Cotton and Wool Situation

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

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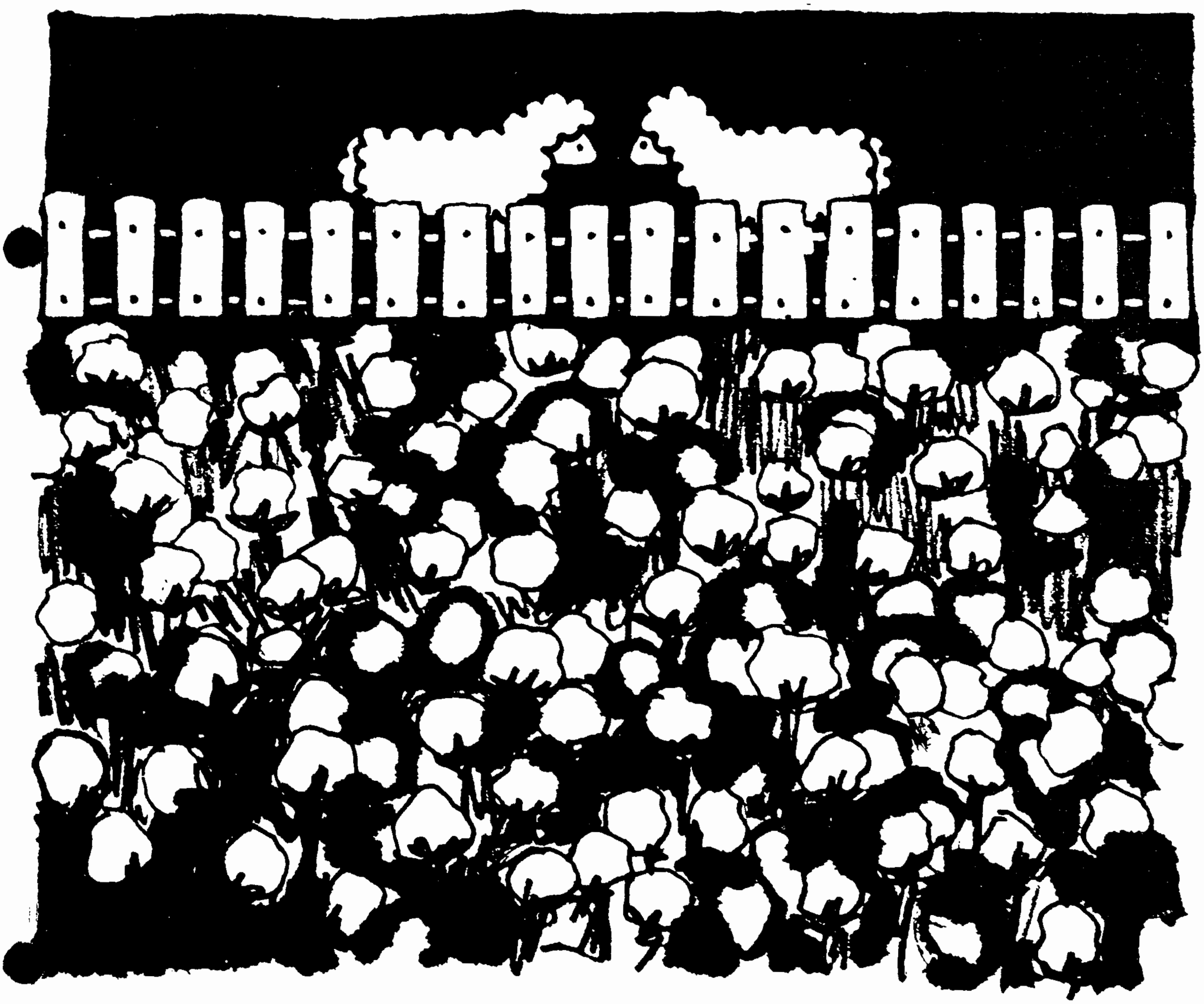


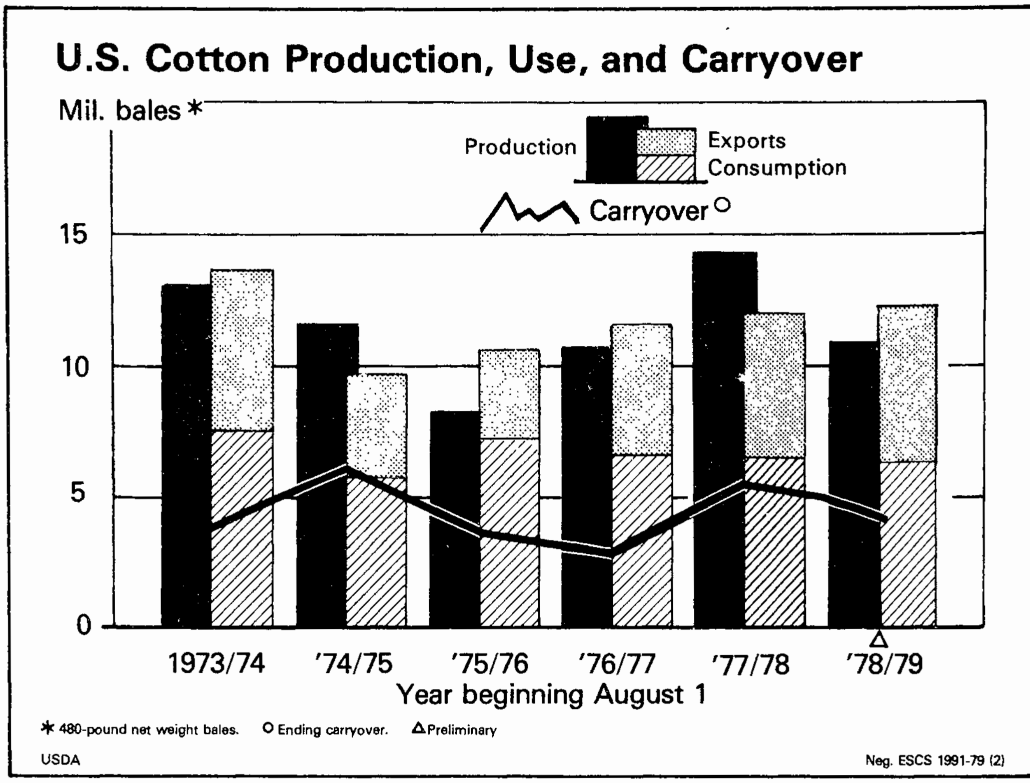
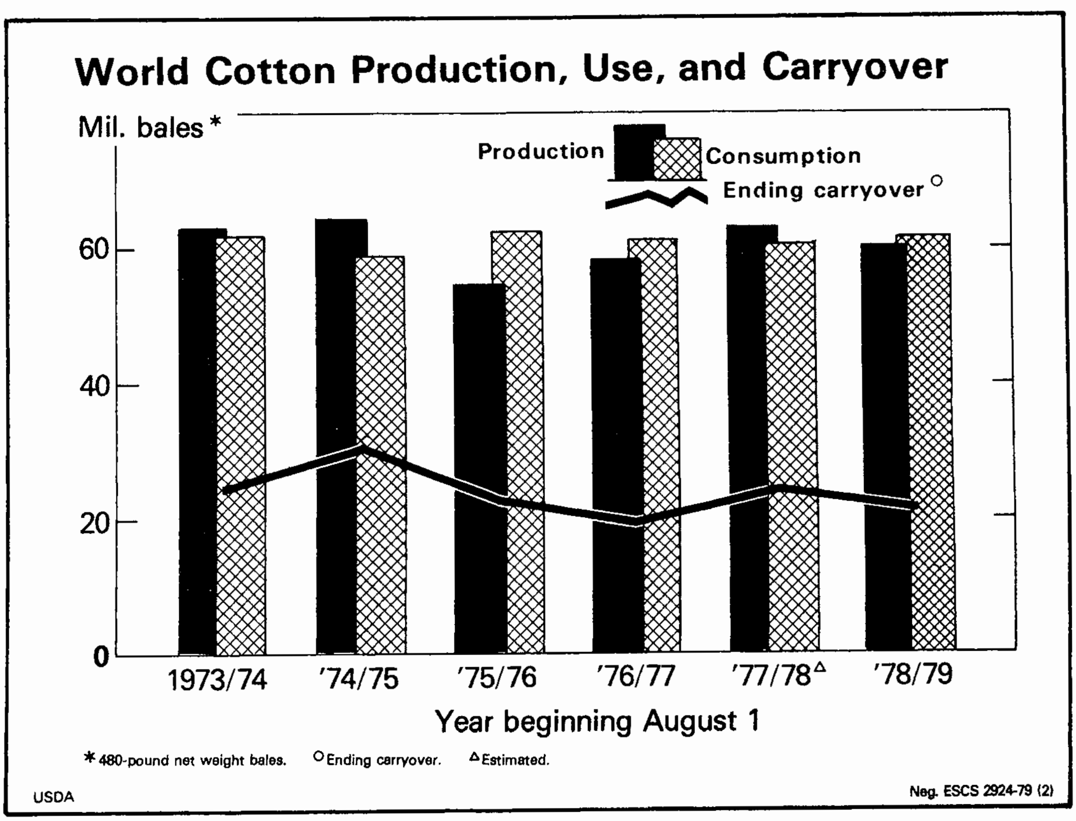


Figure 1



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SUMMARY

Strong export demand is boosting U.S. cotton disappearance in the 1978/79 marketing year to an estimated 12.3 million bales, the most since 1973/74. Combined mill use and exports could exceed production by 1½ million bales. As a result, stocks next August 1 are likely to be around 4 million bales. This carryover, while sharply below last season's, would be only slightly below the average of the previous 5 years.

U.S. cotton exports during the 1978/79 marketing year are now expected to total about 6 million bales, 0.5 million above last season's shipments, and slightly above earlier indications. The upward revision reflects continued strong demand from China, Korea, and Japan, as well as concern whether Pakistan will fulfill export contracts. About 2.7 million (480-pound) bales of U.S. cotton were exported this season through January, with an additional 3 million sold for delivery before August 1. U.S. exports are expected to remain at a relatively high level in 1979/80, but could slip a little below this season's expected level.

Foreign cotton supplies are tighter this season relative to demand. Carryover this August 1 of around 18 million bales is expected. This would be about 1 million bales below 1978/79's beginning stock level, and the smallest foreign carryover since August 1, 1971.

Cotton prices have responded to this season's tighter supplies. During the August-December period, U.S. upland cotton farm prices averaged about 60 cents a pound, 8 cents above the 1977/78 season average. World cotton prices are currently about 15 percent above the year-earlier level. Some price weakness began in late 1978, however, partly reflecting anticipated larger production in 1979. U.S. spot-market prices for SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton have dropped 6 cents a pound since December 1, but are up about 9 cents from a year ago.

This season's higher prices could lead to increased cotton acreage and production in 1979 here and abroad. U.S. producers in early January indicated plans to seed about 14 million acres to upland cotton this spring, 6 percent above 1978

plantings. If cotton growers carry out their early season intentions, U.S. cotton production would increase sharply this year, barring unfavorable weather. A return to more normal yields in major cotton-producing nations such as the USSR and China, coupled with only slight increases in acreage elsewhere, would also help increase foreign cotton production this year. Thus, while the outlook for 1979/80 is highly tentative at this date, prospects point to a rebuilding of world cotton stocks.

U.S. fiber demand in 1978 expanded in line with the general economy. Domestic consumption of all fibers (mill use plus the raw fiber equivalent of net imports of textiles) reached a record-high 13.3 billion pounds, up from 12.8 billion in 1977. U.S. textile mills did not receive the full benefits from this expanded demand, however. The raw fiber content of the U.S. textile trade deficit climbed to around 810 million pounds in 1978 from 570 million in 1977. The 1978 trade deficit in cotton textiles was 1 million bale equivalents, up from 625,000 bales in 1977.

Due to the record inflow of cotton textile imports and reduced denim production, cotton mill use is expected to decline further in 1978/79—to 6.3 million bales, from 6.5 million last season. Some improvement was noted in cotton mill use in December as the seasonally adjusted annual rate rose to more than 6.6 million bales, the highest monthly rate of 1978. Mill use during 1979/80 is expected to remain near this season's expected level, ranging from 5.7 to 6.7 million bales, depending upon general economic activity, relative fiber prices, and reaction to the cotton dust standards.

During 1979, domestic consumption of wool (U.S. mill use plus the raw wool content of net textile imports) may total near 250 million pounds, about 6 percent above 1978, and the highest level since 1972. Net imports of wool products, which accounted for 52 percent of total domestic consumption in 1978, will likely account for most of the increase in wool use during 1979. U.S. mills accounted for only 28 percent of the increase last year.

Mill use of apparel wool this year may total around 1978's 103 million clean pounds. Last year, woolen system apparel use amounted to 53 million pounds, 9 percent above 1977; worsted system use totaled about 50 million, up 6 percent. Carpet wool mill use was near 13 million pounds, compared with 12.5 million in 1977. Nearly half of estimated 1979 mill use of virgin wool may be imported due to insufficient domestic supplies.

The long term decline of the U.S. sheep industry has moderated, with the number of sheep and lambs, including sheep on feed, apparently leveling off at about 12 million head. Stock sheep and lambs on U.S. farms and ranches on January 1, 1979, at 10.66 million, were down only 1 percent from a year earlier and 3.4 percent from January 1977. The slowing rate of decline in sheep numbers and a 12-percent increase in ewe lamb numbers indicate producers are more optimistic about the industry's future. Although all costs of sheep production are not yet being fully covered for many producers in all regions, USDA costs and returns budgets generally show revenue increases outpacing higher costs since 1976.

A survey was recently conducted to determine the extent and importance of reclaiming cotton gin waste for sale. This issue presents a special article summarizing the results.

COTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The U.S. economy turned in a better than expected performance in the fourth quarter of 1978 as real Gross National Product (GNP) grew at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.1 percent. The fourth quarter rise in real GNP followed a third quarter annual growth rate of just 2.7 percent. For the year, real GNP increased 3.9 percent, down from the 4.9-percent increase in 1977. Inflation, measured by the GNP price deflator, rose at an adjusted 8.1 percent annual rate in the fourth quarter and by 7.4 percent for the year.

The economy's strong fourth quarter performance has allayed somewhat the fears of an economic downturn early this year. Inflation, however, remains a prime concern and most economists expect real growth to slow to 2-3 percent in 1979 with a possibility of a mild downturn late in the year. Textile activity is expected to follow suit with a slight to moderate increase in fiber consumption anticipated.

U.S. fiber demand in 1978 expanded along with the general economy. *Domestic* consumption of all fibers (mill use plus the fiber content of imports less exports of textile products) was 4.5 percent above 1977. For the year, domestic fiber consumption totaled around 13.3 billion pounds (61 pounds per person), compared with 12.8 billion in 1977, and the previous high of 12.9 billion in 1973 (61.5 pounds per person).

U.S. textile mills did not reap the full benefits of this expanded demand, however. The raw fiber content of our textile trade deficit is estimated to have been 807 million pounds during 1978, compared with 570 million in 1977. The cotton textile trade deficit was up sharply and accounted for 60 percent of the total deficit. And, wool's share of the textile trade deficit was 14 percent, compared to only a 1-percent share of mill use.

The natural fibers' share of *mill* use declined in 1978 because of the high level of textile imports. Of the estimated 12.5 billion pounds of all fibers consumed by U.S. textile mills last year (12.2 billion in 1977 and 12.5 billion in 1973, the previous high), cotton's share fell to slightly over 24 percent, a record low, and a 2-percentage-point drop from 1977. Wool's share remained at just under 1 percent. However, cotton's share of *domestic* fiber use was nearly 27 percent in 1978, down only slightly from 1977, and wool's estimated share of nearly 2 percent was marginally higher than in 1977 (table 1).

Consumer prices of textile products rose less rapidly than did the overall inflation rate last year. Prices of apparel, for example, adjusted for the increase in the Consumer Price Index, declined about 6 percent from December 1977 to November 1978. The decline in *real* textile product prices is partly responsible for the relatively high level of demand for these goods during 1978.

Table 1—Mill consumption of fibers: Total, per capita and percentage distribution, by fiber

Year beginning January 1	Cotton: Total	Cotton: Share of fibers	Cotton: Per capita	Wool: Total	Wool: Share of fibers	Wool: Per capita
	Million pounds	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*
1970	3,853.8	40.1	18.8	240.3	2.5	1.2
1971	3,985.8	37.2	19.3	191.5	1.8	.9
1972	3,864.0	33.2	18.5	218.6	1.9	1.1
1973	3,657.6	29.3	17.4	151.3	1.2	.7
1974	3,309.0	29.8	15.6	93.5	.8	.4
1975	3,026.7	28.7	14.2	110.0	1.0	.5
1976	3,413.9	29.4	15.9	121.7	1.1	.6
1977	3,182.6	26.1	14.7	108.0	1.0	.5
1978[4]	3,043.1	24.3	13.9	117.1	1.0	.5

Year beginning January 1	Manmade[1]: Total	Manmade[1]: Share of fibers	Manmade[1]: Per capita	All fibers[2]: Total	All fibers[2]: Per capita[3]
	Million pounds	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
1970	5,500.9	57.4	26.8	9,602.9	46.9
1971	6,529.2	61.0	31.5	10,713.7	51.7
1972	7,565.7	64.9	36.2	11,656.6	55.8
1973	8,664.2	69.5	41.2	12,483.7	59.3
1974	7,698.0	69.4	36.3	11,109.8	52.4
1975	7,416.5	70.3	34.7	10,556.8	49.4
1976	8,053.0	69.5	37.4	11,595.0	53.9
1977	8,900.2	72.9	41.1	12,194.9	56.3
1978[4]	9,338.3	74.7	42.7	12,504.0	57.2

[1] Includes manufactured waste reported by *Textile Organon*. [2] Includes flax and silk. [3] Total consumption divided by population. [4] Preliminary, and estimated.

