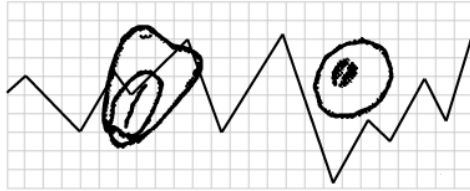




UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
EXTENSION



Grain Price OUTLOOK

A joint publication of the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, and the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

SOYBEANS: IMPROVING FUNDAMENTALS

JULY 2001

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2001 - No. 5

Summary

The USDA's June 29 *Acreage and Grain Stocks* report provided some fundamental support for soybean prices. The June estimate of planted acreage in the U.S. came in at 75.416 million acres, 1.241 million less than March intentions and only 920,000 more than planted in 2000. June 1 stocks of soybeans in the U.S. were estimated at 708.3 million bushels, 66.1 million less than stocks of a year ago and 25 to 30 million less than generally expected. The small estimate supports the argument that the 2000 crop was slightly over-estimated.

The rate of exports and domestic crush of soybeans remains large. It now appears that use for the year will exceed the record harvest of 2000, resulting in some decline in stocks by September 1, 2001. Soybean oil stocks remain quite large, but indications that world palm oil is peaking could shift some demand back to soybean oil. The large South American soybean harvest of 2001 is also being consumed at a rapid pace. Chinese demand for soybean should continue to be supported by indications that production there will be modest again this year.

Soybean prices have rebounded by more than \$1.00 per bushel from the low of late April. Prices for the next two months will be heavily influenced by the progress of the U.S. crop. Prices may move above the loan rate if crop prospects continue to deteriorate over the next two months. With an average yield below trend, a build-up in U.S. soybean stocks during the 2001-02 marketing year is not expected. Under those

conditions, the season's average price is expected to be in a range of \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Soybean Consumption Remains Large

The domestic soybean crush totaled 405.4 million bushels during the third quarter of the current marketing year (Table 1). That is 31.5 million more than crushed during the same period last year and just above the record for the quarter established three years ago. The crush continues to be supported by soybean meal consumption. Commercial exports through July 5, 2001 totaled 5.78 million tons, an increase of 10 percent from the total of a year ago. The increase is led by sales to the European Union and to Indonesia. Sales to Latin America are down about 20 percent. Unshipped export sales as of July 5 were about equal to those of a year ago. Exports for the year (October 2000 through September 2001) are now projected at 7.65 million tons, about 4.5 percent above exports of last year (Table 2).

Domestic soybean meal consumption is being supported by a modest increase in the total number of livestock and poultry and by generally profitable livestock prices. The lack of expansion in hog production will likely limit the growth in domestic meal consumption over the next several months. Total domestic use for the year is projected at 31.5 million tons, an increase of 3.7 percent from use of a year ago.

Through the first nine months of the 2000-01 marketing year, the average meal yield per bushel of soybeans has been relatively high, at 47.96 pounds. Allowing for a small reduction in ending stocks and 50,000 tons of imports, that yield

implies a marketing year crush requirement of 1.628 billion bushels. The projection of domestic crush for the year implies a fourth quarter crush of 384 million bushels, or 23.6 percent of the annual total. That is within the range of experience of the last 10 years, and very close to the percentage for the last two years. If 1.628 billion bushels of soybeans are crushed during the current marketing year, soybean oil output will total about 18.323 billion pounds. Use for the year is expected to total 18 billion pounds. With imports of 75 million pounds, year ending stocks are expected to expand to nearly 2.4 billion pounds (Table 4).

Soybean exports during the first three quarters of the 2000-01 marketing year were a record 875 million bushels, continuing the rapid expansion that got under way in the second half of the 1999-00 marketing year. The pace of exports, however, showed in June and the first half of July. Export inspections during the six weeks ended July 12 were about 15 million bushels, or 23 percent, smaller than during the same six weeks last year. Weekly shipments are right on pace to meet the USDA projection of 995 million bushels for the year.

Seed, feed, and residual use through the first three quarters of the marketing year was a surprisingly large 235.8 million bushels. Use in that category during the last quarter is often a negative figure. It has been negative in 12 of the past 18 years (Table 1). The largest negative figure was the 55 million bushels of last year. If that is repeated this year, seed, feed, and residual use for the year will total about 180 million bushels. If that is the case, the use of soybeans for all purposes during the current marketing year will be a record 2.803 billion bushels, leaving year ending stocks of about 260 million bushels (Table 3). There is some chance that the stocks figure will be smaller, due to the uncertainty about residual use during the summer quarter.

