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Economic Research Service

Situation and Outlook

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Wheat Outlook

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Northern Plains Dryness Drives U.S. Wheat Production Lower, Imports Raised

Wheat Chart Gallery will be updated on July 14, 2017.

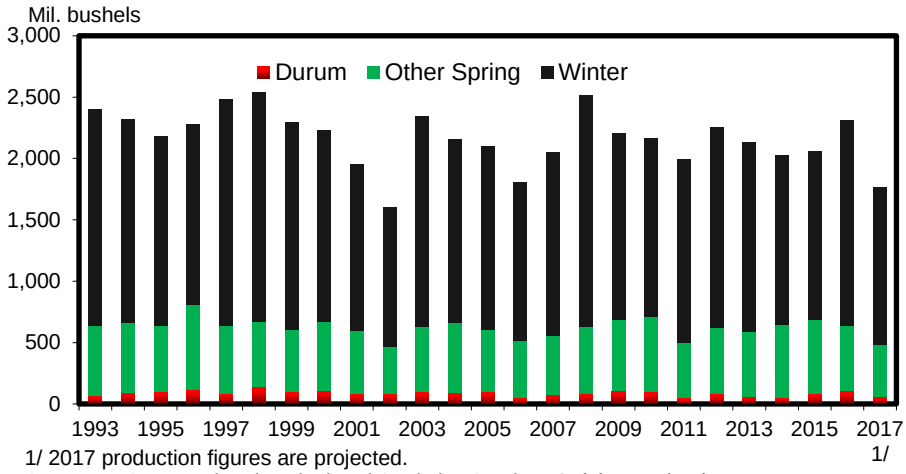
The next release is August 15, 2017.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Domestic Feature: "Spotlight on Spring Wheat in the Northern Plains."

Challenging growing conditions for Other Spring and Durum wheat in the Northern Plains are reflected in lower yield projections, cutting 2017/18 U.S. production by 64 million bushels this month, to 1,760 million. As a result, U.S. wheat exports are projected down 25 million bushels from June, to 975 million, and imports are raised 10 million bushels to 14 million. Foreign wheat supplies are projected higher, and a shift in the export shares of major exporters is likely. Russia is projected to become the top world wheat exporter for the first time in history.

Figure 1: U.S. wheat production by class



1/ 2017 production figures are projected.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. *Quickstats database.*

Domestic Outlook

Domestic Highlights

- All wheat production for 2017/18 is projected at 1,760 million bushels, down 64 million bushels from last month's projection.
- Total area harvested is reduced 0.4 million acres to 38.1 million.
- All wheat yield is lowered 1 bushel per acre on lower Durum and Other Spring yields, more than offsetting a slight increase for Winter wheat.
- At 57.5 million bushels, Durum production is down 45 percent from 2016 on both lower harvested area and yields.
- Other Spring wheat production is lowered this month to 422.9 million bushels, on yields that are projected down nearly 7 bushels per acre compared to 2016.
- Carryin for 2017/18 is increased by 23 million bushels to 1,184 million.
- Net reduced all wheat supplies support a 20 million bushel reduction to 2017/18 feed and residual.
- Exports are lowered 25 million bushels on lower domestic supplies and continued strong competition from global wheat exporters, including Russia.
- Numerous, mostly slight, 13-month changes and back-year trade revisions are made this month and are reflected in revised wheat historical tables, available on the ERS Wheat Data page.
- Despite reduced production, other supply and use changes result in a net 13.8 million bushel increase in ending stocks.
- At 938.2 million bushels, 2017/18 ending stocks are 21 percent lower than in 2016/17 but still well above the 5-year average of 844 million bushels.
- The all wheat price is raised 50 cents to $4.80 per bushel this month.
- The first projections of 2017/18 wheat by class were released in the July WASDE.

U.S. Wheat Production Lower

As the 2017/18 all wheat crop matures and is harvested, refined notions of production are reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). This month, NASS lowered all wheat harvested area by 412,000 acres to 38.1 million. Wheat harvested area this low has not been observed since the 1880s. In addition to fewer projected harvested acres, the all wheat yield is lowered 1.1 bushel per acre this month to 46.2 bushels. While lower than last year's record of 52.6 bushels per acre, the all wheat yield for 2017/18 is nearly on par with the 5-year average of 46.6 bushels.

Reduced harvested area and yield combine to lower production by 64 million bushels from the June forecast. At 1,760 million bushels, all wheat production is 24 percent lower than in 2016/17. The last time total wheat production was lower than the 2017/18 forecast was in 2002/03. In that year, just 45.8 million acres of wheat were harvested and challenging weather conditions in key winter and spring wheat-growing states produced a yield of just 35.0 bushels per acre. Difficult weather conditions have plagued this year's wheat crop, most recently the drought-stricken Hard Red Spring and Durum wheat crops in the Northern Plains. For additional information about the drought, please see this month's feature discussion, starting on page 5.

Table 1 - U.S. Wheat supply and utilization at a glance (2016/17 and 2017/18), July 2017					
Balance Sheet Item	**2016/17**	**2017/18 (June)**	**2017/18 (July)**	**2017/18 Change from previous month**	**2017/18 Comments**
Supply, Total					***May-June Marketing Year (MY)***
Beginning Stocks	975.6	1,161.3	1,184.4	**23.1**	Upward revision of 2016/17 ending stocks lifts 2017/18 carryin.
Production	2,309.7	1,824.0	1,759.7	**-64.3**	Lower spring and Durum production more than offsets slight, month-to-month increase in winter wheat production.
Imports	118.1	130.0	140.0	**10.0**	Imports of Canadian spring wheat and Durum expected to rise in order to help offset production declines in the U.S.
Supply, Total	3,403.4	3,115.3	3,084.2	**-31.2**	
Demand					
Food	955.0	955.0	955.0	0.0	Unchanged this month; will be re-evaluated following next month's *Flour Milling Products* report.
Seed	61.2	66.0	66.0	0.0	
Feed and Residual	147.7	170.0	150.0	**-20.0**	A smaller wheat crop combines with ample feed grain supplies and higher wheat prices, leading to a lower projected feed and residual.
Domestic, Total	1,163.9	1,191.0	1,171.0	**-20.0**	
Exports	1,055.1	1,000.0	975.0	**-25.0**	Exports of high-protein wheat are expected to decline. Increased foreign wheat supplies reduce U.S.'s competitive position in world market.
Use, Total	2,219.0	2,191.0	2,146.0	**-45.0**	
Ending Stocks	1,184.4	924.3	938.2	**13.8**	Reduced use more than offsets effects of lower wheat supplies.
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.					

Winter Wheat Yield Raised, Production Raised Slightly

The month USDA-NASS released the July *Crop Production* report, providing the third survey-based forecast of the 2017/18 marketing year. The report revealed winter wheat's resiliency following a period of weather challenges earlier in the season; production is projected at 1,279 million bushels, up about 2 percent from June but down more than 23 percent and 392 million bushels from 2016. Production in each of the top five winter wheat-producing States—Kansas, Washington, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Montana—is projected down in 2017. Collectively, the top five States are forecast to contribute nearly 260 million fewer winter wheat bushels in the new marketing year.

Based on the objective yield survey, the U.S. winter wheat yield is forecast at 49.7 bushels per acre, up from 48.9 bushels forecast last month. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield on record for the United States, behind the record-setting 55.3 bushels per acre that farmers realized for the 2016/17 marketing year. Improving yields in Kansas, in particular, aided in the recovery of winter wheat yields. Month-to-month, beneficial rains and mild weather contributed to a 3 bushel per acre lift in Kansas winter wheat yields to 47 bushels per acre. Yields gains in Colorado, Washington, and a handful of other winter wheat-reporting States also contribute to the net gain.

Despite rebounding month-to-month all winter wheat production, individual classes of winter wheat are projected to experience reduced production in 2017, as compared to the year previous. Hard Red Winter (HRW) output is projected down 324.2 million bushels to 757.5 million. Soft Red Winter (SRW) production is projected down 11.5 percent to 305.6 million bushels, a near 40 million bushel decline. SRW yields are down about 0.6 bushels per acre to 68.84 bushels and compare to the 5-year average of 63.6. Areas of SRW production, concentrated largely to the east of the Great Plains, have been intermittently affected by wet conditions.

2016/17	**HRW**	**SRW**
Planted area (million acres)	26.59	6.02
Harvested area (million acres)	21.86	4.98
Yield (bushels/acre)	49.5	69.40
Production (million bushels)	1,081.69	345.23

2017/18	**HRW**	**SRW**
Planted area (million acres)	23.82	5.61
Harvested area (million acres)	18.88	4.44
Yield (bushels/acre)	41.88	68.84
Production (million bushels)	757.52	305.64

Aggregate Hard and Soft White Winter wheat (HWW and SWW) production, at 216.2 million bushels, is 28.4 million bushels lower than in 2016. The steepest proportional reduction is for HWW, down more than 27 percent from the previous year. However, the sharpest volume decline is projected for SWW, down 21.5 million bushels and about 10 percent from the year prior.

