less than 0.2 million tons are also made for several countries; see map A.

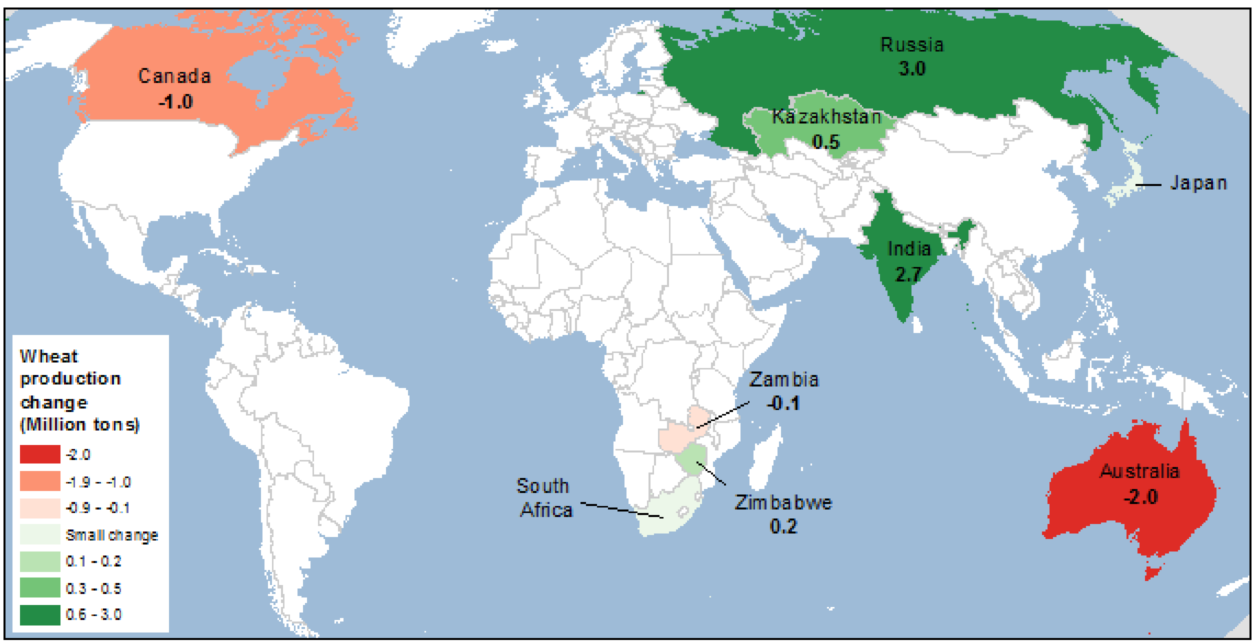
[2] YoY: year-over-year changes. [3] EU: European Union.

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

Wheat in **Australia** was planted into "dust" in the eastern States of Queensland and New South Wales, which together produce almost 40 percent of the country's wheat. The dryness has been very pronounced along the border between these two States, an area that alone produces about 20 percent of Australia's wheat. Dry planting reduced wheat area prospects to 11.0 million hectares, in line with updated estimates from ABARES (the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences). In contrast, on the other Australian coast, crop conditions in the main wheat-producing state of Western Australia are very favorable for crop development, Yields there are expected to balance out reduced yields in the east. With lower wheat area, projected wheat production for Australia is down 2.0 million tons this month to 20.0 million.

For a visual display of all changes in wheat production this month, see map A.

**Map A – Wheat production changes for 2018/19, September 2018**




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

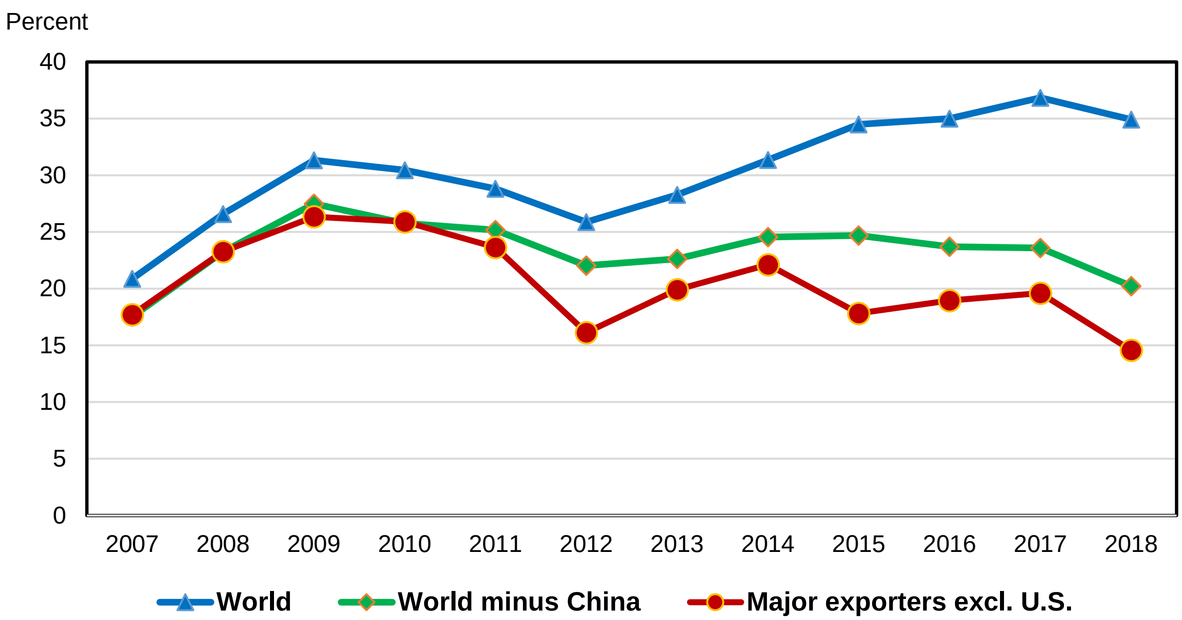
## Larger Supplies Ease Tight Stocks Despite Higher Use

Foreign ending stocks are projected higher by about 1 percent this month as larger foreign wheat supplies are only partially offset by a higher consumption forecast this month. Forecast 2018/19 ending stocks and foreign wheat consumption are both increased 2.3 million tons this month. Despite this slight month-over-month increase, however, wheat stocks excluding China are still running low (see figures 3 and 4).

Higher wheat supplies in Russia and Kazakhstan, as well as lower projected exports and feeding in Australia, contribute to a certain improvement in the wheat stocks-to-use ratios, which had become critically low for some countries.

Although a little less tight than projected a month ago, wheat stocks—excluding China with its artificially high stocks—are still running very low, with the stocks-to use ratio the lowest since 2007/08. And for the major wheat exporters excluding the United States (where stocks are comfortable this year and the stocks-to-use ratio runs above 80 percent), the ratio is at the record-low level of 15 percent.

**Figure 4. Wheat stocks-to-use ratio for major wheat exporters excluding the U.S. is at a record-low**




Note: Major wheat exporters include Argentina, Australia, Canada, European Union, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and the United States.

