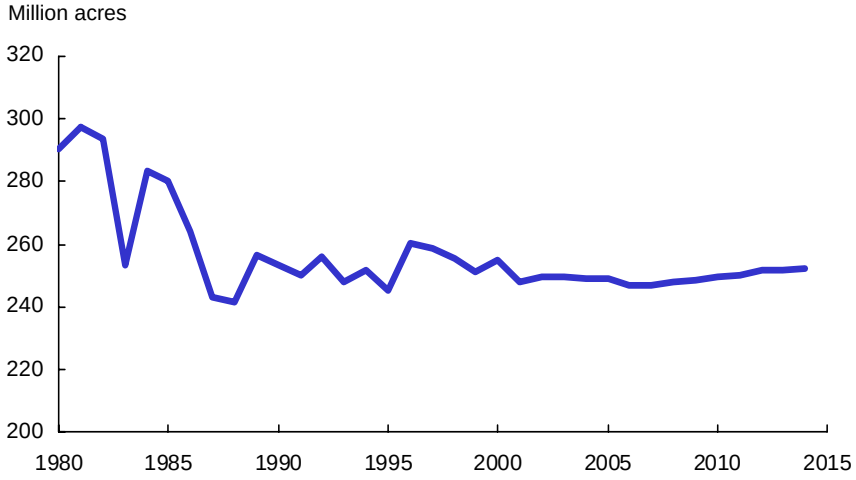
Crops

Steady U.S. and global economic growth assumed for the baseline provides a favorable demand setting for field crops, supporting longer run increases in consumption, trade, and prices. Despite recent depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to many currencies, a strengthening dollar (U.S. agricultural export weighted basis) starting in 2007 and trade competition from areas such as Brazil, Argentina, and the Black Sea region constrain U.S. exports for some crops, however.

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. The 2002 Farm Act continues planting flexibility provisions, giving farmers almost complete flexibility in deciding which crops to plant. Support to field crop producers is provided by marketing assistance loans, 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. This increase in enrollment reduces land available for crop production, with about two-thirds of the land in the reserve allocated to the eight major field crops (corn, sorghum, barley, oats, wheat, rice, upland cotton, and soybeans), based on historical plantings.

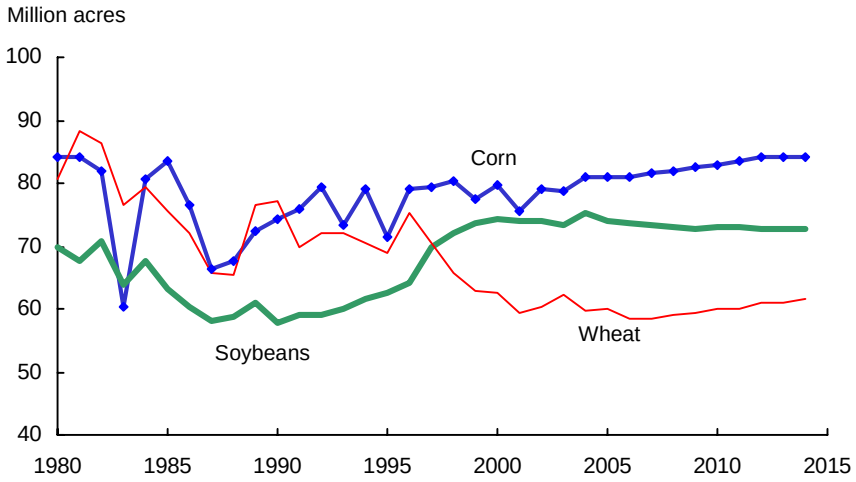
Projected plantings for the eight major field crops in the United States increase slowly in the baseline, from a low of 247 million acres to nearly 252 million acres by 2014, in response to higher producer net returns. Yield increases also contribute to production gains, limiting price increases and reducing the need for more land to be cropped. Thus, the eight-crop plantings total remains considerably lower than the more than 260 million acres planted in 1996.

Planted area: Eight major crops 1/



1/ The eight major field 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 among competing crops. 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 factors can also affect planting choices, measures of farmers' response to net returns based on historical data implicitly include these effects.

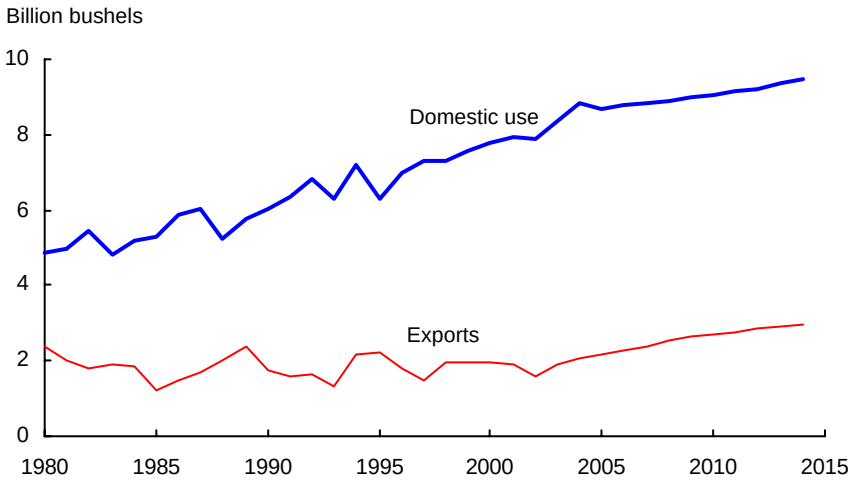
- Corn, wheat, and soybeans account for about 87 percent of acreage for the eight major field crops. The cropping mix shifts somewhat more to corn and away from soybeans as growth in global supply and demand is reflected in prices and net returns.

- Corn acreage rises gradually through the projections as increasing exports and domestic demand lead to rising prices and net returns. The increase in corn plantings is facilitated, in part, by a reduction in soybean area.

- Wheat acreage falls below 59 million acres early in the projections period, reflecting lower prices. A moderate increase in land planted to wheat is projected over the rest of the baseline as gains in demand exceed increases in supply provided by rising yields, thus raising prices and providing incentives to plant.

- Soybean plantings initially decline from a relatively high level in 2004 in response to lower prices caused by record 2004 production. Soybean acreage declines further through 2009 as higher prices and net returns for competing crops, particularly corn, provide incentives to switch some land from soybeans. Soybean plantings then stabilize in the remaining years of the projections.

Corn: Domestic use and exports



Domestic corn use continues to grow throughout the projections period, particularly for feed use and ethanol. Global economic growth underlies longrun increases in U.S. corn exports.

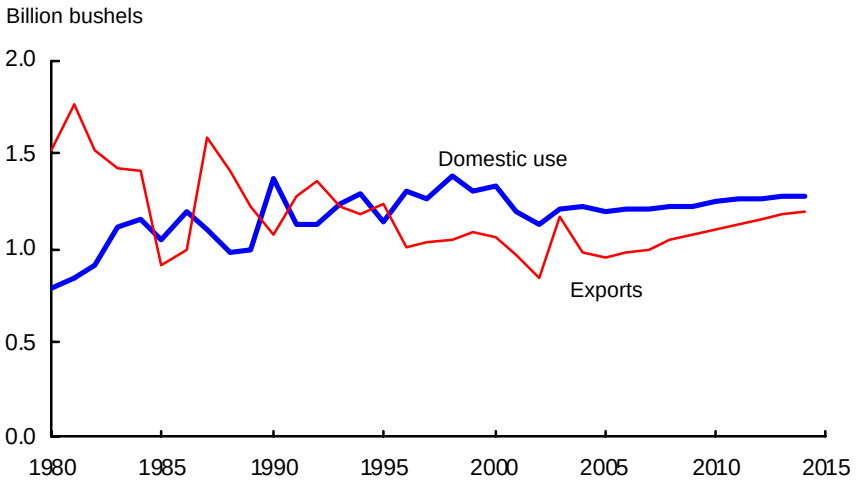
- Feed and residual use of corn rises in the baseline as the U.S. livestock sector grows in response to increases in domestic demand and exports of beef, pork, and poultry. An expanding domestic economy will raise overall meat consumption in the United States. Additionally, as incomes grow in the rest of the world, especially in developing economies, consumers shift to more meat in their diets, which requires more feed grains for meat production. As a result, the baseline analysis also expands world trade in feed grains and increases exports from the United States to support growth in global meat production.

- Large increases are projected in corn use for ethanol production over the next several years, reflecting continued expansion of production capacity. State-level bans (such as those already in place in California, Connecticut, and New York) on methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) as a fuel oxygenate increased incentives for ethanol expansion in recent years, while strong petroleum prices have provided additional support for ethanol use.

- Gains in most other food and industrial components of domestic corn use are projected to be smaller than increases in population. Consumer dietary concerns also limit increases in the use of corn for high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) and for glucose and dextrose.

- U.S. corn exports rise faster than global trade with the United States increasing its market share, reflecting a U.S. comparative advantage in corn production. Corn exports from Argentina will continue to grow and provide competition to the United States, but China's corn exports drop as its livestock sector expands. Strong increases in corn exports to Mexico reflect increased feed demand for a growing Mexican poultry sector. Additionally, U.S. corn exports to Mexico are boosted by the reduction and elimination by 2008 of the tariff rate on over-quota corn imports from the United States under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This tariff reduction shifts some U.S. exports to corn from sorghum, which already has tariff-free status.

