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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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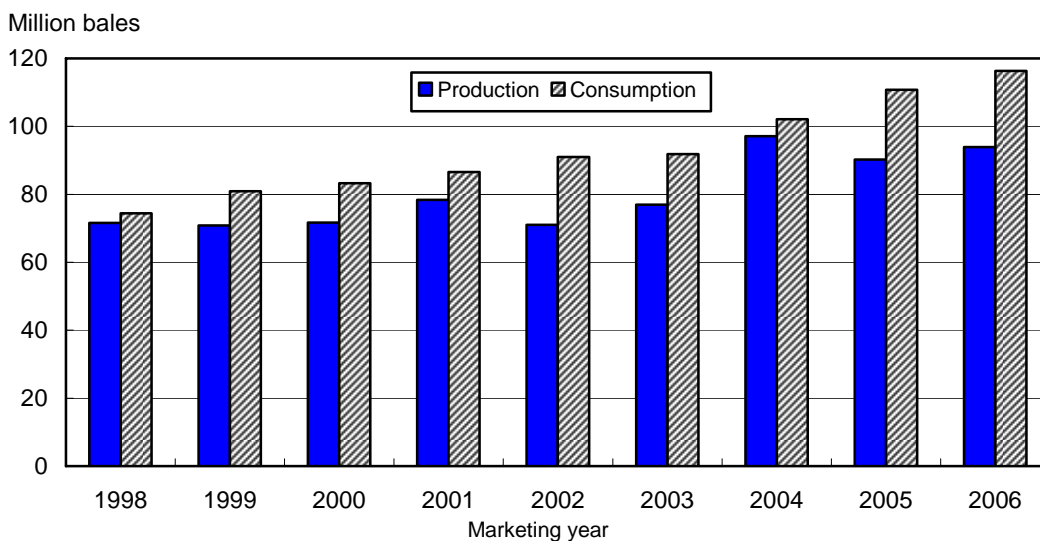
Record Foreign Cotton Consumption/Production Gap Forecast for 2006/07

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2006/07 projects that the gap between foreign consumption and production will expand further for the upcoming season to a new high. Although foreign production is expected to be the second largest on record in 2006/07, global demand for cotton products continues to fuel the record foreign cotton consumption.

Foreign cotton consumption is forecast to increase for the eighth consecutive season in 2006/07, reaching 116.3 million bales, 5 percent above 2005/06. Meanwhile, foreign production is projected at 93.9 million bales, up about 4 percent. As a result, the foreign consumption/production gap is expected to rise from the current season's difference of 20.6 million bales to a remarkable 22.4 million in 2006/07. While foreign import demand is projected to rise only slightly next season, this gap will continue to support global cotton trade and U.S. exports.

Figure 1

Foreign cotton production and consumption



Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WAOB, USDA.

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Domestic Outlook

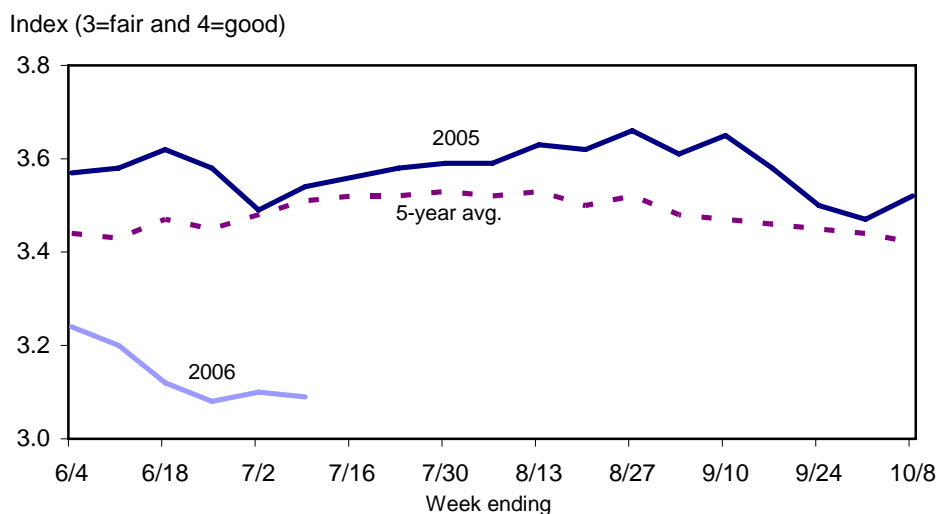
U.S. 2006/07 Cotton Crop Projection Lowered Slightly in July

