# Crops

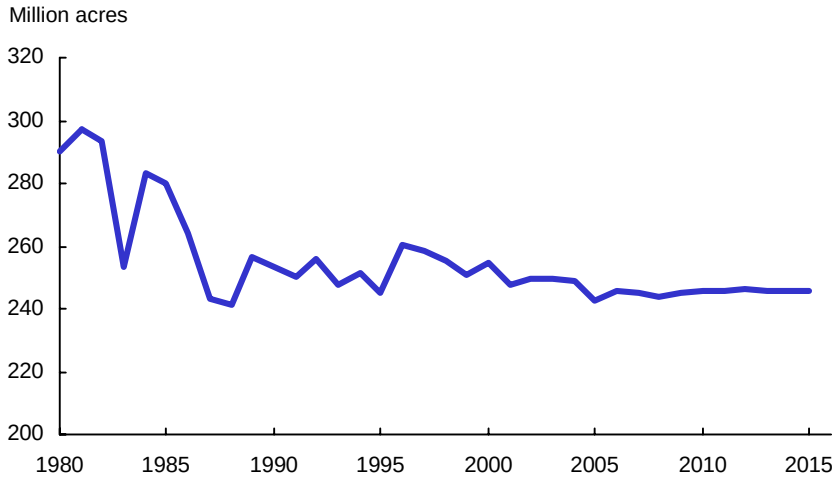
Steady U.S. and global economic growth assumed in the baseline provides a favorable demand setting for field crops, supporting longer run increases in consumption, trade, and prices. Additionally, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandates renewable fuel use in gasoline (with credits for biodiesel) to reach 7.5 billion gallons by calendar year 2012 (nearly double 2005's level), which underlies strong expansion of corn-based ethanol production in the projections.

Global livestock production rises in the baseline in response to growing incomes and demand for meats, which supports gains in world feedgrain trade. Despite a depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to many currencies in the last several years, the recent strengthening of the dollar (U.S. agricultural export-weighted basis) is projected to continue. The stronger dollar, combined with trade competition from Brazil, Argentina, and the Black Sea region, constrains U.S. exports for some crops. Additionally, strong domestic use of corn due to increased ethanol production limits U.S. export gains.

Baseline assumptions for field crops reflect the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Act), which is assumed to continue through the projection period. Income support to field crop producers is provided by marketing assistance loans, loan deficiency payments, counter-cyclical payments, and fixed direct payments. During the baseline period, area enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is assumed to rise to 39.2 million acres from about 35 million acres currently enrolled. About two-thirds of the land in the reserve is allocated to the eight major field crops (corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans), based on historical plantings.

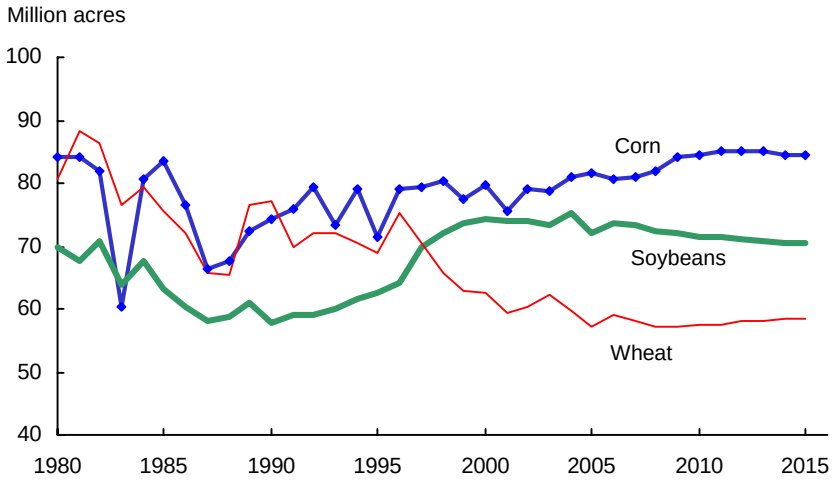
Projected plantings for the eight major field crops in the United States increase from 2005's level of about 243 million acres, remaining near 245 million acres throughout the projections, as higher producer net returns keep land in production. Yield increases also contribute to production gains.

**Planted area: Eight major crops 1/**




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

**Planted area: Corn, wheat, and soybeans**




Plantings of different crops are influenced by expected net returns. Net returns are determined by market prices, yields, and production costs, with returns augmented by marketing loan benefits when prices are low. Some benefits to growing crops may not be fully reflected in a single year's net returns, such as agronomic benefits of crop rotations. Nonetheless, while consideration of these multiyear factors can also affect planting choices, measures of farmers' response to net returns based on historical data implicitly include these effects.

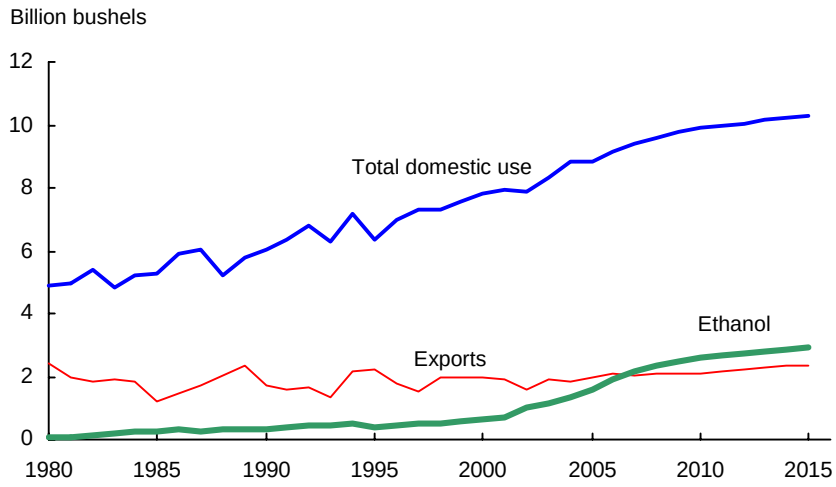
- Corn, wheat, and soybeans account for about 87 percent of acreage for the eight major field crops. The cropping mix shifts more to corn and away from soybeans as growth in global supply and demand is reflected in prices and net returns. In particular, growth in domestic ethanol production from corn increases demand, raising corn prices and returns.

- Corn acreage rises significantly in the initial years of the projections, as larger domestic ethanol production from corn increases demand, raising corn prices and net returns. In the longer run, increasing exports also underlie higher corn acreage. The increase in corn plantings is facilitated, in part, by a reduction in soybean area.

- Wheat plantings range between 57 million and 59 million acres. Moderate growth in domestic and export demand is partly met by rising yields, thus limiting price increases and incentives to plant.

- Relatively higher energy-related production costs for corn in 2006 are expected to provide an initial boost to soybean plantings. However, acreage planted to soybeans then declines through the remainder of the projections as more favorable returns to corn production draw land from soybeans.

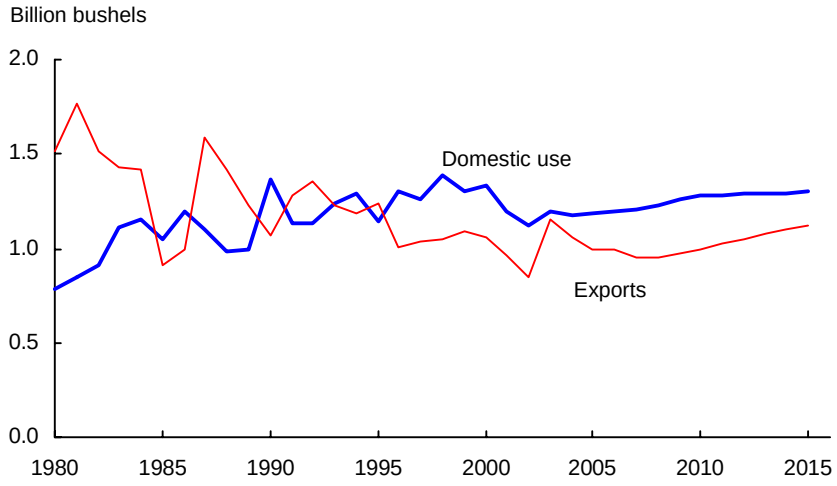
**Corn: Domestic use and exports**




Domestic corn use grows throughout the projection period, primarily reflecting increases in corn used in the production of ethanol. Global economic growth underlies increases in U.S. corn exports after 2010/11.

- Large increases are projected in corn used for ethanol production over the next several years. The Renewable Fuel Program of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 mandates the volume of renewable fuel to be included in gasoline (with biodiesel credits) for each calendar year through 2012, reaching almost double current levels. This program predominantly affects ethanol production, which is primarily produced from corn. Additionally, relatively high prices for oil contribute to favorable comparative returns for ethanol production, providing further economic incentives for expansion in production capacity over the next several years.
- Feed and residual use of corn rises only slowly in the baseline as increased feeding of distillers dried grains (DDG), a coproduct of dry mill ethanol production, helps meet growing livestock feed demand. (Note: When a bushel of corn is used in the production of ethanol, the entire bushel is accounted for in the fuel alcohol use category, because the DDG coproduct, even though used in livestock feeding, is no longer corn.)
- Gains in food and industrial components of domestic corn use (other than for ethanol production) are projected to be smaller than increases in population. For example, consumer dietary concerns limit increases in the combined use of corn for high-fructose corn syrup, glucose, and dextrose to about half the rate of population gain.
- As incomes grow in the rest of the world, especially in developing economies, consumers shift to more meat in their diets, which requires more feed grains for meat production. To support this growth in meat production, global trade in feed grains expands in the baseline. U.S. corn exports show very little growth over the next several years as more corn is used domestically in the production of ethanol. However, increased production and exports from Argentina, Brazil, and China are assumed during this period.
- In the longer run, after growth in ethanol production in the United States slows, U.S. corn exports rise in line with global trade to support growth in global meat production. Additionally, U.S. corn exports to Mexico are boosted because of the phase-down and elimination of the tariff rate on over-quota corn imports from the United States, shifting some U.S. exports to corn from sorghum, which already has tariff-free status. As a result, U.S. market share of global corn trade stabilizes in the latter years of the projections.

**Wheat: Domestic use and exports**



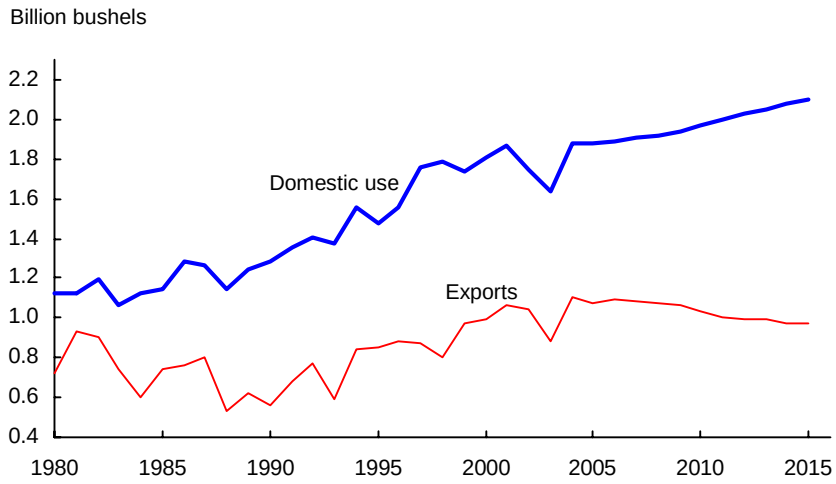

Demand in the U.S. wheat sector grows throughout the projection period, with moderate gains for exports and small increases in domestic food and feed uses.

