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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Foreign Cotton Production/Consumption Gap To Jump

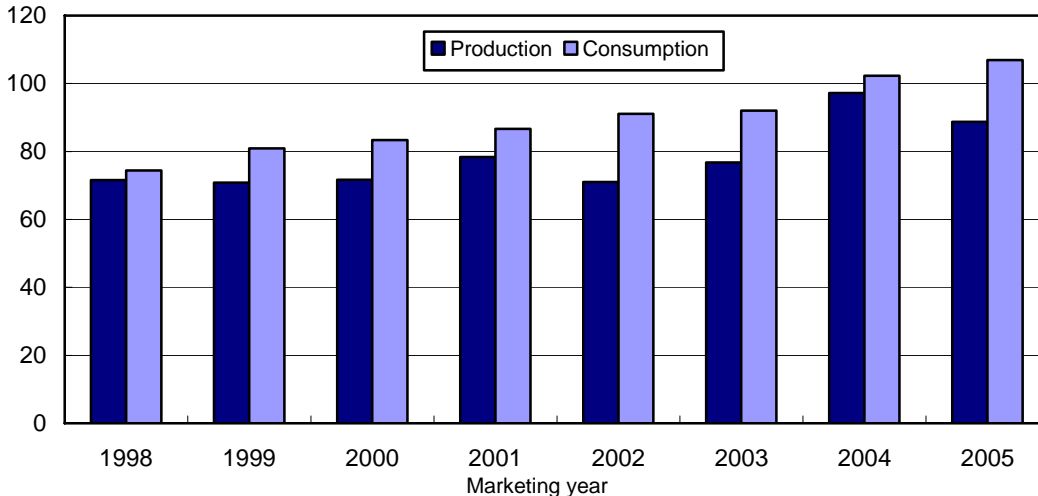
The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2005/06 indicates that a smaller foreign crop and larger consumption are expected compared with the September projection. At 88.7 million bales, foreign cotton production this season is about 9 percent (8.5 million bales) below 2004/05's record, while mill use is expected to reach a new high of 106.9 million bales (up nearly 4.7 million). As a result, the gap between production and consumption is forecast to grow larger.

Based on October projections, the foreign production/consumption gap is at an estimated 18.2 million bales, up an incredible 13.1 million from last season. Over the past 5 years, this gap has ranged from 2004/05's 5.1 million bales to 2002/03's 20.1-million-bale record. The current estimate ranks this season's gap between foreign production and consumption as the second highest. As a result, foreign import demand is expected to expand further in 2005/06, reaching a record 40.7 million bales.

Figure 1

Foreign cotton production and consumption

Million bales



Source: USDA.

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World Agricultural
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Domestic Outlook

U.S. Production Forecast Higher in October

According to USDA's October *Crop Production* report, the 2005 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at 22.7 million bales, 2 percent above the previous month and only 2 percent below last season's record. Upland production is projected at 22 million bales—up 438,000 bales from September's forecast—while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is projected at 704,000 bales—3,000 bales below last month.

Over the last 20 years, the October forecast has been below final cotton production 13 times while above the final estimate 7 times. In addition, past differences between the October forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2005 U.S. cotton crop to range between 21.7 and 23.7 million bales.

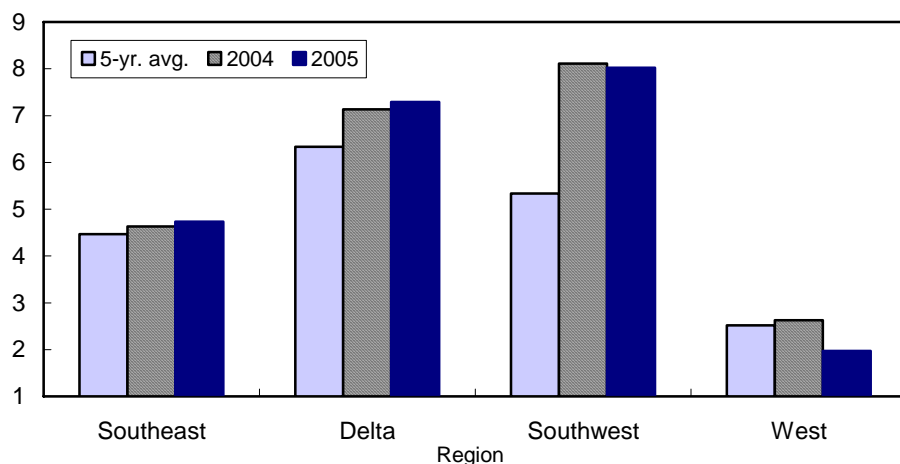
Compared with last month, U.S. cotton production changed marginally in all regions except the Southwest, where upland production is now expected to surpass 8 million bales for a second consecutive year. Texas leads this region as output there was raised 400,000 bales in October to 7.6 million—approximately 35 percent of the 2005 U.S. upland crop.

