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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Global Cotton Consumption Outpaces New Supplies

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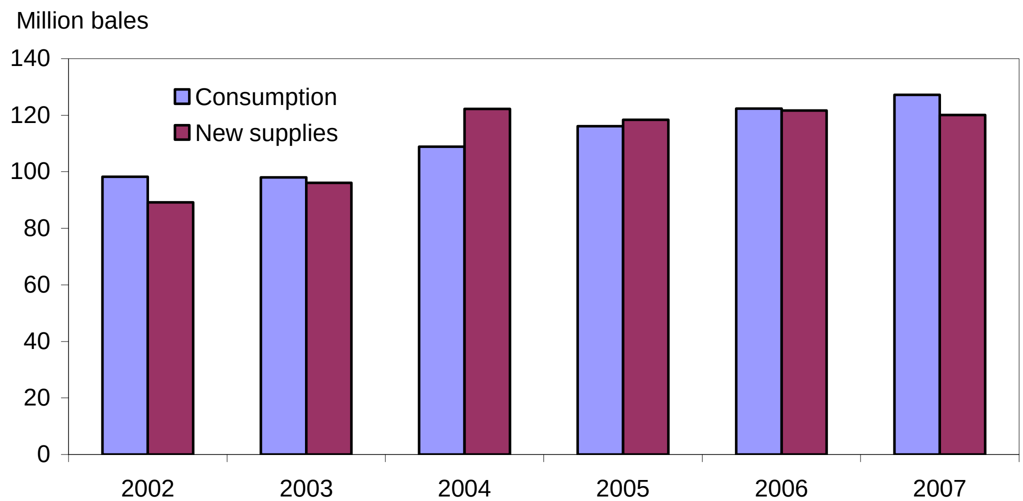
The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecasts for 2008/09 project that global cotton consumption will exceed the season's new supply of cotton for a second consecutive year (fig. 1). The expected 8-million-bale deficit would be the largest such shortfall since 1993/94.

Global cotton mill use is only projected to rise slightly in 2008/09, as world GDP growth slows through calendar 2009. However, new supplies (cotton production plus unaccounted cotton) are expected to decline 4.5 million bales to 117.9 million in 2008/09, widening the gap with consumption forecast at 125.9 million bales. The global reduction in new supplies is due primarily to the United States, where over a 5-million-bale drop in production is foreseen in 2008/09. In China, cotton consumption continues to exceed new supplies, with a gap of 15.5 million bales projected for 2008/09, compared with an estimated 14.2 million in 2007/08.

Figure 1

World cotton consumption and new supplies [1]



Source: World Agricultural Outlook Board, WASDE-460.

[1] New supply = production + unaccounted.

Domestic Outlook

2008 U.S. Cotton Production Forecast Reduced on Area Declines

The U.S. cotton crop for the 2008/09 season was reduced 500,000 bales this month to 14 million, 27 percent below 2007/08 and the lowest, if realized, since the 1998 crop. The lower forecast resulted mainly from reduced area as reported in the June *Acreage* report (see table 11). Also, a slightly higher abandonment was projected in July to reflect conditions to date in Texas. The national yield projection of 830 pounds per harvested acre was unchanged and is slightly below the 3-year average.

Based on the June *Acreage* report, U.S. producers indicated that they had planted 9.25 million acres to cotton, 1.5 percent below the March *Prospective Plantings* report and the lowest since 1983/84. While 2008/09 planted area is estimated about 1.5 million acres below 2007/08, harvested area is projected 2.4 million acres lower. Conditions are less favorable in the Southwest this season, the region accounting for the majority of abandonment and where 55 percent of the total cotton area is expected in 2008/09, the largest share in 25 years. Nationally, the projected abandonment rate of 12 percent is above last season's 3 percent but below 2006/07's 17 percent.

