# Feed Situation 

Economics, Statistics,
and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture

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World Food and
Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board

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## In

This
Issue


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## SUMMARY

## Feed Grain Prices Strong <br> Despite Record Supply

Feed grain prices in 1979/80 are expected to average higher than last year despite the record large supply. The total of domestic use and exports likely will be more than the record 1979 feed grain production, which will reduce stocks moderately by the end of the 1979/80 marketing year. Corn prices at the farm likely will average $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 2.65$ per bushel, compared with $\$ 2.20$ in $1978 / 79$, and $\$ 2.02$ in 1977/78.

The corn crop is forecast at 7.39 billion bushels, 4 percent more than the 1978 record. The yield of 106 bushels per acre is 5 bushels above last year and 18 bushels above the 1975-77 average. Feed grain production (corn, sorghum, oats, and barley) is forecast at 224 million metric tons, 3 percent above last year's record output. Chances are 2 out of 3 that the final output will be in the range of 218 to 230 million tons. This year's production plus carryin stocks point to a record feed grain supply of about 270 million tons for 1979/80.

Current estimates indicate domestic use of feed grains will be about 157 million tons, an increase
of 3 percent from last year. This volume would be near the all-time high domestic use of feed grains in 1972/73. The increase over last year will be due mainly to continued heavy hog and poultry feeding.

Exports are expected to total about 71 million metric tons, 11 million tons ( 18 percent) more than the record exports of 60 million tons in 1978/79. The export market is strong because total world grain production (wheat, coarse grains, and rough rice) this year is about 4 percent below last year's record harvest. World production of coarse grains outside of the United States is down 5 percent from 1978/79, mainly reflecting the much smaller Soviet crop. Some countries are maintaining or expanding their feeding operations by importing grain to make up for shortfalls in their crops. The large U.S. grain supplies, along with the smaller supplies and logistical difficulties that hinder exports in some other grain exporting countries, and favorable rates for some foreign currencies in exchange for the U.S. dollar are making U.S. crops attractive to foreign grain buyers.

Domestic feed grain use and exports at the levels projected would total 228 million metric tons.

This would be the largest disappearance of feed grain in any marketing year. It would reduce U.S. stocks by the end of the marketing year to about 42 million metric tons, down from 46 million tons at the end of $1978 / 79$. This would be the first reduction in feed grain carryover stocks in 5 years.

Supplies of high protein feeds will be larger this year because of a record soybean crop of 2.2 billion bushels. With carryin of 173 million bushels, the supply for 1979/80 is record large at about 2.4 billion bushels. Soybean prices at the farm likely will average $\$ 5.75$ to $\$ 6.50$ per bushel in 1979/80, compared with the near-record $\$ 6.75$ in 1978/79 and $\$ 5.88$ in $1977 / 78$. Soybean meal ( 44 percent) prices are expected to average $\$ 160$ to $\$ 200$ per short ton at Decatur, compared with $\$ 190$ last year and $\$ 164$ in $1977 / 78$. Since soybean meal is the dominant protein supplement feed, its price affects prices of most protein feed supplements.

Pasture and range conditions were favorable in most areas during the past grazing season. Hay
production was record large at 130 million metric tons. With carryin of 28 million tons, the supply for 1979/80 is about 158 million tons, also record large.

Overall, U.S. grain storage facilities, transportation systems, and port facilities appear to be adequate for handling the record volumes of grain production and marketings this year. But as in any year of large crops, marketing and transportation facilities will be strained, and local grain prices may be further than usual below terminal market prices. This has been the situation so far this fall, particularly in areas far from terminal markets, export points, and major rail or barge routes.

Secretary Bergland announced on October 22 that there will be no set-aside or diversion for 1980 feed grain crops. The Secretary also announced that farmers having 1978 - and 1979-crop wheat, corn, sorghum, oats, and rice under CCC loan or eligible for loan may enter these grains immediately into the farmer-owned reserve.

Corn Prices


## FEED SITUATION

## World Crop Prospects

World total grain production in 1979/80 (wheat, coarse grain, and rough rice) is estimated at 1,504 million metric tons, 4 percent less than the record 1978/79 output but still the second largest total ever.

