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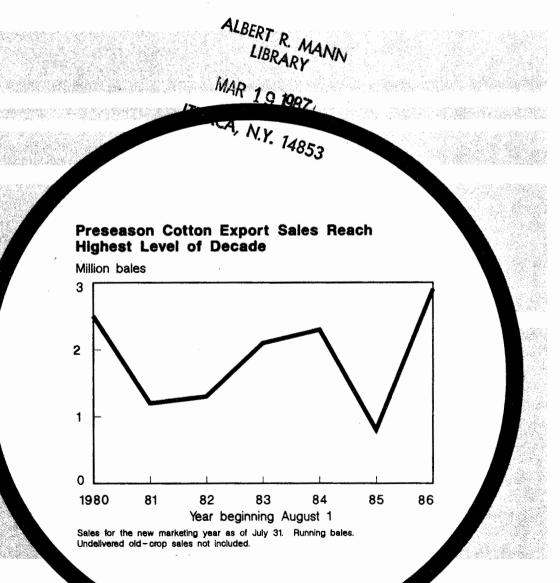
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Cotton and Wool

Situation and Outlook Yearbook



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SUMMARY

Although imports of cotton textiles remained high and cotton prices rose relative to manmade fibers, U.S. textile mills used more cotton in 1985/86 than any season since 1979/80. Factors behind the rise in use included a strong consumer preference for natural fibers and the knowledge that cotton prices would drop sharply when the 1985 farm bill went into effect on August 1. Mill use for 1985/86 was an estimated 6.4 million bales, and it may total 6.8 million this season. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of use in June was 6.8 million bales, a 9-year high.

An even greater expansion is likely in U.S. cotton exports this season as the new farm bill makes U.S. prices competitive in international markets. New-crop export sales were slightly over 3 million bales by August 1, well above 1985/86 estimated exports of about 2 million. Exports for 1986/87 are forecast at 6.3 million bales, which would give the United States a 29-percent share of world trade, compared with 10 percent last season and an average of 31 percent during 1980-84.

Based on August 1 conditions, the 1986 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at 10.7 million bales, a fifth below 1985. Planted acreage was 9.5 million, about 1 million less than a year earlier. Participation in the 25-percent acreage reduction program is estimated at 91 percent. Program participation in all regions was up this year. The largest increase was in the Far West, partly due to a portion of the 1986/87 Government payments being exempted from the payment limitation.

The average cotton yield in 1986 is forecast at 573 pounds per harvested acre, 9 percent less than last year, but near the previous 5-year average. The largest yield reduction from 1985 is expected in the drought-stricken Southeast, where a 40-percent drop from last year's record is likely. Production is also forecast to be sharply lower in the Southwest, because of both a smaller acreage and yield, and in the Far West, where acreage is down by a fourth from 1985.

The total U.S. cotton supply for 1986/87 could be nearly 20 million bales, about 2-1/2 million more than last season. With

disappearance expected to easily exceed production, stocks at the end of 1986/87 could be about 7 million bales, compared with an estimated 1985/86 carryover of 9.3 million.

Future increases in domestic cotton mill use will likely come at the expense of manmade fibers. In July, polyester staple prices were quoted at 62 cents a pound at producing plants. Average spot market prices for the base quality of cotton fell from 66 cents a pound on July 31 to 26 cents the following day, when the new farm bill went into effect. A limiting factor in cotton mill use will continue to be the high levels of textile imports, which are currently accounting for nearly 40 percent of domestic cotton consumption.

There have been several recent developments with respect to textile imports: The Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) has been extended; the United States has negotiated bilateral agreements with several major exporting countries; and Congress did not override President Reagan's veto of more restrictive import legislation. Meanwhile, textile imports continue to pour into the United States. During January–June 1986, the raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports was 2 million bales, 23 percent above the record pace of a year earlier.

World cotton prices have fallen by a third since last winter. Prices for U.S. cotton, once 25-30 cents above the world price, are now counted among the cheaper growths in international markets. The world price adjusted to the U.S. base quality at average producing location is currently around 23 cents a pound. Based on the adjusted world price (AWP) in effect on August 1, 1986, holders of free stocks of old-crop cotton were eligible for inventory protection certificates valued at about 40 cents a pound on average. Current values of the AWP would result in First Handler Certificate payment rates of about 21 cents a pound on the base quality. Although costly, the certificate programs are moving cotton from the loan programs into market channels, which should prevent what otherwise would have been a massive forfeiture of cotton to the Government.

World cotton production is expected to total about 75 million bales during 1986/87, down 5 percent from last season. Global cotton consumption is expected to reach 76 million bales this season, bringing current world production and demand in much closer balance. But, stocks will remain extremely high at about 46 million bales, only 3 percent below stocks at the end of the 1985/86 season.

World cotton trade during 1986/87 will be encouraged by plentiful supplies and competitive prices. Current forecasts place 1986/87 global cotton exports at 22 million bales, up a tenth from a year earlier, with the United States accounting for the increase.

Mill consumption of raw wool in the second quarter was 38 million pounds, clean, 25 percent above a year earlier. This increase results from recent military orders and stepped—up demand for women's coating fabric.

Raw wool imports in the first half of 1986 were 50 percent above last year, reflecting increased apparel mill activity. Most of the rise was in the finer than 58's grades.

The manmade fiber industry performed rather sluggishly in the first half of 1986. Production, at 4.2 billion pounds, was up 2.6 percent from last year and total shipments of 4.1 billion pounds were up 1.7 percent.

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 1.1 percent in the second quarter of 1986, the lowest rate since fourth-quarter 1982. The growth came from personal consumption expenditures and Government spending. Consumer spending was strong in both durable goods, especially automobiles, and nondurable goods. The increase in nondurables was the largest since fourth-quarter 1965. The economy was also boosted by a 7-percent growth in State and Federal Government purchases of goods and services. Factors slowing the growth were large imports and lower nonresidential fixed investment. The latter reflected a continued cutback in spending by the oil and gas industry.

Nondurable retail sales softened in the second quarter of 1986, as seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 0.2 percent, compared with increases of 0.7 percent in the first quarter and a 1.0-percent increase in fourth-quarter 1985. During January-March 1986, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of textile materials production was 10 percent above the previous quarter. The latest available 1986 data are for April and May. On average, these months show an annual rate of increase of 4.6 percent. Capacity utilization rates for the textile industry averaged 88.2 percent in the first quarter, up from 86.4 percent in fourth-quarter 1985. The rates for April and May averaged 89.0 percent.

Relatively high unemployment rates continued in the textile and apparel manufacturing industries in 1986, although at slightly lower levels than earlier years. The unemployment rate for the textile mill industry averaged 9.9 percent in 1985 and 6.8 percent during the first half of 1986. The comparable rates for the apparel manufacturing industry were 11.4 and 10.2 percent, respectively.

Mill consumption of textile fibers in the second quarter was 2.95 billion pounds, 0.9 percent above a year earlier. Cotton use was 0.79 billion pounds, up 1.7 percent from the first quarter and 13.2 percent above a year ago. This cotton mill consumption also was the largest for any quarter in 6 years. Noncellulosic fiber use, at 2.1 billion pounds, was up 1.2 percent from the first quarter.

COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Upland Cotton Outlook

Overview

The 1985 upland cotton crop totaled 13.3 million bales, 3 percent above a year earlier. Harvested area was down slightly from 1984, but the average yield was a record 628 pounds. Combined mill use and exports were an estimated 8.2 million bales, the lowest total in this century. As a result, stocks grew to over 9 million bales, the largest in two decades.

Mill use of upland cotton during 1985/86 was 6.35 million bales, 16 percent more than the previous season and the largest since 1979/80. With a growing consumer preference for cotton and lower cotton prices relative to polyester, mill use could be around 6.8 million bales in 1986/87. Exports could more than triple the 1985/86 level, reaching 6.2 million bales, as the 1985 farm bill is making U.S. cotton competitive in international markets.

The 1986 U.S. upland cotton crop is forecast at 10.5 million bales, based on August 1 conditions. Planted acreage of 9.5 million was 10 percent less than 1985, while the forecast yield of 569 pounds would be 9 percent below last year's record. Participation in the 25-percent acreage reduction program for 1986 is an estimated 91 percent.

The total U.S. supply of upland cotton is forecast at 19.7 million bales for 1986/87, nearly 2-1/2 million above 1985/86 and the largest since 1967/68. Ending stocks on August 1, 1987, could be 6.8 million bales, based on the above projections for production and use.

Smaller Crop in 1986

Based on August 1 crop conditions, 1986 upland cotton production is estimated at 10.5 million bales, down from 13.3 million in 1985. Based on past differences between the August estimate and final production, chances are 2 out of 3 that 1986 production will range between 9.5 and 11.5 million bales.

Planted acreage in 1986 was 9.5 million, about 1 million less than a year earlier.

Participation in the 25-percent acreage reduction program (ARP) is estimated at 91 percent. Participation in all regions was up from 1985. The largest increase was in the Far West where 87 percent of the acreage base was enrolled in this year's program, compared with about 60 percent in the 1985 program, which featured a 20-percent ARP and an optional 10-percent paid diversion. Higher participation in the West and to a lesser extent in the Delta is due partly to the exemption of a portion of this year's deficiency payments from the \$50,000 payment limit.

Even with an 81-cent target price, many growers are apparently finding cotton production less attractive than in earlier years. Whereas actual plantings are estimated at 9.5 million acres, permitted plantings by program participants alone are nearly 10.7 million, based on the 14.2 million base acres enrolled in the 1986 ARP. Thus, a lot of the cotton base is not being used. In the Southwest, permitted plantings by participants are 5.8 million acres, while total planted acreage is only 4.8 million. In the West, permitted plantings by program participants are 1.45 million, while total plantings are estimated at 1.33 million. During 1981-85, the sum of U.S. upland cotton acreage planted and idled under the programs averaged 13.9 million. The total in 1986 could be around 12.5 million (table A).

The average cotton yield in 1986 is forecast at 569 pounds per harvested acre, slightly below the previous 5-year average of 573 pounds, but nearly 10 percent below last year's record. The largest yield reduction is

Table AEstimated	1986	u.s.	upland	cotton	acreage
------------------	------	------	--------	--------	---------

Region 1/	Base 2/	Enrolled 3/	Full plantings 4/	Actual planted 5/	Planting proportion 6/
		Ac	res		Ratio
Southeast Delta Southwest West Total	1,087,738 3,731,318 8,506,440 2,237,255 15,562,750	981,027 3,512,178 7,781,333 1,937,388 14,211,925	842,481 2,853,274 6,561,107 1,752,908 12,009,770	798,400 2,590,000 4,771,200 1,330,000 9,489,600	0.95 0.91 0.73 0.76 0.79

¹⁷ States in order of greater base acres are: Southeast: AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, FL; Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN, MO, KY; Southwest: TX, OK, KS; West: CA, AZ, NM, NV. 2/ Acres eligible for cotton program benefits. 3/ Acres enrolled in the 1986 cotton program. 4/ Enrolled acres less 25 percent plus the nonparticipant's base. Nonparticipants may exceed their base acres. 5/ August crop report. 6/ Actual plantings as a proportion of full plantings.

expected in the drought-stricken Southeast where the estimated yield is 40 percent below the 1985 record of 741 pounds per acre. Production is also expected to be down sharply in the Southwest, because of both smaller acreage and yield, and in the West, where acreage is lower by a fourth (table B).

Mill Use and Textile Imports Are Rising
Although imports of cotton textiles
remained high and cotton prices rose relative
to polyester, U.S. mills used more cotton in
1985/86 than at any time since 1979/80.
Reasons included a consumer preference for
natural fibers and the knowledge that cotton
would become less expensive when the new
farm bill went into effect. Upland mill use for
1985/86 was an estimated 6.35 million bales,
and for 1986/87, it may total 6.8 million. The
seasonally adjusted annual rate of use was 6.8
million bales in June, a 9-year high.

There have been several developments with respect to U.S. textile imports. The Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) has been extended; the U.S. has negotiated bilateral agreements with major exporters, such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea; and, the Congress did not override President Reagan's veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act (HR 1562). Meanwhile, textile and apparel imports continue to pour into the United States. During January—June 1986, the raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports was 2 million bales, 23 percent greater than a year earlier. Textile exports from the United States were also up from a

year earlier, but the absolute increase was miniscule relative to the surge in imports.

Increases in cotton mill use will come largely at the expense of polyester. In July, the polyester staple price at producing plants was 62 cents a pound. Spot prices for the base quality of cotton fell from 66 cents a pound on July 31 to 26 cents on August 1, when the new farm bill took effect. Cotton's share of total fiber used on cotton system spindles has risen to 65 percent and should increase further. A few years ago, cotton's share seemed to be stuck at around 60 percent.

Each 1- percentage point gain in share will add 90,000 to 100,000 bales to cotton mill use. The primary limiting factor in cotton mill use likely will be high levels of textile imports. The new bilateral agreements reportedly use 1985, a record year for imports, as the base for calculating future growth in exports to the United States. In 1985, imports accounted for 39 percent of the domestic consumption of cotton, and that share could be maintained in 1986 even with a large increase in mill use. Domestic consumption in 1986 could be around 20 pounds per capita, a level last reached in the early 1970's (table C).

Exports Responding To Lower Prices
Upland cotton export sales for de

Upland cotton export sales for delivery during 1986/87 had reached 3.1 million bales by the start of the season, the highest level of preseason sales in the 1980's (table D). Competitive U.S. prices are behind the sharp pickup in export prospects (See World Cotton Situation).

Table B.—Estimated	1986 and actual	1985 11 5.	unland cotton	acreage	viald	and production

Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	Ac	res	Lbs./acre	Bales
Southeast				
1985	822,800	806,800	741	1,245,700
1986	798,400	771,900	455	731,200
)eita				,=
1985	2,647,000	2,595,000	68 9	3,723,000
1986	2,590,000	2,508,000	669	3,495,000
outhwest	2,:::,:::	2,000,000		2, 122,000
1985	5,370,800	5,010,600	402	4,195,000
1986	4,771,200	4,251,000	357	3,161,200
lest	.,,	1,251,000		2,101,200
1985	1,760,000	1,733,000	1,139	4,113,000
1986	1,330,000	1,311,000	1,131	3,090,000
otal	1,250,000	.,2.1,000	1,101	2,020,000
1985	10,600,600	10,145,400	628	13,277,100
1986	9,489,600	8,841,900	569	10,477,400

Table C.--Per capita domestic cotton consumption 1/

Calendar	Mill Textiles		les	Trade	Domestic
year consumption	Imports	Exports	deficit 2/	consumption	
		F	Pounds		
1973	17.26	2.66	1.53	1.13	18.39
1974	15.47	2.35	1.83	0.52	15.99
1975	14.01	2.32	1.64	0.68	14.69
1976	15.66	3.25	1.90	1.35	17.01
1977	14.40	3.04	1.68	1.36	15.76
1978	13.66	3.80	1.66	2.14	15.80
1979	13.67	3.31	2.12	1.19	14.86
1980	13.34	3.56	2.32	1.24	14.58
1981	11.82	4.19	1.60	2.58	14.40
1982	10.72	3.86	1.11	2.75	13.47
1983	12.00	4.84	0.94	3.90	15.90
1984	11.50	6.18	0.87	5.31	16.81
1985	11.80	6.75	0.87	5.88	17.68
1986 3/	13.24	7.95	1.05	6.90	20.14

1/ U.S. mill consumption of cotton plus the trade deficit in cotton textiles. 2/ Imports minus exports. 3/ Based on January-June data.

