



Grain Price OUTLOOK



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CORN: SMALL CROP MEETS STRONG DEMAND

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Summary

Corn prices started an uptrend in mid-September, reaching a temporary high in late November. A smaller than expected 2006 U.S. corn crop, large export sales, a rapid increase in ethanol production and a sizeable increase in speculative buying all contributed to the unusual harvest-time rally. Prices moved up another leg in mid-January following the USDA's smaller than expected January estimate of the 2006 crop.

The 2006 U.S. corn crop was estimated at 10.535 billion bushels, 210 million below the November 2006 forecast and 579 million below the September 2006 forecast. With consumption during the 2006-07 marketing year expected to be a record 11.795 billion bushels, year ending stocks are forecast at a meager 717 million bushels, or 3.2 weeks supply at the current rate of consumption. The USDA expects the 2006-07 marketing year average price received by farmers to be in a range of \$3.00 to \$3.40. The first 40 to 50 percent of the crop was likely sold for an average of only about \$2.70.

The main focus of the corn market over the next 7 or 8 months will be the potential size of the 2007 crop. A large increase in acreage is expected, but will not be confirmed until the USDA releases the *Prospective Plantings* report on March 30. Average yield potential will be uncertain through August, likely keeping prices quite volatile. Opportunities to forward price the 2007 crop well above \$3.50 now exist

If high prices persist through February, producers will have the opportunity to purchase crop revenue insurance at levels that will guarantee good returns on

the 2007 crop.

"Small" 2006 Crop

In September 2006, the USDA projected the 2006 U.S. average corn yield at 154.7 bushels, the second highest behind the 160.7 bushels of 2004 (Table 1). That forecast declined in October and November and the final estimate of average yield came in at 149.1 bushels, still second highest on record. The November to January decline of 2.1 bushels in the U.S. average yield estimate was the second largest decline of the past 32 years, exceeded only by the 2.4 bushels for the 1993 crop. The largest November to January increase was 2.1 bushels for the 1992 crop. The January yield estimate this year was 5 bushels or more below the November forecast in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The estimate was reduced by 2 bushels in Illinois and Indiana and increased by 3 bushels in Iowa.

The 2006 U.S. corn crop is now estimated at 10.535 billion bushels. That estimate is 579 million less than the 2005 crop, 1.272 billion less than the record crop of 2004, and 579 million below the September 2006 forecast (Table 2). In addition to a lower than expected average yield, the relatively small crop reflected a reduction in corn acres in 2006. Planted acreage totaled only 78.327 million, the smallest since 2001. Acreage exceeded March intentions by 308,000, but was 805,000 less than intentions reported in June (Table 3). Acreage harvested for grain, at 70.648 million, was 4.469 million less than harvested in 2005. Acreage harvested for silage in 2006 was 547,000 above that of 2005, while unharvested acreage was up 470,000. The reduction in corn acreage in 2006 resulted from an incorrect

signal given by the market. Soybean prices remained too high relative to corn prices so producers increased soybean acreage and reduced corn acreage. The market failed to recognize the extent of the cost increase to produce corn relative to the cost to produce soybeans. These incorrect market signals in terms of resource allocation may become more frequent as nontraditional traders dominate the corn and soybean futures market.

Exports on the Rise

U.S. corn exports were relatively weak from the second quarter of the 2004-05 marketing year through the first quarter of the 2005-06 marketing year (Table 4). Since then, however, exports have been very large and shipments for the 2005-06 marketing year were the largest in 10 years. Exports were also large in the first quarter of the 2006-07 marketing year. At 592 million bushels, shipments for that quarter were the largest in 11 years (Table 4). Shipments remained large through January 18, at which time cumulative exports for the marketing year exceeded those of a year ago by 135 million bushels, or about 19 percent. The large year over year increase reflected larger shipments to South Korea (up 27.4 percent), and Mexico (up 52 percent).