2001 Crop Prospects

The USDA June *Acreage* report estimated 2001 U.S. soybean acreage at 75.416 million (Table 5). That figure is 1.241 million below March intentions and only 920,000 more than planted in 2000. Soybean acreage is higher for the ninth consecutive year, exceeding that of 1992 by 16.236 million acres. Compared to March

intentions, soybean acreage is down by 900,000 acres in the western corn belt, down 610,000 in the south and up 350,000 acres in the eastern corn belt. Compared to last year, acreage is up 850,000 in the western corn belt, up 1.2 million in the eastern corn belt, and down 1.185 million in souther growing areas (Table 6). The largest increases have come in Illinois (500,000), North Dakota (400,000), Iowa (300,000), Ohio (250,000), and Nebraska (250,000). The largest declines are in Mississippi (400,000), Arkansas (350,000), and Louisiana (230,000).

Harvested acreage as a percentage of planted acreage averaged 97.9 percent from 1998 through 2000. That is down from the average of 98.65 percent in the previous four years. For the current year, the USDA projects harvested acreage at 74.337 million, or 98.6 percent of planted acreage.

Acreage of other oilseeds is expected to be near that of last year. Combined acreage of sunflowers, canola, flaxseed, rapeseed, safflower, and mustard seed is estimated at 5.133 million acres, compared to 5.16 million planted last year. Harvested acreage is projected to be up about 75,800 acres. Planted acreage of cotton is estimated at 16.289 million, up 772,000 from plantings of a year ago. Harvested acreage has not been projected, but some reports suggest a smaller increase in harvested acreage than reflected by the plantings figure.

Some uncertainty about the magnitude of planted and harvested acreage of soybeans in 2001 persists due to the lateness of plantings in some areas and also due to the uncertainty about growing conditions through September. The large decline in planted acreage of all non-hay crops in 2000 is also a little puzzling. There was likely some prevented plantings, but much of the decline was reflected in the March *Prospective Plantings* report. Low prices, and perhaps attractive insurance programs, have been effective in reducing acreage.

The U.S. average soybean yield has fallen below early season forecasts in each of the past four years and in five of the past six years (Table 7). The largest declines were in 1999 and 2000, when late summer weather problems were encountered over wide areas of the midwest. In the 10 years from 1985 through 1994, the final yield estimate was above the August forecast in seven years,

equal to the August forecast once, and below the August forecast only twice.

The 2001 planting and growing season has been less than ideal. Delayed planting due to excessive moisture in some areas and two weeks of cool weather in the early part of the growing season slowed the development of the crop. In its July 16 report, the USDA rated 57 percent of the crop in good or excellent condition, compared to 66 percent in those categories on the same date last year. Only 11 percent of the crop was rated in poor or very poor condition, compared to 9 percent last year. The crops in North Carolina, North Dakota, Mississippi, and Tennessee had the highest condition ratings. The lowest ratings were in Missouri, where only 38 percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Early crop ratings are not highly correlated to average yield. Growing conditions through September will be important in determining crop size. The early crop problems, however, suggest some caution in yield expectations. Warmer, drier conditions so far in July are also of some concern for yield prospects. An U.S. average yield near the trend between 39 and 40 bushels per acre may be difficult to achieve. Our inclination is to use a more conservative forecast at this juncture. A yield near last year's 38.1 bushels would produce a crop of about 2.83 billion bushels. That yield is also equal to the five and seven year average yield. A yield near the 36.6 bushels of 1999 would produce a crop of only 2.72 billion bushels, while a trend yield of 39.5 bushels would produce a crop of 2.94 billion bushels. Given the uncertainty about harvested acreage and yield, we are using a conservative production forecast of 2.825 billion bushels. The market will be especially sensitive to crop size due to the current high rate of consumption. A few million bushels difference in crop size could make the difference between increasing or decreasing stocks by the end of the 2001-02 marketing year.

The domestic crush of soybeans during the upcoming marketing year should be supported by relatively large exports of soybean meal. Early indications are that the European Union will be interested in continued large soybean meal imports as restrictions on meal and bone meal feeding are extended. Even with a much larger soybean crop this year, South American meal exports are expected to be unchanged from exports of a year ago. Increased domestic

consumption and energy shortages that are interrupting soybean processing in Brazil account for the stagnation. Weather threats to the Canadian canola crop may also increase the demand for U.S. soybean meal. The size of the 2002 South American crop will be important for U.S. soybean meal exports during the last half of the marketing year. For now, we project exports to increase modestly from the 7.65 million tons of the current year. We are projecting exports at 7.7 million tons.