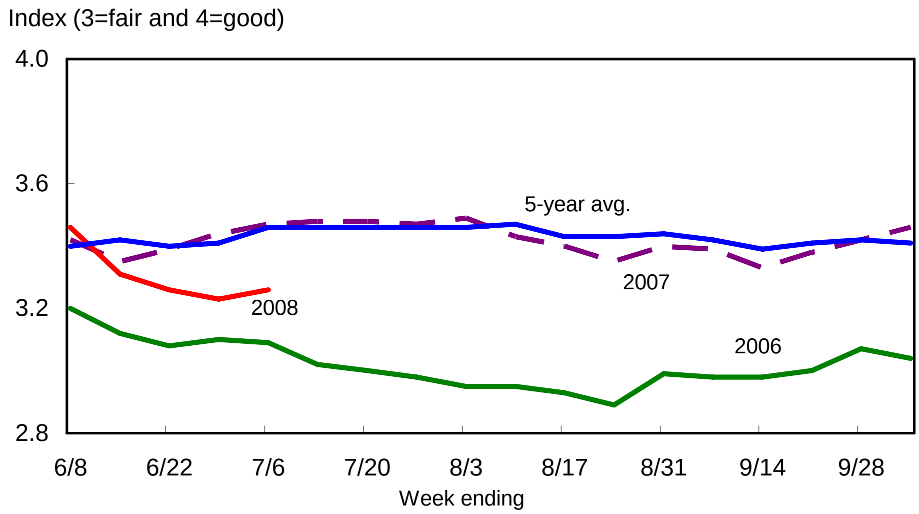
Upland planted area is reduced across each region, however, the declines vary considerably. The reduction in the Delta of 790,000 acres is by far the largest year-to-year change. In fact, it is larger than the 701,000-acre decline expected for the other three regions combined. The Delta region is forecast at about 2 million acres for 2008/09, the lowest since 1983, and is only slightly above the area expected in the Southeast. Upland area in the Southwest, at 4.9 million, is also the lowest in 25 years. In the West, the trend of lower acreage continues with upland area expected to fall below 300,000 acres in 2008/09. In addition, extra-long staple (ELS) plantings are forecast 90,000 acres lower than 2007/08 at 202,000 acres, the lowest in 5 years.

Meanwhile, 2008 cotton crop development is below both last season and the 5-year average according to the *Crop Progress* data as of early July. As of July 6th, 60 percent of the area was squaring, compared with 63 percent in 2007 and for the previous 5 years. Similarly, area setting bolls was reported at 15 percent, compared with 20 percent for the previous time periods. Likewise, cotton crop conditions are currently below both last season and the 5-year average (fig. 2). As of July 6th, 45 percent of the U.S. area was rated "good" or "excellent," while 19 percent was rated "poor" or "very poor." In contrast, these ratings in 2007 were 55 and 15 percent, respectively.

U.S. Cotton Demand for 2008/09 Revised

Demand for U.S. cotton was reduced 400,000 bales in July to 18.9 million bales, 400,000 bales above 2007/08. Exports were reduced 500,000 bales this month, the result of lower U.S. supply projections and lower import needs by China. Lower foreign mill use projections, mainly in China, India, and Turkey, resulted in weaker demand for imported cotton globally. At 14.5 million bales, U.S. exports are expected to account for 36 percent of the global cotton trade in 2008/09, similar to that in 2007/08. U.S. mill use, on the other hand, was increased 100,000 bales this month to 4.4 million bales despite the slowing economy. While mill use is

Figure 2
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: *Crop Progress,* NASS, USDA.

projected to decline 4 percent from 2007/08, several factors are supporting it, including the weaker dollar, overseas transportation costs, and the mill payments included in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008.

Based on these supply and demand estimates, 2008/09 ending stocks are expected to fall considerably during the 2008/09 season. Stocks are projected at 5.3 million bales on July 31, 2009, compared with estimated stocks of 10.2 million on August 1, 2008. The stocks-to-use ratio is currently projected at 28 percent, compared with 55 percent for the current season ending this month.

U.S. Textile Trade: Imports and Exports Rebound in April

Recent trade data indicate that April imports rose from a month earlier to 1.4 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds. Increased imports of all major fibers and all major end-use categories occurred in April. Apparel imports rose 22 million pounds, accounting for over 40 percent of the increase. Cotton textile imports, at 771 million pounds, accounted for 56 percent of all textile shipments, compared with 58 percent in March.