Of this total, coarse grains (feed grains and rye) account for 730 million metric tons, 3 percent below last year's record outpuc. This reduction is relatively modest because of the record U.S. production. Coarse grain production in countries other than the United States, however, is estimated at 505 million metric tons, down 5 percent from 1978/79. Production in the USSR is estimated at 82 million metric tons, down sharply from their 105 million tons last year. Coarse grain crops will be smaller also in Western Europe and India. In the grain exporting countries of Canada, Argentina, and Australia, coarse grain crops also are expected to be smaller than in 1978/79. In addition, Canada has transportation problems and congested port facilities which are limiting their exports this year. Logistical problems and labor disputes are hampering exports in some other exporting countries as well, particularly in Australia.

The expected 12 -percent reduction in wheat production outside of the United States also will contribute to the strength of the U.S. export market for feed grains. Some countries that usually use
wheat as a principal feed grain may buy U.S. corn to make up for shortfalls in their wheat crops.

Some foreign countries are continuing to expand their livestock and poultry feeding operations and some others are maintaining feeding by importing grain to make up for shortfalls in their production. This is raising world grain requirements.

Generally favorable rates for foreign currencies in exchange for the U.S. dollar this year are facilitating purchases of U.S. grains by some foreign buyers.

All of these factors point to a very strong export market for U.S. feed grains in 1979/80. The United States is expected to account for a little more than 70 percent of world coarse grain exports in 1979/80.

Transportation and storage facilities in some importing countries may be a limiting factor on their grain imports this year. In the United States, grain storage facilities, transportation systems, and port facilities should be adequate for handling the record volumes of grain production and marketings this year, barring unusual circumstances. But typical of years when crops are large, marketing and transportation facilities will be strained until harvests are completed and some of the output has moved on through marketing channels.

## U.S. Feed Grains

## Total Feed Grains

Feed grain production (corn, sorghum, oats, and barley) in 1979 was forecast as of October 1 at 224 million metric tons, 3 percent more than the record output last year. Chances are 2 out of 3 that the final output will be in the range of 218 to 230 million tons. This is the fourth successive year that U.S. feed grain production has been record large.

The increase over 1978 feed grain production is due to the record corn crop and to a 9 -percent increase in the sorghum crop; the barley and oat crops are down 19 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Carryin stocks of 46 million metric tons and 1979 production put the feed grain supply for 1979/80 at about 270 million tons, the largest supply ever.

Domestic use of feed grains in 1979/80 likely will total about 157 million metric tons, 4 million tons ( 3 percent) more than in 1978/79. This would
be near the all-time high domestic use of feed grains in 1972/73. Livestock and poultry feeding will use about 137 million tons of this total, compared with 133 million tons in 1978/79. Hog production and broiler production will be at high levels through the first half of the marketing year. With corn prices to average from $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 2.65$ per bushel, and slaughter hog prices forecast to average $\$ 30$ to $\$ 35$ per cwt. for the first half of 1980 , the hog-corn price ratio would be about $14: 1$. This would be more than a fourth below the ratio for 1978/79 and a third below 1977/78, and would normally tend to dampen hog production. However, hog production is expected to expand sharply at least through mid-1980. Hog feeding will likely continue heavy in some areas where corn prices are relatively low because of high transportation costs to major markets. Cattle feeding will use a little less feed in the October 1979-September 1980 feeding year.

Feed grain exports likely will total around 71 million metric tons in 1979/80, 11 million tons ( 18 percent) more than the previous record exports of 60 million tons in 1978/79. Corn will account for around 90 percent of the total, about the same as in 1978/79.

Domestic feed grain use and exports at these projected levels would total 228 million metric tons. This would be 7 percent more than in 1978/79 and would be the largest disappearance of feed grain in any single marketing year. Feed grain stocks likely will total 42 million tons at the end of the marketing year, down from 46 million tons at the end of $1978 / 79$. This would be the first reduction in the carryover in 5 years.

Prices of all feed grains are expected to average higher in 1979/80 than last year. However, prices in some local markets may be further than usual below terminal market prices, particularly in areas far from terminal markets, export points, and major rail or barge lines.

## Corn

Weather conditions throughout most of the country's grain producing areas were nearly ideal this past growing season. Following a near perfect growing season, warm, dry conditions held steady through September and early October and brought the corn crop to maturity without significant early frost damage. Frost finally reached into the Corn Belt by the first week in October, but the crop was generally safe from damage. In early October wet fields slowed harvest in the eastern Corn Belt while late-maturing corn kept harvest behind normal progress in the western Corn Belt. Continued rains slowed harvest in the Southeast, but progress was still somewhat ahead of average.