Domestic use of soybean meal has trended higher as livestock and poultry production have increased over time. Growth in use during the year ahead may be slowed by the lack of expansion in hog numbers, at least early in the marketing year. An increase of about 2 percent would put domestic use at 32.13 million tons and total use at 39.83 million tons. Assuming imports of 65,000 tons and assuming that the average meal yield remains at the high level of this year, next year's crush would have to total 1.658 billion bushels to meet expected meal consumption.

Soybean exports from the U.S. are expected to be supported by robust demand from China. As of July 5, China had purchased 18 million bushels of U.S. soybeans for shipment after harvest. Sales on the same date last year totaled only 2 million bushels. Exports may also be supported by a slow rate of growth in production of other oilseeds in the rest of the world. Foreign production of non-soybean oil crops declined nearly 4 percent in the 2000-01 marketing year and the USDA forecasts a growth of only 2 percent in the year ahead (Table 8). After four consecutive large soybean crops in South America, production may level off or decline modestly in 2002, depending on growing conditions (Table 10). Additional strength in soybean prices, however, could stimulate additional soybean plantings in South America. All of these factors support U.S. soybean export prospects. We are using a forecast of 1.01 billion bushels, up marginally from exports this year.

Assuming a continued large feed, seed, and residual use of soybeans, total consumption during the 2001-02 marketing year is projected at 2.83 billion bushels. Based on the production and consumption forecasts, year ending stocks would be near 240 million bushels, 20 million less than expected for the current year (Table 3). At such a

level the year ending stocks-to-use ratio would be 8.4 percent, the lowest in four years.

Price Prospects

Soybean prices have been at consistently low levels since August 1998. The average cash price in central Illinois from August 1998 through June 2001 was \$4.62 per bushel. The range in daily cash prices was from \$3.875 (July 8, 1999) to \$5.66 (August 3, 1998). For the current year, the daily cash price in central Illinois has ranged from \$4.145 (April 25, 2001) to \$5.20 (July 17, 2001). The range of \$1.055 from low to high is a little small by historic standards. The range was less than that only three times in the previous 27 years. A "typical" range has been about \$1.25. That historical record would suggest that further crop concerns this summer could push cash prices to new highs, perhaps in the \$5.50 area. For the year, however, the marketing year average price received by farmers is likely to be near \$4.65 (Table 3).

The price pattern and average price for the 2001 crop will be very sensitive to U.S. crop size. In addition, the demand for soybean oil will be a very important price factor. Soybean oil prices came under severe pressure this past winter, moving to the lowest level in 28 years. Prices have been generally low since the spring of 1999.

The pressure on oil prices stemmed from large supplies generated by the high crush rate (to meet meal demand) and the large supplies of competing oils, particularly palm oil. Indications are that palm oil production has peaked and that canola production will be down this season. All of this bodes well for a continued recovery in soybean oil prices. If so, soybean prices could move higher than suggested by just assessing the level of stocks of soybeans.

Based on the prospects for stock levels to be reduced during the year ahead, the season's average price could be near \$5.10 per bushel. In the near term, price patterns will be dictated by U.S. crop prospects. November 2001 futures have a contract high of \$6.05. After trading to a low of \$4.175 in April, that contract has rebounded to near \$5.40. There is likely some further upside potential based on the near term weather forecast. A move to \$5.75 and perhaps \$6.00 is possible based on crop concerns. Poor crop ratings into August, and/or prospects for a shortened growing season could push prices even higher.

For now, new crop prices are still below the loan rate and the trend is up. There seems to be little reason to be an aggressive marketer of new crop soybeans. A move above the loan rate would require a decision. Conversely, a change in the weather pattern to more widespread favorable conditions might warrant some sales, even below the loan rate.