Total U.S. textile and apparel exports increased 3 percent above a month- and year-earlier levels to 346 million pounds. Larger cotton and linen textile shipments accounted for the increase. Cotton textile exports, at 170 million pounds, were up 7 percent from March and 3 percent from a year ago.

Overall, the April trade deficit was 1.0 billion pounds, with cotton accounting for 59 percent (600 million pounds) of the total. The April deficit increased 5 percent from March but was 3 percent below a year earlier. The deficit for the first 4 months of 2008 totaled 4.3 billion pounds, compared with 4.5 billion for the same period of 2007. Imports of textile and apparel products are 5 percent (291 million pounds) below 2007 levels, while exports are only down 2 percent (23 million pounds).

International Outlook

World Cotton Stocks Tighten, Prices Higher in 2008/09

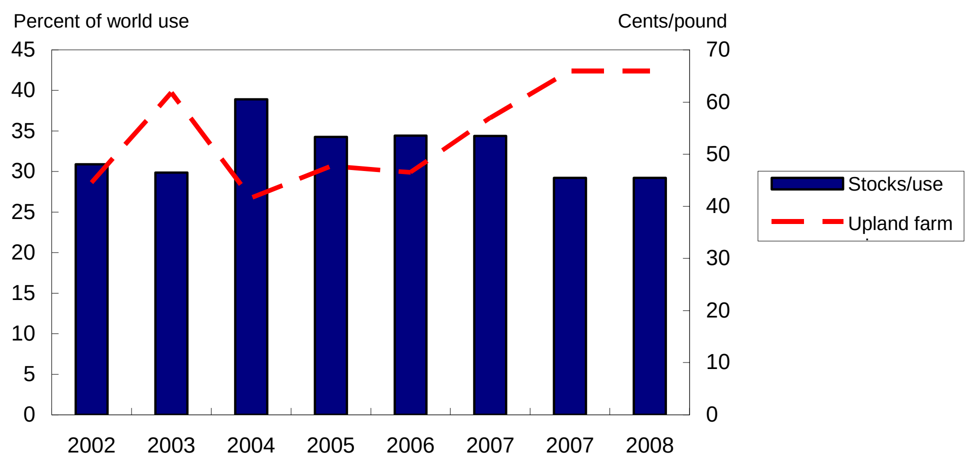
World cotton production in 2008/09 is forecast 4 percent lower than the year before, down 5 million bales to 115 million. Consumption is forecast to grow 1.3 percent in 2008/09, a 1.7-million-bale increase to 126 million bales. While 3 million bales in global estimate of cotton from unaccounted source will help bridge the gap between production and consumption, ending stocks are expected to fall significantly, down 8 million bales to 53 million. The 8-million-bale decline is equivalent to 6.4 percent of current world consumption, only slightly smaller than the 6.9-percent decline as a share of consumption that occurred in 2003/04 ending stocks.

Cotton production is expected to fall in 2008/09, despite a 20-percent increase in the inflation-adjusted price of cotton in 2007/08. Corn, wheat, and soybean prices rose by even larger margins—soybean prices rose 63 percent in inflation-adjusted terms.

Cotton consumption is expected to increase by a relatively small amount in 2008/09. While the expected 1.3 percent increase in global consumption is larger than the 0.8 percent increase reported for 2007/08, it is well below the 3.4 percent annual average growth rate realized during 1996-2006. Growth in world incomes has slowed from the relatively high rates seen in recent years, and cotton prices have strengthened relative to competing fibers.

Global ending stocks of cotton (excluding China) are expected to be their smallest relative to consumption in more than a decade (fig. 3). Stocks are expected to be only slightly tighter than in 2003, but with the change in the foreign exchange value of the dollar, and higher prices for petroleum, corn, and other commodities, the mid-point of USDA's U.S. upland farm price forecast for 2008/09 is 66 cents, compared with a 62 cent price in 2003/04.

Figure 3
World cotton stocks (excluding China) and U.S. price



Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WASDE-460.