2016/17	**HWW**	**SWW**
Planted area (million acres)	0.515	3.016
Harvested area (million acres)	0.474	2.908
Production (million bushels)	25.476	219.136

2017/18	**HWW**	**SWW**
Planted area (million acres)	0.469	2.946
Harvested area (million acres)	0.409	2.823
Production (million bushels)	18.546	197.659

Durum Production Down 47 percent in 2017

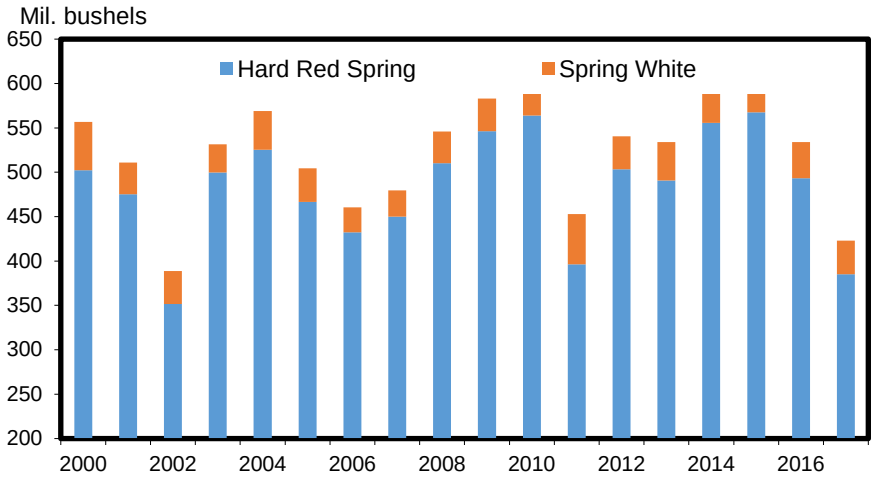
The June 30 USDA-NASS *Acreage* report indicated a sharp decline in Durum harvested area for 2017, down 21 percent from 2016. This month, NASS's *Crop Production* report provided a double whammy to Durum production projections and revealed yields that are projected down 13.1 bushels per acres from 2016. Yield declines are noted for three of the four major Durum-producing States, most notably for Montana and North Dakota, where approximately 76 percent of the 2017 Durum crop is growing. Durum yields in Montana are projected at just 23 bushels per acre (down 18 bushels per acre year-to-year). In

North Dakota yields are slightly better at 27 bushels per acre (down 13.5 bushels per acre year-to-year). Desert Durum production is down marginally compared to 2016, largely on reduced area harvested. Desert Durum production is projected at 12.6 million bushels and accounts for about 22 percent of total projected Durum production, up from 13 percent in 2016.

Other Spring Wheat Production Sharply Down for 2017/18

This month, NASS released the first survey-based projections of Other Spring and Durum yields. The July *Crop Production* report reflects the expanding drought in the Northern Plains. Other Spring wheat production for 2017 is forecast at 423 million bushels, down more than 111 million bushels and 21 percent from 2016. To find a smaller Other Spring wheat crop, one has to go back 15 years to the 2002/03 marketing year, when Other Spring production was just 388.9 million bushels.

Figure 2: U.S. spring wheat production by class 1/



1/ Spring white includes hard and soft white.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. *Quickstats database.*

Other Spring wheat area harvested is unchanged from the June 30 *Acreage* report and remains at 10.497 million acres, down 806,000 acres from 2016. Reduced harvested area is driven largely by area reductions for drought-stricken North and South Dakota. Area harvested projections for Montana (2.1 million acres), Minnesota (1.27 million acres), and Idaho (415,000 acres) are up year-to-year, though not enough to offset losses elsewhere. Please see box below, "Spotlight on Spring Wheat in the Northern Plains," for additional details of the effects of the drought on the spring wheat crop.

Spotlight on Spring Wheat in the Northern Plains
By Jennifer Bond

The majority of Hard Red Spring (HRS) wheat production is grown in the Northern Plains of the United States, which includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. This key production region has been greatly affected by a lengthy dry spell that has plunged the area into varying levels of drought, ranging from abnormal dryness (D0) to exceptional drought (D4). As recently as early May, the USDA's Crop Weather Bulletin noted that the vast majority of the Northern Plains was experiencing mild weather conditions, which encouraged spring wheat planning and other field work that had been delayed due to earlier wet conditions. Figure 3 shows the limited area affected by abnormally dry conditions as of May 2. Over the next 2 months, dryness persisted, and by July 4, large sections of North and South Dakota and Eastern Montana are shown to be in severe to exceptional drought (Figure 4).

Wet, cool conditions during the month of April and into early May resulted in a slower planting pace relative to the 5-year average and the previous year's pace. For the week ending May 7, 54 percent of the spring wheat crop was planted, compared to 74 percent the previous year and the 5-year average of 60 percent. As dry conditions developed, the pace of planting, emergence, and heading began to accelerate. By May 28, NASS reported that 96 percent of the spring wheat crop was planted, compared to the 5-year average of 91 percent. By June 4, 90 percent of the spring wheat crop was emerged, compared to the 5-year average of 85 percent. In increasingly dry North and South Dakota, emergence was estimated at 14 and 5 percent ahead of average. On July 9, 79 percent of the crop was headed and compares to the 5-year average of 74 percent.

Figure 3: U.S. Drought Monitor Map for May 2, 2017

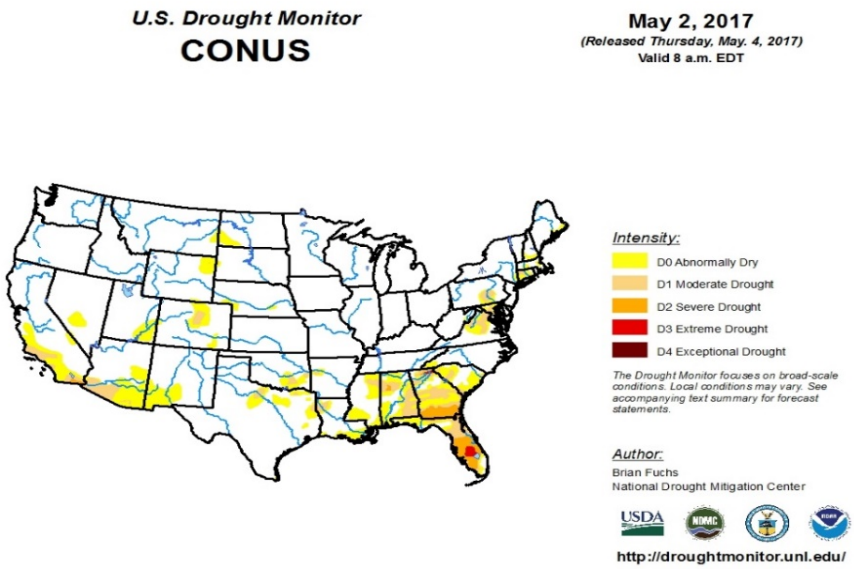
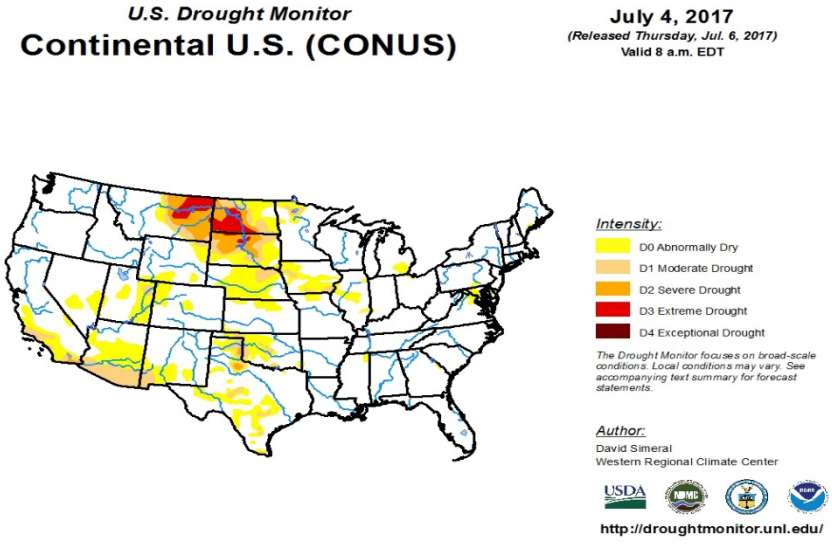
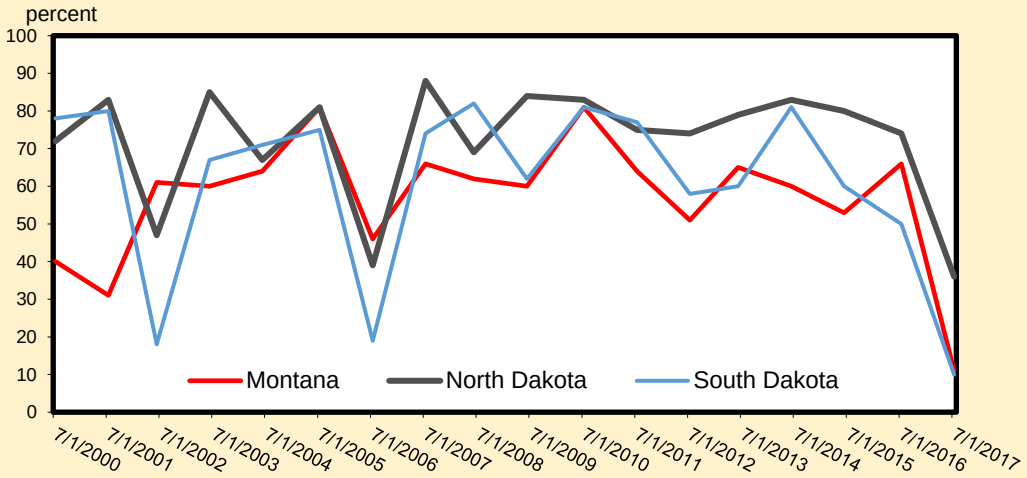