- Domestic demand for wheat in the United States reflects a relatively mature market. After declining from 2000 to 2004, food use of wheat resumes moderate gains. Growth is somewhat slower than population increases, reflecting dietary adjustments by some consumers to smaller overall portions, including lower carbohydrates.

- Feed use of wheat, a low-value use of the crop, shows only small increases in the baseline. Projected gains in wheat feed and residual use are driven by growth in the livestock sector, relatively lower wheat prices compared with corn, and increases in production.

- U.S. wheat exports increase after 2008/09 as income and population in developing countries grow, raising global wheat consumption and trade. Competition from the European Union (EU), Canada, Argentina, Australia, and exporters from the Black Sea region continues, holding the U.S. market share relatively constant near 23 percent for most of the projections. Market shares for Australia, Argentina, and the Black Sea region increase, while shares for Canada and the EU decline.

**Soybeans: Domestic use and exports**



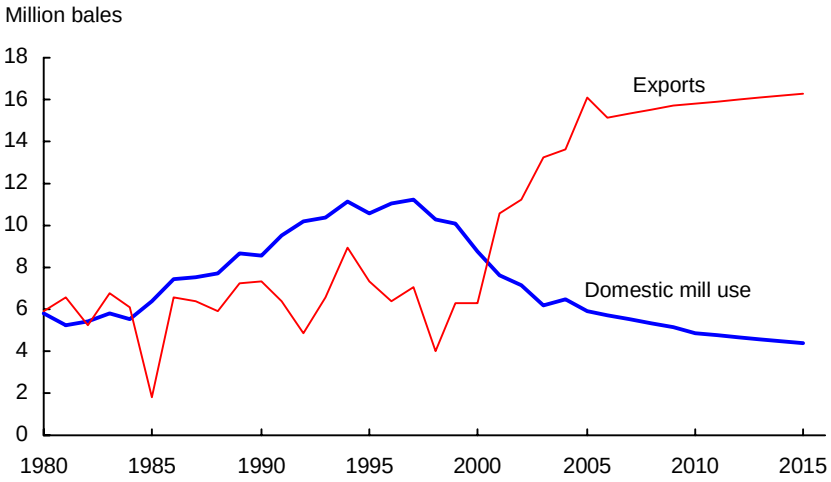

Domestic use of soybeans continues to rise slowly, but U.S. soybean exports decline due to moderate production gains and increased global competition.

- Growth in domestic soybean crush is largely driven by increasing demand for domestic soybean meal, mostly because of rising feed demand for expanding meat production. Domestic demand for soybean meal is tempered somewhat by a rising volume of corn coproducts from the production of ethanol.

- With initially large stocks, low prices help U.S. soybean exports approach 1.1 billion bushels in the next several years. Exports then decline to under 1.0 billion bushels as U.S. acreage is shifted to corn to support ethanol production and competition from Brazil strengthens. Consequently, the U.S. market share of global soybean trade declines.

- U.S. exports of soybean meal and soybean oil also face strengthening competition from South American producers, limiting gains in U.S. soybean meal exports and reducing soybean oil exports.

**Upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports**



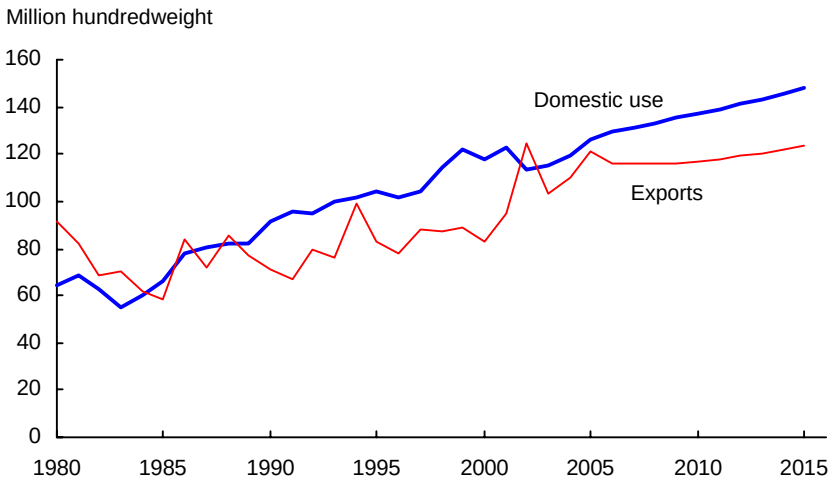

Mill use of upland cotton in the United States continues to fall through the projection period from its peak in 1997/98. Upland cotton exports rise after 2006 as more cotton processing occurs in developing countries with lower labor costs.

- Textile and apparel import quotas that had been established under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement were eliminated at the start of calendar year 2005. As a result of this and other factors, apparel imports by the United States continue to increase through the projections, reducing domestic apparel production and lowering the apparel industry's demand for fabric and yarn produced in the United States. Some increase in U.S. yarn and fabric exports is projected due to trade liberalization, but the net effect is for declining domestic mill use, which is projected at less than 40 percent of its 1997/98 level at the end of the projection period.

- The baseline assumes that the upland cotton user marketing certificate program (Step 2) ends after the 2005/06 cotton marketing year. U.S. upland cotton exports initially decline in 2006/07, but then grow moderately throughout the remainder of the projections.

- Growth in the textile industry in China slows from the rapid expansion of recent years, reducing growth in China's cotton import demand. As a result, world cotton consumption and trade slow as well. With global trade growth slowing, gains in U.S. cotton exports after 2006/07 allow the United States to maintain a cotton trade share of about 37-38 percent, down from over 40 percent recently.

**Rice: Domestic use and exports**



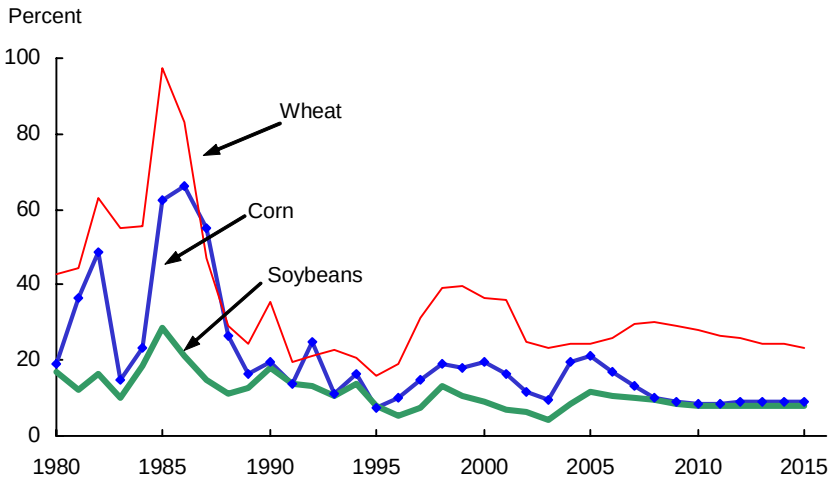

Steady expansion in domestic food use of rice is projected over the baseline, although the rate of expansion is well below rates in the 1980s and 1990s. U.S. rice exports are projected to expand moderately in the latter part of the projection period.

- Growth in domestic use of rice is largely due to an increasing share of the U.S. population of Asian and Latin American descent, with imports of specialty rices from Asia accounting for a growing share of domestic use. Use of rice in processed foods and pet foods also increases. Overall, these factors result in a small, but steady, rise in per capita rice use in the United States.

- U.S. rice exports are projected to decline in 2006/07 and then remain flat through 2009/10 as a relatively tight domestic market keeps the U.S. price premium over Asian competitors high. In the later years of the projections, U.S. production growth exceeds gains in domestic use, reducing the price premium, which increases U.S. competitiveness in global markets and raises U.S. rice exports.

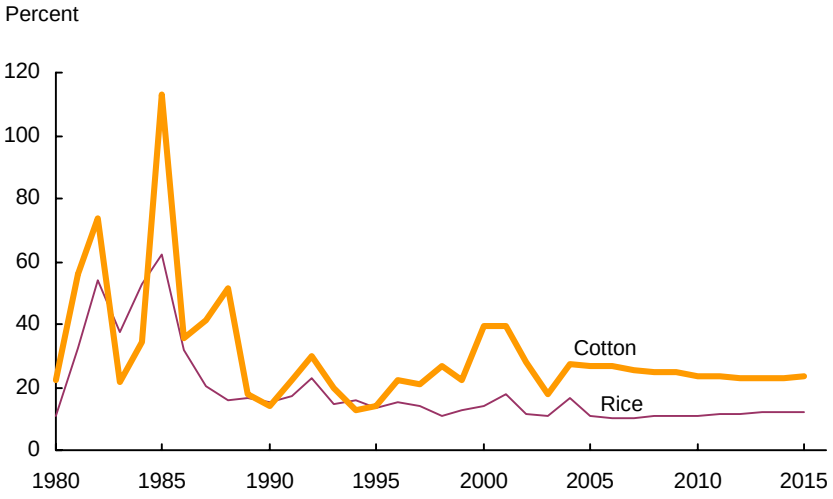
- Global rice prices are projected to increase about 3 percent per year, exceeding $8 per hundredweight (rough basis) by the end of the baseline. Slower production growth in Asia and growing worldwide import demand for rice are behind the steady increase in global prices.

**Stocks-to-use ratios: Corn, wheat, and soybeans**



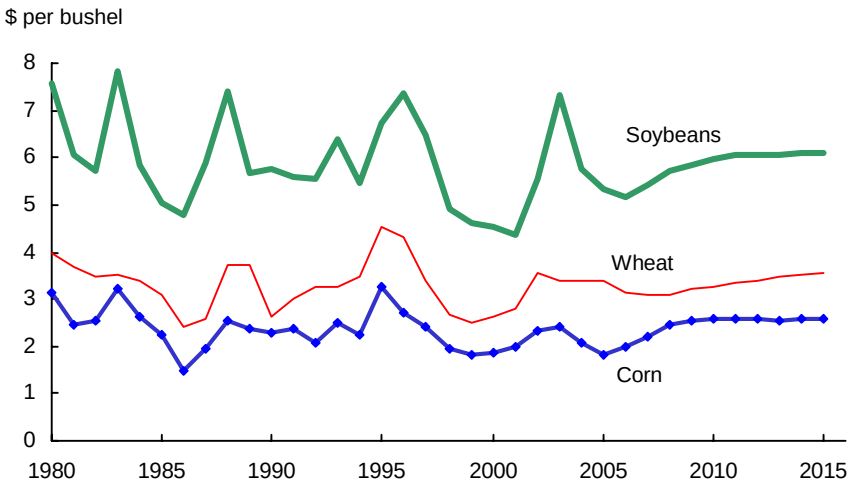

U.S. stocks-to-use ratios for corn and soybeans are up sharply at the start of the projections after 2 consecutive years of large production. Large corn and soybean stocks are reduced early in the projections and stocks-to-use ratios for those crops decline from their initial high levels. Later in the projections, prices rise and encourage additional production, resulting in a leveling of stocks-to-use ratios for these crops. The stocks-to-use ratio for wheat rises through 2008/09, largely reflecting weak exports, but declines in subsequent years as exports strengthen.