Highlight

Turkey's Cotton Production To Plunge in 2008/09

Turkey's 2008/09 cotton production is forecast at 2.6 million bales, down 16 percent from the previous year. That output will represent the lowest in almost two decades, and the second consecutive year that Turkey suffers a significant production decline—in 2007/08, production dropped 18 percent from the previous year. Prime culprits range from rising food prices which gives farmers incentives to plant corn and wheat instead of cotton; rising costs of inputs such as fuel, fertilizer, and seed; limited irrigation infrastructure; and unfavorable weather conditions. In 2008/09 cotton acreage is projected at 400,000 hectares, a 23-percent decline from last year and the lowest in six decades.

Earlier this year, the government of Turkey unveiled the plan for the completion of the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP).[1] At its inception almost forty years ago, the primary aim of the project was the development of irrigation facilities and soil resources. Over the years, the GAP has evolved into a broad based socio-economic and infrastructural development project that will improve not only the Marmara and Anatolia regions but the entire nation of Turkey. In the Aegean, Hatay, and Southeast Anatolian regions in particular—where the lack of adequate rainfall and water resources has taken its toll on cotton production in recent years—the revival of the GAP comes as a welcomed relief. The project, scheduled to be completed by 2012, would boost cotton production and overall agricultural productivity.

On the other hand, Turkish officials have adopted policies that do not augur well for increased cotton production. There has been a recent increase in the value-added tax (VAT) on domestic cotton trade from 1 percent to 8 percent. Government's production support payments to cotton farmers have remained unchanged from last year at about US $0.27 per kilogram, despite rising input costs. And there is no well-defined timeframe for such payments to farmers, creating uncertainty. All of the foregoing factors could dampen both cotton trade and production.

Turkey's Cotton Imports To Rise, Exports Remain Flat in 2008/09

Turkey, the world's second largest importer of cotton is expected to import 3.4 million bales of cotton in 2008/09, a 150,000-bale (5 percent) rebound from the previous year when overseas purchases slid by more than 20 percent. A strong Turkish currency, the lira, and declining domestic cotton production far short of high domestic consumption are factors behind the cotton import expansion.

A significant part of the imports will be supplied by the United States, where Turkish purchases of cotton have risen steadily over the years. The reliability and quality of supplies and the availability of the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102)[2] make the U.S. cotton more attractive to Turkey.

There has been growing official concerns over the adverse effects of increasing cotton yarn imports (mainly from Pakistan) on domestic spinners. Consequently, the Turkish government last month imposed an import duty of $1.03 per kilogram on imported cotton yarn, which is scheduled to last for 200 days.

[1] The US$20 billion project has four main objectives namely; social, economic, infrastructural, and institutional development in all cities in the southeastern Turkey region.

[2] The USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) administers the GSM-102 program. The program underwrites credit facilities extended by U.S. financial institutions or exporters to foreign banks transacting in dollar-denominated, binding credit letters to offset the cost of U.S. food and other agricultural commodities sold to foreign entities.

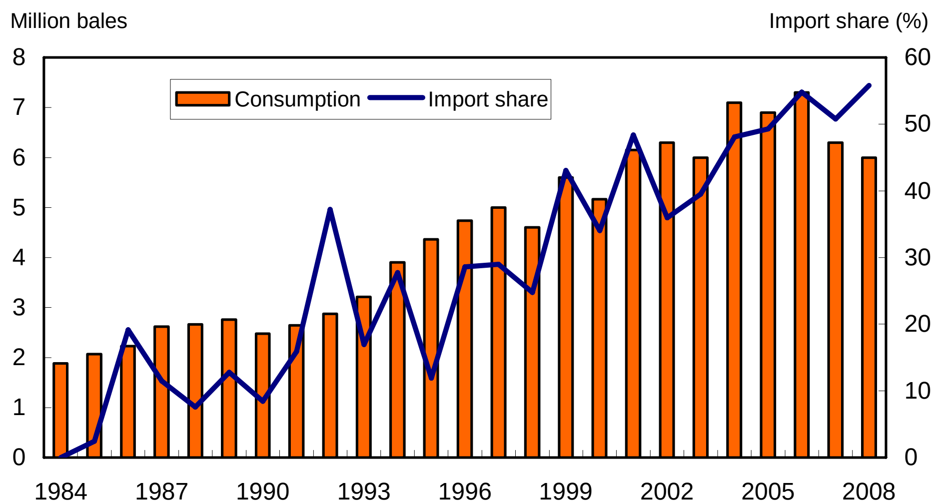
Cotton exports are projected at 225,000 bales in 2008/09, showing no change from the previous year. The bulk of the cotton exports will go to the Mersin and Kayseri free- trade zones in Turkey.