For the entire 2006-07 marketing year, the USDA projects U.S. corn exports at 2.25 billion bushels, the largest annual shipments in 17 years. To reach that level, exports during the final three quarters of the year will have to total 1.658 billion bushels, 12 million less than during the same period last year. As of January 11, 2007, the USDA reported that 482 million bushels of U.S. corn had been sold for export during the current marketing year, but not yet shipped. Unshipped sales on the same date last year totaled only 243 million bushels. On the surface, it appears that exports should easily reach the USDA projection. Uncertainty centers around how much the higher corn prices may influence new sales. It is possible that importers purchased U.S. corn early in the year in anticipation of higher prices and that new sales will now decline dramatically. Shipments were very small during the first two weeks of January 2007, falling below the weekly figures of a year earlier. Shipments will need to average 43 million bushels per week from mid-January 2007 through August 2007 to reach the USDA projection. Shipments through the first 20 weeks of the marketing year averaged 42 million bushels. For now, we are using the USDA projection of exports in the 2006-07 balance sheet (Table 5).

Feed and Residual Use to Decline

Stocks of U.S. corn on December 1, 2006 totaled 8.93 billion bushels, 885 million (9 percent) smaller than the inventory of a year ago. That figure implies that a record 3.573 billion bushels of U.S. corn were

consumed during the first quarter of the 2006-07 marketing year. Based on estimates of export and domestic processing uses, totaling 1.4 billion, apparent feed and residual use of corn during the quarter totaled 2.173 billion bushels. That is 68 million bushels, or 3 percent, less than feed and residual use during that same quarter last year.

First quarter feed and residual use is not a perfect forecast of use for the entire year. Over the previous 5 years, first quarter use has ranged from 35.3 to 37.5 percent of the total for the year. The average of 36.5 percent, would point to consumption this year of 5.95 billion. Based on the experience of the previous 5 years, however, the range of expectations might be from 5.8 to 6.155 billion bushels. On the surface, larger livestock inventories might suggest a year-over-year increase in feed and residual use. Use last year totaled 6.141 billion bushels. Higher corn prices, however, are expected to reduce the rate of corn feeding. For the year, the USDA projects feed and residual use at 5.975 billion bushels, 166 million (2.7 percent) less than feed and residual use of a year ago. We are using a forecast very near that, 5.96 billion bushels.

Processing Use Up Sharply

The USDA estimates that 808 million bushels of U.S. corn were used in the seed, food, and industrial category during the first quarter of the 2006-07 marketing year (Table 4). That is 111 million bushels, or 16 percent, more than used during the first quarter last year. All of the year over year increase was for ethanol production. Ethanol use of corn during the first quarter was estimated at 475 million bushels, 30 percent more than during the same period last year. For the entire marketing year, the USDA projects ethanol use of corn at 2.15 billion bushels, 34 percent more than used in the previous year. Corn used for all seed, food, and industrial purposes is projected at 3.535 billion bushels, 18.6 percent more than used last year.

For ethanol use of corn to reach the USDA's projection, use during the last three-quarters of the year will need to total 1.675 billion bushels, 35.2 percent more than used in that time frame last year. Estimates from the Renewable Fuels Association show 75 ethanol plants under construction and 8 of the existing 111 plants expanding capacity. When that construction is finished, ethanol production capacity is forecast at 11.6 billion bushels, requiring in excess of 4.2 billion bushels of corn. For the current year, the question is how soon new construction comes on line. Longer term, the potential for corn use will depend on how many additional plants are constructed. It appears that use this year could easily exceed the USDA projection. We are using a forecast of 2.2 billion bushels, bringing the forecast of total

seed, food, and industrial use to 3.585 billion bushels.

For the current marketing year, use of U.S. corn for all purposes could reach 11.795 billion bushels, leaving year ending stocks of 717 million bushels or only 6 percent of projected use. The USDA forecasts that the average price received by farmers during the 2006-07 marketing year will be in a range of \$3.00 to \$3.40. The first half of the crop was likely sold at an average near \$2.70, implying that the last half will need to be sold at about \$3.70 per bushel for the average to be near \$3.20.