Table D.--Preseason upland cotton export sales, carryover sales, and actual exports

Crop year	Preseason sales I/	Carryover 2/	Total	Crop year exports
	Ņ	lillion bale:	s	
1980	2.6	0.8	3.4	5.9
1981	1.2	.4	1.6	6.6
1982	1.4	.5	1.9	5.2
1983	2.2	.7	2.9	6.8
1984	2.4	.7	3.1	6.1
1985	.8	.5	1.3	1.9
1986	3.1	.2	3.3	3/ 6.2
	• • •	• • •		

1/ New-crop sales as of July 31. 2/ Undelivered old-crop sales as of July 31. 3/ Forecast.

Cotton Prices Drop Overnight

The effect of the Food Security Act of 1985 (see May 1985 Cotton Situation and Outlook for details) on U.S. cotton prices was well illustrated by the drop in spot prices from July 31 to August 1, from 66 to 26 cents a pound. Prices in Northern Europe—the "A" and "B" indices—fell about 18 cents from mid—winter to mid—August. U.S. prices, after being as much as 25–30 cents above foreign cotton, are now counted among the cheaper growths in world markets (table E).

Adjusted World Prices Determine Certificate Payments

Commodity certificates will be issued on upland cotton purchased by eligible first handlers during any week of 1986/87 in which the adjusted world price is below the

announced loan repayment rate (44 cents for the base quality). Eligible cotton includes 1986-crop not under loan and any prior crop redeemed from loan with cash (at full loan value plus carrying charges) on or after August 1, 1986. The certificate payment rate for each quality will be the difference between the loan repayment rate for that quality and the adjusted world price for that quality. In addition, a "coarse count" adjustment will be added to the certificate value for any grade of upland cotton with a staple length of 1 inch or shorter or for any staple length which has a loan discount for grade and staple length of 8 cents a pound or higher. The difference between the Northern Europe prices for Middling 1-3/32-inch cotton and for coarser count cotton will be used in making the coarse count adjustment. From this difference, the coarse count adjustment is determined by subtracting the difference between the U.S. loan rates for Middling 1-3/32-inch cotton and SLM 1-inch (5.95 cents for 1986/87). The adjustment will not be made if it turns out to be less than 1 cent per pound. Furthermore, no adjusted world price can be less than 5 cents per pound.

First Handler Certificate payment rates based on the prevailing world price for the week of August 8–14 are shown in table F. Note that the payment rates are inversely proportional to the adjusted world price for each quality of cotton. It may be seen in table F that the loan rate for Lubbock 4231 (3.4 micronaire) is 8.9 cents less than the base

Table E.--World and U.S. cotton prices in 1986

Northern Europ Month A	Northern	Europe I/		United States	2/
	В	Spot	Futures	Adjusted world	
			Cents/ib.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
January	51.82	43.15	58.39	48.80	
February	54.52	45.14	59.81	46.80	
March	52.35	43.19	61.75	42.60	
April	48.50	40.88	62.62	38.50	,
May	45.42	38.70	63.95	36.80	NAME AND ADDRESS.
June	41.04	33.03	65.24	33.80	4 main selfe selfe.
July					\$
3	38.70	30.15	65.67	32.11	24.92
10	38.25	29.50	65.61	31.43	24.48
10 17	37.10	28.75	65.69	30.78	23.50
24	36.65	28.35	65.88	32.35	22.63
24 31	36.50	27.10	65.94	32.95	22.37
August		=, •, •	• •		
Ž	36.45	27.10	26.43	31.83	22.32
14	37.05	27.50	26.50	34.67	22.64

I/ A=Northern Europe price for Middling, 1-3/32 inch; B=Northern Europe coarse count price. Monthly prices are averages of Thursday quotes. 2/ Spot and December futures for SLM, 1-1/16-inch cotton, the U.S. base quality. Adjusted world price is the Northern Europe price adjusted to SLM 1-1/16 inch at average U.S. producing location. Adjusted world prices are applicable for the week following the date shown.

loan. However, the loan repayment rate for the Lubbock cotton is only 80 percent or 7.12 cents less than the base loan repayment rate. This difference of 1.78 cents is eventually added back to the certificate payment on the Lubbock cotton to compensate the first handler (buyer) for receiving less than the full discount. In the example, the certificate payment rate on the Lubbock cotton will exceed that for the base by 1.78 cents plus the 3.36-cent coarse count adjustment, for a total of 5.14 cents.

Cotton redeemed by certificates either from outstanding loans or from CCC inventory will be valued at the adjusted world price in effect for that quality for the week in which the certificate is redeemed.

Inventory Protection Certificates

Inventory protection certificates are being issued to anyone who held free stocks of raw upland cotton on August 1, 1986. Eligible cotton included all 1985 or prior crop raw upland cotton baled lint not under price support loan or in CCC inventory, including below grade, loose, reprocessed motes, and certain spinnable textile wastes.

The certificate payment rates for baled lint were equal to the difference between the 1985 loan rate for the base quality (57.3 cents)

plus regional carrying charges minus the adjusted world price in effect for the base quality on August 1. Carrying charges ranged from 4.25 to 6.50 cents per pound, being higher for regions where cotton is harvested earlier and vice versa. In addition, the coarse count adjustment was added to the certificate value if the cotton was eligible for the adjustment.

The adjusted world price in effect on August 1 was 22.37 cents a pound for the base quality, and the coarse count adjustment was 3.33 cents. Payment rates, excluding the coarse count adjustment, ranged from about 39.2 to 41.4 cents a pound (e.g., 57.3 + 6.50-22.37=41.43 cents). Based on the current adjusted world price of 23 cents a pound for the base quality, the inventory protection payment earned on 1 bale of cotton was large enough to redeem about 2 bales of base-quality loan collateral after August 1. Thus, the inventory protection program provided an incentive to redeem old-crop loans before August 1, in order to obtain necessary stocks for domestic and export needs until the new crop became available.

Data are not yet available, but estimates of the amount of cotton eligible for inventory protection certificates on August 1 range from 2 to 3 million bales. Inventory protection

certificates, like the First Handler Certificates, expire in 9 months after the last day of the month in which the certificate is issued. During the first 5 months, they may be exchanged only for upland cotton under price support loan; after 5 months, they may be exchanged for both loans and cotton in CCC inventory. Cotton redeemed by certificates will be valued at its adjusted world price.

Although the certificate programs are expensive, they are making it possible to move cotton from the loan programs and CCC inventory into market channels. Without the programs, CCC-owned stocks likely would

grow rapidly during the next few years, and use would be approximately limited to new-crop production. As it is, total upland use for 1986/87 is expected to exceed production by 2.5 million bales, finally beginning the difficult task of reducing stocks to a reasonable level.

ELS Cotton Situation

Record Yield In 1986

Based on August 1 conditions, the 1986 yield for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is estimated at 952 pounds per harvested acre, 7 percent above the previous high set last year.

Table F.--Example first handler certificate payment rates

Location Quality I/ Micronaire	Phoen i x 4135 4.6	Average 4134 (base) 3.5-4.9	Lubbock 4231 3.4
Base quality loan rate 2/	53.95	55.00	55.20
Quality adjustment	+.45	0	-7.0 5
Micronaire adjustment	0	0	-2.05
Loan rate	54.40	55.00	46.10
	<u>×.80</u> 43.52	<u>×.80</u>	<u>×.80</u>
Loan repayment rate	43.52	44.00	36.88
Base quality adjusted			
world price 3/	22.32	22.32	22.32
ocation adjustment	-1.05	0	+,20
Quality adjustment	+.45	Ō	-7.05
Micronaire adjustment	0	Ö	-2.05
Coarse count adjustment	Ö	0	-3.36
Adjusted world price	21.72	22.32	10.06
oan repayment rate	43.52	44.00	36.88
djusted world price	-21.72	-22.32	-10.06
irst handler	21112		
certificate value	21.80	21.68	26.82

I/ 4135: SLM 1-3/32 inch; 4134: SLM 1-1/16 inch; 4231: SLM 31/32 inch, light spotted. 2/ Includes location differentials; all values are cents per pound. 3/ For purposes of this example, the adjusted world price and the coarse count adjustment for August 7, 1986 are used.

Table G.--Estimated 1986 and actual 1985 ELS cotton acreage, yield, and production

State	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production	
	Acres		Lbs./acre	Bales	
Arizona					
1985	56,500	56,300	927	108,700	
1986	73,000	72,500	1,026	155,000	
Texas	, , , , , ,	. = 7 - 2	,	,	
1985	19,500	19,400	868	35,100	
1986	18,000	17,800	782	29,000	
New Mexico	•	, , , , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
1985	8,000	7,900	687	11,300	
1986	10,000	10,000	720	15,000	
Total	,	,		,	
1985	84,000	83,600	891	155,100	
1986	101,000	100,300	952	199,000	

Participation in the 10-percent ARP is estimated at 45 percent (47 percent in 1985), and acreage planted was 101,000, compared with 84,000 in 1985. Forecast production for 1986 is 199,000 bales while total use of 165,000 is expected. Stocks could build to 82,000 bales by the end of 1986/87, but prices will be supported by the loan rate of 85.4 cents a pound.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Continued accumulation of world stocks and declining world prices characterized the 1985/86 cotton season. Even though stocks at the beginning of 1985/86 were already 68 percent above the previous season, they rose another 13 percent to 47.1 million bales at season's end, compounding the surplus problem and lowering prices further. During the 1985/86 season, prices on world markets as measured by the Liverpool Outlook 'A' index fell from 58 cents per pound to a low of about 36 cents. Production declined 9 percent from 86.9 million bales in 1984/85 to 78.8 million, and consumption rose 6 percent to 74.0 million bales. However, these events were not enough to prevent continued accumulation of stocks or stop the sharp drop in prices.

As world cotton prices dropped during 1985/86, the United States found its cotton effectively priced out of international markets and exports fell from 6.2 million bales the previous season to just under 2 million. Large foreign supplies satisfied world import demand. Imports remained about the same as in 1984/85 at 20.8 million bales, and the market shares of export competitors, particularly China, Pakistan, Australia, India, Syria, Sudan, and other African countries rose substantially (table H).

World cotton prospects for 1986/87 indicate a closer balance between global production and consumption, but stocks will remain high despite sharply lower U.S. production. World cotton output in 1986/87 is expected to fall by only 5 percent, from 78.8 million bales to 75.1 million, despite large world supplies and prospects for lower prices. Consumption is projected to grow 3 percent to

Table H.--World cotton export shares

		Crop year		
Country	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 (proj.)	
		Percent		
United States	31	10	29	
Soviet Union	14	15	13	
China	6	12	10	
Pakistan	6	15:	Н	
Latin America	14	12	7	
Sudan	3	4	3	
Egypt	3 3 8	3	3 3 7	
Other Africa	8	11	7	
Australia	3	6	3	
India	1	2	3 2	
Turkey	3	2	2	
Syria	3 2 2	2 3 2	2 2 2	
Israel	2	2	2	
Greece & Spain	1	ı	1	
Other .	3	2	3	
Total	100	100	100	

Compiled from reports from the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

a record 76.0 million bales during 1986/87. These changes, however, will do little to ease the oversupply problem, and world cotton stocks at the end of the 1986/87 season are expected to fall by only 3 percent to 45.8 million bales.

Cotton consumption in the importing nations may rise by 4 percent in 1986/87, compared with only 1-percent growth the previous season. With prospects for sharply lower U.S. prices in 1986/87, many importers may have delayed purchases in the last half of 1985/86, particularly from the United States. until cheaper cotton became available. This season, cotton will not only be lower in price. it also will be less expensive relative to synthetics, encouraging substitution of more cotton in blended fabrics. Besides raising consumption, importers may also build stocks during 1986/87. Since cotton production in the importing nations is small and is expected to show virtually no growth in the 1986 season, the gap should be filled by imports. The largest cotton importers, including South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Eastern and Western Europe, and Latin American and other Asian countries, are expected to increase consumption from 2 to 13 percent during the 1986 crop year.

Most of the global acreage and production adjustments projected for 1986/87 will occur in the United States. Foreign production is expected to total 64.5 million bales, down 1 percent from 1985/86, reflecting smaller area. While some foreign producers will respond to lower prices by reducing area and production, others will make little adjustment, and will continue to work aggressively to reduce their surpluses through exports in 1986/87. Export competitors also will be trying to retain at least some of their additional world market shares gained in 1985/86.

Continued large supplies, high storage costs, shortages of storage facilities, and the need for foreign exchange income are some of the factors that will encourage foreign exports in the coming year. In many countries, U.S. dollar exchange earnings are more important than additional budget subsidies in domestic currency that may be necessary to make up differences between internal and world cotton prices.

In Australia, world cotton prices are the primary factor leading to less cotton in 1986/87. Australia, which consumes only about one-tenth of its domestic production and exports the remainder, projects the 1986/87 crop to decline at least one-fourth because of strong world price competition. But Australia will remain an export competitor. High interest rates and storage costs will encourage farmers remaining in cotton to export aggressively. Australia's exports are forecast at 750,000 bales in 1986/87, down substantially from 1.2 million last season.

On the other hand, a return to more normal weather, and improved cultural practices and quality improvements should boost output in other cotton producing countries. China, the world's largest producer with 19.1 million bales in 1985/86, is typical, and is expected to raise production by 600,000 bales over last year's crop, entirely because of higher yields. China continues to hold about 40 percent of world cotton stocks, which will encourage exports during 1986/87. However, China's exports are expected to total 2.2 million bales, down 8 percent from 1985/86. The recent devaluation of the yuan should strengthen China's export price competitiveness.

Soviet production, accounting for 15 percent of the world total, is expected to fall slightly during 1986/87 to 12 million bales on the same area. Exports may drop marginally to 2.9 million bales, as the USSR experiences increased foreign competition in markets outside Eastern Europe.

Only slightly lower production is expected in India and Pakistan. Area in both countries is projected to drop by a small margin, but prices continue to favor cotton production. In Pakistan, where the government is a monopoly buyer, the farm gate price has been set the same as last year. Yields in both countries recently have been growing rapidly in response to better varieties and improved techniques. Continued high yields are expected to keep production up in 1986/87 despite the lower area planted.

While the government subsidizes cotton exports in Pakistan, cotton subsidies remain a small portion of total budget expenditures and are considered manageable. On the other hand, foreign exchange earned from Pakistan's cotton exports is a large and essential part of national income. Retaining the 1985/86 farm purchase prices suggests the government fully intends to continue aggressively promoting cotton exports. Even so, Pakistan's 1986/87 exports are currently forecast to fall from 3.0 million bales in 1985/86 to 2.5 million this season.

India, which produces about one-tenth of the world cotton crop but consumes domestically 85 to 90 percent of its production, is not expected to become a significant cotton export competitor soon because its international marketing contacts are less developed than those of traditional exporters like Pakistan. In the future, India intends to expand domestic cotton consumption and textile exports, primarily to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, gradually absorbing excessive stocks and then drawing on its own production. For 1986/87, exports are forecast at only 400,000 bales, the same as last season.

Like India, most Central and South American producers are expected to gradually begin raising consumption and reducing exports. Latin American exports are forecast to fall one-third during 1986/87, with the largest declined projected for Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Guatemala. Some of the initial decline may result from weather-related problems as well as lower world prices. Exports form this region are still expected to account for 7 percent of world trade in 1986/87.

Because Egypt produces premium-priced extra long staple (ELS) cotton varieties, it too will continue to emphasize production to enhance foreign exchange earnings, although 1986/87 production is forecast at 2 million bales, the same as in 1985. Egypt may export 750,000 bales of higher-priced cotton, 75,000 more than last year. But, it will also increase imports of lower-priced cotton from 170,000 bales last season to 275,000, most of which should come from the United States.

Production and exports in the other African cotton producing countries will still be emphasized, particularly Sudan, Chad, Mali, and Burkina Faso, where cotton is virtually the only exportable product. Excluding Egypt, Africa typically exports 2 to 3 million bales each year.