Cotton Consumption in Turkey Continues To Decline in 2008/09

Cotton consumption in Turkey is forecast at 6 million bales in 2008/09, a 5-percent drop from the 2007/08 estimate. It will be the first time in over four decades that the world's fourth largest cotton user experiences a two-successive year reduction in consumption. Behind this downward trend is a slow Turkish economy in which consumer confidence remains low. The textile industry in Turkey is currently facing turbulent times, with some mills either selling their equipment abroad, or relocating offshore where business conditions are favorable. Earlier this year, one of the nation's largest firms, Sanko Tekstil Isletmeleri A.S., shut down, accounting for a significant loss in milling capacity in the country.

The share of cotton imports in consumption has been increasing over the years. In 2008/09, the import share of cotton use is estimated at 56 percent—the largest on record (fig. 4). The effect of declining cotton production on consumption is expected to be partly offset by rising imports due to a strong lira. Turkey is also expected to draw from its beginning stocks which are forecast at about 1.7 million bales—down 225,000 bales from a year earlier.

Figure 4
Turkey's cotton imports share in consumption



Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, WASDE-694.

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

Related Websites

WASDE
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194

Cotton Briefing Room
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Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2007/08	2008/09 May	2008/09 June	2008/09 July
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	10.535	9.186	9.186	9.044
Harvested	10.201	8.190	8.190	7.900
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	864	818	818	818
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	9.338	9.782	10.102	10.104
Production	18.355	13.958	13.958	13.464
Total supply 1/	27.700	23.745	24.065	23.573
Mill use	4.565	4.265	4.265	4.365
Exports	13.040	13.950	14.450	13.950
Total use	17.605	18.215	18.715	18.315
Ending stocks 2/	10.104	5.525	5.345	5.253
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	57.4	30.3	28.6	28.7
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	292.2	203.6	203.6	202.0
Harvested	288.1	200.0	200.0	198.0
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,419	1,300	1,300	1,300
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	141	118	98	96
Production	852	542	542	536
Total supply 1/	1,001	670	650	642
Mill use	35	35	35	35
Exports	860	550	550	550
Total use	895	585	585	585
Ending stocks 2/	96	75	55	47
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	10.7	12.8	9.4	8.1

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2007/08	2008/09 May	2008/09 June	2008/09 July
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	62.98	61.55	61.82	61.26
Foreign	53.51	51.65	51.62	51.06
Production--				
World	119.91	118.00	116.43	114.94
Foreign	100.71	103.50	101.93	100.94
Imports--				
World	39.02	41.00	40.89	39.88
Foreign	39.00	40.99	40.88	39.87
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	124.25	127.00	127.16	125.91
Foreign	119.65	122.70	122.86	121.51
Exports--				
World	38.85	41.00	40.87	39.89
Foreign	24.95	26.50	25.87	25.39
Ending stocks--				
World	61.26	55.55	54.09	53.24
Foreign	51.06	49.95	48.69	47.94
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	49.3	43.7	42.5	42.3
Foreign	42.7	40.7	39.6	39.5

Last update: 07/14/08.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2007 May
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
Ginnings	306	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	8.0	9.2	9.8	14.8
Stocks, beginning	18,236	16,951	15,428	16,600
At mills	192	181	157	241
Public storage	16,410	15,287	13,433	14,372
CCC stocks	10,580	10,055	8,821	10,771
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Production	590.5	575.8	568.1	655.3
Noncellulosic	590.5	575.8	568.1	655.3
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	1,785.5	2,361.3	2,929.4	3,164.7