Prospects for 2007-08

The extremely high prices of corn and the escalating consumption for ethanol will likely trigger a large increase in planted acreage of corn in 2007. It is difficult to judge how large that increase will be due to the lack of historical experience. The increase will come primarily at the expense of oilseeds, mostly soybeans; but also from spring wheat, other feed grains, cotton, pasture, and hay. The USDA estimates that seedings of winter wheat are up 3.5 million acres. That increase was primarily in the hard red winter wheat areas, but also included nearly 1 million more acres in the southeast. The current price ratio for 2007 crop soybeans and corn is less than 2 to 1, suggesting that second year corn could be much more profitable than soybeans in large areas of the corn belt. The area from southern Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and western Ohio would be expected to account for much of the increase in corn acreage.

One approach is to calculate how many corn acres are needed in 2007. The answer, however, depends on average yield; the strength of demand; and most importantly, the level at which price is to be supported. To keep price in the \$3.00 to \$3.50 area, it might be necessary to keep 2007-08 marketing year ending stocks-to-use ratio near 6 percent. At that level of price, feed and residual use of corn might stabilize below the projected level for this year due to increased availability of distiller dried grain, perhaps near 5.85 billion bushels. Export demand for U.S. corn would be expected to remain strong if China reduces exports, but consumption could be limited by the high price of corn and a rebound in world wheat production. U.S. shipments might be near 2.15 billion bushels. Based on the current pace of construction, ethanol use of corn could increase another 1 billion bushels in 2007-08 to about 3.2 billion, bring total; seed, food, and industrial use to 4.585 billion. If supplies are available, use of U.S. corn during the 2007-08 marketing year could be near 12.585 billion bushels, requiring year-ending stocks of 755 million bushels in order to maintain a 6 percent stocks-to-use ratio. That level of use would require a crop of 12.6 billion bushels.

A trend yield for 2007 might be near 155 bushels. More corn-on-corn acres might reduce that expectation, but the increased acreage should be in the high corn yielding areas. A yield of 155 bushels means that 81.3 million acres of corn would need to be harvested for grain in 2007. With a normal level of abandonment and allowing for about 6 million acres harvested for silage, corn plantings may "need" to be near 88.4 million acres. Allowing year-ending stocks to decline to 5 percent of use, or 630 million bushels, would require acreage to increase to 87.6 million, 9.3 million more than planted in 2006. The USDA will release the *Prospective Plantings* report on March 30, revealing the results of the survey of producer planting intentions.

Beyond 2007

It now appears likely that corn production could increase enough in 2007, assuming a trend yield, to supply the expanding ethanol industry and prevent prices from being punitive to other users of corn. Beyond the 2007-08 marketing year, the questions center around the rate of expansion in ethanol production. Three factors could have significant impact on that rate of increase. The first two are centered around the likely price of ethanol and its influence on the profitability of ethanol production – where will crude oil and, therefore, wholesale unleaded gasoline prices settle and what will be the relationship of ethanol prices to unleaded gasoline prices. There is no reliable way to forecast the price of unleaded gasoline. However, there should be some concern about the ability of ethanol prices to maintain the current premium to unleaded gasoline prices once production is sufficient to exceed mandated levels and all MTBFs are replaced. Production beyond that level would theoretically be sold only if the price is competitive with unleaded gasoline. For example, the wholesale rack price of unleaded gasoline in Omaha in December 2006 averaged \$1.69 per gallon and the average rack price of ethanol was \$2.43 per gallon. If ethanol prices are to be competitive with unleaded gasoline prices in order for consumption to exceed mandates/MTBF replacement, the price should be no more than .67 times the price of unleaded gasoline (BTU adjustment) plus \$.51 (blender tax credit). Under that scenario, wholesale unleaded gasoline at \$1.69 per gallon points to ethanol priced at \$1.64 per gallon.