The U.S. cotton crop for the 2006/07 season was reduced 200,000 bales this month to 20.5 million, 14 percent below the 2005/06 record. The lower forecast resulted from the continuation of drought conditions in the Southwest—and the expected reduction in harvestable acres this season—which more than offset higher area planted to cotton as reported in the June *Acreage* report. In the June report, U.S. producers indicated that they had planted nearly 15.3 million acres to cotton in 2006, 4 percent above the March *Prospective Plantings*. In addition, 2006 area is 7 percent higher than plantings in 2005 and the highest in 5 years. However, U.S. harvested area is forecast to fall below the last two seasons, as the forecast abandonment rate of 16 percent rises to its highest since 1998.

On a regional basis, the Southwest has seen the largest increase in cotton area for 2006, expanding nearly 600,000 acres or 9 percent above a year ago. Meanwhile, the Southeast and Delta plantings each rose about 300,000 acres, 11 and 6 percent, respectively. In the West, upland cotton area has been reduced 19 percent to only 580,000 acres, less than half the level grown just a decade ago. However, more extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is being grown in the West region, pushing the total U.S. area to a record 336,000 acres in 2006.

Although cotton area is the highest since 2001, crop conditions for the season to date have been below average. As of July 9th, 29 percent of the area was rated “poor” or “very poor,” compared with only 10 percent last season. In contrast, only 41 percent of the cotton was rated “good” or “excellent,” compared with 58 percent in 2005. While conditions are below average in most States, cotton development in early July is ahead of last season and equal to the 5-year average. As of July 9th, 72 percent of the area was squaring, compared with 66 percent in 2005; bolls were setting on 27 percent of the area this season, compared with 21 percent last year.

Figure 2
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: *Crop Progress report*, NASS, USDA.

Demand Revised for 2005/06 and 2006/07 Seasons

U.S. cotton demand estimates also were revised in July as one season concludes and another is about to begin. For 2005/06, adjustments were made based on the latest available data for both mill use and exports and expectations to the end of the season. U.S. cotton mill use was lowered slightly to 5.95 million bales for the season, while exports were raised 200,000 bales this month to a record 17 million, 18 percent above 2004/05 and a 39-percent share of world trade.

For 2006/07, demand for U.S. cotton was reduced by 300,000 bales in July, equal to the reduction in total supply. The domestic textile industry is expected to continue its trend lower with 2006/07 mill use now projected at 5.5 million bales, similar to that of the 1984 season. Although U.S. exports were lowered this month, a near-record shipment level of 16.6 million bales is forecast, translating into a 38-percent share of global cotton trade in 2006/07.

Based on these adjustments, ending stocks were lowered to 6.5 million bales in 2005/06 and were unchanged from last month at 4.9 million in 2006/07. The year-to-year stock reduction of nearly 25 percent is the largest since 2003/04, forcing the stocks-to-use ratio lower. For 2006/07, the stocks-to-use ratio is estimated at 22 percent, compared with 28 percent in 2005/06 and 26 percent in 2004/05.

U.S. Textile Trade: Deficit Declined in April

April textile trade data indicate that imports fell from a month earlier to 1.4 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds. Imports of cotton, silk, and manmade fibers declined compared with March shipments. Reduced imports occurred for major end-uses of apparel and yarn, thread, and fabric. Apparel imports decreased over 96 million pounds, accounting for most of the reduction. Cotton textile imports, at 769 million pounds, accounted for 55 percent of all textile shipments, compared with 57 percent in March.

Total U.S. textile and apparel exports in April decreased 12 percent from the previous month and were 11 percent below a year earlier. Lower exports of all major fibers and all end-uses were below a month earlier. Cotton textile exports totaled 180 million pounds, down 12 percent from March and 11 percent below 2005.