Figure 4: U.S. Drought Monitor Map for July 4, 2017



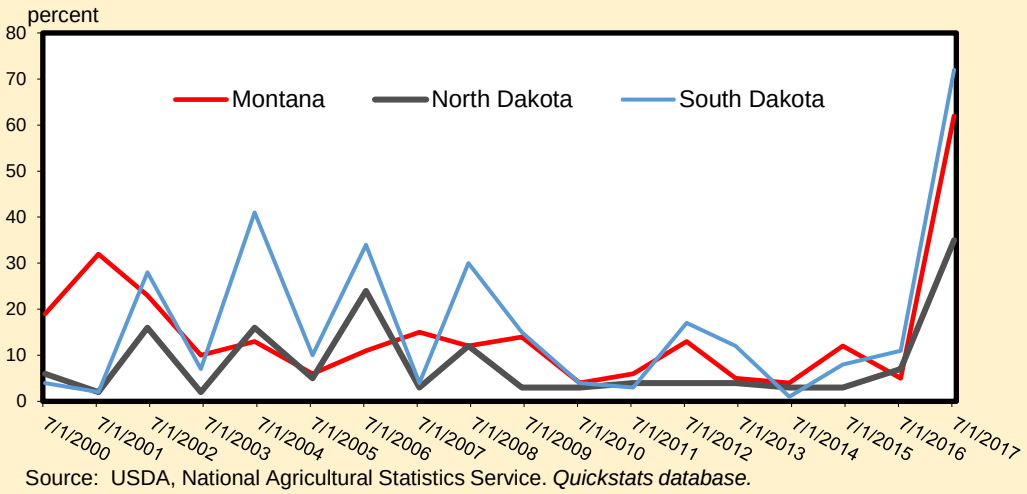
While dry and droughty weather encouraged the spring wheat crop to mature ahead of the 5-year average pace, crop conditions began to deteriorate. The May 23 edition of the 2017 U.S. Drought Monitor Map first indicated the emergence of drought (D2) conditions in both North and South Dakota. For the week ending May 28, which includes dates of reporting for the Drought Monitor, the proportion of the spring wheat crop rated "good" to "excellent" by USDA-NASS was 62 percent and 39 percent, respectively. By July 9, widespread drought conditions were noted for both North and South Dakota as well as Montana, and the proportion of the crop rated "good" to "excellent" had fallen to 36 percent, 10 percent, and 11 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, the proportion of the crop rated "poor" to "very poor" reached 35 percent in North Dakota, 72 percent in South Dakota, and 62 percent in Montana. These figures compare to 7 percent, 11 percent, and 5 percent for the same week in 2016 (figures 5 and 6).

Figure 5: Spring wheat conditions, percent rated good to excellent, week 27



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

Figure 6: Spring wheat conditions, percent rated poor to very poor, week 27

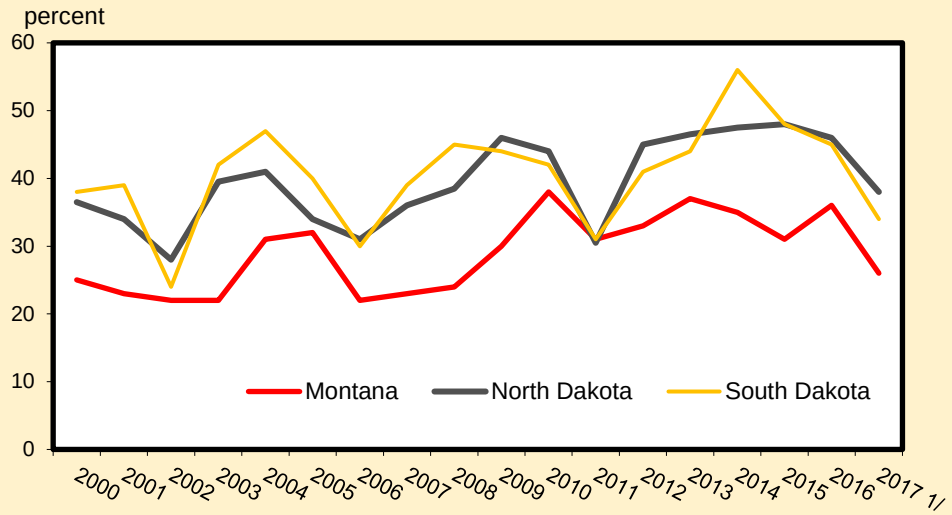


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. *Quickstats database.*

On July 12, USDA-NASS's *Crop Production* report provided the first survey-based data on the yield-sapping effects of the poor weather in the Northern Plains. Yields in the Dakotas and Montana are all down significantly year-to-year; however, no State is projected to reach record-low yields at this time. The lowest projected yields in the region are expected in Montana (26 bushels per acre), and while they are below average, they are not unprecedented. Montana experienced several years of sub-25 bushel yields in the early 2000s.

With projected harvested area down sharply to 9.877 million acres and average yields of 39 bushels per acre, HRS production is forecast to total just 385.1 million bushels in 2017/18. At this level, HRS production is down 108 million bushels and 22 percent from 2016/17. Production this low has not been realized since 2002/03 when just 351.4 million bushels of HRS were harvested.

Figure 7: Spring wheat yields, selected states



1/ Yields for 2017 are projected.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. *Quickstats database.*

Expectations of relatively low production of high-protein HRS have helped to rally futures and cash prices for spring wheat in recent weeks and support this month's 50 cent increase in the 2017/18 all wheat price. Spring wheat price support is further provided by early indications that HRW protein levels will again be below average. Industry sources indicate average protein levels through July 7, 2017, are just 0.1 percent above last year's below-average (11.2 percent) protein levels. Lower protein levels for HRW imply increased demand for higher protein spring wheat for flour production, which has supported price premiums. As prices have risen, however, demand has been regulated and consequently our food use projections for the new marketing year reflect a mill grind portfolio very similar to 2016/17.

To supplement what is expected to be a small and relatively high-priced domestic HRS harvest, forecast imports of Canadian spring wheat are raised this month and help to lift the all wheat import projection to 140 million bushels, up 10 from the June forecast. Fully 63 million bushels of the all wheat import total is expected to be HRS, an increase of more than 20 million bushels over the 2016/17 level. As of this writing, dry conditions are projected to continue in the Northern Plains. Further production losses or possible improvements in the Northern Plains will be reflected in USDA-NASS's August 10 *Crop Production* report, and the market effects will be described in the August WASDE and *Wheat Outlook*.

2016/17 Ending Stocks Updated

Following the June 30 release of USDA-NASS's *Grain Stocks* report, which included all wheat and Durum stocks, fourth quarter stocks by class were updated for the 2016/17 marketing year. Higher-than average combined stocks in key HRW-growing States supports an above-average proportional distribution of stocks to this class. HRS stocks were somewhat higher than industry expectations, though carryout is nearly 40 million bushels below the 2015/16 estimate. Ending stocks of SRW are up year-to-year on higher June 1 stocks in a number of key SRW-growing States. White wheat ending stocks are revised modestly up from the June WASDE and are up more than 40 percent from 2015/16 figures, in part due to transportation challenges including poor weather and infrastructure repairs. Durum stocks

came in well below pre-report expectations and are lowered from near 50 million bushels to 36 million, an indication of stronger-than-forecast fourth quarter use. The next USDA-NASS *Flour Milling Products* report is due out on August 1 and will provide additional detail on all wheat and Durum food use in the fourth quarter. Historical tables will be updated to include by class by quarter distributions for the 2016/17 marketing year following the release of the August WASDE.

2017/18 Prices Strengthen on Protein, Quality Premiums

With net reduced supplies this month and rising prices for high-quality wheat, the all wheat price projection is lifted 50 cents at the mid-point. For several weeks, wheat cash and futures prices have generally been on the rise and supported by reports on the size of the Other Spring and Durum crops as well as the lower quality HRW crop. Survey-based reports of HRW harvest progress and protein levels show improvement in recent weeks as the harvest has moved through Kansas and Oklahoma and into Colorado and Nebraska. According to one industry survey, at 11.3 percent the moving average protein level is just 0.1 percent higher than the below-average protein levels exhibited by the 2016 crop. At 65 percent harvested as of the week ending July 9, including 93 percent complete in Kanas, increases in the aggregate average protein level of the HRW crop will become increasingly difficult unless grain of exceptional quality remains to be harvested and/or tested.

13-Month Trade Changes and Back-Year Revisions

Updates to back-year import and exports and related categories are reflected in revised historical and wheat data tables on the ERS Wheat Data landing page.

International Outlook

Considerable Offsetting Changes in Wheat Output Are Made for Major Market Players

World wheat production in 2017/18 is forecast at 737.8 million tons, down 1.7 million this month, and the reduction comes entirely from the United States. Foreign production is virtually unchanged at 689.9 million tons, although sizeable and fully offsetting changes are made for several major wheat market players. For more information and a visual display of this month's changes in wheat production, see table A and map A.