Compiled from *Textile Organon* and reports of the Bureau of the Census.

COTTON SITUATION

1978/79 WORLD OUTLOOK

According to reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the USDA, the 1978/79 world cotton crop is estimated at 60 million bales, 3½ million below 1977/78 output. The decline in the U.S. crop of 3.6 million bales is primarily responsible. Foreign cotton production is estimated to have increased slightly from 1977/78, to 49.2 million bales, as higher yields more than offset a reduction in harvested area.

Weather conditions this season were not favorable in major producing countries such as the United States, the USSR, and Pakistan, which recently imposed a ban on exports because of the poor crop. Continued drought in China held this season's production to a relatively low 9.6 million bales.

Foreign cotton consumption is expected to rise to 55.6 million bales in 1978/79. If realized, this would be an increase of 1.3 million bales from last season. And, given expected use of 6.3 million bales in the United States, world consumption could total about 61.9 million, the highest level since 1973/74.

Most of the increase in mill consumption is occurring in the Asian countries, especially Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. These three nations took about 2.8 million bales of U.S. cotton during 1977/78. Consumption in China is projected to increase marginally which may require increased imports of raw cotton in light of the recent crop shortfalls. Last season, China imported about 435,000 bales of U.S. cotton.

World cotton stocks amounted to 24.4 million bales last August 1, up from 21.2 million a year earlier. Larger U.S. stocks accounted for most of the increase as foreign stocks increased from 18.3 to only 19 million bales. Given the production and consumption estimates noted earlier, world stocks may be worked down to around 22.2 million bales by August 1, 1979. Foreign stocks could be reduced by nearly a million bales to 18.1 million, the lowest level since 1971. Stocks in the foreign non-communist countries are expected to decline by 0.3 million bales to 13.6 million. Stocks in communist countries this August could be around 4.5 million bales, down from 5.1 million a year earlier and 6.3 million two years earlier (table 21).

The tightening world cotton supply/demand situation is reflected by rising cotton prices. The Northern Europe Outlook "A" Index averaged over 79 cents a pound in December, 20 cents above the year earlier, and about the same as the price of U.S. SM 1-1/16-inch, c.i.f., Northern Europe. In late January, the "A" Index had fallen to about 76 cents a pound (tables 2 and 3).

This season's strong cotton demand in foreign non-communist importing countries, particularly Japan and Taiwan, is boosting world exports to 19.6 million bales, up about 3.5 percent from 1977/78, and the largest since 1972/73. Also, China is expected to increase imports by 300,000 bales this season because of another poor crop. Beneficiaries of expanded global trade primarily include the United States, Argentina, and Paraguay. However, reduced availability will lower exports from several countries, including Colombia, the Soviet Union, Turkey, and Pakistan.

Table 2—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Northern Europe

Month	1977 Index[1]	1977 U.S. SM 1-1/16"	1978 Index[1]	1978 U.S. SM 1-1/16"	1979 Index[1]	1979 U.S. SM 1-1/16"
	Cents					
January	78.72	78.88	64.06	64.75		
February	83.80	85.00	66.38	66.00		
March	86.39	88.05	68.51	68.30		
April	85.31	86.12	69.26	69.38		
May	81.21	83.06	70.71	72.12		
June	71.75	72.50	71.36	72.35		
July	67.06	66.50	70.65	71.38		
August	62.69	63.56	73.17	74.50		
September	59.96	62.10	74.00	75.06		
October	59.18	61.31	76.85	77.75		
November	57.89	59.63	79.38	79.40		
December	59.45	61.00	79.08	79.25		
Average	71.12	72.31	71.95	72.52		

[1] Outlook 'A' index of Liverpool Cotton Services. Average of the 5 lowest priced of 10 selected growths.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

Table 3—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Northern Europe

Calendar year and month	SM 1-1/16" U.S.	SM 1-1/16" Mexico	SM 1-1/16" Nicaragua	SM 1-1/16" Syria	SM 1-1/16" U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	SM 1-1/16" Iran	SM 1-1/16" Turkey (Izmir)	SM 1-1/8" U.S.	SM 1-1/8" Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound								
1977	72.31	73.87	68.74	74.25	70.60	72.02	76.53	75.27	102.25
1978	72.52	72.94	70.21	72.08	73.55	75.10	73.46	77.99	N.Q.
1978									
January	64.75	66.25	62.13	64.25	64.81	67.31	64.44	67.88	N.Q.
February	66.00	69.56	65.00	66.75	66.81	70.69	67.31	71.31	N.Q.
March	68.30	71.85	66.15	68.40	69.20	73.10	70.50	74.05	N.Q.
April	69.38	72.38	66.50	70.50	69.56	73.63	71.00	73.75	N.Q.
May	72.12	73.93	70.00	70.50	69.68	73.50	71.37	76.62	N.Q.
June	72.35	72.60	69.60	70.50	72.35	74.00	71.90	75.75	N.Q.
July	71.38	70.13	68.57	N.Q.	75.75	73.44	71.69	74.31	N.Q.
August	74.50	72.10	71.20	N.Q.	76.80	74.85	73.80	78.20	N.Q.
September	75.06	73.75	72.31	N.Q.	76.06	74.87	74.37	79.87	N.Q.
October	77.75	76.50	75.93	77.12	77.37	78.62	80.50	84.18	N.Q.
November	79.40	78.55	78.50	79.87	82.70	83.15	82.70	88.95	N.Q.
December	79.25	77.67	76.58	80.85	81.50	84.00	82.00	91.00	N.Q.

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. N.Q. = No quotations.

Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services.

1979/80 WORLD OUTLOOK

World cotton production is likely to increase in the 1979/80 season. Given the expected expansion in acreage, U.S. cotton production could increase by 2-3 million bales if yields return to more normal levels. Foreign cotton area does not usually respond as sharply to price as that in the United States, but only a slight increase, coupled with improved yields in China and the USSR, could boost production 1-3 million bales over 1978. Therefore, barring widespread unfavorable growing conditions, world cotton production could total 64 (±2.0) million bales this year.

At this early date, it appears that world cotton consumption during the 1979/80 season may remain near or only modestly exceed this season's expected 61.9 million bales. Usage depends on competition from manmade fibers and general economic activity in the United States, Western Europe, and the Far East. There is growing concern of a further economic slowdown in late 1979.

Foreign cotton consumption prospects for 1979/80 are somewhat brighter than those in the United States. Cotton-growing nations such as Brazil, Egypt, and Turkey may increase mill use, as could the importing nations such as Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong, with textile export demand the major factor. Consumption prospects also are looking up in the USSR and China. However, stronger economic growth and more competitive cotton prices are needed before increased cotton use occurs in most countries.

Projections of world cotton production and use for 1979/80 are, of course, highly tentative at this time. Chances are good for an increase in the world carryover of cotton on August 1, 1980. Expected larger stocks in the United States could account for the majority of this increase.

U.S. OUTLOOK FOR 1979/80

Acreage and Production Prospects

Upland cotton producers in early January indicated plans to plant around 14 million acres of cotton this spring, about 6 percent more than last year. Of course, actual plantings often differ from these early indications due to weather, changes in competing crop prices, changes in farm programs, and the planting intentions report itself, if it alters price expectations. The January cotton acreage intentions, though, were well in line with trade expectations and appear consistent with recent cotton and competing crop prices (table 4).

Higher cotton prices and encouraging 1978 yields helped boost planned Southeast cotton acreage to 720,000, 19 percent more than 1978 acreage. Delta growers revealed plans to expand acreage by 5 percent over last year, to 3.13 million. Larger planned acreage in Texas could raise Southwest acreage to 7.8 million, 250,000 above 1978. Combined acreage in California, Arizona, and New Mexico could increase 11 percent to 2.4 million if growers carry out their early plans.

Given the expected expansion in acreage, cotton production could increase sharply this year, depending on average yields. Prospects for improved yields this year over last appear good at this time. Subsoil moisture in Texas and Oklahoma is improved over last year, and a repeat of California's poor yields is unlikely. So, if producers follow through with their January acreage intentions, cotton production could total around 13¼ million bales given normal abandonment and a bale-per-acre yield.

Growers had forward contracted about 5 percent of the expected 1979 upland crop by the end of January, according to informal surveys made by the Cotton Division, AMS. In southwestern States, about 5 percent had been forward contracted, virtually all in the early producing sections of south Texas. In the south central and in far western States, growers had booked about 10 percent. Growers in the southeastern States had booked less than 5 percent. The percentages are based on January planting intentions.

Cotton Program Provisions

Upland cotton producers will be operating under the provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, as amended by the Emergency Agricultural Act of 1978. This legislation is applicable for the 1978 through 1981 crops. Major provisions of the program for the 1979 upland cotton crop include:

- A *loan rate* of 50.23 cents a pound for Strict Low Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton (micronaire 3.5 through 4.9) net weight, at average location, up from 48 cents a pound this season.
- A preliminary *target price* of about 57.7 cents a pound, up from 52 cents last year. The target price is subject to adjustment when final 1978 yields and production cost estimates become available in May.

Table 4— Cotton: All kinds, U.S., acreage planted by States

State	1973-77 average	1978	Indicated 1979[1]	1979 as a percentage of 1978
		1,000 acres		Percent
Upland				
Alabama	481	335	380	113
Arizona	359	540	600	111
Arkansas	1,004	820	840	102
California	1,126	1,480	1,650	111
Georgia	292	120	140	117
Louisiana	523	515	490	95
Mississippi	1,440	1,180	1,300	110
Missouri	281	210	235	112
New Mexico	115	136	([3])	---
North Carolina	112	45	75	167
Oklahoma	472	600	600	100
South Carolina	213	105	125	119
Tennessee	416	250	260	104
Texas	5,280	6,950	7,200	104
Other States[2]	14	6	1	17
Total	12,128.8	13,291.6	[4]14,045.7	105.7
American-Pima				
Texas	24.6	29.0		
New Mexico	12.5	14.0		
Arizona	34.3	34.3		
California	.2	.1		
Total	71.6	77.4		
Total (all cotton)	12,200.3	13,369.0		

[1] Prospective plantings report of January 22, 1979. [2] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada. [3] Not surveyes. [4] Includes estimates for New Mexico, Florida, Illinois and Nevada.

- *Deficiency payments* (based on the difference between the target price and the higher of the loan rate or calendar year average farm price) are limited to a combined total of $45,000 per person under the upland cotton, wheat, and feed grain programs, up from $40,000 in 1978.
- A *national program acreage (NPA)* and *voluntary reduction percentage* of about 10.6 million acres and 15 percent, respectively. The NPA, acreage estimated to be needed to produce domestic and export needs and to provide desirable stock levels, cannot be less than 10 million. Producers reducing planted acreage from the preceding year by the reduction percentage are guaranteed deficiency payments on their total planted acreage. Producers failing to do so will have target price protection on a portion of their acreage, determined by the ratio of the NPA to national harvested acreage.
- A *disaster payment* program. The payment rate is one-third the target price, and there is no payment limitation.

Upland cotton producers will not have to set aside or divert acreage to qualify for program benefits. However, if wheat, corn, sorghum, or barley is grown on the farm, producers must comply with set-aside requirements for these commodities to qualify for program benefits on any crop included in the normal crop acreage except sugar crops.

Disappearance Prospects

Domestic cotton mill use in 1979/80 will depend heavily on several factors including the levels of general economic activity and textile imports, cotton prices relative to those of manmade fibers, and the outcome of the hearings scheduled this February on the cotton dust standards. Mill use will likely remain near the relatively low rate expected this season (6.3 million bales), and could range from 5.7 to 6.7 million bales.

Raw cotton export prospects for 1979/80 are more difficult to assess at this time since our exports are highly dependent on foreign cotton production and demand as well as domestic developments. Foreign cotton stocks are expected to be at relatively low levels next August 1 which would be a plus for U.S. exports. However, current cotton prices could encourage increased foreign production and limit cotton demand as well. Thus, while highly uncertain, there seems to be a somewhat greater probability of a decline in 1979/80 U.S. cotton exports.

Stocks Could Increase

In sum, the preliminary domestic cotton outlook for 1979/80 features smaller carryin stocks and the likelihood of production exceeding disappearance. Consequently, stocks could increase next season. At this juncture, 1979/80 forecasts are highly uncertain, and actual developments could differ significantly from the preliminary forecast due to a number of factors, especially weather conditions and general economic developments.

U.S. OUTLOOK FOR 1978/79

Overview

The 1978/79 U.S. cotton outlook is dominated by an expected 3.6-million-bale production decline and larger exports offsetting weaker mill use. With disappearance expected to exceed production by about 1½ million bales, cotton stocks next summer could be reduced to about 4.1 million bales, compared with the relatively high 5.3-million-bale beginning level (tables 22 and 23).

1978 Production Down Sharply

U.S. cotton production for 1978/79 was estimated at 10.84 million bales as of January 1, 25 percent below 1977 production but 1 percent above the December 1 estimate. Expected production consists of 10.76 million bales of upland cotton and 83,100 bales of American Pima. Growers harvested 12.4 million acres, 7 percent below 1977. Average yield per harvested acre was 421 pounds, 99 pounds below 1977. Texas and Oklahoma upland cotton production was estimated at 4.15 million bales, a decrease of 30 percent from 1977. In the Delta, the cotton crop is expected to produce 2.95 million bales, 23 percent below last year. Production in the southeastern States is expected to total 558,000 bales, up 7 percent from 1977. The California, Arizona, and New Mexico upland cotton crop is estimated at 3.1 million bales, 23 percent below last year (tables 24 and 25).

About 9.7 million running bales of cotton were ginned prior to January 15, about 93 percent of expected production. About 98 percent of the 1977 crop had been ginned by January 15, 1978. Of the upland cotton ginned prior to January 1 this year, the predominant grade was SLM(41) and the predominant staple was 1-3/32-inches. About 78 percent of the samples fell into the 3.5-4.9 micronaire range (table 5).

Table 5— Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length

Staple	Season through December 31: Quantity 1977	1978[1]	Share of total 1977	1978[1]
	1,000 bales		*Percent*	
7/8" and shorter (26-28) . . .	7.2	7.9	0.1	0.1
29/32" (29).	59.1	70.7	.4	.8
15/16" (30).	634.5	353.6	4.7	3.8
31/32" (31).	1,574.8	641.9	11.7	6.9
1" (32).	1,616.2	918.6	12.0	9.9
1-1/32" (33).	1,262.3	922.7	9.4	10.0
1-1/16" (34).	2,302.1	2,390.7	17.2	25.8
1-3/32" (35).	4,474.1	2,989.9	33.4	32.3
1-1/8" (36).	1,422.4	908.3	10.6	9.8
1-5/32" and longer (37-40). . .	70.1	53.0	.5	.6
Total	13,422.6	9,257.3	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

The Southwest and Far West accounted for over 73 percent of planted cotton acreage in 1978, compared with 68 percent in 1977, and a 58-percent average for the 1968-77 decade. The Southeast accounted for less than 5 percent of planted acreage in 1978, compared with 11 percent during 1968-77, and the Delta for 22 percent versus 31 percent in 1968-77. Primarily responsible for the westward shift are lower per unit costs of production, and soybean prices in the Southeast and Delta have offered more competition in recent years than those of competing crops elsewhere.

Growers forward contracted one-fourth of the 1978 upland cotton crop. Since 1970, forward contracting has ranged from a low of about one-tenth of the crops of 1970 and 1975 to a high of three-fourths of the 1973 crop. Growers forward contracted about one-fifth of the 1977 crop and one-half of the 1976 crop. Contracting of the 1978 crop was most active in far western States where over one-half was booked ahead and least active in southwestern States where a little over one-tenth was contracted. Growers in southeastern States forward contracted about one-sixth and south central States growers booked over one-third of their crop.

Cotton Export Estimate Raised

U.S. cotton exports during the 1978/79 marketing year now are expected to total about 6 million bales, 0.2 million above the December estimate and 0.5 million above last year's shipments. The upward revision reflects continued strong demand from China, Korea, and Japan, as well as concern whether Pakistan will fulfill export contracts.

According to the Office of the General Sales Manager (OGSM), USDA, about 2.7 million (480-pound) bales had been exported during this season through January 28. Outstanding sales for delivery this season totaled about 3.0 million bales on that date. At this time, combined shipments and outstanding sales amount to about 95 percent of expected exports this season. Last year at this time, U.S. cotton exports totaled about 1.9 million bales with outstanding sales for delivery during 1977/78 of about 3.7 million.

The Asian nations continue to account for over 80 percent of U.S. cotton exports. Of the total exports and outstanding sales this season of 5.7 million bales, Asian countries account for about 4.7 million, led by South Korea and Japan. China had taken nearly 260,000 bales this season through January, and had outstanding purchases of about 230,000 bales (table 26).

Mill Use Improved in Fourth Quarter

During the first five months of the current marketing year, U.S. mills consumed cotton at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.3 million bales, compared with 1977/78 total use of 6.5 million. In December, the annual rate was over 6.6 million bales, the highest monthly rate in 1978. Actual mill use during the August-December period was 2.65 million bales, compared with 2.77 million during the same period of 1977 (tables 6 and 7).

Although cotton prices increased relative to rayon and polyester staple during 1978, cotton's share of fibers on cotton system spindles consumed remained around 60 percent from month to month. This probably reflects strong consumer preferences for all-cotton denim, corduroy, toweling, and sheeting fabric. In January, mills paid about 10 cents a pound more for cotton than for rayon staple and about 17 cents more than for polyester staple (figure 3 and table 8).

