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HIGHLIGHTS

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U.S. 2000 Cotton Crop Continues To Decline

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) October survey of the 2000 cotton crop, U.S. production is forecast at 17.5 million bales, 5 percent below last month but still 3 percent higher than 1999/2000. Upland production is projected at 17.1 million bales, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is estimated at 406,000 bales. During the previous 20 years, the October forecast has been below final production 13 times and above 7 times. And, past differences between the October forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2000 U.S. cotton crop to range between 16.8 and 18.2 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is projected to rise in each region of the Cottonbelt except the Southwest. In the Southwest, upland output is expected to decrease 600,000 bales this season to 4.6 million, as drought conditions were prevalent throughout the region. The Southwest yield is estimated at only 440 pounds per harvested acre, well below the last 4 years, in spite of USDA's special area survey this month that lowered the region's harvested area estimate by 550,000 acres.

In the Delta region, upland production is projected to reach 5.3 million bales, 4 percent above 1999 and the largest regional output expected this season. While harvested area remains the highest in 5 years, the Delta yield of only 653 pounds per harvested acre will likely keep production there slightly below the 5-year average of 5.4 million bales. For the Southeast, production is forecast at 4.1 million bales, 16 percent above last season and the largest since 1996. Despite a yield decline this month to 627 pounds per harvested acre, the projected per-acre productivity in the Southeast remains above the previous 2 years.

In the West, upland output is estimated at 2.9 million bales, 500,000 above last season and the result of area returning to upland after 2 years below 1 million acres. Favorable weather this season has also boosted the regional yield to 1,241 pounds per harvested acre, the highest in 7 years. While upland output has risen, ELS production in the West is expected to decline dramatically. Production there is projected at 379,000 bales, compared with 630,000 bales last season. However, California continues to take the lead in ELS production and is projected to account for 89 percent of the ELS crop in 2000.

Total planted area to cotton is estimated at 15.5 million acres, and abandonment is projected at a relatively high 13 percent. As a result, cotton area to be harvested is forecast at only 13.5 million acres, slightly above last season and the highest since 1995. Based on the harvested area, the national yield is estimated at 620 pounds per acre, 9 pounds below the 5-year average.

With development of the U.S. cotton crop accelerated this season by dry conditions, cotton harvest across the Cottonbelt is well ahead of normal. As of October 8, 93 percent of the cotton area had bolls opening, compared with an average of only 86 percent. In addition, the percentage of area harvested is running ahead, with 42 percent reported harvested, compared with a 5-year average of 31 percent. While harvest progress in most of the States is significantly better, the States in the Southeast have fallen behind their normal harvest progress. Meanwhile, 2000 cotton ginnings are reported higher than a year ago. As of October 1, nearly 3.3 million running bales had been ginned, compared with about 2.7 million at this time last year.

U.S. 2000/01 Demand Higher; Stocks Lower

Based on the October production forecast and carryin stocks estimated at 3.9 million bales, total U.S. cotton supplies for 2000/01 are projected to rise 2 percent to 21.5 million. Meanwhile, total demand for U.S. cotton is forecast to increase even more, supported by the projected record world consumption. In 2000/01, total U.S. cotton demand is forecast to reach 17.7 million bales, 4 percent above last season.

USDA’s forecast of U.S. cotton exports for 2000/01 is 300,000 bales lower this month, at 7.6 million bales, 13 percent above 1999/2000. A smaller expected U.S. crop accounts for much of the change, while reduced expected foreign imports are also a factor. USDA’s forecast of world trade was also reduced, down 700,000 bales to 27 million bales, and, the U.S. share of world trade is forecast at 28 percent, its highest since 1994/95.

With higher projections this month for 2000/01 consumption in cotton producing countries--Pakistan and China--and lower consumption estimated in importing countries--Taiwan, Korea, and Italy--the expected role of trade in meeting consumption needs is reduced. The traded share of world cotton consumption in 2000/01 is forecast at 29 percent, compared with 30 percent in 1999/2000, and an average of 31 percent during the 1990's. The long-term trend for this share has been downward--with the share averaging 38 percent during the 1980's. While the economic collapse of Russia accounts for much of this change, consumption has tended to gravitate to countries producing raw fiber.