Total cotton harvested area remains estimated at nearly 13.7 million acres, or an implied abandonment rate of 3.6 percent, the lowest in eight seasons. Based on this area, the U.S. cotton yield is estimated at an exceptional 797 pounds per harvested acre, albeit below 2004's record of 855 pounds. Above-average crop conditions have been recorded throughout the season and, as of October 9th, 60 percent of the cotton acreage was in "good" or "excellent" condition, while only 15 percent of the crop was rated as "poor" or "very poor."

Figure 2

U.S. regional cotton production

Million bales



Source: USDA.

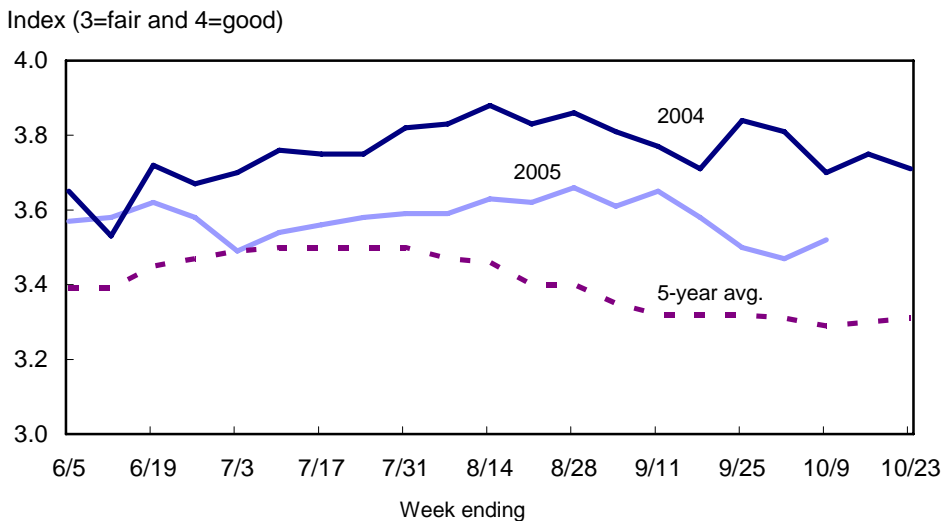
Cotton area harvested as of October 9th was estimated at 28 percent nationally, slightly above last season but 2 percentage points below the 5-year average. Harvest is lagging in a number of States, most notably Oklahoma and Alabama, where progress was below the previous 5-year average by 14 and 11 percentage points, respectively. Meanwhile, cotton ginnings are proceeding ahead of the last several seasons. As of October 1, 2005, cotton ginnings had reached nearly 2.3 million running bales, compared with 2.2 million last season and 2 million in 2003.

2005/06 Demand and Stock Estimates Revised

The U.S. cotton demand forecast for 2005/06 was raised 900,000 bales this month, led by an export increase of 700,000 bales. Exports are now expected to reach 16 million bales in 2005/06, about 1.6 million above last season. Increased exportable supplies in the United States along with the expected higher import demand in China are forecast to boost U.S. cotton exports to a new high. Despite this record, the U.S. share of global trade is expected to decline to about 40 percent this season as competition from a number of other producing countries is expected.