Overall, the April trade deficit was 999 million pounds, with cotton accounting for 59 percent (590 million pounds) of the total. The April deficit declined 4 percent from a month earlier but was 5 percent above a year ago. The deficit for the first 4 months of 2006 totaled 4.2 billion pounds, compared with 4 billion a year earlier. Imports of textile and apparel products are slightly above year-ago levels, while exports are down 108 million pounds (6 percent).

China Drives World Consumption Higher in 2006/07

World cotton production in 2005/06 is forecast about unchanged from the year before, at 114 million bales, while world consumption is expected to rise 4.3 percent, to 122 million bales. World trade is expected to be steady, but ending stocks are expected to fall 5.6 million tons, to 47 million. World ending stocks (excluding China) as a share of total world consumption (including China) are expected to fall from 34 percent to 30 percent, the lowest since 2003/04.

China accounts for virtually all the expected increase in world consumption in 2006/07, as textile exports have continued to grow, and China's domestic economy continues to grow at peak levels. While much has changed in both China and the world, uncertainty about prospects for China is still a factor on world cotton markets due to information gaps concerning the supply and demand of cotton in China. Supply and demand uncertainty with respect to China is also a factor for other commodities, but with China's 2006/07 imports forecast as 16 percent of total world consumption, China's uncertainty is particularly important for cotton. China's soybean imports are forecast to be 14 percent of world consumption, while China's trade in wheat, corn, and rice is at most 5 percent of world consumption.¹

Cotton Prices 25 Percent Down Since 1990s

Cotton prices during 2005/06 realized the second weakest performance compared with a year earlier among the major U.S. field crops (wheat, corn, soybeans, rice, and cotton). Wheat's performance was the strongest, while soybeans' was the weakest (Table A). During the next marketing year, significant price gains are expected for wheat, corn, and rice, but soybean prices are expected to average below 2005/06 levels. USDA does not forecast cotton prices due to legal restrictions.²

Table A--Trends in world field crop prices: Cotton prices down

	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Rice	Cotton
	Index: 1990s average = 100				
June 2005	97	88	112	99	75
June 2006	134	98	97	109	79
MY 2005 ¹	104	84	96	97	76
MY 2006 ¹	122	104	93	119	-- ²

Sources: USDA Agricultural Marketing Service Gulf Port prices;

USDA Economic Research Service, *Rice Outlook*; Cotlook Ltd.

¹ U.S. farm price forecasts from *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, WASDE-426, July 2006.

² USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price projections.

The June 2006 A-Index was only 5 percent above June 2005, and the U.S. cotton price received by farmers in June 2006 was 12 percent higher. Cotton prices had stronger year-to-year gains at least through February, but have weakened in recent months in part due to growing concerns about China's import quotas. Polyester prices have also tended to rise in 2006, with June 2006 prices above year-ago levels in the United States, China, and Korea, and lower in Japan and Pakistan.

¹For more information about China's soybean imports see: Tuan, Francis C., Cheng Fang, and Zhi Cao. *China's Soybean Imports Expected To Grow Despite Short-Term Disruptions*, OCS-04J-01, USDA, Economic Research Service, October 2004. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/OCS/Oct04/OCS04J01/>

²For more information about past and future cotton prices see press releases from the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC):

http://www.icac.org/cotton_info/publications/press/2006/pr_july_06.pdf

Over the longer run, cotton prices have been the weakest of the major U.S. field crops by a significant margin. During 2005/06, cotton prices averaged about 25 percent lower than they did during the 1990s. By contrast, prices for wheat, soybeans, and rice had 2005/06 averages just about equal to their averages from the 1990s. Corn was below its long-run average early in 2005/06, but has since rallied back to its long-run level. Polyester prices in 2005/06 have been near their long-run average, resulting in a cotton/polyester price ratio strongly in favor of cotton consumption.

Yield Gains High for Cotton

A World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement panel identified U.S. farm programs as a source of cotton price depression, and the U.S. has changed the administration of its export credit guarantees for agricultural products and will stop offering Step 2 payments after July 31, 2006.³ These changes should tend to increase world prices, but as recently as June 2006, cotton prices remained substantially more below their long-run averages than other major U.S. field crops, which suggests other factors may be important.