For 1978/79, mill use is projected at 6.3 (± 0.2) million bales. Along with expected improvement in heavyweight cotton fabric production, continued economic expansion is needed for mill use to exceed the upper end of the projected range. An economic slowdown could limit mill use to around 6 million bales.

Denim Production Down, Textile Imports Up in 1978

Two factors were primarily responsible for cotton's poor showing during calendar 1978. First of all, although demand for many cotton products was strong, production of denim and some other heavyweight woven apparel fabrics was at greatly reduced levels. This was a primary cause of cotton mill use running at the low 6-million-bale annual

Table 6— Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Month	Upland cotton				Manmade staple							
	1977/78		1978/79[1]		1977/78				1978/79[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	Bales[3]				*1,000 pounds*							
August	25,244	24,652	23,668	23,113	1,611	1,572	6,372	6,069	1,375	1,341	6,150	5,857
September	24,774	24,577	23,468	23,282	1,560	1,526	6,135	5,956	1,374	1,344	6,151	5,972
October	26,163	25,650	24,830	24,343	1,638	1,547	6,437	6,243	1,465	1,383	6,453	6,259
November	25,835	25,605	24,259	24,043	1,509	1,515	6,618	6,566	1,280	1,285	6,470	6,419
December	23,225	25,806			1,359	1,534	5,861	6,512	1,197	1,351	5,596	6,218
January	25,362	25,136			1,632	1,667	6,267	6,501				
February	25,779	25,052			1,637	1,644	6,831	6,831				
March	25,570	24,539			1,535	1,505	6,495	6,324				
April	24,985	23,460			1,422	1,419	6,783	6,703				
May	24,929	23,947			1,382	1,284	6,485	6,147				
June	23,732	22,819			1,387	1,274	6,344	6,100				
July	19,785	23,086			1,139	1,346	5,170	5,882				

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other manmade fibers. [3] 480-pound net weight bales.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census

Table 7—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1[1]		Cotton	Manmade: Rayon and acetate	Manmade: Non-cellulosic	Manmade: Total	Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		1,000 pounds					Percent
1976		3,165,896	386,467	1,526,716	1,913,183	5,079,079	62.3
1977		3,069,190	385,408	1,640,140	2,025,548	5,094,738	60.2
1977							
August	(4)	242,345	32,221	127,442	159,663	402,008	60.3
September	(5)	297,285	39,001	153,377	192,378	489,663	60.7
October	(4)	251,162	32,761	128,750	161,511	412,673	60.9
November	(4)	248,017	30,170	132,365	162,535	410,552	60.4
December	(5)	278,697	33,965	146,523	180,488	459,185	60.7
January	(4)	243,475	32,644	125,339	157,983	401,458	60.7
February	(4)	247,482	32,744	136,615	169,359	416,841	59.4
March	(5)	306,835	38,371	162,366	200,737	507,572	60.4
April	(4)	239,859	28,445	135,666	164,111	403,970	59.4
May	(4)	239,318	27,635	129,692	157,327	396,645	60.3
June	(5)	284,779	34,681	158,599	193,280	478,049	59.6
July	(4)	189,936	22,770	103,406	126,176	316,112	60.1
1978							
August	(4)	227,211	27,503	123,009	150,512	377,723	60.2
September	(5)	281,610	34,346	153,766	188,112	469,722	60.0
October	(4)	238,366	29,307	129,067	158,374	396,740	60.1
November[2]	(5(	291,106	32,008	161,749	193,757	484,863	60.0
December[2]	(4)	N.A.	23,933	111,913	135,846	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. [2] Preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

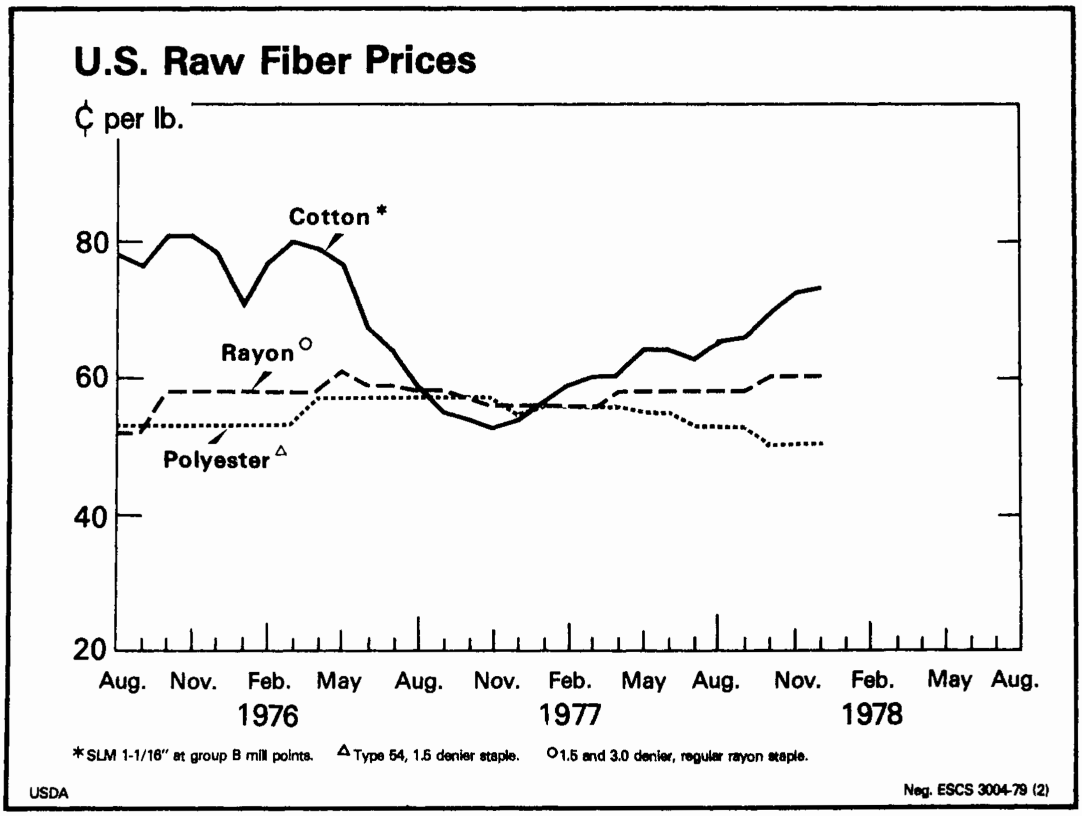


Figure 3

Table 8—Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton[1] and polyester-cotton[2] blended fabrics[3]

Month[4]	1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends
January	0.67	0.41	0.38	0.14	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.23
February	.73	.40	.37	.15	.44	.37	.37	.23
March	.61	.34	.32	.16	.39	.32	.33	.21
April	.53	.28	.31	.17	.38	.30	.35	.18
May	.53	.26	.30	.16	.41	.32	.35	.17
June	.48	.22	.32	.18	.40	.32	.35	.16
July	.44	.18	.32	.18	.42	.33	.26	.16
August	.42	.17	.36	.22	.44	.33	.29	.15
September	.40	.15	.35	.23	.38	.31	.28	.15
October	.38	.13	.38	.24	.40	.27	.34	.15
November	.40	.13	.43	.26	.41	.25	.26	
December	.34	.13	.42	.28	.34	.23		

[1] Cotton broadwoven fabrics. [2] Polyester blends with cotton. [3] Unadjusted. [4] End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the Bureau of the Census.

rate last summer. Cotton used in denim production in 1978 was around 200,000 bales less than that used in 1977, while total mill use was down only 290,000 bales (table 29).

A second reason for the slowness in cotton mill use was record cotton textile imports. During 1978, the raw cotton equivalent of imported textiles was nearly 1.8 million 480-pound bales, 26 percent above the 1977 level. And, the cotton equivalent of our textile imports amounted to about 28 percent of domestic cotton mill use during the year. The raw cotton equivalent of U.S. cotton textile exports totaled around 740,000 bales in 1978. Consequently, our trade deficit in cotton textiles in 1978 was a record one million bales, raw cotton content.

The leading source of our cotton textile imports in 1978 was Hong Kong, with China in second place. In 1977, China was the fifth leading supplier. Tables 30-33 provide details of our textile trade.

Cotton Prices Weaken in January

Cotton prices improved throughout 1978 in response to strong export demand and declining production prospects here and abroad. During the August-December period of the 1978 season, upland cotton farm prices averaged around 60 cents a pound, about 8 cents higher than the 1977/78 season average. In mid-January, the average farm price was about 57 cents a pound, though. Spot market prices of SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton had fallen to 61 cents a pound by early February, 6 cents below December 1, and December 1979 futures at 64-65 cents were 2-3 cents below the contract highs of last November (figure 4 and table 34).

Two factors probably account for most of the recent cotton price weakness. First, the January estimate of 1978 cotton production was above trade expectations, and secondly, larger crops are currently expected this year worldwide.

ELS Cotton Situation

The 1978/79 outlook for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is highlighted by sharply lower production and higher prices. Based on January 1 conditions, the 1978 crop will be down 26 percent to 83,100 bales, reflecting 27 percent lower yields. However, larger beginning stocks of 69,000 bales (49,000 on August 1, 1977) mean that the 1978/79 supply of 162,000 bales is only slightly below last season's 165,000 bales.

On the demand side, anticipated larger exports of 30,000 bales (25,000 bales last season) are expected to offset a decline in mill use to 65,000 bales from 67,000 bales in 1977/78. In the August-December period, around 27,500 bales of ELS were consumed in U.S. textile mills. Through January 28, OGSM reported exports of around 10,000 bales with another 12,000 bales sold for delivery this season.

For 1979-crop ELS cotton, a national marketing quota of 137,000 bales (480 pounds net weight) and a national acreage allotment of 114,965 acres were announced October 16. ELS producers approved the marketing quota in referendum December 4-8. Therefore, producers will be eligible for loans on 1979-crop ELS cotton if they comply with the farm's ELS acreage allotment. The loan rate for 1979-crop ELS cotton will be 92.95 cents a pound, up 9.75 cents from 1978 (table 10).

Farm prices of ELS cotton averaged $1.01 per pound during the first 5 months of the 1978 marketing year, up from the 1977/78 season average of $0.88 a pound.

Table 9—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
		Owned	Under loan	Total	Owned	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales						
1978							
August							
2	1,232	(2)	3 1,209	1,209	(2)	24	24
9	1,151	(2)	3 1,130	1,130	(2)	22	22
16	1,076	(2)	3 1,055	1,055	(2)	20	20
23	1,036	(2)	3 1,016	1,016	(2)	20	20
30	1,001	(2)	3 981	981	(2)	20	20
September							
6	904	(2)	3 885	885	(2)	19	19
13	800	(2)	3 782	782	(2)	18	18
20	773	(2)	3 755	755	(2)	18	18
27	763	(2)	3 745	745	(2)	18	18
October							
2	736	(2)	3 721	721	(2)	16	16
11	703	(2)	3 687	687	(2)	16	16
18	643	(2)	3 628	628	(2)	15	15
25	557	(2)	3 543	543	(2)	14	14
November							
1	505	(2)	3 493	493	(2)	12	12
8	469	(2)	3 459	459	(2)	10	10
15	444	(2)	3 435	435	(2)	9	9
22	452	1	4 442	443	(2)	4 9	9
29	457	1	4 447	448	(2)	4 9	9
December							
5	447	1	4 438	439	(2)	4 8	8
13	416	1	4 408	409	(2)	4 7	7
20	394	1	4 386	387	(2)	4 7	7
27	493	1	4 482	483	(2)	4 10	10
1979							
January							
3	614	1	4 596	597	(2)	4 19	19
10	712	1	4 693	694	(2)	4 18	18
17	751	1	4 732	733	(2)	4 18	18
24	933	1	4 907	908	(2)	4 25	25
31	978	1	4 952	953	(2)	4 26	26

[1] Currently represents American-Pima cotton; earlier years included Sea Island and Sealand. [2] Less than 500 bales. [3] Includes cotton from 1976 and 1977 crop. [4] Includes cotton from 1977 and 1978 crop.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 10—State acreage allotments for extra-long staple cotton

State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
	Acres				
Arizona	39,579	36,279	51,928	40,031	49,714
California	582	515	716	508	552
Florida	126	108	151	114	142
Georgia	122	111	157	121	150
New Mexico	18,539	17,029	24,438	18,743	23,282
Texas	32,275	29,660	42,610	32,864	41,125
Total	91,223	83,702	120,000	92,381	114,965

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

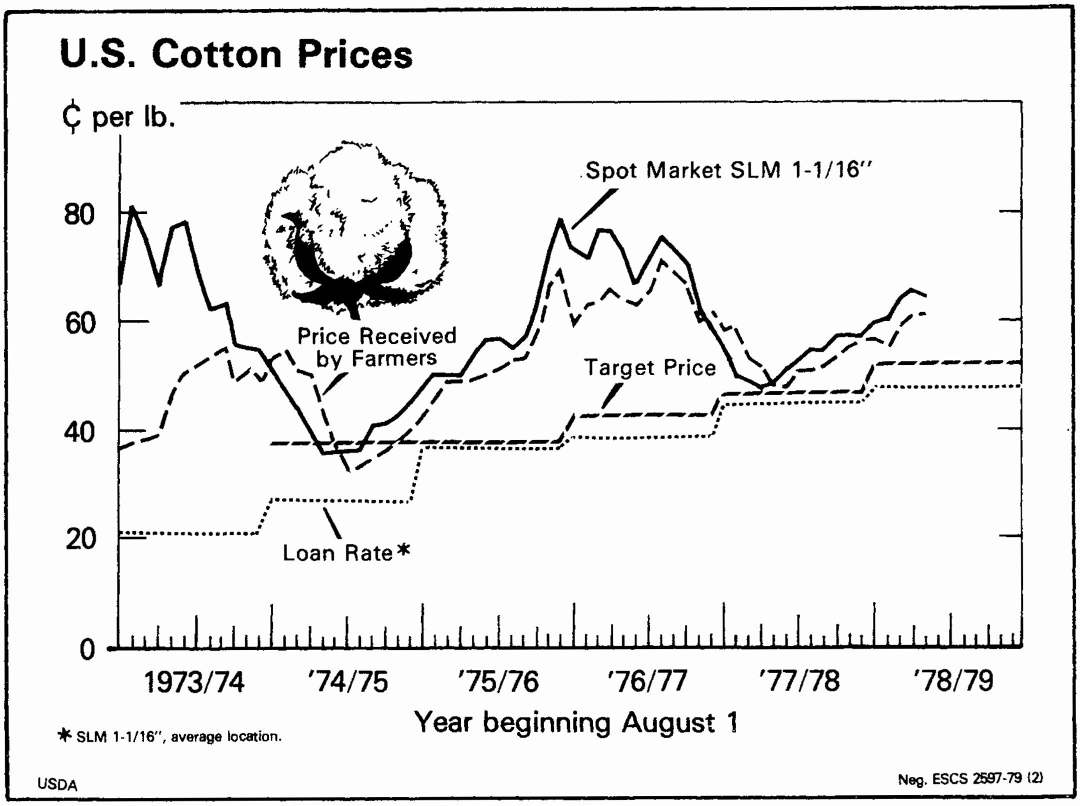


Figure 4

MANMADE FIBER REVIEW

The manmade fiber industry performed better in 1978 than the year before. Causes of this were the continued high level of residential, commerical, and institutional construction which consumes large quantities of carpeting, and the continued increase in consumer spending. Manmade fibers (including glass) improved their capacity operation from 80 percent in 1977 to 83 percent in 1978. Production in 1978 increased 8 percent to about 9,584 million pounds. Total producers' shipments also increased about 8 percent last year, reaching about 9,515 million pounds.

Announced capacity expansions of all manmade fiber operations in the two-year period through November 1980 indicate an increase of 8½ percent from 11.8 to 12.8 billion pounds. Much of this expansion will be in textile glass fiber plants where an increase of 44 percent is planned to supply the fast-growing roof shingle and reinforced plastic markets. Noncellulosic fiber manufacturers plan a 5½-percent expansion over the next two years. A large part of this increase is due to the strong demand for floor covering and increasing use in apparel. In contrast, areas where relatively little capacity expansion is planned are cellulosic fibers, industrial nylon and polyester fibers, and acrylic staple, where the chief use, knit apparel, has been experiencing intense competition from imported apparel.

Nylon and polyester fibers are the work horses of the manmade fiber business. In 1978, their combined output represented two-thirds of all manmade fiber production and 80 percent of non-cellulosic fiber production. Nylon filament capacity operation in 1978 was 87 percent, compared to 80 percent in 1977, while the comparable data for staple were 92 percent and 87 percent, respectively. Again, the strong demand for floor covering is largely responsible for this high-level performance. Polyester filament production in both years was 75 percent of capacity and the staple capacity operation was 89 percent in 1978 and 85 percent in 1977 (table 11).