U.S. mill use was also increased 200,000 bales to 6 million this month, the result of upward revisions by the Census Bureau in 2004/05, leaving the year-to-year change similar to a month ago. As a result, total demand for U.S. cotton is now expected to reach 22 million bales, the largest ever but still 3 percent below the latest production forecast. Consequently, ending stocks are expected to rise this season from the revised beginning stock estimate of 5.65 million bales to 6.4 million at the end of 2005/06. The stocks-to-use ratio is also expected to rise slightly this season to 29 percent, compared with 27 percent in 2004/05.

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA.

2004/05 Supply and Demand Adjustments

USDA's supply and demand estimates for 2004/05 were revised this month based on the latest data from the Census Bureau. Total U.S. raw cotton imports last season were 29,000 bales, with 21,000 of this total being ELS cotton; this compares with 45,000 bales of total imports in 2003/04. In addition, U.S. raw cotton exports totaled a record 14.409 million bales, compared with 2003/04's 13.758 million. Meanwhile, U.S. mill use, based on the latest Census data, was placed at 6.475 million bales for last season. As a result, demand for U.S. cotton in 2004/05 approached 20.9 million bales, the largest for any previous season. Ending stocks are now estimated at 5.65 million bales, a stocks-to-use ratio of only 27 percent.

In addition, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service announced on October 12th that the final 2004/05 upland cotton price was 41.6 cents per pound. The record crop in 2004/05 pushed the final estimate 20.2 cents below the 2003/04 price. The detailed price data, including monthly marketings, will be published in the *Agricultural Prices* report released on October 31st.

U.S. Textile Trade: Imports and Exports Decline in July

July textile imports fell 60.6 million pounds to 1.7 billion compared with a month earlier. Lower product imports of cotton, linen, and manmade fibers more than offset small increases in wool and silk textiles. Only imports of home furnishing rose in July, while all other major end-use categories declined. Cotton textile imports, at 927 million pounds, declined 10 percent from a month earlier, but were 2 percent above a year earlier. The majority of the decline in cotton product imports was attributable to reduced shipments of apparel. Lower shipments from Asia, primarily China, accounted for most of the decrease.

Textile exports, at 392 million pounds, declined 12 percent from a month earlier and were 4 percent below a year ago. Exports of all major fibers and all major end-use categories declined from a month earlier. Cotton textile exports, at 186 million pounds, declined 12 percent from June and were 2 percent below July 2004. Lower shipments to other North American countries, such as Mexico, Honduras, Canada, and El Salvador accounted for most of the decline in July cotton shipments.

Based on the first 7 months of 2005, the textile trade deficit is expected to reach another annual record. The overall deficit rose to 7.8 billion pounds by the end of July, compared with 6.9 billion in 2004 and 6.7 billion in 2003. Through July, cotton imports have exceeded exports by 4.7 billion pounds, representing 60 percent of the total deficit. With larger imports of cotton and other major fibers, the trade deficit will likely continue to widen in 2005.

World Cotton Production Supported by Growing Yields

World cotton consumption is forecast at 113 million bales in 2005/06, 3.8 percent higher than the year before. Production is forecast at 111.4 million bales, 7.5 percent lower than the record level reached the year before. Ending stocks are expected to remain unchanged from the year before, at 51 million bales.

Excluding China, world ending stocks are expected to rise slightly in absolute terms, up about 500,000 bales, but as a share of world consumption, ending stocks are expected to decline slightly in 2005/06 compared with the year before. A second year of relatively strong production in 2005/06 has enabled world cotton prices to remain about unchanged from a year ago following a 10.7-percent increase in world consumption in 2004/05.

Cotton Yields Growing Worldwide

Technology has raised yields for cotton producers around the world in recent years, enabling global income growth and rising polyester prices to sustain a boom in cotton consumption. World cotton consumption has soared, and favorable income growth in Asia, particularly China, is one important reason. But without the responsiveness of supply, much of this potential demand could have gone unmet, with equilibrium settling at higher prices for cotton and lower consumption.

Some of this increased production stems from growing area planted to cotton—2005/06 global cotton area is forecast to fall slightly, to 35.3 million hectares, but will be one of the largest areas ever planted to cotton, and will be 8 percent higher than its 1999/2000-2001/02 average. While this is a significant gain over the last 5 years, world output of cotton grew much more, 21 percent.