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Table 1. Soybean Quarterly Balance Sheet

	1982-83	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	
	million bushels																			
September 1 stocks	254.5	344.6	175.7	316.1	536.4	436.4	302.5	182.0	239.1	329.0	278.4	292.3	209.1	334.8	183.5	131.8	199.8	348.5	290.2	
Production	2,190.3	1,635.8	1,860.9	2,099.1	1,942.6	1,937.7	1,548.8	1,923.8	1,925.9	1,986.6	2,190.4	1,869.7	2,514.9	2,174.3	2,380.3	2,688.8	2,741.0	2,653.8	2,769.7	
TOTAL	2,444.8	1,980.4	2,036.6	2,415.2	2,479.0	2,374.1	1,855.3	2,108.8	2,167.0	2,319.6	2,470.8	2,167.0	2,730.0	2,514.1	2,572.8	2,825.6	2,943.8	3,006.3	3,062.9	
September-November																				
Crush	284.2	269.6	253.7	267.5	295.8	293.4	275.4	273.0	304.1	322.0	328.2	329.6	346.2	351.4	360.6	395.8	409.3	426.7	420.9	
Export	245.9	190.6	153.4	166.5	216.5	260.8	138.3	168.5	120.1	167.1	235.9	176.0	230.9	233.6	289.7	365.3	268.5	297.8	315.5	
Seed, residual	-36.2	48.5	14.8	21.5	10.1	64.6	74.8	56.6	58.8	51.5	70.7	79.8	50.9	95.7	97.4	66.9	78.5	98.9	86.7	
TOTAL	493.9	508.7	421.9	455.4	522.4	618.8	488.5	498.1	483.0	540.6	634.8	585.4	628.0	681.7	747.7	826.2	758.8	823.4	823.1	
December 1 stocks	1,950.9	1,471.7	1,614.7	1,959.8	1,956.6	1,755.3	1,366.8	1,610.7	1,684.0	1,779.0	1,836.0	1,573.6	2,102.0	1,833.4	1,825.1	1,999.4	2,186.0	2,182.9	2,239.8	
Crush	314.9	262.5	276.4	281.9	320.1	317.3	286.3	304.3	301.4	323.1	335.2	327.2	371.8	359.0	400.7	443.1	408.6	408.1	417.8	
Export	263.6	234.6	230.2	270.9	233.7	258.9	197.0	217.0	179.7	259.6	255.9	212.7	283.5	278.7	333.1	306.4	243.1	315.4	338.4	
Seed, residual	26.6	18.8	47.0	35.7	63.8	33.0	-6.7	33.9	12.8	19.6	29.3	12.1	76.5	5.3	35.5	46.9	77.0	63.2	79.7	
TOTAL	605.1	515.9	553.6	588.5	617.6	609.2	476.6	555.2	493.9	602.3	620.4	552.0	731.8	643.0	769.3	796.5	728.7	786.7	835.9	
March 1 stocks	1,345.8	955.8	1,061.1	1,371.3	1,339.0	1,146.1	890.2	1,055.5	1,190.1	1,177.3	1,215.6	1,021.6	1,370.2	1,190.4	1,055.8	1,202.9	1,457.3	1,396.0	1,403.9	
Crush	260.1	240.0	258.2	262.3	297.2	308.3	270.1	290.7	295.5	304.0	325.4	320.4	361.7	334.0	355.7	404.9	396.4	373.9	405.4	
Export	216.2	204.2	153.4	226.4	159.3	185.0	135.5	153.2	146.9	148.2	186.7	120.6	216.6	188.5	165.9	120.0	161.9	205.8	220.8	
Seed, residual	78.9	39.9	41.1	33.7	45.7	-2.5	20.1	15.7	24.2	29.4	20.1	25.3	0.0	44.9	34.3	84.4	50.4	58.9	69.4	
TOTAL	555.2	484.1	452.7	522.4	502.2	490.8	425.7	459.6	466.6	481.6	532.2	466.3	578.3	567.4	555.9	609.2	608.7	621.8	695.6	
June 1 stocks	790.6	471.7	608.4	848.9	836.8	655.3	464.5	595.9	723.5	695.7	683.4	555.3	791.9	622.8	499.9	593.7	848.6	774.4	708.3	
Crush	248.8	210.6	242.1	241.1	265.5	255.5	225.8	278.4	285.9	304.6	290.0	298.4	325.5	324.9	318.7	353.2	375.4	370.1		
Export	179.5	113.6	61.1	76.3	147.4	97.6	56.2	84.2	110.4	109.0	91.0	79.7	107.0	150.5	93.0	78.7	127.5	171.6		
Seed, residual	17.7	-28.2	-10.9	-4.9	-12.5	0.3	0.5	-5.8	-1.8	3.1	10.1	-31.9	24.6	-35.2	-43.6	-37.9	-1.3	-55.0		
TOTAL	446.0	296.0	292.3	312.5	400.4	352.8	282.5	356.8	394.5	416.7	391.1	346.2	457.1	439.6	368.1	393.9	501.6	486.7		
September 1 stocks	344.6	175.7	316.1	536.4	436.4	302.5	182.0	239.1	329.0	278.4	292.3	209.1	334.8	183.5	131.8	199.8	348.5	290.2		
Annual																				
Crush	1,108.0	982.7	1,030.4	1,052.8	1,178.7	1,174.5	1,057.6	1,146.4	1,186.9	1,253.7	1,278.8	1,275.6	1,405.2	1,369.4	1,435.7	1,595.1	1,589.7	1,578.8		
Export	905.2	743.0	598.1	740.1	756.9	801.7	527.0	622.9	557.1	683.9	769.5	589.0	838.0	851.2	881.7	870.4	801.0	973.8		
Seed, residual	87.0	79.0	92.0	85.9	107.0	95.4	88.7	100.4	94.0	103.6	130.2	85.3	152.0	110.4	123.6	160.3	204.6	166.2		
TOTAL	2,100.2	1,804.7	1,720.5	1,878.8	2,042.6	2,071.6	1,673.3	1,869.7	1,838.0	2,041.2	2,178.5	1,949.9	2,397.0	2,330.9	2,441.0	2,625.8	2,595.3	2,718.8		