In response to lower world prices, 1986/87 acreage reductions have already been reported among Middle Eastern producers, such as Syria and Turkey, and are also likely in other Middle Eastern countries. But exports from these producers are also expected to remain strong as efforts are made to retain their 1985/86 world market shares.

MANMADE FIBERS

Slow Year

The manmade (nonglass) fiber industry performed rather sluggishly in first-half 1986 whether measured by level of production or factory shipments. Production, at 4.2 billion pounds, was up 2.6 percent from a year earlier. Staple output of 2.1 billion pounds, rose 4.2 percent, while filament was down almost 3 percent.

Total shipments (domestic shipments plus exports) were 4.1 billion pounds, up 1.7 percent from a year ago. Noncellulosic fibers totaled 3.8 billion pounds and cellulosic 0.3 billion. Domestic shipments of noncellulosic staple fibers increased almost 9 percent. The increase reflected greater use of polyester staple in the more popular knit bottomweight

men's and women's apparel, of acrylic staple in the growing sweatshirt and jogging apparel market, and of olefin staple in nonwovens. In contrast, domestic shipments of noncellulosic filament fibers were mixed with a 1-percent increase. Nylon was up 8 percent because of strong demand from carpet mills. Polyester filament was off 11 percent because of the declining popularity of textured yarn bottomweight apparel—slacks, dresses, and skirts.

Recent data on manmade (nonglass) fiber capacity indicate that the industry plans to expand only 0.8 percent annually into 1988 (table 22). The only significant expansion rates will be for olefin staple (10.3 percent) and filament (8.1 percent). Polyester capacity is expected to decline—staple by 4.1 percent and filament by 1.8 percent annually.

The production capacity of nonglass fibers in the second quarter was 2.5 billion pounds; staple fiber capacity was 1.3 billion and filament 1.2 billion. The operating rate of manmade (nonglass) fiber plants averaged 82 percent in the second quarter. Staple plants operated at 83 percent while filament plants operated at 81 percent. To obtain a desired rate of return on investment, fiber producers need to operate at 85 to 90 percent of capacity.

Consumption data for the major manmade fiber markets are shown in table 23. The carpet market remains the largest user of manmade fiber, taking 583 million pounds in the first quarter, down 6.5 percent from fourth-quarter 1985. Most of the decline occurred in staple carpets. Preliminary data for the second quarter indicate that both filament and staple nylon (the major carpet fiber) carpet shipments increased 5 percent.

The woven market took 538 million pounds, slightly less than in fourth-quarter 1985. Polyester remains the dominant fiber in woven markets. The use of filament as textured yarn in bottomweight apparel and as the filling yarn in bed sheets has declined. Staple fiber use has been strong in top and bottomweight apparel, while losing some market share to lower-priced cotton.

The knit market used about 343 million pounds of manmade fibers in first-quarter 1986, up more than 3 percent from

fourth-quarter 1985. Knit applications of polyester filament declined about 13 percent because of lower consumer acceptance of texturized bottomweight apparel. In contrast, nylon filament used in knitting increased 4 percent. These end uses—women's hosiery and lingerie—are less subject to style changes. The knit staple market in the first quarter experienced strong demand, increasing 12 percent to 186 million pounds. Almost all the growth came from two fibers: polyester staple used in the currently popular knit bottomweight apparel and acrylic staple used in active sportswear.

WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Mill Use Up

Mill consumption of raw wool in second quarter 1986 was 38.1 million pounds, clean, 2.6 percent above the first quarter, and 25 percent above a year earlier (table I). Apparel wool consumption was 35.7 million pounds, 3.3 percent more than the first quarter, while carpet grade use was 2.5 million pounds, down 7.4 percent. Mill consumption for all of 1986 is expected to be 140 million pounds, up 20 percent from last year (table J).

Apparel mills increased their use of 60's and finer wools in first-half 1986, averaging 62.4 percent compared with an average of 57.7 percent for the previous 5 years. The woolen system's use of 60's and finer averaged 56.7 percent, compared with the previous 5-year average of 50.9 percent, while the worsted system's share was 70.3 percent, compared with the previous average of 64.3 percent. Many woolen system mills are busy this year with orders for a fine grade of women's coating fabric that requires a relatively high 60's and finer content. The raw wool used in the worsted system has experienced an increased share of 60's and finer largely because the use of 58's and coarser grades has declined. These medium raw wool grades were used to make hand-knitting yarns and sweaters. Recently, the use of noncellulosic yarns has made deep inroads into both these end uses as well as imports and has dominated sweater sales in this country.

Graded territory wool prices rose an average of 10 percent from the late winter low to the season's peak in June. The fine grades, 64's and 62's, reached \$1.98 and

\$1.83, respectively, while the medium grades, 56's and 54's, went to \$1.40 and \$1.33, respectively.

Imported raw wool price increases ranged from 5 to 10 percent in the spring. The finer

Table 1--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
		1,000 pound	s
1983	126,729	13,851	140,580
1984	128,982	13,088	142,070
1985	106.051	10.562	116,613
JanMar.	,	,	,
1983	30,214	3,462	33,676
1984	36,623	3,438	40,061
1985	26,846	3,000	29,846
1986 1/	34,523	2,666	37,189
AprJune			
1983	32,636	3,644	36,280
1984	36,252	3,940	40,192
1985	27,882	2,537	30,419
1986 1/	35,675	2,468	38,143
July-Sept.			
1983	30,712	3,865	34,577
1984	29,326	2,721	32,047
1985	25,025	2,887	27,912
OctDec.			
1983	33,167	2,880	36,047
1984	26,781	2,989	29,770
1985	26,298	2,138	28,436

^{1/} Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table J.--Wool supply and disappearance, clean content

ltem	1983	1984	1985	1986	1/		
	Million pounds						
Stocks, Jan. I	58.4	58.9	51.6	51			
Production	55.1	51.1	47.2	42			
Imports	78. i	94.2	79.5	90			
Diff. unacc.	8.9	-10.0	-9.6	0			
Total supply	200.5	194.2	168.7	183			
Mill use	140.6	142.1	116.6	140			
Exports	1.0	0.5	1.4	1			
Total use	141.6	142.6	118.0	141			
Stocks, Dec. 31	58.9	51.6	50.7	42			

^{1/} Estimated. All projections are rounded.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

grades, 70's and 64's, in May went up to \$2.71 and \$2.42 per pound, respectively, while the 58's and 56's were \$1.87 and \$1.63. The average raw wool price received by farmers rose from 55 cents per pound, greasy, early in the year to a season high of 75 cents in May, before dropping to 71 cents in July (table K).

More Raw Wool Imports

Imports of raw wool in the first half of 1986 were 50.8 million pounds, clean, more than 26 percent above a year ago (table L). The increase was principally in the "finer than 58's" import category, 50 percent above the comparable 1985 period. Dutiable raw wool imports were 36.5 million pounds, of which 92 percent came from three countries: Australia (78 percent), New Zealand (7 percent), and South Africa (7 percent). Duty-free imports were 14.3 million pounds, clean, of which 94 percent came from 3 countries: New Zealand (75 percent), the United Kingdom (13 percent), and Argentina (6 percent).

Raw wool exports in first-half 1986 were 297,000 pounds, clean, of which 85 percent went to three countries: Canada (54 percent), South Africa (16 percent), and Mexico (15 percent).

The most recent data from the American Sheep Producers' Council, Inc. put 1986 shorn wool production at 83.7 million pounds. The composition of the clip was estimated as follows: full blood (64's and finer), 27 percent;

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

Month	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
		С	ents	
January February March April May June July August September October November December Average 2/	50.0 57.1 56.0 65.7 65.0 63.5 62.7 59.6 57.2 66.4 70.1 64.1	58.4 67.1 79.3 87.9 86.5 86.6 82.3 78.5 74.3 80.2 67.5 69.4	59.2 58.7 61.0 67.9 68.5 69.8 64.0 60.2 59.5 66.6 58.5 56.8	54.3 55.8 61.7 67.8 75.2 73.5 70.7

^{//} Preliminary. 2/ Weighted season average
price.

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

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
		1,000 pounds	
1983	49,371	28,688	78,059
1984	63,271	30,906	94,177
1985	50,164	29,308	79,472
JanMar.	•	•	•
1983	10,549	5,639	16,188
1984	20,665	7,303	27,968
1985	15,139	7,397	22,536
1986	19,749	6,910	26,658
AprJune			
1983	12,216	6,902	19,118
1984	16,761	8,126	24,887
1985	9,661	7,951	17,612
1986	16,744	7,401	24,145
July-Sept.		,	
1983	10,818	6,614	17,432
1984	12,035	10,003	22,038
1985	11,573	7,158	18,731
OctDec.		,	, , , , , ,
1983	15,788	9,533	25,321
1984	13,810	5,474	19,284
1985	13,790	6,803	20,593

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

half blood (60's-62's), 29 percent; three-eighths blood (56's and 58's), 24 percent; and one-fourth blood and lower (54's and coarser), 20 percent.

World Overview

Wool Production Unchanged

Recent data indicate that the world sheep population at the beginning of the 1985/1986 season was slightly less than 1.1 billion, almost unchanged from a year earlier. Reductions of flocks in China, the Soviet Union, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United States were only partly offset by increases in Australia, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

World wool consumption in 1985 reached a record 3.65 billion pounds, clean, 5.4 percent above 1984. Most of the growth occurred in China and the Soviet Union. In contrast, wool use in the leading market economy countries was relatively slow. World exports of raw wool totaled 2.9 billion pounds, up more than 10 percent from 1984.

The Australian clip for the 1985/86 season is estimated at 1.8 billion pounds, greasy, down 0.6 percent from a year earlier, which

was the largest in 13 years. The decline is largely due to a 3-percent drop in the average fleece weight.

The demand for Australian wool strengthened after the Easter recess. The Australian market indicator (a weighted index of 13 wool categories) rose from 534 to a season high of 556 in late May and ended the season in June at 551. China, Japan, and the Soviet Union were among the principal buyers. The Australian Wool Corporation's (AWC) stockpile dropped 10 percent from April to June, as its purchases averaged only 2-3 percent, compared with more than 11 percent in the first 9 months of the season. The floor price for wool for the 1986/87 season will rise 1.6 percent to 508 (Australian) cents per kilogram.

New Zealand's 1985/86 clip was 778 million pounds, greasy, down 5.4 percent from a year earlier. This lower clip resulted from a 1.5-percent smaller flock and a lower average clip resulting from less pasture nutrition. The New Zealand Wool Board purchased less than 5 percent of wool offered in the last quarter of 1985/86, down from 15 percent during the first 9 months. Stocks rose from 12.5 million pounds at the beginning of the season to a high of 54.2 million in April, then declined to 40.6 million at the end of June.

South African wool production in the 1985/86 season was 220 million pounds, greasy, down 5 percent from a year earlier, because of a 4-percent smaller flock and lower average yield. The past season's clip was the lowest in 61 years. The season closed in May with the trade taking 98.6 percent of the accumulated

offerings, compared with 99.6 percent a year earlier. South African raw wool stocks at the end of the season were less than 23 percent of those at the end of last September.

MOHAIR

U.S. mohair exports in 1986 are expected to be about 9.3 million pounds, clean, 3.4 percent more than last year. During January-June, mohair exports were 7.0 million pounds, clean, of which 71 percent went to the United Kingdom, 7 percent to Japan, and 5 percent each to Belgium-Luxembourg and Spain. Depressed overseas demand has resulted in larger than usual inventories. Summer sales are expected to be slow. Spot prices in July were \$2.10 for adult and \$2.80 for young goat, both about 7 percent below late April-early May. Kid hair sold for \$4.60, down about 3 percent.

A strong fashion demand in fall 1987 for light-weight cool weather clothing containing mohair should cause domestic mills to begin weaving this mohair-containing fabric this fall.

World production of mohair this year is expected to be about 50 million pounds, greasy, 13 percent above last year. About 90 percent will come from three countries: South Africa (46 percent), the United States (28 percent), and Turkey (16 percent).

Of the 100 goats eligible to be auctioned at the annual Texas A&M Sonora Experiment Station Angora goat performance test in July, 79 were sold. The average price was \$690 a head, 21 percent more than last year.

Table 1.--U.S. cotton supply and use, 1960/61-86/87

		Area			Sup	ply		Di	sappearance	9			
Crop Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Begin- ning stocks	Produc- tion 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/
	1,000	acres	Lbs./ acre				1,000	480-lb.	bales				Cents/ lb.
1960	16,080	15,309	446	7,501	14,237	129	21,867	8,353	6,857	1,210	399	7,056	31.5
1961	16,588	15.634	438	7,056	14,283	153	21,492	9,017	5,056	14,073	280	7,699	34.3
1962	16,293	15,569	457	7,699	14,827	137	22,663	8,484	3,429	11,913	386	11,136	33.2
1963	14,843	14,212	517	1,136	15,294	135	26,565	8,696	5,775	14,471	257 €	12,351	33.6
1964	14,835	14,055	517	2,351	15,144	118	27,613	9,261	4, 195	13,456	92	14,249	31.0
1965	14,152	13,615	527	4.249	14,951	. 118	29,318	9,596	3,035	12,631	341	17,028	29.3
1966	10,349	9,552	480	7,028	9,555	105	26,688	9,574	4,832	14,406	62	12,344	21.7
1967	9,448	7,997	447	2,344	7,443	149	19,936	9,077	4,361	13,438	86	6,584	26.7
1968	10,912	10,160	516	6,584	10,925	168	17,577	8,332	2,825	11,157	124	6,544	23.1
1969	11,882	11,058	434	6,544	9,990	52	16,586	8,114	2,878	10,992	249	5,843	22.0
1970	11,945	11,155	438	5,843	10,192	37	16,072	8,204	3,897	12,101	232	4,203	22.9
1971	12,355	11,471	438	4,203	10,477	72	14,752	8,259	3,385	11,644	150	3,258	28.2
1972	14,001	12,984	507	3,258	13,704	34	16,996	7,769	5,311	13,080	305	4,221	27.3
1973	12,480	11,970	520	4,221	12,974	48	17,243	7,472	6,123	13,595	160	3,808	44.6
1974	13,679	12,547	441	3,808	11,540	- 34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708	42.9
1975	9,478	8,796	453	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	3,311	10,561	140	3,681	51.3
1976	11,636	10,914	465	3,681	10,581	38	14,300	6,674	4,784	11,458	8 6	2,928	64.1
1977	13,680	13,275	520	2,928	14,389	5	17,322	6,483	5,484	11,967	(8)	5,347	52.3
1978	13,375	12,400	420	5,347	10,856	4	16,207	6,352	6,180	12,532	283	3,958	58.4
1979	13,978	12,831	547	3,958	14,629	5	18,592	6,506	9,229	15,735	143	3,000	62.5
1980	14,534	13,215	404	3,000	11,122	27	14,149	5,891	5,926	11,817	336	2,668	74.7
1981	14,330	13,841	54 2	2,668	15,646	26	18,340	5,264	6,567	11,831	123	6,632	54.3
1982	11,345	9,734	590	6,632	11,963	20	18,615	5,512	5,207	10,719	41	7,937	59.4
1983	7,926	7,348	508	7,937	7,772	12	15,721	5,928	6,786	12,714	(232)	2,775	66.4
1984	11,145	10,380	600	2,775	12,982	24	15,781	5,540	6,215	11,755	76	4,102	58.7
1985 8	3/ 10,685	10,229	630	4,102	13,432	33	17,567	6,410	1,965	8,375	66	9,258	6/ 54.8
1986 9	9,591	8,942	573	9,258	10,676	10	19,944	6,805	6,310	13,115	53	6,882	7/

See Table 3 for footnotes.

Table 2.--U.S. ELS cotton supply and use, 1960/61-86/87

Yeer		Area	•			Supply					Disappe	arance	
beginning August 1	Planted	Harvested	Yleid	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	MIII use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/
	1,000 ac	res	Lbs/ acre			1,000	480-pound	I net weight	bales				Cents/lb.
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	62.7 61.9 96.3 143.8 110.3	60.2 59.4 93.6 39.8 07.0	535 503 576 562 536	157 140 95 206 260	67.1 62.3 112.3 163.8 119.5	86 84 82 81 83	310 286 289 451 463	149 173 162 142 154	8 7 3 2 21	157 180 165 144 175	(13) (11) 82 (47) (19)	140 95 206 260 269	55.1 60.4 53.9 52.6 49.1
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	77.3 80.1 68.5 68.4 77.6	74.8 78.0 66.4 67.0 75.3	563 447 502 565 493	269 294 263 205 167	87.8 71.7 69.5 78.9 77.4	88 76 10/ 91 30 22	445 442 423 314 266	142 136 129 128	6 13 45 9	148 149 174 137	(3) (30) (44) (10) (22)	294 263 205 167	48.1 48.7 47.9 40.7 40.5
1970 1971 1972 1973	75.9 102.3 98.0 84.6 83.5	74.5 101.0 95.8 83.1 82.3	369 466 480 451 526	116 69 76 68 55	57.3 98.1 95.8 78.1 90.2	26 30 11 21 10	199 197 183 167 155	99 96 99 88 63	12 9 5 12 12	111 105 104 100 75	(19) (16) (11) (12) (21)	69 76 68 55 59	43.3 44.8 44.9 87.2 64.4
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	69.2 45.5 75.1 77.5 90.7	65.9 44.4 74.4 76.0 89.1	397 692 724 590 531	59 66 49 69 53	54.5 64.0 112.2 93.4 98.6	56 19 4 2	170 149 165 164 154	90 79 67 66 66	11 5 25 30 52	101 84 92 96 118	(3) (16) (4) (15) 2	66 49 69 53 38	78.9 104.0 87.9 91.7 101.0
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	72.5 58.6 70.9 63.0 80.1	71.7 58.0 70.5 62.7 79.6	698 659 672 725 786	38 54 65 93 82	104.2 79.6 98.7 94.7 130.4	8 8 4 3	143 142 172 192 215	63 48 55 67 49	33 12 13 36 90	96 60 68 103 139	7 (17) (11) (7) 2	54 65 93 82 78	108.0 96.9 98.5 106.0 92.5
1985 8/ 1986 9/	84.0 101.0	83.6 100.3	891 952	78 58	155.0 199.0	0	233 257	60 55	105 110	165 165	(10) (10)	58 82	6/ 89.0 7/

See Table 3 for footnotes.

Table 3.-U.S. upland cotton supply and use, 1960/61-86/87

W		Area			Suppl	V				Disa	ppearance		
Year beginning August i	Planted	Harvested	Yleid	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	Farm price 5
	1,000 ac	res	Lbs/			1,000 4	480-pound r	net weight	bales				Cents/Ib
1960	16,017	15,249	446	7,344	14,170	43	21,557	8,204	6,849	15,053	412	6,916	31.3
1961	16,526	15,575	438	6,916	14,220	69	21,206	8,844	5,049	13,893	291	7,604	34.2
1962	16, 197	15,475	456	7,604	14,715	55	22,374	8,322	3,426	11,748	304	10,930	33.1
1963	14,699	14,072	- 516	0,930	15,130	54	26,114	8,554	5,773	14,327	304	12,091	33.4
1964	14,725	13,948	517	2,091	15,025	35	27,151	9,107	4,174	13,281	111	13,980	30.9
1965	14,075	13,540	526	3,980	14.864	30	28,873	9,454	3,029	12,483	344	16,734	29.2
1966	10,269	9,474	480	6,734	9,484	29	26,246	9,438	4.819	14,257	92	12,081	21.5
1967	9,380	7,931	446	2,081	7,374	49	19,513	8,948	4,316	13,264	130	6,379	26.5
1968	10,844	10,093	516	6,379	10,847	38	17,263	8,204	2,816	11,020	134	6,377	22.9
1969	11,804	10,982	433	6,377	9,913	30	16,320	8,001	2,863	10,864	271	5,727	21.8
1970	11,869	11,080	439	5,727	10,135	11	15,873	8,105	3,885	11,990	251	4,134	22.8
1971	12,253	11,370	438	4,134	10,379	42	14,555	8,163	3,376	11,539	166	3,182	28.1
1972	13,903	12,888	507	3,182	13,608	23	16,813	7,670	5,306	12,976	316	4,153	27.2
1973	12,395	11,887	521	4,153	12,896	27	17,076	7,384	6,111	13,495	172	3,753	44.4
1974	13,596	12,464	441	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649	42.7
1975	9,408	8,730	453	5,649	8,247	36	13,932	7,160	3,300	10,460	143	3,615	51.1
1976	11,590	10,869	464	3,615	10,517	19	14,151	6,595	4,779	11,374	102	2,879	63.8
1977	13,604	13,201	519	2,879	14,277	1	17,157	6,416	5,459	11,875	(4)	5,278	52.1
1978	13,298	12,324	419	5,278	10,762	2	16,042	6,286	6,150	12,436	299	3,905	58.1
1979	13,887	12,742	547	3,905	14,531	4	18,438	6,440	9, 177	15,617	141	2,962	62.3
1980	14,461	13,143	402	2,962	11,018	26	14,006	5,828	5,893	11,721	329	2,614	74.4
1981	14,272	13,783	542	2,614	15,566	18	18,198	5,216	6,555	11,771	140	6,567	54.0
1982	11,274	9,663	589	6,567	11,864	12	18,443	5,457	5,194	10,651	52	7,844	59.1
1983	7,863	7,285	506	7,844	7,677	8	15,529	5,861	6,750	12,611	(225)	2,693	66.0
1984	11,065	10,300	5 99	2,693	12,852	21	15,566	5,491	6,125	11,616	74	4,024	57.5
1985 8/	10,601	10,145	628	4,024	13,277	33	17,334	6,350	1,860	8,210	76	9,200	6/ 54.4
1986 9/	9,490	8,842	569	9,200	10,477	10	19,687	6,750	6,200	12,950	63	6,800	7/

^{1/} Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August I 480-lb. net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August I-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. Numbers in parenthesis are negative. 5/ Season average, including allowance for unredeemed loans. 6/ Average to April 1, 1986, with no allowance for unredeemed loans. 7/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts. 8/ Estimated. 9/ Forecast. 10/ imports exceeded 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 4.—Upland Cotton: Planted acreage 1960/61-86/87, by States

Crop Year	AL	AZ	A R	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	N M	N C	ок	s c	TN	ΤX	VA	u.s.
												1,000 ac	res				-				
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	878 942 917 848 847 830 589 513 555	407 374 370 333 333 312 221 219 270 277	1,370 1,415 1,403 1,269 1,275 1,250 930 830 1,045 1,090	965 834 826 749 758 744 631 595 695 706	26 25 21 25 25 23 15 11	675 718 710 653 646 593 403 335 410 410	2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	9 7 7 7 7 6 5 4 5 6	525 595 581 535 534 516 367 348 423 440	1,580 1,665 1,635 1,485 1,498 1,471 1,032 955 1,155 1,225	423 398 392 352 354 341 255 245 318 312	4 4 4 3 4 3 2 2 3 2	203 195 193 175 171 166 126 118 147	410 418 417 390 395 387 244 191 200 184	655 705 675 620 614 585 447 425 421 500	568 600 590 550 549 501 355 307 354 350	525 557 553 515 512 507 398 336 394 420	6,777 7,057 6,886 6,175 6,186 5,822 4,236 3,936 4,425 5,148	16 15 15 14 15 15 11 9 8 5	16,017 16,526 16,197 14,699 14,725 14,075 10,269 9,380 10,844 11,804
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	565 579 601 525 600 385 440 405 325 310	243 242 273 276 392 269 341 517 540 580	1,120 1,180 1,470 1,045 1,200 700 1,125 950 810	665 760 868 950 1,250 900 1,130 1,400 1,480 1,650	13 11 13 13 13 4 7 6 4 3	408 426 461 386 423 165 255 230 120 155	1 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000	4 5 6 1 5 1 2 1 0	465 510 690 530 650 320 570 545 515 470	1,235 1,355 1,664 1,370 1,780 1,140 1,530 1,380 1,200 1,090	310 343 435 241 370 220 305 270 210 151	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	139 135 141 131 151 95 68 131 137	173 194 210 186 158 56 75 87 45	525 445 553 547 570 360 350 535 605 600	346 381 400 330 290 107 170 170 170	425 447 540 460 540 335 420 325 250 250	5,225 5,230 5,570 5,400 5,200 4,350 4,800 6,650 6,950 7,700	55553211000	11,869 12,253 13,903 12,395 13,596 9,408 11,590 13,604 13,298 13,887
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1/	325 377 287 219 309 330 340	549 600 471 291 430 360 260	610 410 320 470	1,550 1,540 1,380 960 1,410 1,330 1,020	6 18 16 13 17 25 22	170 180 163 120 175 255 235	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0	570 700 605 420 650 640 600	1,150 1,230 1,000 687 1,045 1,050	245 242 154 108 164 152 165	1 1 0 0 0	151 136 79 56 77 70 50	66 83 71 60 97 88 84	715 650 480 320 425 370 370	122 119 97 69 104 124 115	290 325 260 220 340 340 300	7,850 7,460 5,800 4,000 5,350 5,000 4,500	0 0 0	14,461 14,272 11,275 7,863 11,065 10,601 9,574

1/ August 1986 crop report.

Table 5.--Upland cotton: Harvested acreage, 1960/61-86/87, by States

Crop Year	A L	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	N M	N C	OK	s c	TN	ΤX	YA	u.s.
												1,000 ac	res								
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	860 905 900 832 831 809 564 340 525 545 538 558 560 510 585	400 366 364 325 328 307 218 216 269 277 241 271 276 392 268	1,320 1,360 1,355 1,230 1,242 1,205 715 980 1,055 1,070 1,140 1,140 975 1,140 1,140 680	946 816 808 729 742 725 617 587 687 705 662 741 863 942 1,238	25 23 21 24 24 22 14 10 13 13	653 693 693 639 632 577 380 267 395 385 375 385 430 375 410	2 1 2 2 3 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8676663145 345041	510 535 565 519 520 498 357 330 410 420 450 665 520 631	1,520 1,580 1,585 1,438 1,430 993 890 1,105 1,185 1,190 1,325 1,340 1,710 1,100	412 384 383 343 347 334 190 90 190 292 250 313 405 173 330 210	333332222222222222222222222222222222222	189 185 182 161 158 119 109 138 131 126 130 1427 140	390 396 402 375 381 368 155 75 189 166 60 77 73 45	630 645 612 590 575 555 380 370 380 465 450 396 510 526 547 295	550 585 575 536 538 489 305 190 340 287 290 340 294 274 273	512 538 538 504 502 499 365 236 360 400 390 425 485 440 510	6,303 6,539 6,467 5,801 5,657 5,559 3,940 3,501 4,101 4,648 4,870 4,700 5,200 4,400 5,200 4,400 3,900	15 14 15 14 6 1 6 5 4 4 3 2 1 1	15,249 15,575 15,475 14,072 13,948 13,540 10,093 10,093 11,080 11,370 12,686 11,887 12,464 8,730
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1,	370 420 395 315 305 321 372 285 215 307 329 / 347	208 340 515 538 575 549 599 470 284 429 359 259	950 930 760 530 645 560 390 290 465 440	1,120 1,390 1,455 1,635 1,540 1,530 1,370 950 1,400 1,320 1,010	7 6 4 3 6 17 15 12 17 23 21	160 240 170 115 150 160 175 158 115 172 245 210	00000 0000000	00000000	0000000	560 540 510 465 560 695 595 410 645 630 593	1,470 1,360 1,180 1,050 1,050 1,125 1,200 990 675 1,032 1,040 1,025	260 258 182 137 241 183 151 93 162 150 160		128 109 126 120 106 68 47 69 54	65 82 70 65 82 70 59 96 87	565 640 450 375 360 375 360	159 153 98 109 120 118 95 69 104 122 113	370 300 230 230 275 305 255 215 325 335 290	4,500 6,450 6,200 6,800 7,200 4,300 3,550 4,700 4,650 3,900	000000	10,869 13,201 12,324 12,742 13,143 13,783 9,663 7,285 10,300 10,145 8,842

^{1/} August 1986 crop report.

Table 6.—Upland cotton: Lint yield per harvested acre, 1960/61-86/87, by States

Crop (ear	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	N M	N C	OK	s c	TN	TX	VA	U.
												1,000 ac	res								
1960	421	979	485	981	327	371	352	0	565	470	486	548	929	705	284	348	360	545	329	321	44
1961	327	1,045	512	991	279	354	211	ŏ	384	429	493	469	838	746	337	274	337	493	349	363	43
1962	371	1.162	512	1,132	371	369	500	Ŏ	551	464	512	582	883	658	327	243	373	494	347	248 400 444	45 51 51
1963	511	1,120	582	1,125	384	453	469	Ŏ	55 i 688	628	709	630	841	711	449	273	405	621	360	400	51
1964	512	1,085	605	1,134	325	467	510	0	592	544	732	564	777	697	470	239	496	640	347	444	51
1965	505	1,157	572	1,117	305	467	458	0	619	540	678	559	614	667	287	319	486	611	401	273 180	52 48 44 51
1966	392	1,053	418	952	336	398	354	0	525	602	653	408	813	679	290	270	442	475	385	180	48
1967	282	928	333	848	336	408	245	0	322	621	567	314	867	651	277	251	449	295	376	138	4
968	362	1,230	502	1,097	379	322	347	0	574	636	660	495	872	571	310	333	352	432	410	242	51
1969	405	1,033	518	894	360	351	460	0	516	551	534	533	654	529	287	288	342	505	292	201	43
1970	453	920	470	841 723	436 602	373	245 242	0	344	555	658	431	545	504	464	206	349 412	483	315	384 247	43 43 50
1971	551	928	522	723	602	466	242	0	573	576	613	614	319	493	371	215	412	597	263	247	43
1972	470	1,067	488	962	572	395	256	0	397	509	599	520	607	581	337	313	435	543	408	265	50
1973	423	1,063	513	891	522	499	0	0	486	48!	651	501	477	514	455	390	473	472	431	440	52
1974	429	1,218	374	1,006	503	490	288	0	280	423	448	335	586	509	440	272	483	290	269	384	44
1975	405	1,027	485	1,072	346	443	0	0	257	535	454	449	721	382	412	277	454	339	293	344	42
1976	399	1,178	392	1,064	514	398	0	0	258	474	376	305	738	523	489	251	438	295	353	480	44 45 46 51
1977	337	997	534	964	425	232	0	0	420	583	581	437	598	603	305	402	342	407 490	407	194	21
1978	443	953	417	640	506	463	0	0		450	561	496	542	443	515	292	562	490	294	480 320	41 54
1979	510	1,069	549	1,000	565	486	0	0	0	712	657	550	655	396	455	432	510	357	389	320	74
1980	411	1,184	330	969	610	258	0	0	0	394	488	353	640	428	381	174	309	349	233	320	40
1981	545	1,247	518	1,109	601	436	0	Ó	0	512	626	441	800	602	558	330	667	496	376	480	54
982	775	1,118	657	1,077	627	714	Ô	Ō	Ō	702	853	648	617	551	699	254	783	638	301	480 640	40 54 58 50 59 62 56
1983	409	1,225	535	996	608	467	Ō	240	0	623	640	377	0	715	350	232	369	337	322	360	50
1984	699	1,227	632	999	847	784	Ö	288	Õ	786	767	554	Ŏ	605	600	233	785	498	376	528	59
1985	795	1,241	767	1,132	693	725	Õ	320	Õ	565	764	653	Ŏ	631	646	380	708	600	404 357	443	62
1986 1/	498	1,353	709	1,093	670	423	Ō	576	Ō	648	749	480	Ō	686	456	357	340	472	357	411	56

^{1/} August 1986 crop report.

Table 7.--Upland cotton: Production, 1960/61-86/87, by States

crop (est	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	МО	MA	NM	N C	OK	s c	TN	TX	VA	U.S.
												1,000 ac	res								
960	756	815	1,335	1,933	17	504	ŧ	0	9	500	1,538	470	7	277	231	457	412	581	4,317	10	14,170
961	617	797	1,452	1,683	14	511	i	Ō	5	478	1,621	375	6	287	278	368	411	553	4,754	10	14,220
962	695	882	1,445	1,907	16	533	2	Õ	7	546	1,692	464	6	249	274	310	447	553	4,679	8	14,715
963	885	759	1,491	1.708	19	603	2	Ö	ġ	679	2,124	450	6	239	350	335	452	652	4,355	12	15,130
964	887	742	1.565	1,753	16	615	3	Ō	8	589	2,226	408	5	234	373	287	556	669	4.076	14	15,025
965	852	740	1,437	1,685	14	561	2	Ö	8	560	2,020	389	4	219	220	369	495	635	4,632	21	14,864
966	460	478	753	1,225	10	315	Ō	Ō	3	448	1,350	161	4	168	94	214	28 i	362	3,156	2	9,484
967	200	418	496	1.038	Ϋ́Ž	227	Ō	Ō	1	424	1,051	59	4	147	43	193	178	145	2,740	0	7,374
968	396	688	1,025	569	10	265	Õ	Õ	4	544	1,519	196	4	164	122	264	250	324	3,499	3	10,847
969	460	595	1,137	1,312	9	282	ō	Ō	6	482	1,319	325	3	145	99	279	205	421	2,831	2	9,913
970	507	462	1,048	1,160	7	292	0	0	2	521	1,631	224	3	132	155	193	211	392	3,190	3	10,135
971	640	466	1,240	1,117	12	374	0	0	5	600	1,693	401	- 1	133	135	177	275	528	2,579	2	10,379
972	567	603	1,435	1.765	13	354	- 1	0	4	705	2,007	439	3	158	119	332	308	548	4,246	- 1	13,608
973	449	611	1.041	1,749	13	390	0	0	0	521	1.816	180	2	136	164	427	290	432	4,673	2	12,896
974	522	995	880	2,595	13	419	0	Ó	3	· 560	1,595	230	2	148	133	310	274	308	2,462	1	11,450
975	312	573	687	1,954	3	148	0	0	0	- 346	1,040	196	2	68	46	170	98	222	2,382	1	8,247
976	349	834	776	2,482	8	199	Ô	Ó	i	553	1,151	165	2	70	72	175	145	228	3,307	1	10,517
977	277	1,070	1.035	2,790	5	82	0	0	1	656	1.645	235	2	161	53	436	109	255	5,465	0	14,277
978	291	1.068	660	1,940	4	111	٥	0	0	478	1,378	188	2	101	45	355	115	235	3,792	0	10,762
979	324	1,280	606	3,408	4	152	0	0	0	690	1,437	157	2	104	43	522	116	171	5,515	0	14,531
1980	275	1,354	444	3,109	7	86	0	0	0	460	1,143	177	1	107	52	205	7 7	200	3,320	0	11,018
981	422	1,556	604	3,535	21	159	0	0	0	742	1,565	168	2	133	95	440	164	315	5,645	0	15,566
982	460	1,095	534	3,073	20	235	0	0	0	. 870	1,760	204	- 1	78	102	238	155	339	2,700	0	11,864
983	183	725	323	1,971	15	112	0	0	0	532	900	73	0	70	43	145	53	151	2,380	0	7,677
1984	447	1,097	612	2,913	30	281	0	0	0	1,056	1,650	187	0	87	120	183	170	337	3,680	1	12,851
985	545	928	703	3,114	33	370	0	0	0	742	1,655	204	0	71	117	285	180	419	3,910	ļ	13,277
1986 1/	360	730	650	2,300	30	185	0	1	Ó	800	1,600	160	0	60	75	260	80	285	2,900	1	10,477

i/ August 1986 crop report.

Table 8—Extra-long staple cotton: Planted and harvested acreage, 1960/61-86/87, by States

		Plan	ted acreage				Harve	sted acrea	ge	
Crop year	Arizona	California	New Maxico	Texas	United States	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States
					1,000	acres				
1960	27	0	13	23	63	26	0	12	21	60
1961	26	0	13	23	62	2 6	0	12	21	59
1962	42	i	19	34	96	41	Ĭ	19	33	94
1963	63	i	29	50	144	62	i	29	49	140
1964	48	ì	23	39	110	47	i	22	37	107
1965	33	j	16	28	77	33	i	15	26	75
1966	35	i	16	28 29 25 25 27	8Ó	34	i	iś	28	78
1967	29	i	14	25	69	29	ò	13	24	66
1968	20	'n	14	25	68	29	ŏ	13	24	67
1969	29 34	Ÿ	16	27	78	33	ŏ	15	27	67 7 5
1707	24	•	10	21	76	"	U	15	21	15
1970	33	1	15	27	76	33	0	15	26	75
1971	45	1	21	36	02	44	1	21	35	101
1972	41	0	21	35	98	40	0	21	35	96
1973	34	0	19	32	85	34	0	18	31	83
1974	35	Ó	15	34	84	35	Ó	15	33	82
1975	30	Ö	13	34 26 9	69	30	Ô	13	23	66
1976	30	Ŏ	7	9	46	30	0	6	8	44
1977	42	Ŏ	ġ	23	75	42	Ŏ	ğ	23	74
1978	34	ŏ	14	29	78	34	ŏ	14	28	76
1979	43	ŏ	16	31	91	43	ŏ	15	31	89
	77	•	10	٠,	71	77	Ū	17	71	0,
1980	42	0	7	23	73	42	0	7	23	72
1981	34	Ŏ	7	18	59	34	ŏ	ż	18	58
1982	42	ŏ	ģ	20	71	42	ŏ	ģ	19	71
1983	29	ŏ	ıí	22	63	29	ŏ	ΙÍ	22	63
1984	51	ŏ	ió	20	80	50	ŏ	iò	19	80
1985	57	ŏ	8	19	84	56	ŏ	8	19	84
1986		Ö	10	8	101	72	ŏ	10	18	100

^{1/} August 1986 crop report.

Table 9.—Extra-long staple cotton: Production and yield, 1960/61-86/87, by States

Crop Year	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States
	···	Yield - Pound	is per harv	ested acre	2		Production -	1,000 480-	lb. "bales	
1960	563	400	507	518	535	. 31	0	13	23	67
1961	518	384	455	515 `	503	28	0	11	23	62
1962	665	534	450	539	576	57	rear 1	18	- 37	112
1963	602	753	520	533	562	77	.	* /31·	54	164
1964	562	761	507	517	536	55	1	23	40	120
1965	657	875	408	530	563	45	1	. 13	29	88
1966	507	628	408	392	447	36	1	12	23 25 23	72
1967	574	468	359	496	502	34	0	10	25	70
1968	721	762	411	456	565	44	ĺ	. 11	23	79
1969	533	498	404	492	493	37	t	12	28	77
1970	407	335	334	342	369	28	Q	11	19	57
1971	456	325	473	478	466	42	0	20	35	98
1972	587	385	349	437	480	49	0	15	31	96
1973	5 9 7	480	265	397	451	42	0	10	26	78
1974	72 9	683	417	35 9	526	53	0	13	25	90
1975	612	480	195	231	397	38	0	5	11	55
1976	804	640	476	444	692	50	0	6	. 7	64
1977	738	269	621	747	724	65	0	12	35	112
1978	754	480	454	456	590	54	0	13	27	93
1979	743	480	246	373	531	67	0	7	24	99
1980	824	480	464	533	698	72	0	7	25	104
1981	767	0	558	491	659	54	0	8	18	80
1982	760	0	511	561	672	66	0	10	23	99
1983	768	0	683	689	725	47	0	16	32	95
1984	841	0	595	744	786	88	Ó	12	30	130
1985	927	Õ	687	868	891	109	Ō	11	35	155
1986 1	/ 1,026	0	720	782	952	155	Ō	15	29	199

^{1/} August 1986 crop report.

Table 10.--Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1980/81-85/86 1/

		Beginning St		Supply					Disap	pearance	•	
Date	At Mills	Public Storage 6/	Other 7/	Total	Ginnings 3/	Imports	Total Supply	Mill Use 4/	Exports	Total Use	Unac- counted	Ending Stocks 5/
		. هر			1,000 480-1	b. net wei	ght bales					
Aug 80 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	997 922 815 772 774 870 981 1,079 1,149 1,121 1,068 977	1,901 1,563 1,640 3,302 5,238 6,204 6,058 5,311 4,393 3,609 2,929 2,293	102 209 57 996 1,459 1,469 1,133 760 350 141 (92) (190)	3,000 2,694 2,512 5,070 7,471 8,543 8,172 7,150 5,892 4,871 3,905 3,080	598 749 3,376 3,328 2,087 824 160 0 0 0	0 2 1 5 5 1 6 8 0 0	3,598 3,445 5,889 8,403 9,563 9,368 8,338 7,158 5,892 4,871 3,905 3,080	482 521 571 476 454 492 465 494 497 483 488 469	422 412 248 456 566 704 723 772 524 483 337 278	904 933 819 932 1,020 1,196 1,188 1,266 1,021 966 825 747	336	2,694 2,512 5,070 7,471 8,543 8,172 7,150 5,892 4,871 3,905 3,080 2,668
Aug 81 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	923 845 722 690 698 789 856 921 962 955 944 913	1,765 1,554 2,017 4,229 7,326 9,658 9,888 9,245 8,303 7,454 6,591 5,810	(20) (4) 302 1,274 1,990 1,832 1,801 1,576 1,076 753 699 571	2,668 2,395 3,041 6,193 10,014 12,279 12,545 11,742 10,341 9,162 8,234 7,294	440 1,339 3,936 4,761 3,408 1,359 403 0 0	0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 13 4	3,108 3,736 6,977 10,954 13,423 13,639 12,948 11,742 10,345 9,175 8,238 7,295	469 474 510 440 376 409 414 477 473 432 421 369	244 221 274 500 768 685 792 924 710 509 523 417	713 695 784 940 1,144 1,094 1,206 1,401 1,183 941 944 786	123	2,395 3,041 6,193 10,014 12,279 12,545 11,742 10,341 9,162 8,234 7,294 6,632
Aug 82 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	865 788 700 639 663 731 819 813 827 834 816 794	5,495 5,259 5,521 7,919 10,644 11,619 11,640 10,666 10,177 9,227 8,329 7,779	272 249 394 1,190 1,259 1,231 969 1,365 797 627 550 161	6,632 6,296 6,615 9,748 12,566 13,581 13,428 12,844 11,801 10,688 9,695 8,734	470 1,114 3,895 3,662 1,814 752 256 0 0	2 10 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 0	7,104 7,420 10,511 13,413 14,380 14,334 13,684 12,845 11,801 10,688 9,695 8,735	448 435 455 448 404 444 454 531 473 509 503 410	360 370 308 399 395 462 386 513 640 484 458	808 805 763 847 799 906 840 1,044 1,113 993 961 842	42	6,296 6,615 9,748 12,566 13,581 13,428 12,844 11,801 10,688 9,695 8,734 7,937
Aug 83 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	792 750 661 581 583 640 675 742 779 798 856	6,978 6,493 6,077 7,513 9,114 9,197 7,840 6,625 5,211 4,125 3,089 2,304	167 67 187 712 889 898 1,258 1,193 1,124 942 808 645	7,937 7,310 6,925 8,806 10,735 9,773 8,560 7,107 5,866 4,695 3,805	326 473 2,664 2,750 1,248 273 37 0 0	2 	8,265 7,784 9,590 11,557 11,834 11,009 9,811 8,560 7,107 5,867 4,697 3,808	552 520 510 509 436 540 492 506 478 528 443 414	403 339 274 462 663 696 759 947 763 644 449 388	955 859 784 971 1,099 1,236 1,251 1,453 1,241 1,172 892 802	(231)	7,310 6,925 8,806 10,586 10,735 9,773 8,560 7,107 5,866 4,695 3,805 2,775
Aug 84 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	830 747 673 567 586 715 851 916 854 834 842 769	1,839 1,550 1,489 3,521 7,836 7,915 7,780 6,853 5,918 5,035 4,199 3,739	106 150 142 656 196 1,129 1,094 938 834 680 532 252	2,775 2,447 2,304 4,744 8,618 9,759 9,725 8,707 7,606 6,549 5,573 4,760	659 562 3,255 4,817 2,176 1,285 228	2 0 0 2 3 5 6 1 2	3,436 3,010 5,560 9,561 10,794 1,046 9,956 8,712 7,612 6,549 5,575 4,760	510 426 509 436 375 485 438 457 485 524 440 459	479 280 307 507 660 836 811 649 578 453 375 268	989 706 816 943 1,035 1,321 1,249 1,106 1,063 977 815 727	69	2,447 2,304 4,744 8,618 9,759 9,725 8,707 7,606 6,549 5,573 4,760 4,102
Aug 85 Sep Oct Nov Jen Jen Feb Mar Apr May Jun 8/ Jul 8/	768 718 650 583 597 633 720 763 813 827 819	3,070 2,960 3,922 6,413 9,390 11,184 11,259 10,731 10,116 9,504 8,851 8,310	264 396 616 1,344 1,633 1,474 1,161 968 803 656 657 558	4,102 4,074 5,188 8,340 11,620 13,291 13,140 12,462 11,732 10,987 10,327 9,716	704 1,811 3,952 4,013 2,312 604 36	1 9 4 12 5 1 0	4,807 5,885 9,149 12,357 13,944 13,900 13,177 12,462 11,732 10,987 10,327	526 497 591 502 457 574 522 542 572 579 542	207 200 218 235 196 186 193 188 173 81	733 697 809 737 653 760 715 730 745 660 611		4,074 5,188 8,340 11,620 13,291 15,140 12,462 11,732 10,987 10,327 9,716

^{1/} Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to 480—lb. net weight bales. 2/ August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis, excluding 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. Monthly data are rounded; unaccounted will differ slightly from table 1, reflecting rounding error. 6/ Adjusted to 480—lb. 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/ Preliminary and estimated.

Table II.--Number of active cotton gins, by State, 1980/81-1984/85

State	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Alabama	110	107	96	87	 91
Arizona	120	120	112	98	100
Arkansas	198	175	155	138	143
California	223	207	192	166	169
Georgia	58	59	59	166 56	53
Louisiana	98	96	95	92	93
Mississippi	296	283	263	247	247
Missouri	72	65	59	48	
New Mexico	42	42	37	33	54 33
North Carolina	40	40	37	34	37
Oklahoma	88	87	7 9	78	76
South Carolina	56	58	57	51	53
Tennessee	90	88	83	78	79
Texas	762	759	672	643	629
United States	2,253	2,186	1,996	1,849	1,857

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Agriculture Division.

Table 12.—Cotton ginning charges, by State, 1980/81-1984/85

State	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
			Dollars per bale		
A I abama	32.53	31.79	33.70	36.46	36.27
Arizona	38.60	42.91	42.87	43.17	40.16
Arkansas	37.83	35.02	37.61	41.12	40.82
California	44.38	46.38	48.59	50.15	49.84
Georgia	41.01	41.91	44.50	43.34	42.93
Louisiana	36.70	31.25	35.32	35.24	38.43
Mississippi	34.76	34.71	36.00	38.54	37.62
Missouri	45.82	38.40	39.99	41.90	39.49
New Mexico	50.21	48.55	47.02	49.72	51.85
North Carolina	34.03	39.65	44.50	45.40	46.18
Ok lahoma	37.67	48.83	47.35	46.35	50.15
South Carolina	32.42	38.83	42.75	41.11	41.52
Tennessee	34.89	31.66	33.86	39.50	39.71
Texas	52.18	46.69	49.01	50.20	52.48
United States	43.77	42.90	43.46	45.87	45.64

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, <u>Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices</u>, and <u>Selected Marketing Costs</u> (annual).

Table 13.--Methods of harvesting cotton, by State, 1980/81-1984/85

Year and method	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N. Mex.	N.C.	Okla.	s.c.	Tenn.	Tex.	U.S.
								Perc	ent			-			
Machine	picked:														
1980/81	98	89	99	99	100	95	100	100	66	100	9	100	99	20	72
1981/82	99	89	100	98	100	99	100	100	58	100	6	100	97	9	62
1982/83	100	86	100	99	100	100	100	100	55	100	4	100	97	4	74
1983/84	100	86	100	99	100	100	100	100	60	100	5	100	98	15	70
1984/85	99	95	97	99	99	98	99	100	52	100	1.1	100	96	25	76
Mach i ne	strippe	d:													
1980/81	` 2	1/	ı			3	1/		34		89		ı	80	27
1981/82	ì	3		1/		1	1/		41		93		3	91	37
1982/83	1/	3		1		1/	1/		45		95		3	96	25
1983/84	1/	2		ı		1/	1/		40		95		2	85	29 23
1984/85		17	1/	17		1/	ĺΖ		48		89		3	75	23
Mach i ne	scrappe	d:													
1980/81		11		į			~-		1/		2			1/	1
1981/82		8		2					1		t			1/	!
1982/83		11		1/					1/		1				ı
1983/84		12		1/					1/		1/				l
1984/85	1	5	3	1/	1	2	- 1		1/		1/		ł		1

1/ Less than 0.5 percent. -- = 0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

Table 14.--Methods of seed cotton assembly, by State, 1980/81-1984/85

Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N. Mex.	N.C.	Okla.	s.c.	Tenn.	Tex.	U.S
							Perc	ent						
m tra	ilers:													
		100	50	100	97	97	100	90	100	44	99	100	60	67
			53											60
														64
														58
														64
0,	72	70	76	-	74	70	100	,,	.00	0,	100	"	7,	04
m mod	ules:													
			47		3	3		10	~~	56	1		40	32
		2	46	3	7	7				24	2			39
•	60	3	49	4	Ř	15					ĩ			36
	55		59			15		25	1/	37	i		57	42
13	58	2	ÁŘ								1/	1		36
• • •	~	-	40	10	·				"	.,	• • •	•		,,
m ric	ks:													
			3											- 1
			ī							17			1	i
			i							- •				17
			i											- i/
			17											- 17
	m tra 100 97 90 92 87 m mod 1/ 3 10 8 13	m trailers: 100 59 97 44 90 40 92 45 87 42 m modules: 1/ 41 3 56 10 60 8 55 13 58 m ricks:	m trailers: 100 59 100 97 44 98 90 40 97 92 45 98 87 42 98 m modules: 1/ 4! 3 56 2 10 60 3 8 55 2 13 58 2 m ricks:	m trailers: 100 59 100 50 97 44 98 53 90 40 97 50 92 45 98 40 87 42 98 52 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 56 2 46 10 60 3 49 8 55 2 59 13 58 2 48 m ricks: 1 1	m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 44 98 53 97 90 40 97 50 96 92 45 98 40 94 87 42 98 52 90 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 56 2 46 3 10 60 3 49 4 8 55 2 59 6 13 58 2 48 10 m ricks: 3 1 1 1	m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 44 98 53 97 93 90 40 97 50 96 92 92 45 98 40 94 94 87 42 98 52 90 94 m modules: 1/ 4! 47 3 3 56 2 46 3 7 10 60 3 49 4 8 8 55 2 59 6 6 13 58 2 48 10 6	m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 m modules: 1/ 4! 47 3 3 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 m ricks: 1 1 1 1 1	Percent trailers: 100	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 10 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 13 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 25 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 m ricks: 3 1 1 1 1	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 100 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 100 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 100 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 100 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 100 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 10 13 10 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 25 1/ 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 1/ m ricks: 3	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 100 44 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 100 76 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 100 80 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 100 63 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 100 85 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 10 56 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 13 24 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 20 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 25 1/ 37 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 1/ 15 m ricks: 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 100 44 99 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 100 76 98 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 100 80 99 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 100 63 99 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 100 85 100 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 10 56 1 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 13 24 2 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 20 1 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 25 1/ 37 1 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 1/ 15 1/ m ricks: 1 1/ 1 1/ 1 1/ 1 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 100 44 99 100 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 100 76 98 100 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 100 80 99 100 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 100 63 99 100 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 100 85 100 99 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 3 10 56 1 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 7 13 24 2 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 20 1 8 55 2 59 6 6 15 25 1/ 37 1 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 1/ 15 1/ 1 m ricks: 1 1/	Percent m trailers: 100 59 100 50 100 97 97 100 90 100 44 99 100 60 97 44 98 53 97 93 93 100 87 100 76 98 100 40 90 40 97 50 96 92 85 100 80 100 80 99 100 42 92 45 98 40 94 94 85 100 75 100 63 99 100 43 87 42 98 52 90 94 90 100 71 100 85 100 99 41 m modules: 1/ 41 47 3 3 10 56 1 40 3 56 2 46 3 7 7 13 24 2 59 10 60 3 49 4 8 15 20 20 1 57 8 55 2 59 6 6 6 15 25 1/ 37 1 57 13 58 2 48 10 6 10 29 1/ 15 1/ 1 59 m ricks: 1 1/ 1

// Less than 0.5 percent. -- = 0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

Table 15.--World cotton supply and use, 1960/61-86/87

Year beginning August I	Harvested area	Yield	Beginning stocks I/	Production 2/	Mill use 3/	Exports
	Million acres	Pounds/acre		Million 480-lt	o. bales	
1960	79.5	272	19.7	45.i	46.2	17.1
961	79.5	269	19.1	44.5	45.2	15.6
962	79.1	285	18.8	47.0	43.9	15.9
963	81.1	302	22.7	51.0	48.0	17.9
964	82.7	314	25.7	54.0	51.5	16.9
965	82.3	333	28.8	57.1	54.0	16.9
1966	77.2	327	32.3	52.5	56.0	18.2
967	76.7	324	28.5	51.7	56.1	17.5
968	79.3	346	24.0	57.1	56.5	17.0
969	80.3	329	24.5	54.9	56.2	17.7
970	78.8	337	23.3	55.3	57.3	17.8
971	82.1	347	22.4	59.4	58.6	18.7
972	82.9	359	22.9	62.0	59.8	21.2
1973	81.2	374	24.9	63.2	60.9	19.6
974	83.0	372	27.7	64.2	57.9	17.5
975	74.1	351	33.4	54.2	61.9	19.1
976	75.6	360	26.0	56.7	60.9	17.6
977	81.9	376	22.0	64.2	61.3	19.1
978	81.4	353	25.3	59.9	63.6	19.8
979	79.8	395	21.8	65.7	66.2	23.2
980	79.4	393	21.2	65.0	66.0	19.7
981	81.9	417	21.2	71.2	66.1	20.2
982	78.3	417	25.2	68.1	68.2	19.7
983	77.3	420	25.0	67.7	68.7	19.2
984	84.5	493	25.0	86.9	69.9	20.2
985 4/	79.6	471	41.9	78.8	74.0	20.0
986 5/	76.2	475	47.1	75.1	76.0	22.1

^{1/} Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1, 480-1b. net weight bale basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ Includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Forecast.

Table 16.—Foreign cotton supply and use, 1960/61-85/86

Year beginning August I	Harvested area	Yield	Beginning stocks I/	Production 2/	Mill use 3/	Exports
	Million acres	Pounds/acre		Million 480-lb	o. bales	
1960	64.2	231	12.2	30.8	37.8	10.3
1961	63.8	227	12.0	30.2	36.2	10.6
1962	63.5	243	11.1	32.1	35.4	12.5
1963	66.9	256	11.6	35.7	39.3	12.2
1964	68.6	272	13.4	38.9	42.2	12.7
1965	68.6	295	14.5	42.1	44.4	13.9
1966	67.6	305	15.3	42.9	46.4	13.4
1967	68.6	310	16.2	44.3	47.1	13.1
1968	69.1	321	17.5	46.2	48.2	14.2
1969	69.2	312	18.0	44.9	48.1	14.8
1970	67.6	320	17.5	45.1	49.0	13.9
1971	70.6	333	18.2	48.9	50.4	15.3
1972	69.9	332	19.6	48.3	52.0	15.9
1973	69.2	348	20.7	50.2	53.4	13.5
1974	70.4	359	23.9	52.7	52.0	13.6
1975	65.3	337	27.7	45.9	54.7	15.8
1976	64.7	342	22.3	46.1	54.2	12.8
1977	68.6	348	19.1	49.8	54.8	13.7
1978	69.0	341	20.0	49.0	57.2	13.6
1979	67.0	366	17.8	51.1	59.7	13.9
1980	66.1	39 i	18.2	53.9	60.0	13.8
1981	68.0	392	18.5	55.5	60.9	13.7
1982	68.5	393	18.6	56.1	62.7	14.2
1983	70.0	412	17.1	59.9	62.8	12.4
1984	74.3	477	22.2	73.9	64.4	14.0
1985 5/	69.7	450	37.8	65.3	67.6	18.0
1986 6/	68.8	450	37.9	64.5	69.2	15.8

See table 15 for footnotes.

Table 17-U.S. consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1960-85

Year begin-	Popu-	· · ·	Cotta	n		Wool		Rayon	and ace	tate		ncellulos made fibr 2/		Flax	k and sill	ς	All fib	ers
ning Jan- I	July 1	Total	Percent of fibers	Per	Total	Percent of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percent of flbers	Per capita	Total	Percent of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percent of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil.	MII. Ibs.	Percent	Lbs.	Mil. Ibs.	Percent	Lbs.	Mil. Ibs.	Percen	t Lbs.	Mil.	Percent	Lbs.	Mil. Ibs.	Percent	Lbs.	Mii. ibs.	Lbs.
									Mill us	se 3/								
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	180.7 183.7 186.5 189.2 191.9 194.3 196.6 198.7 200.7 202.7	4,232 4,122 4,229 4,080 4,286 4,522 4,676 4,470 4,188 3,972	.3 62.4 .8 59.1 .6 56.6 .9 54.6 .2 53.6 .8 51.1 .2 49.1	4 22.4 7 22.7 0 21.6 8 22.3 0 23.3 7 23.8 5 22.5 6 20.9	411.0 412.1 429.1 411.7 356.7 387.0 370.2 312.5 329.7	6.2 6.1 7 5.7 7 4.6 9 4.5 2 4.1 5 3.5 7 3.4	2.3 2.2 2.3 2.2 1.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.6	1,081. 1,155.6 1,291. 1,471. 1,555.8 1,593. 1,623. 1,710.6 1,623.	6 17.3 2 18.3 3 20.3 5 18.3 7 17.9 4 16.8	6.3 2 6.9 2 7.8 9 8.1 7 8.2 9 8.3 3 7.7 4 8.5	793.0 899.0 1,121.6 1,304.0 1,606.4 2,020.8 2,366.9 2,724.9 3,594.7 3,928.4	13.6 15.8 17.9 20.5 23.7 26.1 30.1	4.4 4.9 6.0 6.9 8.4 10.4 12.0 13.7 17.9	11.6 12.7 12.4 13.1 14.2 13.3 14.7 10.4 12.2 9.9	0.18 0.19 0.18 0.18 0.16 0.16 0.12 0.12	0.06 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.05 0.06	6,530. 6,601. 7,084. 7,280. 7,820. 8,536. 9,052. 9,038. 9,835. 9,847.	7 35.94 1 37.98 1 38.48 0 40.75 6 43.94 5 46.04 1 45.49 1 49.01
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	205.1 207.7 209.9 211.9 213.9 216.0 218.0 220.2 222.6 225.1	3,853 3,965 3,864 3,657 3,309 3,026 3,413 3,169 3,040 3,077	.8 39.6 .0 35.6 .6 32.6 .7 31. .9 30.1 .9 27.1 .6 26.	5 19.2 7 18.4 0 17.3 6 15.5 1 14.0 9 15.7 5 14.4 1 13.7	240.3 191.5 218.6 151.3 93.5 110.6 121.7 108.6 115.3	5 1.9 5 2.0 3 1.3 5 0.9 0 1.1 7 1.1 0 0.9 3 1.0	1.2 0.9 1.0 0.7 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.5	1,426. 1,506.0 1,428.1 1,389.1 1,107.6 802.0 855.1 68.2 879.1	15.0 2 13.3 2 12.6 6 10.9 5 7.3 2 7.9	7.3 6.8 6.6 9 5.2 2 3.7 7 3.9 5 3.9 6 4.0	3,554.2 4,373.4 5,316.7 6,237.6 5,638.0 5,787.9 6,656.6 7,369.0 7,615.0 7,865.9	43.5 49.1 54.5 55.5 59.5 60.2 64.0 65.3	17.3 21.1 25.3 29.4 26.4 26.8 30.5 33.5 34.2 34.9	7.9 7.2 8.3 10.7 9.3 3.6 6.4 4.1 5.8 6.2	0.09 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.09 0.04 0.04 0.05	0.04 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.04 0.02 0.03 0.02 0.03	9,082.3 10,063.5 10,835.6 11,446.4 10,157.4 9,730.3 11,053.5 11,656.4 11,897.3	9 48.45 3 51.62 1 54.02 1 47.49 2 45.05 9 50.71 2 52.31 1 52.36
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	227.7 229.8 232.1 234.2 236.7 238.9	3,036 2,715 2,487 2,807 2,715 2,813	.5 25. .9 26. .9 25. .4 25.	3 .8 5 0.7 2 2.0 1.5	123.4 138.6 115.7 140.6 142.1	1.3 1.2 1.3	0.5 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.6	740.1 714.1 522. 588.4 579.8 547.1	3 6.1 1 5.0 4 5.1 8 5.4	7 3.1 5 2.2 3 2.5 4 2.4	7,322.8 7,147.7 6,253.1 7,585.5 7,378.2 7,624.8	66.7 66.6 68.2 68.2	32.2 31.1 26.9 32.4 31.2 31.9	3.4 5.5 10.4 6.7 7.9 5.1	0.03 0.05 0.11 0.06 0.07 0.05	0.01 0.02 0.04 0.03 0.03 0.02	11,226.7 10,721.6 9,389.2 11,129.1 10,823.4	46.66 40.45 47.52 45.73
									Domest	ic consum	nption 4/	•						
											ede fiber	-						
									Total	Per capita	≸of fi ■	bers						
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	180.7 183.7 186.5 189.2 191.9 194.3 196.6 198.7 200.7 202.7	4,251 4,072 4,319 4,177 4,373 4,709 4,997 4,725 4,473 4,228	.0 61. .4 59. .1 56. .8 54. .2 53. .6 52. .2 50.	7 22.2 5 23.2 1 22.1 9 22.8 5 24.2 7 25.4 2 23.8 4 22.3	538.5 535.0 570.4 558.7 490.8 531.5 427.1 466.1	9.1 7.9 7.5 8.1 7.5 8.6.2 6.0 8.3 8.3 4.5	3.0 2.9 3.1 3.0 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.2 2.3		1,815. 1,991. 2,352. 2,714. 3,103. 3,564. 3,973. 4,251. 5,369. 5,663.	7 10.8 9 12.6 2 14.3 7 16.2 1 18.3 2 20.2 1 21.4 3 26.8	27.5 30.2 32.5 36.4 39.5 41.9 45.2 52.1 54.9						6,605. 6,598. 7,242. 7,450. 7,968. 8,804. 9,475. 9,403. 10,309. 10,325.	7 35.9 7 38.8 3 39.4 3 41.5 4 45.3 1 48.2 5 47.3 7 51.4
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1979 1980 1981 1983 1984 1985	205.1 207.7 209.9 211.9 216.0 218.0 220.2 222.6 225.1 227.7 229.8 232.1 234.2 234.2	4,117 4,252 4,184 3,895 3,419 3,709 3,469 3,528 3,319 3,310 3,138 3,734 4,217	.0 39. .3 36. .9 32. .2 33. .3 31. .3 32. .8 28. .7 28. .7 28. .1 29. .0 29. .4 29. .4 29. .8 29.	7 20.5 3 19.9 7 18.4 7 14.7 1 17.0 7 15.8 8 15.9 2 14.6 0 14.4 13.5 1 15.9	349.4 269. 280.6 207.5 141. 157. 205. 211. 239.5 214. 239.5 216. 278.8 340. 363.	2.5 2.4 7 1.4 1.6 2 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	1.7 1.3 1.0 0.7 0.9 1.0 1.1 0.9 1.0 0.9		5,162. 6,183. 7,047. 7,803. 6,726. 6,667. 7,639. 8,605. 7,827. 7,863. 7,143. 8,781. 8,781. 9,108.	29.8 33.6 33.6 36.8 4 31.4 9 30.9 5 35.0 38.1 6 39.1 34.4 34.2 30.8 4 34.2 37.5 7 37.2	53.6 57.8 61.2 65.5 65.7 66.1 69.5 69.8 70.8 68.9 68.9 68.7 67.1 66.5						9,629. 10,704.5 11,512. 11,907. 10,27.(9,999. 11,553. 12,081.6 12,459. 12,183. 11,413. 10,498.(12,784.6 13,127. 13,689.	7 54.8 7 56.2 48.1 3 46.3 7 53.0 6 54.9 1 56.0 2 54.1 2 49.9 49.7 3 45.2 49.5 54.6 7 55.5

I/ including Armod Forces overseas, Alaska and Hawaii. 2/ Beginning in 1970, excludes nontextile glass fibers: 1970, 260.3 million pounds; 1971, 324.9 million pounds; 1972, 410.4 million pounds; 1973, 518.7 million pounds; 1974, 476.2 million pounds; 1975, 413.3 million pounds; 1976, 540.6 million pounds; 1977, 650.3 million pounds; 1978, 733.0 million pounds; 1979, 749.1 million pounds; 1980, 696.6 million pounds; 1981, 841.5 million pounds; 1982, 753.9 million pounds; 1983, 996.5 million pounds; 1984, 110.0 million pounds. 3/ "Mill" consumption of cotton is the net weight of running bales. Wool data include apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis. Rayon and acetate data and noncellulosic mannade fiber data (including textile glass and waste) consist of producers' shipments plus imports for consumption. Flax and silk data consist of imports for consumption. 4/ "Domestic" consumption refers to mill consumption plus the raw fiber equivalent of net U.S. trade in textile products. "All fibers" data exclude flax and silk because textile trade data on these fibers have not been processed yet. 5/ includes cellulosic and noncellulosic mannade fibers. 6/ lass than 0.05 pound.

Table 18.—Index of prices of selected growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. cotton c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1960/61-85/86

Year beginning August I	A Index 1/	U.S. Memphis territory,2/	U.S. Cal./Ariz. territory 2/	B Index 3/	U.S. Orleans/Tex. territory 4/
			Cents per pound		
1960		29.46			
1961		30.23			
1962		29.75			
1963	29.18	29.12			
1964	29.03	29.49			
1965	28.13	28.47			
1966	28.35	28.35			
1967	31.30	33.32			
1968	28.75	29.97			
1969	28.00	28.82			
1970	31.10	31.67			
1971	37.15	37.43			
1972	41.95	43.54			
1973	76.50	78.31			
1974	52.50	56.41			
1975	65.26	71.41			
1976	81.75	82.47	83.05	72.91	75.64
1977	65.01	65.25	66.52	57.02	56.85
1978	75 .9 9	75 .9 9	70.69	67.97	66.88
1979	85.46	87.76	87.68	74.55	74.54
1980	93.30	101.22	99.52	84.11	87.74
1981	73.76	75.87	76.01	64.39	64.09
1982	76.65	77 .95	78.6 1	66.65	66.38
1983	87.61	87.09	90.04	80.37	76.67
1984	69.18	73.90	73.75	59.55	64.21
1985	48.92	64.81	64.15	40.96	56.46

I/ The 'A' Index is an average of the cheapest five types of SM 1-1/16" staple length cotton offered on the European market. The staple length used to calculate the index was changed to Middling 1-3/32" in July 1981. Calculations for 1963-72 were made using data published in "Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1960-78". 2/ The Memphis and California/Arizona territories were based on SM 1-1/16" staple length cotton until July 1981, when they were changed to Middling 1-3/32". 3/ The 'B' Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". 4/ Based on SLM 1" cotton.

Table 19.--Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, 1960/61-85/86

rop	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) 1/												
ear .	15/16 "	1 "	i-1/32 "	1-1/16 "	1-3/32 "	1-1/8 "							
			Cents per p	ound									
960				31.29									
961				34.83									
962				34.47									
963				34.25									
964				31.94									
965				30.73									
966	19.53	21.09		23.76									
967	19.90	23.93		29.95									
968	19.50	21.58		25.54									
969	20.14	21.22		24.08									
970	22.71	23.38		25.33									
971	30.00	30.80		32.95		33.60							
972	28.57	31.25		35.59		36.14							
973	49.95	55.86	64.59	67.10	67.31	67.82							
974	34.88	37.41	40.02	41.69	41.89	42.53							
975	51.29	53.49	56.44	57.99	58.18	58.91							
976	63.87	65.99	69.34	70.88	71.08	71.83							
977	46.80	48.26	51.27	52.74	52.96	54.55							
978	53.43	55.24	59.92	61.58	61.89	64.43							
979	60.51	63.39	69.53	71.48	71.87	73.86							
980	69.74	75.70	80.95	82.99	83.39	84.47							
981	49.92	54.13	58.28	60.48	60.89	62.07							
982	52.39	56.41	61.17	63.08	63.47	64.63							
983	62.54	66.32	70.71	73.11	73.55	75.37							
984	52.39	55.98	58.30	60.51	60.29	60.64							
985	52.16	55.81	57.87	60.02	59.54	59.77							

^{1/} Spot market prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 - 4.9.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 20.—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

	Cot	ton 1/	Ray	yon 2/	Poly	ester 3/	Price	atios 5/
Calendar Year	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Cotton/ rayon	Cotton/ polyester
			······································	C4-				
				Cents	per pound		÷.	
1960	32.04	35.60	28.33	29.51	126.00	131.25	1.21	0.27
1961	34.58	38.42	26.17	27.26	118.00	122.92	1.41	0.31
1962	34.15	37.94	26.00	27.08	114.00	118.75	1.40	0.32
1963	33.63	37.37	27.08	28.21	114.00	118.75	1.32	0.31
1964	25.43	28.26	28.00	29.17	99.33	103.47	0.97	0.27
1965	25.11	27.90	27.38	28.52	85.17	88.72	0.98	0.31
1966	22.39	24.88	25.63	26.70	79.50	82.81	0.93	0.30
1967	23.63	26.26	24.42	25.44	62.17	64.76	1.03	0.41
1968	23.59	26.21	25.00	26.04	56.00	58.33	1.01	0.45
1969	22.96	25.51	25.50	26.56	45.33	47.22	0.96	0.54
1970	27.20	30.22	25.00	26.04	40.67	42.36	1.16	0.71
1971	30.64	34.04	26.92	28.04	37.00	38.54	1.21	0.88
1972	36.21	40.23	31.00	32.29	34.50	35.94	1.25	1.12
1973	57.99	64.43	33.13	34.51	36.75	38.28	1.87	1.68
1974	59.94	66.60	50.83	52.95	46.00	47.92	1.26	1.39
1975	49.18	54.64	51.00	53.13	47.83	49.82	1.03	1.10
1976	72.18	80.20	53.50	55.73	53.00	55.21	1.44	1.45
1977	65.81	73.12	58.00	60.42	55.83	58.16	1.21	1.26
1978	64.34	71.49	58.25	60.68	54.33	56.59	1.18	1.26
1979	68.95	76.61	65.25	67.97	60.33	62.84	1.13	1.22
1980	87.98	97.76	74.50	77.60	74.33	77.43	1.26	1.26
1981	80.41	89.34	86.50	90.10	84.75	88.28	0.99	1.01
1982	68.00	75.56	84.50	88.02	76.75	79 .9 5	0.86	0.95
1983	77.72	86.36	80.25	83.59	73.00	76.04	1.03	1.14
1984	75.96	84.40	84.00	87.50	78.83	82.12	0.96	1.03
1985	65.64	72.93	78.84	82.12	66.34	69.10	0.83	1.06

i/ 1960-69, middling 15/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight; 1970 to date, SLM 1-1/16". 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. 5/ Raw fiber equivalent.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service and trade reports.

Table 21.—Cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, 1960-85

V			Manmade			
Year beginning August I	Cotton	Rayon and acetate	Non- cellulosic	Total	Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		480)-lb. bale equiva	alents		Percent
960	8,352,560	755,077	220,590	975,667	9,328,227	89.5
961	9,017,265	980,065	304,555	1,284,621	10,301,886	87.5
962	8,483,810	1,166,006	466, 158	1,632,164	10,115,974	83.9
963	8,696,429	1,330,546	553,485	1,884,031	10,580,460	82.2
964	9,260,665	1,351,581	707,290	2,058,871	11,319,536	81.8
965	9,595,725	1,312,531	955,354	2,267,885	11,863,610	80.9
966	9,573,850	1,180,877	1,055,329	2,236,206	11,810,056	81.1
967	9,076,933	1,276,856	1,433,392	2,710,248	11,787,181	77.0
968	8,331,508	1,467,946	1,687,473	3, 155, 419	11,486,927	72.5
969	8,113,873	1,220,717	1,807,658	3,028,375	11,142,248	72.8
970	8,204,292	1,054,587	1,899,029	2,953,616	11,157,908	73.5
971	8,259,171	1,107,437	2,201,235	3,308,672	11,567,843	71.4
972	7,768,748	1,139,198	2,721,302	3,860,500	11,629,248	66.8
973	7,471,977	1,151,987	2,810,637	3,962,624	11,434,601	65.3
974	5,860,177	665,392	2,381,696	3,047,088	8,907,265	65.8
975	7,249,667	810,535	2,941,290	3,751,825	11,001,492	65.9
976	6,674,400	805,140	3,180,658	3,985,798	10,660,198	62.6
977	6,482,521	802,933	3,416,958	4,219,891	10,702,412	60.6
978	6,351,852	723,506	3,424,231	4,147,737	10,499,589	60.5
979	6,505,540	632,658	3,521,385	4,154,043	10,659,583	61.0
980	5,890,819	586,467	3,497,940	4,084,407	9,975,226	59.1
981	5,263,812	488, 169	3,021,594	3,509,763	8,773,575	60.0
982	5,512,767	453,981	3,078,848	3,532,829	9,045,596	60.9
983	5,926,283	540,502	3,314,700	3,855,202	9,781,485	60.6
984	5,517,319	479,221	2,781,425	3,260,646	8,777,965	62.9
985 1/	6,350,170	515,350	2,963,831	3,479,181	9,829,351	64.6

^{//} Preliminary and estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 22-Manmade fiber production and capacity 1/

	1984	1985			1986					198	7		Projected	Average annual
Fiber	Year	Year	iQ	20	30	4Q	Year	IQ	20	3Q	4Q	Year	1988 capacity	change 1986-86
					М	illion p	ounds							Percen
rand total 2/ all fibers														
Capacity Production Percent	10,292 8,120 79	10,366 8,143 79	2,548 2,092 82	2,503 2,060 82	2,513	2,529	10,093	2,553	2,581	2,566	2,554	10,254	10,260	+0.8
otal staple Capacity Production Percent	5,466 4,337 79	5,463 4,127 76	1,326 1,068 81	1,299 1,079 83	1,308	1,321	5,254	1,334	1,349	1,326	1,304	5,313	5,178	-0.7
Total filament 2/ Capacity Production	4,846 3,783	4,903 4,016	1,222	1,204 981	1,205	1,208	4,439	1,219	1,232	1,240	1,250	4,941	5,082	+2.5
Percent olyester total Capacity	78 4,282	82 4,252	84 1,049	81 1,034	1,028	1,024	4,135	1,030	1,037	1,012	987	4,066	3,862	-3.3
Production Percent Staple	3,392 79	3,341 79	843 80	810 78										
Capacity Production Percent	2,774 2,192 79	2,785 2,020 73	682 521 76	667 539 81	667	668	2,684	674	681	656	631	2,642	2,462	-4.1
Filament Capecity Production Percent	1,508 1,200 80	1,467 1,321 90	367 322 88	367 271 74	361	356	1,451	356	356	356	356	1,424	1,400	-1.8
iylon total Capacity Production Percent	2,904 2,412 83	2,926 2,343 80	723 618 85	713 604 85	721	72 9	2,886	734	738	744	750	2,966	3,003	+2.0
Staple Capacity Production Percent	1,048 835 80	1,068 828 78	267 221 83	268 207 77	273	278	1,086	279	279	280	281	1,119	1,127	+1.9
Filament Capacity Production Percent	1,856 1,577 85	1,858 1,515 82	456 397 87	445 397 89	448	451	1,800	455	459	464	469	1,847	1,876	+2.1
Diefin total Capacity Production Percent	1,425 997 70	1,655 1,250 76	430 328 76	425 335 79	434	443	1,732	455	468	473	478	1,874	2,044	+8.7
Staple Capacity Production	304 250 82	384 295 77	102 82 80	102 82 80	106	111	421	115	120	121	122	478	512	10.3
Percent Filament Capacity Production	1,121 747	1,271 955	328 246	323 253	328	332	1,311	340	348	352	356	1,396	1,532	+8.1
Percent Acrylic staple Capacity Production	67 806 671	75 712 631	75 152 149	78 146 151	146	147	591	150	153	153	153	609	612	+1.7
Percent ion-cellulosic non-glass total 2/	83	89	96	103										
Capacity Production Percent	9,447 7,492 79	9,575 7,585 79	2,361 1,943 82	2,326 1,905 82	2,336	2,351	9,374	2,376	2,404	2,389	2,376	9,545	9,551	+0.9
Staple Capacity Production Percent	4,932 3,948 80	4,949 3,774 76	1,203 973 81	1,183 979 83	1,192	1,204	4,782	1,218	1,233	1,210	1,187	4,848	4,713	-0.7
Filament 2/ Capacity Production Percent	4,515 3,544 78	4,626 3,811 82	1,158 970 84	1,143 926 81	1,144	1,147	4,592	1,158	1,171	1,179	1,189	4,697	4,838	+2.6
Cellulosic staple Capacity Production Percent	514 389 76	514 353 69	123 95 77	116 100 86	116	117	472	116	116	116	117	465	465	-0.7
rencent Callulosic filament Capacity Production Percent	331 239 72	277 205 74	64 54 84	61 55 90	61	61	247	61	61	61	61	244	244	-0.6

i/ Capacity data as of May 1986. 2/ Includes estimated spandex capacity and production not shown.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 23.--Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category, 1983-86 1/