**Stocks-to-use ratios: Cotton and rice**




As with corn and soybeans, the stocks-to-use ratio for cotton is initially high due to large 2004 and 2005 production. Again, similar to corn and soybeans, the cotton stocks-to-use ratio declines and then flattens in the later years of the projections. In contrast, reduced 2005 yields lower the rice stocks-to-use ratio, with rice stocks and the stocks-to-use ratio gradually increasing over the projection period.

**Corn, wheat, and soybean prices**



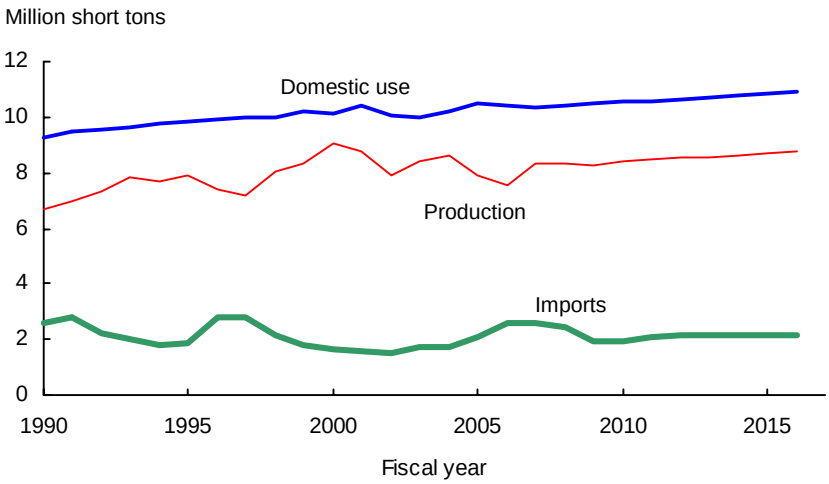

Projected farm-level prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans reflect, in part, movements in U.S. stocks-to-use ratios.

- Over the next couple of years, corn prices rise from the lows of 2005/06 as a return to trend yields and lower acreage reduce production and overall supplies, while increases in ethanol production strengthen corn demand. In the longer run, yield growth is sufficient to meet slower ethanol production gains and moderate export growth, resulting in stable stocks-to-use ratios and prices for corn.

- Similarly, soybean stocks decline from initial large levels and prices rise through the early years of the projections. In the longer run, soybean prices level off as the stocks-to-use ratio stabilizes near 8 percent, reflecting lower exports and reduced soybean acreage as land shifts to corn.

- Greater foreign competition and weaker U.S. wheat exports initially reduce wheat prices. Prices then rise through the remainder of the projection period as domestic demand and exports increase moderately and the stocks-to-use ratio declines.

**Sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports**




**Note:** Sugar supply and use projections for fiscal year (FY) 2006 are based on those in the November 2005 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE) report, adjusted for an increase in the FY 2006 tariff-rate quota (TRQ) of 450,000 short tons, raw value (STRV) that USDA announced on December 2, 2005.

The U.S. sugar baseline projections are highly integrated with projections for Mexico. A continuation of current sugar policies is assumed for both countries.

- U.S. sugar policies are set out in the 2002 Farm Act; Chapter 17 of the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule that includes commitments made by the United States under Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture; the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); and the Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. The sugar price support program includes the loan rate program and domestic marketing allotments. The loan rate for raw sugar is 18 cents per pound and the rate for refined beet sugar is 22.9 cents per pound. After 2006, as part of the sugar marketing allotment program, the Overall Allotment Quantity (OAQ) is calculated by the formula set out in the 2002 Farm Act. The OAQ is the sum of desired ending stocks and deliveries for domestic food and beverage use less the sum of 1.532 million STRV and beginning stocks, including any stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Desired ending stocks are assumed at 14.5 percent of total use (all sugar deliveries and exports).

- Mexican sugar policies are bound by the NAFTA. Additionally, the 20-percent tax that the Mexican Government levies on the consumption of beverages that use high-fructose corn syrup is assumed to continue in the projections despite being ruled inconsistent with international trade rules by a World Trade Organization panel. This tax limits the amount of Mexican sugar available for export to the United States.

Growth of sugar consumption in the United States exceeds growth in production in the baseline. U.S. sugar consumption is assumed to grow at the same rate as does population, implying constant

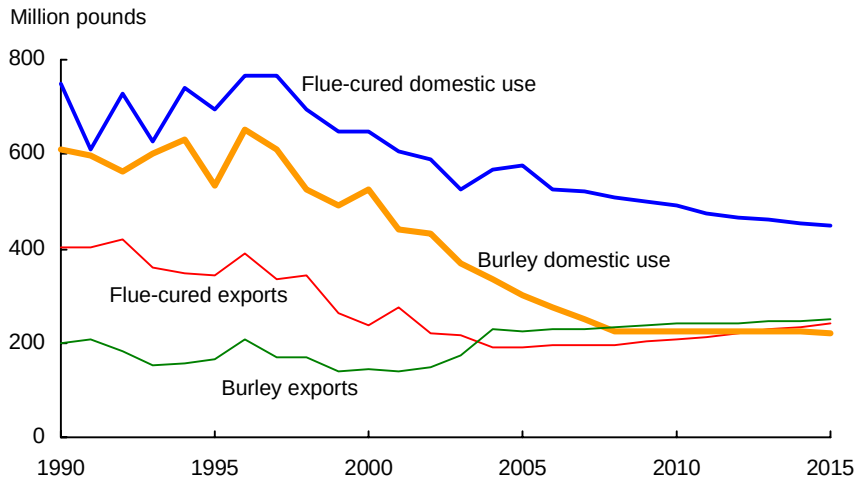
per capita sugar consumption after 2006. With sugar prices nearly constant in a range of 21-22 cents a pound for most of the baseline, there is no appreciable growth in area planted to sugar crops. Projected increases in production come from growth in yields.

On January 1, 2007, the U.S. high-tier NAFTA tariff falls to 1.51 cents a pound for raw sugar imports and 1.60 cents a pound for refined sugar imports, with each falling to zero in 2008. Because U.S. sugar prices are substantially higher than world levels, the destination of all Mexican sugar exports is the United States. With increased stocks in Mexico following large 2005 and 2006 production, Mexican exports of sugar are high in 2007 and 2008, but then fall back to more moderate levels after Mexican stocks are reduced.

In the United States, high levels of sugar imports from Mexico in FY 2007 and FY 2008 result in a domestic surplus of sugar and market-clearing sugar prices below the minimum to avoid forfeiture in 2008 without CCC removals. CCC is projected to own a modest 95,000 STRV at the end of fiscal year 2008.

Starting in FY 2010, additional tariff-rate quota (TRQ) sugar is needed to supplement domestic production and NAFTA imports in meeting domestic consumption requirements. TRQ imports grow from 1.373 million STRV in FY 2010 to 1.639 million STRV in FY 2016. Because these imports are needed to meet the OAQ, sugar imports above 1.532 million STRV do not cause the OAQ to be suspended. (Technically, unfilled OAQ from insufficient production is reassigned to imports, as per the 2002 Farm Act.)

**U.S. flue-cured and burley tobacco: Domestic use and exports**



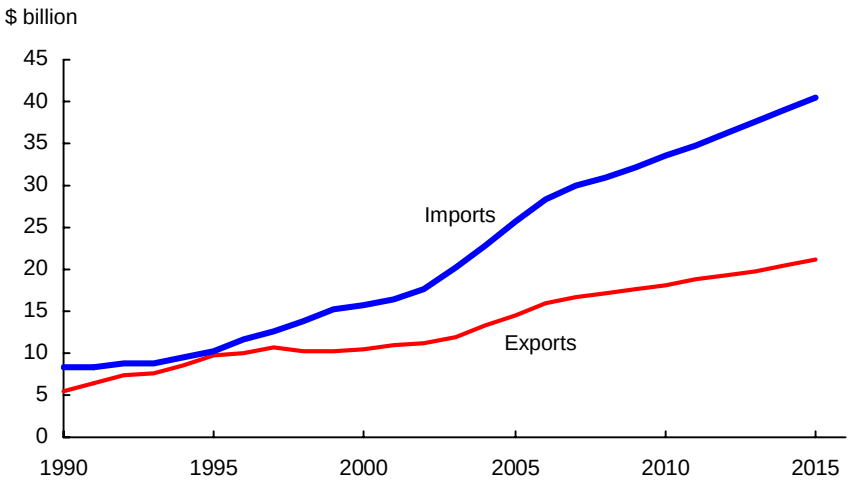

Legislation enacted in October 2004 ended the U.S. tobacco marketing quota and price support program beginning with the 2005 crop year. A buyout of tobacco quotas accompanied the termination of the program. With the elimination of tobacco programs, which had been in effect since 1938, producers are no longer restricted in the location or quantity of tobacco they produce, nor do they receive price support for the tobacco they sell. As part of the quota buyout, stocks of tobacco currently held by grower-owned cooperatives will be sold in a manner that does not destabilize tobacco markets.

- With the end of the tobacco program, leaf production in the baseline initially declines as some farmers exit the industry. Starting in 2006, expansion by the remaining growers causes production to recover slowly in the projections as production costs decline due to the elimination of costs associated with acquiring quota and as economies of scale are achieved on fewer, larger farms. Additionally, production shifts to areas such as the Coastal Plain of North Carolina and western Kentucky, where producers can achieve more economically viable scales of operation.

- Leaf prices fell in 2005/06 and are projected to remain lower than during the last several years under the tobacco program, making U.S. leaf more competitive in global trade. Exports of tobacco leaf are projected to increase, reversing the generally downward trend of recent years. Nonetheless, the tobacco industry will continue to face competition from foreign producers, particularly Brazil.

- Declining cigarette consumption in the United States is an important factor underlying projected decreases in domestic use of tobacco leaf. Cigarette sales in the United States are expected to continue to fall 2-3 percent per year for the baseline period. Per capita consumption declines as those who smoke find fewer opportunities to smoke in public places and the cost of cigarettes increases due to higher prices and taxes. Exports of cigarettes will likely stabilize near current levels.

**Value of horticultural trade**




U.S. imports of horticultural products (fruit and nuts, vegetables, greenhouse and nursery products, essential oils, beer, and wine) are forecast to continue outpacing exports, with net imports expected to increase about $8 billion from 2005 to 2015. Imports play an important role in domestic supply during the winter and, increasingly, during other times of the year. Reduced trade barriers offer U.S. consumers increased variety, with freer trade also enhancing global competition.