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

A 2.0-million-ton increase in wheat feeding in Russia reflects higher supplies and a healthy growth in animal numbers. With supplies up 4.7 million tons (3.0 million tons in production and 1.7 million tons in beginning stocks), Russian ending 2018/19 wheat stocks are projected 2.1 million tons higher this month, with the stocks-to-use ratio at 17 percent. This is a big improvement from the previous estimate of less than 13 percent, especially in view of rumors about the introduction of some type of export regulation to alleviate tight supplies.

Higher total grain feeding is also projected for the European Union (EU) this month as pastures in large parts of northern Europe are under serious pressure from dry and hot weather, and more grain is expected to be allocated to feeding animals. Both wheat and corn feeding are increased this month, while barley and other coarse grain feeding is slightly down based on the changes in respective supplies. With higher wheat beginning stocks and larger imports, wheat feeding is up 1.0 million tons this month despite the current comparative price advantage of other grain crops for feeding. Even with this increase, European wheat feeding is currently projected at its lowest since 2013/14. As an increase in feeding fully offsets higher supplies, wheat ending stocks for the EU are virtually unchanged.

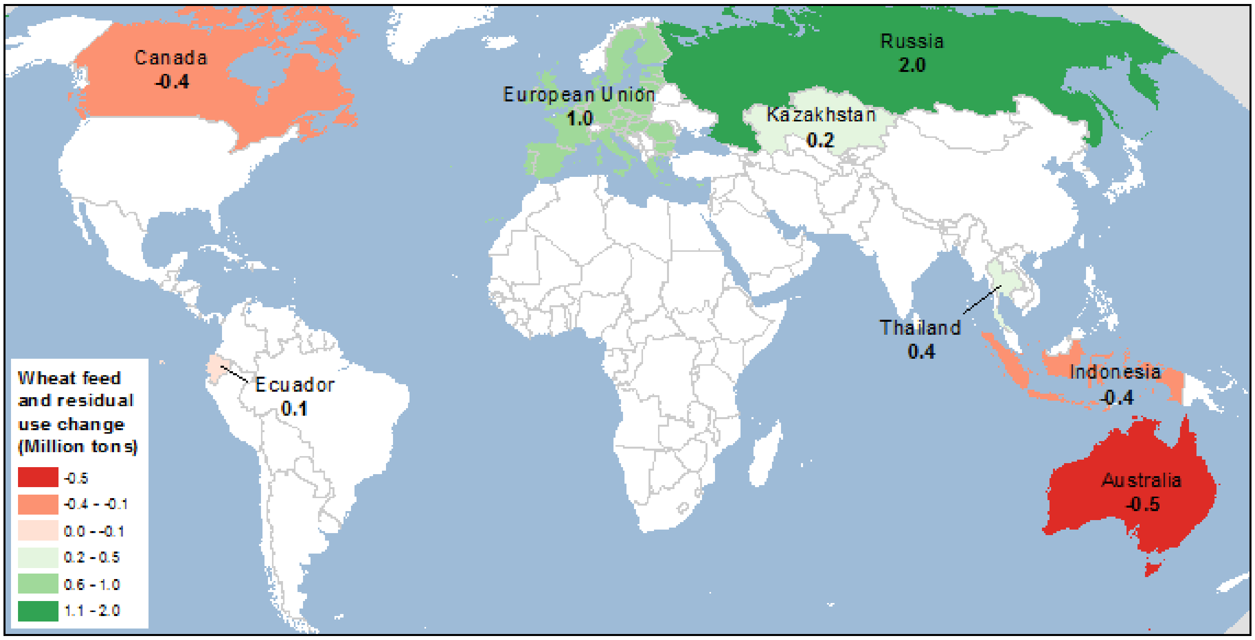
With smaller supplies (production reduction partly offset by higher beginning stocks), wheat feeding in Australia is projected lower, down 0.5 million tons, but it is still the highest in 10 years. The country is currently using more wheat domestically than it exports, and it is even moving wheat across the continent from Western Australia to the eastern States that are affected by the drought. With a 2.0-million-ton export reduction, Australian wheat ending stocks this month are up 1.0 million tons, still on the low side of the spectrum for this country.

Smaller projected output drives Canadian wheat feeding lower, down 0.4 million tons. Together with a reduction in exports, these decreases almost offset production declines, with wheat ending stocks projected slightly higher.

Stocks are forecast up 2.3 million tons for India (higher production) and up 0.3 million tons for Kazakhstan (increased production partly offset by higher feed use). Multiple changes in wheat stocks follow numerous revisions in production, consumption, and trade.

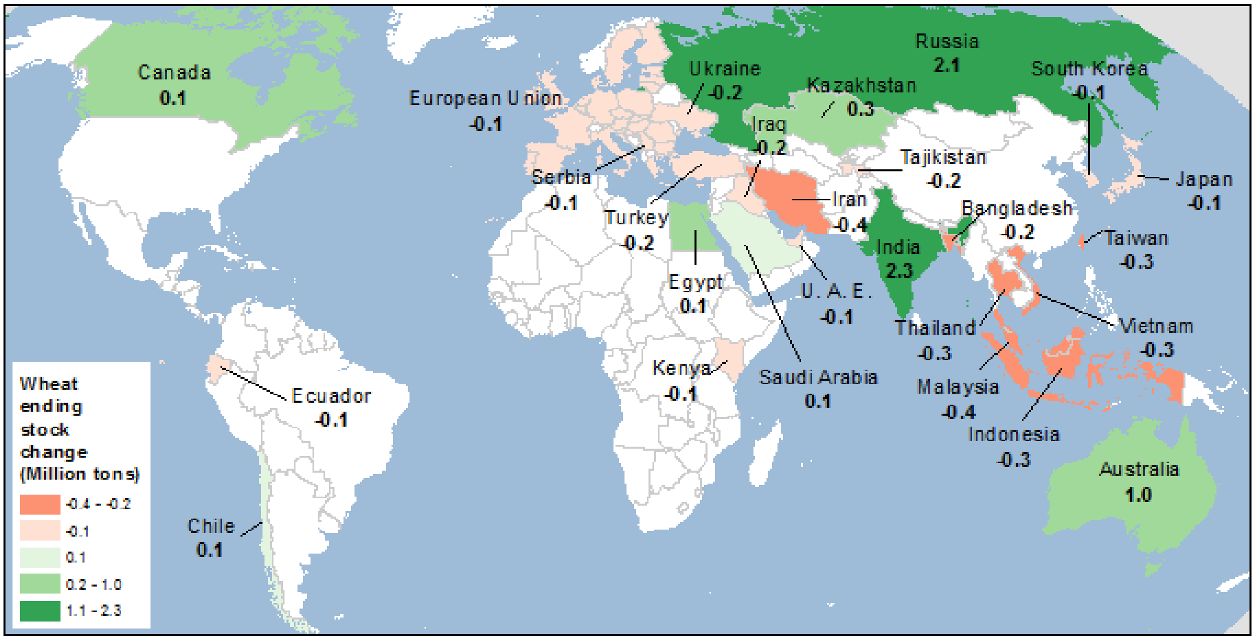
For a visual display of the changes in wheat feed and residual use this month, see map B; see map C for a display of the monthly changes in wheat ending stocks.