The dependence of world cotton markets on China’s imports is only slightly larger than soybeans’ dependence. However, China’s soybean import trade regime is more liberal than its cotton trade regime—there is no soybean tariff-rate quota (TRQ) only a 3-percent tariff on all imports.⁴ Since the end of the 1990s, China’s policymakers have used cotton trade policy to manage China’s domestic cotton market. In recent years, China’s domestic cotton prices have been well above world prices, suggesting China’s trade policy has introduced a wedge between domestic and world cotton prices.

A much more tangible difference between cotton and other major field crops is discernable in yield trends (Table B). While soybeans have the world’s largest share of genetically modified (GM) area, cotton yields have grown faster.⁵ China’s cotton yields during 2004-06 are estimated to be 29 percent higher than during the 1990s, U.S. yields 27 percent higher, and India’s 58 percent higher. While a strict accounting of the various influences on relative crop prices would necessitate a much more sophisticated analysis of past events—and would have to take into account changes in expected future demand driven by ethanol and biodiesel—yield growth is probably an important factor.

Table B--Trends in world field crop exporter yields¹: Cotton strongest

	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans	Rice	Cotton
Index: 1990s average = 100					
Average, 2004-06	109	119	114	113	135

Source: *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

¹Production-weighted averages of yield indices for top three 2006 exporters.

³For more information on the elimination of Step 2 and the WTO dispute panel’s finding, see:

http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2006/February/Congress_Approves_Legislation_Repealing_Cotton_Subsidy_Program.html

⁴China’s cotton TRQ of 894,000 tons has a 1-percent duty, while the above-quota duty is 40 percent. China supplements its TRQ with additional quotas, but applies a minimum price (60 cents/lb) and a sliding tariff of 5-40 percent to these imports.

⁵World soybean area is 59 percent GM, versus 28 percent for cotton, according to the International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications. See: <http://www.isaaa.org/kc/bin/briefs34/es/index.htm>

Texas Crop Conditions Suggest Large Abandonment in 2006

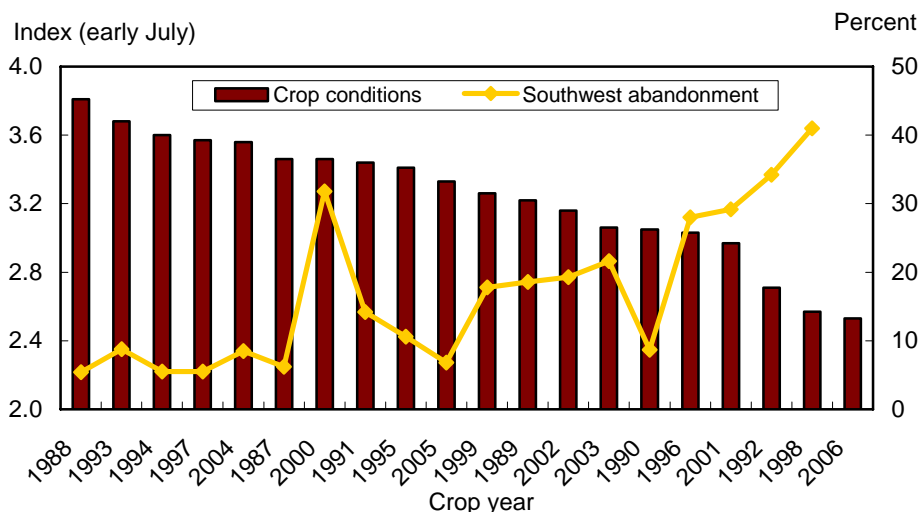
Texas, the State with the largest cotton area and usually the largest production, has begun the 2006 season in a much different situation than the previous two years. In 2004 and 2005, excellent growing conditions—including above-average precipitation—pushed Texas yields and production to records. For 2006, however, the season-to-date has been less promising.

Cotton crop conditions in the Southwest region are running about 20 percent below average, as drought has engulfed the middle of the country. As of July 9th, about half of the Texas cotton area has been rated as “poor” or “very poor” in USDA’s *Crop Progress* reports. Moisture levels are a key factor driving these conditions, with the lack of precipitation leading to larger abandonment in many cases.