Since 2003/04, surging yields and production in India and the United States have been a major factor in world cotton markets. Compared with 5 years earlier, 2005/06 yields in the United States and India are estimated 23 and 51 percent higher, respectively (fig. 4). These yield increases mean that production in the United States and India are 3.8 million and 6.4 million bales higher in 2005/06 than current area estimates would have implied with past yields.

What has been less obvious perhaps is that cotton yields have been increasing throughout much of the world, in large part reflecting the inevitable dispersion of knowledge and technology across borders. The few exceptions to this trend are largely countries that are enduring civil strife and/or have governments pursuing economic policies that have thwarted the ability of the global economy to extend price signals and technology across their borders. For example, Cote d'Ivoire's Civil War has disrupted its economy. But, the biggest deterioration in yields among major cotton producers has occurred in Zimbabwe, which has seen the disappearance of large-scale, irrigated cotton following an accelerated redistribution of land from commercial farms starting in 2000. Turkmenistan's problems are less severe, but its economy is governed through centralized planning, perhaps accounting for its position as the only country other than Zimbabwe to see its yields fall more than 5 percent during the last 5 years.

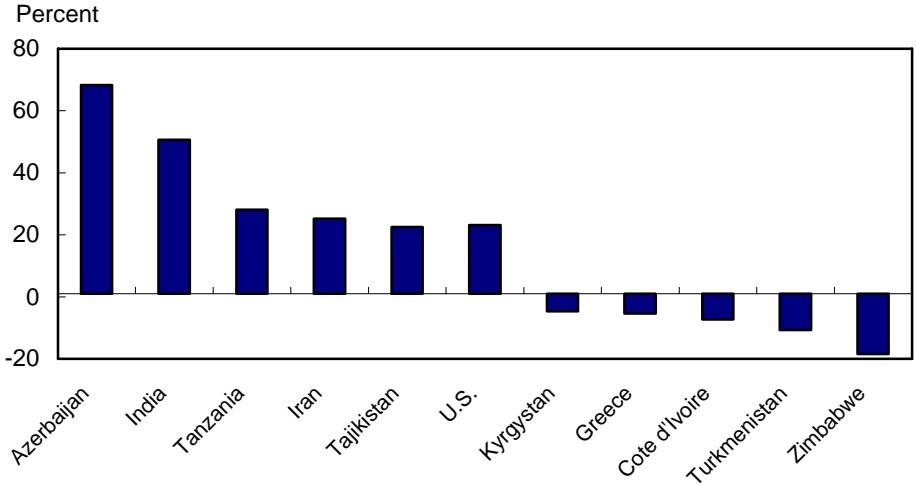
Among countries with growing yields, Azerbaijan’s 68-percent increase as of 2005/06 is the largest, but gains of between 20 and 30 percent are estimated for Tanzania, Iran, and Tajikistan. Gains of between 10 and 20 percent are foreseen for Mexico, Sudan, Australia, and Brazil. While Pakistan’s yield in 2005/06 is expected to be only 8 percent higher than 5 years earlier, this increase has added 665,000 bales to world cotton output. After India and the United States, only Brazil’s yield gains have added more to world production than Pakistan’s, adding about 800,000 bales.

Sources of Yield Growth Vary

For some countries, recent yield gains represent the resolution of past problems rather than recent innovations. Azerbaijan has been stabilizing after a particularly difficult transition after the breakup of the Soviet Union, and Tajikistan has followed a similar, albeit less volatile, path. Sudan recovered its International Monetary Fund voting rights in 2000, and growing oil exports have eased foreign exchange constraints on importing inputs. Tanzania yields 5 years ago were affected by weather, although it is possible that marketing reforms begun during the second half of the 1990s continue to lead to improvements. But altogether, yield growth in these countries has accounted for only about 400,000 bales of increased production.

Elsewhere, yield growth has largely been driven by technology. India has seen the spread of Bt cotton across the country and the extension of hybrid cotton varieties to Northern India. Similarly, in the United States and Australia, new varieties and management practices have driven yields higher. Brazil’s yield growth embodies shifts to higher yielding regions, but also yield gains within those regions. In an integrated global economy, innovations in management and genetic information cannot be contained within one or even several countries, but will eventually spread worldwide.