The third factor affecting the rate of ethanol expansion will be energy and agriculture policy. Current rhetoric from the administration and members of Congress reveal a lot of political support for expanding subsidies and/or mandates for alternative fuels, including ethanol. Those sponsoring a significant expansion in biofuels production appear to believe that there is an inexhaustible supply of crops to feed the expansion. At some point, policy makers will have to do the math

relative to lofty biofuel goals and crop supply. That reconciling will likely be related to the rate at which food prices increase.

Marketing Decisions

Corn marketing decisions are never easy, but the combination of rapidly expanding demand, the need for an increase in corn acreage, and uncertainty about the 2007 growing season present greater than normal marketing challenges. For the 2007 crop, producers might:

1. Plan on buying a revenue insurance product with a high level of coverage, particularly if December 2007 futures prices remain high through February. Those insurance products will be relatively expensive, but will likely provide a reasonable guarantee of profitable returns for the 2007 crop.
2. Price a portion of the 2007 crop prior to the release of the USDA's March 30 *Prospective Planting* report in case it shows extremely large corn planting intentions.
3. Price another portion of the 2007 crop using options strategies. For example, buying December 2007 put options with a strike price of \$3.90 for \$.40 per bushel, and selling December 2007 call options with a strike price of \$5.00 per bushel for \$.17, would establish a minimum futures price of \$3.67 and a maximum futures price of \$4.77.

4. Consider establishing the basis on some of the 2007 crop if bids reflect a strong basis. A large increase in production and a good growing season could result in a shortage of permanent storage capacity in the fall, even with the construction of new capacity over the next 8 months.

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Table 1. United States Corn Yield Estimates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
	bushels per acre																																
July 1	93.0	90.5	89.4	90.1	95.8	99.3	95.9	87.0																			
August 1	87.4	86.7	87.3	96.1	102.1	93.0	104.3	113.9	99.9	107.9	110.6	120.4	121.4	78.5	112.8	117.7	107.8	121.3	116.0	128.4	125.6	118.7	125.3	130.0	134.7	141.9	133.9	125.2	139.9	148.9	139.2	152.2	
September 1	85.1	82.8	89.7	100.3	104.6	91.8	107.1	113.9	85.1	106.3	113.3	119.7	119.9	78.5	112.4	121.7	106.1	121.4	113.1	129.0	121.1	120.2	125.2	132.0	132.2	141.8	133.5	125.4	138.5	149.4	143.2	154.7	
October 1	86.2	82.7	90.8	100.7	106.4	90.8	109.0	114.2	82.9	105.5	115.1	119.2	119.9	80.2	114.4	120.3	108.8	123.8	110.3	133.8	116.6	123.0	125.8	132.0	133.5	139.6	136.3	127.2	142.2	158.4	146.1	153.5	
November 1	87.2	85.5	91.5	101.2	109.2	90.8	109.2	114.2	80.5	105.9	116.6	119.3	120.3	82.3	116.6	119.0	108.6	129.3	103.1	138.4	113.7	126.5	126.4	133.3	134.5	137.7	138.0	127.6	143.2	160.2	148.4	151.2	
January 1	86.2	87.4	90.8	101.2	109.4	91.0	109.9	114.8	81.6	106.6	118.0	119.3	119.4	84.6	116.2	118.5	108.6	131.4	100.7	138.6	113.5	127.1	127.0	134.4	133.8	137.1	138.2	130.0	142.2	160.4	147.9	149.1	
FINAL	86.4	88.0	90.8	101.0	109.5	91.0	108.9	113.2	81.1	106.7	118.0	119.3	119.8	84.6	116.3	118.5	108.6	131.5	100.7	138.6	113.5	127.1	126.7	134.4	133.8	136.9	138.2	129.3	142.2	160.7	148.0		