- The exchange value of the U.S. dollar vis-à-vis currencies of other countries is an important factor affecting trade. The dollar's overall appreciation during the next 10 years slows export demand for U.S. horticultural products and raises U.S. import demand.

- U.S. horticulture imports are expected to grow by about 4 percent annually through 2015. The European Union is the top source of U.S. horticulture imports, accounting for $7.4 billion out of a total $25.8 billion in 2005. Mexico is the second biggest source of U.S. horticulture imports, which amounted to $6 billion in 2005. Chile, Canada, and Brazil are also large sources of horticultural product imports by the United States. Key import commodities include potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, grapes, frozen concentrated orange juice, apple juice, melons, tree nuts (especially cashews), wine, beer, and essential oils.

- U.S. horticulture exports are expected to grow by 3 percent a year through 2015. Exports of almonds and other tree nuts as well as noncitrus fruits will lead export growth of fruit and nuts. Exports of fresh and processed vegetables will be stronger than nursery and greenhouse crops. Exports of wine, beer, and essential oils are also expected to increase. Major export markets for U.S. horticultural products include Canada, Japan, and Southeast Asia.

- The production value of U.S. horticulture crops is forecast to grow by 2.3 percent annually over the next decade. The total farmgate production value in 2005 is estimated at $47.5 billion, with about a third of the total accruing to each of the following three categories: fruits and nuts; vegetables and melons; and nursery, greenhouse, and other crops.

Table 4. Summary policy variables for major field crops, 2004-2015

| | Direct payment rate | Marketing assistance loan rate | Target price |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Dollars* [1] | |
| Corn | 0.28 | 1.95 | 2.63 |
| Sorghum | 0.35 | 1.95 | 2.57 |
| Barley | 0.24 | 1.85 | 2.24 |
| Oats | 0.024 | 1.33 | 1.44 |
| Wheat | 0.52 | 2.75 | 3.92 |
| Rice | 2.35 | 6.50 | 10.50 |
| Upland cotton | 0.0667 | 0.52 | 0.724 |
| Soybeans | 0.44 | 5.00 | 5.80 |

1/ Units are dollars per bushel except for upland cotton (per pound) and rice (per hundredweight).

Table 5. Conservation Reserve Program acreage assumptions

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Million acres* | | | | | | |
| Crop allocation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Sorghum | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Barley | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Oats | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Wheat | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Upland cotton | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Soybeans | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Subtotal | 23.8 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 |
| Other | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 |
| Total | 34.7 | 35.0 | 36.3 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 |

Table 6. Planted and harvested acreage for major field crops, baseline projections

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Million acres* | | | | | | |
| Planted acreage, eight major crops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 80.9 | 81.6 | 80.5 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| Sorghum | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Barley | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Oats | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Wheat | 59.7 | 57.1 | 59.0 | 58.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 58.5 |
| Rice | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Upland cotton | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| Soybeans | 75.2 | 72.2 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 71.0 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 70.5 |
| Total | 248.6 | 242.8 | 245.5 | 244.8 | 244.0 | 245.3 | 245.6 | 246.0 | 246.1 | 245.9 | 245.5 | 245.5 |
| Harvested acreage, eight major crops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 73.6 | 74.3 | 73.2 | 73.7 | 74.7 | 76.7 | 77.2 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 77.2 |
| Sorghum | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Barley | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Oats | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Wheat | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 49.3 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 49.7 |
| Rice | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Upland cotton | 12.8 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Soybeans | 74.0 | 71.3 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 71.4 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 69.4 |
| Total | 226.0 | 223.1 | 223.6 | 222.9 | 222.4 | 223.8 | 224.0 | 224.2 | 224.3 | 224.2 | 223.7 | 223.7 |

Table 7. Selected supply, use, and price variables for major field crops, baseline projections

| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yields[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 160.4 | 148.4 | 147.7 | 149.5 | 151.3 | 153.1 | 154.9 | 156.7 | 158.5 | 160.3 | 162.1 | 163.9 |
| Sorghum | 69.8 | 68.2 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 68.6 | 69.0 |
| Barley | 69.6 | 64.8 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 65.6 | 66.2 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 68.0 | 68.6 | 69.2 | 69.8 |
| Oats | 64.7 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 |
| Wheat | 43.2 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 45.9 | 46.3 |
| Rice | 6,942 | 6,603 | 6,917 | 6,986 | 7,056 | 7,121 | 7,184 | 7,248 | 7,305 | 7,362 | 7,419 | 7,477 |
| Upland cotton | 843 | 806 | 760 | 765 | 770 | 775 | 780 | 785 | 790 | 795 | 800 | 805 |
| Soybeans | 42.2 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.3 |
| Production[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 11,807 | 11,032 | 10,810 | 11,020 | 11,300 | 11,745 | 11,960 | 12,175 | 12,315 | 12,455 | 12,515 | 12,655 |
| Sorghum | 455 | 388 | 390 | 390 | 395 | 400 | 400 | 405 | 405 | 410 | 410 | 415 |
| Barley | 280 | 212 | 230 | 235 | 235 | 240 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 250 | 250 |
| Oats | 116 | 115 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 135 |
| Wheat | 2,158 | 2,098 | 2,145 | 2,125 | 2,110 | 2,130 | 2,165 | 2,185 | 2,225 | 2,245 | 2,280 | 2,300 |
| Rice | 230.8 | 220.7 | 230.0 | 232.3 | 234.6 | 236.1 | 238.5 | 241.4 | 244.0 | 247.0 | 250.0 | 253.0 |
| Upland cotton | 22,505 | 22,517 | 20,400 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,500 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,800 |
| Soybeans | 3,124 | 3,043 | 2,945 | 2,965 | 2,965 | 2,970 | 2,980 | 2,995 | 3,015 | 3,030 | 3,045 | 3,075 |
| Exports[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 1,814 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,025 | 2,075 | 2,100 | 2,125 | 2,175 | 2,225 | 2,275 | 2,325 | 2,375 |
| Sorghum | 184 | 180 | 175 | 170 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 160 | 160 | 165 | 165 |
| Barley | 23 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Oats | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Wheat | 1,063 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 950 | 950 | 975 | 1,000 | 1,025 | 1,050 | 1,075 | 1,100 | 1,125 |
| Rice | 110.4 | 121.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 117.0 | 118.0 | 119.0 | 120.5 | 122.0 | 123.5 |
| Upland cotton | 13,618 | 16,130 | 15,100 | 15,300 | 15,500 | 15,700 | 15,800 | 15,900 | 16,000 | 16,100 | 16,200 | 16,300 |
| Soybeans | 1,103 | 1,075 | 1,095 | 1,080 | 1,070 | 1,060 | 1,030 | 1,005 | 990 | 990 | 975 | 975 |
| Soybean meal | 7,300 | 6,700 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,650 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,050 | 7,050 | 7,150 | 7,150 |
| Ending stocks[2] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2,112 | 2,319 | 1,894 | 1,494 | 1,164 | 1,064 | 1,019 | 1,039 | 1,084 | 1,129 | 1,114 | 1,124 |
| Sorghum | 57 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 53 | 56 | 52 | 55 |
| Barley | 128 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 109 | 107 | 111 | 111 |
| Oats | 58 | 56 | 59 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 55 | 58 | 61 |
| Wheat | 540 | 530 | 571 | 633 | 660 | 651 | 637 | 613 | 604 | 584 | 579 | 564 |
| Rice | 37.7 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 32.6 |
| Upland cotton | 5,525 | 5,938 | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,800 |
| Soybeans | 256 | 350 | 320 | 305 | 286 | 259 | 242 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 249 |
| Prices[3] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | 2.06 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.45 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| Sorghum | 1.79 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.35 |
| Barley | 2.48 | 2.45 | 2.40 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| Oats | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| Wheat | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 3.55 |
| Rice | 7.33 | 7.90 | 7.75 | 7.87 | 7.98 | 8.10 | 8.26 | 8.44 | 8.64 | 8.86 | 9.10 | 9.36 |
| Soybeans | 5.74 | 5.35 | 5.15 | 5.40 | 5.70 | 5.85 | 5.95 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| Soybean oil | 0.230 | 0.235 | 0.225 | 0.235 | 0.238 | 0.240 | 0.243 | 0.245 | 0.248 | 0.253 | 0.258 | 0.263 |
| Soybean meal | 182.9 | 167.5 | 162.5 | 168.5 | 179.0 | 184.0 | 186.5 | 189.0 | 188.0 | 185.0 | 185.0 | 182.5 |

1/ Bushels per acre except for upland cotton and rice (pounds per acre).
2/ Million bushels except for upland cotton (thousand bales), rice (million hundredweight), and soybean meal (thousand tons).
3/ Dollars per bushel except for soybean oil (per pound), rice (per hundredweight), and soybean meal (per ton).