Table 2. Soybean Meal Balance Sheet -- Years Beginning October 1

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	thousand tons											
Beginning stocks	173	318	285	230	204	150	223	212	210	218	330	293
Production	<u>27,719</u>	<u>28,325</u>	<u>29,831</u>	<u>30,364</u>	<u>30,514</u>	<u>33,270</u>	<u>32,527</u>	<u>34,210</u>	<u>38,176</u>	<u>37,792</u>	<u>37,623</u>	<u>39,040</u>
TOTAL ^a	27,982	28,688	30,183	30,687	30,788	33,488	32,825	34,524	38,443	38,109	38,003	39,383
Domestic	22,291	22,934	23,007	24,251	25,283	26,542	26,611	27,320	28,895	30,657	30,378	31,500
Exports	<u>5,319</u>	<u>5,469</u>	<u>6,946</u>	<u>6,232</u>	<u>5,356</u>	<u>6,717</u>	<u>6,002</u>	<u>6,994</u>	<u>9,330</u>	<u>7,122</u>	<u>7,331</u>	<u>7,650</u>
TOTAL	27,610	28,403	29,953	30,483	30,639	33,260	32,613	34,314	38,225	37,779	37,710	39,150
Ending stocks	318	285	230	204	150	223	212	210	218	330	293	233
Price ^b	\$173.94	\$170.00	\$176.00	\$181.85	\$180.00	\$151.00	\$225.00	\$260.40	\$175.00	\$131.83	\$159.55	\$165.00

^a Includes imports

^b Bulk, Decatur, Illinois 44%

Table 3. Soybean Balance Sheet -- Years Beginning September 1

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01 ^a	2001-02 ^a
	million bushels												
Carryin	182	239	329	278	292	209	335	183	132	200	348	290	260
Production	<u>1,924</u>	<u>1,926</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>2,190</u>	<u>1,870</u>	<u>2,515</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,689</u>	<u>2,741</u>	<u>2,654</u>	<u>2,770</u>	<u>2,825</u>
TOTAL ^b	2,109	2,167	2,320	2,470	2,168	2,729	2,514	2,573	2,826	2,944	3,006	3,063	3,088
Crush	1,146	1,187	1,254	1,279	1,276	1,405	1,369	1,436	1,597	1,590	1,579	1,628	1,658
Export	623	557	684	770	589	838	851	882	870	805	973	995	1,010
Seed, feed, residual	<u>101</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>
TOTAL	1,870	1,838	2,041	2,178	1,954	2,394	2,331	2,441	2,626	2,596	2,716	2,803	2,848
Carryout	239	329	278	292	209	335	183	132	200	348	290	260	240
U.S. Average price	\$5.70	\$5.75	\$5.58	\$5.60	\$6.40	\$5.48	\$6.77	\$7.35	\$6.47	\$4.93	\$4.63	\$4.65	\$5.10