In contrast, U.S. mill use this season is currently estimated at 10.1 million bales, down 1 percent. The level and origin of cotton textile imports will play a crucial role in the amount of raw cotton consumed by U.S. mills this season. While the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has increased cotton textile trade over the past 6 years, the strength of the dollar has also encouraged extensive foreign shipments to the United States. Despite expanding cotton textile exports during the first half of 2000, cotton textile imports reached 3.6 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, nearly 16 percent above the comparable period in 1999.

While restructuring in the U.S. textile and apparel industries this year is likely to keep cotton mill demand below last season's 10.2-million-bale estimate, the recently enacted Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) legislation will offset a portion of the negative impact of textile imports. The CBI legislation provides easier access to the U.S. market in exchange for using U.S. fiber/fabric in the manufactured products. Additional cotton textile imports from CBI countries may help supplant imports from other regions that historically do not use U.S. cotton.

As a result of these U.S. cotton supply and demand projections, ending stocks for 2000/01 are projected to decline slightly from the beginning level to 3.8 million bales. Ending stocks would be the lowest in 5 years, and the implied stocks-to-use ratio for the season is currently near 21.5 percent.

Revised 1999/2000 Estimates

Based on reports from the Census Bureau and USDA, U.S. cotton mill use, exports, and ending stocks for 1999/2000 were adjusted slightly this month. The revised consumption report indicated that U.S. mills used 10.240 million bales of cotton last season, 1.5 percent below the previous year. Exports, on the other hand, were revised to 6.750 million bales for 1999/2000, as data from a combination of several USDA reports provided justification to keep the U.S. cotton export estimate above that reported by the Census Bureau. In addition, the Census Bureau revised U.S. ending stocks. Based on necessary adjustments to the data, 1999/2000 ending stocks were estimated at 3.922 million bales, similar to stocks of the past four seasons.

Historical Australian Revisions Help Raise 2000/01 Foreign Beginning Stocks

USDA's estimate for foreign cotton production in 2000/01 is 980,000 bales higher than in September, and the estimate for consumption is 230,000 bales higher, but revisions are larger for beginning stocks, imports, and exports. Beginning stocks are 577,000 bales higher, imports are about 800,000 bales lower, and exports are 400,000 bales lower. USDA's foreign beginning stock estimate for 2000/01 is different largely due to changes in Australia, which bring USDA's Australian ending stock estimates closer to figures consistent with Australian Government data. Australian 2000/01 beginning stocks are estimated 724,000 bales higher than the month before, more than accounting for the entire increase in the total foreign estimate, with a downward revision in the European Union offsetting a small part of Australia's increase.

At 69.4 million bales, USDA's estimate for foreign 2000/01 cotton production is 640,000 bales lower than 1999/2000's 70.1 million-bale estimate. Foreign consumption in 2000/01 is estimated at 82.6 million bales, 1.6 million bales or 1.9 percent above 1999/2000's 81 million-bale estimate. Foreign imports in 2000/01 are estimated at 27.1 million bales, nearly unchanged from their 1999/2000 level. Foreign exports in 2000/01 are estimated at 19.1 million bales, down 1.4 million from the year before. Foreign beginning stocks in 2000/01 are estimated at 36.6 million bales, down 4.6 million from the year before, and foreign ending stocks in 2000/01 are estimated at 31.2 million bales, down 5.3 million from the year before. China accounts for much of the annual change in both beginning and ending stocks compared with the year before.

A review of official Australian Government export and ending stock statistics has resulted in revisions to USDA's estimates of Australia's supply and use extending over the past 10 years. The Australian Government publishes estimates of cotton stocks each year, and adjusting the Australian estimates into an August-July marketing year basis indicates that the USDA's estimates were too low, particularly in recent years. Incorporating the last decade of corrected export data still leaves estimated July 31 ending stocks substantially below levels consistent with the Australian Government's March 1 figures. This discrepancy accelerates in recent years, and indicates errors of an unknown nature. To at least partially reconcile these conflicting estimates, a negative loss figure is introduced beginning in 1993, starting at 50,000 bales, growing to 100,000 bales in 1997, and remaining at 100,000 bales thereafter.

The Australian 2000/01 crop estimate is lower this month since prospects for dryland planting diminish as another month passes without needed precipitation. The expected Australian crop is down 100,000 bales from September's estimate, to 3.4 million bales. The lower Australian crop suggests a slightly less robust outlook for Australian exports in 2000/01, and exports are 50,000 bales lower at 3.2 million, about the same as the year before. USDA's forecast for Australian 2000/01 ending stocks is 1.8 million bales this month, 774,000 bales higher than the estimate published in September. However, virtually all of this increase reflects historical revisions, with this month's estimate of Australia's 2000/01 beginning stocks 724,000 bales higher than the estimate published in September.