Using an index based on Texas’ crop conditions as of early July, a comparison can be made over time between the relationship of these conditions and the historical final abandonment realized for the Southwest. In general, a higher index implies that conditions are better off and therefore the percentage of area abandoned would be lower, all other things being equal. Figure 3 illustrates this hypothesis over the past 20 years, with only a couple of noted exceptions. In 2000, Texas crop conditions deteriorated significantly in August, pushing final abandonment higher; in contrast, conditions in 1990 improved late in the year and the share of area lost was lower than one would have anticipated in early July that year.

For 2006, severe drought conditions in Texas have reduced the index to its lowest level over the past two decades, implying that abandonment in the Southwest this season will likely be above the 10-year average of 21 percent. These historical relationships influenced this month’s lower U.S. production projection which will be updated with USDA’s first survey-based production forecast in August.

Figure 3
Texas crop conditions and annual Southwest abandonment



Source: Calculated from *Crop Progress* and *Crop Production* reports, NASS, 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.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 Indian 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.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/>)
Cotton Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/>

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

Item	2005/06	2006/07		
		May	June	July
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.975	14.300	14.300	14.940
Harvested	13.534	12.580	12.620	12.496
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	825	759	761	761
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	5.482	6.452	6.552	6.452
Production	23.260	19.900	20.000	19.800
Total supply 1/	28.752	26.362	26.562	26.262
Mill use	5.900	5.750	5.550	5.450
Exports	16.425	15.800	16.125	15.925
Total use	22.325	21.550	21.675	21.375
Ending stocks 2/	6.452	4.772	4.847	4.847
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	28.9	22.1	22.4	22.7
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	270	334	334	336
Harvested	269	320	280	280
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,126	1,200	1,200	1,200
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	13	48	48	48
Production	630	800	700	700
Total supply 1/	663	868	768	768
Mill use	50	50	50	50
Exports	575	700	675	675
Total use	625	750	725	725
Ending stocks 2/	48	128	53	53
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	7.7	17.1	7.3	7.3

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2004/05	2005/06		
		May	June	July
Million 480-lb bales				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	43.04	54.29	54.22	53.98
Foreign	39.59	48.75	48.72	48.49
Production				
World	120.31	113.41	114.09	114.12
Foreign	97.06	89.52	90.20	90.24
Imports				
World	33.33	44.09	43.74	43.75
Foreign	33.30	44.06	43.71	43.72
Use:				
Mill use				
World	108.81	117.20	117.07	116.76
Foreign	102.12	111.20	111.07	110.81
Exports				
World	34.99	43.50	43.12	43.31
Foreign	20.58	26.50	26.32	26.31
Ending stocks				
World	53.98	52.42	53.04	53.01
Foreign	48.49	45.92	46.44	46.51
Stocks-to-use ratio:		Percent		
World	49.6	44.7	45.3	45.4
Foreign	47.5	41.3	41.8	42.0

Last update: 07/13/06.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2006			2005
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
Cotton:				
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	16.2	18.4	23.4	25.4
Stocks, beginning	18,182	15,324	13,047	12,641
At mills	287	297	293	383
Public storage	15,954	13,255	11,422	10,584
CCC stocks	7,523	7,398	6,331	1,018
Manmade:				
		Million pounds		
Production	695.3	667.9	709.1	728.1
Noncellulosic	693.5	667.9	709.1	728.1
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	2,029.5	2,697.4	3,406.5	3,692.5
		Million pounds		
		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Raw fiber imports	159.5	177.3	164.7	143.1
Noncellulosic	150.6	166.8	153.6	133.2
Cellulosic	8.9	10.5	11.1	9.9
Total since January 1	346.0	523.3	688.0	583.9
Wool and mohair:				
		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	975.3	1,755.7	1,451.4	1,466.0
48s-and-finer	521.5	698.6	576.7	519.4
Not-finer-than-46s	453.8	1,057.1	874.7	946.6
Total since January 1	2,861.5	4,617.2	6,068.6	6,792.0
Wool top imports	370.2	348.9	268.8	361.0
Total since January 1	580.8	929.7	1,198.4	1,387.3
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,005.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and USDC, Bureau of the Census, and Fiber Organon.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	566	446	504	560
Total since August 1 1/	4,038	4,484	4,987	5,592
SA annual rate 2/	6,066	5,673	5,547	6,410
SA daily rate 2/	23.2	21.7	21.3	24.7
Daily rate	24.6	22.3	21.9	25.5
Upland consumed by mills 1/	560	442	499	555
Total since August 1 1/	4,003	4,445	4,945	5,539
SA daily rate 2/	23.0	21.5	21.1	24.4
Daily rate	24.4	22.1	21.7	25.5
	1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place	1,985	1,942	1,937	2,181
Active spindles	1,868	1,812	1,806	2,070
Spindle hours (1,000)	1,198	936	924	1,039
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	83.5	85.7	85.2	83.3
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	53,776	35,811	41,843	53,931
Total since August 1 1/	382,446	418,257	460,100	555,229
Daily rate	2,338	1,791	1,819	2,451
Noncellulosic staple	2,250	1,713	1,756	2,375
Cellulosic staple	88	78	63	76