^a Projected

^b Includes Imports

Table 4. Soybean Oil Balance Sheet -- Years Beginning October 1

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01 ^c
	million pounds											
Beginning stocks	1,715	1,305	1,786	2,239	1,555	1,103	1,137	2,015	1,520	1,382	1,520	1,995
Production	<u>13,003</u>	<u>13,406</u>	<u>14,346</u>	<u>13,778</u>	<u>13,951</u>	<u>15,613</u>	<u>15,240</u>	<u>15,752</u>	<u>18,143</u>	<u>18,081</u>	<u>17,824</u>	<u>18,323</u>
TOTAL ^a	14,740	14,728	16,132	16,027	15,574	16,733	16,472	17,821	19,723	19,546	19,427	20,393
Domestic	12,082	12,163	12,246	13,053	12,941	12,916	13,465	14,263	15,262	15,655	16,055	16,500
Exports	<u>1,353</u>	<u>779</u>	<u>1,647</u>	<u>1,419</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<u>2,680</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>3,079</u>	<u>2,372</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL	13,435	12,942	13,893	14,472	14,471	15,596	14,457	16,300	18,341	18,027	17,432	18,000
Ending stocks	1,305	1,786	2,239	1,555	1,103	1,137	2,015	1,520	1,382	1,520	1,995	2,393
Average Price ^b	22.3¢	21.0¢	19.1¢	21.4¢	27.1¢	27.6¢	24.75¢	22.5¢	25.8¢	19.9¢	15.60¢	14.0¢

^a Includes imports

^b Bulk, Decatur, Illinois 44%

^c Projected

Table 5. Soybean Planting Intentions, Actual Plantings, and Acres Harvested

Year	January Intentions	Mar./April Intentions	June/July Intentions	Actual	Harvested Acreage
			million acres		
1975	57.5	56.6	54.6	54.6	53.8
1976	50.9	49.3	49.0	50.3	49.4
1977	53.1	55.7	59.0	59.0	57.6
1978	63.9	63.7	64.0	64.7	63.3
1979	66.3	68.8	71.6	71.4	70.3
1980	71.6	71.3	70.3	69.9	67.8
1981	----	69.8	68.5	67.5	66.2
1982	69.5 ^a	---	72.2	70.9	69.4
1983	68.8 ^a	65.8 ^b	63.3	63.8	62.5
1984	65.2 ^a	---	68.0	67.8	66.1
1985	64.4 ^a	---	63.3	63.1	61.6
1986	---	62.0	61.8	60.4	58.3
1987	---	56.9	58.7	58.180	57.172
1988	---	58.0	58.5	58.840	57.373
1989	---	61.7	61.3	60.820	59.282
1990		59.42	58.05	57.795	56.283
1991	58.5	57.12	59.78	59.180	58.169
1992		57.42	59.03	59.180	58.233
1993		59.30	61.58	60.085	57.307
1994		61.12	61.78	61.620	60.809
1995		61.45	63.105	62.495	61.544
1996		62.478	63.895	64.195	63.349
1997		68.800	70.850	70.005	69.110
1998		72.000	72.720	72.025	70.441
1999		73.105	74.205	73.730	72.446
2000		74.871	74.501	74.496	72.718
2001		76.657	75.416		(74.337)