Table 11—Manmade fiber producing capacity: Actual and projected

Item	November 1977[1]	November 1978[1]	November 1979[2]	November 1980[2]	Percentage change	
					November 1978-79	November 1979-80
	Million pounds				*Percent*	
Rayon and acetate						
Yarn	400	413	413	413	---	---
Staple	663	673	675	675	+.3	---
Total	1,063	1,086	1,088	1,088	+.2	---
Non-cellulosic						
Yarn	4,974	5,000	5,143	5,289	+2.9	+2.8
Staple	4,394	4,571	4,682	4,805	+2.4	+2.6
Polyester	2,470	2,554	2,624	2,654	+2.7	+1.1
Nylon	939	1,023	1,053	1,139	+2.9	+8.2
Other	985	994	1,005	1,012	+1.1	+.7
Total	9,368	9,571	9,825	10,094	+2.7	+2.7
Textile glass	1,002	1,118	1,397	1,608	+25.0	+15.1
Manmade fibers						
Yarn	6,376	6,531	6,953	7,310	+6.5	+5.1
Staple	5,057	5,244	5,357	5,480	+2.2	+2.3
Total	11,433	11,775	12,310	12,790	+4.5	+3.9

[1] Actual producing capacity as of November each year. [2] Future producing capacity planned for certain dates as of November 1978.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

WOOL SITUATION

WORLD OVERVIEW

General Economic and Textile Activity

Moderate growth is expected this year for the world economy and wool textile industry. However, the outlook is complicated by national trade imbalances, relatively unstable international currency exchange rates, and prospects of continued high inflation rates in many countries. The recently announced oil price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) add further uncertainty.

While a recent European Economic Community (EEC) survey indicated that a majority expect wool textile production to increase, activity continues slack at the early processing stages. Some trade sources regard Germany as the most likely source of demand to reduce the high level of EEC tops stocks because of increased activity in the German spinning industry. In contrast to the improvement in Germany, the Japanese textile economy continues sluggish. In Japan, consumer spending on clothing was greatly reduced in recent months, and export markets were affected adversely by the yen's appreciation. And, in the United States a continued but slower economic growth is expected with some concern that the economy could actually slip into a relatively mild recession sometime this year.

In 1978, world wool textile activity was generally sluggish at the early processing stages although gradual improvement in retail sales occurred. World wool consumption totaled an estimated 3.1 billion clean pounds in 1978, 3 percent below 1977 and 1 percent below the 1973-77 average. With only moderate growth in consumption anticipated this year, raw wool supplies of near 3.8 billion clean pounds will exceed demand. During the current marketing year, wool output will likely increase in each of the major exporting countries as well as in the USSR and Western and Eastern Europe. World production of clean wool during 1978 totaled an estimated 3.2 billion pounds, 2 percent above 1977.

Primary Wool Market Activity

Foreign raw wool auction markets reopened the week of January 8-12, with a firm price undertone, after a long holiday recess. Since auctions resumed, trade clearences as a percentage of offerings have been generally high, especially in Australia and New Zealand. Thus, purchases by the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) and New Zealand Wool Board (NZWB) have been relatively low. The AWC Market Indicator stood at A$3.19 (U.S.$1.64 per pound) per greasy kilogram on January 26, compared with A$3.18 before the Christmas recess and A$3.16 when the 1978/79 season marketing year began last August.

At the South African wool market reopening in January, merino fleece wool prices tended slightly lower compared with the December close, but trade clearances at 68 to 88 percent were higher than at recent sales.

The South American wool market continued to gain ground in December and early January. Auction prices were stronger in both Argentina and Uruguay. About half of Uruguay's expected wool production had been sold by January 1 since the marketing season began October 1.

U.S. SITUATION

Total Sheep Numbers Decline; Ewe Lambs Increase

All sheep and lambs on farms and ranches totaled 12.2 million on January 1, down 1 percent from a year earlier (table 12). The entire stock sheep population also declined 1 percent in 1978, compared with a 3-percent decline in 1977. It was the smallest percentage decrease in stock sheep numbers since World War II record highs and indicates that producers of lamb and wool are taking a more optimistic view of the industry's future.

Sheep producers are holding back more ewe lambs for breeding flock replacement, even though they continue to reduce, but at a slower rate, the population of breeding ewes. Ewe lambs under one year of age on January 1 totaled 1.7 million, up 12 percent from a year earlier and 18 percent from the January 1977 level. Sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1978 declined 16 percent from 1977.

Relatively high lamb prices (rather than higher wool prices) are the major reason for the renewed interest in sheep production. In past years, sales of lambs and sheep have averaged about 80 percent

Table 12—Sheep numbers by classes, value per head and total value, United States, January 1, 1977-79

Class	1977	1978	1979	1979 as percent of 1978
		1,000 head		
All sheep and lambs[1]	12,766	12,348	12,224	99
On feed	1,731	1,623	1,567	97
Stock sheep	11,035	10,725	10,657	99
Lambs				
Ewe	1,407	1,489	1,667	112
Wethers and rams	380	326	369	113
One-year and older				
Ewes	8,886	8,540	8,243	97
Wethers and rams	362	370	378	102
New crop lambs[1]	1,012	977	991	101
		Dollars		
All sheep and lambs—value per head[2]	42.40	51.50	71.70	139
		1,000 dollars		
All sheep and lambs—total value[2]	541,458	636,088	876,240	138

[1] New crop lamb inventory includes all lambs born after September 30 the previous year that are on hand January 1. New crop lambs are not included in the sheep and lamb inventory estimates shown. [2] Based on reporters estimates of average price per head in their localities.

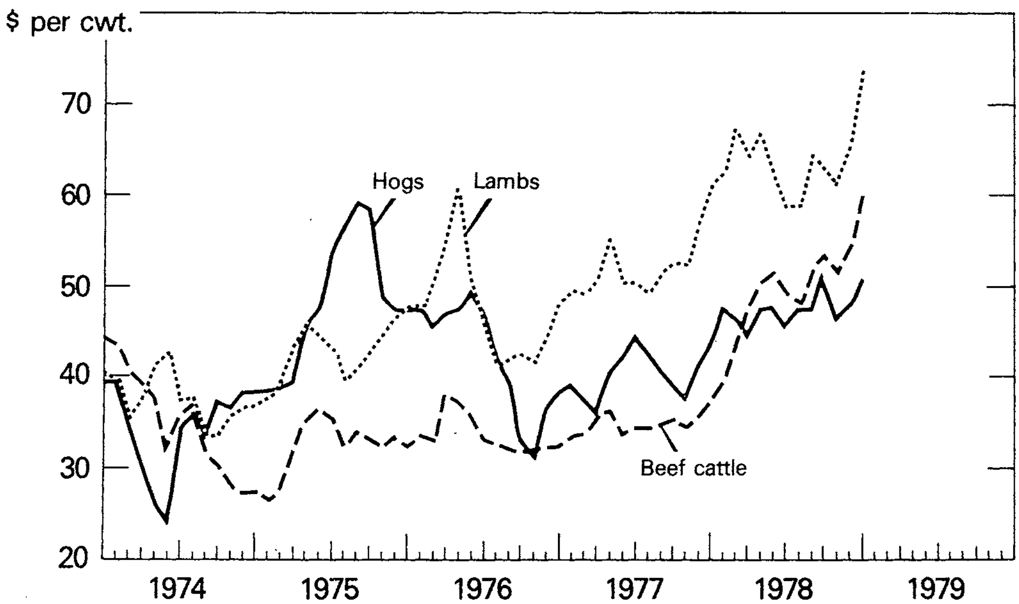
Crop Reporting Board, ESCS, USDA.

of wool producers' cash receipts from the sheep enterprises. Continued favorable lamb prices are needed if the turn-around in total sheep numbers is to be realized. Trade sources indicate that feeder lambs are being forward contracted for about $80 per cwt. for delivery this spring, well above the average during the second quarter of 1978. Sharp rises in lamb prices since 1976, higher market prices for wool, and rising government price support levels since 1976 (and projected through 1981) have markedly improved the financial picture for sheep producers in general. In general, revenue gains outpaced cost increases, at least since 1976. Since 1974, slaughter lamb prices have averaged well above fed cattle prices per cwt. and, although slaughter cattle prices have strengthened since 1977, the price spread in favor of lamb is likely to continue well beyond 1979 (figure 5).

Wool Prices Steady in Primary Markets

During May-December, the average U.S. price of shorn greasy wool varied within the narrow range of 75.3 to 79.7 cents per pound (table 13). For the entire year of 1978, raw wool prices probably averaged around 77 cents per pound, up from 72 cents in 1977, but well below the National Wool Act support price of $1.08, resulting in an estimated incentive payment rate of about 40 percent on 1978

Livestock Prices Received by Farmers



USDA Neg. ESCS 2573-79 (2)

Figure 5

Table 13—Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool grease basis

Month	1975	1976	1977	1978[1]	1979[1]
			Cents		
January. . .	40.9	50.7	72.9	72.9	77.7
February . .	33.7	58.4	72.5	72.7	
March. . . .	36.7	59.5	72.4	72.1	
April	43.6	64.4	72.5	73.7	
May.	48.0	65.1	71.9	78.6	
June	46.7	68.1	73.7	79.1	
July.	48.0	68.3	72.3	78.6	
August . . .	46.2	67.0	70.4	75.3	
September .	44.8	68.2	66.4	77.8	
October . .	52.8	70.8	71.3	78.6	
November .	47.4	71.2	70.6	79.7	
December .	43.3	69.5	69.3	76.8	
Weighted season average. .	44.7	65.7	72.0		

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, ESCS.

wool marketings. The support price will increase to $1.15 per pound for this year's marketings and although the average price of raw wool could increase 3 to 5 cents, the outlook indicates increased incentive payment rates to growers for 1979 wool marketings.

Activity in primary and spot wool markets is seasonally light with most interest in woolen apparel types. Wool prices, on a clean basis delivered to mills, were higher in November and December for many grades of wool (table 35 and figure 6). Early season shearing was underway as usual by late January in some areas of southwestern States.

Apparel Wool Stocks Tight

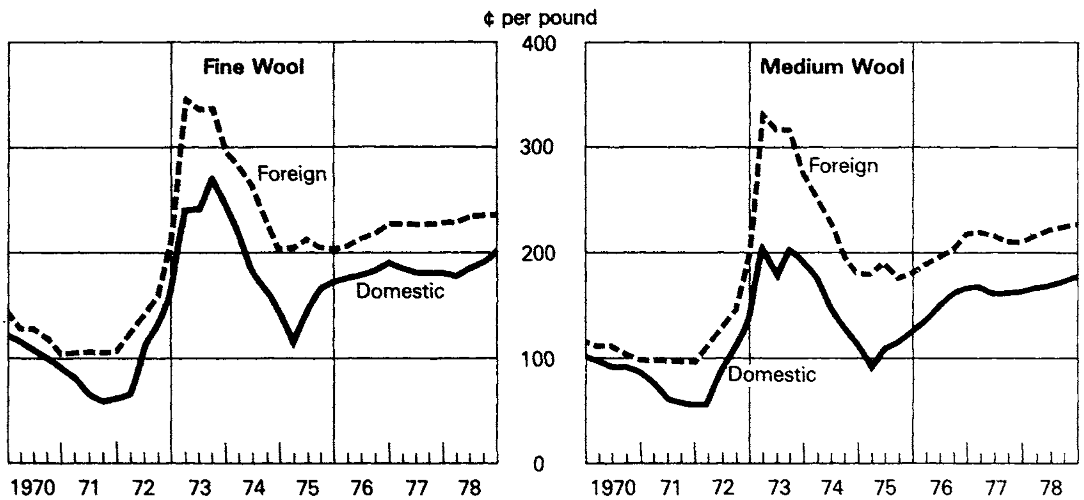
Estimated U.S. commercial stocks of apparel wool on January 1 were sharply below the 35 million pounds, scoured basis, of a year earlier. Supplies are extremely limited in both woolen and worsted types. However, the worsted trade has ready access to AWC stockpiles in Charleston, S.C. and Tacoma, Wash. On January 23, the AWC reported stocks at the two locations to be 9.4 million greasy pounds. Raw wool imports during January-March will ensure sufficient stocks until domestic new crop wools become available in volume during March or April.

January 1 stocks of duty-free "carpet-type" wools totaled an estimated 17 million pounds, relatively high based on current carpet mill consumption of about 1.1 million per month.

Domestic Consumption of Wool To Increase Further in 1979

This year, domestic consumption of wool (U.S. mill use plus the raw wool content of net textile imports) may total near 250 million pounds, about 7 percent above 1978, the highest level since 1972. On a per capita basis, domestic wool consumption is presented in figure 7. U.S. mills accounted for an estimated 28 percent of the increase in domestic use of wool last year with the remainder taken by imported textiles. Since 1920, except for the 1944-47 period, the United States has been a net importer of wool textiles. Imported finished and semi-finished wool products are being increasingly relied upon to meet domestic needs.

Wool Prices



Clean basis. Content weight, delivered to U.S. mills. Fine wool: foreign -- Australian 64's type 62, duty-paid; domestic -- graded territory 64's (20.60 - 22.04 microns) staple 2-¾" and up. Medium wool: foreign -- Australian 58/60's, type 423/3 duty-paid; domestic -- graded territory 58's (24.95 - 26.39 microns) staple 3-¼ and up, and 60's (23.50 - 24.94 microns) staple 3" and up.

Figure 6

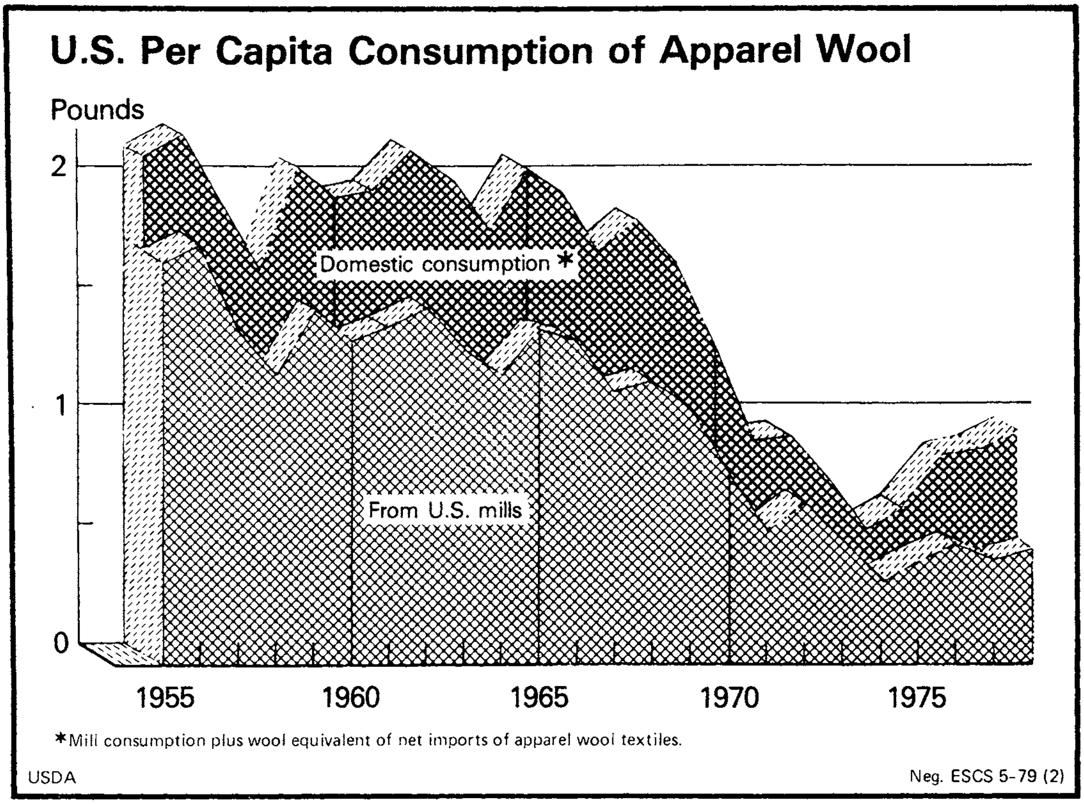


Figure 7

Last year, for the first time, the net import balance in wool textiles exceeded U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, by about 1 percent. Net imports of wool in semiprocessed and manufactured textile products totaled 117 million pounds, 50 percent of total domestic consumption, up from 49 percent in 1977.

Table 14—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
		1,000 pounds	
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	83,758	312,793
1960	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972	142,233	76,368	218,601
1973	109,872	41,394	151,266
1974	74,856	18,595	93,451
1975	94,117	15,908	110,025
1976	106,629	15,117	121,746
1977	95,485	12,526	108,011
1978[1]	102,550	13,009	115,559

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Mill Use of Apparel Wool Strengthens

Mill use of apparel wool this year may total around 1978's 103 million clean pounds, 37 percent above 1974 (table 14). Last year, woolen system apparel use totaled about 53 million pounds, 9 percent above 1977. Worsted system wool usage last year totaled about 50 million pounds, 6 percent above 1977 (table 15). Of all virgin wool to be consumed by U.S. mills in 1979 (including carpet usage), nearly half will likely be imported due to relatively low carryover stocks of domestic wools and the prospect of about a 3-percent decline in the total clip to about 50 million clean pounds (tables 14 and 16). Since the November 1977 suspension of tariffs on certain previously dutiable raw wools grading 46's and coarser, imports of 46's and 44's grades have increased markedly (table 17).

Carpet wool mill use in 1978 totaled near 13 million pounds, compared with 12.5 million in 1977 (table 14). Wool has been at a distinct price disadvantage when compared with manmade fibers in carpet markets. Carpet wool use increased in 1978 consistent with increased shipments of carpets and rugs (table 18). Apparel and carpet wool mill consumption on a weekly basis is presented in figure 8.