Wheat: Domestic use and exports



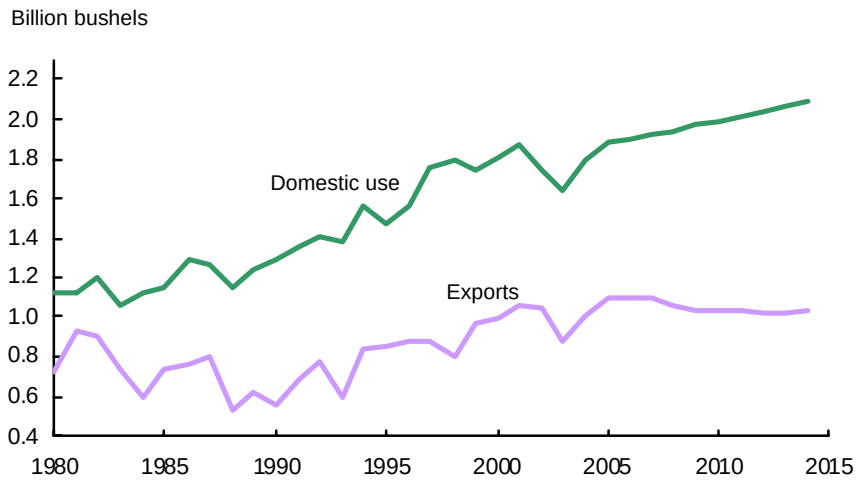
Demand in the U.S. wheat sector grows through the projections, with moderate gains for exports and small increases in domestic food and feed uses.

- Wheat demand in the United States is a relatively mature market. After declining from 2000 to 2003, food use of wheat resumes moderate gains. Growth is somewhat slower than population increases, reflecting a continuation of dietary adjustments by many consumers. Additionally, new technologies can significantly extend the shelf life of bread and reduce spoilage, lowering flour needs required to meet consumer demand.

- Feed use of wheat, a low-value use of the crop, shows only small increases in the projections. Gains in wheat feed and residual use are driven by increases in production in the baseline.

- U.S. wheat exports increase through the projections as income and population in developing countries grow, raising global wheat consumption and trade. Competition from the European Union, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and exporters from the Black Sea region continues through the projections, holding the U.S. market share relatively constant at about 24-25 percent. Market shares for Australia, Argentina, and the Black Sea region increase.

Soybeans: Domestic use and exports



Domestic use of soybeans continues to rise, but U.S. soybean exports edge down from projected 2005 levels due to moderate output growth 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 byproducts from the production of ethanol.

- Low prices help U.S. soybean exports rise to 1.1 billion bushels in 2005-07. Exports then fall, leveling off near 1.03 billion bushels in 2009-14, largely due to strong competition from Brazil. Consequently, the U.S. market share of global soybean trade declines in the baseline.

- U.S. exports of soybean meal and soybean oil also face strengthening competition from South American producers, holding exports of these soybean products relatively flat after 2005/06, with declining global trade shares.

- The baseline does not include potential effects of Asian soybean rust in the United States. The finding of U.S cases of soybean rust occurred after the baseline commodity projections in this report were completed (see box, page 24).

Asian Soybean Rust Could Permanently Alter the U.S. Agricultural Sector

Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*) is a wind-borne fungal disease that attacks many legumes and other plant species. In November 2004, soybean rust was found in Louisiana. Subsequently, the disease was detected in at least nine States. Soybean rust has become increasingly widespread in South America over the past several years, but had not been found on the North American continent until now. If left untreated, the highly pathogenic disease can cause severe losses through rapid plant defoliation. Preliminary USDA research indicates that there were large amounts of live fungal spores in the atmosphere that could have been brought to the United States by Hurricane Ivan in mid-September 2004.

The baseline commodity projections in this report were completed prior to knowledge of the occurrence of soybean rust in the United States. The timing of this end-of-season development means little for 2004/05 production, use, or ending stocks estimates. But the newly introduced disease likely will have a permanent impact on production costs and incentives to plant soybeans in future years. The greatest threat that soybean rust poses to crops may be in the Gulf Coast States, where conditions are the most favorable for its survival over the winter on other live plant hosts.

Soybean varieties resistant to rust are not currently available. Prior experience with the disease in South America has proven that using of an array of fungicides over time is the most effective way to control its damage. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has granted emergency exemptions for a number of fungicides that had not been registered for use on soybeans. Yet, depending on humidity and temperature levels and the development stage of soybeans at infection, the disease's normally aggressive progression can require repeated chemical applications. That could raise farm expenses and cut expected returns considerably. Expected cost estimates for a single fungicide application range from $20-$25 per treated acre.

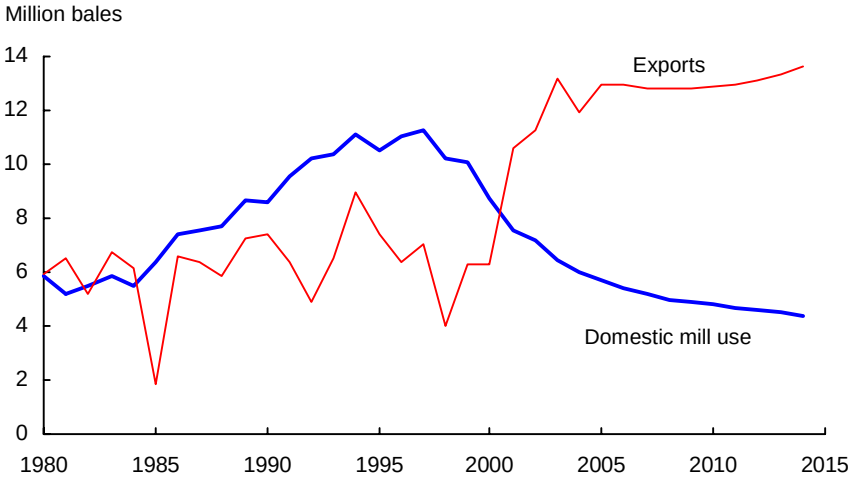
Producers may also experiment with other production practices to see whether they can limit severity of the disease. Some growers may try to plant soybeans as early as possible in the spring, although soil temperatures often dictate how quickly the seed can germinate. The intent would be to have soybeans that are mostly mature by the time that fungal spore production is at its height in the summertime. Other producers may attempt a wider row spacing to see whether improved air circulation under the leaf canopy to minimize wetness reduces the rate of infection.

Some soybean acreage could switch to other crops in areas with the highest risk of outbreaks. However, producers would be reluctant to totally abandon soybeans because substituting another crop in rotations has its own economic impacts, including adverse yield effects. Additionally, coverage for soybean rust damage under the federal crop insurance program may limit potential financial losses from an outbreak. Further, to the extent that soybean plantings may be reduced in some regions, higher prices may encourage producers in lower risk areas to increase soybean output.

Nonetheless, soybean rust brings with it an uncertain potential for lower soybean production in the future that could raise prices and reduce domestic crush and exports.

For more information on this topic, see *Economic and Policy Implications of Wind-Borne Entry of Asian Soybean Rust into the United States*, by Mike Livingston, Rob Johansson, Stan Daberkow, Michael Roberts, Mark Ash, and Vince Breneman, USDA, ERS, OCS-04-D02, April 2004, available at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/OCS/Apr04/OCS04D02/.

Upland cotton: Domestic mill use and exports

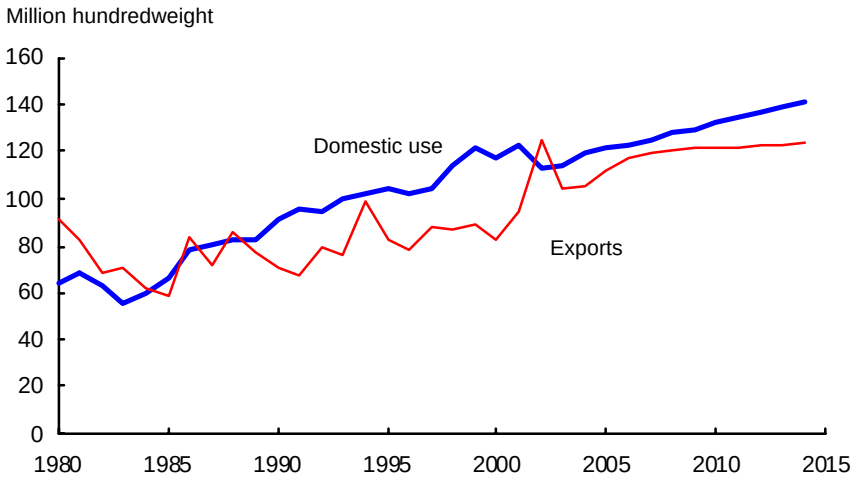


Mill use of upland cotton in the United States continues to fall through the projection period from its peak in 1997/98. Upland cotton exports rise to and hold at about 13 million bales for most of the baseline as more cotton processing occurs in developing countries with lower labor costs.

- Starting in 2005, textile and apparel import quotas established under the Multi-Fiber Arrangement are eliminated in accordance with the Uruguay Round's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing. Apparel imports to the United States increase, 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, 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.

- Upland cotton exports remain relatively stable at 12.8-13.6 million bales annually through the projections. As growth in the textile industry in China slows from the rapid expansion of recent years, growth in China's import demand and growth in global cotton trade slow as well. Thus, despite only a small expansion in U.S. cotton exports, the U.S. share of global cotton trade remains about 36-37 percent in the projections.