Table 2. United States Corn Production Est

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
	million bushels																								
July	5,200																			
August	5,237	7,668	8,266	8,316	7,231	4,479	7,348	7,850	7,418	8,762	7,423	9,214	8,122	8,695	9,276	9,592	9,561	10,369	9,266	8,886	10,064	10,923	10,350	10,976	
September	4,390	7,552	8,469	8,268	7,141	4,462	7,321	8,118	7,295	8,770	7,229	9,257	7,832	8,804	9,268	9,738	9,381	10,362	9,238	8,849	9,944	10,961	10,639	11,114	
October	4,259	7,498	8,603	8,220	7,139	4,553	7,449	8,022	7,479	8,938	6,962	9,602	7,541	9,012	9,312	9,743	9,467	10,192	9,430	8,970	10,207	11,613	10,857	10,905	
November	4,121	7,527	8,717	8,223	7,166	4,671	7,590	7,935	7,479	9,329	6,503	10,010	7,374	9,265	9,359	9,836	9,537	10,054	9,546	9,003	10,278	11,741	11,032	10,745	
January	4,204	7,656	8,865	8,253	7,064	4,921	7,527	7,933	7,474	9,479	6,344	10,103	7,374	9,293	9,366	9,761	9,437	9,968	9,507	9,008	10,114	11,807	11,112	10,535	
FINAL	4,174	7,672	8,875	8,226	7,131	4,929	7,532	7,934	7,475	9,477	6,338	10,051	7,400	9,233	9,207	9,759	9,431	9,915	9,503	8,967	10,089	11,807	11,114		

Table 3. United States Corn Planting Intentions, Actual Plantings, and Acres Harvested

Year	Planted Acreage			Actual	Harvested Acreage
	February/January Intentions	March Intentions	June Intentions		
			thousand acres		
1976	80,822	82,727	84,092	84,588	71,506
1977	84,526	83,923	82,735	84,328	71,614
1978	80,944	80,237	78,717	81,675	71,930
1979	80,676	79,209	79,751	81,394	72,400
1980	83,131	82,022	83,478	84,043	72,961
1981	...	83,977	84,677	84,097	74,524
1982	...	84,735	82,129	81,857	72,719
1983	69,569 ^a	58,812	60,129	60,217	51,479
1984	...	81,766	79,940	80,617	71,897
1985	...	82,021	83,217	83,398	75,209
1986	...	78,066	76,646	76,580	68,907
1987	...	67,556	66,024	66,200	59,505
1988	...	66,926	67,519	67,717	58,250
1989	...	73,253	72,790	72,322	64,783
1990	...	74,804	74,574	74,166	66,952
1991	77,500	76,124	75,909	75,957	68,822
1992		79,007	79,335	79,311	72,077
1993		76,486	74,259	73,239	62,933
1994		78,625	78,767	78,921	72,514
1995		75,323	72,800	71,479	65,210
1996		79,920	80,355	79,229	72,644
1997		81,416	80,227	79,537	72,671
1998		80,781	80,798	80,165	72,589
1999		78,219	77,611	77,386	70,487
2000		77,881	79,579	79,551	72,440
2001		76,693	76,109	75,702	68,768
2002		79,047	78,847	78,894	69,330
2003		79,022	79,066	78,603	70,944
2004		79,004	80,968	80,929	73,631
2005		81,413	81,592	81,779	75,117
2006		78,019	79,366	78,327	70,648