Historical revisions for a number of smaller members of the European Union are also included in USDA's October estimates. In recent years, the increasing importance of the internet and the general availability of computers has opened new avenues for the dissemination of data. At the same time, the overseas representatives of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service have taken on increased marketing and representation responsibilities in response to the changing priorities of American agriculture. As a result, the number of countries from which USDA receives embassy reports of cotton supply and demand have declined in recent years. However, the transition to newly available sources of data has lagged, necessitating this month's revisions. A review of historical export and import data contained in commercially available databases has resulted in revisions to USDA's supply and demand estimates for a number of smaller countries back to 1990/91. The countries include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. While the databases include only export and import data, consumption data were also adjusted in some cases in order to reconcile net cotton trade data with reasonable assumptions about stockholding behavior, and based on industry information about plant locations. For 1999/2000 and 2000/01, these changes have brought ending stocks about 225,000 to 300,000 bales lower, and consumption in each year about 80,000 bales lower.

Pakistan, China Production Revised Upward

Based on information from USDA's agricultural attache, the forecast for Pakistan's 2000/01 crop was increased 600,000 bales, to 8.3 million. Area in 2000/01 is now estimated higher than the year before, reflecting farmers' efforts to switch away from crops more likely to suffer from potential water shortages, and yield prospects appear better in light of reported light insect pressure. Pakistan's estimated 1999/2000 crop is also higher this month as the production estimate is adjusted to match official Pakistani data. The revised 1999/2000 production estimate brings the share of Pakistan's cotton crop that eludes Pakistan's system of reporting gin arrivals to an unprecedented high, despite the Government's efforts to improve documentation and taxation of economic activity.

The forecast for China’s 2000/01 crop is 500,000 bales higher this month as China’s production season draws to a close with relatively few weather disturbances, and with relatively consistent press reports from China suggesting improved production in Xinjiang. During the 1980’s and early 1990’s, little reliable information about even the direction of change for China’s crop was available before November. As the evolution of market institutions has advanced since then, increasing amounts of Government and industry information have become available from China, and this year such information has generally suggested output could be higher than during 1999/2000. China’s 2000/01 crop is estimated at 18 million bales, 2.2 percent above the 1999/2000 crop. Higher procurement prices have been evident this year, and China’s cotton producers increased area about 2 percent this year in anticipation of these improved returns. However, at 3.8 million hectares, China’s estimated 2000/01 cotton area remains 15 percent below its 1998/99 level.

Brazil’s 2000/01 crop forecast is 200,000 bales higher than last month, at 3.4 million bales, due to indications that area in Matto Grosso will rise further than previously expected. Compared with 1999/2000, Brazil’s crop is expected to rise 500,000 bales, or 17 percent. As recently as 1996, Brazil’s output had fallen to a nadir of 1.3 million bales. With a 3.4-million-bale crop, production in 2000/01 is expected to have risen 164 percent over 4 years, the largest such gain of any major cotton-producing country. The next largest 1996-2000 gain is expected to occur in Paraguay: while the forecast for the 2000/01 Paraguayan crop is unchanged compared with the September forecast, the crop is expected to be 142 percent above its 1996 level.

Crop forecasts for 2000/01 are lower than in September for Sudan (125,000 bales lower), Mali (100,000 bales), Togo (55,000 bales), and Zambia (50,000 bales). However, Zimbabwe’s estimate is 165,000 bales higher. Changes in Mali and Togo bring USDA’s estimate of 2000/01 production in West Africa’s Franc Zone down to 3.5 million bales, about 350,000 bales below 1999/2000 production. This would mark the third consecutive year of shrinking crops in the Franc Zone, and a 19-percent decline in production since 1997. The region has not undergone a decline of this magnitude since 1970.

Higher Consumption in Pakistan and China Reducing Prospects Elsewhere

This month’s 208,000-bale increase in forecast 2000/01 foreign consumption is the net result of substantial increases in Pakistan and China, and smaller decreases across the rest of Asia and in some smaller members of the European Union.