Rice: Domestic use and exports



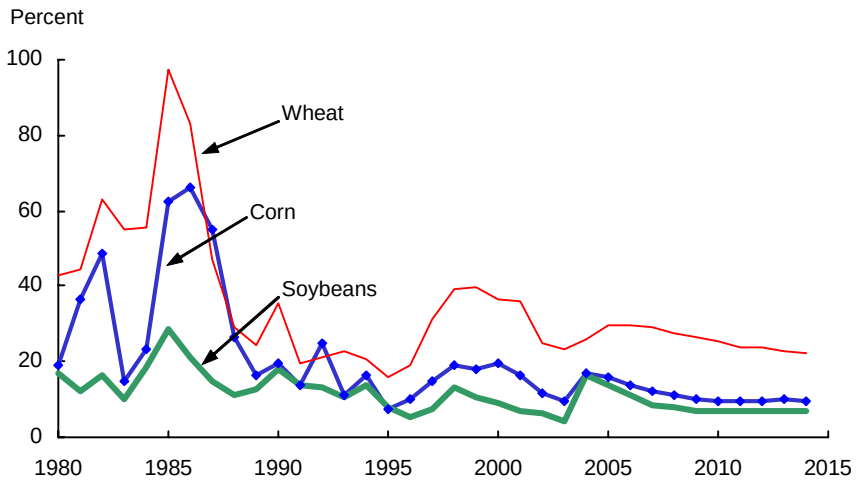
Steady expansion of domestic food use of rice is projected over the baseline, although the rate of expansion is well below rates in the 1980s and 1990s. U.S. rice exports are projected to expand at a modest pace.

- Growth in domestic use of rice is largely due to an increasing share of the U.S. population of Asian and Latin American descent, expanding imports of specialty rice from Asia. 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 increase as production growth more than offsets expanding domestic use, keeping the U.S. price difference over Asian competitors quite small early in the baseline. In the later years of the projections, larger domestic use pushes U.S. prices higher, reducing U.S. competitiveness in global markets and slowing the growth in U.S. rice exports.

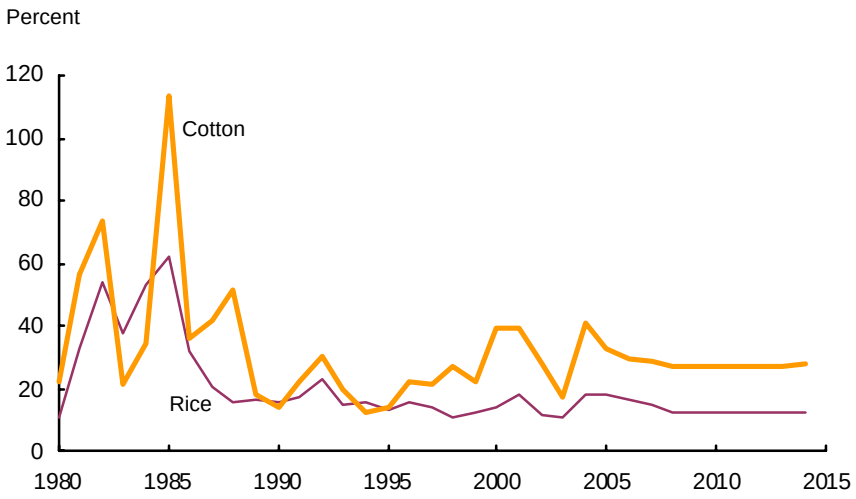
- Global rice prices are projected to increase about 3 percent per year over the baseline, reaching $8.43 per hundredweight (rough basis) by 2014/15, about equal to the 1997/98 El Niño-driven $8.45 price and more than twice the 2000/01-2002/03 annual averages. Slower production growth in Asia and growing worldwide import demand for rice are behind the steady increase in global trading prices.

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



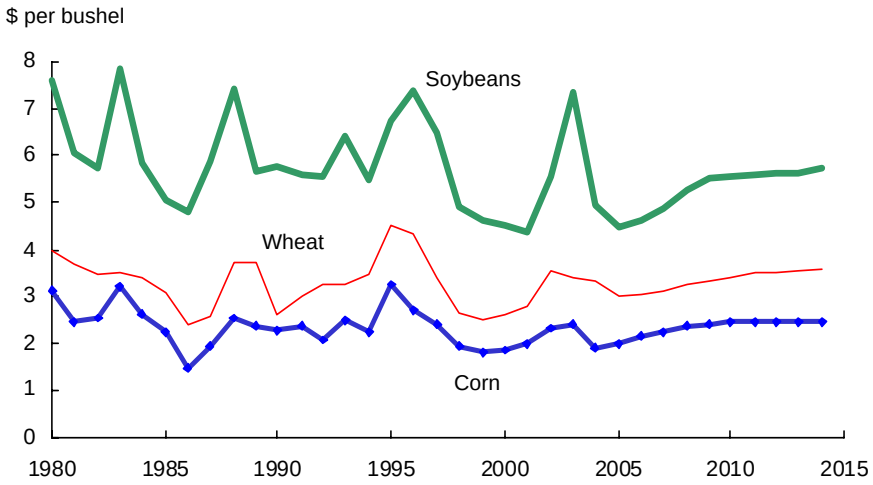
U.S. stocks-to-use ratios for corn and soybeans are up sharply in 2004/05 following the record yields and large production of the 2004 growing season. Large corn and soybean stocks are reduced early in the projections and stocks-to-use ratios for those crops decline from their initial high levels. Later in the projections, prices rise and encourage additional production, resulting in stocks-to-use ratios leveling. The wheat stocks-to-use ratio also is up initially but not as much as for corn and soybeans because 2004 wheat production, while large, was not a record. The stocks-to-use ratio for wheat rises through 2006/07, largely reflecting weak exports, but declines in subsequent years as exports strengthen.

Stocks-to-use ratios: Cotton and rice



As with corn and soybeans, stocks-to-use ratios for cotton and rice are initially large due to high 2004 yields and production. Both decline from these high levels, with each flattening in the later years of the projections.

Corn, wheat, and soybean prices

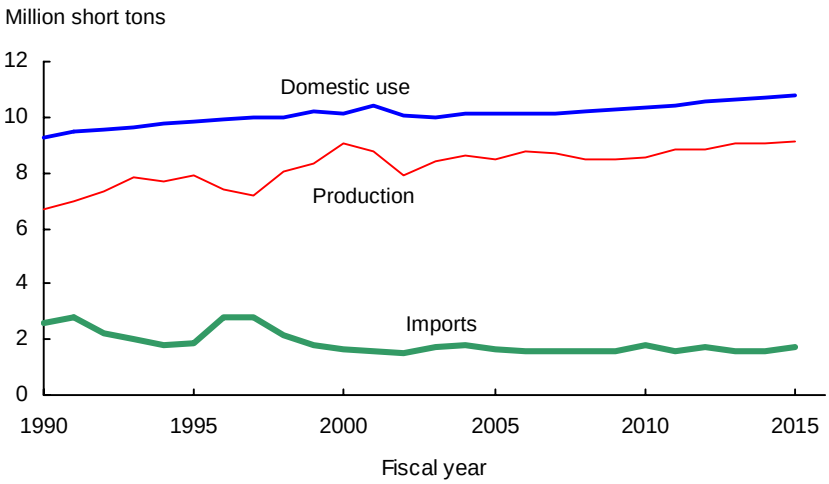


Projected prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans reflect, in part, movements in U.S. stocks-to-use ratios.

- Price movements in the near term reflect adjustments following the large 2004 production levels. Corn prices rise from the lows of 2004/05 as a return to trend yields reduces production and overall supplies from the 2004 record. Soybean production is reduced from the 2004 level, but large carryover stocks increase total supplies in the near term and lead to further price declines. Greater foreign competition and weaker U.S. wheat exports initially reduce wheat prices.

- Prices for each of these three crops then rise through the remainder of the projections as stocks-to-use ratios decline from the near-term high levels.

Sugar: Domestic production, use, and imports



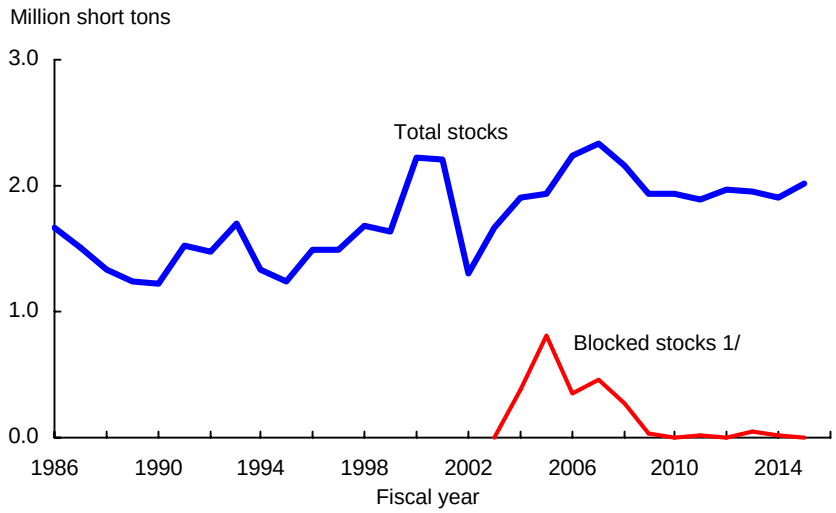
The sugar price support program includes the loan rate program and domestic marketing allotments. The loan rate for raw sugar is 18 cents per pound and the rate for refined beet sugar is 22.9 cents per pound. Marketing allotments are functioning each year of the projections. The annual marketing allotment (called the Overall Allotment Quantity, or OAQ) is set according to provisions of the 2002 Farm Act.

- Planted and harvested area in the projections are assumed to be related to lagged real sugar crop prices relative to prices for alternative crops and adjustments to the previous year's ratio of blocked stocks (those held by processors that cannot be marketed because of marketing allotments) to allotted marketings. These variables imply that there is little incentive to expand acreage for sugar crops in most years of the baseline.