Table 15—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted sy		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1974	41,884	35.4	32,974	16.9	18,595	9.1	93,453	18.1
1975	53,062	41.5	41,055	22.1	15,908	8.5	110,025	22.0
1976	56,800	45.8	49,829	24.7	15,117	8.1	121,746	23.7
1977	46,876	44.9	48,609	23.0	12,526	6.8	108,011	21.7
1978[1]	49,455	48.8	53,095	24.1	13,009	6.2	115,559	21.7
Manmade fibers								
1974	75,563	63.8	110,409	56.7	184,871	90.5	370,843	71.6
1975	73,889	57.7	98,374	52.9	169,783	91.1	342,046	68.4
1976	66,654	53.7	103,172	51.1	172,215	91.9	342,041	66.6
1977	57,054	54.0	111,939	53.0	171,844	93.1	340,837	68.1
1978[1]	51,150	50.4	114,604	52.0	197,536	93.7	363,290	68.2
Other fibers[2]								
1974	994	.8	51,530	26.4	835	.4	53,309	10.3
1975	1,042	.8	46,597	25.0	733	.4	48,372	9.6
1976	561	.5	48,848	24.2	292	.1	49,701	9.7
1977	420	.2	50,826	24.0	207	.1	51,543	10.3
1978[1]	823	.8	52,900	23.9	60	.1	53,783	10.1
Total fibers consumed								
1974	118,391	100.0	194,913	100.0	204,301	100.0	517,605	100.0
1975	127,993	100.0	186,026	100.0	186,424	100.0	500,443	100.0
1976	124,015	100.0	201,849	100.0	187,624	100.0	513,488	100.0
1977	104,350	100.0	211,374	100.0	184,577	100.0	500,301	100.0
1978[1]	101,428	100.0	220,599	100.0	210,605	100.0	532,632	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds		
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973	19,587	40,694	69,281
1974	11,800	15,147	26,947
1975	16.605	17,021	33,626
1976	38,387	19,076	57,463
1977[1]	34,175	18,780	52,955
1978[2]	26,998	23,403	50,401

[1] Beginning November 1977 duty-free wools include all 46's and coarser grades of wool by Public Law 95-162. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1976	1977	1978
		Percent	
		Dutiable[1]	
60's and finer	80.9	71.5	73.5
50's up to 60's	8.2	17.1	26.5
44's up to 50's	2.4	2.5	(2)
40's and coarser	8.5	8.9	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Duty-free[1]	
46's	5.1	3.6	[2] 18.3
44's	12.2	16.5	20.2
40's and coarser	76.8	74.2	54.6
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	5.9	5.7	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Beginning November 1977 duty-free wools include and are limited to all 46's and coarser grades of wool by Public Law 95-162. [2] Beginning January 1978, Bureau of Census data combined duty-free 46's and dutiable 48's wools. In recent years imports of 48's have been negligible compared with 46's. [3] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Million square yards	*Percent*
1974	939.1	-8.4
1975	834.1	-11.2
1976	939.3	+12.6
1977	1,024.6	+9.1
1974		
1st	242.8	-1.1
2nd	260.4	-.3
3rd	236.3	-8.2
4th	199.6	-23.6
1975		
1st	175.7	-27.6
2nd	212.9	-18.2
3rd	223.8	-5.3
4th	221.7	+11.1
1976		
1st	226.0	+28.6
2nd	239.3	+12.4
3rd	236.6	+5.7
4th	237.4	+7.1
1977		
1st	235.2	+4.1
2nd	260.3	+8.8
3rd	258.0	+9.0
4th	271.1	+14.2
1978		
1st	242.6	+3.1
2nd	281.3	+8.1
3rd	271.1	+5.1

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Interfiber Competition

Part of the increase in apparel wool mill consumption since 1974 was due to increased demand for natural fibers which consumers have associated with fashion, quality, and comfort. The big volume of sales in woolens and worsteds are blends of wool with manmade fibers, mainly as a result of relatively higher wool prices. In 1978, wool accounted for almost half the weight of all fibers consumed on the worsted system and about a fourth the weight of all fibers spun on the woolen system, except for carpet usage. These percentages of wool have gradually increased since 1973 and 1974 (table 4).

Textile Production and Trade

Production of wool and hair tops during 1978 totaled 45.5 million pounds, 5 percent above 1977. During October-December, tops production totaled 10.2 million pounds, 11 percent above the 9.2 million in the 1977 period. U.S. production of wool tops grading 60's and finer during the final 3 months of 1978 totaled 6.9 million pounds, compared with 6.3 million during last July-September and 4.8 million during October-December 1977. Production of wool tops grading 60's and finer during 1978 amounted to 29.5 million pounds, up from 25.0 million during 1977.

Exports of tops of wool and other animal hair in 1978 amounted to 1.2 million pounds, compared with 1.3 million in 1977. Canada took 45 percent of the 1978 total and Venezuela 31 percent (table 36).

During 1978, the raw wool content of U.S. imports for consumption of wool manufactures totaled 129 million pounds, compared with 117 million during 1977 (table 37). Meanwhile, the raw wool content of U.S. exports of domestic wool manufactures totaled 4 percent below the 13 million pounds in 1977 (table 38).

Comparing 1978 data with a year earlier, the trade deficit of total wool in all textile manufactures increased 13 percent. Net imports of tops, noils, and wastes increased by an aggregate of 20 percent, and woven fabrics by 38 percent. The net increase in apparel imports was only 2 percent. The main countries of origin for apparel and non-apparel wool imports in 1978 were Hong Kong, Korea, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Uruguay, and Taiwan.

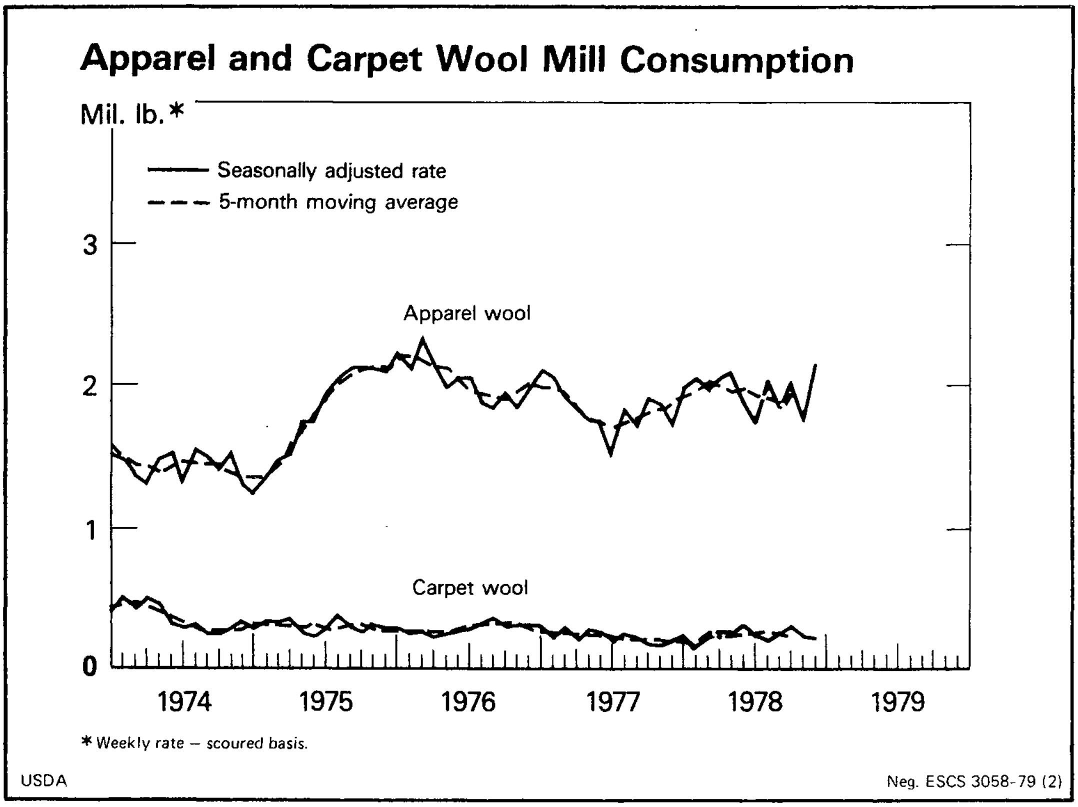


Figure 8

MOHAIR SITUATION

Mohair prices moved over a wide range in 1978. The average price for mohair was far above the USDA support price of about $1.65 per pound. During 1978 the majority of adult hair probably sold in the $3.25 to $5.00 range, per greasy pound. Most of the good yearling hair from the spring clip sold between $4.50 and $5.00 and from the fall clip, $6.00-$6.50. The bulk of the spring kid hair sold from $5.75 to $6.25 and fall kid hair was sold mainly for $7.50-$7.90.

An early estimate of Texas total 1979 greasy mohair production is around 8.5 million pounds, of which about 4.5 million will be sheared this spring. Shearing has already begun and spring mohair marketings in volume started in February. Growers reportedly are expecting $6, $7, and $8 per pound for adult, yearling and kid hair, respectively.

According to trade sources, about 700,000 pounds of the Texas spring clip has been contracted. Some adult hair from the spring clip was contracted for at least $5.50 per greasy pound. A Del Rio firm reportedly in November or December sold its whole expected spring accumulation of about 300,000 pounds at $5.18 for adult, $6.15 for yearling, and $7.57 for kid hair. Some spot sales of mohair at Eldorado from last fall's clip brought $5.68 for adult, $6.72 for yearling, and $8.06 for kid hair.

World production of greasy mohair in 1979 will likely total near 33 million pounds. Turkish greasy mohair production in 1979 is expected to total about 10.0 million pounds, virtually unchanged from last year. South African mohair production in 1979 may decline to about 10 million pounds from 10.5 million last year. Mohair production in Argentina is forecast at 2.5 million pounds, and in Lesotho and Australia, 1.0 and 0.3 million pounds, respectively. All indications point to continued extremely strong world demand for mohair this year.

COLLECTING GIN WASTE FOR SALE

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ABSTRACT: Results of a Beltwide survey to determine practices, supplies, and prices of cotton gin motes are presented. It was found that 32 percent of all active gins collected motes, and over 93 million pounds were sold. Total industry revenue was estimated at $9.6 million, or an average of about $10,000 per gin collecting motes.

KEYWORDS: Cotton ginning, waste, motes, supplies, prices.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to present a summary of the results of a recent Beltwide survey to determine the extent and importance of reclaiming cotton gin waste for sale.

Gin motes are the primary waste material reclaimable for sale. Motes are any cotton waste from the ginning process that is usable for its fiber content. Fibers range in staple length from less than 1/32 inch to over 1 inch. Most of this material is collected by the lint cleaners and also includes varying quantities of immature seeds, stems, and leaves.

Traditionally, motes have been used, along with linters and mill waste, in manufacturing cotton batting, padding and upholstery filling, and some non-woven fabrics. But, ginners are becoming increasingly aware of the revenue potential of reclaiming motes for sale. With the increased problems of burning gin trash and other disposal problems, the collection and sale of motes is becoming a viable alternative.

More recently, however, new uses and new outlets for motes have developed which have increased the number of gins collecting motes and their end use value. For example, the development and adoption of open-end spinning equipment can utilize motes in combination with cotton lint to manufacture yarns; some efforts are now underway to develop export markets for baled motes, and motes are currently being used by the petroleum industry as a packing, and for absorbing oil spills; also, one company is now selling treated gin motes as an excellent mulch for citrus trees.

Therefore, with strong traditional markets and promising new outlets, there is a need to know more about the total supply, magnitude of the market, and the revenue potential for cotton ginners.

METHOD OF STUDY

The information presented in this article is based on actual gin records covering the 1976/77 season. Data were collected by both personal interviews and by mail. Field representatives of USDA's Cotton Division, AMS, obtained data from about 12 percent of all active gins. A questionnaire was then mailed to all remaining gins. A total of 1,165 usable responses were received, representing nearly 45 percent of all active gins. These gins processed 4.5 million bales or about 44 percent of the 1976/77 crop. Sample data were then expanded to estimates of U.S. totals using U.S. Census Bureau data.

RESULTS

The major results of our survey are summarized in 2 tables. These data show the extent of collection, yields, estimated supplies, prices, and revenues received by cotton ginners.

While State and regional totals are given in this article, similar data by farm management districts within each State are contained in the full USDA report.[1] Additional information is also available on sales outlets, disposal practices, and prices paid by different types of buyers.

[1] Ghetti, Joseph L. and Edward H. Glade, Jr., *Reclaiming Motes from Cotton Gin Waste: Practices, Supplies, and Prices.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, ESCS-38, October 1978.

EXTENT OF WASTE COLLECTION

Beltwide, we found that over 32 percent of all active gins were collecting motes for sale during the 1976/77 season (table 19).

As expected, the proportion of gins collecting motes varied by region, but especially wide variations were found among States within each region and across the cotton belt.

In the South Central region, for example, only about 21 percent of the gins collected motes, but the proportions ranged from a low of 7 percent in Missouri to a high of 42 percent in Tennessee.

The West had the highest proportion of gins collecting motes for sale. Nearly three-fourths of the 386 active gins were collecting, but in California, where the quality and quantity of motes is very good and strict disposal regulations exist, over 95 percent of all gins were collecting motes.

In general, the decision to reclaim waste for sale is dependent upon the presence of a reliable market outlet with prices above the costs of collection or disposal. An adequate ginning volume is also necessary to collect sufficient quantities for sale.

Table 19 also shows the average number of pounds collected per bale. Beltwide, about 16½ pounds of motes were reclaimed from each bale processed, but motes are not collected from all bales ginned. During the survey period, motes were collected from about 54 percent of the bales ginned—ranging from 6 percent in Missouri to over 98 percent in California.

The relatively lower yields shown for the Southwest (16.3) and Western regions (14.1) primarily reflects the substantially higher degree of cleaning motes received at the gin prior to sale. In California, approximately 84 percent of all motes collected were cleaned at the gin. Yields also depend upon the number of lint cleaners used and whether motes are collected from all cleaners, and also the type and amount of overhead cleaning machinery at the gin.

SUPPLIES, PRICES, AND REVENUES

The total U.S. supply of motes was estimated at 93.3 million pounds—44.6 million cleaned and 48.7 million uncleaned (table 20). This volume is based on collections by only 32 percent of the active gins and from about 54 percent of the bales ginned. Therefore, the potential for expansion of supplies is quite large. And, if the market for gin motes continues to expand, significant opportunities for cotton ginners may exist. Opportunities for expansion are particularly favorable in the South Central region where only 21 percent of the gins are collecting motes from only 27 percent of the bales ginned.

While this table shows that supplies are mostly concentrated in the Southwest and West, a much higher concentration was found within regions. In the Southeast, Alabama accounted for 60 percent of that region's supply; in the South Central, Mississippi accounted for 47 percent; 93 percent of the Southwestern motes came from Texas; and in the West—California accounted for 73 percent of the regions's supply.

Of the total quantities collected, about 48 percent were sold as cleaned motes at an average price of 13.4 cents per pound; uncleaned motes brought about 7 cents. The generally higher prices for Western and South Central motes reflects the better fiber strength and length of cotton grown in these areas. The lower prices in the Southwest for both cleaned and uncleaned motes is largely due to the use of cotton strippers which leaves large quantities of trash among the motes.

Using data on the various volumes collected and the associated prices received, we calculated estimates of the importance of motes in terms of revenues to the cotton industry. Beltwide, the ginning industry received nearly $9.6 million as a result of reclaiming waste for sale. As indicated, revenues ranged from less than $1 million in the Southeast to over $5.3 million for Western ginners.

By State, revenues totaled only about $45,000 in Missouri, but over $4.2 million in California. In Texas, where prices are low and less than one-third of the gins collect motes, over $1.6 million was still received by ginners because of the large volume of cotton produced in the State.

In general, for most of the larger cotton-producing States, total revenues received for sale of gin motes provided a significant added source of income during 1976/77.

On a per gin basis, however, average revenues for those gins collecting motes for sale varied from about $2,000 to almost $20,000. But, in most cases, average revenue per gin was about $5,000 to $6,500 irrespective of the level of total State revenues, except for the West where average revenue per gin was almost $19,000. These Western gins are generally high-capacity facilities processing large annual volumes and motes are collected from nearly all bales ginned.

IMPLICATIONS

The implications of information developed in the survey point to the increasing use of gin motes and expanding Beltwide collection activities. Revenues from the sale of this material may be a significant factor in offsetting the rise in cotton ginning costs, and also offer the industry an opportunity to expand its financial base. Moreover, current and future air pollution regulations will increase the extent and cost of gin waste disposal. Therefore, there will be added incentive to sell as much gin waste as possible, even if revenues only cover the cost of collection and disposal.

Table 19—Number of active gins, proportion collecting motes, and average yield, 1976/77

State and region	Number of active gins	Proportion collecting motes	Average mote yield[1]
	Number	*Percent*	*Pounds*
Alabama	153	44	29.0
Georgia	105	21	20.1
North Carolina	56	23	37.3
South Carolina	99	23	30.4
Southeast	413	30	29.2
Arkansas	312	13	21.3
Louisiana	122	15	10.4
Mississippi	388	25	23.4
Missouri	97	7	41.6
Tennessee	145	42	20.8
South Central	1,064	21	19.8
Oklahoma	95	40	18.2
Texas	809	29	16.1
Southwest	904	30	16.3
Arizona	112	59	15.0
California	228	95	13.2
New Mexico	46	52	24.9
West	386	74	14.1
United States[2]	2,767	32	16.4

[1] Quantity of motes collected per bale ginned. [2] Does not include some minor States not shown.