Figure 4
Cotton yields gain between 2000 and 2005



Note: 2000 yields estimated as a 1999-2000 average.
 Source: USDA.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from *Cotton and Wool Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Data/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Recent Reports

Economic Analysis of Base Acre and Payment Yield Designations Under the 2002 U.S. Farm Act evaluates farmers' decisions to designate base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. Findings suggest that decisionmakers responded to economic incentives in their designations of base acres by selecting those options that resulted in the greatest expected flow of program payments. This report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ERR12/>.

See also *Farm Program Acres* for the county-level farm program and planted acreage data used in the report, which can be downloaded and mapped. This report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/baseacres/>.

Growth Prospects for India's Cotton and Textile Industries. India's prospects are changing now that the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) no longer governs world textile trade. Decades of industrial policies that were both inward-oriented and biased toward small-scale production continue to influence India textile trade prospects. While the recent introduction of genetically-modified (Bt) cotton has revitalized prospects for cotton production, quality issues are likely to hamper Indian cotton sales until the structure of India's cotton marketing system changes significantly. This report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/cws/jun05/cws05d01/>.

Related Websites

WASDE (<http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/wasde.htm>)
Cotton Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/>

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Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2004/05	2005/06		
		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.409	13.803	13.914	13.914
Harvested	12.809	13.396	13.408	13.408
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	843	737	772	788
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.428	6.492	5.738	5.637
Production	22.505	20.566	21.575	22.013
Total supply 1/	25.941	27.073	27.328	27.665
Mill use	6.413	5.745	5.745	5.940
Exports	13.618	14.360	14.675	15.375
Total use	20.031	20.105	20.420	21.315
Ending stocks 2/	5.637	6.927	6.926	6.333
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	28.1	34.5	33.9	29.7
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	250	266	270	270
Harvested	248	261	265	265
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,443	1,333	1,281	1,275
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	78	8	12	13
Production	746	725	707	704
Total supply 1/	845	758	744	742
Mill use	62	55	55	60
Exports	791	640	625	625
Total use	853	695	680	685
Ending stocks 2/	13	73	74	67
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	1.5	10.5	10.9	9.8

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2004/05	2005/06		
		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Million 480-lb bales				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	40.62	50.88	50.62	50.98
Foreign	37.11	44.38	44.87	45.33
Production				
World	120.43	109.79	111.53	111.44
Foreign	97.18	88.50	89.25	88.72
Imports				
World	33.02	38.67	39.18	40.73
Foreign	32.99	38.63	39.14	40.69
Use:				
Mill use				
World	108.75	112.02	112.20	112.93
Foreign	102.27	106.22	106.40	106.93
Exports				
World	34.96	38.22	38.69	40.22
Foreign	20.55	23.22	23.39	24.22
Ending stocks				
World	50.98	49.81	51.20	50.98
Foreign	45.33	42.81	44.20	44.58
Stocks-to-use ratio				
		Percent		
World	46.9	44.5	45.6	45.1
Foreign	44.3	40.3	41.5	41.7

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2005			2004
	June	July	Aug.	Aug.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Ginnings	0	0	610	580
Imports since August 1	27.9	29.1	NA	0.1
Stocks, beginning	11,066	9,120	5,538	3,506
At mills	366	364	378	338
Public storage	8,797	6,637	4,456	2,904
CCC stocks	731	367	367	1,445
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	723.7	712.5	758.6	734.1
Noncellulosic	723.7	712.5	758.6	734.1
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	4,357.6	5,070.1	5,828.7	5,874.7
	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	152.2	150.5	145.2	136.6
Noncellulosic	145.8	144.6	138.0	129.0
Cellulosic	6.4	5.8	7.2	7.6
Total since January 1	736.0	886.5	1,031.7	956.4
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	1,482.0	2,024.5	1,502.9	1,637.9
48s-and-finer	569.3	758.7	596.6	419.3
Not-finer-than-46s	912.7	1,265.8	906.3	1,218.7
Total since January 1	8,274.0	10,298.5	11,801.4	12,564.0
Wool top imports	284.7	376.3	252.1	357.2
Total since January 1	1,672.0	2,048.3	2,300.5	2,392.9
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Total since January 1	1,005.0	1,005.0	1,005.0	6.9