Corn production for 1979 is estimated at an alltime record of 7.39 billion bushels or 188 million metric tons. This exceeds the previous year's record by over 300 million bushels. Chances are 2 out of 3 that the final harvest will fall between 7.13 and 7.65 billion bushels. Average yield per harvested acre this year stands at slightly above 106 bushels, compared with last year's record 101 bushels. Acres harvested for grain in 1979 are expected to be about a half million less than in 1978 when 70 million acres were harvested.

Current prospects point to a record corn supply for the 1979/80 marketing year. The supply is 8.68 . billion bushels ( 220 million metric tons), 489 million bushels ( 12 million tons) more than last year. Total use of 7.4 billion bushels ( 189 million tons) during 1979/80 will likely exceed 1978/79 disappearance by 538 million bushels ( 14 million tons), or about 8 percent. Domestic use for 1979/80 is expected to increase by about 4 percent compared to $1978 / 79$, while exports may increase by 17
percent. With utilization expected to exceed production, ending stocks for 1979/80 (September 30, 1980) will probably decline from year-earlier levels by about 50 million bushels.

Prices of corn at the farm moved up to a 3-year high of $\$ 2.64$ per bushel in July, but have since declined. Prices likely will weaken as the harvest progresses and strengthen seasonally in early 1980. For the 1979/80 marketing year, prices are expected to average $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 2.65$ per bushel, compared with $\$ 2.20$ last year and $\$ 2.02$ in 1977/78.

## Sorghum

Sorghum production for 1979 is estimated at 817 million bushels, 9 percent more than 1978. Average yield per acre is up 14 percent from 1978, to an estimated record 63 bushels per acre. Harvested acres of 13 million acres is down 5 percent from a year ago. Kansas accounted for nearly a third of U.S. production. The Kansas yield, at 68 bushels per acre was 31 percent over 1978. Texas reported an average yield of 56 bushels per acre and contributed another 30 percent of the U.S. total sorghum crop.

For 1979/80, the sorghum supply will be 976 million bushels ( 25 million metric tons), about 4 percent above the year-ago level. Domestic use of 567 million bushels will be a little less than the 1978/79 level. Exports may increase from 1978/79 by 50 million bushels to 250 million bushels ( 6.4 million metric tons), mainly due to expected larger sales to Europe.

Utilization likely will match production, leaving ending stocks of about 159 million bushels, the same as stocks on October 1,1979.

Farm prices of sorghum are expected to average $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 2.45$ per bushel in the 1979/80 marketing year, compared with $\$ 2.00$ last year.

## Barley

The 1979 barley crop is estimated at 364 million bushels ( 7.9 million metric tons). This is nearly 20 percent below the 1978 crop. Yield per harvested acre was a record 48.9 bushels. Domestic use of barley in 1979/80 likely will be 375 million bushels, the same as in 1978/79, with about 205 million bushels used for feed and about 170 million for food, seed, and industrial uses. Exports may be up sharply to 50 million bushels from 26 million in 1978/79. Ending stocks are expected to be down to about 176 million bushels, compared with the 227 million bushel carryover last year.

Prices of barley at the farm are expected to average $\$ 2.20$ to $\$ 2.40$ per bushel in 1979/80. Based on relative feed values, barley prices would be somewhat higher than corn prices. Only about 55 percent of domestic barley use is for feed; about 45 percent is used for food, seed, and industrial uses.

## Oats

Oat production this year totaled 531 million bushels, 12 percent less than in 1978. Acres harvested declined by about 1.5 million acres from 1978 to 10 million acres. Average yield for 1979 was 53 bushels per acre, compared with 52 in 1978, and 56 in 1977. Total supply for 1979/80, projected at 821 million bushels, is well below the 1978/79 supply of 913 million bushels. Total use in 1979/80, projected at 620 million bushels, would be only
slightly less than last year, so stocks at the end of 1979/80 may be around 201 million bushels, compared with ending stocks of 289 million bushels last year.

Oat prices at the farm may average $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.45$ per bushel, compared with $\$ 1.18$ in $1978 / 79$. On a feed value basis, this would be relatively high compared with corn prices. However, some strength in oat prices reflects use of oats for nonfarm livestock feed, mainly horses, and the expected sharp drawdown in stocks.

## Domestic Feed Outlook

Total feed concentrates fed in 1979/80 likely will be slightly more than 179 million metric tons, compared with 172 million in 1978/79. Corn, up nearly 4 million tons and soybean meal up by 1.2 million tons, will account for this 4 -percent increase. There probably will be declines in feeding of wheat and some byproduct feed ingredients. Significant increases in corn and soybean supplies without corresponding increases in livestock-poultry feeding margins highlight the feed picture for 1979/80. Feeding rates for 1979/80 may show little change from last year.