Table 8. U.S. corn baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 80.9 | 81.6 | 80.5 | 81.0 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 84.5 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| Harvested acres | 73.6 | 74.3 | 73.2 | 73.7 | 74.7 | 76.7 | 77.2 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 77.2 | 77.2 |
| Yields (bushels per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 160.4 | 148.4 | 147.7 | 149.5 | 151.3 | 153.1 | 154.9 | 156.7 | 158.5 | 160.3 | 162.1 | 163.9 |
| Supply and use (million bushels): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 958 | 2,112 | 2,319 | 1,894 | 1,494 | 1,164 | 1,064 | 1,019 | 1,039 | 1,084 | 1,129 | 1,114 |
| Production | 11,807 | 11,032 | 10,810 | 11,020 | 11,300 | 11,745 | 11,960 | 12,175 | 12,315 | 12,455 | 12,515 | 12,655 |
| Imports | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Supply | 12,776 | 13,154 | 13,139 | 12,924 | 12,804 | 12,919 | 13,034 | 13,204 | 13,364 | 13,549 | 13,654 | 13,779 |
| Feed & residual | 6,164 | 5,875 | 5,850 | 5,850 | 5,800 | 5,825 | 5,850 | 5,850 | 5,850 | 5,875 | 5,875 | 5,875 |
| Food, seed, & industrial | 2,686 | 2,960 | 3,295 | 3,555 | 3,765 | 3,930 | 4,040 | 4,140 | 4,205 | 4,270 | 4,340 | 4,405 |
| Fuel alcohol use | 1,323 | 1,575 | 1,900 | 2,150 | 2,350 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,690 | 2,745 | 2,800 | 2,860 | 2,915 |
| Domestic use | 8,850 | 8,835 | 9,145 | 9,405 | 9,565 | 9,755 | 9,890 | 9,990 | 10,055 | 10,145 | 10,215 | 10,280 |
| Exports | 1,814 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,025 | 2,075 | 2,100 | 2,125 | 2,175 | 2,225 | 2,275 | 2,325 | 2,375 |
| Total use | 10,664 | 10,835 | 11,245 | 11,430 | 11,640 | 11,855 | 12,015 | 12,165 | 12,280 | 12,420 | 12,540 | 12,655 |
| Ending stocks | 2,112 | 2,319 | 1,894 | 1,494 | 1,164 | 1,064 | 1,019 | 1,039 | 1,084 | 1,129 | 1,114 | 1,124 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 19.8 | 21.4 | 16.8 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 2.06 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.45 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| Loan rate | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 172.67 | 191.08 | 200.50 | 203.53 | 205.90 | 208.24 | 210.59 | 212.91 | 215.09 | 217.23 | 219.31 | 221.41 |
| Per bushel | 1.08 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 197.05 | 135.40 | 124.44 | 125.37 | 164.79 | 182.16 | 192.15 | 194.51 | 197.01 | 191.54 | 202.15 | 204.73 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 9. U.S. sorghum baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Harvested acres | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Yields (bushels per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 69.8 | 68.2 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 68.1 | 68.6 | 69.0 |
| Supply and use (million bushels): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 34 | 57 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 53 | 56 | 52 |
| Production | 455 | 388 | 390 | 390 | 395 | 400 | 400 | 405 | 405 | 410 | 410 | 415 |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supply | 488 | 445 | 440 | 441 | 449 | 455 | 453 | 459 | 462 | 463 | 466 | 467 |
| Feed & residual | 192 | 160 | 155 | 155 | 175 | 180 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 170 | 170 | 165 |
| Food, seed, & industrial | 55 | 55 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 67 | 69 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 82 |
| Domestic | 247 | 215 | 214 | 217 | 239 | 247 | 244 | 247 | 249 | 247 | 249 | 247 |
| Exports | 184 | 180 | 175 | 170 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 160 | 160 | 165 | 165 |
| Total use | 431 | 395 | 389 | 387 | 394 | 402 | 399 | 402 | 409 | 407 | 414 | 412 |
| Ending stocks | 57 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 53 | 56 | 52 | 55 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 13.3 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 1.79 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.35 | 2.35 |
| Loan rate | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 109.21 | 122.05 | 128.42 | 130.32 | 131.98 | 133.61 | 135.27 | 136.91 | 138.47 | 140.01 | 141.54 | 143.07 |
| Per bushel | 1.56 | 1.79 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.07 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 34.86 | 24.58 | 11.33 | 10.29 | 13.00 | 18.88 | 21.71 | 21.01 | 20.63 | 16.62 | 19.67 | 19.08 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 10. U.S. barley baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Harvested acres | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Yields (bushels per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 69.6 | 64.8 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 65.6 | 66.2 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 68.0 | 68.6 | 69.2 | 69.8 |
| Supply and use (million bushels): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 120 | 128 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 109 | 107 | 111 |
| Production | 280 | 212 | 230 | 235 | 235 | 240 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 250 | 250 |
| Imports | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Supply | 412 | 356 | 356 | 362 | 364 | 367 | 366 | 371 | 372 | 369 | 372 | 376 |
| Feed & residual | 116 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 115 |
| Food, seed, & industrial | 145 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 136 | 135 | 134 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 130 |
| Domestic | 261 | 220 | 224 | 228 | 232 | 236 | 235 | 239 | 243 | 242 | 241 | 245 |
| Exports | 23 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Total use | 284 | 245 | 244 | 248 | 252 | 256 | 255 | 259 | 263 | 262 | 261 | 265 |
| Ending stocks | 128 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 112 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 109 | 107 | 111 | 111 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 45.1 | 45.3 | 45.9 | 46.0 | 44.4 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 42.5 | 41.9 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 2.48 | 2.45 | 2.40 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| Loan rate | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 84.69 | 92.94 | 97.31 | 98.78 | 99.96 | 101.10 | 102.26 | 103.40 | 104.47 | 105.52 | 106.56 | 107.60 |
| Per bushel | 1.22 | 1.43 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 108.45 | 72.30 | 66.91 | 66.97 | 77.16 | 80.95 | 81.44 | 81.95 | 82.53 | 79.70 | 83.74 | 84.35 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 11. U.S. oats baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Harvested acres | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Yields (bushels per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 64.7 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.4 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.4 |
| Supply and use (million bushels): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 65 | 58 | 56 | 59 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 55 | 58 |
| Production | 116 | 115 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 135 |
| Imports | 88 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 95 |
| Supply | 269 | 258 | 266 | 269 | 272 | 280 | 283 | 281 | 279 | 277 | 280 | 288 |
| Feed & residual | 134 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 150 |
| Food, seed, & industrial | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Domestic | 208 | 199 | 204 | 209 | 209 | 214 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 224 |
| Exports | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total use | 211 | 202 | 207 | 212 | 212 | 217 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 227 |
| Ending stocks | 58 | 56 | 59 | 57 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 55 | 58 | 61 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 26.9 | 28.3 | 29.0 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 25.7 | 24.8 | 26.1 | 26.9 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| Loan rate | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 58.31 | 64.71 | 67.95 | 69.00 | 69.89 | 70.72 | 71.56 | 72.37 | 73.15 | 73.92 | 74.68 | 75.44 |
| Per bushel | 0.90 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.14 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 38.74 | 33.09 | 28.14 | 27.69 | 27.42 | 28.48 | 28.26 | 28.07 | 27.91 | 27.76 | 27.62 | 27.48 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 12. U.S. wheat baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 59.7 | 57.1 | 59.0 | 58.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 58.5 |
| Harvested acres | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 49.3 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 49.3 | 49.3 | 49.7 | 49.7 |
| Yields (bushels per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 43.2 | 42.0 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 45.9 | 46.3 |
| Supply and use (million bushels): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 546 | 540 | 530 | 571 | 633 | 660 | 651 | 637 | 613 | 604 | 584 | 579 |
| Production | 2,158 | 2,098 | 2,145 | 2,125 | 2,110 | 2,130 | 2,165 | 2,185 | 2,225 | 2,245 | 2,280 | 2,300 |
| Imports | 71 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 105 | 110 | 110 |
| Supply | 2,775 | 2,718 | 2,765 | 2,786 | 2,838 | 2,885 | 2,916 | 2,922 | 2,943 | 2,954 | 2,974 | 2,989 |
| Food | 907 | 910 | 915 | 920 | 925 | 930 | 935 | 940 | 945 | 950 | 955 | 960 |
| Seed | 79 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Feed & residual | 187 | 200 | 200 | 205 | 225 | 250 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 260 | 260 |
| Domestic | 1,172 | 1,188 | 1,194 | 1,203 | 1,228 | 1,259 | 1,279 | 1,284 | 1,289 | 1,295 | 1,295 | 1,300 |
| Exports | 1,063 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 950 | 950 | 975 | 1,000 | 1,025 | 1,050 | 1,075 | 1,100 | 1,125 |
| Total use | 2,235 | 2,188 | 2,194 | 2,153 | 2,178 | 2,234 | 2,279 | 2,309 | 2,339 | 2,370 | 2,395 | 2,425 |
| Ending stocks | 540 | 530 | 571 | 633 | 660 | 651 | 637 | 613 | 604 | 584 | 579 | 564 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 24.2 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 29.1 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 23.3 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.15 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.35 | 3.40 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 3.55 |
| Loan rate | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 71.52 | 79.26 | 83.19 | 84.67 | 85.68 | 86.57 | 87.33 | 88.27 | 89.19 | 90.13 | 91.03 | 91.93 |
| Per bushel | 1.66 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.99 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 76.92 | 63.54 | 51.31 | 48.94 | 49.17 | 53.91 | 56.64 | 61.48 | 64.15 | 66.85 | 69.62 | 72.43 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 13. U.S. soybean and products baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soybeans | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted | 75.2 | 72.2 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 72.5 | 72.0 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 71.0 | 70.8 | 70.5 | 70.5 |
| Harvested | 74.0 | 71.3 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 71.4 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 69.4 |
| Yield/harvested acre (bushels) | 42.2 | 42.7 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.3 |
| Supply (million bushels) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks, Sep. 1 | 112 | 256 | 350 | 320 | 305 | 286 | 259 | 242 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| Production | 3,124 | 3,043 | 2,945 | 2,965 | 2,965 | 2,970 | 2,980 | 2,995 | 3,015 | 3,030 | 3,045 | 3,075 |
| Imports | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total supply | 3,241 | 3,303 | 3,299 | 3,289 | 3,274 | 3,260 | 3,243 | 3,241 | 3,259 | 3,279 | 3,294 | 3,324 |
| Disposition (million bushels) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crush | 1,696 | 1,720 | 1,735 | 1,755 | 1,770 | 1,790 | 1,820 | 1,845 | 1,870 | 1,890 | 1,920 | 1,945 |
| Seed and residual | 186 | 158 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 155 |
| Exports | 1,103 | 1,075 | 1,095 | 1,080 | 1,070 | 1,060 | 1,030 | 1,005 | 990 | 990 | 975 | 975 |
| Total disposition | 2,985 | 2,953 | 2,979 | 2,984 | 2,988 | 3,001 | 3,001 | 3,001 | 3,014 | 3,034 | 3,049 | 3,075 |
| Carryover stocks, Aug. 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ending stocks | 256 | 350 | 320 | 305 | 286 | 259 | 242 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 249 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 8.6 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Prices (dollars per bushel) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loan rate | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Soybean price, farm | 5.74 | 5.35 | 5.15 | 5.40 | 5.70 | 5.85 | 5.95 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.05 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 83.17 | 89.75 | 93.34 | 94.50 | 95.20 | 95.91 | 96.64 | 97.37 | 98.05 | 98.74 | 99.39 | 100.06 |
| Per bushel | 1.97 | 2.10 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.26 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 163.07 | 138.69 | 118.30 | 127.44 | 141.35 | 149.21 | 155.04 | 160.96 | 162.70 | 164.43 | 168.40 | 170.17 |
| Soybean oil (million pounds) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks, Oct. 1 | 1,076 | 1,691 | 1,891 | 1,941 | 1,936 | 1,826 | 1,686 | 1,611 | 1,541 | 1,476 | 1,366 | 1,316 |
| Production | 19,360 | 19,435 | 19,555 | 19,795 | 19,985 | 20,225 | 20,585 | 20,885 | 21,185 | 21,435 | 21,790 | 22,095 |
| Imports | 22 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 | 110 | 115 |
| Total supply | 20,457 | 21,191 | 21,516 | 21,811 | 22,001 | 22,136 | 22,361 | 22,591 | 22,826 | 23,016 | 23,266 | 23,526 |
| Domestic disappearance | 17,416 | 17,950 | 18,250 | 18,575 | 18,900 | 19,225 | 19,575 | 19,925 | 20,275 | 20,625 | 20,975 | 21,325 |
| Exports | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,325 | 1,300 | 1,275 | 1,225 | 1,175 | 1,125 | 1,075 | 1,025 | 975 | 925 |
| Total demand | 18,766 | 19,300 | 19,575 | 19,875 | 20,175 | 20,450 | 20,750 | 21,050 | 21,350 | 21,650 | 21,950 | 22,250 |
| Ending stocks, Sep. 30 | 1,691 | 1,891 | 1,941 | 1,936 | 1,826 | 1,686 | 1,611 | 1,541 | 1,476 | 1,366 | 1,316 | 1,276 |
| Soybean oil price (dollars per lb) | 0.230 | 0.235 | 0.225 | 0.235 | 0.238 | 0.240 | 0.243 | 0.245 | 0.248 | 0.253 | 0.258 | 0.263 |
| Soybean meal (thousand short tons) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks, Oct. 1 | 211 | 172 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Production | 40,717 | 40,913 | 41,235 | 41,735 | 42,085 | 42,635 | 43,285 | 43,935 | 44,485 | 44,985 | 45,685 | 46,285 |
| Imports | 145 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| Total supply | 41,073 | 41,250 | 41,650 | 42,150 | 42,500 | 43,050 | 43,700 | 44,350 | 44,900 | 45,400 | 46,100 | 46,700 |
| Domestic disappearance | 33,601 | 34,300 | 34,800 | 35,300 | 35,600 | 36,000 | 36,550 | 37,100 | 37,600 | 38,100 | 38,700 | 39,300 |
| Exports | 7,300 | 6,700 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,650 | 6,800 | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,050 | 7,050 | 7,150 | 7,150 |
| Total demand | 40,901 | 41,000 | 41,400 | 41,900 | 42,250 | 42,800 | 43,450 | 44,100 | 44,650 | 45,150 | 45,850 | 46,450 |
| Ending stocks, Sep. 30 | 172 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Soybean meal price (dollars per ton) | 182.89 | 167.50 | 162.50 | 168.50 | 179.00 | 184.00 | 186.50 | 189.00 | 188.00 | 185.00 | 185.00 | 182.50 |
| Crushing yields (pounds per bushel) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soybean oil | 11.42 | 11.30 | 11.27 | 11.28 | 11.29 | 11.30 | 11.31 | 11.32 | 11.33 | 11.34 | 11.35 | 11.36 |
| Soybean meal | 48.02 | 47.56 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 | 47.60 |
| Crush margin (dollars per bushel) | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.23 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 14. U.S. rice baseline, rough basis