**Map B – Wheat feed and residual use changes for 2018/19, September 2018**




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

**Map C – Wheat ending stocks changes for 2018/19, September 2018**



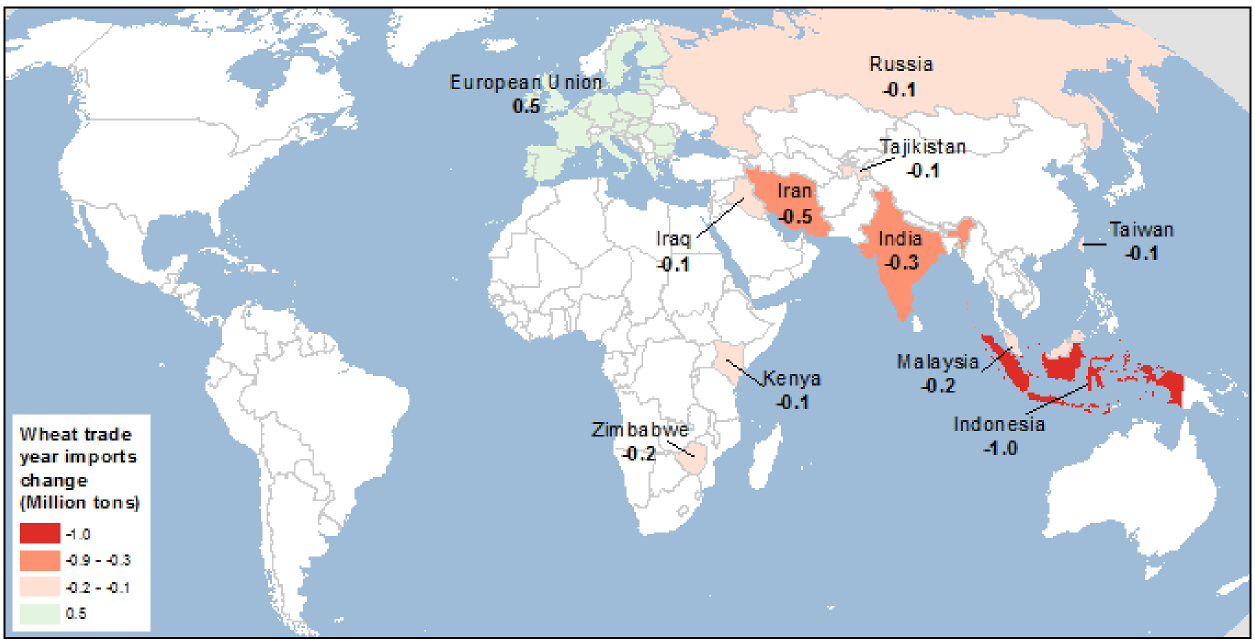

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution online database.

# Australia and Canada Drive Wheat Exports Down

World wheat trade for the 2018/19 international trade year (July-June) is forecast down 2.5 million tons this month, moving from a record high to the third-highest export amount at 181.8 million tons.

Wheat imports are reduced this month across multiple wheat importers. The largest reduction is for Indonesia, down 1.0 million tons, where imports of feed wheat have been gradually falling in response to government regulations. A 0.5-million-ton decline in projected imports for Iran is based on the current pace of imports, which has been minimal. Imports are reduced for India, down 0.3 million tons, with a large boost in wheat supplies this month. For a visual display of the changes in wheat trade year imports, see map D1 below.

**Map D1 – Wheat trade year imports changes for 2018/19, September 2018**



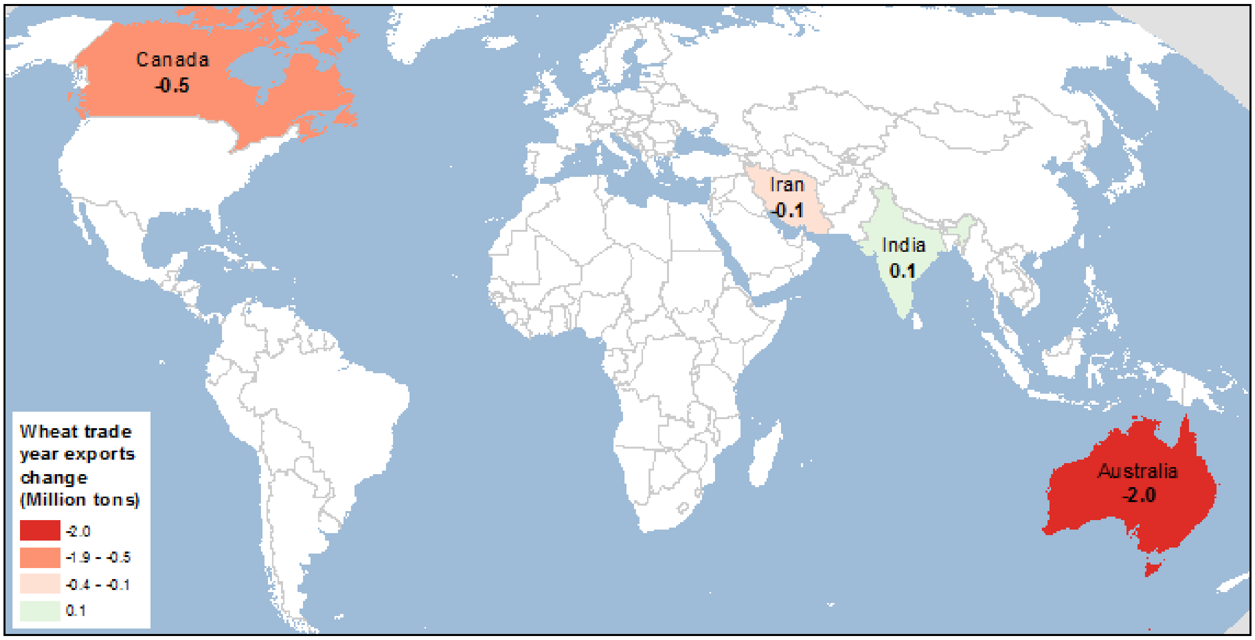

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution online database.

Significant reductions in production and export prospects for Australia and Canada drive global wheat exports down and provide additional support for the already high projection for 2018/19 U.S. wheat exports. Projected wheat exports by Australia are cut 2.0 million tons this month to the lowest level in 9 years of 14.0 million. This is due to reduced production and, as discussed above, the country is using more wheat domestically rather than exporting it and is even moving wheat across the continent from Western Australia to the eastern States that are affected by the drought. Lower supplies reduce exports in Canada, down 0.5 million tons.