- Historical growth trends in productivity measures, such as yields, are assumed to hold through the projection period.

- Sugar deliveries to producers of sugar-containing products (SCP) and to non-industrial endusers are a function of U.S. population growth. SCP imports are projected to increase throughout the baseline, although the rate of gain slows as the import share of SCPs levels off beyond fiscal year 2010. At that time, domestic deliveries of sugar are projected to increase about 81,000 short tons, raw value (STRV) a year.

U.S. sugar stocks

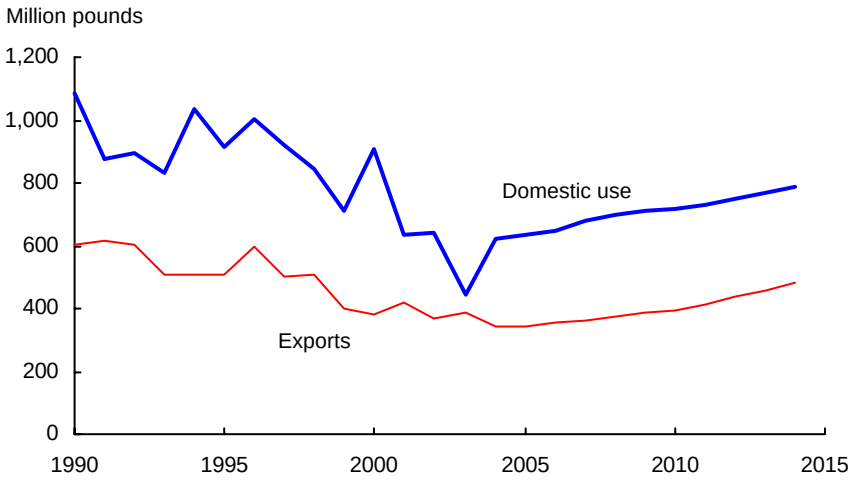


1/ Blocked stocks are stocks held by processors that cannot be marketed because of marketing allotments.

- The sugar baseline projects that the raw sugar tariff-rate quota (TRQ) is established each year at 1,117,195 metric tons, raw value (MTRV), the World Trade Organization (WTO) minimum access level, except for fiscal years 2010, 2012, and 2015. In those years, the raw sugar TRQ is increased to compensate for levels of domestic production below the OAQ. In the year following a rise in the TRQ, the baseline projections assume that domestic producers respond by increasing sugar crop acreage on land that had been withdrawn from production in previous years due to adjustments to blocked stocks (stocks unable to be marketed because of marketing allotments). The refined sugar TRQ is established each year at 39,000 MTRV. The yearly raw sugar TRQ shortfall is assumed to equal 50,000 STRV.

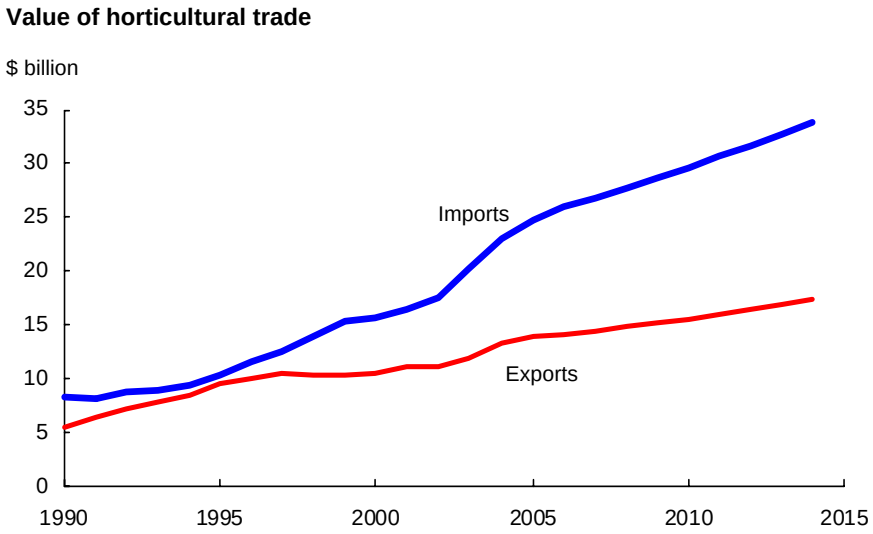
- The Mexican consumption tax on soft drinks that use fructose is assumed to remain in place through 2015, thereby limiting sugar available for export to the United States under the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

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



Since 1938, tobacco production in the United States has been under a marketing quota program with price supports. However, legislation enacted in October 2004 ends the U.S. tobacco marketing quota and price support program after the 2004 crop year. A buyout of tobacco quotas accompanies the termination of the program. With the elimination of the tobacco program, producers will no longer be restricted in the location or quantity of tobacco they produce, nor will they receive price support for the tobacco they sell. Mandatory inspection of imported tobacco will cease, although inspections will continue for some domestic types. 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.

- Ending the tobacco program will have unprecedented effects on the U.S. tobacco industry. Initially, an exodus of farmers will cause leaf production to decline. However, after this initial response, expansion by remaining growers will cause production to recover 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 will likely shift to areas where producers can achieve more economically viable scales of operation.
- Lower prices will make U.S. leaf more competitive in domestic markets and global trade, although the tobacco industry will continue to face declining domestic cigarette consumption and trade competition from foreign producers, particularly Brazil. Nonetheless, with lower prices, a greater share of U.S. leaf will be used in domestic production of tobacco products, raising total domestic use. Lower prices also underlie projected increases in U.S. exports of tobacco leaf. The projected gains in domestic use and exports reverse the generally downward trend of recent years in those markets.
- Cigarette sales in the United States are expected to continue declining at 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.
- After an initial multi-year adjustment period following the end of the tobacco program, the market will stabilize at higher production levels in the second half of the projection period and reflect trends in domestic and global demand for tobacco leaf.



The United States remains a net importer of horticultural products (fruit and nuts, vegetables, and greenhouse and nursery products). Export growth continues to be important to the U.S. horticultural sector.

- U.S. exports of horticultural products, worth $13.8 billion in fiscal year 2005, are projected to grow in value by 2.6 percent on average from 2005 to 2014. Horticulture imports of $24.8 billion in 2005 expand by 3.6 percent over the same period. Thus, the estimated $11 billion horticulture trade deficit in 2005 increases to more than $16 billion in 2014.

- Major export markets for U.S. horticultural products include Canada, Japan, and Southeast Asian nations. Among fruit exports, fresh noncitrus fruits and fruit juices lead in growth. The largest exports are grapes, strawberries, apples, and orange juice. Export prospects for processed vegetables are stronger than for fresh vegetables. Frozen potatoes are the leading U.S. vegetable export.

- Major U.S. horticultural imports include potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, grapes, frozen concentrated orange juice, apple juice, melons, and tree nuts (especially cashews) from Mexico, Chile, Canada, and Brazil. Imports play an important role in domestic supply during the winter months and, increasingly, during other times of the year as lower costs and reduced trade barriers make horticultural imports more competitive.

Table 4. Summary policy variables for major field crops

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Target prices						*Dollars* [1]						
Corn	2.60	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
Sorghum	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Barley	2.21	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Oats	1.40	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
Wheat	3.86	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Rice	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Upland cotton	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724	0.724
Soybeans	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
Marketing assistance loan rates												
Corn	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Sorghum	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Barley	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Oats	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Wheat	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Rice	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Upland cotton	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Soybeans	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Direct payment rates												
Corn	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Sorghum	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
Barley	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Oats	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.024
Wheat	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Rice	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
Upland cotton	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667	0.0667
Soybeans	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Counter-cyclical payment rates[2]												
Corn	0.00	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sorghum	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.12	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barley	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oats	0.00	0.016	0.086	0.066	0.066	0.016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat	0.00	0.05	0.40	0.35	0.25	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rice	0.66	0.90	0.80	0.60	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Soybeans	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1/ Units are dollars per bushel except for upland cotton (per pound) and rice (per hundredweight).
2/ Counter-cyclical payment rates are dependent on marketing year average prices. CCP rates for upland cotton are not shown because USDA is prohibited from publishing cotton price projections.