Consumption in Pakistan in 2000/01 is forecast at 8 million bales, 400,000 bales above the September forecast. Pakistan’s 1999/2000 consumption estimate was increased 150,000 bales, to 7.65 million bales, as Government data from Pakistan showed a stronger late season performance than earlier expected. Higher exports of yarn account for much of the increase in the 2000/01 forecast--data for July and August show the volume of Pakistan’s yarn exports was about 20 percent above year-earlier levels. Furthermore, while Pakistan’s economy could undoubtedly improve in some respects, its expected gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of nearly 5 percent suggests domestic consumption of textile products (accounting for about one-third of mill use) will increase as well. With revised production estimates adding 1 million bales to Pakistan’s cotton supplies over 1999/2000 and 2000/01, the availability of fiber is not a constraint to improved consumption prospects. While Pakistan’s precarious foreign exchange balances do suggest that importing spinning equipment might meet some difficulties, the record level of cotton use during 1999/2000 suggests spindles have been added as well as reactivated. After stagnating around 7.1 million bales for several years, Pakistan’s consumption is now estimated to have increased by 650,000 bales in 1999/2000 and 350,000 bales in 2000/01.

China’s 2000/01 consumption forecast is increased 300,000 bales to 22.5 million bales, which is also 300,000 bales above China’s estimated 1999/2000 consumption. The most recent monthly yarn production level reported by China’s Government was another record-high, the third time a record has been reached during the last 5 months. The August 2000 yarn output figure was 24 percent above its year-earlier level, and China’s monthly yarn output has been at least 8 percent above year-earlier levels in every month but one since May 1999. USDA’s 2000/01 consumption estimate assumes that either year-to-year gains in total yarn output will diminish substantially in coming months, or that cotton’s share of the fiber used in this yarn will dip. USDA’s estimate of China’s consumption of cotton for uses other than yarn remains fixed at about 2.7 million bales for the entire 1992/93-2000/01 period.

While China’s domestic consumption of clothing and other products is reportedly improving as its economy accelerates, much of the increased mill consumption of cotton in China is believed to be for exported textile products. While the January-June volume of cotton textiles and apparel the United States has imported from China has increased by only 6 percent compared with a year earlier, the January-July value of textiles and apparel that Japan imported from China increased by 18 percent. China accounted for 70 percent of Japan’s entire textile and apparel import increase during January-July 2000 and accounted for 50 percent of South Korea’s. Anecdotal reports from other Asian countries confirm that competition for textile and apparel exports is strong this year, and China is often mentioned as a source of competition.

Further examination of Korea’s textile trade during the last few years indicates that Korea’s net imports of cotton textiles deteriorated by the equivalent of nearly 200,000 bales during the 1999/2000 marketing year. While some of this could have been accounted for by changes in domestic end-use consumption and adjustments in inventory along the production chain, it suggests that the prospects for spinning in Korea have deteriorated. A recent report from USDA’s Korean attache indicates that yarn stocks rose 50 percent during 1999/2000, suggesting that an adjustment could come during 2000/01. Accordingly, USDA’s estimate of Korean mill consumption of raw cotton in 2000/01 is reduced 100,000 bales to 1.4 million bales. Forecasted imports in 2000/01 are accordingly reduced 150,000 bales, to 1.35 million.

Taiwan’s estimated 1999/2000 mill use of raw cotton is also reduced, down 150,000 bales to 1.3 million. Taiwan imported substantially more than 1.3 million bales in 1999/2000, but much of the additional imports are believed to have been to take advantage of low prices. Lower mill use means that estimated 1999/2000 ending stocks now exceed “average” levels by between 1 and 2 month’s use. USDA’s attache reports that consumption is likely to fall further in 2000/01, and USDA’s forecast of Taiwan’s 2000/01 consumption is reduced 250,000 bales to 1.15 million bales. With higher beginning stocks, and reduced consumption compared with last month, USDA’s forecast of Taiwan’s 2000/01 imports is reduced 375,000 bales, to 1.025 million bales. This would be the lowest level of imports since 1980/81.

Updated 1999/2000 trade data for Italy suggest imports are 1.35 million bales, rather than the 1.5 million bales USDA estimated for 1999/2000 in September. USDA’s 1999/2000 consumption estimate is also reduced 150,000 bales. However, press reports indicate that Italian textile exports are improving, and while USDA’s forecasts of Italy’s 2000/01 imports and consumption are below the levels forecasted in September, they are still forecasted to surpass previous year levels. At 1.45 million bales, Italy’s 2000/01 imports are forecast 100,000 bales lower than they were during September, and at 1.4 million bales, Italy’s 2000/01 consumption is forecast 100,000 bales lower than it was during September.