In Russia, despite higher projected wheat output, exports are left unchanged, mainly because additional wheat is expected to come from the eastern part of the country far away from ports.

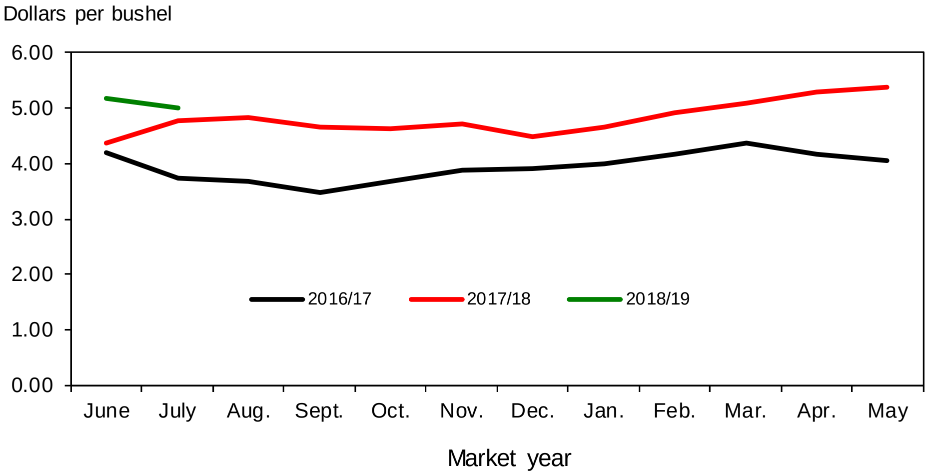
For a visual display of the changes in wheat trade year exports, see map D2 below.

**Map D2 – Wheat trade year exports changes for 2018/19, September 2018**



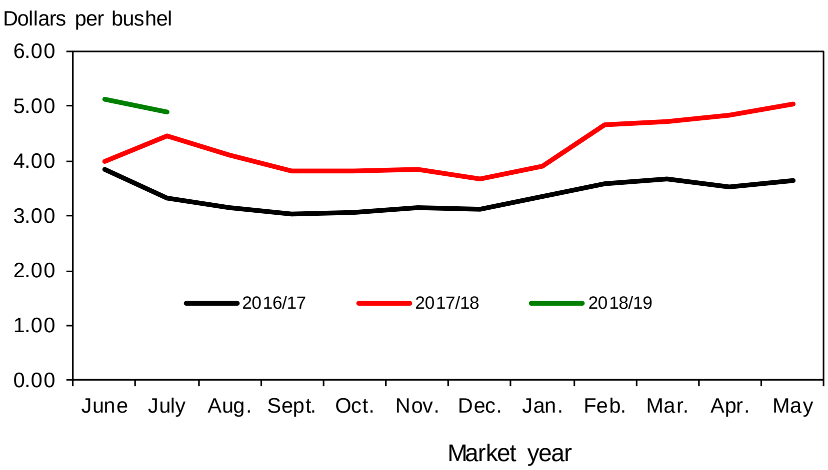

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution online database.

Figure 1
**All wheat average prices received by farmers**



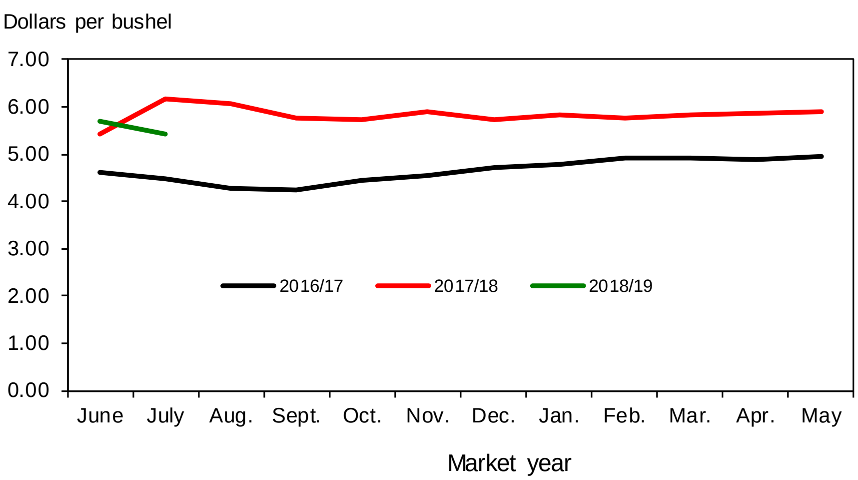

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
**Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**



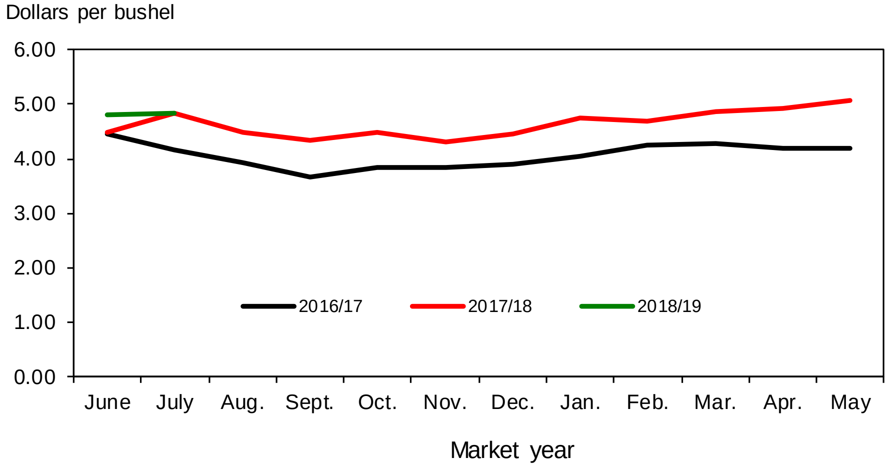

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3
**Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers**



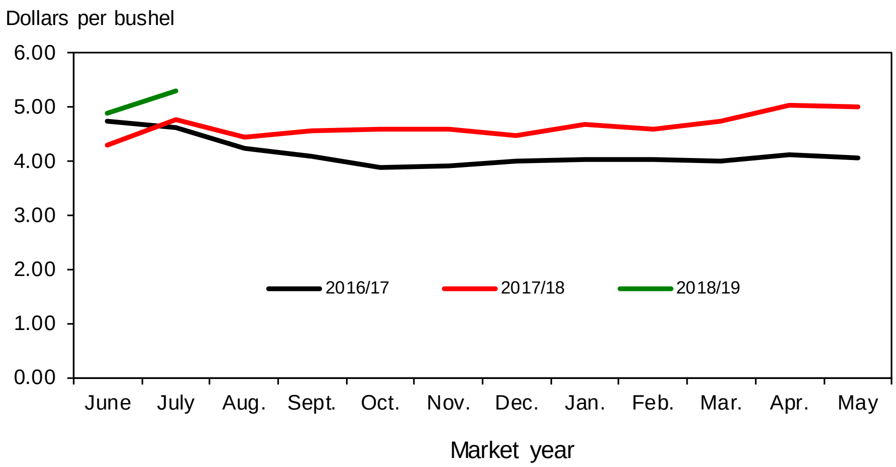

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
**Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers**