Table 20—Cotton gin motes: Estimated supplies, prices, and revenues, 1976/77

State and region	Quantity of motes collected		Average price received[1]		Revenues received	
	Clean	Unclean	Clean	Unclean	Total[2]	Average per gin[3]
	1,000 lbs.		*Cents per pound*		*1,000 dollars*	
Alabama	1,480	3,452	13.6	9.0	512.0	7.6
Georgia	791	162	11.8	6.0	103.1	4.7
North Carolina	276	829	9.0	7.4	86.2	6.6
South Carolina	332	776	13.6	9.4	118.1	5.1
Southeast	2,879	5,219	12.7	8.7	819.4	6.6
Arkansas	592	2,699	15.8	10.8	385.0	9.4
Louisiana	1,061	852	19.5	14.3	328.7	18.4
Mississippi	1,642	5,577	13.6	6.7	597.0	6.2
Missouri	---	429	---	10.4	44.6	6.4
Tennessee	1,389	985	15.4	9.0	302.6	5.0
South Central	4,684	10,542	15.7	8.7	1,657.9	7.4
Oklahoma	374	1,532	6.6	2.4	61.5	1.6
Texas	7,572	17,214	7.1	6.4	1,639.3	7.0
Southwest	7,946	18,746	7.0	6.1	1,700.8	6.3
Arizona	5,298	5,196	13.5	7.3	1,094.5	16.6
California	23,692	7,999	15.2	7.8	4,225.1	19.5
New Mexico	150	972	15.0	5.2	73.0	3.0
West	29,140	14,167	14.8	7.4	5,392.6	18.9
United States	44,649	48,674	13.4	7.3	9,570.7	10.6

[1] Average of prices received from all types of buyers. [2] Regional totals are a summation of State totals. [3] Average gross revenue per gin collecting motes.

Table 21—Cotton: World supply and distribution*

Year beginning August 1	Supply			Distribution		
	Beginning stocks[1]	Production	Imports	Consumption[2]	Exports	Ending stocks[1]
	Million bales[3]					
	United States					
1971	4.2	10.5	0.1	8.3	3.4	3.3
1972	3.3	13.7	(4)	7.8	5.3	4.2
1973	4.2	13.0	(4)	7.5	6.1	3.8
1974	3.8	11.5	(4)	5.9	3.9	5.7
1975	5.7	8.3	.1	7.3	3.3	3.7
1976	3.7	10.6	(4)	6.7	4.8	2.9
1977[5]	2.9	14.4	(4)	6.5	5.5	5.3
1978[6]	5.3	10.8	(4)	6.3	6.0	4.1
	Foreign non-communist					
1971	10.7	28.2	13.9	28.0	12.4	12.1
1972	12.1	28.3	15.3	29.4	12.5	13.4
1973	13.4	27.5	14.7	30.9	10.0	14.3
1974	14.3	29.0	12.3	28.5	9.7	17.3
1975	17.3	23.2	15.0	30.9	11.7	12.4
1976	12.4	24.7	14.1	30.5	8.3	12.0
1977[5]	12.0	27.1	14.5	29.9	9.3	13.9
1978[6]	13.9	27.1	13.9	31.0	9.8	13.5
	Communist					
1971	6.1	21.1	4.5	22.2	2.9	6.6
1972	6.6	20.9	5.6	22.9	3.3	6.8
1973	6.8	22.8	5.4	23.9	3.5	7.7
1974	7.7	23.8	4.8	23.9	3.8	8.3
1975	8.3	22.4	4.4	22.9	4.3	8.0
1976	8.0	22.1	4.3	23.7	4.5	6.3
1977[5]	6.3	22.0	5.4	24.5	4.2	5.1
1978[6]	5.1	22.2	5.7	24.6	3.9	4.5
	Foreign total					
1971	16.8	49.3	18.4	50.2	15.3	18.7
1972	18.7	49.2	20.9	52.3	15.8	20.2
1973	20.2	50.3	20.1	54.8	13.5	22.0
1974	22.0	52.8	17.1	52.4	13.5	25.6
1975	25.6	45.6	19.4	53.8	16.0	20.4
1976	20.4	46.8	18.4	54.2	12.8	18.3
1977[5]	18.3	49.1	19.9	54.4	13.5	19.0
1978[6]	19.0	49.3	19.6	55.6	13.7	18.0
	World					
1971	21.0	59.8	18.5	58.5	18.7	22.0
1972	22.0	62.9	20.9	60.1	21.1	24.4
1973	24.4	63.3	20.1	62.3	19.6	25.8
1974	25.8	64.3	17.1	58.3	17.4	31.3
1975	31.3	53.9	19.5	61.1	19.3	24.1
1976	24.1	57.4	18.4	60.9	17.6	21.2
1977[5]	21.2	63.5	19.9	60.9	19.0	24.3
1978[6]	24.3	60.1	19.6	61.9	19.7	22.1

[1] Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes cotton destroyed and unaccounted for. [3] Bales of 480-pound net. [4] Less than 50,000 bales. [5] Preliminary. [6] Estimated.

*Foreign data as of January 26, 1979.

Bureau of the Census, and Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 22— Cotton: Supply and disappearance, by type, United States

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			Difference unac-counted[5]	Ending stocks July 31
	Beginning stocks August 1[1]	Pro-duction[2]	Imports	Total[3]	Mill con-sumption[4]	Exports	Total[3]		
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales[6]								
	All kinds								
1966	17,028	9,557	105	26,690	9,574	4,832	14,406	60	12,344
1967	12,344	7,443	149	19,936	9,077	4,361	13,438	86	6,584
1968	6,584	10,926	68	17,578	8,332	2,825	11,157	123	6,544
1969	6,544	9,990	52	16,586	8,114	2,878	10,992	249	5,843
1970	5,843	10,192	37	16,072	8,204	3,897	12,101	232	4,203
1971	4,203	10,477	72	14,752	8,259	3,385	11,644	150	3,258
1972	3,258	13,704	34	16,996	7,769	5,311	[7]13,080	305	4,221
1973	4,221	12,974	48	17,243	7,472	6,123	13,595	160	3,808
1974	3,808	11,540	34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708
1975	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	3,311	10,561	140	3,681
1976	3,681	10,581	38	14,300	6,674	4,784	11,458	86	2,928
1977	2,928	14,389	5	17,322	6,509	5,484	11,993	18	5,347
1978[8]	5,347	[9]10,841	20	16,208	6,265	6,030	12,295	144	4,057
	Upland								
1966	16,734	9,484	29	26,247	9,438	4,819	14,257	91	12,081
1967	12,081	7,374	58	19,513	8,948	4,316	13,264	130	6,379
1968	6,379	10,847	38	17,264	8,204	2,816	11,020	133	6,377
1969	6,377	9,913	30	16,320	8,001	2,863	10,864	271	5,727
1970	5,727	10,135	11	15,873	8,105	3,885	11,990	251	4,134
1971	4,134	10,379	42	14,555	8,163	3,376	11,539	166	3,182
1972	3,182	13,608	22	16,812	7,670	5,306	[7]12,976	317	4,153
1973	4,153	12,896	26	17,075	7,384	6,111	13,495	173	3,753
1974	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649
1975	5,649	8,247	36	13,932	7,160	3,300	10,460	143	3,615
1976	3,615	10,517	19	14,151	6,595	4,779	11,374	102	2,879
1977	2,879	14,277	1	17,157	6,442	5,459	11,901	22	5,278
1978[8]	5,278	[9]10,758	10	16,046	6,200	6,000	12,200	154	4,000
	Extra-long staple[10]								
1966	294	72	76	442	136	13	149	-30	263
1967	263	69	[11]91	423	129	45	174	-44	205
1968	205	79	30	314	128	9	137	-10	167
1969	167	77	22	266	113	15	128	-22	116
1970	116	57	26	199	99	12	111	-19	69
1971	69	98	30	197	96	9	105	-16	76
1972	76	96	11	183	99	5	104	-11	68
1973	68	78	21	167	88	12	100	-12	55
1974	55	90	10	155	63	12	75	-21	59
1975	59	55	56	170	90	11	101	-3	66
1976	66	64	19	149	79	5	84	-16	49
1977	49	112	4	165	67	25	92	-4	-69
1978[8]	69	[9]83	10	162	65	30	95	-10	57

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-pound net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. [2] Includes preseason ginnings. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. [5] Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. For upland cotton, this difference primarily reflects an increase of an estimated 1 percent in average bale weights due to moisture absorbtion once cotton is ginned and begins to flow through marketing channels. Additional moisture is absorbed by cotton moving in export channels. For ELS cotton, this difference reflects, in part, reporting discrepencies for stocks, mill consumption, and exports. In addition, ELS supply-demand balances are altered by significant quantities of foreign cotton released from the National Stockpile and included in beginning stocks during 1966-67. [6] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the gin weight of a running bale, raised by 1 percent (moisture factor). [7] Includes small amount destroyed. [8] Preliminary and estimated. [9] Crop Reporting Board report of January 11, 1979. [10] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown ELS cotton. [11] Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.

Table 23—Cotton: Supply and disappearance of all kinds; by months, United States[1]

Date	Supply							Disappearance			
	Beginning stocks[2]				Ginnings[3]	Imports	Total	Mill consumption[4]	Exports	Total	Ending stocks[5]
	At mills	In public storage[6]	Other[7]	Total							
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales										
1976/77											
August	1,256	2,308	117	3,681	382	1	4,064	593	285	878	3,186
September	1,147	1,933	106	3,186	204	5	3,395	565	357	922	2,473
October	981	1,479	13	2,473	3,202	26	5,701	571	226	797	4,904
November	888	3,103	913	4,904	4,045	0	8,949	567	277	844	8,105
December	905	6,150	1,050	8,105	2,283	(8)	10,388	546	394	940	9,448
January	1,006	7,662	780	9,448	367	2	9,817	550	372	922	8,895
February	1,022	6,991	882	8,895	98	(8)	8,993	543	535	1,078	7,915
March	1,127	6,026	762	7,915	---	(8)	7,915	621	564	1,185	6,730
April	1,178	4,904	648	6,730	---	(8)	6,730	550	575	1,125	5,605
May	1,225	3,963	417	5,605	---	2	5,607	577	419	996	4,611
June	1,225	3,121	265	4,611	---	1	4,612	558	486	1,044	3,568
July	1,144	2,357	67	3,568	---	1	3,569	433	294	727	2,928
Season	1,256	2,308	117	3,681	10,581	38	14,300	6,674	4,784	11,458	2,928
1977/78											
August	1,089	1,850	-11	2,928	712	1	3,641	587	190	777	2,864
September	1,006	1,835	23	2,864	1,704	1	4,569	549	209	758	3,811
October	916	2,729	166	3,811	5,277	1	9,089	555	155	710	8,379
November	863	6,467	1,049	8,379	4,328	(8)	12,707	600	348	948	11,759
December	899	9,512	1,348	11,759	1,850	0	13,609	507	520	1,027	12,582
January	990	10,666	926	12,582	354	0	12,936	564	546	1,110	11,826
February	975	10,037	814	11,826	164	(8)	11,990	522	528	1,050	10,940
March	994	9,073	873	10,940	---	(8)	10,940	594	742	1,336	9,604
April	1,055	7,712	837	9,604	---	0	9,604	505	673	1,178	8,426
May	1,085	6,562	779	8,426	---	(8)	8,426	580	538	1,118	7,308
June	1,140	5,537	631	7,308	---	1	7,309	524	556	1,080	6,229
July	1,152	4,598	479	6,229	---	(8)	6,229	420	481	902	5,347
Season	1,089	1,850	-11	2,928	14,389	5	17,322	6,509	5,484	11,993	5,347
1978/79											
August	1,167	3,966	214	5,347	655	0	6,002	554	553	1,107	4,895
September	1,109	3,604	182	4,895	841	(8)	5,736	497	410	907	4,829
October	1,073	3,569	187	4,829	3,259	(8)	8,088	426	298	724	7,364
November	1,056	5,526	782	7,364	2,063	0	9,427	669	374	1,043	8,384
December	1,043	6,483	858	8,384	2,713	0	11,097	486	490	976	10,121
January[9]	1,086	8,247	788	10,121							
February											
March											
April											
May											
June											
July											
, Season	1,167	3,966	214	5,347							

[1] Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to a 480-pound net weight basis. [2] August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis and exclude preseason ginnings. [3] August data include preseason ginnings. [4] Adjusted to a calendar month. [5] Supply less disappearance. End of season stocks adjusted by Bureau of the Census data. Differences primarily reflect varying bale weights. [6] Adjusted to 480-pound bales by use of monthly conversion factors for mill stocks. [7] Primarily cotton on farms and in transit. Estimated by subtracting public storage and mill stocks from total stocks. [8] Less than 500 bales. [9] Preliminary.

Table 24—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1972-76	1977	1978[1]	Change from 1977	Average 1972-76	1977	1978[1]	Change from 1977	Average 1972-76	1977	1978[1]	Change from 1977
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
Alabama	493	395	320	-19.0	425	337	435	+29.1	439	277	290	+4.7
Arizona	343	557	572	+2.7	1,065	978	901	-7.9	769	1,135	1,074	-5.4
Arkansas	1,029	930	780	-16.1	450	534	406	-24.0	963	1,035	660	-36.2
California	1,008	1,390	1,455	+4.7	1,003	1,007	650	-35.5	2,109	2,790	1,970	-29.4
Georgia	323	170	115	-32.4	445	232	459	+97.8	302	82	110	+34.1
Louisiana	538	540	510	-5.6	484	583	452	-22.5	537	656	480	-26.8
Mississippi	1,445	1,360	1,150	-15.4	505	581	578	-.5	1,521	1,645	1,385	-15.8
Missouri	275	258	180	-30.2	422	437	507	+16.0	242	235	190	-19.1
New Mexico	123	137	119	-13.1	481	605	429	-29.1	125	173	106	-38.7
North Carolina	122	83	43	-48.2	426	305	513	+68.2	106	53	46	-13.2
Oklahoma	442	520	560	+7.7	300	402	300	-25.4	282	436	350	-19.7
South Carolina	233	153	100	-34.6	456	342	538	+57.3	223	109	112	+2.8
Tennessee	434	300	230	-23.3	387	407	490	+20.4	347	255	235	-7.8
Texas	4,626	6,473	6,228	-3.8	350	408	295	-27.7	3,433	5,500	3,828	-30.4
Other States[3]	15	9	5	-44.4	500	431	480	+11.4	15	8	5	-37.5
Upland	11,367	13,201	12,291	-6.9	477	519	420	-19.1	11,343	14,277	10,758	-24.6
American-Pima[4]	74.3	74	76	+2.7	509	724	526	-27.3	76	112	83	-25.9
United States	11,442	13,275	12,367	-6.8	477	520	421	-19.0	9,343	14,389	10,841	-24.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Bales of 480-pound net weight. [3] Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. [4] Included in State and United States totals.

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Table 25—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		Total
	1,000 acres	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*
	Planted acreage[5]								
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.5	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,450
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.4	10,912
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882
1970	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,510	12.6	11,945
1971	1,206	9.8	5,711	46.2	3,842	31.1	1,596	12.9	12,355
1972	1,346	9.6	6,158	44.0	4,807	34.3	1,689	12.1	14,001
1973	1,412	11.3	5,979	47.9	3,647	29.2	1,442	11.6	12,480
1974	1,844	13.5	5,804	42.4	4,546	33.2	1,485	10.9	13,679
1975	1,309	13.8	4,735	49.9	2,716	28.6	733	7.7	9,493
1976	1,577	13.5	5,159	44.3	3,952	33.9	968	8.3	11,656
1977	2,101	15.3	7,208	52.6	3,471	25.4	914	6.7	13,694
1978[9]	2,206	16.5	7,579	56.7	2,975	22.2	609	4.6	13,369
	Harvested acreage								
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.4	1,393	12.6	11,051
1970	1,079	9.7	5,346	47.9	3,355	30.1	1,375	12.3	11,155
1971	1,180	10.3	5,132	44.7	3,708	32.3	1,451	12.7	11,471
1972	1,328	10.2	5,544	42.7	4,578	35.3	1,534	11.8	12,984
1973	1,399	11.7	5,757	48.1	3,448	28.8	1,366	11.4	11,970
1974	1,821	14.5	4,980	39.7	4,320	34.4	1,426	11.4	12,547
1975	1,271	14.5	4,219	48.0	2,616	29.7	690	7.8	8,796
1976	1,562	14.3	4,843	44.4	3,611	33.1	898	8.2	10,914
1977	2,086	15.7	6,992	52.6	3,393	25.6	808	6.1	13,275
1978[9]	2,147	17.4	6,788	54.9	2,850	23,0	582	4.7	12,367
	Production								
	1,000 bales[6]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales[6]*
1967	1,651	22.2	2,958	39.7	2,179	29.3	655	8.8	7,443
1968	2,482	22.7	3,786	34.6	3,612	33.1	1,046	9.6	10,926
1969	2,104	21.1	3,138	31.4	3,691	36.9	1,057	10.6	9,990
1970	1,796	17.6	3,402	33.4	3,819	37.5	1,175	11.5	10,192
1971	1,780	17.0	2,791	26.6	4,468	42.7	1,438	13.7	10,477
1972	2,593	18.9	4,609	33.6	5,139	37.5	1,363	10.0	13,704
1973	2,550	19.7	5,126	39.5	3,990	30.7	1,308	10.1	12,974
1974	3,806	33.0	2,796	24.2	3,576	31.0	1,362	11.8	11,540
1975	2,640	31.8	2,563	30.9	2,491	30.0	607	7.3	8,302
1976	3,444	32.6	3,489	32.9	2,874	27.2	773	7.3	10,581
1977	4,100	28.5	5,936	41.2	3,827	26.6	527	3.7	14,389
1978[9]	3,151	29.1	4,178	38.5	2,950	27.2	562	5.2	10,841

Yield per acre on harvested acreage

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		United States	
	Pounds[7]	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*	*Pounds[7]*	*Pounds[8]*
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	892	404	348	569	527	342	372	516	463
1969	871	854	293	326	528	537	364	389	434	455
1970	798	875	306	332	546	552	410	403	438	464
1971	724	841	261	337	578	549	476	427	438	467
1972	937	867	399	333	539	523	427	446	507	469
1973	875	907	427	330	555	505	459	447	520	472
1974	1,003	974	270	347	397	466	459	435	442	477
1975	997	975	292	348	457	466	422	412	453	480
1976	1,059	941	346	322	382	455	413	414	465	460
1977	943		407		541		313		520	
1978[9]	705		295		497		463		421	

[1] California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. [2] Texas and Oklahoma. [3] Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. [4] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. [5] Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. [6] 480-pound net weight bales. [7] Actual yield per acre. [8] Yield trend the 5-year centered average. [9] Crop Reporting Board report of January 11, 1979.