Corn will make up about 62 percent of total concentrates fed during 1979/80. Feed grains will total slightly more than three-fourths of total concentrates fed. High-protein feed ingredients fed are expected to total slightly more than 23 million metric tons during 1979/80, about 6 percent more than during 1978/79.

Current indications are that hog feed use in 1979/80 may be slightly above 57 million metric tons, compared with 51 million in 1978/79. This would be 32 percent of total projected feed concentrates fed. Pork production during the first half of the feeding year (October-September) is expected to be a fifth above the level of a year earlier, while production in the second half may be a tenth larger than a year earlier. Quarterly feed use in 1979/80 will be more uniform than in 1978/79 when slaughter rates rose sharply to exceed yearearlier levels in the last 7 months of the year. Barrow and gilt prices are expected to average in the mid- $\$ 30$ 's per cwt . this fall. Current forecasts suggest that heavy slaughter through $1979 / 80$ will hold prices well below a year earlier, and squeeze feeding margins.

Poultry producers are currently faced with a price-cost squeeze and many producers find it difficult to cover total costs. Poultry production will be up in the first half of the 1979/80 feeding year, but is expected to be smaller than a year earlier in
the second half. Overall, poultry production is expected to show a slight increase from 1978/79 levels. Current forecasts indicate 1979/80 feed use by poultry, including layers, may total nearly 41 million metric tons, up 5 percent or 2 million tons from 1978/79. Of this total, broiler feed use is expected to be 15 million tons for $1979 / 80$, up 1 million from 1978/79. Turkeys, for the fourth straight year, will show an increase over the previous year, with a total of 4.9 million metric tons compared with 4.8 million tons for 1978/79.

Laying hens and replacements will likely consume 21 million metric tons of feed concentrates based on current forecasts for 1979/80. This is about 3 percent above 1978/79.

Dairy animals are expected to consume 28 million metric tons of feed concentrates during 1979/80, compared with about 27 million tons last year. Extremely good quality roughage feeds will augment dairy feed supplies and will hold this year's increase in concentrate feeding to very modest levels.

Because placements of cattle on feed will be moderate as breeding herds are built up and feeding margins continue tight, concentrate feed use by cattle on feed for slaughter during 1979/80 is expected to total about 20 million metric tons, down one million from 1978/79. Other beef cattle should show a slight gain this year, reflecting the retention of breeding stock after four years of reduction. There will be a larger proportion of young animals in the beef herd, which usually receive more concentrate feeds than mature animals.

## Roughage Feeds

Pasture and range conditions were favorable in most areas during the past grazing season. This suggests that cattle and calves moving from pas-
tures to market will arrive later and possibly at heavier weights than in most years. Heavier placement weights generally mean that fewer days on feed and less concentrate feeds are needed to acheive slaughter weights.

Hay supplies this winter should be more than adequate for the beef and dairy herds. The hay
harvest last summer was record large at 130 million metric tons.

Hay supplies for winter feeding should be about 158 million tons-an all-time record supply. With 88.2 million roughage-consuming-animal units (RCAU), quantity available per unit also is record high at 1.78 metric tons.

## 1980 Feed Grain Program

Secretary Bergland announced on October 22 that there will be no set-aside or diversion requirements for 1980 feed grain crops. The decisions was based on projected supply and demand factors, which point to a tighter supply situation in the future. All producers of barley, corn, and sorghum in 1980 will be eligible for target price protection, loans on their crops, and for participation in the farmer-owned reserve. Oat producers in 1980 will be eligible for loans and the reserve program.

The Secretary also announced that farmers having 1978 - and 1979 -crop wheat, corn, sorghum, oats, and rice under CCC loan or eligible for loan may enter these grains immediately into the farmer-owned reserve. Barley will become eligible for entry when the barley reserve is no longer in call status.

Loan rates for feed grains and soybeans will be at least the same as in 1979. This means loan levels of at least $\$ 2.00$ for corn, $\$ 1.90$ for sorghum, $\$ 1.63$ for barley and $\$ 1.03$ for oats, $\$ 1.70$ for rye and $\$ 4.50$ for soybeans.

Preliminary feed grain target price ranges will be announced by March 15. Current estimates based on the formula in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 indicate these prices would be $\$ 2.08$ per bushel for corn, $\$ 2.46$ for sorghum and $\$ 2.35$ for barley.