Textile Imports Outpace Exports

July textile imports of all fibers rose 26 million pounds to a record 1.259 billion pounds. Imports increased for the third consecutive month and were 2 percent above June and 10 percent higher than July 1999. Larger shipments of manmade, wool, and silk fibers more than offset small declines in cotton and linen. Similarly, increases in imports of apparel and home furnishings more than offset slight decreases in other end-use categories. Cotton textile imports, at 697 million pounds, were 2 million below June but 10 percent above July 1999 shipments. Cotton imports from Asia totaled 335 million pounds and accounted for 48 percent of total shipments. Larger imports from major suppliers such as China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan were responsible for most of the increase.

Textile exports, at 433 million pounds, declined 13 percent from June, but were 21 percent above a year earlier. Exports of all major fibers and all end-use categories were lower than June shipments. Cotton textile exports, at 199 million pounds, were 14 percent below a month earlier. Lower U.S. exports to North American countries accounted for nearly all of the monthly decline.

During the first 7 months of 2000, the textile trade deficit is on track to establish another record in 2000. The overall deficit rose to 4.7 billion pounds by the end of July, compared with 4.0 billion in 1999, and 3.5 billion in 1998. Historically, cotton textiles have accounted for the largest share of the trade deficit. Through July, cotton textile imports exceeded exports by 2.9 billion pounds, representing 62 percent of the total deficit. With larger imports of cotton and other major fibers, the textile trade deficit will likely continue to widen this year.

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The *Cotton and Wool Yearbook* summary (CWS-1000) will be released on November 21, 2000.

The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-1100) will be released on December 13, 2000.

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U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Aug	Sep	Oct
Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	14.584	15.350	15.350	15.350
Harvested	13.138	14.007	13.947	13.372
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	595	642	616	613
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.836	3.855	3.750	3.672
Production	16.294	18.740	17.904	17.079
Total supply 1/	20.183	22.625	21.709	20.806
Mill use	10.103	10.050	10.060	9.960
Exports	6.303	7.750	7.465	7.125
Total use	16.406	17.800	17.525	17.085
Ending stocks	3.672	4.806	4.134	3.729
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.4	27.0	23.6	21.8
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	290	182	182	182
Harvested	287	181	176	172
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,128	1,111	1,121	1,133
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	103	245	200	250
Production	674	419	411	406
Total supply 1/	821	684	631	676
Mill use	137	150	140	140
Exports	447	450	435	475
Total use	584	600	575	615
Ending stocks	250	94	66	71
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	42.8	15.7	11.5	11.5

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1999/2000	2000/01 Aug	2000/01 Sep	2000/01 Oct
Supply:		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks				
World	45.08	40.14	39.92	40.47
Foreign	41.14	36.04	35.97	36.55
Production				
World	87.03	87.31	86.75	86.90
Foreign	70.06	68.15	68.43	69.41
Imports				
World	27.13	28.08	28.01	27.22
Foreign	27.03	28.03	27.94	27.15
Use:				
Mill use				
World	91.24	92.47	92.57	92.70
Foreign	81.00	82.27	82.37	82.60
Exports				
World	27.26	27.64	27.45	26.75
Foreign	20.51	19.44	19.55	19.15
Ending stocks				
World	40.47	35.15	34.35	34.99
Foreign	36.55	30.25	30.15	31.19
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	44.4	38.0	37.1	37.7
Foreign	45.1	36.8	36.6	37.8

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	2000 Aug	1999 Aug
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	0	0	864	577
Imports since August 1	94.8	96.5	NA	35.7
Stocks, beginning	7,090	5,678	3,922	3,939
At mills	487	500	526	589
Public storage	5,381	4,233	3,529	3,330
CCC stocks	350	295	240	436
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	894.5	841.4	902.9	858.5
Noncellulosic	846.3	810.7	874.1	836.9
Cellulosic	28.2	30.7	28.8	21.6
Total since January 1	5,220.6	6,062.0	6,964.9	6,793.5

Item	2000 May	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	1999 Jul
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	146.4	132.7	131.8	129.9
Noncellulosic	140.9	127.9	126.3	124.7
Cellulosic	5.5	4.8	5.5	5.2
Total since January 1	717.5	850.2	982.0	914.2
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	5,060	2,690	3,151	3,677
48's-and-finer	2,793	1,214	1,725	2,063
Not-finer-than-46's	2,267	1,476	1,426	1,614
Total since January 1	22,106	24,796	27,947	35,003
Wool top imports	472	320	432	196
Total since January 1	2,822	3,142	3,574	925
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	4	4	4	16