NA = Not available.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 4--U.S. cotton system fiber consumption

Item	2005			2004
	June	July	Aug.	Aug.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	531	490	545	555
Total since August 1 1/	5,985	6,475	545	555
SA annual rate 2/	6,235	6,480	6,077	6,419
SA daily rate 2/	24.0	24.9	23.3	24.7
Daily rate	24.1	23.3	23.7	25.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/	527	486	541	550
Total since August 1 1/	5,928	6,413	541	550
SA daily rate 2/	23.8	24.7	23.1	24.5
Daily rate	24.0	23.1	23.5	25.0
	1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place	2,172	2,140	2,137	2,295
Active spindles	2,052	2,013	2,011	2,162
Spindle hours (1,000)	1,277	995	989	1,168
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	82.9	83.3	82.8	81.5
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	52,589	47,017	54,346	60,251
Total since August 1 1/	607,495	654,512	54,346	60,251
Daily rate	2,390	2,239	2,363	2,739
Noncellulosic staple	2,326	2,188	2,287	2,652
Cellulosic staple	64	51	76	87

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
Cotton:				
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	1,410	1,410	2,518	1,449
Total since August 1	9,691	11,100	13,618	13,221
Sales for next season	243	232	844	1,083
Total since August 1	1,034	1,266	2,110	3,383
Extra-long staple exports	9.1	11.0	2.5	28.6
Total since August 1	777.4	788.5	790.9	537.9
Sales for next season	7.4	2.7	6.3	13.9
Total since August 1	16.3	19.0	25.2	63.1
Manmade:				
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	93.3	76.9	64.8	88.9
Noncellulosic	92.1	75.8	63.7	87.8
Cellulosic	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total since January 1	414.2	491.0	555.8	641.9
Wool and mohair:				
		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	954.1	1,535.5	1,515.6	951.3
Total since January 1	3,125.4	4,661.0	6,176.5	5,833.7
Wool top exports	127.4	273.2	188.5	227.4
Total since January 1	1,208.7	1,481.9	1,670.3	2,404.6
Mohair exports, clean	540.2	305.0	446.9	159.3
Total since January 1	1,574.8	1,879.8	2,326.8	2,037.4

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 6--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	2005			2004
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.
Cents per pound				
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	42.07	38.85	38.95	41.54
Upland spot 41-34	47.78	45.38	47.43	47.48
Pima spot 03-46	144.50	144.50	144.50	100.64
Avg. price received by upland producers	43.20	42.10	47.40	49.30
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	55.88	52.38	54.91	56.27
Raw fiber equivalent	62.09	58.20	61.01	62.52
Rayon staple				
Actual	113.00	113.00	110.00	107.00
Raw fiber equivalent	117.71	117.71	114.58	111.46
Polyester staple				
Actual	68.00	68.00	68.00	65.00
Raw fiber equivalent	70.83	70.83	70.83	67.71
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	52.7	49.4	53.2	56.1
Cotton/polyester	87.7	82.2	86.1	92.3
Cents per pound				
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	54.53	54.13	55.07	56.78
Memphis Territory	NQ	58.06	59.70	56.40
California/Arizona	61.56	60.63	64.20	61.65
B Index	50.48	52.20	52.89	54.60
Orleans/Texas	48.69	52.69	54.95	53.10
Dollars per pound				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	NQ	NQ	1.53
Australian 56s 1/	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.14
U.S. 60s	1.35	1.26	NQ	1.85
Australian 60s 1/	2.49	2.48	2.44	2.27
U.S. 64s	1.79	1.86	1.95	2.40
Australian 64s 1/	2.70	2.59	2.53	2.55