Table A - Wheat production at a glance (2017/18), July 2017

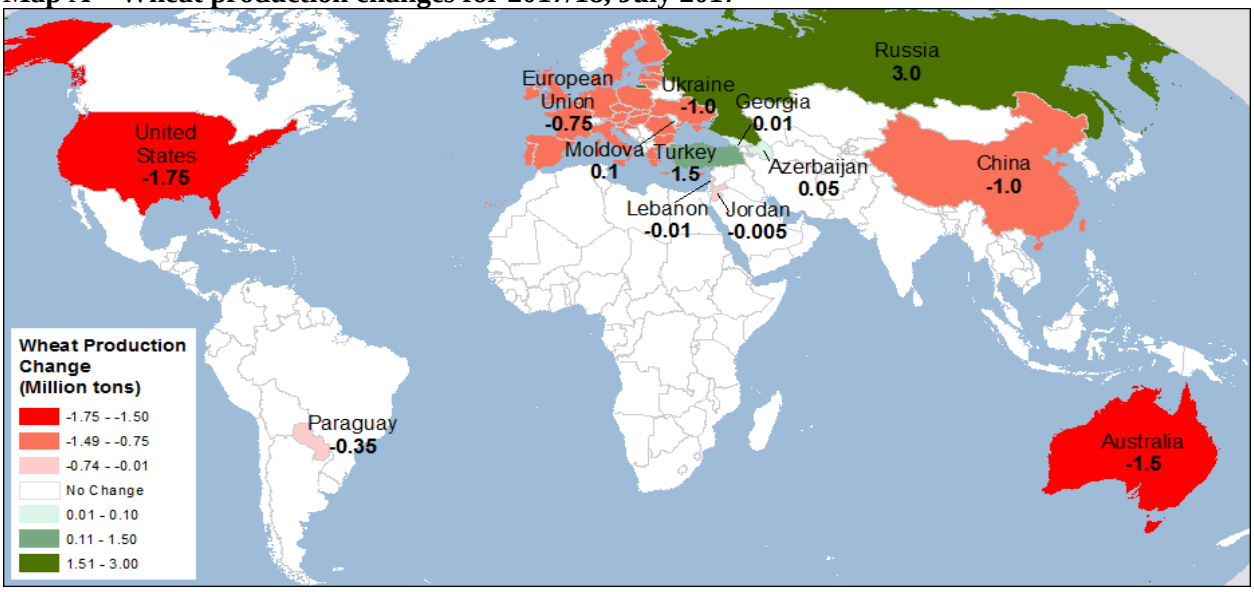
	Country or region	Crop year	Production	Change from previous month[1]	YoY[2] change	Comments
			Million tons			
↓	**World**	*Various*	**737.8**	**-1.7**	**-16.5**	
	Foreign	*Various*	**689.9**	**No change**	**-1.5**	Changes in wheat output for foreign countries in 2017/18 are virtually offsetting.
↓	**United States**	*June-May*	**47.9**	**-1.8**	**-15.0**	See section on U.S. domestic wheat.
↑	**Russia**	*July-June*	**72.0**	**+3.0**	**-0.5**	Cool weather and abundant precipitation are expected to boost wheat yields further. Cool temperatures delayed crop development and allowed it to fully benefit from the copious moisture while in the filling stage. VHI (Vegetation Health Index) analysis indicates outstanding crop progress in the main winter wheat-producing regions.
↑	**Turkey**	*July-June*	**19.5**	**+1.5**	**+2.3**	Consistent rains during the flowering and grain filling stages of crop development fully alleviated fall drought and are expected to result in a marked improvement in yields. Vegetation Health Index (VHI) in all crop areas is remarkably high.
↓	**Australia**	*Oct-Sep*	**23.5**	**-1.5**	**-11.6**	Winter rainfall has been well below average. Dry weather in May-June is expected to affect winter crops. Projected area is down 0.2 million hectares, in line with ABARES new estimates reflecting dry planting conditions.
↓	**China**	*July-June*	**130.0**	**-1.0**	**+1.2**	Relatively poor late season conditions in Central China (Henan, Hebei, and Anhui provinces) are expected to reduce wheat yields from record-high level.
↓	**Ukraine**	*July-June*	**24.0**	**-1.0**	**-2.8**	Ongoing drought conditions, especially in the northern parts of the production region, are expected to reduce wheat yields.
↓	**EU[3]**	*July-June*	**150.0**	**-0.8**	**+4.5**	This month, wheat yields and output are projected lower, with the largest decline in Spain, where persistent dry weather took an extra toll on all Spanish grains. Smaller, partly offsetting changes are also made for a number of countries reflecting their data.
↓	**Paraguay**	*Sep-Aug*	**0.9**	**-0.4**	**-0.4**	Area is projected lower, as persistent rains hampered wheat planting.

[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.

Map A – Wheat production changes for 2017/18, July 2017



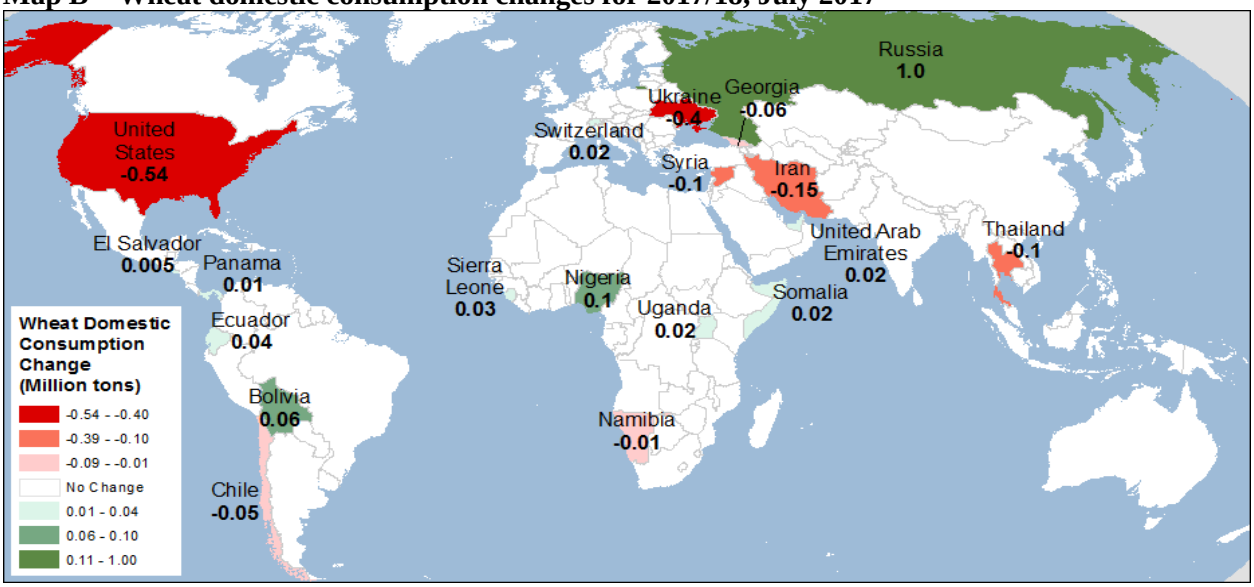
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Foreign Wheat Use Is Projected Higher

Foreign wheat use for 2017/18 is projected up 1.1 million tons to 703.4 million this month. A sharply higher wheat output is expected to boost wheat feeding in Russia, up 1.0 million tons this month. Partly offsetting is a reduction of domestic wheat use in Ukraine, down 0.4 million tons, due to lower production prospects and a slow growth in the livestock sector. Smaller changes are also made for a number of countries this month.

For additional information on this month's changes in wheat domestic consumption, see map B.

Map B – Wheat domestic consumption changes for 2017/18, July 2017



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

Wheat Ending Stocks Projected Lower

Fractionally lower world wheat supplies, and a slightly higher projected consumption, lead to lower estimates for global ending stocks. Stocks are now projected still at the record of 260.6 million tons, down 0.6 million. The biggest drop in stocks is for Australia, down 1.4 million (from a decline in wheat output partly offset by higher beginning stocks). Ending stocks prospects are also reduced for China and European Union, down 0.8 and 0.5 million tons, respectively, due to lower projected output. Partly offsetting, ending stocks are projected higher for Indonesia (up 0.8 million tons due to an increased imports projection) and for Turkey (up 0.7 million tons because of higher production prospects). Slightly higher stocks are projected for Iran, up 0.2 million tons, with lower projected feed consumption. Multiple largely offsetting changes in stocks are made this month as a result of specific countries' production and trade revisions.

Wheat Global Trade for 2017/18 Is Marginally Reduced, Foreign Trade Is Up

Projected world wheat trade for the international 2017/18 July-June trade year is reduced this month by 0.4 million tons, to 180.8 million, while exports by countries other than the United States are up 0.6 million tons. As a result, some shifts in expected market share among major wheat exporters are projected this month.

Higher wheat supplies, a fast pace of exports, and the competitive edge of Russian wheat exports (coming to a large extent from the Russian currency (ruble) depreciation) merit higher export projections for both 2016/17 and 2017/18, up 0.3 and 1.5 million tons to reach 27.8 and 30.5 million, respectively. This month's projections put Russia on top of the list of world wheat exporters for the first time, slightly above the European Union, where wheat exports are reduced 0.5 million tons this month to 30.0 million. The reduction in EU exports comes mainly because a decrease in wheat production in Spain will generate higher imports of feed-quality wheat, and a portion of the country's increased imports is expected to be sourced from other EU-member countries. Hence, this trade will not be considered as EU external wheat exports, rather it will be part of intra-European trade. Ukrainian exports are also lowered by 0.5 million tons due to its wheat production reduction.

Another change this month is a dramatic cut of almost 60 percent in Paraguayan exports, down 0.4 million tons to 0.3 million, due to a sharp drop in the wheat production estimate. A small upward adjustment of 0.2 million tons for 2017/18 is made for Turkish exports, as the country is expected to expand its flour and wheat products exports to neighboring countries (Iraq and Syria) and to African countries (Sudan, Benin, and others).

Wheat import prospects are adjusted higher for the United States and down for Turkey, Iran, and Syria. Multiple smaller changes are made for many countries.

For more information on this month's changes in 2017/18 wheat trade, see table D. For the visual presentation of this month's changes in exports and imports, see maps D1 and D2.