In order to qualify for full target price protection, farmers cannot plant more corn, sorghum or barley in 1980 than was considered planted and set aside from these crops in 1979. Farmers who exceed this acreage will be subject to an allocation factor that could reduce their eligibility for any target price payment by up to 20 percent.

National program acreages (NPA) of 82.1 million acres for corn, 13.9 million for sorghum and 7.9 million for barley were also announced. The NPA is the number of acres for each crop needed to be planted to meet projected domestic and export requirements as well as provide for an adequate carryover.
TABLE E. --CORN: MARKETING YEAR SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AREA AND PRICES, 1975-79

TABLE 3. --SORGHUM: MARKETING YEAR SUPFLY. DISAPPEARANCE, AREA AND PRICES, $1975-79$


[^1]TABLE 4.--BARLEY: MARKETING YEAR SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AREA ANO PRICES, 1975-79


[^2]TABLE 5.--DATS: MARKETING YEAR SUPPLY, DISAPPEARANCE, AREA AND PRICES, 1975-79

 PRODUCTION AND COMPARABLE ESTIMATES OF VARIABILITY FOR OTHER ITEMS. CHANCES ARE ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 THE FINAL OUTCOME WOULD FALL WITHIN THE RANGES.


|  | SUPPLY |  |  |  | disappearance |  |  |  |  |  |  | ENDING STOCKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PERICDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stic |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| BEGINNIHG | EFGIN- | Produc- | : $1 \times$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | EX- | : TOTAL : | GOVT. | PRI- |  |
| OCT. 1 | NIN: | tion | :FORTS: | total |  | ALC. : | : |  | : | PORTS | : DISAP- : | OUNED | VATELY | TOTAL |
|  | Stocks |  | : |  | F00D | BEVER-: | SEED | FEED | TOTAL : |  | : PEARANCE: | 2) | OWNED |  |
|  |  |  | : |  |  | AGES : | : |  | : |  | : | $\underline{1}$ | $3 /$ |  |
| MILLION MFTRIC TONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974/75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT.-DEC. | $2^{\circ} .0$ | 135.2 | 0.2 | 165.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 8.4 | 51.0 | 0.3 | 114.1 | 114.4 |
| JAV.-MAR. | 114.4 | - | 0.1 | 114.4 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 29.5 | 33.4 | 11.5 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 69.4 | 69.5 |
| APR.-MAY | $60^{\circ} .5$ | --- | 0.1 | 69.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 14.2 | 17.5 | 5.1 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 46.7 | 46.8 |
| JUJE-SEDT. | 45.8 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 64.4 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 22.5 | 27.6 | 10.4 | 38.0 | 41 | 26.4 | 26.4 |
| FEED YEAR | 20.9 | 152.7 | 0.5 | 183.1 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 105.1 | 121.2 | 35.5 | 156.7 | $4 /$ | 26.4 | 26.4 |
| 1775/7E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT.-DEC. | 26.4 | 167.? | 0.1 | 193.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 41.7 | 13.5 | 55.1 | --- | 138.6 | 138.6 |
| JAN.-MAR. | 138.6 | --- | 0.1 | 138.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 35.6 | 39.7 | 12.1 | 51.8 | --- | 86.9 | 86.9 |
| APR.-MAY | 86.9 | --- | 41 | 86.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 17.4 | 21.0 | 8.8 | 29.8 | --- | 57.1 | 57.1 |
| JUNE-SEPT. | 57.1 | 16.0 | 0.1 | 73.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 24.8 | 30.3 | 15.9 | 46.2 | --- | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| ffed year | 25.4 | 183.2 | 0.4 | 210.0 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 115.6 | 132.7 | 50.3 | 183.0 | --- | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| 1976177 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT.-DEC. | 27.0 | 177.4 | 41 | 204.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 41.0 | 14.9 | 55.9 | --- | 148.6 | 148.6 |
| JAN0-MAR. | 148.6 | - | 0.1 | 148.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 32.9 | 37.1 | 12.5 | 49.6 | --- | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| APR.-MAY | 99.0 | -- | $0 \cdot 1$ | 99.1 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 20.6 | 8.3 | 28.9 | --- | 70.2 | 70.2 |
| JUNE-SEPT. | 70.2 | 20.0 | 0.2 | 90.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 25.8 | 31.7 | 15.3 | 47.0 | --- | 43.4 | 43.4 |
| feed year | 27.0 | 197.5 | 0.3 | 224.9 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 112.5 | 130.4 | 51.0 | 181.4 | --- | 43.4 | 43.4 |
| 1977/78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT.-DEC. | 43.4 | 183.3 | 0.1 | 226.8 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 43.5 | 12.5 | 56.0 | 41 | 170.9 | 170.9 |
| JAN0-MAR. | 170.9 | - | 0.1 | 170.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 33.9 | 38.3 | 12.3 | 50.7 | 41 | 120.3 | 120.3 |
| APR.-MAY | 120.3 | --- | 41 | 120.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 17.4 | 21.4 | 10.5 | 31.8 | 41 | 88.4 | 88.5 |
| JUNE-SEPT. | 88.5 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 107.0 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 26.9 | 33.4 | 20.8 | 54.3 | 0.6 | 52.1 | 52.7 |
| feed year | 43.4 | 201.8 | 0.2 | 245.5 | 12.6 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 117.7 | 136.7 | 56.0 | 192.7 | 0.6 | 52.1 | 52.7 |
| $1978 / 795 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN.-MAR. | 190.4 | --- | 0.1 | 190.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 38.2 | 42.8 | 12.6 | 55.4 | 3.4 | 131.7 | 135.1 |
| APR.-MAY | 135.1 | --- | 0.1 | 135.2 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 21.1 | 25.2 | 10.6 | 35.8 | 3.5 | 95.9 | 99.4 |
| JUNE-SEPT. | 99.4 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 115.1 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 24.1 | 60.4 | 3.7 | 51.0 | 54.7 |
| FEED YEAR | 52.7 | 214.5 | 0.4 | 267.6 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 132.8 | 152.7 | 60.2 | 212.9 | 3.7 | 51.0 | 54.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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TABLE 9.--BARLEY: MAKKETING YEAR SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE, SPECIFIED PERIODS, $1975-79$ 1/