^a February 1

^b May 1

Table 6. Planted Acres of Soybeans by Region

Region	Western Corn Belt ^a		Eastern Corn Belt ^b		Mid-South ^c		Southeast ^d		East Coast ^e		United States	
	000 acres	%	000 acres	%	000 acres	%	000 acres	%	000 acres	%	000 acres	%
1976	16,145	32.1	14,530	28.9	13,630	27.1	4,799	9.6	1,122	2.3	50,226	100.0
1979	23,370	32.7	19,620	27.5	18,470	25.9	8,360	11.7	1,591	2.2	71,411	100.0
1986	24,875	41.2	18,300	30.3	10,995	18.2	4,680	7.8	1,535	2.5	60,385	100.0
1987	24,120	41.5	18,580	31.9	10,330	17.8	3,675	6.3	1,475	2.5	58,180	100.0
1988	24,310	41.3	18,680	31.7	10,460	17.8	3,810	6.5	1,580	2.7	58,840	100.0
1989	24,790	40.8	19,020	31.3	10,750	17.7	4,460	7.3	1,800	2.9	60,820	100.0
1990	23,750	41.1	18,490	32.0	10,270	17.2	3,650	6.3	1,635	2.8	57,795	100.0
1991	26,035	44.0	19,420	32.8	8,990	15.2	3,005	5.1	1,730	2.9	59,180	100.0
1992	25,400	42.9	20,000	33.8	8,980	15.2	2,915	5.2	1,715	2.9	59,180	100.0
1993	25,300	42.1	20,410	34.0	9,690	16.1	2,915	4.9	1,770	2.9	60,085	100.0
1994	27,220	44.1	20,510	33.3	9,220	15.0	2,875	4.7	1,795	2.9	61,620	100.0
1995	28,210	45.1	21,130	33.8	9,130	14.7	2,290	3.6	1,735	2.8	62,495	100.0
1996	28,250	44.0	22,370	34.8	9,390	14.6	2,565	4.0	1,620	2.5	64,195	100.0
1997	32,450	46.4	22,610	32.3	10,390	14.8	2,777	4.0	1,778	2.5	70,005	100.0
1998	33,700	46.8	23,650	32.8	10,180	14.1	2,690	3.8	1,805	2.5	72,025	100.0
1999	35,800	48.5	24,100	32.7	9,700	13.2	2,360	3.2	1,770	2.4	73,730	100.0
2000	37,050	49.7	24,200	32.5	9,110	12.3	2,250	3.0	1,886	2.5	74,496	100.0
2001	37,900	50.2	25,400	33.7	8,020	10.6	2,155	2.9	1,941	2.6	75,416	100.0

^a Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

^b Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

^c Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas

^d Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina

^e Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia

Table 7. United States Soybean Yield Estimates

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	million bushels																					
August 1	30.3	27.4	30.2	32.3	29.7	30.5	31.5	32.9	34.7	26.0	32.3	32.5	31.8	35.8	33.8	37.6	36.4	36.3	39.5	39.5	39.2	40.7
September 1	30.9	27.0	31.2	32.6	24.9	30.3	33.2	33.1	34.0	25.9	32.0	32.4	31.0	35.9	34.0	38.2	37.0	35.8	39.3	40.6	37.9	39.5
October 1	31.5	26.0	31.5	32.4	24.7	29.5	33.9	33.3	34.2	26.4	32.6	32.3	33.0	36.3	33.7	40.5	35.5	37.0	39.0	38.7	37.0	38.7
November 1	31.8	26.5	31.0	32.4	25.0	28.5	34.2	33.8	34.1	26.6	32.8	33.7	33.5	37.3	32.7	41.5	35.4	37.9	39.2	38.6	36.7	38.0
January 1	32.2	26.8	30.4	32.2	25.7	28.2	34.1	33.8	33.7	26.8	32.4	34.0	34.3	37.6	32.0	41.9	34.9	37.6	39.0	38.9	36.5	38.1
FINAL	32.1	26.5	30.1	31.5	26.2	28.1	34.1	33.3	33.9	27.0	32.3	34.1	34.2	37.6	32.6	41.4	35.3	37.6	38.9	38.9	36.6	

Table 8. World Oilseed and Soybean Production

Year	Major Oilseeds			Soybeans		
	United States	Ex-United States	Total	United States	Ex-United States	Total
	million metric tons					
1977-78	56.5	93.7	150.2	47.95	23.98	71.93
1978-79	58.6	92.0	150.6	50.86	26.62	77.48
1979-80	72.4	98.1	170.5	61.72	31.79	93.51
1980-81	55.8	99.8	155.6	48.77	32.20	80.97
1981-82	64.0	105.5	169.5	54.13	31.93	86.06
1982-83	68.2	110.1	178.3	59.61	33.96	93.57
1983-84	50.4	115.1	165.5	44.52	38.64	84.16
1984-85	59.2	131.7	191.1	50.64	42.50	93.14
1985-86	65.4	130.8	196.2	57.13	39.92	97.05
1986-87	59.4	135.0	194.4	52.87	45.21	98.08
1987-88	60.6	150.0	210.6	52.75	51.06	103.81
1988-89	50.3	153.9	204.2	42.15	53.49	95.64
1989-90	59.3	153.1	212.4	52.35	55.02	107.37
1990-91	60.6	155.1	215.7	52.42	51.57	103.99
1991-92	64.3	160.0	224.3	54.07	53.31	107.38
1992-93	68.4	158.9	227.4	59.61	57.69	117.30
1993-94	59.5	168.4	227.9	50.92	66.58	117.50
1994-95	79.7	181.2	260.9	68.49	69.14	137.63
1995-96	69.1	190.6	259.7	59.24	65.72	124.96
1996-97	74.8	187.0	261.8	64.78	67.40	132.18
1997-98	83.1	203.9	287.0	73.18	84.90	158.07
1998-99	84.4	210.3	294.7	74.60	85.21	159.81
1999-00	82.3	220.7	303.0	72.22	87.64	159.86
2000-01	85.2	224.5	309.7	75.38	96.73	172.11
2001-02	91.0	227.8	318.8	79.88	97.32	177.20

¹WASDE July 10, 2001 and earlier.