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	2000 Aug	1999 Aug
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	907	730	922	872
Total since August 1 1/	9,399	10,129	922	872
SA annual rate 2/	10,513	9,998	10,084	9,953
SA daily rate 2/	40.3	38.3	38.6	38.1
Daily rate	41.2	34.8	40.1	39.6
Upland consumed by mills 1/	896	721	910	857
Total since August 1 1/	9,271	9,992	910	857
SA daily rate 2/	39.8	37.9	38.1	37.5
Daily rate	40.7	34.3	39.5	39.0
Spindles in place	4,629	4,634	4,600	4,980
Active spindles	4,427	4,379	4,393	4,665
100 percent cotton	2,435	2,423	2,411	2,523
100 percent manmade	702	677	675	737
Blends	1,290	1,279	1,307	1,405
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	78.7	79.0	78.7	78.5
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	118,098	93,047	119,947	114,684
Total since August 1 1/	1,245,192	1,338,239	119,947	114,684
Daily rate	5,368	4,431	5,215	5,213
Noncellulosic staple	5,070	4,209	4,911	4,922
Cellulosic staple	298	222	304	291

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.
Note: An upward revision by the Census Bureau for August-May of approximately 1 percent is not reflected in these tables. Monthly detail will be released at a later date by the Census Bureau.

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	2000 May	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	1999 Jul
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	605	449	431	309
Total since August 1	5,076	5,525	5,955	4,057
Sales for next season	191	503	509	368
Total since August 1	901	1,404	1,913	1,637
ELS exports	54.1	59.1	48.2	20.1
Total since August 1	339.6	398.6	446.8	287.7
Sales for next season	40.9	20.0	36.8	43.6
Total since August 1	134.9	154.9	191.7	136.4
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	95.4	104.9	87.1	72.0
Noncellulosic	87.7	96.2	79.0	69.6
Cellulosic	7.7	8.7	8.1	2.4
Total since January 1	471.1	576.0	663.1	553.1
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	923.0	791.1	606.7	286.8
Total since January 1	2,396.1	3,187.2	3,793.9	1,641.8
Wool top exports	448.0	517.4	890.8	514.5
Total since January 1	2,088.6	2,606.0	3,496.8	3,439.0
Mohair exports, clean	350.7	106.0	461.1	255.6
Total since January 1	1,067.5	1,173.5	1,634.6	2,161.9

FIBER PRICES

Item	2000 Jul	2000 Aug	2000 Sep	1999 Sep
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	45.51	46.97	47.86	35.31
Oct'2000 futures	57.95	62.24	63.42	56.90
Dec'2000 futures	60.19	64.30	64.37	57.25
Upland spot 41-34	55.13	59.33	60.62	48.39
Pima spot 03-46	88.79	91.37	92.30	82.50
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	49.10	51.30	49.00	46.20
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	60.72	64.60	66.80	55.98
Raw fiber equivalent	67.47	71.78	74.22	62.20
Rayon staple				
Actual	98.00	98.00	98.00	97.00
Raw fiber equivalent	102.08	102.08	102.08	101.04
Polyester staple				
Actual	58.00	58.00	58.00	53.00
Raw fiber equivalent	60.42	60.42	60.42	55.21
Price ratios	Percent			
Cotton/rayon	66.1	70.3	72.7	61.6
Cotton/polyester	111.7	118.8	122.9	112.7
Northern Europe cotton quotes:	Cents per pound			
A Index	58.40	60.93	61.55	49.26
Memphis Territory	NQ	67.95	67.38	56.30
California/Arizona	63.44	70.10	69.56	58.80
B Index	53.49	NQ	56.78	NQ
Orleans/Texas	54.44	62.60	61.56	50.30
Wool prices (clean):	Dollars per pound			
U.S. 56's	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.55
Australian 56's 1/	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.21
U.S. 60's	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.79
Australian 60's 1/	1.43	1.38	1.37	1.26
U.S. 64's	1.25	1.20	1.07	1.05
Australian 64's 1/	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.39