Table 5. Conservation Reserve Program acreage assumptions

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
						Million acres						
Crop allocation												
Corn	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Sorghum	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Barley	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oats	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Wheat	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Upland cotton	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Soybeans	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Subtotal	23.4	23.8	23.8	25.1	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4
Other	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Total	34.1	34.7	35.2	37.2	39.1	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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
						Million acres						
Planted acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	78.7	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.5	82.0	82.5	83.0	83.5	84.0	84.0	84.0
Sorghum	9.4	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
Barley	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Oats	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wheat	62.1	59.7	60.0	58.5	58.5	59.0	59.5	60.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	61.5
Rice	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Upland cotton	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7
Soybeans	73.4	75.1	74.0	73.8	73.3	73.0	72.8	73.0	73.0	72.8	72.8	72.8
Total	249.8	248.8	248.9	247.2	247.2	247.7	248.4	249.5	250.0	251.3	251.3	251.9
Harvested acreage, eight major crops												
Corn	71.1	73.3	73.6	73.6	74.1	74.6	75.1	75.6	76.1	76.6	76.6	76.6
Sorghum	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Barley	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Oats	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Wheat	53.1	50.0	51.0	49.7	49.7	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.0	51.9	51.9	52.3
Rice	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Upland cotton	11.8	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
Soybeans	72.5	74.0	72.7	72.4	71.9	71.7	71.4	71.7	71.7	71.4	71.4	71.4
Total	226.2	226.0	225.3	223.7	223.7	224.4	224.9	226.1	226.5	227.5	227.5	228.1

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

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Yields[1]												
Corn	142.2	160.2	145.6	147.4	149.2	151.0	152.8	154.6	156.4	158.2	160.0	161.8
Sorghum	52.7	71.9	62.5	63.0	63.4	63.9	64.3	64.8	65.2	65.7	66.1	66.6
Barley	58.9	69.5	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.5	66.1	66.7	67.3	67.9	68.5	69.1
Oats	65.0	64.7	62.4	62.8	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.4	64.8	65.2	65.6	66.0
Wheat	44.2	43.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9
Rice	6,645	6,828	6,800	6,868	6,937	7,003	7,063	7,124	7,187	7,243	7,300	7,358
Upland cotton	723	808	680	683	686	689	692	695	698	701	704	707
Soybeans	33.9	42.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.6
Production[2]												
Corn	10,114	11,741	10,715	10,850	11,055	11,265	11,475	11,690	11,900	12,120	12,255	12,395
Sorghum	411	472	440	440	445	445	445	445	450	445	450	455
Barley	278	279	240	245	245	250	250	255	250	250	255	255
Oats	144	116	100	100	100	100	100	105	105	105	105	105
Wheat	2,345	2,158	2,155	2,120	2,140	2,185	2,220	2,260	2,280	2,340	2,360	2,400
Rice	199.2	227.7	219.0	221.6	223.8	227.9	232.0	235.4	239.0	241.6	244.2	246.9
Upland cotton	17,823	21,825	17,600	17,600	17,700	17,500	17,600	17,700	17,700	17,800	17,900	18,100
Soybeans	2,454	3,150	2,910	2,925	2,935	2,955	2,970	3,010	3,040	3,055	3,085	3,115
Exports[2]												
Corn	1,897	2,050	2,150	2,275	2,400	2,525	2,625	2,700	2,775	2,850	2,900	2,975
Sorghum	201	200	225	215	200	185	195	200	200	205	210	215
Barley	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Oats	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wheat	1,159	975	950	975	1,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200
Rice	103.7	105.0	112.0	117.0	119.0	120.0	121.0	121.0	122.0	123.0	123.0	124.0
Upland cotton	13,221	11,925	13,000	13,000	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,300	13,600
Soybeans	885	1,010	1,100	1,105	1,100	1,055	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,025	1,025	1,030
Soybean meal	4,340	5,400	6,700	6,500	6,500	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600
Ending stocks[2]												
Corn	958	1,819	1,724	1,549	1,394	1,264	1,159	1,109	1,109	1,164	1,194	1,179
Sorghum	34	60	60	58	58	58	58	56	61	59	59	62
Barley	120	123	121	119	117	120	118	121	119	117	120	118
Oats	65	54	53	57	56	60	59	58	57	56	55	59
Wheat	547	568	638	648	647	626	609	597	569	571	557	553
Rice	23.7	41.8	42.8	39.8	35.2	32.0	30.2	29.9	30.6	30.9	32.0	33.0
Upland cotton	3,428	7,307	6,200	5,400	5,100	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,900	5,000
Soybeans	112	460	400	330	255	230	210	209	210	207	209	209
Prices[3]												
Corn	2.42	1.90	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Sorghum	2.39	1.75	1.85	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Barley	2.83	2.45	2.30	2.45	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Oats	1.48	1.40	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Wheat	3.40	3.35	3.00	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.60
Rice	7.49	7.25	7.35	7.55	7.87	8.23	8.62	8.91	9.14	9.40	9.61	9.85
Soybeans	7.34	4.95	4.50	4.60	4.85	5.25	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70
Soybean oil	0.300	0.230	0.205	0.198	0.200	0.205	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.223	0.230	0.235
Soybean meal	256.1	160.0	150.0	155.0	163.0	176.5	185.0	183.5	182.5	181.5	177.0	176.0

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	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	78.7	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.5	82.0	82.5	83.0	83.5	84.0	84.0	84.0
Harvested acres	71.1	73.3	73.6	73.6	74.1	74.6	75.1	75.6	76.1	76.6	76.6	76.6
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	142.2	160.2	145.6	147.4	149.2	151.0	152.8	154.6	156.4	158.2	160.0	161.8
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	1,087	958	1,819	1,724	1,549	1,394	1,264	1,159	1,109	1,109	1,164	1,194
Production	10,114	11,741	10,715	10,850	11,055	11,265	11,475	11,690	11,900	12,120	12,255	12,395
Imports	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Supply	11,215	12,714	12,549	12,589	12,619	12,674	12,754	12,864	13,024	13,244	13,434	13,604
Feed & residual	5,783	6,075	5,800	5,800	5,825	5,850	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,050	6,125	6,200
Food, seed, & industrial	2,577	2,770	2,875	2,965	3,000	3,035	3,070	3,105	3,140	3,180	3,215	3,250
Fuel alcohol use	1,204	1,370	1,470	1,550	1,575	1,600	1,625	1,650	1,675	1,700	1,725	1,750
Domestic use	8,360	8,845	8,675	8,765	8,825	8,885	8,970	9,055	9,140	9,230	9,340	9,450
Exports	1,897	2,050	2,150	2,275	2,400	2,525	2,625	2,700	2,775	2,850	2,900	2,975
Total use	10,257	10,895	10,825	11,040	11,225	11,410	11,595	11,755	11,915	12,080	12,240	12,425
Ending stocks	958	1,819	1,724	1,549	1,394	1,264	1,159	1,109	1,109	1,164	1,194	1,179
Stocks/use ratio, percent	9.3	16.7	15.9	14.0	12.4	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.5
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.42	1.90	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Loan rate	1.98	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	158.85	164.93	168.05	170.46	171.98	173.52	175.16	176.96	178.85	180.75	182.67	184.65
Per bushel	1.12	1.03	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	185.28	179.50	144.99	146.45	163.72	181.33	191.56	201.81	204.33	206.84	209.33	211.76

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 9. U.S. sorghum baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	9.4	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
Harvested acres	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	52.7	71.9	62.5	63.0	63.4	63.9	64.3	64.8	65.2	65.7	66.1	66.6
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	43	34	60	60	58	58	58	58	56	61	59	59
Production	411	472	440	440	445	445	445	445	450	445	450	455
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply	454	505	500	500	503	503	503	503	506	506	509	514
Feed & residual	200	195	165	175	190	200	190	185	180	175	170	165
Food, seed, & industrial	20	50	50	52	55	60	60	62	65	67	70	72
Domestic	220	245	215	227	245	260	250	247	245	242	240	237
Exports	201	200	225	215	200	185	195	200	200	205	210	215
Total use	421	445	440	442	445	445	445	447	445	447	450	452
Ending stocks	34	60	60	58	58	58	58	56	61	59	59	62
Stocks/use ratio, percent	8.1	13.5	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	13.7	13.2	13.1	13.7
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.39	1.75	1.85	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Loan rate	1.98	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	97.94	102.83	105.26	106.08	106.58	107.38	108.33	109.46	110.61	111.78	112.96	114.17
Per bushel	1.86	1.43	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	28.01	51.76	29.11	29.37	29.73	33.20	36.35	39.58	39.35	39.33	39.07	39.01

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 10. U.S. barley baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Harvested acres	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	58.9	69.5	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.5	66.1	66.7	67.3	67.9	68.5	69.1
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	69	120	123	121	119	117	120	118	121	119	117	120
Production	278	279	240	245	245	250	250	255	250	250	255	255
Imports	21	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Supply	368	420	388	391	389	392	395	398	396	394	397	400
Feed & residual	57	110	80	85	85	85	90	90	90	90	90	95
Food, seed, & industrial	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
Domestic	229	282	252	257	257	257	262	262	262	262	262	267
Exports	19	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Total use	248	297	267	272	272	272	277	277	277	277	277	282
Ending stocks	120	123	121	119	117	120	118	121	119	117	120	118
Stocks/use ratio, percent	48.4	41.4	45.3	43.8	43.0	44.1	42.6	43.7	43.0	42.2	43.3	41.8
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	2.83	2.45	2.30	2.45	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Loan rate	1.88	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	87.78	91.38	93.31	94.54	95.36	96.25	97.22	98.27	99.35	100.46	101.58	102.73
Per bushel	1.49	1.31	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.49
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	78.91	85.84	69.13	69.43	70.13	70.77	74.64	78.48	78.99	79.48	79.95	80.39

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 11. U.S. oats baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Harvested acres	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	65.0	64.7	62.4	62.8	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.4	64.8	65.2	65.6	66.0
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	50	65	54	53	57	56	60	59	58	57	56	55
Production	144	116	100	100	100	100	100	105	105	105	105	105
Imports	90	85	85	85	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	95
Supply	285	266	239	238	242	246	250	254	253	252	251	255
Feed & residual	144	135	110	105	110	110	115	120	120	120	120	120
Food, seed, & industrial	73	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Domestic	217	209	184	179	184	184	189	194	194	194	194	194
Exports	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total use	220	212	186	181	186	186	191	196	196	196	196	196
Ending stocks	65	54	53	57	56	60	59	58	57	56	55	59
Stocks/use ratio, percent	29.5	25.5	28.5	31.5	30.1	32.3	30.9	29.6	29.1	28.6	28.1	30.1
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	1.48	1.40	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Loan rate	1.35	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	54.67	57.02	58.14	58.92	59.40	59.91	60.49	61.13	61.79	62.46	63.13	63.82
Per bushel	0.84	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.97
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	46.08	41.98	37.33	37.17	37.30	37.39	37.43	37.40	37.35	37.30	37.24	37.16