Table 9. Soybean Production by Country

Year	United States	Brazil ^a	Argentina ^a	Paraguay ^a	China	Other	World	All Foreign
	million bushels							
1970	1,127	76	2	3	254	165	1,627	500
1971	1,176	135	3	4	290	126	1,734	558
1972	1,283	184	10	4	320	66	1,867	584
1973	1,547	289	18	7	367	64	2,292	745
1974	1,215	363	18	8	349	54	2,007	792
1975	1,547	413	26	10	367	46	2,409	862
1976	1,288	460	51	14	242	128	2,183	895
1977	1,762	350	99	12	266	154	2,643	881
1978	1,870	557	136	20	278	167	2,847	977
1979	2,261	376	132	21	274	191	3,255	994
1980	1,798	558	129	22	292	176	2,975	1,177
1981	1,989	471	152	22	342	186	3,162	1,173
1982	2,190	542	154	19	332	200	3,437	1,247
1983	1,636	571	257	20	359	213	3,056	1,420
1984	1,861	672	248	35	356	248	3,421	1,561
1985	2,099	518	268	22	386	272	3,565	1,466
1986	1,943	636	257	35	427	303	3,601	1,658
1987	1,938	662	356	40	457	359	3,812	1,874
1988	1,549	852	235	60	428	387	3,506	1,957
1989	1,924	747	395	58	376	445	3,945	2,020
1990	1,926	579	423	48	404	446	3,826	1,900
1991	1,987	709	410	48	357	435	3,946	1,959
1992	2,188	827	417	64	378	434	4,308	2,120
1993	1,871	908	456	66	563	454	4,318	2,447
1994	2,517	952	459	81	588	460	5,057	2,540
1995	2,177	887	457	88	496	487	4,591	2,415
1996	2,380	1,003	412	102	486	474	4,857	2,477
1997	2,689	1,194	717	110	551	545	5,806	3,117
1998	2,741	1,150	735	112	557	577	5,872	3,131
1999	2,654	1,249	779	107	525	552	5,866	3,212
2000	2,770	1,378	955	125	566	530	6,324	3,554
2001	2,935	1,396	937	125	551	567	6,511	3,576

^a Harvested in the spring of the following year.

Table 10. South American Soybean Area, Yield and, Production, 1988 to Date

Year	Brazil			Argentina			Paraguay		
	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
	mil. ha.	t/ha.	mil.t	mil. ha.	t/ha.	mil. t.	mil. ha.	t/ha.	mil. t.
1988-89	12.15	1.94	23.60	4.00	1.63	6.50	0.85	1.90	1.62
1989-90	11.55	1.76	20.34	4.95	2.17	10.75	0.98	1.61	1.58
1990-91	9.75	1.62	15.75	4.75	2.42	11.50	0.89	1.46	1.30
1991-92	9.70	1.99	19.30	4.80	2.32	11.15	0.90	1.44	1.30
1992-93	10.63	2.12	22.50	4.90	2.32	11.35	0.98	1.79	1.75
1993-94	11.44	2.16	24.70	5.40	2.30	12.40	1.05	1.71	1.80
1994-95	11.68	2.22	25.90	5.70	2.19	12.50	1.10	2.00	2.20
1995-96	10.95	2.21	24.15	5.98	2.08	12.43	1.10	2.18	2.40
1996-97	11.80	2.27	26.80	6.26	1.81	11.20	1.20	2.31	2.77
1997-98	13.00	2.50	32.50	6.95	2.80	19.50	1.20	2.49	2.99
1998-99	12.90	2.43	31.30	8.17	2.45	20.00	1.20	2.54	3.05
1999-00	13.60	2.50	34.00	8.58	2.47	21.20	1.15	2.52	2.90
2000-01	13.85	2.71	37.50	10.00	2.60	26.00	1.25	2.72	3.40
2001-02	14.30	2.66	38.00	10.10	2.52	25.50	1.30	2.62	3.40

Source: USDA, FAS