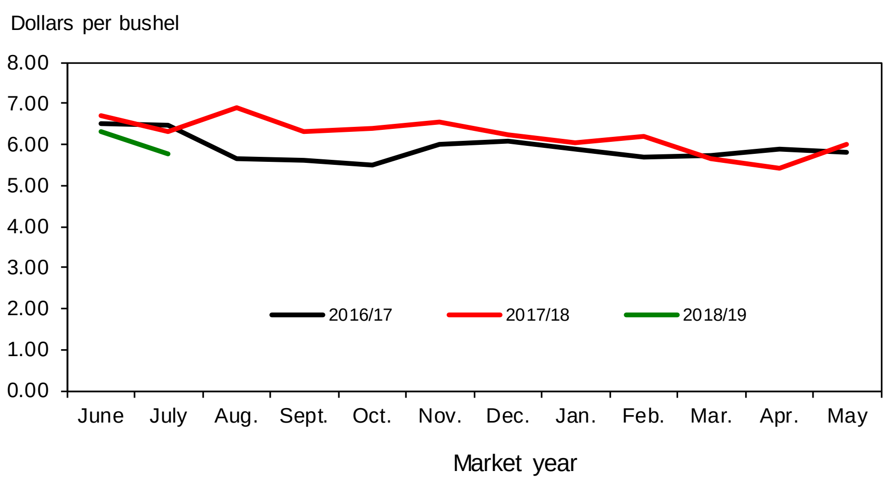

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
**Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers**



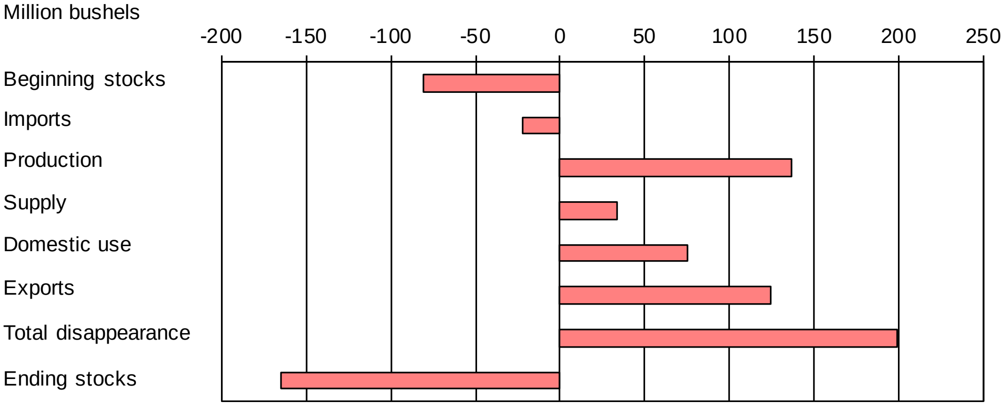

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
**Durum wheat average prices received by farmers**



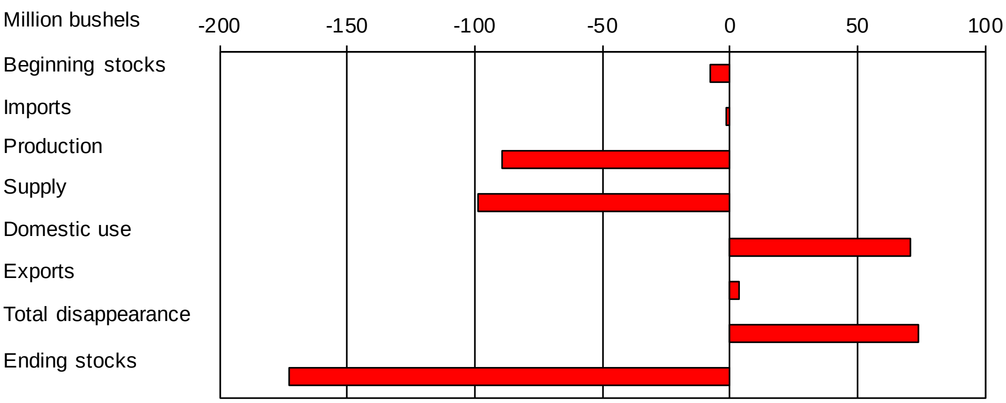

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

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



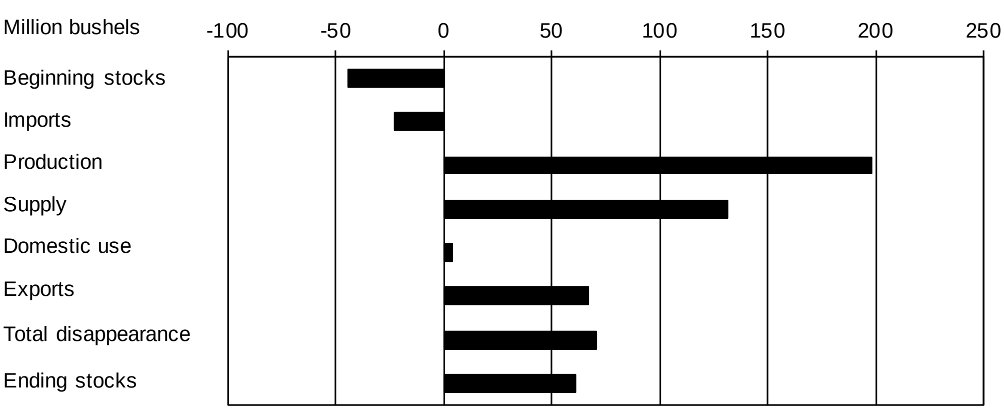

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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.*

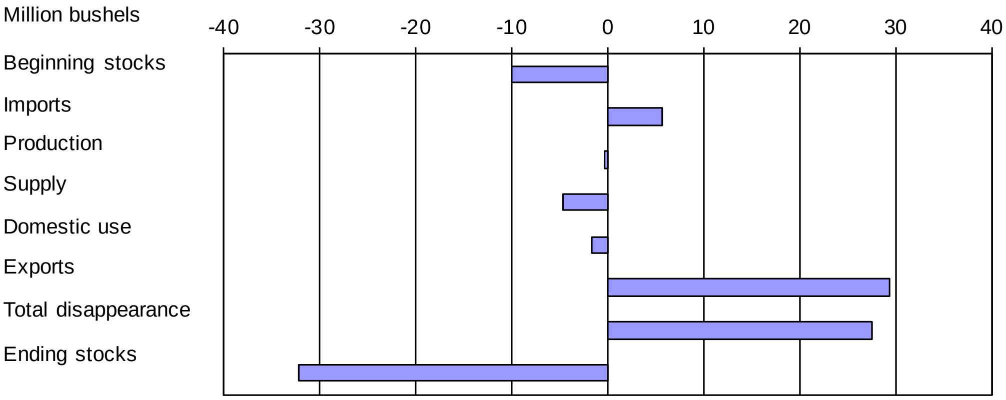
Figure 9
**Hard red spring wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**