NQ = No quotes. NA = Not available.
1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	2000 May	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	1999 Jul
Imports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	287,316	270,875	246,708	236,936
Cotton	126,423	120,548	110,585	100,891
Linen	20,315	14,933	11,285	16,025
Wool	5,316	5,071	4,072	4,591
Silk	969	1,028	1,017	843
Manmade	134,293	129,295	119,749	114,586
Apparel	689,510	831,068	884,958	795,893
Cotton	432,169	513,042	520,798	476,504
Linen	15,757	19,474	22,054	18,356
Wool	16,374	23,828	33,763	28,693
Silk	12,497	12,282	13,951	11,498
Manmade	212,713	262,442	294,392	260,842
House furnishings	73,977	78,278	78,843	67,063
Cotton	51,945	55,703	56,441	49,656
Linen	1,612	1,329	1,250	378
Wool	384	349	309	172
Silk	154	146	131	58
Manmade	19,882	20,751	20,712	16,799
Floor coverings	42,441	43,598	37,741	33,700
Cotton	5,544	5,249	5,164	5,050
Linen	6,827	7,172	6,511	5,248
Wool	12,038	13,067	10,853	9,985
Silk	786	683	579	603
Manmade	17,246	17,427	14,634	12,814
Total imports 2/	1,102,230	1,233,294	1,258,752	1,142,543
Cotton	621,419	699,352	697,250	636,884
Linen	44,581	42,954	41,179	40,052
Wool	34,214	42,527	50,009	43,744
Silk	14,406	14,141	15,681	13,003
Manmade	387,609	434,320	454,632	408,860
Exports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	219,898	247,907	219,835	169,442
Cotton	84,203	96,913	89,550	67,908
Linen	6,132	6,502	5,809	4,594
Wool	5,647	5,921	4,542	3,614
Silk	2,169	3,891	3,242	1,891
Manmade	121,747	134,680	116,692	91,435
Apparel	166,141	205,309	174,482	149,289
Cotton	103,449	127,133	103,138	90,215
Linen	2,271	2,552	2,649	1,777
Wool	8,397	10,182	8,510	6,334
Silk	4,536	5,542	3,873	3,726
Manmade	47,488	59,900	56,312	47,237
House furnishings	6,973	6,830	6,041	5,754
Cotton	4,159	4,083	3,603	3,240
Linen	197	196	133	189
Wool	60	62	43	51
Silk	99	91	55	85
Manmade	2,458	2,398	2,207	2,189
Floor coverings	35,221	36,311	32,328	31,923
Cotton	2,614	3,016	2,819	2,719
Linen	1,616	1,841	1,833	1,550
Wool	3,312	3,432	2,724	2,651
Silk	91	107	84	81
Manmade	27,588	27,915	24,868	24,922
Total exports 2/	428,487	496,583	433,011	356,751
Cotton	194,495	231,216	199,170	164,180
Linen	10,222	11,099	10,429	8,124
Wool	17,429	19,610	15,836	12,669
Silk	6,895	9,630	7,254	5,783
Manmade	199,447	225,028	200,322	165,996

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	2000 May	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	1999 Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	269,130	290,496	277,453	256,808
Canada	24,738	22,923	19,910	18,900
Costa Rica	10,717	11,797	10,133	10,635
Dominican Republic	22,424	25,909	24,260	23,475
El Salvador	21,054	24,289	24,004	18,783
Guatemala	10,822	16,076	14,586	12,688
Haiti	4,533	4,093	4,111	4,091
Honduras	38,522	40,740	40,657	35,247
Jamaica	2,913	3,177	2,668	4,676
Mexico	128,461	134,684	130,730	122,928
Nicaragua	4,667	6,563	6,104	4,993
South America	13,732	14,838	14,097	11,127
Argentina	54	9	5	27
Brazil	5,555	5,773	5,789	2,987
Chile	30	101	30	37
Colombia	3,784	3,913	3,638	3,934
Peru	3,570	4,312	4,046	3,641
Europe	46,725	51,446	49,032	41,654
Estonia	901	548	470	534
France	671	759	760	668
Germany	1,121	1,304	1,155	896
Italy	4,281	4,557	5,245	4,274
Portugal	4,183	6,521	7,337	6,046
Russia	3,830	3,670	3,467	1,152
Spain	1,252	1,143	1,415	1,182
Turkey	22,310	23,827	20,849	20,347
United Kingdom	1,259	1,424	1,797	1,657
Asia	274,556	321,286	334,564	308,460
Bahrain	3,281	2,904	3,954	1,353
Bangladesh	17,254	23,220	24,358	25,540
China	35,984	39,892	42,530	44,228
Hong Kong	28,622	34,609	33,990	33,783
India	31,907	34,758	37,752	33,230
Indonesia	13,165	15,945	17,010	16,811
Israel	3,125	4,296	4,250	3,319
Japan	1,696	1,437	1,679	1,426
Macao	4,943	7,178	7,527	6,390
Malaysia	6,399	7,243	7,439	8,161
Nepal	2,398	2,280	1,758	2,014
Oman	1,649	1,970	2,167	1,859
Pakistan	46,335	48,897	51,470	38,492
Philippines	9,983	12,401	11,723	15,068
Qatar	780	1,692	1,503	1,764
Singapore	2,272	2,713	2,564	3,379
South Korea	10,768	12,066	11,109	11,251
Sri Lanka	6,419	8,312	9,969	10,218
Taiwan	12,860	15,766	15,727	16,077
Thailand	13,452	15,690	16,557	14,446
U Arab Em	3,729	3,843	3,319	2,879
Oceania	1,967	1,709	3,092	1,983
Australia	1,073	636	1,477	980
Fiji	682	644	1,266	655
Africa	15,309	19,577	19,013	16,853
Egypt	6,454	7,997	7,643	6,831
Lesotho	1,825	2,546	2,996	2,815
Mauritius	2,096	2,625	1,874	2,124
Morocco	961	1,192	1,425	798
South Africa	1,638	2,484	2,175	1,837
Tunisia	80	189	156	121
World 2/	538,803	699,352	697,250	636,884