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

Last update: 07/13/06.

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2006			2005
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Upland exports	1,606	2,163	1,780	1,272
Total since August 1	7,423	9,586	11,366	8,269
Sales for next season	60	93	70	143
Total since August 1	291	384	454	791
Extra-long staple exports	143.1	133.3	53.4	34.9
Total since August 1	321.4	454.7	508.1	768.3
Sales for next season	26.0	4.2	2.3	8.3
Total since August 1	27.9	32.2	34.5	8.9
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Raw fiber exports	66.3	74.3	66.4	79.3
Noncellulosic	65.0	72.4	65.0	78.2
Cellulosic	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.1
Total since January 1	140.7	215.0	281.3	320.9
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool exports, clean	1,065.6	2,054.4	1,463.4	674.8
Total since January 1	1,773.8	3,828.2	5,291.6	2,171.3
Wool top exports	164.0	332.9	300.2	190.5
Total since January 1	369.2	702.1	1,002.3	1,081.3
Mohair exports, clean	32.5	194.9	80.5	340.3
Total since January 1	74.3	269.2	349.7	1,034.6

NA = Not available.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, *Export Sales*, USDC, Bureau of the Census, and Fiber Organon.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Apr.	May	June	June
Cents per pound				
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	41.95	40.61	43.79	40.91
Upland spot 41-34	49.00	47.00	47.90	45.92
Pima spot 03-46	115.25	115.25	114.39	144.50
Avg. price received by upland producers	48.60	46.80	46.90	40.70
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	56.35	53.69	56.64	52.85
Raw-fiber equivalent	62.61	59.66	62.93	58.72
Rayon staple				
Actual	113.00	113.00	113.00	118.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	117.71	117.71	117.71	122.92
Polyester staple				
Actual	65.00	67.00	67.00	68.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	67.71	69.79	69.79	70.83
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	53.2	50.7	53.5	47.8
Cotton/polyester	92.5	85.5	90.2	82.9
Cents per pound				
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	57.20	55.36	56.39	53.51
Memphis Territory	60.19	57.56	58.85	57.19
California/Arizona	64.94	62.31	63.50	62.50
B Index	55.13	52.71	53.85	49.84
Orleans/Texas	53.69	51.38	52.95	49.63
Dollars per pound				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.09	1.10	0.96	0.94
Australian 56s 1/	2.09	2.15	2.10	2.09
U.S. 60s	1.49	1.49	1.42	1.43
Australian 60s 1/	2.41	2.44	2.44	2.48
U.S. 64s	1.83	1.73	1.71	1.85
Australian 64s 1/	2.51	2.58	2.55	2.66