	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports:	163.7	165.0	169.2	171.3
Noncellulosic	145.7	147.3	154.9	155.4
Cellulosic	18.0	17.7	14.3	15.9
Total since January 1	333.3	498.3	667.5	835.8
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	888.8	1,405.6	1,090.1	1,417.0
48s-and-finer	146.2	593.5	406.6	500.3
Not-finer-than-46s	742.6	812.1	683.6	916.7
Total since January 1	2,642.1	4,047.7	5,137.8	5,193.8
Wool top imports	141.8	156.4	246.2	399.5
Total since January 1	340.6	497.0	743.2	1,541.5
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3

NA = Not available.

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDC, U.S. Census Bureau, and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item		2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2007 May
		1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:					
All consumed by mills 1/		350	390	390	443
Total since August 1	1/	3,069	3,458	3,849	4,120
SA annual rate 2/		4,202	4,598	4,528	4,902
SA daily rate 2/		16.0	17.6	17.3	18.8
Daily rate		16.7	17.7	17.7	19.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/		347	386	387	439
Total since August 1	1/	3,045	3,432	3,819	4,087
Daily rate		16.5	17.6	17.6	19.1
		1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place		1,387	1,339	1,335	1,580
Active spindles		1,334	1,282	1,273	1,469
Spindle hours (1,000)		821	703	652	755
		Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers		86.5	86.5	87.3	84.9
		1,000 pounds			
Manmade:					
Total consumed by mills 1/		26,330	29,228	27,239	37,931
Total since August 1	1/	243,435	272,663	299,902	352,639
Daily rate		1,254	1,329	1,238	1,649
Noncellulosic staple		1,228	1,302	1,213	1,614
Cellulosic staple		26	27	25	35

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

Last update: 07/14/08.

Source: USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
Upland exports	970	1,129	1,010	1,388
Total since August 1	6,957	8,085	9,095	6,930
Sales for next season	134	19	186	133
Total since August 1	440	459	644	561
Extra-long staple exports	108.3	113.2	125.0	102.2
Total since August 1	475.7	588.9	714.0	460.7
Sales for next season	0.9	9.5	5.2	51.5
Total since August 1	10.8	20.3	25.4	110.6
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	62.8	64.3	64.4	64.1
Noncellulosic	62.1	63.3	63.2	63.4
Cellulosic	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7
Total since January 1	123.9	188.3	252.7	272.6
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	1,122.8	1,072.6	1,029.3	1,329.0
Total since January 1	2,021.0	3,093.6	4,122.8	5,810.1
Wool top exports	1.4	0.0	11.2	348.9
Total since January 1	45.8	45.8	57.0	1,228.1
Mohair exports, clean	69.0	33.3	60.0	33.4
Total since January 1	69.0	102.3	162.4	226.0

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, *Export Sales;* USDC, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	60.48	59.00	63.52	48.13
Upland spot 41-34	63.91	60.67	63.34	50.35
Pima spot 03-46	89.00	89.00	89.00	86.00
Avg. price received by				
upland producers	62.10	60.50	59.20	45.40
Upland mill delivered 41-34	NA	NA	NA	59.40
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	77.95	75.71	79.06	63.24
Memphis Territory	78.69	75.00	78.19	61.63
California/Arizona	81.38	78.65	82.19	65.31
B Index	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Orleans/Texas	72.94	70.55	73.38	57.94
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.87	1.97	1.51	2.14
Australian 56s 1/	2.71	2.73	2.70	2.68
U.S. 60s	2.49	2.78	2.35	2.30
Australian 60s 1/	3.58	3.44	3.55	3.42
U.S. 64s	3.25	3.33	2.85	2.95
Australian 64s 1/	4.04	3.78	3.76	3.80

NQ = No quote. NA = Not available.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Last update: 07/14/08.