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	2000 May	2000 Jun	2000 Jul	1999 Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	176,666	211,394	178,825	148,599
Canada	28,473	29,700	21,034	21,945
Costa Rica	9,170	12,909	7,880	9,491
Dominican Republic	18,771	19,536	17,143	15,467
El Salvador	11,216	15,742	11,867	3,710
Guatemala	3,165	3,005	3,733	3,145
Haiti	1,527	3,918	2,671	2,514
Honduras	21,951	30,506	25,786	16,806
Jamaica	1,466	3,176	2,254	2,402
Mexico	79,092	91,117	85,025	71,704
South America	4,343	3,976	5,656	3,484
Argentina	149	103	141	155
Brazil	645	556	375	388
Chile	692	638	1,283	440
Colombia	1,314	1,410	2,325	1,258
Peru	45	52	51	66
Venezuela	1,171	917	982	918
Europe	5,978	7,089	6,436	4,610
Belgium	1,850	2,428	1,754	396
France	283	718	335	338
Germany	516	656	982	610
Ireland	109	152	57	46
Italy	293	453	193	221
Netherlands	328	459	785	656
United Kingdom	1,681	1,435	1,550	1,578
Asia	6,574	7,499	7,073	6,178
China	298	405	228	177
Hong Kong	1,086	924	784	786
Israel	326	302	379	654
Japan	2,690	2,986	3,045	2,493
Philippines	258	503	259	237
Saudi Arabia	258	362	277	286
Singapore	322	295	370	255
South Korea	352	285	449	394
Taiwan	238	184	185	124
U Arab Em	148	124	170	159
Oceania	577	732	642	662
Australia	468	564	522	525
New Zealand	67	61	68	89
Africa	358	526	538	648
Egypt	10	76	71	6
Ghana	7	18	27	40
Ivory Coast	11	2	0	4
Nigeria	62	81	81	292
South Africa	51	53	123	109
World 2/	194,495	231,216	199,170	164,180

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 2000

State/ Region	Harvested	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Lbs./ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:			
Alabama	540	489	550
Georgia	1,300	598	1,620
N. Carolina	930	723	1,400
S. Carolina	310	604	390
Virginia	109	700	159
Southeast	3,189	620	4,119
Arkansas	950	728	1,440
Louisiana	700	631	920
Mississippi	1,280	638	1,700
Missouri	400	696	580
Tennessee	595	565	700
Delta	3,925	653	5,340
Oklahoma	200	444	185
Texas	4,800	440	4,400
Southwest	5,000	440	4,585
Arizona	279	1,273	740
California	765	1,286	2,050
New Mexico	85	734	130
West	1,129	1,241	2,920
Other 1/	129	428	115
Total Upland	13,372	613	17,079
Pima:			
Arizona	6	848	11
California	144	1,200	360
New Mexico	6	680	9
Texas	16	810	27
Total Pima	172	1,133	406
Total All	13,544	620	17,485

Based on USDA's October Crop Production report.
1/ Includes Florida and Kansas.