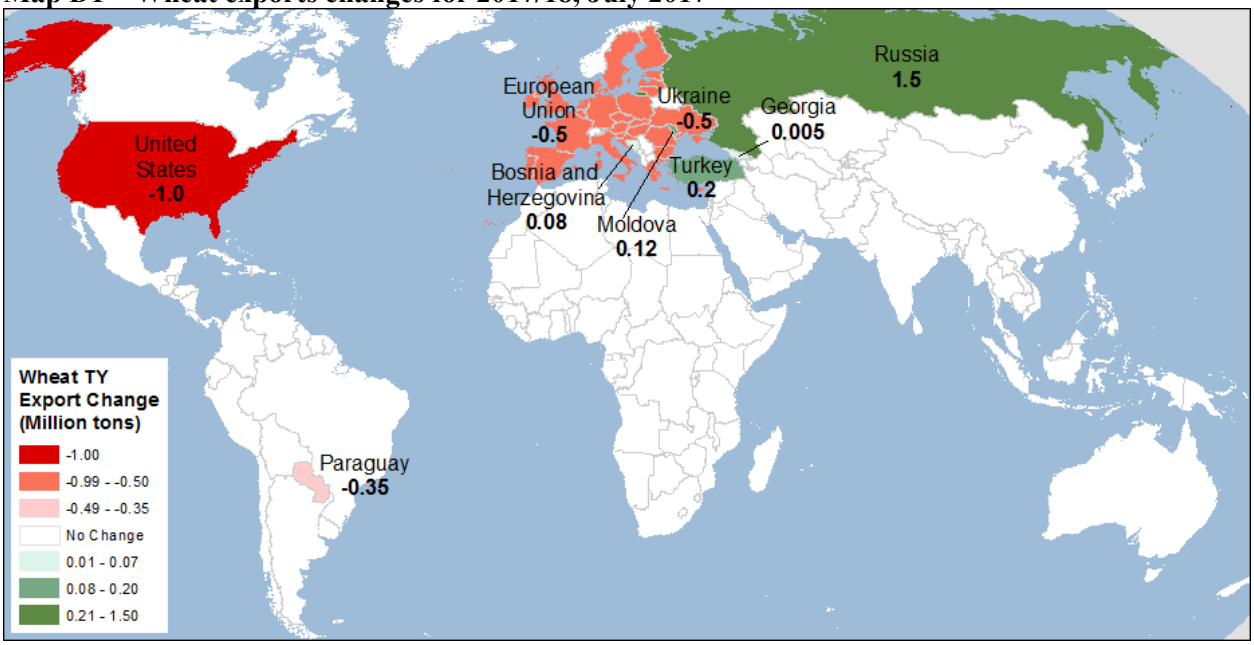
Table D - Wheat trade at a glance (2017/18), July 2017					
	Country or region	Trade	Change in forecast[1]	YoY[2] change	Comments
		Million tons			*July-June international trade year*
↓	**World**	**180.8**	**-0.4**	**-0.5**	
↑	**Foreign**	**154.8**	**+0.6**	**+2.8**	
Wheat Exports (2017/18)					
↓	**United States**	**26.0**	**-1.0**	**-3.3**	With reduced supplies and growing competition, wheat exports for the trade year 2017/18 (July-June) are projected down. Local marketing year exports are also reduced by 0.7 million tons.
↑	**Russia**	**30.5**	**+1.5**	**+2.7**	Expanded wheat supplies and a new cycle of ruble depreciation that started in June 2017 are expected to boost Russian wheat exports further.
↑	**Turkey**	**6.2**	**+0.2**	**No change**	Sharply higher wheat supplies are expected to be partly exported (in form of flour and wheat products) to neighboring countries.
↓	**European Union**	**30.0**	**-0.5**	**+3.0**	Reduction in projected wheat production in Spain is expected to re-route part of its wheat imports to European member countries, making those part of intra-EU trade.
↓	**Ukraine**	**14.0**	**-0.5**	**-4.0**	Projected exports are adjusted down, given reduced wheat supplies and low stocks.
↓	**Paraguay**	**0.3**	**-0.4**	**-0.4**	Reduction in projected wheat output.
Wheat Imports (2017/18)					
↑	**United States**	**3.8**	**+0.5**	**+0.6**	With reduced spring wheat production, stronger demand for high-protein wheat is projected.
↓	**Turkey**	**5.4**	**-0.4**	**+0.9**	Larger projected wheat output.
↓	**Syria**	**2.0**	**-0.3**	**+0.1**	Insufficient pace of imports justifies a decline in imports for both 2016/17 and 2017/18. This low pace is a result of the ongoing conflict and declining population numbers.
↓	**Iran**	**1.2**	**-0.3**	**+0.5**	Higher projected wheat supplies (beginning stocks), as projected demand for wheat feeding is reduced.

[1]Change from previous month. Smaller changes for wheat exports and imports are made for a number of countries; see ***map D1*** for changes in wheat exports and ***map D2*** for changes in wheat imports this month.

[2] YoY: year over year changes.

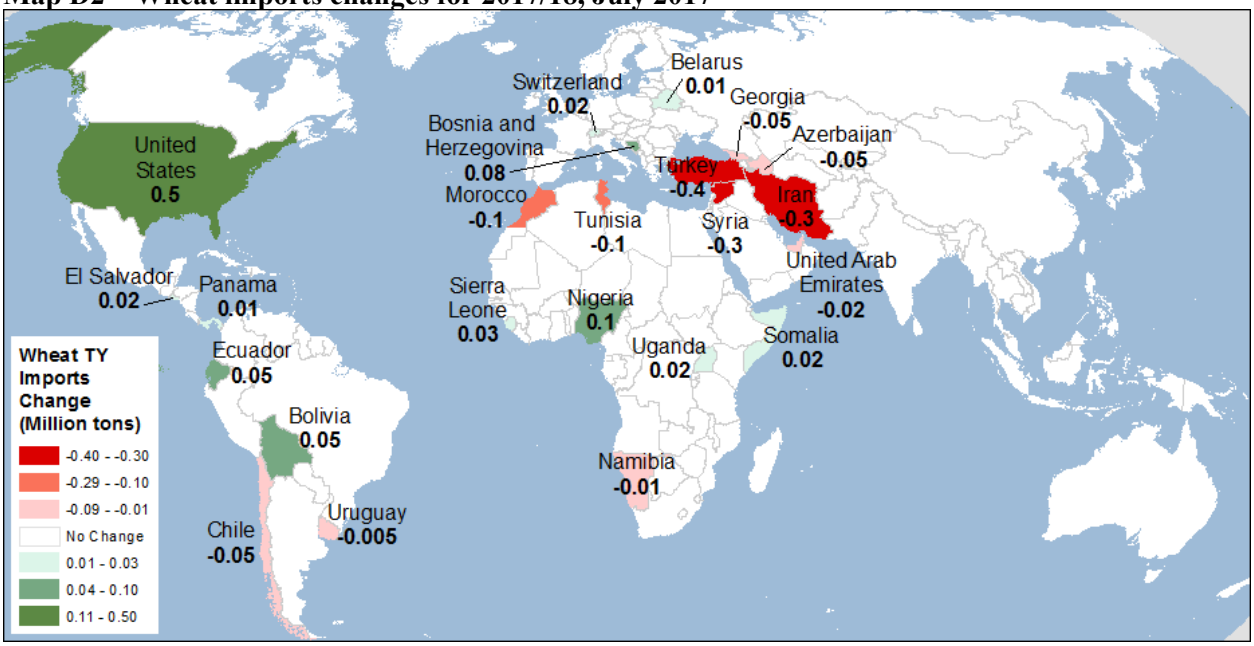
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply, and Distribution online database.

Map D1 – Wheat exports changes for 2017/18, July 2017



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

Map D2 – Wheat imports changes for 2017/18, July 2017



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

U.S. Exports Are Down for 2017/18 and Increased for 2016/17

U.S. wheat exports for the **2017/18** July-June international trade year are projected lower this month, down 1.0 million tons to 26.0 million (for the June-May marketing year, the decline is 25 million bushels to 975 million). A projected sharp decrease in U.S. spring wheat (HRS) and Durum wheat production this month are expected to weigh on wheat exports. An additional reason for the U.S. export reduction is that

this year's soft low-quality wheat is abundant in the world, and prices are declining. This is expected to intensify competition and put additional pressure on U.S. exports in the soft wheat segment of the market. As competitors' new-year wheat production becomes available, U.S. export sales and shipments are expected to decline even further.

A reduction in high-protein wheat supplies trigger higher wheat imports in the United States, up 0.5 million tons to 3.8 million (up 10 million bushels to 140 million for the local June-May marketing year), mainly from Canada, to meet domestic demand for high-quality milling wheat.

The U.S. wheat export forecast for the **2016/17** international July-June trade year is increased 1.1 million tons to 29.3. The local (June-May) marketing year wheat export forecast is also increased, up 0.5 million tons to 28.7 million (or to 1,055 million bushels). Wheat export inspections for the month of June – the last month of the international trade year – came in stronger than expected, and considerably above June 2016. U.S wheat imports are slightly up for the 2016/17 local June-May marketing year, and for the 2016/17 international July-June trade year, based on the pace of shipments of high-protein wheat from Canada.

Contacts and Links

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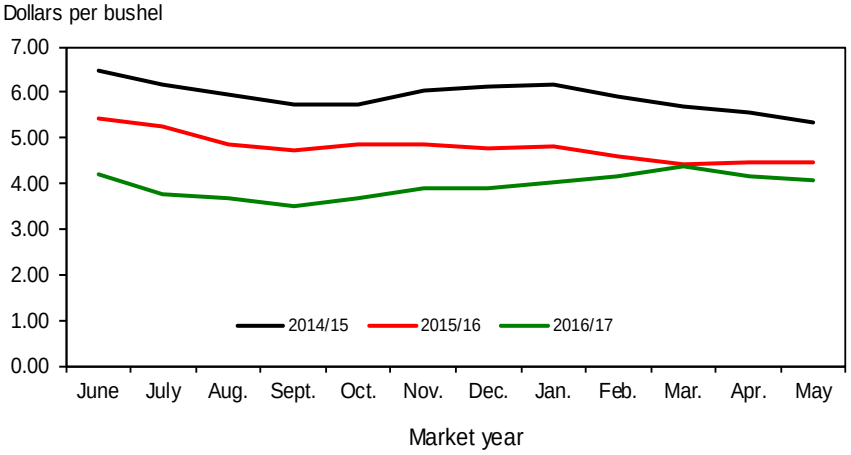
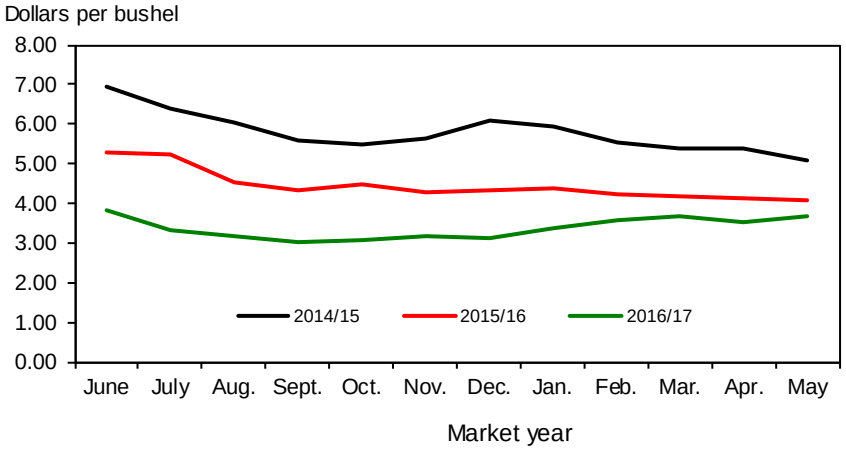
Figure 1
All wheat average prices received by farmers