Table 11.--Cash prices at principal markets, 1975-79


Dolıars per bushel

1975
1976
1977
1978
1979

1975
1976
1977
1978
1979

| OATS, NO. 2 Extra Heavy White, Minneapolis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.70 | 1.68 1/1.64 | 1.69 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.66 | 1.64 | 1.67 | 1.72 | 1.66 |
| 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.67 | $1.67-1.66$ | 1.62 | 1.67 | 1.78 | 1.80 | 1.76 | 1.81 | 1.68 | 1.74 |
| 1.38 | 1.15 | 1.32 | $1.11 \quad 1.17$ | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.27 |
| 1.36 | 1.24 | 1.28 | 1.361 .39 | 1.47 | 1.40 | 1.47 | 1.54 | 1.60 | 1.48 | 1.55 | 1.43 |
| 1.68 | 1.60 | 1.47 | *1.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BARLEY, NO. 3 or Better, Feed, Minneapolis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.67 | 2.04 | 2.77 | 3.002 .83 | 2.42 | 2.23 | 2.11 | 2.26 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.50 | 2.38 |
| 2.62 | 2.45 | 2.48 | 2.682 .46 | 2.21 | 2.05 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.29 | 2.28 | 2.13 | 2.35 |
| :2/1.76 | 1.63 | 1.50 | 1.581 .66 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.68 |
| 1.84 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.771 .81 | 1.88 | 1.79 | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.86 | 1.89 | 1.96 | 1.80 |
| $: 2.16$ | 2.39 | 2.15 | *2. 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BARLEY, NO. 3 or Better, Malting, $70 \%$ or Better Plump, Minneapolis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : 3.97 | 3.83 | 3.65 | $3.93 \quad 3.83$ | 3.56 | 3.35 | 3.24 | 3.21 | 3.22 | 3.17 | 3.22 | 3.52 |
| $: 3.55$ | 3.59 | 3.37 | $3.24 \quad 3.21$ | 3.00 | 2.95 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.98 | 2.91 | 2.83 | 3.13 |
| 2.38 | 2.02 | 1.92 | 2.15 3/2.25 | 2.36 | 2.32 | 2.26 | 2.33 | 2.32 | 2.44 | 2.51 | 2.27 |
| : 2.39 | 2.13 | 2.19 | $2.27^{-2.26}$ | 2.47 | 2.40 | 2.30 | 2.33 | 2.46 | 2.59 | 2.73 | 2.38 |
| : 2.80 | 2.82 | 2.67 | *3.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]Source: Grain Market News, AMS, USDA.

Table 12.--Average prices received by farmers, United States, by months, 1975-79


1/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average loan rate, by States; excludes government payments. *Preliminary.