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 7--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	297,331	1,652,369	281,648	295,082
Cotton	106,176	97,093	94,274	113,324
Linen	21,482	19,863	19,804	24,596
Wool	4,333	4,011	3,928	4,272
Silk	1,273	1,364,181	1,364	1,657
Manmade	164,068	167,221	162,278	151,233
Apparel	958,504	1,211,070	1,149,986	1,138,671
Cotton	623,707	789,785	689,342	686,608
Linen	21,641	25,748	24,810	32,221
Wool	15,123	23,165	33,458	31,670
Silk	16,005	16,231	16,537	20,735
Manmade	282,027	356,141	385,839	367,438
Home furnishings	195,900	199,117	209,414	167,856
Cotton	124,008	122,909	128,890	96,350
Linen	1,008	1,356	1,083	1,199
Wool	301	337	372	466
Silk	511	752	548	667
Manmade	70,073	73,763	78,521	69,174
Floor coverings	65,531	63,858	61,995	60,886
Cotton	8,879	7,210	8,366	9,173
Linen	14,377	12,861	12,403	12,534
Wool	15,518	16,477	14,992	14,518
Silk	1,486	1,192	1,073	1,529
Manmade	25,270	26,118	25,161	23,133
Total imports 2/	1,530,335	1,778,277	1,717,705	1,677,494
Cotton	870,295	1,024,769	927,109	913,390
Linen	59,358	60,834	59,261	71,043
Wool	35,532	44,545	53,389	51,461
Silk	19,274	19,539	19,544	24,591
Manmade	545,875	628,590	658,402	617,008

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 8--U.S. textile exports, by fiber

Item	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	312,113	314,399	268,626	270,630
Cotton	152,736	159,850	137,476	129,354
Linen	8,670	9,153	6,748	6,651
Wool	5,229	5,614	4,623	4,385
Silk	2,273	2,295	1,942	2,624
Manmade	143,205	137,488	117,837	127,616
Apparel	91,830	93,041	88,403	104,297
Cotton	45,022	45,081	42,456	54,106
Linen	1,059	917	841	1,203
Wool	4,181	4,278	3,702	3,392
Silk	3,430	3,452	3,065	2,361
Manmade	38,139	39,313	38,339	43,234
Home furnishings	6,784	7,237	7,100	5,933
Cotton	3,653	4,079	4,414	3,498
Linen	233	307	215	209
Wool	277	171	84	80
Silk	84	76	112	89
Manmade	2,537	2,605	2,275	2,058
Floor coverings	32,018	32,424	27,460	25,215
Cotton	2,391	2,321	2,049	2,329
Linen	1,286	1,204	1,117	112
Wool	3,075	2,933	2,129	1,601
Silk	65	63	61	28
Manmade	25,202	25,903	22,104	21,144
Total exports 2/	443,011	447,322	391,891	407,357
Cotton	203,883	211,391	186,472	189,370
Linen	11,256	11,587	8,930	9,184
Wool	12,783	13,010	10,555	9,476
Silk	5,851	5,886	5,181	5,102
Manmade	209,238	205,448	180,754	194,225

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile imports, by country of origin

Item	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	268,775	283,072	250,841	292,186
Canada	17,942	17,093	13,807	17,792
Costa Rica	8,641	9,907	7,985	10,176
Dominican Republic	19,351	19,144	16,121	20,024
El Salvador	29,917	33,105	27,147	33,647
Guatemala	21,066	21,658	18,864	24,323
Haiti	10,929	12,067	11,714	7,585
Honduras	52,051	54,438	44,515	54,217
Jamaica	772	799	627	1,223
Mexico	96,270	102,370	99,907	114,194
Nicaragua	11,603	12,218	9,937	8,629
South America	24,525	21,548	21,918	21,792
Brazil	11,837	8,634	8,760	7,159
Colombia	5,961	5,782	6,129	7,523
Peru	5,312	5,975	5,751	5,701
Europe	34,672	34,811	37,590	49,273
Italy	4,183	3,680	3,895	4,352
Portugal	3,324	4,190	4,920	5,361
Russia	769	710	815	7,061
Turkey	16,425	16,673	15,690	17,071
Asia	519,347	650,929	586,530	507,532
Bahrain	2,760	2,930	2,380	2,899
Bangladesh	29,505	33,296	37,755	28,929
Cambodia	13,414	20,312	22,428	20,387
China	192,496	291,562	184,075	107,208
Hong Kong	13,326	19,137	27,742	25,847
India	53,919	51,090	55,559	51,601
Indonesia	18,787	23,081	24,592	22,038
Israel	2,432	3,323	2,732	4,210
Macao	4,799	7,387	10,337	10,178
Malaysia	6,245	6,091	6,372	8,878
Pakistan	85,272	80,802	91,626	84,045
Philippines	12,212	15,175	16,787	14,032
Singapore	946	874	1,870	2,995
South Korea	12,892	12,110	10,963	15,728
Sri Lanka	9,253	11,543	12,493	11,312
Taiwan	7,444	8,290	9,658	11,276
Thailand	14,729	19,239	19,670	20,580
United Arab Emirates	4,087	4,000	4,022	3,972
Oceania	992	1,203	2,013	4,807
Australia	455	1,044	1,919	3,270
Africa	21,984	33,207	28,217	37,801
Egypt	6,637	8,768	8,272	9,426
Lesotho	4,658	7,248	6,027	8,164
South Africa	1,059	827	941	2,569
World 2/	870,295	1,024,769	927,109	913,390