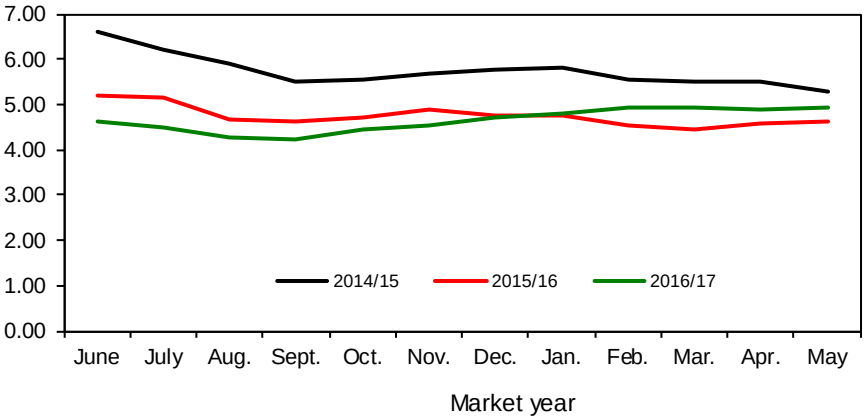
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 2
Hard red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



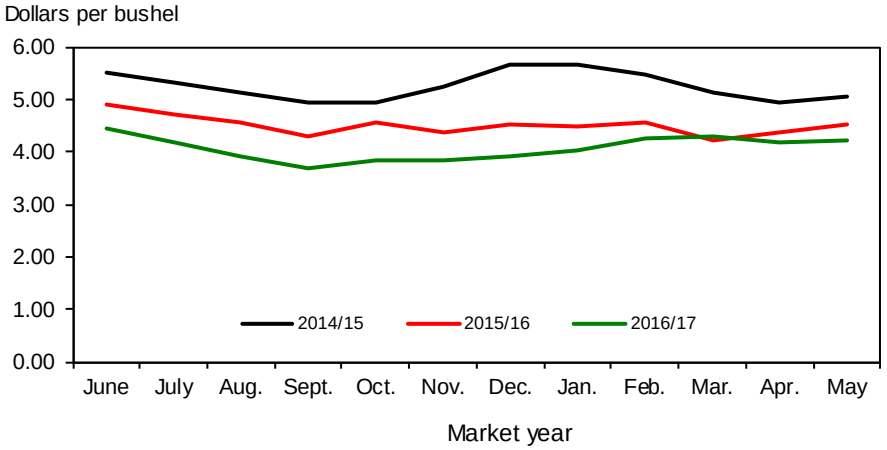
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 3
Hard red spring wheat average prices received by farmers



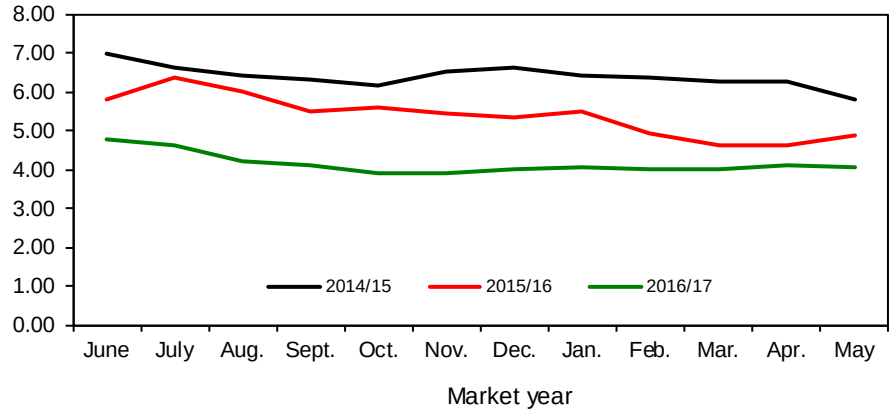
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 4
Soft red winter wheat average prices received by farmers



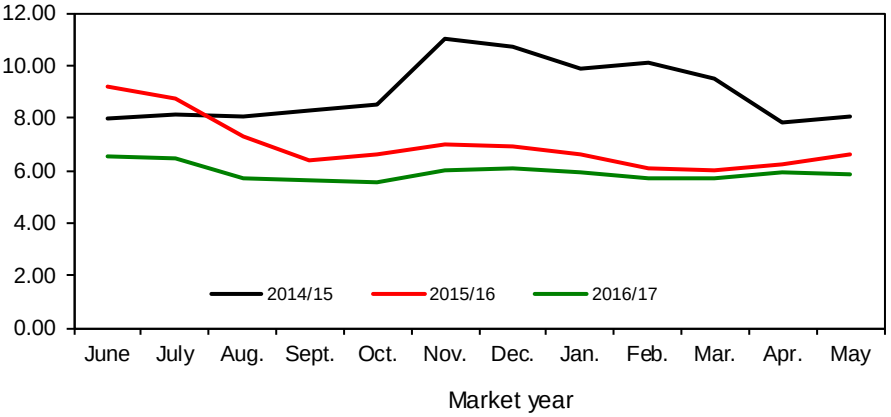
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 5
Soft white wheat average prices received by farmers



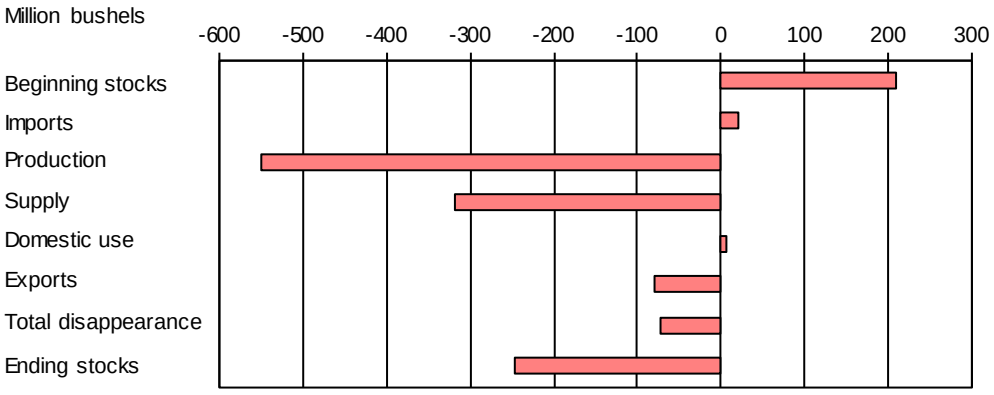
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Figure 6
Durum wheat average prices received by farmers



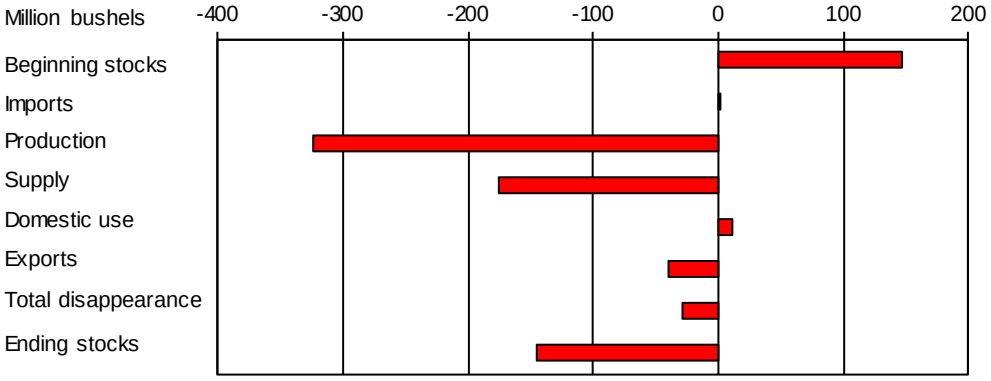
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

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



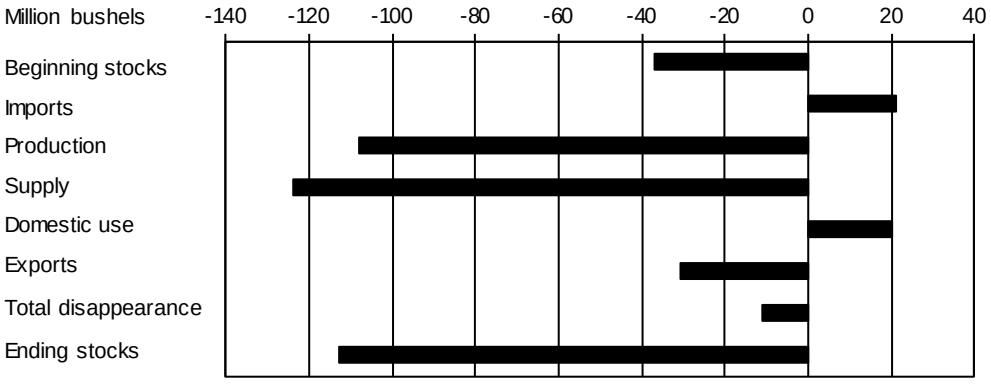
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