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

Figure 10

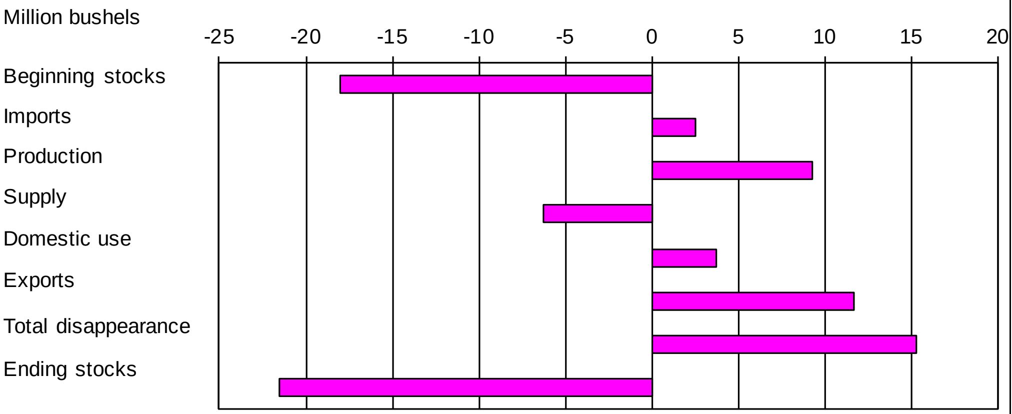
**Soft red winter wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**




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

Figure 11

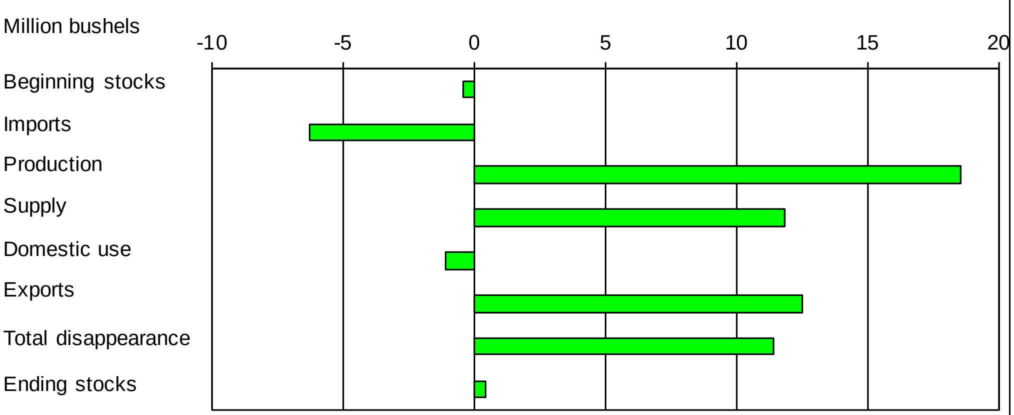
**White wheat: U.S. supply and disappearance change from prior market year**




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, 9/14/2018

| Item and unit | | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area: | | | | | | | | |
| Planted | Million acres | 55.3 | 56.2 | 56.8 | 55.0 | 50.1 | 46.0 | 47.8 |
| Harvested | Million acres | 48.8 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 47.3 | 43.9 | 37.6 | 39.6 |
| Yield | Bushels per acre | 46.2 | 47.1 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 52.7 | 46.3 | 47.4 |
| Supply: | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 742.6 | 717.9 | 590.3 | 752.4 | 975.6 | 1,180.6 | 1,100.3 |
| Production | Million bushels | 2,252.3 | 2,135.0 | 2,026.3 | 2,061.9 | 2,308.7 | 1,740.6 | 1,876.8 |
| Imports [1] | Million bushels | 124.3 | 172.5 | 151.2 | 112.8 | 118.0 | 157.4 | 135.0 |
| Total supply | Million bushels | 3,119.2 | 3,025.3 | 2,767.8 | 2,927.1 | 3,402.4 | 3,078.6 | 3,112.1 |
| Disappearance: | | | | | | | | |
| Food use | Million bushels | 950.8 | 955.1 | 958.3 | 957.1 | 949.0 | 964.4 | 970.0 |
| Seed use | Million bushels | 73.1 | 75.6 | 79.4 | 67.2 | 61.3 | 64.4 | 62.0 |
| Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 365.3 | 228.2 | 113.4 | 149.5 | 160.6 | 48.4 | 120.0 |
| Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,389.3 | 1,258.8 | 1,151.1 | 1,173.8 | 1,170.8 | 1,077.2 | 1,152.0 |
| Exports [1] | Million bushels | 1,012.1 | 1,176.2 | 864.3 | 777.8 | 1,050.9 | 901.1 | 1,025.0 |
| Total disappearance | Million bushels | 2,401.4 | 2,435.1 | 2,015.4 | 1,951.5 | 2,221.8 | 1,978.3 | 2,177.0 |
| Ending stocks | Million bushels | 717.9 | 590.3 | 752.4 | 975.6 | 1,180.6 | 1,100.3 | 935.1 |
| CCC inventory | Million bushels | | | | | .0 | | |
| Stocks-to-use ratio | | 29.9 | 24.2 | 37.3 | 50.0 | 53.1 | 55.6 | 43.0 |
| 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 | 73.70 | 72.80 | 56.40 | 56.40 | 56.50 | 56.50 | 56.50 |
| Farm price [2] | Dollars per bushel | 7.77 | 6.87 | 5.99 | 4.89 | 3.89 | 4.72 | 4.70-5.50 |
| Market value of production | Million dollars | 17,383 | 14,604 | 11,915 | 10,203 | 8,981 | 8,216 | 9,572 |