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote. NA = Not available.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Cotton Outlook*, and trade reports.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	269,297	295,561	283,157	280,902
Cotton	84,737	102,831	95,022	101,888
Linen	34,499	21,091	20,045	19,852
Wool	3,523	3,682	3,967	3,958
Silk	1,115	1,201	1,039	1,251
Manmade	145,423	166,756	163,085	153,953
Apparel	855,964	908,344	812,276	847,418
Cotton	550,284	596,127	522,743	544,226
Linen	19,625	19,146	20,357	19,746
Wool	10,988	11,483	11,153	12,318
Silk	17,228	16,855	16,248	18,720
Manmade	257,839	264,732	241,776	252,408
Home furnishings	200,158	200,413	211,512	183,080
Cotton	131,611	135,265	135,426	119,360
Linen	2,519	1,623	1,664	1,072
Wool	452	227	245	203
Silk	818	936	628	370
Manmade	64,758	62,362	73,549	62,075
Floor coverings	61,556	65,147	69,035	60,893
Cotton	8,736	8,553	10,048	8,672
Linen	13,194	14,620	14,853	13,898
Wool	13,974	14,188	15,128	13,048
Silk	1,331	1,949	1,423	1,099
Manmade	24,321	25,837	27,583	24,176
Total imports 2/	1,396,251	1,479,280	1,386,885	1,384,155
Cotton	780,259	848,559	769,488	781,472
Linen	70,370	57,149	57,590	55,277
Wool	29,058	29,728	30,691	29,659
Silk	20,493	20,942	19,338	21,447
Manmade	496,071	522,902	509,778	496,299

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	276,502	318,011	279,202	309,912
Cotton	143,808	168,465	141,775	152,819
Linen	8,003	9,462	7,654	8,549
Wool	4,277	5,691	5,173	5,200
Silk	2,376	2,881	2,245	2,887
Manmade	118,038	131,511	122,355	140,457
Apparel	71,093	82,916	71,810	86,566
Cotton	36,080	42,704	32,844	43,457
Linen	729	859	806	906
Wool	2,987	3,839	3,057	4,392
Silk	2,692	3,124	2,607	3,260
Manmade	28,605	32,390	32,496	34,551
Home furnishings	4,439	5,468	4,266	5,940
Cotton	2,488	3,192	2,438	3,443
Linen	177	155	164	173
Wool	85	74	60	168
Silk	68	51	45	46
Manmade	1,621	1,996	1,560	2,111
Floor coverings	29,627	34,901	32,523	32,796
Cotton	2,202	2,393	2,529	2,457
Linen	1,073	1,143	1,255	1,342
Wool	2,388	2,941	2,836	2,837
Silk	61	45	64	63
Manmade	23,903	28,380	25,839	26,097
Total exports 2/	381,888	441,730	387,990	435,498
Cotton	184,644	216,829	179,638	202,267
Linen	9,988	11,625	9,883	10,979
Wool	9,747	12,570	11,144	12,613
Silk	5,196	6,102	4,960	6,257
Manmade	172,313	194,604	182,364	203,382

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	213,718	240,923	180,952	244,929
Canada	12,360	14,159	12,450	18,189
Costa Rica	8,272	9,767	5,992	7,935
Dominican Republic	13,565	17,890	13,651	18,606
El Salvador	20,246	11,912	13,391	26,897
Guatemala	17,917	23,937	17,561	19,654
Haiti	9,202	12,704	9,876	11,598
Honduras	47,630	51,488	29,193	41,792
Jamaica	789	691	623	668
Mexico	72,556	83,137	67,554	91,342
Nicaragua	10,902	14,962	10,502	8,037
South America	19,892	21,207	18,546	22,491
Brazil	11,164	10,527	10,314	11,168
Colombia	4,545	5,006	3,616	5,012
Peru	3,931	5,209	4,101	5,104
Europe	25,469	26,187	27,035	31,395
Italy	2,674	3,238	3,229	3,445
Portugal	2,558	1,730	2,728	2,871
Russia	841	612	512	776
Turkey	12,019	12,093	13,013	15,354
Asia	499,178	531,597	515,180	454,218
Bahrain	1,717	1,904	1,915	2,193
Bangladesh	32,267	40,263	33,738	25,932
Cambodia	18,994	21,034	15,930	13,793
China	133,311	119,673	141,892	149,901
Hong Kong	19,383	15,828	16,320	11,740
India	62,471	72,381	66,976	51,210
Indonesia	28,052	31,685	28,459	20,008
Israel	2,685	2,606	2,591	3,211
Macao	8,539	7,932	8,304	4,806
Malaysia	5,571	5,644	4,400	5,161
Pakistan	78,904	93,734	83,064	73,265
Philippines	14,167	17,383	16,354	10,656
Singapore	1,004	777	949	1,067
South Korea	12,351	13,393	12,960	11,604
Sri Lanka	12,517	14,407	10,568	9,479
Taiwan	8,141	9,170	9,168	7,381
Thailand	16,941	18,824	16,261	15,904
United Arab Emirates	3,333	3,201	2,113	3,506
Oceania	377	319	304	863
Australia	238	176	220	331
Africa	21,625	28,326	27,470	27,577
Egypt	8,735	10,350	11,467	8,818
Lesotho	3,212	5,736	5,870	5,403
South Africa	639	747	657	1,130
World 2/	780,259	848,559	769,488	781,472