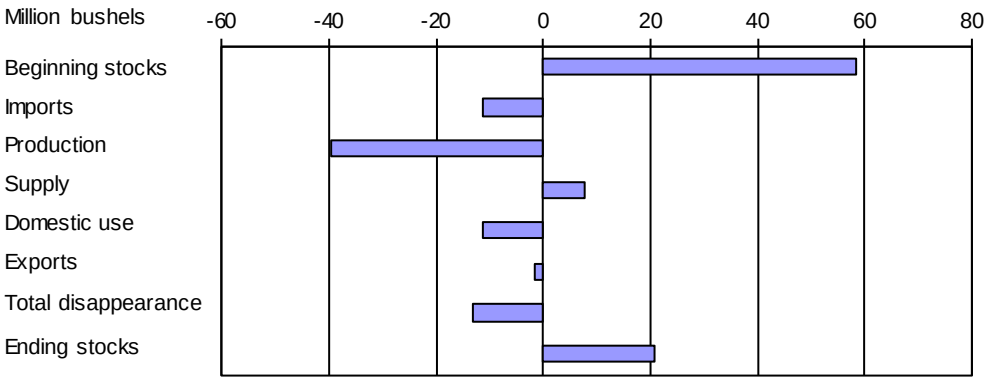
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



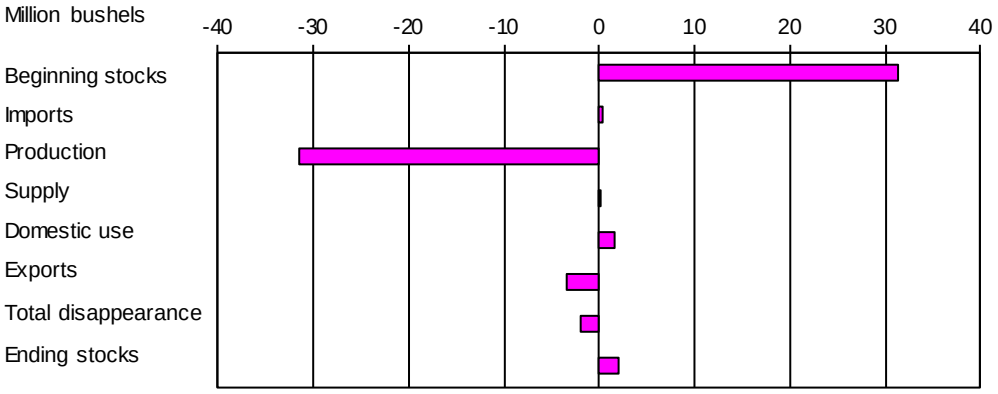
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

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



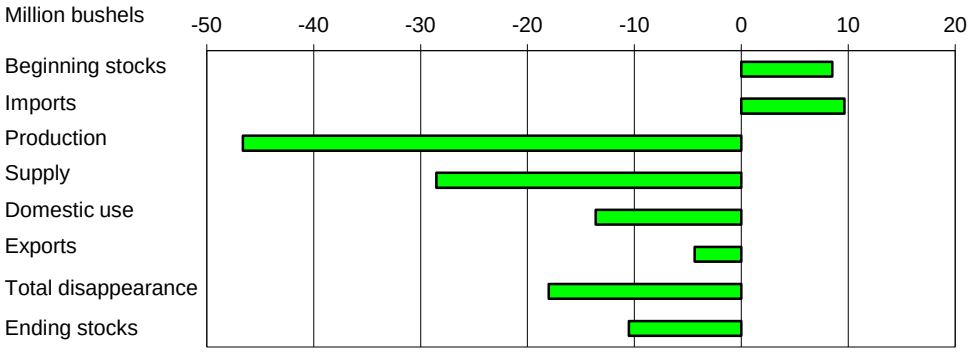
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

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, 7/14/2017

Item and unit		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Area:								
Planted	Million acres	54.3	55.3	56.2	56.8	55.0	50.2	45.7
Harvested	Million acres	45.7	48.8	45.3	46.4	47.3	43.9	38.1
Yield	Bushels per acre	43.6	46.2	47.1	43.7	43.6	52.6	46.2
Supply:								
Beginning stocks	Million bushels	863.0	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,184.4
Production	Million bushels	1,993.1	2,252.3	2,135.0	2,026.3	2,061.9	2,309.7	1,759.7
Imports [1]	Million bushels	113.1	124.3	172.5	151.2	112.7	118.1	140.0
Total supply	Million bushels	2,969.2	3,119.2	3,025.3	2,767.8	2,927.1	3,403.4	3,084.2
Disappearance:								
Food use	Million bushels	941.4	950.8	955.1	958.3	957.2	955.0	955.0
Seed use	Million bushels	75.6	73.1	75.6	79.4	67.2	61.2	66.0
Feed and residual use	Million bushels	158.5	365.3	228.2	113.4	149.2	147.7	150.0
Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,175.5	1,389.3	1,258.8	1,151.1	1,173.7	1,163.9	1,171.0
Exports [1]	Million bushels	1,051.1	1,012.1	1,176.2	864.3	777.8	1,055.1	975.0
Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,226.6	2,401.4	2,435.1	2,015.4	1,951.5	2,219.0	2,146.0
Ending stocks	Million bushels	742.6	717.9	590.3	752.4	975.6	1,184.4	938.2
Stocks-to-use ratio		33.4	29.9	24.2	37.3	50.0	53.4	43.7
Loan rate	Dollars per bushel	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94
Contract/direct payment rate	Dollars per bushel	73.80	73.70	72.80	56.40	56.40	56.50	56.50
Farm price [2]	Dollars per bushel	7.24	7.77	6.87	5.99	4.89	3.89	4.40-5.20
Market value of production	Million dollars	14,269	17,383	14,604	11,915	10,203	8,985	8,447

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: 7/14/2017

Table 2--Wheat by class: U.S. market year supply and disappearance, 7/14/2017

Market year, item, and unit			All wheat	Hard red winter[1]	Hard red spring[1]	Soft red winter[1]	White[1]	Durum
2016/17	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	50.15	26.59	10.95	6.02	4.19	2.41
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	43.89	21.86	10.67	4.98	4.02	2.37
	Yield	Bushels per acre	52.62	49.48	46.23	69.37	71.04	44.02
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	975.60	445.53	271.97	156.63	73.68	27.80
	Production	Million bushels	2,309.68	1,081.69	493.13	345.23	285.51	104.12
	Imports[2]	Million bushels	118.14	5.05	41.78	33.19	7.74	30.38
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,403.42	1,532.27	806.87	535.05	366.94	162.30
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	955.00	390.00	250.00	150.00	85.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	61.20	26.53	16.42	10.58	4.71	2.96
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	147.68	67.88	-15.41	67.78	8.77	18.66
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,163.87	484.42	251.01	228.36	98.47	101.62
	Exports[2]	Million bushels	1,055.13	454.74	320.86	91.69	163.46	24.38
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,219.01	939.15	571.87	320.05	261.94	126.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	1,184.41	593.11	235.00	215.00	105.00	36.30
2017/18	Area:							
	Planted acreage	Million acres	45.66	23.82	10.26	5.61	4.06	1.92
	Harvested acreage	Million acres	38.12	18.09	9.88	4.44	3.85	1.86
	Yield	Bushels per acre	46.17	41.88	38.99	68.84	65.93	30.94
	Supply:							
	Beginning stocks	Million bushels	1,184.41	593.12	235.00	215.00	105.00	36.30
	Production	Million bushels	1,759.74	757.52	385.11	305.64	253.98	57.50
	Imports[2]	Million bushels	140.00	7.00	63.00	22.00	8.00	40.00
	Total supply	Million bushels	3,084.15	1,357.64	683.11	542.64	366.98	133.79
	Disappearance:							
	Food use	Million bushels	955.00	385.00	250.00	150.00	90.00	80.00
	Seed use	Million bushels	66.00	30.00	16.00	12.00	5.00	3.00
	Feed and residual use	Million bushels	150.00	80.00	5.00	55.00	5.00	5.00
	Total domestic use	Million bushels	1,171.00	495.00	271.00	217.00	100.00	88.00
	Exports[2]	Million bushels	975.00	415.00	290.00	90.00	160.00	20.00
	Total disappearance	Million bushels	2,146.00	910.00	561.00	307.00	260.00	108.00
	Ending stocks	Million bushels	938.15	447.64	122.11	235.64	106.98	25.79

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: 7/14/2017

Table 3--Wheat: U.S. quarterly supply and disappearance (million bushels), 7/14/2017