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 12. U.S. wheat baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	62.1	59.7	60.0	58.5	58.5	59.0	59.5	60.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	61.5
Harvested acres	53.1	50.0	51.0	49.7	49.7	50.2	50.6	51.0	51.0	51.9	51.9	52.3
Yields (bushels per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	44.2	43.2	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.9	44.3	44.7	45.1	45.5	45.9
Supply and use (million bushels):												
Beginning stocks	491	547	568	638	648	647	626	609	597	569	571	557
Production	2,345	2,158	2,155	2,120	2,140	2,185	2,220	2,260	2,280	2,340	2,360	2,400
Imports	72	65	65	70	70	70	70	75	75	75	75	75
Supply	2,909	2,770	2,788	2,828	2,858	2,902	2,916	2,944	2,952	2,984	3,006	3,032
Food	911	920	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965
Seed	80	82	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	84	84
Feed & residual	211	225	200	200	200	210	210	220	225	225	230	230
Domestic	1,202	1,227	1,200	1,205	1,211	1,226	1,232	1,247	1,258	1,263	1,274	1,279
Exports	1,159	975	950	975	1,000	1,050	1,075	1,100	1,125	1,150	1,175	1,200
Total use	2,362	2,202	2,150	2,180	2,211	2,276	2,307	2,347	2,383	2,413	2,449	2,479
Ending stocks	547	568	638	648	647	626	609	597	569	571	557	553
Stocks/use ratio, percent	23.2	25.8	29.7	29.7	29.3	27.5	26.4	25.4	23.9	23.7	22.7	22.3
Prices (dollars per bushel):												
Farm price	3.40	3.35	3.00	3.05	3.15	3.25	3.35	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.60
Loan rate	2.80	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	70.09	73.08	74.65	75.67	76.37	77.09	77.89	78.77	79.68	80.61	81.54	82.49
Per bushel	1.59	1.69	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.80
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	80.19	71.64	54.37	54.56	59.40	64.28	69.18	71.85	76.77	77.24	79.99	82.75

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 13. U.S. soybean and products baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Soybeans												
Area (million acres):												
Planted	73.4	75.1	74.0	73.8	73.3	73.0	72.8	73.0	73.0	72.8	72.8	72.8
Harvested	72.5	74.0	72.7	72.4	71.9	71.7	71.4	71.7	71.7	71.4	71.4	71.4
Yield/harvested acre (bushels)	33.9	42.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.8	43.2	43.6
Supply (million bushels)												
Beginning stocks, Sep. 1	178	112	460	400	330	255	230	210	209	210	207	209
Production	2,454	3,150	2,910	2,925	2,935	2,955	2,970	3,010	3,040	3,055	3,085	3,115
Imports	6	6	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4
Total supply	2,638	3,269	3,373	3,329	3,269	3,215	3,204	3,224	3,252	3,269	3,297	3,328
Disposition (million bushels)												
Crush	1,530	1,645	1,725	1,745	1,765	1,780	1,810	1,830	1,855	1,880	1,905	1,930
Seed and residual	111	153	148	149	149	150	154	155	157	157	158	159
Exports	885	1,010	1,100	1,105	1,100	1,055	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,025	1,025	1,030
Total disposition	2,525	2,808	2,973	2,999	3,014	2,985	2,994	3,015	3,042	3,062	3,088	3,119
Carryover stocks, Aug. 31												
Total ending stocks	112	460	400	330	255	230	210	209	210	207	209	209
Stocks/use ratio, percent	4.4	16.4	13.5	11.0	8.5	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7
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	7.34	4.95	4.50	4.60	4.85	5.25	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70
Variable costs of production (dollars):												
Per acre	79.15	81.26	82.30	83.54	84.22	84.91	85.59	86.29	87.02	87.77	88.55	89.36
Per bushel	2.33	1.91	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	169.68	140.26	125.70	126.54	127.94	131.39	143.21	146.81	150.42	154.05	155.53	159.16
Soybean oil (million pounds)												
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	1,491	1,057	1,187	1,487	1,682	1,877	1,962	2,107	2,127	2,077	1,937	1,752
Production	17,077	18,425	19,390	19,630	19,875	20,060	20,415	20,660	20,960	21,265	21,565	21,865
Imports	307	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155
Total supply	18,875	19,587	20,687	21,232	21,677	22,062	22,507	22,902	23,227	23,487	23,652	23,772
Domestic disappearance	16,881	17,300	17,650	18,000	18,350	18,675	19,025	19,375	19,725	20,100	20,475	20,850
Exports	937	1,100	1,550	1,550	1,450	1,425	1,375	1,400	1,425	1,450	1,425	1,350
Total demand	17,818	18,400	19,200	19,550	19,800	20,100	20,400	20,775	21,150	21,550	21,900	22,200
Ending stocks, Sep. 30	1,057	1,187	1,487	1,682	1,877	1,962	2,107	2,127	2,077	1,937	1,752	1,572
Soybean oil price (dollars per lb)	0.300	0.230	0.205	0.198	0.200	0.205	0.208	0.213	0.218	0.223	0.230	0.235
Soybean meal (thousand short tons)												
Beginning stocks, Oct. 1	220	212	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Production	36,318	39,173	41,035	41,485	41,985	42,385	43,035	43,585	44,135	44,710	45,285	45,985
Imports	270	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Total supply	36,808	39,550	41,450	41,900	42,400	42,800	43,450	44,000	44,550	45,125	45,700	46,400
Domestic disappearance	32,256	33,900	34,500	35,150	35,650	36,150	36,700	37,250	37,800	38,375	38,950	39,550
Exports	4,340	5,400	6,700	6,500	6,500	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,600
Total demand	36,596	39,300	41,200	41,650	42,150	42,550	43,200	43,750	44,300	44,875	45,450	46,150
Ending stocks, Sep. 30	212	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Soybean meal price (dollars per ton)	256.05	160.00	150.00	155.00	163.00	176.50	185.00	183.50	182.50	181.50	177.00	176.00
Crushing yields (pounds per bushel)												
Soybean oil	11.16	11.20	11.24	11.25	11.26	11.27	11.28	11.29	11.30	11.31	11.32	11.33
Soybean meal	47.48	47.62	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)	2.08	1.44	1.37	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.17	1.15

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

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

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted	3,022	3,364	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,280	3,310	3,330	3,350	3,360	3,370	3,380
Harvested	2,997	3,334	3,220	3,226	3,226	3,255	3,285	3,305	3,325	3,335	3,345	3,355
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	6,645	6,828	6,800	6,868	6,937	7,003	7,063	7,124	7,187	7,243	7,300	7,358
Supply and use (million cwt):												
Beginning stocks	26.8	23.7	41.8	42.8	39.8	35.2	32.0	30.2	29.9	30.6	30.9	32.0
Production	199.2	227.7	219.0	221.6	223.8	227.9	232.0	235.4	239.0	241.6	244.2	246.9
Imports	15.6	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.0	19.6
Total supply	241.5	265.8	275.8	279.9	279.5	279.5	280.9	282.9	286.9	290.6	294.1	298.5
Domestic use and residual	114.1	119.0	121.0	123.1	125.3	127.5	129.7	132.0	134.3	136.7	139.1	141.5
Exports	103.7	105.0	112.0	117.0	119.0	120.0	121.0	121.0	122.0	123.0	123.0	124.0
Total use	217.8	224.0	233.0	240.1	244.3	247.5	250.7	253.0	256.3	259.7	262.1	265.5
Ending stocks (million cwt.)	23.7	41.8	42.8	39.8	35.2	32.0	30.2	29.9	30.6	30.9	32.0	33.0
Stocks/use ratio, percent	10.9	18.7	18.4	16.6	14.4	12.9	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.4
Milling rate, percent	70.8	70.0	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	2.81	1.15	0.90	0.90	1.02	1.17	1.35	1.42	1.43	1.46	1.43	1.42
World price	4.68	6.10	6.45	6.65	6.85	7.06	7.27	7.49	7.71	7.94	8.18	8.43
Average market price	7.49	7.25	7.35	7.55	7.87	8.23	8.62	8.91	9.14	9.40	9.61	9.85
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	335	346	353	357	360	363	367	371	375	380	384	389
Per cwt.	5.04	5.07	5.19	5.19	5.18	5.18	5.19	5.21	5.22	5.24	5.26	5.28
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[1]	284	176	150	162	186	213	242	264	282	301	318	336

1/ Net returns include estimates of marketing loan benefits.