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: 9/13/2018*

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 9/14/2018

| Market year, item, and unit | | | All wheat | Hard red winter[1] | Hard red spring[1] | Soft red winter[1] | White[1] | Durum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2017/18 | Area: | | | | | | | |
| | Planted acreage | Million acres | 46.01 | 23.43 | 10.50 | 5.73 | 4.05 | 2.31 |
| | Harvested acreage | Million acres | 37.59 | 17.64 | 9.67 | 4.32 | 3.82 | 2.14 |
| | Yield | Bushels per acre | 46.31 | 42.54 | 39.82 | 67.66 | 67.53 | 25.71 |
| | Supply: | | | | | | | |
| | Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 1,180.60 | 589.30 | 235.00 | 215.00 | 105.00 | 36.30 |
| | Production | Million bushels | 1,740.58 | 750.33 | 385.01 | 292.16 | 258.18 | 54.91 |
| | Imports[2] | Million bushels | 157.43 | 6.75 | 87.59 | 4.28 | 7.50 | 51.31 |
| | Total supply | Million bushels | 3,078.61 | 1,346.39 | 707.59 | 511.44 | 370.68 | 142.52 |
| | Disappearance: | | | | | | | |
| | Food use | Million bushels | 964.39 | 391.71 | 254.00 | 154.00 | 85.00 | 79.68 |
| | Seed use | Million bushels | 64.44 | 25.98 | 18.30 | 11.54 | 5.63 | 2.99 |
| | Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 48.40 | -24.01 | 16.11 | 50.16 | -.32 | 6.46 |
| | Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,077.23 | 393.68 | 288.41 | 215.70 | 90.32 | 89.12 |
| | Exports[2] | Million bushels | 901.10 | 371.31 | 228.18 | 90.74 | 193.36 | 17.51 |
| | Total disappearance | Million bushels | 1,978.33 | 765.00 | 516.59 | 306.44 | 283.68 | 106.63 |
| | Ending stocks | Million bushels | 1,100.29 | 581.39 | 191.00 | 205.00 | 87.00 | 35.90 |
| 2018/19 | Area: | | | | | | | |
| | Planted acreage | Million acres | 47.82 | 23.23 | 12.71 | 5.89 | 4.11 | 1.89 |
| | Harvested acreage | Million acres | 39.56 | 16.86 | 12.43 | 4.53 | 3.90 | 1.84 |
| | Yield | Bushels per acre | 47.45 | 39.22 | 46.91 | 64.36 | 68.62 | 39.89 |
| | Supply: | | | | | | | |
| | Beginning stocks | Million bushels | 1,100.29 | 581.39 | 191.00 | 205.00 | 87.00 | 35.90 |
| | Production | Million bushels | 1,876.79 | 661.23 | 582.88 | 291.81 | 267.43 | 73.43 |
| | Imports[2] | Million bushels | 135.00 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 45.00 |
| | Total supply | Million bushels | 3,112.07 | 1,247.62 | 838.88 | 506.81 | 364.43 | 154.33 |
| | Disappearance: | | | | | | | |
| | Food use | Million bushels | 970.00 | 392.00 | 260.00 | 153.00 | 85.00 | 80.00 |
| | Seed use | Million bushels | 62.00 | 27.00 | 17.00 | 11.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 |
| | Feed and residual use | Million bushels | 120.00 | 45.00 | 15.00 | 50.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | Total domestic use | Million bushels | 1,152.00 | 464.00 | 292.00 | 214.00 | 94.00 | 88.00 |
| | Exports[2] | Million bushels | 1,025.00 | 375.00 | 295.00 | 120.00 | 205.00 | 30.00 |
| | Total disappearance | Million bushels | 2,177.00 | 839.00 | 587.00 | 334.00 | 299.00 | 118.00 |
| | Ending stocks | Million bushels | 935.07 | 408.62 | 251.88 | 172.81 | 65.43 | 36.33 |

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: 9/13/2018*

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 9/14/2018

| Market year and quarter | | Production | Imports[1] | Total supply | Food use | Seed use | Feed and residual use | Exports[1] | Ending stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 113 | 864 | 752 |
| 2015/16 | Jun-Aug | 2,062 | 27 | 2,841 | 240 | 1 | 298 | 205 | 2,097 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 27 | 2,124 | 249 | 44 | -107 | 192 | 1,746 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 34 | 1,780 | 230 | 2 | 2 | 175 | 1,372 |
| | Mar-May | | 25 | 1,397 | 239 | 20 | -43 | 205 | 976 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,062 | 113 | 2,927 | 957 | 67 | 149 | 778 | 976 |
| 2016/17 | Jun-Aug | 2,309 | 33 | 3,317 | 238 | 1 | 266 | 268 | 2,545 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 29 | 2,575 | 245 | 41 | -30 | 239 | 2,079 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 25 | 2,104 | 228 | 1 | -13 | 229 | 1,659 |
| | Mar-May | | 31 | 1,690 | 238 | 19 | -62 | 315 | 1,181 |
| | Mkt. year | 2,309 | 118 | 3,402 | 949 | 61 | 161 | 1,051 | 1,181 |
| 2017/18 | Jun-Aug | 1,741 | 42 | 2,963 | 239 | 2 | 164 | 292 | 2,266 |
| | Sep-Nov | | 36 | 2,302 | 251 | 41 | -56 | 194 | 1,873 |
| | Dec-Feb | | 37 | 1,911 | 233 | 1 | -14 | 195 | 1,495 |
| | Mar-May | | 42 | 1,537 | 242 | 20 | -46 | 221 | 1,100 |
| | Mkt. year | 1,741 | 157 | 3,079 | 964 | 64 | 48 | 901 | 1,100 |
| 2018/19 | Mkt. year | 1,877 | 135 | 3,112 | 970 | 62 | 120 | 1,025 | 935 |

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: 9/13/2018*

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 9/14/2018

| Mkt year and month 1/ | | Wheat ground for flour + | Food imports[2] + | Nonmilled food use[3] - | Food exports[2] = | Food use[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016/17 | Jun | 73,149 | 2,933 | 2,000 | 2,150 | 75,932 |
| | Jul | 74,237 | 2,637 | 2,000 | 1,666 | 77,208 |
| | Aug | 81,136 | 3,198 | 2,000 | 1,855 | 84,479 |
| | Sep | 78,018 | 2,533 | 2,000 | 2,142 | 80,409 |
| | Oct | 81,469 | 2,966 | 2,000 | 2,325 | 84,109 |
| | Nov | 77,978 | 3,189 | 2,000 | 2,201 | 80,967 |
| | Dec | 73,195 | 2,860 | 2,000 | 1,862 | 76,192 |
| | Jan | 73,561 | 2,858 | 2,000 | 2,026 | 76,393 |
| | Feb | 72,977 | 2,296 | 2,000 | 1,974 | 75,299 |
| | Mar | 77,425 | 2,830 | 2,000 | 1,803 | 80,452 |
| | Apr | 74,812 | 2,822 | 2,000 | 1,548 | 78,085 |
| | May | 76,492 | 2,809 | 2,000 | 1,973 | 79,328 |
| 2017/18 | Jun | 73,183 | 3,242 | 2,000 | 1,849 | 76,576 |
| | Jul | 74,520 | 2,964 | 2,000 | 1,794 | 77,689 |
| | Aug | 81,444 | 3,148 | 2,000 | 2,088 | 84,505 |
| | Sep | 78,315 | 2,620 | 2,000 | 1,462 | 81,473 |
| | Oct | 82,325 | 3,239 | 2,000 | 1,167 | 86,397 |
| | Nov | 78,798 | 3,218 | 2,000 | 1,301 | 82,714 |
| | Dec | 73,964 | 2,934 | 2,000 | 1,569 | 77,329 |
| | Jan | 74,607 | 3,075 | 2,000 | 1,423 | 78,259 |
| | Feb | 74,014 | 2,948 | 2,000 | 1,589 | 77,374 |
| | Mar | 78,526 | 3,197 | 2,000 | 1,571 | 82,152 |
| | Apr | 75,525 | 3,259 | 2,000 | 1,432 | 79,351 |
| | May | 77,221 | 3,087 | 2,000 | 1,742 | 80,566 |
| 2018/19 | Jun | 73,881 | 2,921 | 2,000 | 1,689 | 77,113 |
| | Jul | | 2,968 | | 1,346 | 1,622 |