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

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006			2005
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	168,953	197,274	162,615	188,425
Bahamas	206	239	268	132
Canada	19,084	21,505	16,678	22,480
Costa Rica	6,170	8,061	3,994	7,953
Dominican Republic	19,630	23,322	18,925	18,084
El Salvador	13,003	14,375	12,668	14,656
Guatemala	5,939	6,842	6,003	10,105
Haiti	3,710	3,499	3,290	4,016
Honduras	50,528	56,796	50,122	46,591
Jamaica	655	907	683	877
Mexico	48,326	59,495	47,962	62,104
Nicaragua	1,130	1,447	1,329	816
Panama	86	152	133	141
South America	6,286	7,706	6,851	4,305
Argentina	66	31	46	72
Brazil	431	351	664	298
Chile	150	156	165	230
Colombia	3,450	4,911	3,727	2,579
Ecuador	106	81	230	302
Peru	365	261	291	285
Venezuela	1,522	1,609	1,645	405
Europe	3,477	3,882	3,646	3,333
Belgium	610	854	602	473
France	207	146	118	110
Germany	482	518	439	420
Italy	251	306	343	252
Netherlands	349	280	284	370
Turkey	22	110	138	188
United Kingdom	909	934	939	810
Asia	5,010	7,170	5,672	5,464
China	812	1,012	888	638
Hong Kong	535	1,079	681	604
Israel	282	216	134	262
Japan	1,283	1,745	1,280	1,420
Malaysia	35	66	31	66
Philippines	193	282	343	163
Saudi Arabia	139	161	151	187
Singapore	216	242	182	219
South Korea	479	517	562	417
Sri Lanka	128	93	121	169
Taiwan	64	575	169	242
United Arab Emirates	143	279	213	223
Oceania	473	389	438	383
Australia	361	289	326	271
Africa	444	408	416	357
Morocco	47	51	39	56
World 2/	184,644	216,829	179,638	202,267

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

Last update: 07/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11--U.S. actual and projected cotton acreage

State/Region	Actual 2005	Projected	Projected	2006/2005
		March 2006 1/ 1,000 acres	June 2006 2/ 1,000 acres	
Upland:				
Alabama	550	540	570	104
Florida	86	105	105	122
Georgia	1,220	1,300	1,400	115
N. Carolina	815	880	880	108
S. Carolina	266	255	300	113
Virginia	93	100	100	108
Southeast	3,030	3,180	3,355	111
Arkansas	1,050	1,100	1,150	110
Louisiana	610	660	660	108
Mississippi	1,210	1,220	1,210	100
Missouri	440	475	485	110
Tennessee	640	680	700	109
Delta	3,950	4,135	4,205	106
Kansas	74	100	100	135
Oklahoma	255	300	300	118
Texas	5,950	6,000	6,400	108
Southwest	6,279	6,400	6,800	108
Arizona	230	220	220	96
California	430	310	310	72
New Mexico	56	55	50	89
West	716	585	580	81
Total Upland	13,975	14,300	14,940	107
Pima:				
Arizona	4	7	7	171
California	230	290	290	126
New Mexico	12	11	13	113
Texas	25	26	26	105
Total Pima	270	334	336	124
Total All	14,245	14,634	15,276	107

1/ Planting intentions as indicated by reports from farmers.

2/ Total acres planted or intended to be planted.

Last update: 7/13/06.