Table 13.--Livestock, poultry and milk-feed price ratios, by months, 1974-79


| MILK/FEED, U.S. Basis 4/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| $:$ | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 |  |
| $:$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| $:$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |


197

| $c$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 |
| 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.1 |

## 1974


Table 14. --Price trends, selected feeds and corn products


Table 15.--Hay (all): Acreage, supply, disappearance, and prices, 1975-79

| Item | ! | Unit | : | 1975/76 | : | 1976/77 | : | 1977/78 | : | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1978/79 } \\ \text { Prel. } \end{gathered}$ | : | $\begin{gathered} 1979 / 80 \\ 1 / \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ; |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acreage harvested | : | Mil. acres | : | 61.3 |  | 60.3 |  | 60.5 |  | 61.5 |  | 60.8 |
| Yield per acre | : | Tons | : | 2.16 |  | 1.99 |  | 2.17 |  | 2.31 |  | 2.35 |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carryover (May 1) | : | Mi1. tons | : | 18.5 |  | 25.5 |  | 19.5 |  | 24.1 |  | 29.9 |
| Production | : | " | ! | 132.2 |  | 120.0 |  | 131.1 |  | 142.3 |  | 143.0 |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supply | : | " |  | 150.7 |  | 145.5 |  | 150.6 |  | 166.5 |  | 172.9 |
|  | $!$ | " | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disappearance | : |  | : | 125.2 |  | 126.0 |  | 126.6 |  | 136.6 |  |  |
| Roughage-Consuming | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Units (RCAU) | : | Mil. units | : | 99.0 |  | 95.8 |  | 91.1 |  | 87.5 |  | 88.2 |
| Supply per RCAU | : | Tons | . | 1.52 |  | 1.52 |  | 1.66 |  | 1.90 |  | 1.96 |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disappearance per RCAU | : | " | : | 1.27 |  | 1.32 |  | 1.39 |  | 1.56 |  |  |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Season average price | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| received by farmers | : | Dol./ton | : | 52.20 |  | 60.30 |  | 54.00 |  | 50.30 |  |  |
| Sold by farmers | : | Mil. tons | : | 26.6 |  | 25.6 |  | 26.9 |  | 27.7 |  |  |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of crop | : | Percent | : |  |  |  |  | 21 |  | 20 |  |  |
| Value of production | : | Do1./mil. | : | 6,449 |  | 6,811 |  | 6,782 |  | 6,580 |  |  |
| Value of sales | : | " | : | 1,389 |  | 1,541 |  | 1,450 |  | 1,372 |  |  |
|  | : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ August 1 indications.

Table $16 .-$ Hay production and prices received by farmers


[^6][^7]Table 17.--Feed concentrate balance, number of animal units, and feed per unit, annual, 1973-79


[^8]Table 18.--Consumption of feed by kind of livestock, 1973-79


Table 18.--Consumption of feed by kind of 1ivestock, 1973-79--Continued


1/ Corn, sorghum, oats and barley.
$\frac{2}{2} /$ Feed grains, wheat and rye.
3/ O1lseed meals, animal and grain proteins.
4/ Dry milling byproducts, fats and oils, alfalfa meal, molasses, screenings, salt, minerals and urea.
5/ 44 percent crude protein content. Soybean meal consumption reflects adjustments for crude protein levels and net supply used for feed.
6/ Silage, beet pulp and straw.
7/ Preliminary.
Totals may not add due to independent rounding.

Table 19.--Feed grain price support loan status, 1976-79 crops, as of October 17, 1979


Table 20.--Coarse grains: Production and trade, selected world areas (July-June) 1977/78-1979/80 1/

| Country | : | 1977/78 | : | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1978/79 } \\ \text { Preliminary } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1979 / 80 \\ \text { Projected 2/ } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Million metric tons |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. | : | 52.1 |  | 57.1 |  | 71.2 |
| Canada | : | 3.7 |  | 3.9 |  | 4.2 |
| Australia | : | 1.9 |  | 2.5 |  | 3.5 |
| Argentina | : | 11.0 |  | 11.5 |  | 9.6 |
| Other | : | 14.8 |  | 14.8 |  | 12.5 |
| World total | : | 83.5 |  | 89.8 |  | 101.0 |
| Imports | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Europe | : | 25.4 |  | 24.1 |  | 24.8 |
| USSR | : | 11.7 |  | 10.0 |  | 21.0 |
| Japan | , | 17.0 |  | 17.9 |  | 18.3 |
| Other | : | 29.4 |  | 37.8 |  | 36.9 |
| World total | : | 83.5 |  | 89.8 |  | 101.0 |
| Production | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. | : | 203.8 |  | 218.0 |  | 224.7 |
| Canada | : | 22.3 |  | 20.3 |  | 18.1 |
| Australia | : | 4.3 |  | 7.1 |  | 5.9 |
| Argentina | : | 18.1 |  | 17.2 |  | 16.7 |
| Western Europe | : | 87.4 |  | 94.0 |  | 91.5 |
| USSR | : | 92.6 |  | 105.3 |  | 82.0 |
| Eastern Europe | : | 59.2 |  | 59.2 |  | 61.3 |
| Other | . | 215.8 |  | 228.9 |  | 229.3 |
| World total | : | 703.5 |  | 750.0 |  | 729.5 |