[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.
[4] 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: 9/13/2018*

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 9/14/2018

| Month | All wheat | | Winter | | Durum | | Other spring | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.37 | 5.17 | 4.11 | 5.05 | 6.69 | 6.33 | 5.35 | 5.66 |
| July | 4.77 | 5.00 | 4.56 | 4.92 | 6.30 | 5.79 | 6.08 | 5.41 |
| August | 4.84 | | 4.27 | | 6.89 | | 5.86 | |
| September | 4.65 | | 4.11 | | 6.31 | | 5.62 | |
| October | 4.64 | | 4.17 | | 6.41 | | 5.56 | |
| November | 4.72 | | 4.07 | | 6.55 | | 5.78 | |
| December | 4.50 | | 3.89 | | 6.25 | | 5.62 | |
| January | 4.65 | | 4.15 | | 6.05 | | 5.72 | |
| February | 4.92 | | 4.63 | | 6.19 | | 5.66 | |
| March | 5.10 | | 4.73 | | 5.66 | | 5.74 | |
| April | 5.28 | | 4.90 | | 5.41 | | 5.78 | |
| May | 5.39 | | 5.05 | | 6.02 | | 5.84 | |

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 9/14/2018

| Month | Hard red winter | | Soft red winter | | Hard red spring | | White | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.00 | 5.12 | 4.50 | 4.80 | 5.41 | 5.71 | 4.30 | 4.89 |
| July | 4.46 | 4.90 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 6.16 | 5.43 | 4.77 | 5.30 |
| August | 4.10 | | 4.49 | | 6.06 | | 4.43 | |
| September | 3.82 | | 4.33 | | 5.75 | | 4.55 | |
| October | 3.81 | | 4.48 | | 5.73 | | 4.60 | |
| November | 3.84 | | 4.31 | | 5.89 | | 4.58 | |
| December | 3.66 | | 4.45 | | 5.72 | | 4.46 | |
| January | 3.91 | | 4.74 | | 5.84 | | 4.69 | |
| February | 4.65 | | 4.68 | | 5.77 | | 4.58 | |
| March | 4.71 | | 4.86 | | 5.84 | | 4.74 | |
| April | 4.83 | | 4.92 | | 5.85 | | 5.02 | |
| May | 5.05 | | 5.07 | | 5.90 | | 5.00 | |

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

*Date run: 9/13/2018*

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 9/14/2018

| 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) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 5.24 | 6.35 | 6.65 | 6.79 | 4.53 | 5.58 | 189.60 | 213.85 |
| July | 5.65 | 6.20 | 7.22 | 6.66 | 5.12 | 5.24 | 203.74 | 214.58 |
| August | 4.80 | 6.61 | 6.28 | 6.86 | 4.22 | 6.25 | 171.41 | 230.75 |
| September | 5.07 | -- | 6.52 | -- | 4.81 | -- | 178.76 | -- |
| October | 5.11 | -- | 6.24 | -- | 5.03 | -- | 175.82 | -- |
| November | 5.30 | -- | 6.84 | -- | 4.96 | -- | 179.49 | -- |
| December | 5.38 | -- | 6.72 | -- | 4.84 | -- | 183.90 | -- |
| January | 5.73 | -- | 6.94 | -- | 5.03 | -- | 192.17 | -- |
| February | 5.93 | -- | 6.89 | -- | 5.41 | -- | -- | -- |
| March | 6.05 | -- | 6.70 | -- | 5.52 | -- | -- | -- |
| April | 6.09 | -- | 6.67 | -- | 5.64 | -- | 213.48 | -- |
| May | 6.56 | -- | 7.03 | -- | 5.93 | -- | -- | -- |
| | 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) | |
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 6.98 | -- | -- |
| July | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.77 | 6.58 | -- | -- |
| August | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.74 | 7.15 | -- | -- |
| September | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.40 | -- | -- | -- |
| October | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.39 | -- | -- | -- |
| November | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.52 | -- | -- | -- |
| December | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.38 | -- | -- | -- |
| January | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.42 | -- | -- | -- |
| February | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.29 | -- | -- | -- |
| March | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.40 | -- | -- | -- |
| April | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.06 | -- | -- | -- |
| May | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.51 | -- | -- | -- |
| | 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) | |
| | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| June | 4.66 | 5.16 | 4.41 | 4.92 | 4.44 | 5.15 | 4.91 | 5.92 |
| July | 5.15 | 5.21 | 4.96 | 4.98 | 4.94 | 5.20 | 5.40 | 5.88 |
| August | 4.31 | 5.34 | 4.12 | 5.32 | 4.20 | 5.48 | 5.13 | 6.18 |
| September | 4.30 | -- | 4.23 | -- | 4.27 | -- | 5.19 | -- |
| October | 4.16 | -- | 4.22 | -- | 4.24 | -- | 5.30 | -- |
| November | 4.34 | -- | 4.13 | -- | 4.18 | -- | 5.26 | -- |
| December | 4.28 | -- | 4.12 | -- | 4.04 | -- | 5.22 | -- |
| January | 4.38 | -- | 4.27 | -- | 4.22 | -- | 5.30 | -- |
| February | 4.65 | -- | 4.55 | -- | 4.54 | -- | 5.39 | -- |
| March | 4.76 | -- | 4.69 | -- | 4.75 | -- | 5.64 | -- |
| April | 4.75 | -- | 4.74 | -- | 4.85 | -- | 5.63 | -- |
| May | 5.19 | -- | 5.08 | -- | 5.24 | -- | 5.79 | -- |

-- = 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: 9/13/2018*

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 9/14/2018

| Item | | Feb 2018 | Mar 2018 | Apr 2018 | May 2018 | Jun 2018 | Jul 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports | All wheat grain | 51,423 | 78,069 | 71,212 | 66,391 | 56,270 | 65,187 |
| | All wheat flour[1] | 1,094 | 1,157 | 1,088 | 1,360 | 1,365 | 940 |
| | All wheat products[2] | 523 | 456 | 372 | 401 | 370 | 452 |
| | Total all wheat | 53,040 | 79,682 | 72,673 | 68,151 | 58,006 | 66,580 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Imports | All wheat grain | 9,137 | 10,243 | 11,567 | 10,584 | 11,425 | 10,363 |
| | All wheat flour[1] | 1,301 | 1,547 | 1,454 | 1,429 | 1,285 | 1,447 |
| | All wheat products[2] | 1,657 | 1,676 | 1,828 | 1,713 | 1,679 | 1,541 |
| | Total all wheat | 12,095 | 13,466 | 14,848 | 13,726 | 14,390 | 13,352 |

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: 9/13/2018*

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