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

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 10--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination country

Item	2005			2004
	May	June	July	July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	190,143	197,140	172,521	175,571
Bahamas	146	154	256	83
Canada	20,673	21,567	17,050	16,016
Costa Rica	7,560	7,416	6,863	8,597
Dominican Republic	17,395	17,360	16,743	18,723
El Salvador	16,179	16,807	12,734	13,259
Guatemala	8,773	8,768	8,500	9,875
Haiti	4,081	2,629	3,089	3,203
Honduras	51,118	57,931	52,074	43,583
Jamaica	733	821	626	1,377
Mexico	61,905	62,143	53,116	59,245
Nicaragua	999	944	871	1,115
Panama	102	182	155	127
South America	3,816	4,073	4,033	3,850
Argentina	59	100	81	53
Brazil	366	285	374	191
Chile	234	145	138	128
Colombia	2,098	2,561	2,702	2,144
Ecuador	336	168	247	210
Peru	421	243	277	351
Venezuela	156	227	119	637
Europe	3,299	3,315	3,449	3,090
Belgium	362	598	543	372
France	122	91	117	145
Germany	511	355	410	342
Italy	308	221	244	199
Netherlands	314	315	377	219
Turkey	66	85	73	50
United Kingdom	959	994	880	1,015
Asia	5,848	5,905	5,358	5,552
China	740	751	861	573
Hong Kong	814	629	586	848
Israel	447	351	129	268
Japan	1,605	1,263	1,695	1,453
Malaysia	58	66	53	20
Philippines	205	360	266	181
Saudi Arabia	160	250	151	254
Singapore	404	120	329	347
South Korea	368	274	258	291
Sri Lanka	249	138	219	148
Taiwan	125	194	125	220
United Arab Emirates	125	729	169	247
Oceania	452	555	506	438
Australia	274	447	361	351
Africa	325	403	606	869
Morocco	38	13	17	88
World 2/	203,883	211,391	186,472	189,370

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

Last update: 10/13/05.

Table 11--Acreage, yield, and production estimates for 2005

State/Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-- 1,000 acres --		Pounds/ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Alabama	550	545	722	820
Florida	86	85	621	110
Georgia	1,220	1,210	762	1,920
N. Carolina	815	810	800	1,350
S. Carolina	265	263	721	395
Virginia	93	92	704	135
Southeast	3,029	3,005	756	4,730
Arkansas	1,050	1,040	969	2,100
Louisiana	610	600	880	1,100
Mississippi	1,200	1,180	895	2,200
Missouri	440	435	872	790
Tennessee	640	635	831	1,100
Delta	3,940	3,890	900	7,290
Kansas	75	70	555	81
Oklahoma	240	220	742	340
Texas	5,900	5,500	663	7,600
Southwest	6,215	5,790	665	8,021
Arizona	240	239	1,366	680
California	435	433	1,330	1,200
New Mexico	55	51	866	92
West	730	723	1,309	1,972
Total Upland	13,914	13,408	788	22,013
Pima:				
Arizona	4	4	960	8
California	230	226	1,338	630
New Mexico	11	11	916	21
Texas	25	24	900	45
Total Pima	270	265	1,275	704
Total All	14,184	13,673	798	22,717

Based on USDA's October *Crop Production* report.

Last update: 10/13/05.