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (thousand acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted | 3,347 | 3,365 | 3,350 | 3,350 | 3,350 | 3,340 | 3,345 | 3,355 | 3,365 | 3,380 | 3,395 | 3,410 |
| Harvested | 3,325 | 3,343 | 3,325 | 3,325 | 3,325 | 3,315 | 3,320 | 3,330 | 3,340 | 3,355 | 3,370 | 3,384 |
| Yields (pounds per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 6,942 | 6,603 | 6,917 | 6,986 | 7,056 | 7,121 | 7,184 | 7,248 | 7,305 | 7,362 | 7,419 | 7,477 |
| Supply and use (million cwt): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 23.7 | 37.7 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 32.0 |
| Production | 230.8 | 220.7 | 230.0 | 232.3 | 234.6 | 236.1 | 238.5 | 241.4 | 244.0 | 247.0 | 250.0 | 253.0 |
| Imports | 13.2 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.9 |
| Total supply | 267.7 | 273.4 | 270.7 | 272.8 | 275.7 | 278.6 | 282.3 | 286.4 | 290.5 | 295.1 | 299.6 | 303.9 |
| Domestic use and residual | 119.7 | 126.2 | 129.1 | 131.1 | 133.1 | 135.1 | 137.1 | 139.2 | 141.3 | 143.4 | 145.6 | 147.8 |
| Exports | 110.4 | 121.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 117.0 | 118.0 | 119.0 | 120.5 | 122.0 | 123.5 |
| Total use | 230.0 | 247.2 | 245.1 | 247.1 | 249.1 | 251.1 | 254.1 | 257.2 | 260.3 | 263.9 | 267.6 | 271.3 |
| Ending stocks (million cwt.) | 37.7 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 32.6 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 16.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Milling rate, percent | 70.5 | 70.7 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Prices (dollars per cwt.): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premium | 1.31 | 1.80 | 1.45 | 1.38 | 1.30 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.14 |
| World price | 6.02 | 6.10 | 6.30 | 6.49 | 6.68 | 6.88 | 7.09 | 7.30 | 7.52 | 7.75 | 7.98 | 8.22 |
| Average market price | 7.33 | 7.90 | 7.75 | 7.87 | 7.98 | 8.10 | 8.26 | 8.44 | 8.64 | 8.86 | 9.10 | 9.36 |
| Loan rate | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 356 | 394 | 414 | 419 | 424 | 429 | 433 | 438 | 443 | 448 | 452 | 457 |
| Per cwt. | 5.13 | 5.97 | 5.98 | 6.00 | 6.01 | 6.02 | 6.03 | 6.05 | 6.06 | 6.08 | 6.10 | 6.12 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[1] | 186 | 154 | 136 | 131 | 139 | 148 | 160 | 173 | 188 | 205 | 223 | 243 |

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 15. U.S. upland cotton baseline

| Item | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area (million acres): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted acres | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| Harvested acres | 12.8 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Yields (pounds per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yield/harvested acre | 843 | 806 | 760 | 765 | 770 | 775 | 780 | 785 | 790 | 795 | 800 | 805 |
| Supply and use (thousand bales): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 3,428 | 5,525 | 5,938 | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 |
| Production | 22,505 | 22,517 | 20,400 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,500 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,800 |
| Imports | 8 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Supply | 25,941 | 28,057 | 26,348 | 26,110 | 26,010 | 25,910 | 25,610 | 25,510 | 25,410 | 25,410 | 25,410 | 25,510 |
| Domestic use | 6,461 | 5,940 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,400 |
| Exports | 13,618 | 16,130 | 15,100 | 15,300 | 15,500 | 15,700 | 15,800 | 15,900 | 16,000 | 16,100 | 16,200 | 16,300 |
| Total use | 20,079 | 22,070 | 20,800 | 20,800 | 20,800 | 20,800 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,700 | 20,700 |
| Ending stocks | 5,525 | 5,938 | 5,500 | 5,300 | 5,200 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,800 |
| Stocks/use ratio, percent | 27.5 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 25.0 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 23.2 |
| Prices (dollars per pound): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farm price[1] | 0.416 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Loan rate | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| Variable costs of production (dollars): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Per acre | 328.84 | 343.47 | 351.57 | 356.50 | 359.61 | 362.95 | 366.45 | 370.07 | 373.54 | 377.03 | 380.53 | 384.13 |
| Per pound | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.46 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net returns[2] | 230.83 | 192.03 | 149.12 | 150.16 | 145.28 | 152.74 | 162.23 | 162.64 | 163.82 | 165.08 | 166.27 | 167.37 |

1/ USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.
2/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 16. U.S. sugar baseline 1/

| Item | Units | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugarbeets | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted area | 1,000 acres | 1,346 | 1,299 | 1,304 | 1,273 | 1,266 | 1,279 | 1,279 | 1,269 | 1,262 | 1,259 | 1,257 | 1,254 |
| Harvested area | 1,000 acres | 1,307 | 1,239 | 1,277 | 1,247 | 1,240 | 1,253 | 1,253 | 1,243 | 1,236 | 1,234 | 1,232 | 1,229 |
| Yield | Tons/acre | 22.9 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.2 |
| Production | Mil. s. tons | 30.0 | 27.3 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 29.8 |
| Sugarcane | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harvested area | 1,000 acres | 880 | 895 | 902 | 874 | 864 | 851 | 857 | 853 | 849 | 847 | 845 | 842 |
| Yield | Tons/acre | 31.2 | 29.6 | 33.3 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.1 |
| Production | Mil. s. tons | 27.4 | 26.5 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.5 |
| Supply: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 1,000 s. tons | 1,897 | 1,355 | 1,102 | 1,658 | 2,039 | 1,704 | 1,507 | 1,516 | 1,526 | 1,535 | 1,544 | 1,553 |
| Production | 1,000 s. tons | 7,877 | 7,522 | 8,333 | 8,327 | 8,229 | 8,397 | 8,509 | 8,536 | 8,576 | 8,635 | 8,700 | 8,754 |
| Beet sugar | 1,000 s. tons | 4,611 | 4,356 | 4,480 | 4,424 | 4,392 | 4,551 | 4,608 | 4,629 | 4,661 | 4,707 | 4,757 | 4,800 |
| Cane sugar | 1,000 s. tons | 3,266 | 3,166 | 3,854 | 3,903 | 3,837 | 3,846 | 3,900 | 3,907 | 3,915 | 3,928 | 3,943 | 3,954 |
| Total imports | 1,000 s. tons | 2,061 | 2,615 | 2,587 | 2,467 | 1,906 | 1,938 | 2,096 | 2,132 | 2,156 | 2,162 | 2,161 | 2,180 |
| Total supply | 1,000 s. tons | 11,835 | 11,492 | 12,022 | 12,452 | 12,174 | 12,039 | 12,112 | 12,184 | 12,258 | 12,331 | 12,405 | 12,488 |
| Use: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exports | 1,000 s. tons | 263 | 175 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Domestic deliveries | 1,000 s. tons | 10,213 | 10,215 | 10,264 | 10,313 | 10,369 | 10,432 | 10,495 | 10,559 | 10,623 | 10,687 | 10,752 | 10,824 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,000 s. tons | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total use | 1,000 s. tons | 10,480 | 10,390 | 10,364 | 10,413 | 10,469 | 10,532 | 10,595 | 10,659 | 10,723 | 10,787 | 10,852 | 10,924 |
| Ending stocks | 1,000 s. tons | 1,355 | 1,102 | 1,658 | 2,039 | 1,704 | 1,507 | 1,516 | 1,526 | 1,535 | 1,544 | 1,553 | 1,564 |
| Stocks/use ratio | Percent | 12.9 | 10.6 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Raw sugar price: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York (No. 14) | Cents/lb. | 20.94 | 23.35 | 21.24 | 20.17 | 21.04 | 21.75 | 21.70 | 21.65 | 21.61 | 21.56 | 21.51 | 21.46 |
| Raw sugar loan rate | Cents/lb. | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Beet sugar loan rate | Cents/lb. | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 |
| Grower prices: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarbeets | Dol./ton | 39.35 | 43.05 | 39.80 | 38.18 | 39.49 | 40.57 | 40.50 | 40.43 | 40.35 | 40.28 | 40.20 | 40.13 |
| Sugarcane | Dol./ton | 25.88 | 26.30 | 26.90 | 25.80 | 26.60 | 27.24 | 27.16 | 27.09 | 27.01 | 26.93 | 26.85 | 26.77 |

1/ Fiscal years, October 1 through September 30.