Market year	and quarter	Production	Imports[1]	Total supply	Food use	Seed use	Feed and residual use	Exports[1]	Ending stocks
2009/10	Jun-Aug	2,209	28	2,893	231	1	251	200	2,209
	Sep-Nov		24	2,234	237	44	-81	252	1,782
	Dec-Feb		30	1,812	222	1	31	201	1,356
	Mar-May		37	1,393	229	21	-59	227	976
	Mkt. year	2,209	119	2,984	919	68	142	879	976
2010/11	Jun-Aug	2,163	27	3,166	235	1	215	265	2,450
	Sep-Nov		24	2,473	242	51	-63	311	1,933
	Dec-Feb		23	1,956	221	1		308	1,425
	Mar-May		22	1,448	228	16	-67	407	863
	Mkt. year	2,163	97	3,236	926	71	85	1,291	863
2011/12	Jun-Aug	1,993	21	2,877	230	5	201	295	2,147
	Sep-Nov		32	2,179	244	51	-16	238	1,663
	Dec-Feb		30	1,693	231	1	44	217	1,199
	Mar-May		30	1,229	236	19	-70	301	743
	Mkt. year	1,993	113	2,969	941	76	159	1,051	743
2012/13	Jun-Aug	2,252	26	3,020	238	1	403	264	2,115
	Sep-Nov		33	2,148	247	55	-22	198	1,671
	Dec-Feb		35	1,705	229	1	5	235	1,235
	Mar-May		31	1,266	238	15	-20	315	718
	Mkt. year	2,252	124	3,119	951	73	365	1,012	718
2013/14	Jun-Aug	2,135	36	2,889	235	4	422	358	1,870
	Sep-Nov		48	1,918	249	53	-168	309	1,475
	Dec-Feb		42	1,517	231	2	-1	228	1,057
	Mar-May		47	1,104	240	17	-25	282	590
	Mkt. year	2,135	172	3,025	955	76	228	1,176	590
2014/15	Jun-Aug	2,026	44	2,661	239	6	256	253	1,907
	Sep-Nov		35	1,942	248	49	-93	208	1,530
	Dec-Feb		37	1,566	231	2	8	185	1,140
	Mar-May		36	1,176	240	22	-58	219	752
	Mkt. year	2,026	151	2,768	958	79	113	864	752
2015/16	Jun-Aug	2,062	27	2,841	240	1	298	205	2,097
	Sep-Nov		27	2,124	249	45	-108	192	1,746
	Dec-Feb		34	1,780	230	1	3	175	1,372
	Mar-May		25	1,396	239	20	-44	205	976
	Mkt. year	2,062	113	2,927	957	67	149	778	976
2016/17	Jun-Aug	2,310	33	3,318	238	1	267	268	2,545
	Sep-Nov		30	2,575	246	41	-29	239	2,077
	Dec-Feb		25	2,102	228	1	-22	238	1,657
	Mar-May		31	1,688	244	18	-69	310	1,184
	Mkt. year	2,310	118	3,403	955	61	148	1,055	1,184
2017/18	Mkt. year	1,760	140	3,084	955	66	150	975	938

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: 7/14/2017

Table 4--Wheat: Monthly food disappearance estimates (1,000 grain-equivalent bushels), 7/14/2017

Mkt year and month 1/		Wheat ground for flour	+	Food imports²	+	Nonmilled food use³	-	Food exports²	=	Food use
2015/16	Jun	74,155		3,369		2,000		1,760		77,764
	Jul	74,749		2,987		2,000		1,850		77,887
	Aug	81,695		2,782		2,000		1,889		84,588
	Sep	78,556		2,768		2,000		1,928		81,396
	Oct	82,604		2,855		2,000		2,119		85,340
	Nov	79,065		2,989		2,000		2,050		82,005
	Dec	74,215		2,867		2,000		2,118		76,964
	Jan	73,645		2,769		2,000		2,032		76,383
	Feb	73,061		2,753		2,000		1,623		76,191
	Mar	77,514		2,842		2,000		2,220		80,135
	Apr	74,776		4,199		2,000		1,765		79,209
	May	76,456		2,832		2,000		2,026		79,261
2016/17	Jun	73,149		2,933		2,000		2,150		75,931
	Jul	74,237		2,639		2,000		1,665		77,212
	Aug	81,136		3,198		2,000		1,856		84,478
	Sep	78,018		2,537		2,000		2,140		80,415
	Oct	81,469		2,968		2,000		2,325		84,111
	Nov	77,978		3,191		2,000		2,201		80,968
	Dec	73,195		2,863		2,000		1,868		76,190
	Jan	73,604		2,858		2,000		2,027		76,434
	Feb	73,019		2,301		2,000		1,978		75,343
	Mar	77,470		2,840		2,000		1,789		80,521
	Apr			2,828				1,534		1,293
	May			2,818				1,914		904

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.
 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: 7/14/2017

Table 5--Wheat: National average price received by farmers (dollars per bushel) , 7/14/2017

Month	All wheat		Winter		Durum		Other spring	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.42	4.20	5.20	3.97	9.16	6.50	5.20	4.61
July	5.23	3.75	5.15	3.56	8.74	6.47	5.15	4.48
August	4.84	3.68	4.80	3.41	7.28	5.66	4.71	4.26
September	4.72	3.48	4.64	3.25	6.36	5.61	4.68	4.22
October	4.86	3.68	4.76	3.37	6.57	5.51	4.78	4.38
November	4.86	3.88	4.66	3.41	6.97	6.00	4.91	4.48
December	4.75	3.90	4.57	3.40	6.93	6.07	4.80	4.66
January	4.82	4.01	4.63	3.53	6.60	5.90	4.81	4.74
February	4.61	4.16	4.47	3.77	6.08	5.71	4.56	4.83
March	4.40	4.37	4.28	3.82	6.03	5.72	4.47	4.86
April	4.46	4.16	4.31	3.70	6.24	5.90	4.55	4.83
May	4.45	4.05	4.28	3.77	6.57	5.82	4.64	4.81

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

Table 6--Wheat: National average prices received by farmers by class (dollars per bushel), 7/14/2017

Month	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		Hard red spring		White	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
June	5.26	3.84	4.91	4.45	5.18	4.61	5.79	4.75
July	5.21	3.32	4.69	4.16	5.13	4.48	6.34	4.63
August	4.55	3.15	4.54	3.92	4.67	4.27	6.00	4.23
September	4.35	3.02	4.31	3.68	4.63	4.24	5.49	4.08
October	4.46	3.07	4.56	3.83	4.73	4.46	5.57	3.88
November	4.30	3.16	4.37	3.85	4.88	4.54	5.44	3.92
December	4.34	3.11	4.52	3.91	4.77	4.72	5.35	4.00
January	4.37	3.35	4.48	4.04	4.77	4.78	5.48	4.04
February	4.22	3.59	4.54	4.25	4.54	4.91	4.94	4.02
March	4.19	3.66	4.21	4.29	4.46	4.92	4.63	4.01
April	4.13	3.52	4.38	4.19	4.56	4.89	4.62	4.11
May	4.08	3.65	4.52	4.20	4.62	4.95	4.88	4.07

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

Date run: 7/14/2017

Table 7--Wheat: Average cash grain bids at principal markets, 7/14/2017

	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)	
Month	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	5.04	5.24	5.54	6.65	5.18	4.53	176.55	189.60
July	4.24	--	5.18	--	4.66	--	151.57	--
August	4.15	--	5.32	--	4.62	--	149.18	--
September	4.24	--	5.36	--	4.41	--	150.47	--
October	4.40	--	5.58	--	4.20	--	152.12	--
November	4.64	--	5.70	--	4.12	--	150.28	--
December	4.56	--	5.76	--	4.03	--	141.83	--
January	4.91	--	6.03	--	4.34	--	153.22	--
February	5.04	--	6.08	--	4.58	--	155.24	--
March	4.80	--	5.53	--	4.54	--	154.32	--
April	4.37	--	5.08	--	4.23	--	165.90	--
May	4.80	--	5.89	--	4.31	--	180.04	--

	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)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	--	--	--	--	6.35	7.50	--	--
July	--	--	--	--	5.82	--	--	--
August	--	--	--	--	5.97	--	--	--
September	--	--	--	--	5.98	--	--	--
October	--	--	--	--	6.34	--	--	--
November	--	--	--	--	6.28	--	--	--
December	--	--	--	--	6.49	--	--	--
January	--	--	--	--	6.80	--	--	--
February	--	--	--	--	6.81	--	--	--
March	--	--	--	--	6.60	--	--	--
April	--	--	--	--	6.45	--	--	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.64	--	--	--

	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)	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
June	4.74	4.66	4.70	4.41	4.69	4.44	5.46	4.91
July	4.23	--	4.12	--	4.22	--	5.07	--
August	3.90	--	3.99	--	4.03	--	4.89	--
September	3.89	--	3.76	--	3.72	--	4.77	--
October	3.89	--	3.82	--	3.90	--	4.65	--
November	4.04	--	3.88	--	3.92	--	4.64	--
December	3.91	--	3.94	--	3.80	--	4.57	--
January	4.17	--	4.16	--	4.09	--	4.63	--
February	4.38	--	4.26	--	4.28	--	4.74	--
March	4.24	--	4.06	--	4.14	--	4.70	--
April	4.14	--	3.93	--	4.08	--	4.61	--
May	4.20	--	4.08	--	4.19	--	4.77	--

-- = 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: 7/14/2017

Table 8--Wheat: U.S. exports and imports for last 6 months (1,000 bushels), 7/14/2017

Item		Dec 2016	Jan 2017	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017
Exports	All wheat grain	81,028	70,636	80,136	91,205	98,895	114,788
	All wheat flour[1]	1,474	1,625	1,434	1,287	1,188	1,538
	All wheat products[2]	422	432	573	574	366	418
	Total all wheat	82,924	72,693	82,142	93,066	100,450	116,744
Imports	All wheat grain	5,111	5,475	5,976	8,358	7,211	7,206
	All wheat flour[1]	1,162	1,209	1,076	1,277	1,206	1,204
	All wheat products[2]	1,731	1,669	1,259	1,592	1,641	1,638
	Total all wheat	8,004	8,352	8,311	11,227	10,059	10,048

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: 7/14/2017

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

Importing country	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18 (as of 07/06/17)		
					Shipments	Out-standing	Total
Data source	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Census 1/	Export sales 2/	Export sales 2/		
Country:							
China	609	764	1,632	1,562	129	263	392
Japan	2,497	2,434	2,920	2,820	176	553	729
Mexico	2,513	2,318	3,580	3,090	169	994	1,163
Nigeria	1,497	1,401	1,491	1,540	181	181	361
Philippines	2,116	2,118	2,634	2,729	150	504	2,680
Korean Rep.	1,093	1,074	1,327	1,276	217	380	597
Egypt	42	75	112	112	0	115	115
Taiwan	1,131	1,034	1,047	1,049	136	163	299
Indonesia	656	608	1,151	1,084	180	140	320
Venezuela	252	239	457	398	6	0	6
European Union	838	934	715	648	29	127	155
Total grain	20,492	19,473	27,986	26,513	2,187	5,830	8,017
Total (including products)	21,142	19,577	28,636	26,648	2,195	5,843	8,038
USDA forecast of Census		21,168		28,716			26,535

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

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