^a February

Table 4. Corn Quarterly Balance Sheet

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	million bushels																							
September 1 stocks	3,523	1,006	1,648	4,040	4,882	4,259	1,930	1,344	1,521	1,100	2,113	850	1,558	426	883	1,308	1,787	1,718	1,899	1,596	1,087	958	2,114	1,967
Production	4,174	7,672	8,875	8,226	7,131	4,929	7,532	7,934	7,475	9,477	6,338	10,051	7,400	9,233	9,207	9,759	9,431	9,915	9,503	8,968	10,089	11,807	11,114	10,535
TOTAL ^a	7,699	8,680	10,534	12,267	12,016	9,191	9,464	9,282	9,016	10,584	8,472	10,910	8,974	9,672	10,099	11,085	11,232	11,640	11,412	10,578	11,190	12,776	13,237	12,512
September-November																								
Seed, food, ind.	227	244	276	295	296	302	312	338	361	370	383	410	417	388	435	450	459	466	492	549	588	643	697	808
Export	493	503	415	318	396	471	582	383	421	488	435	449	660	487	380	450	535	507	448	393	470	499	477	592
Feed, residual	1,326	1,301	1,219	1,348	1,551	1,344	1,487	1,619	1,673	1,814	1,701	1,963	1,778	1,885	2,030	2,118	2,188	2,131	2,200	1,986	2,166	2,175	2,241	2,173
TOTAL	2,046	2,048	1,910	1,961	2,243	2,117	2,381	2,339	2,455	2,672	2,519	2,822	2,856	2,759	2,845	3,018	3,182	3,104	3,140	2,928	3,224	3,317	3,415	3,573
December 1 stocks	5,652	6,631	8,615	10,305	9,771	7,072	7,082	6,940	6,547	7,906	5,937	8,080	6,106	6,903	7,247	8,052	8,039	8,530	8,265	7,638	7,954	9,452	9,815	8,930
Seed, food, ind.	212	236	262	281	288	301	313	330	362	365	379	410	405	400	425	434	447	465	482	563	609	637	708	
Export	506	580	460	313	405	502	682	471	362	463	330	590	562	525	380	465	465	415	448	390	506	439	485	
Feed, residual	1,069	1,192	1,306	1,463	1,444	1,065	1,276	1,351	1,267	1,401	1,240	1,492	1,344	1,486	1,503	1,460	1,529	1,607	1,540	1,557	1,571	1,620	1,636	
TOTAL	1,787	2,008	2,028	2,057	2,137	1,868	2,271	2,152	1,991	2,229	1,949	2,493	2,311	2,411	2,308	2,359	2,441	2,488	2,471	2,510	2,686	2,696	2,829	
March 1 stocks	3,865	4,623	6,587	8,248	7,636	5,204	4,812	4,789	4,561	5,678	3,996	5,592	3,800	4,494	4,940	5,698	5,602	6,043	5,795	5,132	5,271	6,756	6,987	
Seed, food, ind.	253	294	307	333	337	353	376	384	414	414	423	452	433	471	470	495	512	514	539	617	676	700	774	
Export	513	475	201	496	510	592	601	454	371	411	270	568	610	433	350	497	451	455	497	393	465	428	565	
Feed, residual	954	1,019	1,091	1,088	951	841	993	960	1,042	1,146	950	1,159	1,044	1,097	1,084	1,097	1,058	1,153	1,166	1,141	1,166	1,311	1,290	
TOTAL	1,720	1,788	1,599	1,917	1,798	1,786	1,970	1,798	1,828	1,971	1,642	2,180	2,087	2,001	1,904	2,089	2,022	2,122	2,203	2,151	2,307	2,439	2,629	
June 1 stocks	2,145	2,836	4,990	6,332	5,839	3,419	2,843	2,992	2,739	3,709	2,360	3,415	1,718	2,497	3,040	3,616	3,586	3,924	3,597	2,985	2,970	4,321	4,362	
Seed, food, ind.	238	293	307	324	331	341	369	374	396	407	429	442	373	460	475	467	496	512	532	611	664	706	803	
Export	374	292	151	365	406	463	503	419	430	301	293	570	396	353	394	572	485	564	512	411	459	452	620	
Feed, residual	527	603	499	761	843	685	627	679	816	891	789	846	527	809	865	792	890	951	958	879	892	1,052	974	
TOTAL	1,139	1,188	957	1,450	1,580	1,489	1,499	1,472	1,642	1,599	1,511	1,858	1,295	1,617	1,734	1,831	1,871	2,027	2,002	1,900	2,015	2,210	2,396	
September 1 stocks	1,006	1,648	4,040	4,882	4,259	1,930	1,344	1,521	1,100	2,113	850	1,558	426	883	1,308	1,787	1,718	1,899	1,596	1,087	958	2,114	1,967	
Annual																								
Seed, food, ind.	930	1,067	1,152	1,233	1,251	1,298	1,370	1,425	1,533	1,556	1,613	1,715	1,628	1,714	1,805	1,846	1,913	1,957	2,046	2,340	2,537	2,686	2,981	
Export	1,887	1,850	1,227	1,492	1,716	2,029	2,367	1,727	1,584	1,663	1,328	2,177	2,228	1,797	1,504	1,989	1,937	1,941	1,905	1,588	1,900	1,818	2,147	
Feed, residual	3,876	4,115	4,114	4,660	4,789	3,934	4,382	4,609	4,798	5,252	4,680	5,460	4,693	5,277	5,482	5,468	5,665	5,842	5,864	5,563	5,795	6,158	6,141	
TOTAL	6,693	7,032	6,494	7,385	7,757	7,260	8,120	7,761	7,916	8,471	7,622	9,352	8,548	8,789	8,791	9,298	9,515	9,741	9,815	9,491	10,232	10,662	11,270	