Table 17. Flue-cured tobacco baseline

| Item | Unit | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area, yield, and production: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted area | 1,000 acres | 228 | 179 | 180 | 200 | 202 | 204 | 206 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 214 | 217 |
| Harvested area | 1,000 acres | 228 | 179 | 180 | 200 | 202 | 204 | 206 | 208 | 210 | 212 | 214 | 217 |
| Yield | lbs./acre | 2,272 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Production | Mil. lbs. | 519 | 384 | 396 | 440 | 440 | 459 | 474 | 479 | 504 | 510 | 515 | 520 |
| Supply: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | Mil. lbs. | 1,093 | 1,050 | 914 | 792 | 717 | 651 | 608 | 580 | 563 | 568 | 571 | 571 |
| Marketings | Mil. lbs. | 499 | 404 | 396 | 440 | 440 | 459 | 474 | 479 | 504 | 510 | 515 | 520 |
| Imports | Mil. lbs. | 215 | 225 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 195 | 190 | 185 | 180 | 175 | 170 |
| Total[1] | Mil. lbs. | 1,807 | 1,679 | 1,510 | 1,432 | 1,357 | 1,310 | 1,277 | 1,249 | 1,252 | 1,257 | 1,260 | 1,261 |
| Use: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | Mil. lbs. | 569 | 575 | 525 | 520 | 510 | 500 | 490 | 475 | 465 | 460 | 455 | 450 |
| Exports | Mil. lbs. | 189 | 191 | 193 | 195 | 197 | 202 | 207 | 212 | 219 | 227 | 234 | 242 |
| Total[1] | Mil. lbs. | 758 | 766 | 718 | 715 | 707 | 702 | 697 | 687 | 684 | 687 | 689 | 692 |
| Ending stocks: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Mil. lbs. | 1,050 | 914 | 792 | 717 | 651 | 608 | 580 | 563 | 568 | 571 | 571 | 569 |
| Price: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. to growers | $/cwt | 185 | 145 | 145 | 150 | 150 | 155 | 155 | 160 | 160 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Support | $/cwt | 168 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

1/ Includes both domestically grown and imported tobacco leaf.
na: not applicable.

Table 18. Burley tobacco baseline

| Item | Unit | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area, yield, and production: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Planted area | 1,000 acres | 153 | 105 | 110 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 153 | 155 |
| Harvested area | 1,000 acres | 153 | 105 | 110 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 145 | 150 | 153 | 155 |
| Yield | lbs./acre | 1,908 | 1,826 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Production | Mil. lbs. | 292 | 192 | 237 | 264 | 281 | 299 | 311 | 322 | 334 | 345 | 351 | 357 |
| Supply: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | Mil. lbs. | 776 | 653 | 497 | 396 | 345 | 334 | 338 | 339 | 336 | 334 | 339 | 340 |
| Marketings | Mil. lbs. | 280 | 204 | 237 | 264 | 281 | 299 | 311 | 322 | 334 | 345 | 351 | 357 |
| Imports | Mil. lbs. | 160 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 165 | 155 | 140 | 130 | 130 | 120 | 110 |
| Total[1] | Mil. lbs. | 1,216 | 1,022 | 899 | 825 | 791 | 798 | 804 | 801 | 799 | 809 | 810 | 806 |
| Use: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | Mil. lbs. | 336 | 300 | 275 | 250 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 220 |
| Exports | Mil. lbs. | 228 | 225 | 228 | 230 | 233 | 235 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 245 | 245 | 250 |
| Total[1] | Mil. lbs. | 563 | 525 | 503 | 480 | 457 | 460 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 470 | 470 | 470 |
| Ending stocks: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Mil. lbs. | 653 | 497 | 396 | 345 | 334 | 338 | 339 | 336 | 334 | 339 | 340 | 336 |
| Price: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avg. to growers | $/cwt | 199 | 150 | 150 | 155 | 160 | 160 | 165 | 165 | 170 | 170 | 172 | 172 |
| Support | $/cwt | 186 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

1/ Includes both domestically grown and imported tobacco leaf.
na: not applicable.

Table 19. Horticultural crops baseline: Production, values, and prices, calendar years

| Item | Unit | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production, farm value: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citrus | $ Mil. | 2,501 | 2,389 | 2,413 | 2,437 | 2,462 | 2,486 | 2,511 | 2,536 | 2,562 | 2,587 | 2,613 | 2,639 |
| Noncitrus[1] | $ Mil. | 8,941 | 9,209 | 9,476 | 9,751 | 10,034 | 10,325 | 10,624 | 10,932 | 11,249 | 11,576 | 11,911 | 12,257 |
| Tree nuts | $ Mil. | 3,503 | 3,500 | 3,612 | 3,728 | 3,847 | 3,970 | 4,097 | 4,228 | 4,363 | 4,503 | 4,647 | 4,796 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 14,944 | 15,098 | 15,501 | 15,916 | 16,342 | 16,781 | 17,232 | 17,697 | 18,174 | 18,666 | 19,171 | 19,692 |
| Vegetables and melons | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh market[2] | $ Mil. | 9,737 | 9,840 | 10,150 | 10,434 | 10,726 | 11,027 | 11,335 | 11,653 | 11,979 | 12,315 | 12,659 | 13,014 |
| Processing | $ Mil. | 1,471 | 1,398 | 1,509 | 1,529 | 1,548 | 1,569 | 1,589 | 1,610 | 1,631 | 1,652 | 1,673 | 1,695 |
| Potatoes | $ Mil. | 2,575 | 2,776 | 2,804 | 2,832 | 2,860 | 2,889 | 2,918 | 2,947 | 2,976 | 3,006 | 3,036 | 3,067 |
| Sweet potatoes | $ Mil. | 287 | 296 | 304 | 313 | 322 | 332 | 341 | 351 | 361 | 372 | 383 | 394 |
| Pulses[3] | $ Mil. | 593 | 640 | 660 | 680 | 700 | 721 | 743 | 754 | 765 | 777 | 788 | 800 |
| Mushrooms | $ Mil. | 919 | 908 | 917 | 927 | 936 | 945 | 955 | 964 | 974 | 984 | 993 | 1,003 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 15,582 | 15,858 | 16,345 | 16,714 | 17,093 | 17,482 | 17,881 | 18,279 | 18,687 | 19,105 | 19,533 | 19,973 |
| Nursery/greenhouse | $ Mil. | 15,697 | 16,011 | 16,347 | 16,690 | 17,041 | 17,399 | 17,764 | 18,137 | 18,518 | 18,907 | 19,304 | 19,710 |
| Floriculture | $ Mil. | 5,180 | 5,300 | 5,422 | 5,547 | 5,674 | 5,805 | 5,938 | 6,075 | 6,215 | 6,358 | 6,504 | 6,653 |
| Nursery and other | $ Mil. | 10,517 | 10,711 | 10,925 | 11,144 | 11,367 | 11,594 | 11,826 | 12,062 | 12,304 | 12,550 | 12,801 | 13,057 |
| Other crops[4] | $ Mil. | 482 | 489 | 497 | 505 | 512 | 520 | 529 | 537 | 545 | 554 | 563 | 571 |
| Total, horticultural crops | $ Mil. | 46,705 | 47,457 | 48,690 | 49,825 | 50,989 | 52,182 | 53,406 | 54,649 | 55,924 | 57,231 | 58,572 | 59,946 |
| Production, farm weight: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citrus | Mil. lbs. | 32,720 | 22,726 | 22,942 | 23,158 | 23,373 | 23,588 | 23,803 | 24,017 | 24,231 | 24,444 | 24,656 | 24,869 |
| Fresh | Mil. lbs. | 8,158 | 7,366 | 7,436 | 7,506 | 7,576 | 7,645 | 7,715 | 7,784 | 7,854 | 7,923 | 7,992 | 8,060 |
| Processed | Mil. lbs. | 24,562 | 15,360 | 15,506 | 15,652 | 15,797 | 15,943 | 16,088 | 16,232 | 16,377 | 16,521 | 16,665 | 16,808 |
| Noncitrus | Mil. lbs. | 33,654 | 33,977 | 34,300 | 34,622 | 34,944 | 35,266 | 35,587 | 35,907 | 36,227 | 36,545 | 36,863 | 37,180 |
| Fresh | Mil. lbs. | 14,312 | 14,449 | 14,587 | 14,724 | 14,861 | 14,997 | 15,134 | 15,270 | 15,406 | 15,542 | 15,677 | 15,812 |
| Processed | Mil. lbs. | 19,342 | 19,528 | 19,713 | 19,899 | 20,084 | 20,268 | 20,453 | 20,637 | 20,821 | 21,004 | 21,186 | 21,369 |
| Tree nuts | Mil. lbs. | 3,048 | 3,000 | 3,029 | 3,057 | 3,085 | 3,114 | 3,142 | 3,170 | 3,199 | 3,227 | 3,255 | 3,283 |
| Total | Mil. lbs. | 69,422 | 59,703 | 60,270 | 60,837 | 61,403 | 61,967 | 62,531 | 63,094 | 63,656 | 64,216 | 64,775 | 65,332 |
| Vegetables and melons | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh market[2] | Mil. lbs. | 48,393 | 48,276 | 48,900 | 49,360 | 49,819 | 50,277 | 50,735 | 51,191 | 51,647 | 52,101 | 52,555 | 53,007 |
| Processing | Mil. lbs. | 35,587 | 31,607 | 34,462 | 34,786 | 35,109 | 35,432 | 35,755 | 36,077 | 36,398 | 36,718 | 37,038 | 37,356 |
| Potatoes | Mil. lbs. | 45,604 | 42,133 | 42,533 | 42,933 | 43,332 | 43,731 | 44,129 | 44,526 | 44,922 | 45,317 | 45,712 | 46,105 |
| Sweet potatoes | Mil. lbs. | 1,611 | 1,522 | 1,536 | 1,550 | 1,565 | 1,579 | 1,594 | 1,608 | 1,622 | 1,637 | 1,651 | 1,665 |
| Pulses[3] | Mil. lbs. | 3,459 | 4,625 | 5,040 | 5,544 | 6,098 | 6,708 | 7,379 | 7,445 | 7,512 | 7,578 | 7,644 | 7,710 |
| Mushrooms | Mil. lbs. | 855 | 853 | 861 | 869 | 877 | 885 | 894 | 902 | 910 | 918 | 926 | 934 |
| Total | Mil. lbs. | 135,509 | 129,015 | 133,332 | 135,042 | 136,801 | 138,613 | 140,484 | 141,749 | 143,010 | 144,269 | 145,524 | 146,775 |
| Other crops[4] | Mil. lbs. | 280 | 279 | 282 | 284 | 287 | 290 | 292 | 295 | 298 | 300 | 303 | 305 |
| Total, horticultural crops | Mil. lbs. | 205,211 | 188,997 | 193,884 | 196,163 | 198,490 | 200,870 | 203,308 | 205,138 | 206,963 | 208,785 | 210,601 | 212,412 |
| Producer prices[5] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Citrus | 2000=100 | 105.1 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 145.0 | 145.2 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 145.7 | 145.9 |
| Noncitrus | 2000=100 | 127.1 | 129.7 | 132.2 | 134.7 | 137.4 | 140.0 | 142.8 | 145.6 | 148.5 | 151.5 | 154.6 | 157.7 |
| Tree nuts | 2000=100 | 166.8 | 169.4 | 173.1 | 177.0 | 181.0 | 185.1 | 189.3 | 193.6 | 198.0 | 202.6 | 207.3 | 212.1 |
| Total | 2000=100 | 134.7 | 158.3 | 161.0 | 163.7 | 166.6 | 169.5 | 172.5 | 175.5 | 178.7 | 181.9 | 185.2 | 188.6 |
| Vegetables | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh market[2] | 2000=100 | 105.4 | 106.8 | 108.7 | 110.8 | 112.8 | 114.9 | 117.1 | 119.3 | 121.5 | 123.8 | 126.2 | 128.6 |
| Processing | 2000=100 | 98.1 | 105.0 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 105.5 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 107.7 |
| Potatoes | 2000=100 | 112.0 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 130.9 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 131.4 | 131.5 | 131.7 | 131.9 |
| Sweet potatoes | 2000=100 | 116.9 | 127.3 | 129.8 | 132.3 | 134.9 | 137.6 | 140.3 | 143.0 | 145.9 | 148.8 | 151.8 | 154.9 |
| Pulses | 2000=100 | 121.7 | 98.4 | 93.1 | 87.1 | 81.6 | 76.4 | 71.5 | 72.0 | 72.4 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 73.8 |
| Mushrooms | 2000=100 | 107.5 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 106.8 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 107.3 | 107.5 |
| Total | 2000=100 | 109.3 | 116.9 | 116.5 | 117.7 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 122.6 | 124.2 | 125.9 | 127.6 | 129.4 |
| All fruit, nuts, vegetables | 2000=100 | 120.0 | 132.1 | 132.5 | 134.1 | 135.8 | 137.5 | 139.2 | 141.3 | 143.5 | 145.7 | 148.0 | 150.4 |