Table 15. U.S. upland cotton baseline

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area (million acres):												
Planted acres	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7
Harvested acres	11.8	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
Yields (pounds per acre):												
Yield/harvested acre	723	808	680	683	686	689	692	695	698	701	704	707
Supply and use (thousand bales):												
Beginning stocks	5,140	3,428	7,307	6,200	5,400	5,100	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,900
Production	17,823	21,825	17,600	17,600	17,700	17,500	17,600	17,700	17,700	17,800	17,900	18,100
Imports	3	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Supply	22,966	25,258	24,917	23,810	23,110	22,610	22,410	22,410	22,410	22,510	22,710	23,010
Domestic use	6,424	6,035	5,700	5,400	5,200	5,000	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,400
Exports	13,221	11,925	13,000	13,000	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,900	13,000	13,100	13,300	13,600
Total use	19,645	17,960	18,700	18,400	18,000	17,800	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,800	18,000
Ending stocks	3,428	7,307	6,200	5,400	5,100	4,800	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,800	4,900	5,000
Stocks/use ratio, percent	17.4	40.7	33.2	29.3	28.3	27.0	26.6	26.6	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.8
Prices (dollars per pound):												
Farm price[1]	0.618	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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	327.67	345.28	343.83	348.98	352.71	356.65	360.70	364.83	369.21	373.72	378.36	383.18
Per pound	0.45	0.43	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.54
Returns over variable costs (dollars per acre):												
Net returns[2]	187.90	192.29	106.88	101.26	108.08	113.31	112.42	112.08	110.88	108.99	107.54	106.56

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Sugarbeets													
Planted area	1,000 acres	1,365	1,359	1,371	1,353	1,313	1,303	1,310	1,337	1,330	1,336	1,330	1,327
Harvested area	1,000 acres	1,348	1,326	1,343	1,325	1,286	1,276	1,283	1,310	1,303	1,309	1,303	1,300
Yield	Tons/acre	22.7	22.4	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2
Production	Mil. s. tons	30.6	29.8	30.3	30.2	29.5	29.5	29.9	30.7	30.8	31.2	31.3	31.5
Sugarcane													
Harvested area	1,000 acres	935	903	937	909	871	866	860	874	872	882	881	881
Yield	Tons/acre	34.2	31.7	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Production	Mil. s. tons	32.0	28.6	32.6	31.6	30.4	30.2	30.0	30.6	30.5	30.9	30.8	30.8
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,665	1,907	1,939	2,234	2,335	2,165	1,942	1,941	1,883	1,971	1,954	1,912
Production	1,000 s. tons	8,645	8,508	8,788	8,679	8,475	8,494	8,576	8,822	8,872	9,026	9,082	9,154
Beet sugar	1,000 s. tons	4,692	4,697	4,667	4,668	4,586	4,608	4,689	4,846	4,880	4,962	4,998	5,048
Cane sugar	1,000 s. tons	3,953	3,811	4,121	4,012	3,888	3,886	3,887	3,976	3,992	4,063	4,083	4,105
Total imports	1,000 s. tons	1,762	1,629	1,603	1,574	1,574	1,574	1,796	1,574	1,750	1,574	1,574	1,736
TRQ less NAFTA[2]	1,000 s. tons	1,226	1,229	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,446	1,224	1,400	1,224	1,224	1,386
Mexico - NAFTA low-tier	1,000 s. tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico - NAFTA high-tier[3]	1,000 s. tons	10	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other high-tier tariff	1,000 s. tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-export and polyhydric	1,000 s. tons	481	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Other	1,000 s. tons	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total supply	1,000 s. tons	12,072	12,044	12,330	12,488	12,384	12,234	12,313	12,337	12,506	12,571	12,611	12,802
Use:													
Exports	1,000 s. tons	295	200	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Domestic deliveries	1,000 s. tons	9,824	9,905	9,946	10,004	10,069	10,142	10,223	10,304	10,385	10,467	10,549	10,631
Miscellaneous	1,000 s. tons	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use	1,000 s. tons	10,165	10,105	10,096	10,154	10,219	10,292	10,373	10,454	10,535	10,617	10,699	10,781
Ending stocks	1,000 s. tons	1,907	1,939	2,234	2,335	2,165	1,942	1,941	1,883	1,971	1,954	1,912	2,022
Stocks/use ratio	Percent	18.8	19.2	22.1	23.0	21.2	18.9	18.7	18.0	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.8
Raw sugar price:													
New York (No. 14)	Cents/lb.	20.54	20.63	21.10	21.21	21.21	21.20	21.11	21.48	21.11	21.42	21.53	21.09
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	35.72	36.51	37.58	36.78	37.29	38.22	38.19	38.57	38.19	38.28	38.66	38.15
Sugarcane	Dol./ton	26.26	26.67	25.39	25.46	26.03	26.60	26.62	26.95	26.56	26.82	26.89	26.44

1/ Fiscal years, October 1 through September 30.
2/ Includes 8,000 STRV allocated to Mexico as part of the raw sugar TRQ and 3,256 STRV to Mexico as part of the refined sugar TRQ.
3/ Starting in FY 2008 under NAFTA, Mexico can ship duty-free sugar to the United States with no quantitative limit.

Table 17. Flue-cured tobacco baseline

Item	Unit	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area, yield, and production:													
Planted area	1,000 acres	233	229	217	229	245	263	270	277	282	286	289	293
Harvested area	1,000 acres	233	229	217	229	245	263	270	277	282	286	289	293
Yield	lbs./acre	1,957	2,237	2,300	2,400	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450
Production	Mil. lbs.	457	513	500	550	600	650	675	700	720	730	740	750
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	Mil. lbs.	838	823	710	585	500	455	450	460	485	510	520	520
Marketings	Mil. lbs.	508	499	500	550	600	650	675	700	720	730	740	750
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	1,345	1,322	1,210	1,135	1,100	1,105	1,125	1,160	1,205	1,240	1,260	1,270
Use:													
Domestic	Mil. lbs.	307	412	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	460	470	480
Exports	Mil. lbs.	216	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	245	260	270	280
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	523	612	625	635	645	655	665	675	695	720	740	760
Ending stocks:													
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	823	710	585	500	455	450	460	485	510	520	520	510
Price:													
Avg. to growers	$/cwt	185	187	145	145	150	150	155	155	160	160	170	170
Support	$/cwt	166	168	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Imports	Mil. lbs.	175	175	200	190	180	170	160	150	135	122	109	98

1/ Domestic tobacco only; imports are not included in supply, use, or stocks.
na: not applicable

Table 18. Burley tobacco baseline

Item	Unit	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Area, yield, and production:													
Planted area	1,000 acres	152	154	138	154	155	160	165	174	196	217	228	239
Harvested area	1,000 acres	152	154	138	154	155	160	165	174	196	217	228	239
Yield	lbs./acre	1,850	1,958	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Production	Mil. lbs.	282	302	290	330	340	360	380	400	450	500	525	550
Supply:													
Beginning stocks	Mil. lbs.	578	540	491	426	386	326	266	216	176	176	206	241
Marketings	Mil. lbs.	272	302	290	330	340	360	380	400	450	500	525	550
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	850	841	781	756	726	686	646	616	626	676	731	791
Use:													
Domestic	Mil. lbs.	136	210	215	225	250	265	270	275	280	290	300	310
Exports	Mil. lbs.	174	140	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	180	190	200
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	310	350	355	370	400	420	430	440	450	470	490	510
Ending stocks:													
Total[1]	Mil. lbs.	540	491	426	386	326	266	216	176	176	206	241	281
Price:													
Avg. to growers	$/cwt	197	198	150	150	155	160	160	165	165	170	170	175
Support	$/cwt	185	186	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Imports	Mil. lbs.	218	220	220	210	200	180	160	150	140	130	120	110

1/ Domestic tobacco only; imports are not included in supply, use, or stocks.
na: not applicable