1/ Includes corn, barley, oats, sorghum, and rye, excluding products. 2/ Reliability of forecasts are discussed in the source listed below.

SOURCE: Adapted from FAS, World Grain Situation and Outlook for 1979/80, FS-17-79, October 16, 1979.

Table 21.--U.S. yellow corn exports, grain only, 1976-79

| Region |  | Year beginning October |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | 1976/77 | : | 1977/78 |  | October-August |  |  |
|  | : |  | : |  |  | 1977/78 | : | 1978/79 |
|  | : | Million bushels |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| USSR | : | 115 |  | 412 |  | 394 |  | 342 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan | : | 301 |  | 338 |  | 302 |  | 323 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Europe | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic Community | : | 687 |  | 438 |  | 389 |  |  |
| Other Western Europe | : | 146 |  | 175 |  | 158 |  | 157 |
| Asia (except Japan) | : | 119 |  | 153 |  | 135 |  | 283 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Europe | : | 72 |  | 109 |  | 97 |  | 178 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Hemisphere | : | 90 |  | 100 |  | 85 |  | 52 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | : | 138 |  | 205 |  | 194 |  | 263 |
| Total | : | 1,668 |  | 1,930 |  | 1,754 |  | 1,932 |

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGR 101 FIRST CLASS

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[^0]:    1// AGGREGATED DATA ON CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, AND BARLEY. $2 /$ THE MARKETING YEAR FOR CORN AND SORGHUM BEGINS OCT. I, JUNE 1 FOR
    
     ESTIMATES OF VARIABILITY FOR OTHER ITEMS. CHANCES ARE ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 THE FINAL OUTCOME WOULD FALL WITHIN THE RANGES.

[^1]:    1// UNCOMMITTED INVENTORY. $2 /$ INCLUDES QUANTITY UNDER LOAN AND FARMER-OWNED RESERVE. 3/ PRELIMINARY. 4/ EXCLUDES SUPPORT
    PAYMENTS. 5/ AVAILABLE FOR TOTAL FEED GRAINS ONLY. 6/ DISASTER PAYMENTS. 7/ DEFICIENCY AND DISASTER PAYMENTS. 8/ DEFICIENCY,
    DISASTER, AND DIVERSION PAYMENTS. 9/ DISASTER AND DIVERSION PAYMENTS. *REFLLECTS CRB ESTIMATE OF 'ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR' FOR PRODUCTION AND COMPARABLE ESTIMATES OF VARIABILITY FOR OTHER ITEMS. CHANCES ARE ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 THE FINAL OUTCOME WOULD FALL

[^2]:    -AVd LyOddns s 3 ©กาว)
    ASTER PAYMENTS. 9/ DEFICIENCY, DISASTER AND DIVERSION PAYMENTS. *REFLECTS CRB ESTIMATE OF 'ROOT MEAN SQUARE ERROR FOR PRODUCTION AND COMPARABLE ESTIMATES OF VARIABILITY FOR OTHER ITEMS. CHANGES ARE ABOUT 2 OUT OF 3 THE FINAL OUTCOME WOULD FALL WITHIN THE

[^3]:    

[^4]:    $\frac{1}{1 /}$ DATA MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO INDEPENDENT ROUNDING. 2/ UNCOMMITTED INVENTORY. 3/ INCLUDES QUANTITY UNDER LOAN AND
    FARMER-OWNED RESERVE. 4/ PRELIMINARY.

[^5]:    1/ Beginning October 1975 heavy white. $2 /$ Beginning June 1977, No. 2, Feed. 3/ Beginning October $19 \overline{7} 7,65 \%$ or better plump. *Preliminary.

[^6]:    1/ U.S. price weighted by regional production.

[^7]:    22 FdS-275, November 1979

[^8]:    1/ Corn and sorghum October 1; oats and barley June 1.
    2/ Preliminary.
    3/ Forecast.