Table 26—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States

Country of destination	October 1978				November 1978				December 1978				Cumulative August 1978-December 1978			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales															
Europe																
United Kingdom	758	1,000	81	1,839	1,020	2,875	0	3,895	2,470	4,713	600	7,783	6,415	12,739	681	19,835
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	382	494	0	876	99	0	0	99	1,174	1,435	341	2,950
Ireland (Erie)	0	508	0	508	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	0	1,036	164	3,841	553	4,558
France	265	4,756	492	5,513	1,741	3,303	80	5,124	2,240	1,726	243	4,209	6,904	16,068	1,841	24,813
Germany (West)	378	5,893	0	6,271	1,500	5,832	518	7,850	2,447	3,699	0	6,146	7,151	26,384	1,294	34,829
Italy	2,077	8,457	100	10,634	899	5,088	0	5,987	1,300	7,472	200	8,972	5,818	35,395	300	41,513
Netherlands	168	1,887	80	2,135	157	240	0	397	1,899	587	0	2,486	2,818	4,977	560	8,355
Norway	0	282	0	282	0	260	0	260	0	235	0	235	0	1,044	82	1,126
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	992	0	992	1,218	433	0	1,651	1,218	4,224	0	5,442
Spain	0	3,380	0	3,380	1,556	2,854	0	4,410	7,583	4,500	0	12,083	12,539	20,122	462	33,123
Sweden	246	3,144	0	3,390	0	966	0	966	0	2,420	0	2,420	246	11,031	0	11,277
Switzerland	177	2,585	134	2,896	1,428	2,952	0	4,380	3,383	3,146	622	7,151	4,811	6,098	622	11,531
Greece	0	3,276	0	3,276	757	154	0	911	0	0	0	0	1,196	4,934	0	6,130
Romania	0	4,291	0	4,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,492	4,291	0	5,783
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,765	971	0	2,736	1,765	14,153	0	15,918
Other	0	1,257	0	1,257	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	400	5,915	4,525	0	10,440
Total Europe	4,069	40,716	887	45,672	9,440	26,010	598	36,048	24,404	31,338	1,665	57,407	59,626	171,261	6,736	237,623
Other countries																
Canada	1,669	17,951	2,439	22,059	1,716	12,381	910	15,007	1,678	11,547	2,127	15,352	12,353	66,761	10,301	89,415
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	6,311	3,559	9,870	778	6,248	3,518	10,544	788	16,783	6,268	23,839	1,566	52,388	26,611	80,565
Malaysia	0	4,026	38	4,064	148	3,329	945	4,422	389	2,603	295	3,287	977	20,394	2,057	23,428
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,393	8,444	1,483	11,320	395	10,596	384	11,375	5,997	22,950	567	29,514	9,837	67,126	2,434	79,397
Korea	5,928	36,510	8,221	50,659	8,556	71,964	4,360	84,880	17,514	71,442	5,574	94,530	48,144	370,578	39,244	457,966
Hong Kong	919	27,585	4,738	33,242	1,132	31,020	768	32,920	3,299	34,621	0	37,920	8,418	140,155	15,282	163,855
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,044	13,920	7,436	22,400	1,861	11,515	6,678	20,054	194	7,837	2,962	10,993	6,649	74,272	46,301	127,222
Japan	682	34,706	17,205	52,593	1,362	76,588	14,091	92,041	3,926	123,891	14,940	142,757	19,748	334,466	86,427	440,641
Peoples Rep. of China	0	13,602	0	13,602	0	36,287	0	36,287	0	25,363	0	25,363	4,573	179,924	0	184,497
Morocco	0	5,138	0	5,138	0	1,835	0	1,835	0	2,505	0	2,505	0	13,712	0	13,712
Republic of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Philippines	95	7,618	1,839	9,552	395	5,447	1,488	7,330	389	4,582	1,554	6,525	1,741	32,419	8,600	42,760
Other	209	2,635	99	2,943	1,185	1,792	102	2,476	4,048	10,065	0	14,113	8,381	54,337	10,730	73,448
World total	16,008	219,162	47,944	283,114	26,365	295,012	33,842	355,219	62,626	365,527	35,952	464,105	182,013	1,577,793	254,723	2,014,529

[1] Includes American-Pima cotton.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27— American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length

Year and month[1]	Less than 1"		1" and 1-1/32"		1-1/16" and 1-3/32"		Longer than 1-3/32"		Total ([2])	Total consumption[2 3]
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	
	1,000 bales[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	
1976/77										
Aug. (4)	47.6	9.2	128.0	24.7	306.7	59.2	35.6	6.9	517.9	532.0
Sept. (5)	52.2	8.4	162.4	26.2	366.8	59.2	38.7	6.2	620.1	636.6
Oct. (4)	45.8	8.8	138.6	26.5	309.0	59.1	29.7	5.6	523.1	536.6
Nov. (4)	43.4	8.8	133.7	27.0	288.5	58.2	29.8	6.0	495.5	508.7
Dec. (5)	48.2	8.4	159.8	27.8	335.1	58.4	31.1	5.4	574.1	589.4
Jan. (4)	41.8	8.3	135.3	26.9	298.7	59.5	26.5	5.3	502.3	517.4
Feb. (4)	43.4	8.3	147.3	28.1	302.3	57.8	30.4	5.8	523.4	535.6
Mar. (5)	48.5	7.5	176.7	27.2	383.0	59.0	41.4	6.3	649.6	665.7
Apr. (4)	40.5	8.1	132.8	26.4	297.7	59.2	31.9	6.3	502.8	516.7
May (4)	42.0	8.3	131.9	26.2	299.7	59.4	30.8	6.1	504.4	518.1
June (5)	49.5	8.1	167.3	27.3	359.6	58.6	37.1	6.0	613.5	629.2
July (4)	31.1	7.9	103.8	26.3	238.1	60.2	22.2	5.6	395.3	403.2
Total[2]	534.0	8.3	1,717.6	26.8	3,785.3	58.9	385.1	6.0	6,422.0	6,589.0
1977/78										
Aug. (4)	38.1	7.7	134.1	27.2	294.9	59.7	26.6	5.4	493.7	504.9
Sept. (5)	49.9	8.3	165.4	27.3	356.4	58.9	33.1	5.5	604.9	619.3
Oct. (4)	39.1	7.7	138.6	27.2	303.1	59.4	29.1	5.7	510.0	523.3
Nov. (4)	36.2	7.3	138.6	27.7	297.8	59.5	28.1	5.5	500.7	516.7
Dec. (5)	44.6	7.9	153.6	27.1	335.5	59.3	32.4	5.7	566.1	580.6
Jan. (4)	36.9	7.5	130.6	26.6	297.8	60.5	26.8	5.4	492.2	507.2
Feb. (4)	37.5	7.4	133.8	26.6	303.3	60.3	28.6	5.7	503.2	515.6
Mar. (5)	41.7	6.7	175.3	28.1	372.3	59.7	34.5	5.5	623.8	639.2
Apr. (4)	33.9	6.9	128.3	26.2	299.7	61.3	27.1	5.6	488.9	499.7
May (4)	32.6	6.7	128.6	26.5	296.2	61.0	28.1	5.8	485.5	498.6
June (5)	38.4	6.7	147.8	25.6	353.6	61.3	36.9	6.4	576.6	593.3
July (4)	24.7	6.4	99.6	25.8	237.2	61.7	23.3	6.1	384.7	395.7
Total[2]	453.5	7.3	1,674.3	26.9	3.747.9	60.1	354.5	5.7	6,230.1	6,394.1
1978/79										
Aug. (4)	28.5	6.2	113.8	24.8	289.1	62.9	28.2	6.1	459.6	473.4
Sept. (5)	35.0	6.1	149.6	26.3	350.7	61.5	34.5	6.1	569.9	586.7
Oct. (4)	29.5	6.1	126.5	26.2	299.5	62.1	26.9	5.6	482.4	496.6
Nov.[5] (5)	32.8	5.5	172.4	29.1	355.7	60.1	31.1	5.3	591.9	606.5
Dec. (4)										
Jan. (5)										
Feb. (4)										
Mar. (4)										
Apr. (5)										
May (4)										
June (4)										
July (5)										
Total[2]										

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Totals made from unrounded data. [3] Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [4] 480-pound net weight bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 28— Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices and manmade staple fiber prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent

Year beginning January 1	Cotton[1]		Rayon[2]		Polyester[3]	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent[4]
	Cents per pound					
1975	49	55	51	53	48	50
1976	72	80	54	56	53	55
1977	66	73	58	60	56	58
1978	64	71	58	61	54	57
1976						
January	62	69	52	54	53	55
February	62	68	52	54	53	55
March	61	67	52	54	53	55
April	61	68	52	54	53	55
May	66	74	52	54	53	55
June	75	84	52	54	53	55
July	84	93	52	54	53	55
August	78	87	52	54	53	55
September	77	85	52	54	53	55
October	81	90	58	60	53	55
November	81	91	58	60	53	55
December	78	87	58	60	53	55
1977						
January	71	79	58	60	53	55
February	77	85	58	60	53	55
March	80	89	58	60	53	55
April	79	88	58	60	57	59
May	77	85	61	64	57	59
June	67	74	59	61	57	59
July	64	71	59	61	57	59
August	59	65	58	60	57	59
September	55	61	58	60	57	59
October	54	60	57	59	57	59
November	53	59	56	58	57	59
December	54	60	56	58	55	57
1978						
January	56	63	56	58	56	58
February	59	65	56	58	56	58
March	60	67	56	58	56	58
April	60	67	58	60	56	58
May	64	71	58	60	55	57
June	64	71	58	60	55	57
July	63	70	58	60	53	55
August	65	73	58	60	53	55
September	66	73	58	60	53	55
October	70	78	61	64	53	55
November	72	80	61	64	53	55
December	73	81	61	64	53	55

[1] SLM- 1-1/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight. [2] 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. [3] Reported average market price for 1.5 denier polyester staple for cotton blending. [4] Actual prices converted to estimated raw fiber equivalent as follows; cotton, divided by 0.90, rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Agricultural Marketing Service and Trade reports.

Table 29— Estimated mill consumption of raw cotton by major type of textile product

Textile products	1977	1978	1977		1978		Change Oct.-Dec. 1977 to Oct.-Dec. 1978
			July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.[1]	
	1,000 bales[2]						Percent
Cotton broadwoven fabrics							
Duck and allied	186	179	40	43	48	43	0
Sheeting and allied coarse	741	690	170	180	170	170	-6
Print cloth yarn	482	465	100	112	103	121	+8
Corduroys	387	402	90	103	95	106	+3
Denims	1,117	916	260	265	161	225	-15
Other carded colored yarn	63	51	12	20	8	12	-40
Toweling	624	625	146	155	159	170	+10
Blanketing and napped	120	112	30	25	30	25	0
Fine cotton	77	76	16	16	19	18	+13
Other fabrics	158	154	38	40	35	40	0
Total	3,955	3,670	902	959	828	930	-3
Polyester/cotton blended fabrics							
Batiste	37	31	9	10	7	8	-20
Bed sheeting	486	479	112	127	112	125	-2
Broadcloth	88	71	21	20	15	18	-10
Twills	192	182	46	53	38	48	-9
Poplins	82	62	18	20	12	15	-25
Yarn dyed fabrics	119	110	25	29	19	32	+19
Other fabrics	316	308	73	82	70	83	+1
Total	1,320	1,243	304	341	273	329	-3
Other textile products							
Rayon/cotton blends	40	60	12	14	15	16	+14
Knit cloth	1,060	1,065	260	275	240	270	-2
Narrow woven fabrics	106	120	28	28	30	30	+7
Thread	137	115	32	35	27	28	-20
Rope, cordage, and twine	67	52	15	17	10	12	-30
Total	1,410	1,412	347	369	322	356	-4
Grand total	6,685	6,325	1,553	1,689	1,423	1,615	-3
Actual mill consumption	6,630	6,340	1,569	1,662	1,471	1,578	-5
Residual[3]	+55	-15	-16	+7	-48	+37	---

[1] Estimated. [2] 480-pound net weight. [3] Difference between sum of estimated raw cotton consumption in itemized products and reported total mill consumption. Reflects cotton consumption in minor uses, such as tire cord, as well as inventory changes and lags between raw cotton consumption and production of textile products.

Based on data reported in *Current Industrial Reports*, Bureau of the Census, and *Cotton Counts its Customers*, National Cotton Council of America.

Table 30— Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and woven fabric: Yarn	Yarn, thread, and woven fabric: Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Woven fabric: 100 percent cotton	Woven fabric: Blends[1]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Primarily manufactured products: Pile fabrics and mfrs.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels[3]	Gloves hosiery, and hdkf.
	1,000 pounds					*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*			
1977	13,127	331	210,138	28,507	252,103	525.2	5,956	225	36,903	13,375
1978[9].	30,334	427	247,051	46,777	324,589	676.2	6,099	449	55,050	18,494
1978[9]										
January. . .	1,570	35	26,275	5,704	33,584	70.0	566	46	4,356	1,422
February . .	1,854	31	15,954	3,662	21,501	44.8	254	18	3,304	1,509
March. . . .	1,863	46	20,894	4,411	27,214	56.7	449	16	3,588	1,650
April	2,136	45	25,539	5,238	32,958	68.7	605	20	4,313	1,248
May	2,528	32	19,132	4,173	25,865	53.9	549	29	4,321	1,545
June.	2,352	22	21,783	4,931	29,088	60.6	525	38	3,662	1,572
July	3,086	62	21,779	4,271	29,198	60.8	837	23	3,174	1,814
August . . .	3,469	16	17,903	3,239	24,627	51.3	530	58	5,969	1,437
September .	3,579	29	18,074	3,332	25,014	52.1	469	59	4,929	1,693
October. . .	3,231	20	24,031	2,593	29,875	62.2	460	61	6,434	1,534
November .	2,459	66	19,253	2,729	24,507	51.1	525	59	4,994	1,780
December .	2,207	23	16,434	2,494	21,158	44.1	330	32	6,006	1,290
1979[9]										
January. . .										
February . .										
March. . . .										
April										

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products: Other wearing apparel[4]	Lace fabric and articles[5]	House-hold and clothing articles[6]	Misc.-products[7]	Floor covering	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Total: Weight	Total: Bales
	1,000 pounds						*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1977	334,894	4,170	13,873	5,566	2,287	417,249	869.3	669,352	1,394.5
1978[9].	411,730	4,444	15,706	6,670	2,190	520,835	1,085.1	845,424	1,761.3
1978[9]									
January. . .	33,034	275	1,685	522	211	42,117	87.7	75,701	157.7
February . .	35,439	353	1,101	701	191	42,870	89.3	64,371	134.1
March. . . .	36,038	342	1,074	479	290	43,926	91.5	71,140	148.2
April	37,027	361	1,088	489	177	45,328	94.4	78,286	163.1
May	34,282	327	1,177	580	248	43,058	89.7	68,923	143.6
June.	39,869	178	1,568	565	233	48,210	100.4	77,298	161.0
July	42,970	342	1,405	415	260	51,240	106.8	80,438	167.6
August . . .	36,939	641	1,326	615	163	47,678	99.3	72,305	150.6
September .	32,226	581	1,400	447	20	41,814	87.1	66,828	139.2
October. . .	30,577	453	1,291	811	116	41,737	87.0	71,612	149.2
November .	28,921	353	1,327	674	173	38,806	80.9	63,313	131.9
December .	24,408	238	1,264	372	111	34,051	70.9	55,209	115.0
1979[9]									
January. . .									
February . .									
March. . . .									
April									

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. [7] Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 31—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven fabric: Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Woven fabric: Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Woven fabric: Other[2]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Manufactured products — House furnishings: Knit fabrics	Blankets spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]
	1,000 pounds						*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*			
1977	10,150	3,876	2,858	181,193	22,788	220,865	460.1	4,668	11,979	9,833	10,823
1978[9]	20,340	9,871	1,756	145,312	42,487	219,767	457.9	4,770	15,517	9,353	2,604
1978[9]											
January	1,180	1,005	141	10,865	2,269	15,460	32.2	264	721	816	135
February	1,638	1,603	107	11,513	2,055	16,916	35.2	196	768	469	160
March	1,669	1,260	194	12,224	2,478	17,825	37.1	379	1,344	533	453
April	1,567	1,184	122	11,366	2,650	16,889	35.2	302	830	707	230
May	1,766	1,079	123	11,017	2,575	16,560	34.5	337	1,111	900	339
June	1,670	867	156	9,999	3,154	15,846	33.0	310	1,113	840	127
July	1,299	926	88	9,512	3,259	15,084	31.4	278	791	929	268
August	2,229	403	163	10,723	3,733	17,250	35.9	550	1,117	729	190
September	1,561	273	176	11,327	4,836	18,173	37.9	345	1,900	687	231
October	1,613	456	211	14,332	4,897	21,509	44.8	616	1,668	791	198
November	1,931	474	126	16,205	5,317	24,054	50.1	708	2,107	1,041	171
December	2,217	341	149	16,229	5,264	24,201	50.4	485	2,047	911	102
1979[9]											
January											
February											
March											