1/ Includes olives; excludes melons.
2/ Includes melons and processing totals for dual-use crops which do not separate fresh from processing markets. Some fresh-market vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and colored peppers, are part of greenhouse production value.
3/ Includes dry edible beans and peas, lentils, Austrian winter peas, and wrinkled seed peas.
4/ Includes hops, peppermint and spearmint oils, maple syrup, and Hawaiian tropical crops.
5/ Computed from unit values of production, or production value divided into production volume.
Data source: NASS, USDA.

Table 20. Horticultural crops baseline: Exports and imports, fiscal years

| Item | Unit | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh fruits | $ Mil. | 2,364 | 2,556 | 2,755 | 2,910 | 2,984 | 3,061 | 3,140 | 3,221 | 3,304 | 3,390 | 3,478 | 3,568 |
| Citrus | $ Mil. | 705 | 627 | 633 | 639 | 646 | 652 | 659 | 665 | 672 | 679 | 685 | 692 |
| Noncitrus | $ Mil. | 1,659 | 1,929 | 2,122 | 2,270 | 2,338 | 2,409 | 2,481 | 2,555 | 2,632 | 2,711 | 2,792 | 2,876 |
| Processed fruits | $ Mil. | 765 | 760 | 771 | 783 | 795 | 807 | 819 | 831 | 844 | 856 | 869 | 882 |
| Dried fruits | $ Mil. | 402 | 378 | 383 | 387 | 392 | 397 | 402 | 406 | 411 | 416 | 421 | 426 |
| Fruit juices | $ Mil. | 705 | 765 | 811 | 835 | 860 | 886 | 913 | 940 | 968 | 997 | 1,027 | 1,058 |
| Tree nuts | $ Mil. | 1,887 | 2,418 | 3,000 | 3,240 | 3,370 | 3,504 | 3,645 | 3,790 | 3,942 | 4,100 | 4,264 | 4,434 |
| Almonds | $ Mil. | 1,298 | 1,626 | 1,821 | 1,939 | 2,027 | 2,118 | 2,213 | 2,313 | 2,417 | 2,525 | 2,639 | 2,758 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 5,721 | 6,498 | 7,337 | 7,768 | 8,009 | 8,258 | 8,516 | 8,782 | 9,058 | 9,343 | 9,638 | 9,943 |
| Vegetables[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | $ Mil. | 1,178 | 1,390 | 1,571 | 1,681 | 1,731 | 1,783 | 1,836 | 1,892 | 1,948 | 2,007 | 2,067 | 2,129 |
| Processed | $ Mil. | 3,015 | 3,092 | 3,200 | 3,296 | 3,395 | 3,497 | 3,602 | 3,710 | 3,821 | 3,936 | 4,054 | 4,176 |
| Potatoes | $ Mil. | 726 | 812 | 881 | 920 | 943 | 967 | 991 | 1,016 | 1,041 | 1,067 | 1,094 | 1,121 |
| Frozen fries | $ Mil. | 352 | 328 | 334 | 341 | 348 | 355 | 362 | 369 | 377 | 384 | 392 | 400 |
| Sweet potatoes | $ Mil. | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Pulses | $ Mil. | 230 | 257 | 272 | 281 | 283 | 286 | 289 | 291 | 293 | 294 | 296 | 298 |
| Mushrooms | $ Mil. | 42 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 5,213 | 5,606 | 5,981 | 6,236 | 6,412 | 6,593 | 6,780 | 6,970 | 7,167 | 7,369 | 7,577 | 7,791 |
| Nursery/greenhouse | $ Mil. | 287 | 316 | 341 | 353 | 362 | 371 | 380 | 390 | 400 | 410 | 420 | 430 |
| Essential oils | $ Mil. | 939 | 970 | 1,009 | 1,039 | 1,071 | 1,103 | 1,136 | 1,170 | 1,205 | 1,241 | 1,278 | 1,317 |
| Wine | $ Mil. | 674 | 675 | 702 | 730 | 759 | 790 | 821 | 854 | 888 | 924 | 961 | 999 |
| Beer | $ Mil. | 177 | 199 | 217 | 228 | 235 | 242 | 249 | 257 | 264 | 272 | 280 | 289 |
| Other horticulture | $ Mil. | 299 | 259 | 266 | 272 | 279 | 286 | 293 | 301 | 308 | 316 | 324 | 332 |
| Total horticulture | $ Mil. | 13,310 | 14,524 | 15,853 | 16,627 | 17,127 | 17,643 | 18,175 | 18,724 | 19,290 | 19,874 | 20,478 | 21,100 |
| Imports | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and nuts | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | $ Mil. | 3,964 | 4,486 | 4,923 | 5,239 | 5,450 | 5,670 | 5,899 | 6,137 | 6,385 | 6,643 | 6,911 | 7,190 |
| Citrus | $ Mil. | 315 | 335 | 357 | 376 | 393 | 410 | 429 | 448 | 468 | 489 | 511 | 534 |
| Noncitrus | $ Mil. | 3,649 | 4,151 | 4,566 | 4,863 | 5,057 | 5,260 | 5,470 | 5,689 | 5,917 | 6,153 | 6,399 | 6,655 |
| Bananas | $ Mil. | 1,088 | 1,145 | 1,162 | 1,168 | 1,173 | 1,179 | 1,185 | 1,191 | 1,197 | 1,203 | 1,209 | 1,215 |
| Processed fruits | $ Mil. | 1,043 | 1,166 | 1,271 | 1,341 | 1,388 | 1,437 | 1,487 | 1,539 | 1,593 | 1,649 | 1,706 | 1,766 |
| Fruit juices | $ Mil. | 783 | 1,003 | 1,154 | 1,234 | 1,271 | 1,310 | 1,349 | 1,389 | 1,431 | 1,474 | 1,518 | 1,564 |
| Tree nuts | $ Mil. | 952 | 1,194 | 1,469 | 1,616 | 1,681 | 1,748 | 1,818 | 1,891 | 1,966 | 2,045 | 2,127 | 2,212 |
| Cashew nuts | $ Mil. | 520 | 636 | 731 | 797 | 837 | 878 | 922 | 968 | 1,017 | 1,068 | 1,121 | 1,177 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 6,741 | 7,850 | 8,818 | 9,431 | 9,791 | 10,164 | 10,553 | 10,956 | 11,375 | 11,810 | 12,262 | 12,731 |
| Vegetables[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh or frozen | $ Mil. | 3,381 | 3,805 | 4,135 | 4,395 | 4,559 | 4,728 | 4,904 | 5,086 | 5,275 | 5,471 | 5,674 | 5,884 |
| Tomatoes | $ Mil. | 952 | 1,113 | 1,214 | 1,286 | 1,351 | 1,418 | 1,489 | 1,564 | 1,642 | 1,724 | 1,810 | 1,901 |
| Peppers | $ Mil. | 597 | 687 | 745 | 783 | 822 | 863 | 906 | 951 | 999 | 1,049 | 1,101 | 1,156 |
| Processed | $ Mil. | 2,377 | 2,640 | 2,835 | 2,983 | 3,104 | 3,229 | 3,360 | 3,496 | 3,638 | 3,785 | 3,938 | 4,097 |
| Potatoes | $ Mil. | 788 | 779 | 813 | 848 | 884 | 922 | 961 | 1,002 | 1,045 | 1,090 | 1,136 | 1,185 |
| Frozen fries | $ Mil. | 517 | 481 | 499 | 518 | 537 | 558 | 579 | 601 | 624 | 648 | 672 | 698 |
| Sweet potatoes | $ Mil. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Pulses | $ Mil. | 75 | 103 | 109 | 114 | 118 | 123 | 128 | 133 | 139 | 144 | 150 | 156 |
| Mushrooms | $ Mil. | 222 | 212 | 219 | 226 | 234 | 241 | 249 | 258 | 266 | 275 | 285 | 295 |
| Total | $ Mil. | 6,846 | 7,544 | 8,117 | 8,571 | 8,904 | 9,249 | 9,608 | 9,981 | 10,368 | 10,770 | 11,188 | 11,623 |
| Nursery/greenhouse | $ Mil. | 1,363 | 1,380 | 1,453 | 1,500 | 1,549 | 1,599 | 1,651 | 1,705 | 1,761 | 1,818 | 1,877 | 1,938 |
| Cut flowers | $ Mil. | 702 | 702 | 734 | 756 | 779 | 802 | 827 | 851 | 877 | 903 | 930 | 958 |
| Nursery stock | $ Mil. | 661 | 678 | 719 | 744 | 770 | 797 | 825 | 854 | 884 | 915 | 947 | 980 |
| Essential oils | $ Mil. | 1,825 | 2,335 | 2,615 | 2,785 | 2,910 | 3,041 | 3,178 | 3,321 | 3,470 | 3,626 | 3,790 | 3,960 |
| Wine | $ Mil. | 3,316 | 3,691 | 4,042 | 4,296 | 4,472 | 4,656 | 4,847 | 5,045 | 5,252 | 5,467 | 5,692 | 5,925 |
| Beer | $ Mil. | 2,805 | 2,994 | 3,188 | 3,328 | 3,435 | 3,545 | 3,658 | 3,775 | 3,896 | 4,021 | 4,150 | 4,282 |
| Total horticulture | $ Mil. | 22,895 | 25,794 | 28,232 | 29,912 | 31,061 | 32,255 | 33,495 | 34,784 | 36,122 | 37,513 | 38,958 | 40,459 |

1/ Fresh vegetables exclude fresh potatoes, sweet potatoes, and fresh mushrooms. Processed vegetables exclude processed potatoes, pulses, and processed mushrooms, but include hops.
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau.