United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic Service

CWS 46
August 1986 \\ \title{
Cotton \\ \title{
Cotton and Wool and Wool Situation and Situation and Outlook Yearbook
} Outlook Yearbook
}

Page<br>4 Textiles and the Economy<br>4 Cotton Situation and Outlook<br>4 Upland Cotton Outlook<br>9 ELS Cotton Situation<br>10 World Cotton Situation and Outlook<br>12 Manmade Fibers<br>13 Wool Situation and Outlook<br>14 World Overview<br>15 Mohair<br>Situation Coordinator<br>Sam Evans (202) 786-1840<br>Principal Contributors<br>Sam Evans and Ed Glade (202) 786-1840 (Cotton)<br>John V. Lawler (202) 786-1840 (Wool and Manmade Fibers)<br>Carolyn L. Whitton (202) 786-1691 (World Cotton Situation)<br>Shirley Frye (202) 786-1840<br>Electronic Word Processing<br>Shirley Frye<br>National Economics Division, Economic Research Service<br>U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20005-4788

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released on August 15, 1986. The next summary of the Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook is scheduled for November 7, 1986. Summaries of Situation and Outlook reports may be accessed electronically. For details, call (202) 447-5163.

The Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook is published three times a year. Annual subscription: $\$ 13.00$ U.S., $\$ 16.25$ foreign.

Order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20250. Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Current subscribers will receive renewal notices from the Government Printing Office approximately 90 days before their subscriptions expire. Notices will be sent ONLY ONCE and should be returned promptly to ensure uninterrupted service.

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 A.--Estimated 1986 U.S. upland cotton acreage

| Region 1/ | Base 2/ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Enrolled } \\ 3 / \end{gathered}$ | Full plantings 4/ | Actual planted 51 | Planting proportion 6/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - - - - - - - - - Acres - - - - . - . - - |  |  |  | Ratio |
| Southeast | 1,087,738 | 981,027 | 842,481 | 798,400 | 0.95 |
| Delta | 3,731,318 | 3,512,178 | 2,853,274 | 2,590,000 | 0.91 |
| Southwest | 8,506,440 | 7,781,333 | 6,561,107 | 4,771,200 | 0.73 |
| West | 2,237,255 | 1,937,388 | 1,752,908 | 1,330,000 | 0.76 |
| Total | 15,562,750 | $14,211,925$ | 12,009,770 | 9,489,600 | 0.79 |

17 States in order of greafer base acres are: Southeasf: AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, FL; Delfa: 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 nomparticipant'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 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 U.S. upland cotton acreage, yleld, and production

| Region | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Production |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - - - - - | - - - - - | Lbs./acre | Boles |
| Southeast |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 822,800 | 806,800 | 741 | 1,245,700 |
| 1986 | 798,400 | 771,900 | 455 | 731,200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 2,647,000 | 2,595,000 | 689 | 3,723,000 |
| 1986 | 2,590,000 | 2,508,000 | 669 | 3,495,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 5,370,800 | 5,010,600 | 402 | 4,195,000 |
| 1986 | 4,771,200 | 4,251,000 | 357 | 3,161,200 |
| West ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 1986 | 1,760,000 | 1,7311,000 | 1,131 | 3,090,000 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| 1986 | $10,600,600$ $9,489,600$ | $10,145,400$ $8,841,900$ | 628 569 | 10,477,400 |

Table C. -Per capita domestic cotton consumption 1/

| Calendar <br> year | Mill <br> consumption | Imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

TV.S. mill consumption of cotfon plus the trade deficit in cotton texfiles. 27 Imports minus exports. 3/ Based on January-June data.

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

| Crop <br> year | Preseason <br> sales I/ Carryover <br> 2/ | Total | Crop year <br> exports |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Million bales |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $3 / 6.2$ |

T/New-crop sales as of July 31 . 27 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

| Month | Northern Europe 1/ |  | United States 21 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | Spot | Futures | Adjusted world |
|  | Cents/lb. |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | --- |
| June | 41.04 | 33.03 | 65.24 | 33.80 | . --- |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 38.70 | 30.15 | 65.67 | 32.11 | 24.92 |
| 10 | 38.25 | 29.50 | 65.61 | 31.43 | 24.48 |
| 17 | 37.10 | 28.75 | 65.69 | 30.78 | 23.50 |
| 24 | 36.65 | 28.35 | 65.88 | 32.35 | 22.63 |
| 31 | 36.50 | 27.10 | 65.94 | 32.95 | 22.37 |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 37.05 | 27.50 | 26.50 | 34.67 | 22.64 |

1/ 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Phoenix } \\ 4135 \\ 4.6 \end{gathered}$ | Average 4134 (base) 3.5-4.9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lubbock } \\ 4231 \\ 3.4 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base quality loan rate 2/ | 53.95 | 55.00 | 55.20 |
| Quality adjustment | +. 45 | 0 | -7.05 |
| Micronaire adjustment | 0 | 0 | -2.05 |
| Loan rate | 54.40 | 55.00 | 46.10 |
|  | $\times .80$ | $\times .80$ | $\times .80$ |
| Loan repayment rate | $\overline{43.52}$ | $\overline{44.00}$ | 36.88 |
| Base quality adjusted world price 3/ | 22.32 | 22.32 | 22.32 |
| Location adjustment | -1.05 | 0 | +. 20 |
| Quality adjustment | +. 45 | 0 | -7.05 |
| Micronaire adjustment | 0 | 0 | -2.05 |
| Coarse count adjustment | 0 | 0 | -3.36 |
| Adjusted world price | 21.72 | 22.32 | 10.06 |
| Loan repayment rate |  |  | 36.88 |
| Adjusted world price | $-21.72$ | -22.32 | -10.06 |
| First handler certificate value | 21.80 | 21.68 | 26.82 |
| 1/4135: SLM 1-3/32 inch; location differentials; al world price and the coarse | 6 inch; per por for Augus | 32 inch, lig urposes of used. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 / \text { Incl } \\ & \text { the adj } \end{aligned}$ |

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

| State | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Production |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - - - Acres - . - - |  | Lbs./acre | Balos |
| Arizona |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 56,500 | 56,300 | 927 | 108,700 |
| 1986 | 73,000 | 72,500 | 1,026 | 155,000 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 19,500 | 19,400 | 868 | 35,100 |
| ${ }^{1.986}$ | 18,000 | 17,800 | 782 | 29,000 |
| New Mexico 1985 | New Mexico |  |  | 11,300 |
| 1986 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 720 | 15,000 |
| Total 1985 |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 1986 | 84,000 101,000 | 83,600 100,300 | 891 952 | 155,100 199,000 |

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

| Country | Crop year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984/85 | 1985/86 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (986/87 } \\ & \text { (proj.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| United States | 31 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | 29 |
| Soviet Union China <br> Pakistan | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 12 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |
| Latin America | 14 | 12 | 7 |
| Sudan <br> Egypt <br> Other Africa | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3 \\ 11 \end{array}$ | 3 3 7 |
| Australia India | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 3 |
| Turkey Syria Israel | 3 2 2 | 2 3 2 | 2 2 2 |
| Greece \& Spain Other | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| 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 $60^{\prime} s$ 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 wol | Carpet wool | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,000 pounds |  |  |
| 1983 | 126,729 | 13,851 | 140,580 |
| 1984 | 128,982 | 13,088 | 142,070 |
| 1985 | 106,051 | 10,562 | 116,613 |
| Jan.-Mar. |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Apr.-June |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Oct.-Dec. 33,167 er 36,047 |  |  |  |
| 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

| Item | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | $1986 \quad 1 /$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Million pounds |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks, Jan. 1 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 51.6 | 51 |
| Production | 55.1 | 51.1 | 47.2 | 42 |
| Imports | 78.1 | 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 |

[^0]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 I/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cents |  |  |  |
| January | 50.0 | 58.4 | 59.2 | 54.3 |
| February | 57.1 | 67.1 | 58.7 | 55.8 |
| March | 56.0 | 79.3 | 61.0 | 61.7 |
| April | 65.7 | 87.9 | 67.9 | 67.8 |
| May | 65.0 | 86.5 | 68.5 | 75.2 |
| June | 63.5 | 86.6 | 69.8 | 73.5 |
| July | 62.7 | 82.3 | 64.0 | 70.7 |
| August | 59.6 | 78.5 | 60.2 |  |
| September | 57.2 | 74.3 | 59.5 |  |
| October | 66.4 | 80.2 | 66.6 |  |
| November | 70.1 | 67.5 | 58.5 |  |
| December | 64.1 | 69.4 | 56.8 |  |
| Average 2/ | 61.3 | 79.5 | 63.3 |  |

[^1]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 |
| Jan.-Mar. |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Apr.-June 19,216 |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Oct.-Dec. 15,788 |  |  |  |
| 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

| Crop Year | Area |  |  | Supply |  |  |  | Disappearance |  |  | Unaccounted 4/ | Ending stocks | Farm price 5/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Planted | Harvested | Yield | $\begin{gathered} \text { Begin- } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { stocks } \\ \text { I/ } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Production 2/ | Imports | Total | Mill use 3/ | Exports | Total |  |  |  |
|  | 1,000 | acres | Lbs. 1 acre |  |  |  | 1,000 | 480-lb. |  |  |  |  | Cents/ Ib. |
| 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 | 86 | 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 | 542 | 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/ 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 | 71 |

See Table 3 for footnotes.

Table 2.-U.S. ELS cotton supply and use, 1960/61-06/87


Table 3 for footnotes.

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

| Year beginning August 1 | Aree |  |  | Supply |  |  |  | Oisappearance |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plented | Harvested | Yleld | Beginning stocks I/ | Production 2/ | Imports | Tots 1 | MII use 3/ | Exports | Total | Unaccounted 4/ | Ending stacks | Fars price 5/ |
|  | 1,000 |  | Lbs/ acre |  |  | 1,000 | -pound | walght | ales |  |  |  | Cants/lb. |
| 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 | 15,893 | 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 | 13,900 | 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 | B,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 | 63.6 |
| 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 | \|1,721 | 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 | 506 509 | 7,844 | 7,677 | 8 | 15,529 | 5,861 | 6,750 | 12,611 | (225) | 2,693 | 65.0 |
| 1984 | 11,065 | 10,300 | 599 | 2,693 | 12,852 | 21 | 15,566 | 5,491 | 6,125 | 11,616 | 74 | 4,024 | 57.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19858 / \\ & 19869 / \end{aligned}$ | 10,601 9,490 | 10,145 8,842 | 628 569 | 4,024 9,200 | 13,277 10,477 | 33 10 | 17,334 19,687 | 6,350 6,750 | 1,860 6,200 | 8,210 12,950 | 76 63 | 9,200 6,800 | 6/54.4 |



 no allowance for unredeemed loans. $7 /$ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts. 8/ Estimated. 9/ Forecast. I0/ Inports
 of cotton stapling less than $1-3 / 8$ inches.

Table 4.-Upland Cotton: Planted acreage 1960/61-86/87, by Statas


[^2]| Crop Yaar | AL | $A Z$ | AR | CA | FL | GA | 12 | KS | KY | LA | HS | M0 | NV | N M | N C | OK | S C | TN | TX | YA | U.S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1,000 acres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 860 | 400 | 1,320 | 946 | 25 | 653 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 510 | 1,520 | 412 | 3 | 189 | 390 | 630 | 550 | 512 | 6,303 | 15 | 15,249 |
| 1961 | 905 | 366 | 1,360 | 816 | 23 | 693 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 535 | 1,580 | 384 | 3 | 185 | 396 | 645 | 585 | 538 | 6,539 | 13 | 15,575 |
| 1962 | 900 | 364 | 1,355 | 808 | 21 | 692 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 565 | 1,585 | 383 | 3 | 182 | 402 | 612 | 575 | 538 | 6,467 | 15 | 15,475 |
| 1963 | 832 | 325 | 1,230 | 729 | 24 | 639 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 519 | $1 ., 438$ | 343 | 3 | 161 | 375 | 590 | 536 | 504 | 5,801 | 14 | 14,072 |
| 1964 | 831 | 328 | 1,242 | 742 | 24 | 632 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 520 | 1.460 | 347 | 3 | 161 | 381 | 575 | 538 | 502 | 5,637 | 15 | 15,940 |
| 1965 | 809 | 307 | 1,205 | 725 | 22 | 577 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 498 | 1,430 | 334 | 3 | 158 | 368 | 555 | 499 | 499 | 5,539 | 14 | 13,540 |
| 1966 | 564 | 218 | 865 | 617 | 14 | 380 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 357 | 993 | 190 | 2 | 119 | 155 | 380 | 305 | 365 | 3,940 | 6 | 9,474 |
| 1967 | 340 | 216 | 715 | 587 | 10 | 267 | 0 | 0 | , | 330 | 890 | 90 | 2 | 109 | 75 | 370 | 190 | 236 | 3.501 | 1 | 7,931 |
| 1968 | 525 | 269 | 980 | 687 | 13 | 395 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.10 | 1,105 | 190 | 2 | 138 | 189 | 380 | 340 | 360 | 4,101 | 6 | 10,093 |
| 1969 | 545 | 277 | 1,055 | 705 | 13 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 420 | 1.185 | 292 | 2 | 131 | 166 | 465 | 287 | 400 | 4,648 | 5 | 10,902 |
| 1970 | 538 | 241 | 1,070 | 662 | 8 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 450 | 1,190 | 250 | 2 | 126 | 60 | 450 | 290 | 390 | 4,870 | 4 | \$1,000 |
| 1971 | 558 | 241 | 1,140 | 741 | 9 | 585 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 500 | 1,325 | 313 | 2 | 130 | 75 | 396 | 320 | 425 | 4,700 | 4 | 11,370 |
| 1972 | 580 | 271 | 1,410 | 863 | 11 | 430 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 665 | 1,606 | 405 | 2 | 131 | 70 | 510 | 340 | 485 | 5,000 | 3 | 12,888 |
| 1973 | 510 | 276 | - 975 | 942 | 11 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 | 1,340 | 173 | 2 | 127 | 73 | 526 | 294 | 440 | 5,200 | 2 | 11,807 |
| 1974 | 585 | 392 | 1,130 | 1,238 | 12 | 410 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 635 | 1,710 | 330 | 2 | 140 | 45 | 547 | 272 | 510 | 4,400 | 1 | 12,464 |
| 1975 | 370 | 268 | 680 | 875 | 4 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 310 | 1,100 | 210 | 1 | 85 | 53 | 295 | 103 | 315 | 3,900 | 1 | 8,730 |
| 1976 | 420 | 340 | 950 | 1,120 | 7 | 240 | 0 | 0 | , | 560 | 1.470 | 260 | 1 | 64 | 71 | 355 | 159 | 370 | 4,500 | 1 | 10,869 |
| 1977 | 395 | 515 | 930 | 1,390 | 6 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 540 | 1,360 | 258 | , | 128 | 63 | 520 | 153 | 300 | 6,450 | 1 | 13,201 |
| 1978 | 315 | 538 575 | 760 | 1,455 | 4 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 1.180 | 182 | , | 109 | 42 | 585 | 98 | 230 | 6,200 | 0 | 12, 324 |
| 1979 | 305 | 575 | 530 | 1,635 | 3 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 465 | 1,050 | 137 | , | 126 | 45 | 580 | 109 | 230 | 6,800 | 0 | 12,742 |
| 1980 | 321 | 549 | 645 | 1,540 | 6 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 560 | 1,125 | 241 | , | 120 | 65 | 565 | 120 | 275 | 6,850 | 0 | [5, 14) |
| 1981 | 372 | 599 | 560 | 1,530 | 17 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 695 | 1.200 | 183 | 1 | 106 | 82 | 640 | 118 | 305 | 7,200 | 0 | 13,783 |
| 1982 | 285 | 470 | 390 | 1,370 | 15 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 595 | 990 | 151 | 1 | 68 | 70 | 450 | 95 | 255 | 4,300 | 0 | 9, 063 |
| 1983 | 215 | 284 | 290 | 950 | 12 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 410 | 675 | 93 | 0 | 47 | 59 | 300 | 69 | 215 | 3,550 | 0 | 7,288 |
| 1984 | 307 | 429 | 465 | 1,400 | 17 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 1,032 | 162 | 0 | 69 | 9 | 375 | 104 | 325 | 4,700 | I | 10,300 |
| 1985 | 329 | 359 | 440 | 1,320 | 2.3 | 245 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 630 | 1,040 | 150 | 0 | 54 | 87 | 360 | 1.22 | 335 | 4,650 | 1 | 10, 145, |
| $19861 /$ | 347 | 259 | 440 | 1,010 | 21 | 210 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 593 | 1,025 | 160 | 0 | 42 | 79 | 350 | 113 | 290 | 3,900 | I | 8,842 |

I/ August 1986 crop report.

Table 6. -Upiand cotton: Lint vleld per harvested acre, 1960/61-86/87, by States

| Crop Yeer | AL | AZ | AR | CA | FL | GA | 1. | KS | KY | LA | MS | M0 | NY | N M | N C | OK | S C | TN | TX | VA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1,000 acres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 421 | 979 | 485 | 981 | 327 | 371 | 352 | 0 | 565 | 470 | 486 | 548 | 929 | 705 | 284 | 348 | 360 | 545 | 329 | 321 |
| 1961 | 327 | 1,045 | 512 | 991 | 279 | 354 | 211 | 0 | 304 | 429 | 493 | 469 | 838 | 746 | 337 | 274 | 337 | 493 | 349 | 363 |
| 1962 | 371 | 1,162 | 512 | 1.132 | 371 | 369 | 500 | 0 | 551 | 464 | 512 | 582 | 883 | 658 | 327 | 243 | 373 | 494 | 347 | 240 |
| 1963 | 511 | 1,120 | 582 | 1,125 | 384 | 453 | 469 | 0 | 688 | 628 | 709 | 630 | 841 | 711 | 449 | 273 | 405 | 621 | 360 | 400 |
| 1964 | 512 | 1,085 | 605 | 1,134 | 325 | 467 | 510 | 0 | 592 | 544 | 732 | 564 | 777 | 697 | 470 | 239 | 496 | 640 | 347 | 44 |
| 1965 | 505 | 1,157 | 572 | 1,117 | 305 | 467 | 458 | 0 | 619 | 540 | 678 | 559 | 614 | 667 | 287 | 319 | 486 | 611 | 401 | 273 |
| 1966 | 392 | 1,053 | 418 | 952 | 336 | 398 | 354 | 0 | 525 | 602 | 653 | 408 | 813 | 679 | 290 | 270 | 442 | 475 | 385 | 180 |
| 1967 | 282 | 928 | 333 | 848 | 336 | 408 | 245 | 0 | 322 | 621 | 567 | 314 | 667 | 651 | 277 | 251 | 449 | 295 | 376 | 138 |
| 1968 | 362 | 1,230 | 502 | 1,097 | 379 | 322 | 347 | 0 | 574 | 636 | 660 | 495 | 872 | 571 | 310 | 333 | 352 | 432 | 410 | 242 |
| 1969 | 405 | 1,033 | 518 | 694 | 360 | 351 | 460 | 0 | 516 | 551 | 534 | 533 | 654 | 529 | 287 | 288 | 342 | 505 | 292 | 201 |
| 1970 | 453 | 920 | 470 | 841 | 436 | 373 | 245 | 0 | 344 | 555 | 658 | 431 | 545 | 504 | 464 | 206 | 349 | 483 | 315 | 584 |
| 1971 | 551 | 928 | 522 | 723 | 602 | 466 | 242 | 0 | 573 | 576 | 613 | 614 | 319 | 493 | 371 | 215 | 412 | 597 | 263 | 247 |
| 1972 | 470 | 1.067 | 488 | 982 | 572 | 395 | 256 | 0 | 397 | 509 | 599 | 520 | 607 | 561 | 337 | 313 | 435 | 543 | 408 | 265 |
| 1973 | 423 | 1,063 | 513 | 891 | 522 | 499 | 0 | 0 | 486 | 481 | 651 | 501 | 477 | 514 | 455 | 390 | 473 | 472 | 431 | 440 |
| 1974 | 429 | 1,218 | 374 | 1,006 | 503 | 490 | 288 | 0 | 280 | 423 | 448 | 335 | 586 | 509 | 440 | 272 | 483 | 290 | 269 | 384 |
| 1975 | 405 | 1,027 | 485 | 1,072 | 346 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 535 | 454 | 449 | 721 | 382 | 412 | 277 | 454 | 339 | 293 | 344 |
| 1976 | 399 | 1,178 | 592 | 1,064 | 514 | 398 | 0 | 0 | 258 | 474 | 376 | 305 | 738 | 523 | 489 | 251 | 438 | 295 | 353 | 480 |
| 1977 | 337 | 997 | 534 | 964 | 425 | 232 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 583 | 581 | 437 | 598 | 603 | 305 | 402 | 342 | 407 | 407 | 194 |
| 1978 | 443 | 953 | 417 | 640 | 506 | 463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 561 | 496 | 542 | 443 | 515 | 292 | 562 | 490 | 294 | 480 |
| 1979 | 510 | 1,069 | 549 | 1,000 | 565 | 486 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 712 | 657 | 550 | 655 | 396 | 455 | 432 | 510 | 357 | 389 | 320 |
| 1980 | 411 | 1.184 | 330 | 969 | 610 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 394 | 480 | 353 | 640 | 428 | 381 | 174 | 309 | 349 | 233 | 320 |
| 1981 | 545 | 1,247 | 518 | 1,109 | 601 | 436 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 512 | 626 | 441 | 800 | 602 | 558 | 330 | 667 | 496 | 376 | 490 |
| 1982 | 775 | 1,118 | 657 | 1,077 | 627 | 714 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 702 | 853 | 648 | 617 | 551 | 699 | 254 | 783 | 638 | 301 | 640 |
| 1983 | 409 | 1,225 | 535 | 996 | 608 | 467 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 623 | 640 | 377 | 0 | 715 | 350 | 232 | 369 | 337 | 322 | 360 |
| 1984 | 699 | 1,227 | 632 | 999 | 847 | 784 | 0 | 288 | 0 | 786 | 767 | 554 | 0 | 605 | 600 | 233 | 785 | 498 | 376 | 528 |
| 1985 | 795 | 1.241 | 767 | 1,132 | 693 | 725 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 565 | 764 | 653 | 0 | 631 | 646 | 300 | 708 | 600 | 404 | 443 |
| 1986 1/ | 498 | 1,353 | 709 | 1,093 | 870 | 423 | 0 | 576 | 0 | 648 | 749 | 480 | 0 | 686 | 456 | 357 | 340 | 472 | 357 | 411 |

I/ August 1986 crop report.

Tuble 7. - Upland cotton: Production, 1950/61-06/87, by States

| Crop Year | $\Delta$ | AZ | An | CA | FL | 6 A | IL | KS | KY | 4 | HS | 10 | NV | N M | N C | OK | S C | TN | IX | VA | U.S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1,000 ecres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 756 | 815 | 1,335 | 1,933 | 17 | 504 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 500 |  | 470 | 7 | 277 | 231 | 457 | 412 | 581 | 4,317 | 10 | 14,170 |
| 1961 | 617 | 797 | 1,452 | 1,683 | 14 | 511 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 478 | 1,621 | 375 | 6 | 287 | 278 | 368 | 411 | 553 | 4,754 | 10 | 14,220 |
| 1962 | 695 | 882 | 1,445 | 1;907 | 16 | 533 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 546 | 1,692 | 454 | 6 | 249 | 274 | 310 | 447 | 553 | 4,679 | 8 | 14,715 |
| 1963 | 885 | 759 | 1,491 | 1,708 | 19 | 603 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 679 | 2,124 | 450 | 6 | 239 | 350 | 335 | 452 | 652 | 4,355 | 12 | 15,130 |
| 1964 | 887 | 742 | 1,565 | 1,753 | 16 | 615 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 589 | 2,226 | 408 | 5 | 234 | 373 | 287 | 556 | 669 | 4,076 | 14 | 15,025 |
| 1965 | 852 | 740 | 1,437 | 1,685 | 14 | 561 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 560 | 2,020 | 389 | 4 | 219 | 220 | 369 | 495 | 635 | 4,632 | 21 | 14,864 |
| 1966 | 460 | 478 | 753 | 1,225 | . 10 | 315 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 448 | 1,350 | 161 | 4 | 168 | 94 | 214 | 281 | 362 | 5,156 | 2 | 9,484 |
| 1967 | 200 | 418 | 496 | 1,038 | 7 | 227 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 424 | 1.051 | 59 | 4 | 147 | 43 | 193 | 178 | 145 | 2,740 | 0 | 7,374 |
| 1968 | 396 | 688 | 1,025 | 1.569 | 10 | 265 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 544 | 1,519 | 196 | 4 | 164 | 122 | 264 | 250 | 324 | 3,499 | 3 | 10,847 |
| 1969 | 460 | 595 | 1,137 | 1,312 | 9 | 282 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 482 | 1.319 | 325 | 3 | 145 | 99 | 279 | 205 | 421 | 2,831 | 2 | 9,913 |
| 1970 | 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 |
| 1971 | 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 |
| 1972 | 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 |
| 1973 | 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 |
| 1974 | 522 | 995 | 880 | 2,595 | 13 | 419 | 0 | 0 | 3 | - 560 | 1,595 | 230 | 2 | 148 | 133 | 310 | 274 | 308 | 2,462 | 1 | 11,450 |
| 1975 | 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 |
| 1976 | 349 | 834 | 776 | 2,482 | 8 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . .553 | 1,151 | 165 | 2 | 70 | 72 | 175 | 145 | 228 | 3,307 | 1 | 10,517 |
| 1977 | 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 |
| 1978 | 291 | 1,068 | 660 | 1,940 | 4 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 478 | 1,378 | 188 | 2 | 101 | 45 | 355 | 115 | 235 | 3,792 | 0 | 10,762 |
| 1979 | 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 | 77 | 200 | 3,320 | 0 | 11,018 |
| 1981 | 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 |
| 1982 | 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 |
| 1983 | 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 |  | 12,851 |
| 1985 | 545 | 928 | 703 | 3,114 | 33 | 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 742 | 1.655 | 204 | 0 | 71 | 117 | 285 | 180 | 419 | 3,910 | 1 | 13,277 |
| 1906 1/ | 360 | 730 | 650 | 2,300 | 30 | 185 | 0 | I | 0 | 000 | 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

| Crop year | Planted acreage |  |  |  |  | Harvested acreage |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Arizone | Callfornia | New Mexico | Texas | United States | Arizons | Callfornia | 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 | 26 | $0$ | 12 | $21$ | 59 |
| 1962 | 42 | 1 | 19 | 34 | 96 | 41 | 1 | 19 | 33 | 94 |
| 1963 | 63 | 1 | 29 | 50 | 144 | 62 | 1 | 29 | 49 | 140 |
| 1964 | 48 | 1 | 23 | 39 | 110 | 47 | 1 | 22 | 37 | 107 |
| 1965 | 33 | 1 | 16 | 28 | 77 | 33 | 1 | 15 | 26 | 75 |
| 1966 | 35 | 1 | 16 | 29 | 80 | 34 | 1 | 15 | 28 | 78 |
| 1967 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 25 | 69 | 29 | 0 | 13 | 24 | 66 |
| 1968 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 68 | 29 | 0 | 13 | 24 | 67 |
| 1969 | 34 | 1 | 16 | 27 | 78 | 33 | 0 | 15 | 27 | 75 |
| 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 | 0 | 15 | 34 | 84 | 35 | 0 | 15 | 33 | 82 |
| 1975 | 30 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 69 | 30 | 0 | 13 | 23 | 66 |
| 1976 | 30 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 46 | 30 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 44 |
| 1977 | 42 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 75 | 42 | 0 | 9 | 23 | 74 |
| $1978$ | 34 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 78 | 34 | 0 | 14 | 28 | 76 |
| 1979 | 43 | 0 | 16 | 31 | 91 | 43 | 0 | 15 | 31 | 89 |
| 1980 | 42 | 0 | 7 | 23 | 73 | 42 | 0 | 7 | 23 | 72 |
| 1981 | 34 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 59 | 34 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 58 |
| 1982 1983 | 42 | 0 | 9 | 20 | 71 | 42 | 0 | 9 | 19 | 71 |
| $1983$ | 29 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 63 | 29 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 63 |
| 1984 <br> 1995 | 51 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 80 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 19 | 80 |
| 1985 | 57 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 84 | 56 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 84 |
| 1986 // | 73 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 101 | 72 | 0 | 10 | 18 | 100 |

August 1986 crop report.

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

| Crop Year | Arizona | California | New Mexico | Texas | United States | Arizona | California | New Mexico | Texas | United States |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yield - Pounds per harvested acre |  |  | $z$ | Production - 1,000 480-1b. '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 | $\cdots \quad 1$ | -18 | 37 | 112 |
| 1963 | 602 | 753 | 520 | 533 | 562 | 77 | 1 | - 31 | 54 | 164 |
| 1964 | 562 | 761 | 507 | 517 | 536 | 55 | 1 | $\therefore 23$ | 40 | 120 |
| 1965 | 657 | 875 | 408 | 530 | 563 | 45 | 1 | . 13 | 29 | 88 |
| 1966 | 507 | 628 | 408 | 392 | 447 | 36 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 72 |
| 1967 | 574 | 468 | 359 | 496 | 502 | 34 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 70 |
| 1968 | 721 | 762 | 411 | 456 | 565 | 44 | 1 | - 11 | 23 | 79 |
| 1969 | 533 | 498 | 404 | 492 | 493 | 37 | 1 | 12 | 28 | 77 |
| 1970 | 407 | 335 | 334 | 342 | 369 | 28 | 0 | 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 | 597 | 480 | 265 | 397 | 451 | 42 | 0 | 10 | 26 | 78 |
| 1974 | 729 | 683 | 417 | 359 | 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 | 0 | 12 | 30 | 130 |
| 1985 | . 927 | 0 | 687 | 868 | 891 | 109 | 0 | 11 | 35 | 155 |
| 1986 1/ | 1,026 | 0 | 720 | 782 | 952 | 155 | 0 | 15 | 29 | 199 |

I/ August 1986 crop report.

Table 10.-Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1960/8i-85/86 1/

| Dete | $\stackrel{\text { At }}{\text { milis }}$ | Supply |  |  |  |  | Total Supply | Mill Use 4/ | Disappearance |  | Unaccounted | Ending <br> Stocks 5/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Beglnning Stocks $2 /$ |  |  | $\underset{3 /}{\text { GInnings }}$ | Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Publle <br> Storage 6/ | Other $7 /$ | Totol |  |  |  |  | Exports | Total Use |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |  | 1,000 480- | net wo | ght bales |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug 80 | 997 | 1;901 | 102 | 3,000 | 598 | 0 | 3,598 | 482 | 422 | 904 |  | 2,694 |
| Sep | 922 | 1,563 | 209 | 2,694 | 749 | 2 | 3,445 | 521 | 412 | 933 |  | 2,512 |
| Oct | 815 | 1,640 | 57 | 2,512 | 3,376 | 1 | 5,889 | 571 | 248 | 819 |  | 5,070 |
| Hov | 772 | 3,302 | 996 | 5,070 | 3,328 | 5 | 8,403 | 476 | 456 | 932 |  | 7,471 |
| Duc | 774 | 5,238 | 1,459 | 7,471 | 2,087 | 5 | 9,563 | 454 | 566 | 1,020 |  | 8,543 |
| Jan | 870 | 6,204 | 1,469 | 8,543 | 824 | 1 | 9,368 | 492 | 704 | 1,196 |  | 8,172 |
| Fab | 981 | 6,058 | 1.133 | 8,172 | 160 | 6 | 8,338 | 465 | 723 | 1,188 |  | 7.150 |
| Mar | 1,079 | 5,311 | 760 | 7,150 | 0 | 8 | 7,158 | 494 | 772 | 1,266 |  | 5,892 |
| Apr | 1,149 | 4,393 | 350 | 5,892 | 0 | 0 | 5,892 | 497 | 524 | 1,021 |  | 4,871 |
| May | 1,121 | 3,609 | 141 | 4,871 | 0 | 0 | 4,871 | 483 | 483 | 966 |  | 3,905 |
| Jun | 1,068 | 2,929 | (92) | 3,905 | 0 | 0. | 3,905 | 488 | 337 | 825 |  | 3,080 |
| Jul | 977 | 2,293 | (190) | 3,080 | 0 | 0 | 3,080 | 469 | 278 | 747 | 336 | 2,668 |
| Aug 81 | 923 | 1,765 | (20) | 2,668 | 440 | 0 | 3,108 | 469 | 244 | 713 |  | 2,395 |
| Sep | 845 | 1,554 | (4) | 2,395 | 1,339 | 2 | 3,736 | 474 | 221 | 695 |  | 3,041 |
| Oct | 722 | 2,017 | 302 | 3,041 | 3,936 | 0 | 6,977 | 510 | 274 | 784 |  | 6,193 |
| Mov | 690 | 4,229 | 1,274 | 6,193 | 4,761 | 0 | 10,954 | 440 | 500 | 940 |  | 10,014 |
| Dac | 698 | 7,326 | 1,990 | 10,014 | 3,408 | 1 | 13,423 | 376 | 768 | 1,144 |  | 12,279 |
| Jan | 789 | 9,658 | 1,832 | 12,279 | 1,359 | 1 | 13,639 | 409 | 685 | !,094 |  | 12,545 |
| Fob | 856 | 9,888 | 1,801 | 12,545 | 403 | 0 | 12,948 | 414 | 792 | 1,206 |  | 11,742 |
| Mar | 921 | 9,245 | 1,576 | 11,742 | 0 | 0 | 11,742 | 477 | 924 | 1,401 |  | 10,341 |
| Apr | 962 | 8,303 | 1,076 | 10,341 | 0 | 4 | 10,345 | 473 | 710 | 1,183 |  | 9,162 |
| May | 955 | 7,454 | 753 | 9,162 | 0 | 13 | 9,175 | 432 | 509 | 94 |  | 8,234 |
| Jun | 944 | 6,591 | 699 | 8,234 | 0 | 4 | 8,238 | 421 | 523 | 944 |  | 7,294 |
| Jul | 913 | 5,810 | 571 | 7,294 | 0 | , | 7,295 | 369 | 417 | 786 | 123 | 6,632 |
| Aug 82 | 865 | 5,495 | 272 | 6,632 | 470 | 2 | 7,104 | 448 | 360 370 | 808 |  | 6,296 |
| Sep | 788 | 5,259 | 249 | 6,296 | 1,114 | 10 | 7,420 | 435 | 370 | 805 |  | 6,615 |
| Oct | 700 | 5,521 | 394 | 6,615 | 3,695 | 1 | 10,511 | 455 | 308 | 763 |  | 9,748 |
| Mov | 639 | 7,919 | 1,190 | 9,748 | 3,662 | 3 | 13,413 | 448 | 399 | 847 |  | 12,566 |
| Dac | 663 | 10,644 | 1,259 | 12,566 | 1,814 | 0 | 14,380 | 404 | 395 | 799 |  | 13,581 |
| Jan | 731 | 11,619 | 1,231 | 13,581 | 752 | 1 | 14,334 | 444 | 462 | 906 |  | 13,428 |
| Feb | 819 | 11,640 | 969 | 13,428 | 256 | 0 | 13,684 | 454 | 386 | 840 |  | 12,844 |
| Mar | 813 | 10,666 | 1,365 | 12,844 | 0 | 1 | 12,845 | 531 | 513 | 1,044 |  | 11,801 |
| Apr | 827 | 10,177 | 797 | 11,801 | 0 | 0 | 11,801 | 473 | 640 | 1,113 |  | 10,688 |
| May | 834 | 9,227 | 627 | 10,688 | 0 | 0 | 10,688 | 509 | 484 | 993 |  | 9,695 |
| Jun | 816 | 8,329 | 550 | 9,695 | 0 | 0 | 9,695 | 503 | 458 | 961 |  | 9,734 |
| dul | 794 | 7,779 | 161 | 8,734 | 0 | - | 8,735 | 410 | 432 | 842 | 42 | 7,937 |
| Aug 83 | 792 | 6,978 | 167 | 7,937 | 326 | 2 | 8,265 | 552 | 403 | 955 |  | 7,310 |
| Sep | 750 | 6,493 | 67 | 7,310 | 473 | 1 | 7,784 | 520 | 339 | 859 |  | 6,925 |
| Oct | 661 | 6,077 | 187 | 6,925 | 2,664 | 1 | 9,590 | 510 | 274 | 784 |  | 8,806 |
| Nov | 581 | 7,513 | 712 | 8,806 | 2,750 | 1 | 11.557 | 509 | 462 | 971 |  | 10,586 |
| Dac | 583 | 9,114 | 889 | 10,586 | 1,248 | 0 | 11.834 | 436 | 663 | 1,099 |  | 10,735 |
| Jon | 640 | 9,197 | 898 | 10,735 | 273 | 1 | 11,009 | 540 | 696 | 1,236 |  | 9,773 |
| Feb | 675 | 7,840 | 1,258 | 9,773 | 37 | 0 | 9,811 | 492 | 759 | 1,251 |  | 8,560 |
| Mar | 742 | 6,625 | 1,193 | 8,560 | 0 | 0 | 8,560 | 506 | 947 | 1,453 |  | 7,107 |
| Apr | 772 | 5,211 | 1,124 | 7.107 | 0 | 0 | 7,107 | 478 | 763 | 1,241 |  | 5,866 |
| May | 799 | 4,125 | 942 | 5,866 | 0 | 1 | 5,867 | 528 | 644 | 1,172 |  | 4,695 |
| Jun | 798 | 3,089 | 808 | 4,695 | 0 | 2 | 4,697 | 443 | 449 | 892 |  | 3,805 |
| Jul | 856 | 2,304 | 645 | 3,805 | 0 | 3 | 3,808 | 414 | 388 | 802 | (231) | 2,775 |
| Aug 84 |  | 1,839 | 106 | 2,775 | 659 | 2 | 3,436 | 510 426 | 479 | 989 |  | 2,447 |
| Sep | 747 673 | 1,550 1,489 | 150 142 | 2,447 2,304 | 3, $\begin{array}{r}562 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 3,010 | 426 509 | 280 307 | 706 |  | 2,304 |
| Mov | 567 | 3,521 | 656 | 4,744 | 4,817 | 0 | 9,561 | 436 | 507 | 943 |  | 8,618 |
| Dec | 586 | 7,836 | 196 | 8,618 | 2,176 | 0 | 10,794 | 375 | 660 | 1,035 |  | 9,759 |
| Jan | 715 | 7,915 | 1,129 | 9,759 | 1,285 | 2 | 1,046 | 485 | 836 | 1,321 |  | 9,725 |
| Fob | 851 | 7,780 | 1,094 | 9,725 | 228 | 3 | 9,956 | 438 | 811 | 1,249 |  | 8,707 |
| Mar | 916 | 6,853 | 938 | 8,707 |  | 5 | 8,712 | 457 | 649 | 1,106 |  | 7,606 |
| Apr | 854 | 5,918 | 834 | 7.606 |  | 6 | 7,612 | 485 | 578 | 1,063 |  | 6,549 |
| May | 834 | 5,035 | 680 | 6,549 |  | 1 | 6,549 | 524 | 453 | 977 |  | 5,573 |
| Jun | 842 | 4.199 | 532 | 5,573 |  | 2 | 5,575 | 440 | 375 | 815 |  | 4,760 |
| Jul | 769 | 3,739 | 252 | 4,760 |  | 0 | 4,760 | 459 | 268 | 727 | 69 | 4,102 |
| Aug 85 | 768 | 3.070 | 264 | 4,102 | 704 | O | 4,807 | 526 | 207 | 733 |  | 4,074 |
| Sep | 718 | 2,960 | 396 | 4,074 | 1,811 | 0 | 5,885 | 497 | 200 | 697 |  | 5,188 |
| Oct | 650 | 3,922 | . 616 | 5.188 | 3,952 | 9 | 9,149 | 591 | 218 | 809 |  | 8,340 |
| Mov | 583 | 6,413 | 1,344 | 8,340 | 4,013 | 4 | 12,357 | 502 | 235 | 737 |  | 11,620 |
| Dec | 597 | 9,390 | 1,633 | 11,620 | 2,312 | 12 | 13,944 | 457 | 196 | 653 |  | 13,291 |
| Jan | 633 | 11,184 | 1,474 | 13,291 | 604 | 5 | 13,900 | 574 | 186 | 760 |  | 13,140 |
| Feb | 720 | 11,259 | 1,161 | 13,140 | 36 | 1 | 13,177 | 522 | 193 | 715 |  | 12,462 |
| Mar | 763 | 10,731 | 968 | 12,462 |  | 0 | 12,462 | 542 | 188 | 730 |  | 11,732 |
| Apr | 813 | 10,116 | 803 | 11,732 |  | 0 | 11,732 | 572 | 173 | 745 |  | 10,987 |
| May | 827 | 9,504 | 656 | 10,987 |  | 0 | 10,987 | 579 | 81 | 660 |  | 10, 327 |
| Jun $8 /$ | 819 | 8,851 | 657 | 10,327 |  | 0 | 10,327 | 542 | 69 | 611 |  | 9,716 |
| dul 8 | 848 | 8,310 | 558 | 9,716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

T/ Complled from Bureau of the Consus data and adjusted to 480-1b. nef wolght bales. 2/August stocks adjustad to an August I basis, excluding preseason ginnings. 3/ August dato include preseason ginnnings. 4/ Adjusted to e an August I basis, excluding preseasonginnings. End August date include preseason ginnnings. 4, Adusted
calenar month.
Differences primarily reflect varying bale weights. Monthly data are rounded; unaccounted will differ sllghtiy
table 1 , reflecting rounding error. 6 / Adjusted to $480-1 b$. 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 11.--Number of active cotton gins, by State, 1980/81-1984/85

| State | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabame | 110 | 107 | 96 | 87 | 91 |
| Arizona | 120 | 120 | 112 | 98 | $100 \ldots$ |
| Arkansas | 198 | 175 | 155 | 138 | 143 \% |
| California | 223 | 207 | 192 | 166 | 169 " |
| Georgia | 58 | 59 | 59 | 56 | 53 |
| Louisiana | 98 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 93 |
| Mississippi | 296 | 283 | 263 | 247 | 247 |
| Missouri | 72 | 65 | 59 | 48 | 54 |
| New Mexico | 42 | 42 | 37 | 33 | 33 |
| North Carolina | 40 | 40 | 37 | 34 | 37 |
| Oklahoma | 88 | 87 | 79 | 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 |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 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 |
| Oklahoma | 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, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

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

|  | Ala. | Ariz. | Ark. | Calif. | Ga. | La. | Miss. | Mo. | N. Me | N.C. | OKl | S.C. | Tenn. | Tex. | U.S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 11 | 100 | 96 | 25 | 76 |
| Machine stripped: , $1 / 84$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980/81 | 2 | 1/ | 1 | - | -- | 3 | 1/ | -- | 34 | - | 89 | -- | 1 | 80 | 27 |
| 1981/82 | 1 | 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 | - | 1 | - | $1 /$ | $1 /$ | - | 40 | -- | 95 | -- | 2 | 85 | 29 |
| 1984/85 | - | 1/ | 1/ | $1 /$ | - | 1/ | 1/ | -- | 48 | $\cdots$ | 89 | -- | 3 | 75 | 23 |
| Machine scrapped: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980/81 | - | 11 | - | 1 | -- | - | - | - | 1/ | - | 2 | - | -- | $1 /$ | 1 |
| 1981/82 | - | 8 | - | 2 | -- | - | -- | - | 1 | - | 1 | -- | -- | $1 /$ | , |
| 1982/83 | - | 11 | - | $1 /$ | - | - | - | - | $1 /$ | - | 1 | -- | -- | -- | 1 |
| 1983/84 | - | 12 | - | $1 /$ | - | - | - | - | 1/ | -- | $1 /$ | - | - | -- | 1 |
| 1984/85 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1/ | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1/ | - | 1/ | - | 1 | -- | 1 |

// Less than 0.5 percent. $-=0$
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practioes, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

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

Year
and mathod

Ala. Ariz. Ark. Callf. Ga. La. Miss. Mo. N. Mex. N.C. Okla. S.C. Tenn. Tex. U.S.

| Ginned from trailers: |  |  | Percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980/81 | 100 | 59 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 44 | 99 | 100 | 60 | 67 |
| 1981/82 | 97 | 44 | 98 | 53 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 76 | 98 | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| 1982/83 | 90 | 40 | 97 | 50 | 96 | 92 | 85 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 | 99 | 100 | 42 | 64 |
| 1983/84 | 92 | 45 | 98 | 40 | 94 | 94 | 85 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 63 | 99 | 100 | 43 | 58 |
| 1984/85 | 87 | 42 | 98 | 52 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 100 | 71 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 99 | 41 | 64 |
| Ginned from modules: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980/81 | I/ | 41 | - | 47 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 10 | - | 56 | 1 | -- | 40 | 32 |
| 1981/82 | 3 | 56 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 7 | 7 | -- | 13 | - | 24 | 2 | -- | 59 | 39 |
| 1982/83 | 10 | 60 | 3 | 49 | 4 | 8 | 15 | -- | 20 | -- | 20 | 1 | -- | 57 | 36 |
| 1983/84 | 8 | 55 | 2 | 59 | 6 | 6 | 15 | - | 25 | $1 /$ | 37 | 1 | - | 57 | 42 |
| 1984/85 | 13 | 58 | 2 | 48 | 10 | 6 | 10 | -- | 29 | 1/ | 15 | 1/ | 1 | 59 | 36 |
| Ginned from ricks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1980/81 | -- | -- | - | 3 | -- | - | - | -- | - | - | - | -- | -- | - | 1 |
| 1981/82 | -- | -- | - | 1 | - | -- | - | -- | - | - | $1 /$ | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 1982/83 | - | -- | - | 1 | - | - | - | -- | -- | - | $1 /$ | -- | -- | -- | $1 /$ |
| 1983/84 | - | -- | - | 1 | -- | - | - | - | -- | -- | $1 /$ | -- | --- | -- | I/ |
| 1984/85 | -- | -- | -- | 1/ | -- | -- | -- | - | -- | - | I/ | -- | -- | -- | 1/ |

T/ Less than 0.5 percent. $-=0$
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Econonic 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 | Harvested area | Yield | Beginning stocks I/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production } \\ & \text { 2/ } \end{aligned}$ | Mill use | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million acres | Pounds/acre | $\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 79.5 | 272 | $\therefore \quad 19.7$ | 45.1 | 46.2 | 17.1 |
| 1961 | 79.5 | 269 | 19.1 | 44.5 | 45.2 | 15.6 |
| 1962 | 79.1 | 285 | 18.8 | 47.0 | 43.9 | 15.9 |
| 1963 | 81.1 | 302 | 22.7 | 51.0 | 48.0 | 17.9 |
| 1964 | 82.7 | 314 | 25.7 | 54.0 | 51.5 | 16.9 |
| 1965 | 82.3 | 333 | 28.8 | 57.1 | 54.0 | 16.9 |
| 1966 | 77.2 | 327 | 32.3 | 52.5 | 56.0 | 18.2 |
| 1967 | 76.7 | 324 | 28.5 | 51.7 | 56.1 | 17.5 |
| 1968 | 79.3 | 346 | 24.0 | 57.1 | 56.5 | 17.0 |
| 1969 | 80.3 | 329 | 24.5 | 54.9 | 56.2 | 17.7 |
| 1970 | 78.8 | 337 | 23.3 | 55.3 | 57.3 | 17.8 |
| 1971 | 82.1 | 347 | 22.4 | 59.4 | 58.6 | 18.7 |
| 1972 | 82.9 | 359 | 22.9 | 62.0 | 59.8 | 21.2 |
| 1973 | 81.2 | 374 | 24.9 | 63.2 | 60.9 | 19.6 |
| 1974 | 83.0 | 372 | 27.7 | 64.2 | 57.9 | 17.5 |
| 1975 | 74.1 | 351 | 33.4 | 54.2 | 61.9 | 19.1 |
| 1976 | 75.6 | 360 | 26.0 | 56.7 | 60.9 | 17.6 |
| 1977 | 81.9 | 376 | 22.0 | 64.2 | 61.3 | 19.1 |
| 1978 | 81.4 | 353 | 25.3 | 59.9 | 63.6 | 19.8 |
| 1979 | 79.8 | 395 | 21.8 | 65.7 | 66.2 | 23.2 |
| 1980 | 79.4 | 393 | 2:.2 | 65.0 | 66.0 | 19.7 |
| 1981 | 81.9 | 417 | 21.2 | 71.2 | 66.1 | 20.2 |
| 1982 | 78.3 | 417 | 25.2 | 68.1 | 68.2 | 19.7 |
| 1983 | 77.3 | 420 | 25.0 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 19.2 |
| 1984 | 84.5 | 493 | 25.0 | 86.9 | 69.9 | 20.2 |
| $19854 /$ | 79.6 | $47!$ | 41.9 | 78.8 | 74.0 | 20.0 |
| 1986 5/ | 76.2 | 475 | 47.1 | 75.1 | 76.0 | 22.1 |

T/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census date and adjusted to an August 1, 480-lb. nef weight bale besis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August i-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Forecast.

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

| Year beginning August 1 | Harvested area | Yield | Beginning stocks I/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production } \\ & \text { 2/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{MilI}_{3 /} \text { use }$ | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Million acres | Pounds/acre | $\ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 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 | 391 | 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 flbars: Total and per capita, 1960-85


Bomestic consumption 4/
Total mannade fibers 5/
Total Per I of fibers

| 1960 | 180.7 | 4,251.8 | 64.4 | 23.5 | 538.5 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 1,815.2 | 10.0 | 27.5 | - | - | - | 6,605.5 | 36.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961 | 183.7 | 4,072.0 | 61.7 | 22.2 | 535.0 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 1,991.7 | 10.8 | 30.2 |  |  |  | 6,593.7 | 35.9 |
| 1962 | 186.5 | 4,319.4 | 59.6 | 23.2 | 570.4 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 2,352.9 | 12.6 | 32.5 | - | - | - | 7,242.7 | 38.8 |
| 1963 | 189.2 | 4,177.1 | 56.1 | 22.1 | 558.7 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 2,714.2 | 14.3 | 36.4 | - | - | - | 7,450.0 | 39.4 |
| 1964 | 191.9 | 4,373.8 | 54.9 | 22.8 | 490.8 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 3,103.7 | 16.2 | 39.0 | - | - | - | 7,968.3 | 41.5 |
| 1965 | 194.3 | 4,709.2 | 53.5 | 24.2 | 531.1 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3,564.1 | 18.3 | 40.5 | - | - | - | 8,804.4 | 45.3 |
| 1966 | 196.6 | 4,997.6 | 52.7 | 25.4 | 504.3 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 3,973.2 | 20.2 | 41.9 | - | $\ldots$ | - | 9,475.1 | 48.2 |
| 1967 | 198.7 | 4,725.2 | 50.2 | 23.8 | 427.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 4,251.1 | 21.4 | 45.2 | - | $\square$ | $\square$ | 9,403.6 | 47.3 |
| 1968 | 200.7 | 4,473.6 | 43.4 | 22.3 | 466.3 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 5,369.6 | 26.8 | 52.1 | $\square$ | - | - | 10,309.7 | 51.4 |
| 1969 | 202.7 | 4,228.2 | 40.9 | 20.9 | 433.6 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 5,663.5 | 27.9 | 54.9 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 10,325.3 | 50.9 |
| 1970 | 205.1 | 4,117.8 | 42.8 | 20.1 | 349.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 5,162.5 | 25.2 | 53.6 | $\square$ | -- | - | 9,629.7 | 47.0 |
| 1971 | 207.7 | 4,252.0 | 39.7 | 20.5 | 269.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 6,183.8 | 29.8 | 57.8 | - | - | - | $10,704.9$ | 51.5 |
| 1972 | 209.9 | 4.184.3 | 36.3 | 19.9 | 280.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 7,047.8 | 33.6 | 61.2 | - | - | -- | 11,512.7 | 54.8 |
| 1973 | 211.9 | 3,895.9 | 32.7 | 18.4 | 207.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 7,803.9 | 36.8 | 65.5 | - | - | -- | 11,907.7 | 56.2 |
| 1974 | 213.9 | 3,419.2 | 33.2 | 16.0 | 141.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 6,726.1 | 31.4 | 65.4 | - | - | - | 10,27.0 | 48.1 |
| 1975 | 216.0 | 3,174.3 | 31.7 | 14.7 | 157.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 6,667.9 | 30.9 | 66.7 | - | - | -- | 9,999.3 | 46.3 |
| 1976 | 218.0 | 3,709.3 | 32.1 | 17.0 | 205.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 7,639.3 | 35.0 | 66.1 | - | - | - | 11,553.7 | 53.0 |
| 1977 | 220.2 | 3,469.8 | 28.7 | 15.8 | 211.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 8,400.3 | 38.1 | 69.5 | $\square$ | - | -- | 12,081.6 | 54.9 |
| 1978 | 222.6 | 3,528.7 | 28.3 | 15.9 | 235.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 8,695.6 | 39.1 | 69.8 | --- | -- | - | 12,459.4 | 56.0 |
| 1979 | 225.1 | 3,343.8 | 27.5 | 14.9 | 214.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 8,625.3 | 38.3 | 70.8 | - | - | - | $12,183.2$ | 54.1 |
| 1980 | 227.7 | 3,319.1 | 29.2 | 14.6 | 212.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 7,827.4 | 34.4 | 68.9 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $11,359.2$ | 49.9 |
| 1991 | 229.8 | 3,310,0 | 29.0 | 14.4 | 239.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 7,863.4 | 34.2 | 68.9 | - | - | - | 11.413 .3 | 49.7 |
| 1982 | 232.1 | 3,138.4 | 29.9 | 13.5 | 216.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 7,143.6 | 30.8 | 68.0 | - | - | _- | 10,498.0 | 45.2 |
| 1983 | 234.2 | 3,724.2 | 29.1 | 15.9 | 278.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 8,781.4 | 37.5 | 68.7 | - | - | - | 12,784.4 | 54.6 |
| 1984 | 236.7 | 3,974.8 | 30.3 | 16.8 | 340.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 8,812.7 | 37.2 | 67.1 | - | -- | -- | 13,127.7 | 55.5 |
| 1985 | 238.9 | 4,217.9 | 30.8 | 17.7 | 363.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 9,108.2 | 38.1 | 66.5 | - | -- | -- | 13,689, 3 | 57.3 |



 running bales. Wool data linclude apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis. Rayon and acetate data and moncellulosic mannade fiber data (including textic 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 taxtile products. "All fibers" data exclude Less and silk because textile trade data on these fibers have not been processed yet. $5 /$ inciudes cellulosic and nonceliutosic marmade fibers. 6 . Less 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 1 | $\stackrel{A}{\text { Index }} \mathrm{I}$ | U.S. <br> Memphis territory, 2/ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { Cal./Ariz. } \\ & \text { territory } 2 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { B } \\ \text { Index } \\ \hline \text { / } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { Orleans/Tex. } \\ & \text { territory } 4 / \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  | 75.64 |
| 1977 | 65.01 | 65.25 | 66.52 | 57.02 | 56.85 |
| 1978 | 75.99 | 75.99 | 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 | 78.61 | 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 $1-3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ 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 l' to l-3/32". 4/ Based on SLM I" cotton.

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

| Crop year | Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) I/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15/16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 32{ }^{\circ}$ | $1-1 / 16$ | $1-3 / 32$ " | 1-1/8 |
| Cents per pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 |  |  |  | 31.29 |  |  |
| 1961 |  |  |  | 34.83 |  |  |
| 1962 |  |  |  | 34.47 |  |  |
| 1963 |  |  |  | 34.25 |  |  |
| 1964 |  |  |  | 31.94 |  |  |
| 1965 |  |  |  | 30.73 |  |  |
| 1966 | 19.53 | 21.09 |  | 23.76 |  |  |
| 1967 | 19.90 | 23.93 |  | 29.95 |  |  |
| 1968 | 19.50 | 21.58 |  | 25.54 |  |  |
| 1969 | 20.14 | 21.22 |  | 24.08 |  |  |
| 1970 | 22.71 | 23.38 |  | 25.33 |  |  |
| 1971 | 30.00 | 30.80 |  | 32.95 |  | 33.60 |
| 1972 | 28.57 | 31.25 |  | 35.59 |  | 36.14 |
| 1973 | 49.95 | 55.86 | 64.59 | 67.10 | 67.31 | 67.82 |
| 1974 | 34.88 | 37.41 | 40.02 | 41.69 | 41.89 | 42.53 |
| 1975 | 51.29 | 53.49 | 56.44 | 57.99 | 58.18 | 58.91 |
| 1976 | 63.87 | 65.99 | 69.34 | 70.88 | 71.08 | 71.83 |
| 1977 | 46.80 | 48.26 | 51.27 | 52.74 | 52.96 | 54.55 |
| 1978 | 53.43 | 55.24 | 59.92 | 61.58 | 61.89 | 64.43 |
| 1979 | 60.51 | 63.39 | 69.53 | 71.48 | 71.87 | 73.86 |
| 1980 | 69.74 | 75.70 | 80.95 | 82.99 | 83.39 | 84.47 |
| 1981 | 49.92 | 54.13 | 58.28 | 60.48 | 60.89 | 62.07 |
| 1982 | 52.39 | 56.41 | 61.17 | 63.08 | 63.47 | 64.63 |
| 1983 | 62.54 | 66.32 | 70.71 | 73.11 | 73.55 | 75.37 |
| 1984 | 52.39 | 55.98 | 58.30 | 60.51 | 60.29 | 60.64 |
| 1985 | 52.16 | 55.81 | 57.87 | 60.02 | 59.54 | 59.77 |

I/ Spot market prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 - 4.9.
Complled 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

| Calendar Year | Cotton 1/ |  | Rayon $2 /$ |  | Polyester 3/ |  | Price ratios 5/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent 4/ | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent 4/ | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent 4/ | Cotton/ rayon | Cotton/ polyester |
| 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 | 45.35 | 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 | 79.95 | 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 |

1/ 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

| Year beginning August 1 | Cotton | Manmade |  |  | Total fibers | Cotton's share of total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rayon and acetate | Noncellulosic | Total |  |  |
|  |  | 480-1b. bale equivalents |  |  |  | Percent |
| 1960 | 8,352,560 | 755,077 | 220,590 | 975,667 | 9,328,227 | 89.5 |
| 1961 | 9,017,265 | 980,065 | 304,555 | 1,284,621 | 10,301,886 | 87.5 |
| 1962 | 8,483,810 | 1,166,006 | 466,158 | 1,632,164 | 10,115,974 | 83.9 |
| 1963 | 8,696,429 | 1,330,546 | 553,485 | 1,884,031 | 10,580,460 | 82.2 |
| 1964 | 9,260,665 | 1,351,581 | 707,290 | 2,058,871 | 11,319,536 | 81.8 |
| 1965 | 9,595,725 | 1,312,531 | 955,354 | 2,267,885 | 11,863,610 | 80.9 |
| 1966 | 9,573,850 | 1,180,877 | 1,055,329 | 2,236,206 | 11,810,056 | 81.1 |
| 1967 | 9,076,933 | 1,276,856 | 1,433,392 | 2,710,248 | 11,787,181 | 77.0 |
| 1968 | 8,331,508 | 1,467,946 | 1,687,473 | 3,155,419 | 11,486,927 | 72.5 |
| 1969 | 8,113,873 | 1,220,717 | 1,807,658 | 3,028,375 | 11,142,248 | 72.8 |
| 1970 | 8,204,292 | 1,054,587 | 1,899,029 | 2,953,616 | 11,157,908 | 73.5 |
| 1971 | 8,259,171 | 1,107,437 | 2,201,235 | 3,308,672 | 11,567,843 | 71.4 |
| 1972 | 7,768,748 | 1,139,198 | 2,721,302 | 3,860,500 | 11,629,248 | 66.8 |
| 1973 | 7,471,977 | 1,151,987 | 2,810,637 | 3,962,624 | 11,434,601 | 65.3 |
| 1974 | 5,860,177 | 665,392 | 2,381,696 | 3,047,088 | 8,907,265 | 65.8 |
| 1975 | 7,249,667 | 810,535 | 2,941,290 | 3,751,825 | 11,001,492 | 65.9 |
| 1976 | 6,674,400 | 805,140 | 3,180,658 | 3,985,798 | 10,660,198 | 62.6 |
| 1977 | 6,482,521 | 802,933 | 3,416,958 | 4,219,891 | 10,702,412 | 60.6 |
| 1978 | 6,351,852 | 723,506 | 3,424,231 | 4,147,737 | 10,499,589 | 60.5 |
| 1979 | 6,505,540 | 632,658 | 3,521,385 | 4,154,043 | 10,659,583 | 61.0 |
|  |  |  | 3,497,940 | 4,084,407 | 9,975,226 | 59.1 |
| 1981 | 5,263,812 | 488,169 | 3,021,594 | 3,509,763 | 8,773,575 | 60.0 |
| 1982 | 5,512,767 | 453,981 | 3,078,848 | 3,532,829 | 9,045,596 | 60.9 |
| 1983 | 5,926,283 | 540,502 | 3,314,700 | 3,855,202 | 9,781,485 | 60.6 |
| 1984 | 5,517,319 | 479,221 | 2,781,425 | 3,260,646 | 8,777,965 | 62.9 |
| 1985 1/ | 6,350,170 | 515,350 | 2,963,831 | 3,479,181 | 9,829,351 | 64.6 |

I/ Preliminary and estimated.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 22-Mannade fiber production and capacity 1/

| Fiber | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |  |  |  |  | 1987 |  |  |  |  | Projecter 1988 capecity | Average annual change 1906-88 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year | Year | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | Year | 10 | 29 | 30 | 40 | Year |  |  |
|  | Mililion pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent |
| Grand total 2/ all fibers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 10,292 | 10,366 | 2,548 | 2,503 | 2,513 | 2,529 | 10,093 | 2,553 | 2,581 | 2,566 | 2,554 | 10,254 | 10,260 | +0.8 |
| Production Percent | 8,120 | 8,143 79 | 2,092 82 | 2,060 82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total staple |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 5,466 4,337 | 5,463 4,127 | 1,326 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,299 \\ & 1,079 \end{aligned}$ | 1,308 | 1,321 | 5,254 | 1,334 | 1,349 | 1,326 | 1,304 | 5,313 | 5,178 | -0.7 |
| Production Percent | 4,337 | 4,127 | 1,068 81 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,079 \\ 83 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total filament $2 /$ Capacity | 4,846 | 4,903 | 1,222 | 1,204 | 1,205 | 1,208 | 4,439 | 1,219 | 1,232 | 1,240 | 1,250 | 4,941 | 5,082 | +2.5 |
| Production | 3,783 | 4,016 | 1,024 | 981 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Polyester total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production | 3,392 | 3,341 | 843 | 810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 79 | 79 | 80 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,642 | 2,462 | 4.1 |
| Production | 2,192 | 2,020 | 521 | 539 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 79 | 73 | 76 | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 1,508 1,200 | 1,467 | 367 322 | 367 271 | 361 | 356 | 1,451 | 356 | 356 | 356 | 356 | 1,424 | 1,400 | -1.8 |
| Percent | 1,80 | 1.320 | 388 | 274 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nyion total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 2,904 | 2,926 2,343 | 723 618 | 713 | 721 | 729 | 2,886 | 734 | 738 | 744 | 750 | 2,966 | 3,003 | +2.0 |
| Production | 2,412 83 | 2,348 80 | 618 85 | 805 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 1.048 835 | 1,068 828 | 267 | 268 207 | 273 | 278 | 1,086 | 279 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 1,119 | 1,127 | +1.9 |
| Percent | 80 | 88888 | 83 | 207 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 1,856 | 1,858 | 456 | 445 | 448 | 451 | 1,800 | 455 | 459 | 464 | 469 | 1,847 | 1,876 | +2.1 |
| Production | 1,577 | 1,515 | 397 | 397 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Olefin total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.732 | 455 | 468 | 473 | 478 | 1,874 | 2,044 | +8.7 |
| Production | 997 | 1,250 | 328 | 335 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 70 | 76 | 76 | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple 304 394 102102105111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 250 | 384 295 | 82 | 82 | 106 | 1 | 421 | 115 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 478 | 512 | 10.3 |
| Percent | 82 | 77 | 80 | 80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Filament |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capecity Production | 1,121 | 1,271 955 | 328 246 | 323 253 | 328 | 332 | 1,311 | 340 | 348 | 352 | 356 | 1,396 | 1,532 | +8.1 |
| Percent | 67 | 75 | 75 | 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 806 | 712 631 | 152 149 | 146 151 | 146 | 147 | 591 | 150 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 609 | 612 | +1.7 |
| Percent | 83 | 89 | 98 | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-cellulosic non-glass total 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 9,447 | 9,575 | 2,361 | 2,326 | 2,336 | 2,351 | 9,374 | 2,376 | 2,404 | 2,389 | 2,376 | 9,545 | 9,551 | +0.9 |
| Production Percent | 7,492 79 | 7,585 79 | 1,943 82 | 1,905 82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity | 4,932 | 4,949 | 1,203 | 1,183 | 1,192 | 1,204 | 4,782 | 1,218 | 1,233 | 1,210 | 1,187 | 4,848 | 4,713 | -0.7 |
| Production Percent | 3,948 80 | 3,774 76 | 973 81 | 979 83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 4,515 3,544 | 4,626 3,811 | $\begin{array}{r}1.158 \\ \hline 970\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,143 \\ \hline 926\end{array}$ | 1,144 | 1,147 | 4,592 | 1,158 | 1,171 | 1,179 | 1,189 | 4,697 | 4,838 | +2.6 |
| Production Percent | 3,544 | 3,818 | -84 | 81 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity Production | 514 389 | 514 353 | 123 95 | 116 100 | 116 | 117 | 472 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 465 | 465 | -0.7 |
| PercentCallulosic filament |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Callulosic tilamant Capacity | 331 | 277 | 64 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 247 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 244 | 244 | -0.6 |
| Production | 239 | 205 | 54 | 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent | 72 | 74 | 84 | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ Capacity data as of May 1986. 2/ Includes estimated spandax capacity and production not shown.
Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 23. -Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category, 1983-86 $\mathrm{I} /$

| Fiber type | 1933 |  |  |  | 1904 |  |  |  | 1985 |  |  |  | 1986 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 10 |
|  | Million pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woven products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 538.0 | 624.3 | 604.8 | 618.1 | 586.7 | 570.4 | 544.1 | 531.6 | 498.4 | 513.5 | 519.5 | 542.3 | 537.6 |
| Polyester | 355.5 | 420.3 | 401.6 | 421.4 | 387.4 | 374.7 | 362.5 | 350.9 | 320.7 | 326.9 | 327.3 | 335.0 | 329.4 |
| Rayon | 40.8 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 327.3 | 335.0 | 329.4 |
| Olefin | 57.5 | 65.7 | 66.8 | 61.5 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 56.6 | 61.7 | 64.8 | 71.0 | 65.5 | 66.5 | 66.9 |
| Nylon | 43.7 | 48.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 45.8 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 36.1 | 32.2 | 34.8 | 36.8 | 38.2 |
| Acetate | 25.1 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 30.6 | 27.5 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 27.0 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 32.8 |
| Acryllc | 15.4 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 12.4 | 16.3 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 16.4 |
| Knit products: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 373.0 | 395.8 | 373.6 | 374.3 | 345.9 | 333.3 | 291.5 | 282.3 | 296.6 | 330.1 | 338.1 | 331.0 | 342.6 |
| Polyester | 191.1 | 196.6 | 184.6 | 192.4 | 166.0 | 154.5 | 131.7 | 139.2 | 137.9 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 165.8 | 164.6 |
| Hyion | 71.1 | 76.1 | 72.9 | 75.6 | 73.1 | 64.5 | 62.5 | 61.1 | 65.2 | 62.2 | 64.4 | 65.7 | 68.3 |
| Acrylic | 89.6 | 96.5 | 93.4 | 87.3 | 86.4 | 92.1 | 79.5 | 65.3 | 76.1 | 87.2 | 86.6 | 86.4 | 95.9 |
| Acotate | 18.7 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 12.0 |
| Rayon | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Carpets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 451.5 | 568.1 | 560.3 | 542.7 | 521.3 | 543.8 | 517.2 | 549.0 | 525.0 | 606.7 | 626.0 | 623.0 | 582.7 |
| Nyion | 319.2 | 417.1 | 412.3 | 401.2 | 385.7 | 393.8 | 370.5 | 371.2 | 340.4 | 397.5 | 423.0 | 428.4 | 387.1 |
| olefin | 97.6 | 111.1 | 114.8 | 110.1 | 104.2 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 145.2 | 153.8 | 175.2 | 172.6 | 162.5 | 164.2 |
| Polyester | 34.7 | 39.8 | 33.2 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 35.6 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 33.9 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 31.3 |
| Rayon | - | - | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

I/ Filament plus steple. $-=$ figures not avallable.
Complied from Textile Organon.

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

| Year | Worsted Apparel Hoolen |  |  |  |  |  |  | Carpet | Totel wool |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Uorsted |  | Woolen |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 60's and finer | 58 and coarser | Total | 60's and finer | 58 and conrser | Total | Total apparel |  |  |
|  | 1,000 pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 73,283 | 59,281 | 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 | 370,807 |
| 1966 | 98,110 | 67,783 | 165,893 | 34,518 | 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 | 329,697 |
| 1969 | 82,280 | 56,710 | 138,990 | 29,574 | 49,805 | 79,379 | 218,369 | 93,758 | 312,127 |
| 1970 | 51,631 | 59,019 | 110,433 | 18,930 | 34,072 | 53,002 | 163,652 | 76,609 | 240,261 |
| 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 | 218,601 |
| 1973 | 40,151 | 28,055 | 68,206 | 13,593 | 28,073 | 41,666 | 109,872 | 41,394 | 151,266 |
| 1974 | 23,841 | 18,041 | 41,882 | 10,909 | 22,065 | 32,974 | 74,856 | 18,595 | 93,451 |
|  | $34,097$ | $18,965$ | 53,062 | 15,738 | 25,317 | 41,055 | 94,117 | 15,908 | $110,025$ |
| $1976$ | 34,929 | $21,871$ | 56,800 | 20,583 | 29,246 | 49,829 | 106,629 | 15,117 | 121,746 |
| 1977 | 27,552 | 19,324 | 46,876 | 22, 308 | 26,301 | 48,609 | 95,485 | 12,526 | 108,011 |
| 1978 | 32,726 | 16,488 | 49,214 | 24,432 | 28,600 | 53,032 | 102,246 | 13,009 | 115,255 |
| 1979 | 30,115 | 19,062 | 49,177 | 29,035 | 28,321 | 57,356 | 106,533 | 10,513 | 117,046 |
| $1980$ | 35,535 | 20,852 | 56,387 | 28,240 | 28,796 | 57,036 | 113,423 | 10,020 | $123,443$ |
| $1981$ | 41,238 | 22,012 | 63,250 | 35,160 | 29,342 | 64,502 | 127,752 | 10,896 | 138,648 |
| 1982 | 36,241 | 21,271 | 57,512 | 23,763 | 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 | 116,613 |

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

| Year | Stock sheep Jan 1 | Unshorn lambs | Sheep shorn | Yleld | Production |  | Supply and utilization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Shorn wol | Pulled W001 | Beginning stocks Jan 1 | Production | Imports | Unaccounted | Total <br> Supply | Mill use | Exports | Total use | Ending stocks |
|  |  | Militon |  | Lbs. per head | greas | lion Ibs. |  |  | Mill | ion clean | Ibs. |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 51.5 |
| 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 | 47.5 |
| 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 | 41.6 |
| 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 | 48.5 |
| 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 utillzation estimates, 1973-85


1/ Texas only. In 1970, the last year of production in which data were avallable 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 pricas: U.S. farm price, Australian offering pricas, and graded territory shorn wool prices, $1960-85$

|  | Australian offering prices, ciean I/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gradad territory shorn wool, clean basis $4 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year begin${ }_{\text {nen }}^{n}$ jong | U.S. farm price shorn wool grease bus is $2 /$ | ```Grade 70': mlcron 20 type }6``` | Grede 64/70's milcron 21 type 62 | Orede 64's micron 2 type 63 | Grade 62's 22 micron type 64 | Grade 60/62's 23 micron type 64a | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grad } \\ 58,5-1 \\ \text { mlcr } \\ 245 \\ 244 \\ 423 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & .66 ' s \\ & .00 \\ & -27 \\ & 33-34 / \\ & -24 \end{aligned}$ | Market indlcator $3 /$ | $\begin{gathered} 641 \mathrm{~s} \\ 20.60- \\ 22.94 \\ \text { microns } \\ \text { staple } \\ 2-3 / 4 \\ \text { e up } \end{gathered}$ | 64's french conbing 201/4-2-5/4 | $\begin{gathered} 62 \text { 's } \\ 22.05- \\ 23.49 \\ \text { micros } \\ \text { staple } \\ 318 \text { up } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 601 \mathrm{~s} \\ 23.50- \\ 24.94 \\ \text { microns } \\ \text { staple } \\ 348 \mathrm{up} \end{gathered}$ | 58's <br> 24.95 <br> 26.39 <br> microns staple 3-1/4 8. up | 56's <br> 26.40 <br> 27.84 <br> microns steple 3-1/4 \& up | 54's 27.85 29.29 microna steple 3-1/2 1 up |
|  | Cants per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | U.S. | . \$/1b. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 42.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | 43.0 | $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 | 47.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 | 48.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1964 | 53.2 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1965 | 47.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | 51.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 | 39.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | 40.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1969 | 41.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 | 35.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1971 | 19.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1972 | 35.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1973 | 82.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1974 | 59.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 | 44.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1976 | 65.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1977 | 72.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1978 | 74.5 | 2.11 | 2.00 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 1.97 |  |  | 1.89 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.74 | 1.70 | 1.67 | 1.63 |
| 1979 | 86.3 | 2.63 | 2.51 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.32 | 2.13 |  |  | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 1.96 | 1.85 | 1.79 | 1.74 |
| 1980 | 88.1 | 3.07 | 2.89 | 2.74 | 2.55 | 2.45 | 2.32 | 414 |  | 2.452 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.17 | 2.00 | 1.89 | 1.80 |
| 1981 | 94.4 | 3.08 | 3.01 | 2.96 | 2.85 | 2.77 | 2.57 | 429 |  | 2.78 | 2.51 | 2.59 | 2.23 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.74 |
| 1982 | 68.6 | 2.99 | 2.90 | 2.77 | 2.63 | 2.52 | 2.27 | 445 |  | 2.47 | - 2 | 2.30 | 1.81 | 1.58 | 1.46 | 1.38 |
| 1903 | 61.3 | 2.77 | 2.64 | 2.56 | 2.46 | 2.38 | 2.16 | 473 |  | 2.12 | - 1 | 1.86 | 1.52 | 1.37 | 1.28 | 1.21 |
| 1984 1985 | 79.5 63.3 | 3.01 2.91 | 2.68 2.49 | 2.53 2.19 | 2.42 2.06 | $\begin{array}{ll}2.31 \\ 1.87 & \end{array}$ | 2.16 1.61 | 496 541 |  | 2.29 1.92 | - $\quad 1$ | 2.11 1.79 | 1.92 | 1.79 1.39 | 1.65 | 1.52 1.30 |

TF unavallable


Table 28.-U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content, $1960-85 \mathrm{I} /$

| 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 |  |  |  |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 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 |

1/ 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

| Year | cotton |  | Wool |  | Manmade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |
| 1980 | 810,930 | 523,096 | 103,288 | 24,264 | 771,544 | 540,644 |
| 1981 | 961,900 | 367,300 | 113,626 | 12,332 | 637,733 | 639,076 |
| 1982 | 903,791 | 253,342 | 112,240 | 11,945 | 807,096 | 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 // | 1,919,250 | 248,361 | 275,900 | 22,400 | 1,566,000 | 509,000 |

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

United States
Department of Agriculture
Washington, DC 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $\$ 300$


172
1f

## Albert R. Mann Library

 Acquisitions Division IthacaMoving? To change your address, send this sheet with label intact, showing new address, to EMS Information, Rm. 228, 1301 New York Ave., N.W. Washington. D.C. 20005-4788

## LIST OF TABLES

## Page Table

16 1. U.S. cotton supply and use 1960/61-1986/87
16 2. U.S. ELS cotton supply and use 1960/61-1986/87
17 3. U.S. upland cotton supply and use 1960/61-1986/87
17 4. Upland cotton planted acreage by States, 1960-86
18 5. Upland cotton harvested acreage, by States, 1960-86
18 6. Upland cotton yields per harvested acre, by States, 1960-86
19 7. Upland cotton production, by States, 1960/61-1986/87
19 8. Extra-long staple cotton planted and harvested acreage, by States, 1960/61-1986/87
9. Extra-long staple production and yield, by States,

1960/61-1986/87
21 10. Cotton supply and disappearance, by months, 1980/81-1984/85
22 11. Number of active cotton gins by State, 1980/81-1984/85
22 12. Cotton ginning charges, by State, 1980/81-1984/85
23 13. Methods of harvesting cotton by States, 1980/81-1984/85
23 14. Methods of seed cotton assembly, by States, 1980/81-1984/85
24 15. World cotton supply and use 1960/61-1985/86
24 16. Foreign cotton supply and use 1960/61-1985/86
25 17. U.S. consumption of fibers, total and per capita, 1960-84
26 18. Price indices of U.S. and foreign cotton c.l.f. Northern Europe 1960/61-1985/86
27 19. Average spot prices of cotton, designated U.S. markets
28 20. Fiber prices at Group B mills
29 21. Mill consumption of cotton and manmade fibers on cotton-system spinning spindles
30 22. Manmade fiber production and capacity
31 23. Domestic shipments of manmade fiber by category
31 24. U.S. mill use of raw wool, 1960-85
32 25. U.S. wool supply and use 1973-85
32 26. U.S. mohair supply and use 1973-85
33 27. Shorn wool prices
34 28. U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool 1960-86
35 29. Raw fiber equivalent of textile manufactures


[^0]:    I/ Estimated. All projections are rounded.

[^1]:    // Preliminary. 2/ Welghted season average price.

[^2]:    17 August 1986 crop report.