Fiber		198	3			198	4			198	5		1986
type	ΙQ	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	ΙQ	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	I Q
						Mil	lion pou	nds					
Woven product	ts:												
Total Polyester Rayon Olefin Nylon Acetate Acrylic	538.0 355.5 40.8 57.5 43.7 25.1 15.4	624.3 420.3 45.3 65.7 48.1 29.4 15.5	604.8 401.6 47.0 66.8 43.0 30.1 16.3	618.1 421.4 49.0 61.5 43.1 30.7 12.4	586.7 387.4 48.9 60.6 43.6 29.9 16.3	570.4 374.7 42.8 63.4 45.8 30.8 12.9	544.1 362.5 43.2 56.6 42.2 27.5 12.3	531.6 350.9 42.8 61.7 41.7 21.3 13.2	498.4 320.7 39.0 64.8 36.1 22.9 14.9	513.5 326.9 39.4 71.0 32.2 27.0 17.0	519.5 327.3 327.3 65.5 34.8 29.3 18.0	542.3 335.0 335.0 66.5 36.8 33.6 18.5	537.6 329.4 329.4 66.9 38.2 32.8 16.4
Knit products	::												
Total Polyester Nylon Acrylic Acetate Rayon	373.0 191.1 71.1 89.6 18.7 2.5	395.8 196.6 76.1 96.5 24.1 2.5	373.6 184.6 72.9 93.4 20.7 2.0	374.3 192.4 75.6 87.3 17.7	345.9 166.0 73.1 86.4 18.5	333.3 154.5 64.5 92.1 20.8 1.4	291.5 131.7 62.5 79.5 15.7 2.1	282.3 139.2 61.1 65.3 14.5 2.2	296.6 137.9 65.2 76.1 15.9	330.1 163.1 62.2 87.2 15.8	338.1 171.5 64.4 86.6 12.8 2.8	331.0 165.8 65.7 86.4 11.1 2.0	342.6 164.6 68.3 95.9 12.0
Carpets:													
Total Nylon Olefin Polyester Rayon	451.5 319.2 97.6 34.7	568.1 417.1 111.1 39.8	560.3 412.3 114.8 33.2 0.1	542.7 401.2 110.1 31.3	521.3 385.7 104.2 31.2 0.1	543.8 393.8 114.4 35.6 0.2	517.2 370.5 114.6 32.0	549.0 371.2 145.2 32.6 0.1	525.0 340.4 153.8 30.7 0.1	606.7 397.5 175.2 33.9 0.1	626.0 423.0 172.6 30.3 0.1	623.0 428.4 162.5 31.9 0.2	582.7 387.1 164.2 31.3 0.1

i/ Filament plus staple. - = figures not evailable.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 24.--U.S. mill consumption of rew wool, scoured basis, 1960-1984

	Apparel Worsted			Wool	e n				
Year	60's and finer	58 and coarser	Total	60's and finer	58 and coarser	Total	Total apparel	Carpet	Total wool
				ı	,000 pounds				
1960	73,283	59,28/	132,570	46,485	67,138	113,623	246, 193	164,648	410,841
1961	92,916	57,889	150,805	51,682	60,915	112,597	263,402	149,057	412,459
1962	89,604	67,485	157,089	51,279	58,656	109,935	267,024	148,853	415,877
1963	77,561	69,308	146,869	45,003	56,763	101,766	248,635	160,399	409,034
1964	74,627	67,116	141,743	38,632	53,547	92,179	233,922	122,737	356,659
1965	99,999	56,870	156,869	41,327	60,281	101,608	258,477	112,330	370,80
1966	98,110	67,783	165,893		61,651	96,169	262,062	103,587	365,649
1967	82,936	58,430	141,366	29,381	56,911	86,292	227,658	84,544	312,202
1968	89,678	65,037	154,715	29,912	53,663	83,575	238,290	91,407	329,69
1969	82,280	56,710	138,990	29,574	49,805	79,379	218,369	93,758	312,12
1970	51,631	59,019	110,433	18,930	34,072	53,002	163,652	76,609	240,26
1971	37,707	38,069	75,776	14,760	25,669	40,429	116,205	74,779	190,984
1972	54,610	37,396	92,006	19,912	30,315	50,227	142,233	76,368	218,60
1973	40,151	28,055	68,206	13,593	28,073	41,666	109,872	41,394	151,260
1974	23,841	18,041	41,882	10,909	22,065	32,974	74,856	18,595	93,45
1975	34,097	18,965	53,062	15,738	25,317	41,055	94,117	15,908	110,025
1976	34,929	21,871	56,800		29,246	49,829	106,629	15,117	121,740
1977	27,552	19,324	46,876	22,308	26,301	48,609	95,485	12,526	108,01
1978	32,726	16,488	49,214	24,432	28,600	53,032	102,246	13,009	115,25
1979	30,115	19,062	49,177	29,035	28,321	57,356	106,533	10,513	117,040
1980	35,535	20,852	56,387	28,240	28,796	57,036	113,423	10,020	123,44
1981	41,238	22,012	63,250		29,342	64,502	127,752	10,896	138,648
1982	36,241	21,271	57,512		24,582	48,345	105,857	9,825	115,682
1983	42,441	23,607	66,048	30,467	30,214	60,681	126,729	13,851	140,580
1984	39,686	24,136	63,822	32,913	32,247	65,160	128,982	13,088	142,070
1985	33,646	16,665	50,311	28,046	27,694	55,740	106,051	10,562	116,61

Table 25.--U.S. wool supply: Utilization and price estimates, 1973-85

			horn Sheep					Supply and utilization								
	Stock	Unshorn			Production								,-,-			
Year	sheep Jan I	lambs	shorn	Yield	Shorn wool	Pulled wool	Beginning stocks Jan I	Pro- duction	Imports	Unac- counted	Total Supply	Mill use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks	
		Million		Lbs. per head	Mil grease				Mill	ion clear	lbs.					
1973	8.8	3.5	10.6	8.0	84.8	1.0	63.1	45.5	90.0	0.0	198.6	130.0	1.0	131.0	53.3	
1974	9.8	3.8	12.0	7.7	92.9	1.0	59.9	49.8	94.2	0.0	203.9	140.3	0.5	140.8		
1975	10.5	4.0	12.9	8.0	102.9	1.0	58.4	55.1	78.1	7.4	191.6	138.1	1.0	139.1		
1976	11.4	4.2	13.2	8.0	106.1	1.0	47.5	62.2	57.5	-2.8	164.4	121.7	1.1	122.8		
1977	11.3	4.5	13.5	8.1	109.8	1.2	41.6	58.5	52.0	-2.7	150.4	108.0	0.4	108.4	42.0	
1978	11.1	4.1	13.3	8.0	105.4	1.1	42.0	55.1	50.4	-16.7	164.2	115.4	0.4	115.7		
1979	10.8	3.9	13.1	8.0	104.9	0.9	48.5	56.1	42.3	17.2	164.1	117.0	0.3	117.3	46.8	
1980	11.1	4.1	13.3	8.0	105.4	1.1	46.8	56.4	56.5	9.9	169.6	123.4	0.3	123.7	45.9	
1981	11.3	4.5	13.5	8.1	109.8	1.2	45.9	58.8	74.3	9.7	188.7	138.6	0.3	138.9	49.8	
1982	11.4	4.2	13.2	8.0	106.1	1.0	49.8	56.8	61.4	7.5	175.5	115.7	1.4	117.1	58.4	
1983	10.4	4.8	12.9	8.0	102.9	1.0	58.4	55.1	78.1	8.9	200.5	140.6	1.0	141.6	58.9	
1984	9.8	4.6	12.3	7.8	95.9	1.0	58.9	51.1	94.2	-10.0	194.2	142.1	0.5	142.6	51.6	
1985 1/	8.8	4.3	11.2	7.8	88.0	1.0	51.6	47.2	79.5	-9.6	168.7	116.6	1.4	118.0	50.7	

I/ Preliminary and estimated.

No legislation exists for determining support prices and payment rates in 1986-89.

Table 26.--U.S. mohair supply and utilization estimates, 1973-85

						Supply and utilization									
Year	Angora goats Jan 1 1/	Angora goats clipped 1/	Yield I/	Pro- duction 1/	Beginning Stocks Jan I	Pro- duction 2/	Imports	Unac- counted	Total supply	Mill	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks Dec 31		
	Thou	sand	Lbs./hd.	Thousar grease I				Mill	ion clean	lbs.					
1973 1974	1,375 1,180	1,450 1,175	6.85 7.15	9,930 8,400	5,965 2,378	7,944 6,720		3431	13,909 12,529	2,207 1,1 99	9,324 7,421	11,531 8,620	2,378 3,909		
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	990 950 1,100 1,070 1,050	1,215 1,100 1,215 1,188 1,275	7.08 7.36 6.58 6.82 7.29	8,600 8,100 8,000 8,100 9,300	3,909 892 1,620 1,147 905	6,880 6,480 6,400 6,480 7,440	19 37 60 6	2,194 0 319 514	10,808 9,603 8,080 7,952 8,866	1,088 822 743 490 695	8,828 7,161 6,190 6,557 6,452	9,916 7,983 6,933 7,047 7,147	892 1,620 1,147 905 1,719		
1980 1981 1982 1983	1,080 1,050 1,130	240 1,300 1,330 1,360	7.10 7.62 7.52 7.79	8,800 10,100 10,000 10,600	1,719 1,719 1,776 2,178	7,040 8,420 8,000 8,660	45 226 24 45	(164) -665 721 721	8,640 9,700 10,521 11,604	700 800 600 700	6,221 7,124 7,743 9,654	6,921 7,924 8,343 10,354	1,719 1,776 2,178 1,250		
1984 1985	1,150	1,450	7.72 7.69	11,200	1,250	9,250 10,990	20	-1,035 -1,035	9,470 10, 99 5	700 700	7,750 8,991	8,450 9,691	1,020		

I/ Texas only. In 1970, the last year of production in which data were available for other states, Texas accounted for 96.3 percent of the U.S. total. 2/ Eighty percent of greasy before 1982 and 76 percent of greasy thereafter.

Table 27.—Shorn wool prices: U.S. farm price, Australian offering prices, and graded territory shorn wool prices, 1960-85

		Australian offering prices, clean 1/								Graded territory shorn wool, clean basis 4/					
Year begin- ning Jan I	U.S. farm price shorn wool greese basis 2/	Grade 70' s micron 20 type 61	Grade 64/70's micron 21 type 62	Grade 64's micron 22 type 63	Grade 62's micron type 64	Grade 60/62's 23 micror type 64a	Grade 58's-56's micron 25-27 1 24 433-34 423-24	Market Indl- cator 3/	64's 20.60- 22.94. mlcrons staple 2-3/4 å up	64's french combing 201/4- 2-3/4	62's 22.05~ 23.49 microns staple 3" & up	60's 23.50- 24.94 microns staple 3" & up	58's 24.95- 26.39 microns staple 3-1/4 & up	56's 26.40- 27.84 microns staple 3-1/4 & up	54's 27.85- 29.29 microns staple 3-1/2 å up
	Cents per	Ib.					····	u.s.	\$/Ib.						
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	42.0 43.0 47.7 48.4 53.2	ť													
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	47.2 51.9 39.8 40.5 41.9														
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	35.4 19.6 35.0 82.7 59.1														
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	44.7 65.7 72.0 74.5 86.3	2.11 2.63	2.08 2.51	2.06 2 2.38 2	.04 .34	2.05 2.32	1.97 2.13		.89 !.18	1.77 2.04	1.80 2.06	1.74 1.96	1.70 1.85	1.67 1.79	1.63 1.74
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	88.1 94.4 68.6 61.3 79.5 63.3	3.07 3.08 2.99 2.77 3.01 2.91	2.89 3.01 2.90 2.64 2.68 2.49	2.96 2 2.77 2 2.56 2 2.53 2	.63 .46	2.52 2.38	2.32 414 2.57 429 2.27 445 2.16 473 2.16 496 1.61 541	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		2.51	2.30 2.59 2.30 1.86 2.11	2.17 2.23 1.81 1.52 1.92 1.50	2.00 1.89 1.58 1.37 1.79 1.39	1.89 1.81 1.46 1.28 1.65 1.33	1.80 1.74 1.38 1.21 1.52 1.30

^{--- =} unavailable
1/ F.o.b. Australian Wool Corporation South Carolina warehouse in bond. A duty of 10 cents per pound, clean, should be added to these prices. 2/
Annual weighted average. 3/ Index of prices of all wool sold by AMC in Australia. 4/ Refers to wool produced in Taxas and the Rocky Mountain states.

Table 28.--U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content, 1960-85 1/

Calendar year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
		1,000 pounds	
1960	74,226	153,904	228,130
1961	90,318	157,335	247,653
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
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	153,135
1971	42,680	83,893	126,573
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973	19,587	40,524	60,111
1974	11,759	15,148	26,907
1975	16,571	17,021	33,592
1976	38,387	19,076	57,463
1977	34,175	18,780	52,955
1978	26,998	23,403	50,401
1979	20,283	22,046	42,329
(7/7	20,207	22,040	72, 727
1980	30,491	25 ,9 92	56,483
1981	48,106	26,146	74,252
1982	39,988	21,433	61,421
1983	49,371	28,688	78,059
1984	63,271	30,906	94,177
1985	50,164	29,308	79,472

I/ Wool not advanced in any way or by any process of manufacture beyond washed, scoured, or carbonized condition. Imports for consumption include entries for immediate consumption and warehouse withdrawals for consumption.

Table 29.--Raw fiber equivalent of textile manufactures

V	C	cotton		Woo I	Mann	ade
Year	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
			1,000	pounds		
1960	252,256	233,272	132,132	4,695	31,338	90,772
1961	188,896	239, 181	127,458	4,538	23,491	86,351
1962	309,848	220,307	145,637	4,369	30,557	90,467
1963	304,312	207,807	152,549	5,589	36,207	97,078
1964	300, 165	213,235	141,147	6,998	50,005	108,471
1965	360,710	173,732	156,689	12,662	79,032	129,056
1966	510,710	189,526	144,272	10,110	123,065	139,976
1967	443,385	188,399	123,434	8,641	138,818	132,978
1968	473,846	188,200	145,967	9,339	193,325	128,994
1969	487,897	232,063	129,670	8,893	257,460	146,230
1970	463,177	199,186	116,560	7,424	329,258	147,052
1971	492,567	226,311	89,705	12,046	451,072	146,667
1972	610,703	290,444	95,377	33,332	480,453	177,584
1973	563,501	325,197	89,962	33,363	465,319	228,227
1974	502,679	392,493	74,225	25,975	371,252	390,734
1975	501,252	353,663	68,422	21,386	400,376	322,388
1976	708,601	413,154	98,579	15,082	479,487	352,176
1977	669,407	369,461	116,606	13,038	531,130	367,076
1978	845,424	355,745	129,369	12,467	642,587	441,700
1979	746,096	477,968	109,543	15,590	524,973	596,580
980	810,930	523,096	103,288	24,264	771,544	540,644
1 9 81	961,900	367,300	113,626	12,332	637,733	639,076
1982	903,791	253,342	112,240	11,945	807,0 9 6	438,551
1983	1,135,502	219,614	149,781	11,579	1,069,490	460,713
1984	1,465,475	206,081	210,165	12,028	1,342,569	487,870
1985	1,615,453	210,939	264,794	20,671	1,396,895	460,677
1986 1/	1,919,250	248,361	275,900	22,400	1,566,000	509,000

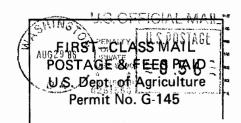
I/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

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