^a Includes imports for the entire year.

Table 5. Corn Annual Balance Sheet

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 ^a
	million bushels																		
Carryin	1,930	1,344	1,521	1,100	2,113	850	1,558	426	883	1,308	1,787	1,718	1,899	1,596	1,087	958	2,114	1,967	717
Production	<u>7,532</u>	<u>7,934</u>	<u>7,475</u>	<u>9,477</u>	<u>6,338</u>	<u>10,051</u>	<u>7,400</u>	<u>9,233</u>	<u>9,207</u>	<u>9,759</u>	<u>9,431</u>	<u>9,915</u>	<u>9,503</u>	<u>8,968</u>	<u>10,089</u>	<u>11,807</u>	<u>11,114</u>	<u>10,535</u>	<u>12,500</u>
TOTAL ^b	9,464	9,282	9,016	10,584	8,472	10,910	8,974	9,672	10,099	11,085	11,232	11,659	11,412	10,578	11,190	12,776	13,237	12,512	13,227
Seed, food, industrial	1,370	1,425	1,533	1,556	1,613	1,715	1,628	1,714	1,805	1,846	1,913	1,957	2,046	2,340	2,537	2,686	2,981	3,585	4,585
Export	2,367	1,727	1,584	1,663	1,328	2,177	2,228	1,797	1,504	1,981	1,937	1,935	1,905	1,588	1,897	1,818	2,147	2,250	2,150
Feed and residual	<u>4,382</u>	<u>4,609</u>	<u>4,798</u>	<u>5,252</u>	<u>4,680</u>	<u>5,460</u>	<u>4,693</u>	<u>5,277</u>	<u>5,482</u>	<u>5,471</u>	<u>5,664</u>	<u>5,848</u>	<u>5,864</u>	<u>5,563</u>	<u>5,798</u>	<u>6,158</u>	<u>6,141</u>	<u>5,960</u>	<u>5,850</u>
TOTAL	8,120	7,761	7,915	8,471	7,621	9,352	8,548	8,789	8,791	9,298	9,515	9,741	9,815	9,491	10,232	10,662	11,270	11,795	12,858
Carryout	1,344	1,521	1,100	2,113	850	1,558	426	883	1,308	1,787	1,718	1,899	1,596	1,087	958	2,114	1,967	717	642
U.S. average price	\$2.36	\$2.28	\$2.37	\$2.07	\$2.50	\$2.26	\$3.24	\$2.71	\$2.45	\$1.94	\$1.82	\$1.85	\$1.97	\$2.32	\$2.42	\$2.06	\$2.00	\$3.20	\$3.35

^a Projected^b Includes imports