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

Item	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Production value:													
Fruit and nuts													
Citrus	$ Mil.	2,256	2,352	2,399	2,447	2,496	2,546	2,597	2,649	2,702	2,756	2,811	2,868
Noncitrus[1]	$ Mil.	8,486	8,741	9,003	9,273	9,552	9,838	10,133	10,437	10,750	11,073	11,405	11,747
Tree nuts	$ Mil.	2,448	2,522	2,597	2,675	2,756	2,838	2,923	3,011	3,101	3,194	3,290	3,389
Total	$ Mil.	13,191	13,615	14,000	14,396	14,804	15,223	15,654	16,098	16,554	17,024	17,507	18,004
Vegetables and melons													
Fresh[2]	$ Mil.	9,593	9,881	10,178	10,483	10,797	11,121	11,455	11,799	12,153	12,517	12,893	13,279
Processed	$ Mil.	1,367	1,383	1,400	1,416	1,433	1,451	1,468	1,486	1,504	1,522	1,540	1,558
Potatoes	$ Mil.	2,686	2,611	2,637	2,663	2,690	2,717	2,744	2,771	2,799	2,827	2,855	2,884
Sweet potatoes	$ Mil.	305	311	320	330	339	350	360	371	382	394	405	418
Pulses[3]	$ Mil.	497	502	507	512	518	523	528	533	539	544	549	555
Mushrooms	$ Mil.	890	920	945	971	997	1,024	1,052	1,080	1,109	1,139	1,170	1,201
Total	$ Mil.	15,339	15,608	15,987	16,375	16,775	17,185	17,607	18,040	18,485	18,942	19,412	19,895
Nursery/greenhouse	$ Mil.	15,193	15,302	15,557	15,817	16,081	16,351	16,625	16,904	17,188	17,478	17,772	18,072
Floriculture	$ Mil.	5,069	5,076	5,126	5,178	5,229	5,282	5,335	5,388	5,442	5,496	5,551	5,607
Nursery and other	$ Mil.	10,125	10,226	10,431	10,639	10,852	11,069	11,290	11,516	11,746	11,981	12,221	12,465
Other crops[4]	$ Mil.	269	275	281	287	293	299	305	312	318	325	332	339
Total, horticultural crops	$ Mil.	43,992	44,800	45,824	46,875	47,952	49,058	50,191	51,353	52,546	53,769	55,023	56,310
Production, farm weight:													
Fruit and nuts													
Citrus	Mil. lbs.	30,360	30,654	30,948	31,242	31,536	31,829	32,122	32,414	32,706	32,997	33,287	33,577
Fresh	Mil. lbs.	4,497	4,540	4,584	4,628	4,671	4,715	4,758	4,801	4,844	4,888	4,931	4,973
Processed	Mil. lbs.	10,683	10,786	10,890	10,993	11,097	11,200	11,303	11,406	11,508	11,611	11,713	11,815
Noncitrus	Mil. lbs.	33,280	33,602	33,925	34,247	34,569	34,890	35,211	35,532	35,852	36,171	36,489	36,806
Fresh	Mil. lbs.	13,086	13,213	13,339	13,466	13,593	13,719	13,845	13,971	14,097	14,223	14,348	14,472
Processed	Mil. lbs.	20,194	20,389	20,585	20,781	20,976	21,171	21,366	21,560	21,754	21,948	22,141	22,334
Tree nuts	Mil. lbs.	2,848	2,876	2,903	2,931	2,958	2,986	3,013	3,041	3,068	3,096	3,123	3,150
Total	Mil. lbs.	66,488	67,131	67,776	68,420	69,063	69,705	70,346	70,987	71,625	72,263	72,899	73,533
Vegetables and melons													
Fresh[2]	Mil. lbs.	45,829	46,272	46,716	47,160	47,603	48,046	48,488	48,929	49,370	49,809	50,247	50,684
Processed[2]	Mil. lbs.	31,366	31,669	31,973	32,277	32,580	32,883	33,186	33,488	33,789	34,090	34,390	34,689
Potatoes	Mil. lbs.	45,781	45,017	45,449	45,881	46,312	46,743	47,173	47,602	48,030	48,458	48,884	49,310
Sweet potatoes	Mil. lbs.	1,589	1,653	1,668	1,684	1,700	1,716	1,732	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,795	1,810
Pulses[3]	Mil. lbs.	3,101	3,388	3,421	3,453	3,485	3,518	3,550	3,583	3,615	3,647	3,679	3,711
Mushrooms	Mil. lbs.	848	857	865	874	882	890	898	906	914	923	931	939
Total	Mil. lbs.	128,514	128,856	130,092	131,328	132,563	133,796	135,026	136,255	137,482	138,705	139,926	141,143
Other crops[4]	Mil. lbs.	95.5	96.9	97.8	98.8	99.7	100.6	101.6	102.5	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.2
Total, horticultural crops	Mil. lbs.	195,097	196,084	197,966	199,847	201,726	203,602	205,474	207,344	209,211	211,073	212,930	214,782
Grower prices[5]													
Fruit and nuts													
Citrus	2000=100	102.2	105.5	106.6	107.7	108.8	110.0	111.2	112.4	113.6	114.8	116.1	117.4
Noncitrus	2000=100	122.0	124.4	126.9	129.5	132.2	134.9	137.7	140.5	143.4	146.4	149.5	152.7
Tree nuts	2000=100	124.8	127.3	129.9	132.5	135.2	138.0	140.8	143.7	146.7	149.8	153.0	156.2
Total	2000=100	124.2	126.9	129.3	131.7	134.2	136.7	139.3	141.9	144.6	147.4	150.3	153.2
Vegetables													
Fresh	2000=100	109.7	111.9	114.1	116.5	118.8	121.3	123.8	126.3	129.0	131.7	134.4	137.3
Processed	2000=100	100.3	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.5	101.8	102.1	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.4
Potatoes	2000=100	116.3	115.0	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.2	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.7	115.8	116.0
Sweet potatoes	2000=100	125.9	123.2	125.6	128.2	130.8	133.5	136.2	139.1	142.0	144.9	148.0	151.1
Pulses	2000=100	114.0	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.1	106.3
Mushrooms	2000=100	104.9	107.4	109.2	111.1	113.0	115.0	117.0	119.1	121.2	123.4	125.7	127.9
Total	2000=100	112.6	114.3	115.9	117.6	119.4	121.2	123.0	124.9	126.8	128.8	130.9	133.0
Retail prices (consumer price indexes):													
Fruits and vegetables	1982-84=100	225.9	232.7	240.2	248.1	256.2	264.7	273.4	282.4	291.8	301.4	311.3	321.7
Fresh fruit	1982-84=100	279.1	286.8	297.0	307.3	318.1	329.2	340.7	352.6	364.9	377.7	390.9	404.6
Fresh vegetables	1982-84=100	250.5	261.2	270.5	280.2	290.4	300.9	311.7	323.0	334.6	346.7	359.2	372.1
Processed fruit & veg.	Dec 1997=100	114.1	115.5	118.6	121.9	125.2	128.7	132.2	135.8	139.5	143.3	147.2	151.3

1/ Includes olives; excludes melons.
2/ Includes melons and processing totals for dual-use crops.
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 crop baseline: Exports and imports

Item	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Exports													
Fruit and nuts[1]													
Fresh fruits	$ Mil.	2,130	2,252	2,306	2,360	2,417	2,475	2,535	2,596	2,659	2,723	2,790	2,858
Citrus	$ Mil.	631	704	711	718	726	733	740	748	755	763	770	778
Noncitrus	$ Mil.	1,499	1,548	1,594	1,642	1,691	1,742	1,794	1,848	1,904	1,961	2,020	2,080
Processed fruits	$ Mil.	666	769	780	792	804	816	828	841	853	866	879	892
Fruit juices	$ Mil.	658	703	724	745	768	791	815	839	864	890	917	944
Tree nuts	$ Mil.	1,490	1,888	1,956	2,026	2,099	2,175	2,253	2,334	2,418	2,505	2,595	2,689
Total	$ Mil.	4,944	5,611	5,765	5,924	6,088	6,256	6,430	6,609	6,794	6,984	7,181	7,383
Vegetables[2]													
Fresh	$ Mil.	1,220	1,257	1,285	1,313	1,342	1,372	1,402	1,433	1,464	1,496	1,529	1,563
Processed	$ Mil.	2,605	3,004	3,109	3,218	3,331	3,448	3,568	3,693	3,822	3,956	4,095	4,238
Potatoes	$ Mil.	651	722	737	752	767	782	798	814	830	846	863	881
Sweet potatoes	$ Mil.	18	24	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32
Pulses	$ Mil.	243	229	231	233	236	238	240	243	245	248	250	253
Mushrooms	$ Mil.	26	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	51	52	54
Total	$ Mil.	4,763	5,278	5,435	5,597	5,763	5,935	6,112	6,293	6,481	6,674	6,872	7,077
Nursery/greenhouse	$ Mil.	259	286	291	297	303	309	315	322	328	335	341	348
Essential oils	$ Mil.	957	937	951	965	980	994	1,009	1,024	1,040	1,055	1,071	1,087
Wine	$ Mil.	584	674	700	729	758	788	819	852	886	922	959	997
Beer	$ Mil.	176	177	179	181	184	186	188	191	193	196	198	201
Imports													
Fruit and nuts[1]													
Bananas	$ Mil.	1,164	1,122	1,189	1,225	1,243	1,262	1,281	1,300	1,319	1,339	1,359	1,380
Fresh or frozen	$ Mil.	2,289	2,594	2,800	2,945	3,054	3,168	3,286	3,408	3,535	3,666	3,803	3,944
Citrus	$ Mil.	283	315	329	344	360	376	393	410	429	448	468	489
Noncitrus	$ Mil.	2,005	2,279	2,361	2,446	2,534	2,625	2,720	2,818	2,919	3,024	3,133	3,246
Processed fruits	$ Mil.	1,146	1,304	1,393	1,461	1,525	1,592	1,661	1,732	1,807	1,884	1,964	2,048
Fruit juices	$ Mil.	776	786	802	818	834	851	868	885	903	921	939	958
Tree nuts	$ Mil.	724	952	1,095	1,161	1,204	1,248	1,295	1,342	1,392	1,444	1,497	1,552
Total	$ Mil.	6,099	6,758	7,278	7,609	7,860	8,120	8,389	8,667	8,955	9,254	9,562	9,882
Vegetables[2]													
Fresh or frozen	$ Mil.	3,319	3,667	3,977	4,179	4,336	4,499	4,668	4,844	5,025	5,214	5,410	5,613
Processed	$ Mil.	1,945	2,093	2,288	2,416	2,515	2,619	2,727	2,840	2,957	3,078	3,205	3,336
Potatoes	$ Mil.	668	788	821	856	892	930	970	1,011	1,054	1,098	1,145	1,194
Sweet potatoes	$ Mil.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Pulses	$ Mil.	66	75	78	81	83	86	89	93	96	99	103	106
Mushrooms	$ Mil.	205	222	225	229	232	236	239	243	246	250	254	258
Total	$ Mil.	6,204	6,848	7,392	7,763	8,063	8,374	8,697	9,033	9,381	9,743	10,119	10,510
Nursery/greenhouse	$ Mil.	1,216	1,363	1,581	1,660	1,693	1,727	1,761	1,796	1,832	1,869	1,906	1,944
Cut flowers	$ Mil.	585	702	814	855	872	889	907	925	944	962	982	1,001
Nursery stock	$ Mil.	632	661	767	805	821	837	854	871	889	907	925	943
Essential oils	$ Mil.	906	1,825	2,081	2,185	2,250	2,318	2,387	2,459	2,533	2,609	2,687	2,767
Wine	$ Mil.	3,186	3,319	3,485	3,625	3,770	3,921	4,077	4,241	4,410	4,587	4,770	4,961
Beer	$ Mil.	2,591	2,805	2,973	3,063	3,154	3,249	3,347	3,447	3,550	3,657	3,767	3,880

1/ Fresh fruits exclude melons; processed fruits include olives; tree nuts exclude peanuts.
2/ Fresh vegetables include melons, but exclude fresh potatoes, sweet potatoes, and fresh mushrooms. Processed vegetables exclude processed potatoes, pulses, processed mushrooms, and olives, but include hops.
Data source: U.S. Census Bureau.