Year and month	Manufactured products — Wearing apparel: Knit[4]	Wearing apparel: Other[5]	Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Total: Weight	Total: Bales
	1,000 pounds					*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1977	14,032	51,282	21,481	24,499	148,595	309.6	369,462	769.7
1978	21,252	40,498	18,141	23,844	135,980	283.3	355,745	741.1
1978[9]								
January	1,350	2,273	1,278	1,651	8,488	17.7	23,946	49.9
February	1,370	2,484	1,095	1,564	8,106	16.9	25,022	52.1
March	1,906	2,929	1,805	2,127	11,477	23.9	29,302	61.0
April	1,936	2.964	1,552	1,978	10,498	21.9	27,387	57.1
May	2,007	5,274	1,510	1,991	13,468	28.1	30,029	62.6
June	1,525	2,745	1,323	2,006	9,990	20.8	25,836	53.8
July	1,681	2,504	1,435	1,846	9,732	20.3	24,816	51.7
August	1,952	3,024	1,469	2,187	11,219	23.4	28,469	59.3
September	1,804	2,977	1,813	1,787	11,544	24.1	29,717	61.9
October	1,767	3,364	1,556	2,230	12,190	25.4	33,699	70.2
November	2,039	5,232	1,761	2,103	15,163	31.6	39,216	81.7
December	1,915	4,728	1,544	2,374	14,105	29.4	38,306	79.8
1979[9]								
January								
February								
March								

[1] Includes fabrics, tire cord and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. [2] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. [3] Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. [4] Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. [5] Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). [6] Includes canvas articles and manufactures, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 32—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric: Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Woven fabric	Total	Primarily manufactured products: Wearing apparel: Knit[2]	Not knit
	1,000 pounds								
1977	4,798	3,466	27,971	3,488	2,684	67,701	110,108	218,681	146,541
1978[6]	7,556	4,242	45,378	2,516	100	87,760	147,552	242,397	182,786
1978[6]									
January	613	562	5,413	346	0	7,980	14,914	12,326	12,473
February	890	476	4,515	155	10	5,904	11,950	17,104	12,400
March	190	196	5,335	299	0	7,271	13,291	15,785	11,699
April	707	467	6,824	263	1	7,851	16,113	18,464	12,618
May	633	291	4,517	228	15	8,051	13,735	25,086	14,912
June	521	304	3,423	140	30	7,943	12,361	30,403	18,475
July	811	224	4,311	168	3	8,610	14,127	29,343	20,312
August	444	260	2,903	173	3	8,508	12,291	26,890	20,209
September	867	647	2,288	131	7	7,852	11,792	22,915	17,324
October	647	419	2,115	196	8	6,859	10,244	18,534	15,845
November	651	237	1,598	189	0	6,001	8,676	13,532	13,954
December	582	159	2,136	228	23	4,930	8,058	12,015	12,565
1979[6]									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products: Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit fabric	Other manufactures[5]	Total	Total manufactured imports
	1,000 pounds						
1977	831	6,190	7,552	12,637	28,175	420,607	530,715
1978[6]	447	10,467	9,387	12,443	37,108	495,035	642,587
1978[6]							
January	57	560	887	943	3,381	30,627	45,541
February	37	568	725	1,031	2,866	34,731	46,681
March	45	741	952	943	2,883	33,048	46,339
April	44	850	969	1,070	3,743	37,758	53,871
May	31	845	890	1,173	3,070	46,007	59,742
June	45	909	752	1,206	3,553	55,343	67,704
July	44	1,082	922	1,293	3,288	56,384	70,411
August	35	1,128	697	1,042	2,606	52,607	64,898
September	23	1,253	684	1,061	3,256	46,516	58,308
October	29	1,052	689	1,039	3,039	40,227	50,471
November	20	813	506	721	2,855	32,401	41,077
December	37	666	714	921	2,568	29,486	37,544
1979[6]							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. [2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 33—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric						Primarily manufactured products		
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Woven fabric[2]	Total	Hosiery	Under-wear and night-wear	Outer-wear
	1,000 pounds								
1977	12,124	23,765	3,629	35,468	131,352	206,338	2,243	6,746	31,305
1978[5]	10,147	21,759	5,800	63,862	165,707	267,278	2,592	8,380	37,672
1978[5]									
January	865	1,923	457	3,037	10,853	17,136	163	535	2,406
February	537	1,630	464	3,953	10,651	17,235	143	733	2,717
March	890	1,998	405	6,503	13,067	22,863	162	627	3,328
April	485	1,830	440	5,969	12,773	21,498	172	743	3,278
May	1,197	1,795	519	6,548	13,238	23,296	215	782	3,176
June	818	1,516	456	4,237	13,818	20,846	306	823	2,772
July	431	1,449	423	5,210	11,112	18,624	134	526	2,735
August	767	2,024	499	5,225	12,477	20,992	260	841	3,149
September	866	1,720	473	5,117	15,118	23,295	235	722	3,341
October	1,709	1,819	555	6,487	16,949	27,520	241	744	3,661
November	1,057	1,896	499	5,767	17,931	27,150	246	772	3,879
December	525	2,159	610	5,809	17,720	26,823	315	532	3,230
1979									
January									
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

Year and month	Primarily manufactured products					Total manufactured exports
	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[3]	Other manufactures[4]	Total	
	1,000 pounds					
1977	56,636	11,315	10,470	42,516	161,231	367,569
1978[5]	43,840	9,756	12,025	60,158	174,423	441,700
1978[5]						
January	2,759	565	890	3,384	10,702	27,838
February	2,753	622	1,009	4,030	12,007	29,242
March	3,649	470	864	4,863	13,963	36,826
April	3,033	823	1,027	4,998	14,074	35,572
May	4,345	729	1,071	5,450	15,768	39,064
June	3,657	979	1,015	6,236	15,788	36,634
July	3,432	607	888	5,110	13,432	32,056
August	3,169	884	1,160	4,926	14,389	35,381
September	4,329	908	957	4,328	14,820	38,115
October	3,978	896	982	5,657	16,159	43,679
November	4,499	930	1,180	5,756	17,262	44,411
December	4,237	1,343	982	5,420	16,059	42,882
1979						
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes pile and tufted fabric such as corduroy. [3] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [4] Not elsewhere classified. [5] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 34—Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight)[1]						Price per pound received by farmers for upland cotton (net weight)[2]
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	1-1/8 inches	
	Cents						
1976/77							
August	63.82	66.33	71.69	73.25	73.45	74.23	59.70
September	64.06	66.72	70.70	72.26	72.46	73.04	62.40
October	67.61	70.07	75.42	76.98	77.18	77.98	63.20
November	69.45	71.64	74.91	76.53	76.73	76.86	65.90
December	66.20	68.31	71.46	73.10	73.30	73.70	63.70
January	59.47	61.66	65.31	66.95	67.15	67.75	62.70
February	64.32	66.51	70.55	72.15	72.36	73.44	64.80
March	68.01	70.17	74.17	75.75	75.96	76.94	70.10
April	66.94	69.00	72.03	73.67	73.88	74.43	68.30
May	65.90	67.61	69.11	70.65	70.85	71.44	66.80
June	57.16	58.67	59.79	61.08	61.26	62.41	59.80
July	53.52	55.21	56.89	58.18	58.36	59.76	61.70
Average	63.87	65.99	69.34	70.88	71.08	71.83	[3] 63.8
Loan rate	33.91	35.76	37.61	39.11	39.41	39.76	[4] 38.92
1977/78							
August	47.88	49.57	51.25	52.54	52.72	53.89	58.30
September	44.95	46.65	48.03	49.30	49.48	50.48	59.10
October	44.63	46.29	47.75	49.06	49.24	50.17	53.60
November	43.20	44.80	46.47	47.98	48.16	49.17	52.10
December	43.21	44.52	46.88	48.42	48.65	49.92	48.70
January	45.16	46.42	49.52	51.05	51.28	52.75	49.10
February	46.58	47.90	51.33	52.89	53.12	54.50	51.40
March	48.45	49.86	53.49	55.01	55.24	57.16	51.10
April	48.26	49.67	53.19	54.72	54.95	56.71	52.20
May	50.03	51.44	56.06	57.59	57.82	60.48	53.70
June	49.63	51.04	55.82	57.35	57.58	59.97	54.80
July	49.56	50.97	55.45	56.99	57.22	59.42	56.50
Average	46.80	48.26	51.27	52.74	52.96	54.55	[3] 52.1
Loan rate	39.42	41.32	43.37	44.87	45.17	45.52	[4] 44.63
1978/79							
August	51.82	53.24	58.20	59.78	60.01	61.79	57.40
September	52.66	54.26	58.46	60.04	60.27	61.80	56.20
October	56.27	58.10	62.50	64.08	64.31	66.24	59.60
November	57.45	59.32	64.03	65.65	65.94	68.09	61.10
December	56.31	58.20	62.76	64.39	64.68	66.92	58.10
January				61.48			56.90
February							
March							
April							
May							
June							
July							
Average							[5] 60.2
Loan rate	43.06	44.86	46.81	48.31	48.61	48.96	[4] 48.00

[1] Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. [2] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [3] Weighted average. [4] SLM 1-1/16" average location. [5] Average price to January 1, 1979 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 35—Wool and mohair prices

Item	Year 1977	Year 1978	1977 November	1977 December	1978 January	1978 November	1978 December	1979 January
	Cents per pound							
Wool prices: Clean basis, delivered to U.S. mills								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
64's (20.60-22.04 microns)								
Staple 2-3/4" and up	183	189	182	182	182	202	202	202
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	174	177	172	172	172	182	182	182
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)								
Staple 3" and up	175	180	172	172	172	192	192	192
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)								
Stape 3" and up	165	174	164	168	168	182	182	182
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)								
Staple 3-1/4" and up	162	170	162	168	168	178	178	178
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)								
Staple 3-1/4" and up	159	167	158	161	162	172	172	172
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)								
Staple 3-1/2" and up	158	163	158	161	162	168	168	168
Graded fleece shorn wool								
64's *20.60-22.04 microns)								
Staple 2-3/4" and up	178	175	178	178	178	(3)	(3)	(3)
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	168	168	168	168	168	(3)	(3)	(3)
62's (22.05-23.49 microns)								
Staple 3" and up	168	174	168	168	168	182	182	182
60's (23.50-24.94 microns)								
Stape 3" and up	160	169	159	162	162	177	178	178
58's (24.95-26.39 microns)								
Staple 3-1/4" and up	159	165	159	162	162	172	172	172
56's (26.40-27.84 microns)								
Staple 3-1/4" and up	158	163	158	157	162	167	168	168
54's (27.85-29.29 microns)								
Staple 3-1/2" and up	155	159	155	156	160	162	162	162
Original bag wool								
Texas wool								
64's *20.60-22.04 microns)								
Staple 2-3/4" and up	184	190	182	182	182	202	202	202
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	174	176	172	172	172	182	182	182
8 months 1" and up	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Territory wool								
64's *20.60-22.04 microns)								
Staple 2-3/4" and up	183	188	182	182	182	198	198	198
French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4"	174	176	172	172	172	182	182	182
Foreign, including duty:[2]								
Australian 64's, Type 62	228	234	230	226	228	237	237	237
Australian 58/60's, Type 432/3	216	223	213	216	215	228	228	228
Mohair prices:								
Original bag Texas mohair								
Adult	(3)	430	275	(3)	(3)	525	(3)	(3)
Yearling	(3)	550	365	(3)	(3)	602	(3)	(3)
Kid	(3)	695	477	(3)	(3)	757	(3)	(3)

[1] Beginning January 1976 the unit designation terminology for wool prices changed to microns; for example. Fine good french combing and staple now reads as: 64's (20.60-22.04 MICRONS) Staple 2-3/4" and up, and French combing 2-1/4"-2-3/4". [2] 25.5 cents per clean pound. [3] Not available.

Livestock, Poultry, Grain and Seed Division, AMS.

Table 36—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1977	1978	1977 October	1977 November	1977 December	1978 October	1978 November	1978 December
	1,000 pounds							
	Mohair							
United Kingdom	4,859	5,035	356	384	953	728	405	117
Italy	163	212	---	28	64	28	28	53
West Germany	263	149	---	120	52	25	20	---
France	94	476	---	---	59	199	30	35
Japan	96	114	12	12	---	38	---	---
Switzerland	62	44	---	28	---	---	---	---
Spain	321	306	---	---	151	77	11	---
Canada	---	27	---	---	---	3	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	36	---	---	---	12	---	---
Belgium	303	153	50	---	78	---	63	---
Other	29	5	24	---	---	3	---	---
Total[2]	6,190	6,557	442	573	1,357	1,113	557	205
	Wool							
United Kingdom	26	143	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Germany	17	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	45	2	---	---	---	---	---	2
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada	120	194	13	7	7	4	32	4
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	28	46	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	73	39	3	37	2	1	2	---
Total[2]	385	425	16	44	10	4	34	6
	Tops							
Japan	58	63	18	---	---	---	---	39
West Germany	38	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada	967	535	66	60	90	28	---	7
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	33	---	---	---	---	12	---
Venezuela	217	373	---	---	---	55	54	2
China (Taiwan)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	18	---	7	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	1	113	---	---	---	---	62	45
Total[2]	1,300	1,197	91	60	90	83	129	93

[1] Less than 500 pounds. [2] Summation of country data may differ due to rounding. N.A. = not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 37—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds					
1975	338	4,121	8,360	416	12,237	10,677
1976	403	5,375	12,210	380	18,902	14,071
1977	842	5,804	18,651	407	25,808	18,264
1978[7]	563	5,500	25,830	572	22,339	22,559
1977						
January	12	641	1,163	34	706	958
February	25	388	1,362	21	460	734
March	44	450	2,092	28	620	861
April	33	450	1,717	18	745	764
May	42	589	1,744	24	1,832	773
June	59	491	1,989	28	3,704	1,627
July	35	634	2,065	40	3,966	2,039
August	127	606	2,075	44	4,341	2,743
September	27	435	1,437	44	3,267	2,733
October	105	387	950	43	2,656	2,462
November	30	288	908	34	2,275	1,415
December	303	443	1,149	47	1,294	1,154
1978[7]						
January	159	527	1,601	51	598	1,023
February	11	399	1,669	31	679	827
March	162	627	2,949	26	988	1,192
April	22	500	2,839	44	1,032	1,069
May	8	595	3,254	25	1,601	1,211
June	24	492	3,195	32	3,089	2,327
July	47	422	3,125	53	3,784	3,078
August	37	477	2,481	43	3,211	3,527
September	10	261	1,602	55	2,853	2,837
October	22	339	1,031	82	2,553	2,841
November	24	469	1,012	68	1,421	1,488
December	37	392	1,072	62	530	1,139

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Subtotal	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds					
1975	1,063	37,212	13,497	6,299	11,410	68,422
1976	1,331	52,672	21,341	10,507	14,059	98,579
1977	1,224	71,000	19,426	11,289	14,838	116,553
1978[7]	895	78,258	23,067	14,130	13,914	129,369
1977						
January	51	3,565	1,855	1,059	1,254	7,733
February	60	3,050	1,208	800	1,287	6,345
March	67	4,162	2,655	1,129	1,310	9,256
April	38	3,765	1,851	961	1,197	7,774
May	77	5,081	2,162	1,316	1,002	9,561
June	84	7,982	1,552	1,086	1,143	11,763
July	243	9,022	1,564	1,037	1,124	12,747
August	130	10,066	1,641	1,053	1,415	14,175
September	158	8,101	957	779	1,112	10,949
October	168	6,771	1,266	593	1,207	9,837
November	73	5,023	673	327	1,038	7,061
December	75	4,465	2,041	1,150	1,749	9,405
1978[7]						
January	71	4,030	1,944	1,213	1,289	8,476
February	63	3,679	2,102	1,358	1,240	8,379
March	49	5,993	1,991	1,275	1,599	10,858
April	84	5,590	2,567	1,692	1,155	11,004
May	88	6,782	1,926	1,117	1,696	11,521
June	86	9,245	2,318	1,427	1,295	14,285
July	101	10,610	2,506	1,306	1,585	16,007
August	78	9,854	2,276	1,474	1,221	14,825
September	75	7,693	1,536	749	596	10,574
October	81	6,949	1,931	890	806	10,576
November	54	4,536	1,059	750	747	7,092
December	65	3,297	911	879	685	5,772

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 38—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Noils wastes[2]	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel knit
	1,000 pounds					
1975	2,186	11,010	813	1,045	530	428
1976	1,277	4,960	768	623	673	505
1977	1,591	1,702	1,476	677	706	586
1978[4]	929	1,299	1,266	1.094	33	4,305
1978[4]						
January	75	188	136	96	1	206
February	46	29	17	46	2	247
March	52	60	226	108	2	264
April	49	118	108	85	2	384
May	118	99	116	138	4	392
June	73	90	168	107	3	377
July	74	141	81	106	2	346
August	63	73	93	99	4	488
September	95	143	66	79	4	342
October	86	83	69	80	4	353
November	49	139	98	72	3	440
December	149	136	88	78	2	466

Year and month	Wearing apparel other than knit	Felts	Knit fabrics	Other manufactures[3]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds					
1975	1,717	257	249	1,271	1,880	21,386
1976	1,654	511	332	1,586	2,261	15,150
1977	1,830	233	201	2,054	1,986	13,042
1978[4]	1,235	274	152	1,247	733	12,567
1978[4]						
January	64	47	7	72	20	912
February	51	24	20	86	54	622
March	136	57	6	112	24	1,046
April	90	17	3	115	74	1,045
May	132	12	21	121	92	1,244
June	132	10	30	120	90	1,201
July	117	1		107	89	1,072
August	80	18	12	87	29	1,045
September	117	8	13	121	65	1,053
October	67	18	14	97	47	918
November	165	29	2	105	81	1,183
December	84	33	18	104	68	1,226

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Not including rags. [3] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

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