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

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

Item	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	236,869	232,154	244,407	258,492
Cotton	64,808	64,383	70,610	76,762
Linen	29,646	24,494	23,021	22,952
Wool	3,446	3,585	4,070	3,548
Silk	1,703	1,069	1,752	1,378
Manmade	137,266	138,623	144,955	153,853
Apparel	909,616	822,524	844,494	851,609
Cotton	588,378	545,991	543,015	553,688
Linen	16,681	11,712	14,197	15,724
Wool	13,716	10,909	12,751	11,917
Silk	15,361	11,038	13,096	14,843
Manmade	275,480	242,874	261,435	255,437
Home furnishings	221,323	195,531	212,189	206,998
Cotton	145,917	136,208	141,968	137,616
Linen	1,224	1,023	1,178	1,085
Wool	355	354	258	301
Silk	685	570	669	631
Manmade	73,142	57,376	68,116	67,365
Floor coverings	59,130	56,439	58,933	63,821
Cotton	9,278	8,229	9,292	8,828
Linen	12,789	12,469	11,829	14,852
Wool	11,340	11,337	12,285	12,931
Silk	2,023	1,682	1,784	1,756
Manmade	23,700	22,722	23,743	25,454
Total imports 2/	1,437,417	1,314,841	1,370,710	1,391,718
Cotton	813,851	759,322	770,582	782,688
Linen	61,123	50,327	51,065	55,507
Wool	29,022	26,337	29,539	28,889
Silk	19,773	14,359	17,301	18,608
Manmade	513,648	464,496	502,224	506,025

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

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Item	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	268,459	266,132	279,688	264,552
Cotton	145,620	139,467	150,492	141,836
Linen	7,012	7,269	8,166	7,613
Wool	3,314	3,192	3,433	4,835
Silk	1,723	2,383	2,341	2,471
Manmade	110,790	113,821	115,256	107,797
Apparel	28,263	30,925	29,833	36,463
Cotton	13,372	14,881	14,631	18,669
Linen	422	596	389	510
Wool	1,928	2,131	1,957	2,065
Silk	1,226	1,290	1,102	1,685
Manmade	11,315	12,027	11,754	13,534
Home furnishings	4,920	4,656	5,479	5,004
Cotton	2,621	2,577	3,012	2,928
Linen	219	206	237	167
Wool	91	66	73	64
Silk	60	101	88	74
Manmade	1,929	1,706	2,069	1,771
Floor coverings	32,391	33,051	30,976	29,585
Cotton	2,243	2,133	2,165	2,225
Linen	1,113	1,075	1,053	1,154
Wool	2,678	2,775	2,597	3,054
Silk	45	31	36	54
Manmade	26,312	27,037	25,125	23,098
Total exports 2/	334,331	335,120	346,181	335,882
Cotton	163,999	159,184	170,378	165,768
Linen	8,771	9,153	9,850	9,455
Wool	8,018	8,177	8,067	10,027
Silk	3,053	3,805	3,567	4,283
Manmade	150,490	154,801	154,318	146,349

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

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	192,961	185,282	190,503	187,361
Canada	4,860	4,657	4,495	9,373
Costa Rica	5,158	4,740	4,741	5,920
Dominican Republic	8,476	7,619	8,837	9,649
El Salvador	25,671	24,063	24,304	21,545
Guatemala	15,792	14,065	15,202	16,760
Haiti	8,976	11,649	11,014	11,356
Honduras	46,571	44,732	42,818	40,388
Jamaica	188	266	234	503
Mexico	60,015	56,057	62,824	58,335
Nicaragua	17,222	17,403	15,999	13,265
South America	11,395	11,839	12,051	16,161
Brazil	4,427	5,206	5,242	7,894
Colombia	2,352	2,108	2,690	3,124
Peru	4,305	4,276	3,884	4,553
Europe	15,795	18,474	14,940	21,687
Italy	2,928	3,010	3,098	3,051
Portugal	1,498	2,205	1,354	1,809
Russia	23	22	18	27
Turkey	5,953	7,579	5,637	10,676
Asia	573,223	517,390	530,590	530,713
Bahrain	1,747	2,689	2,134	1,597
Bangladesh	41,962	48,309	42,797	41,106
Cambodia	23,666	28,399	20,799	19,726
China	201,756	134,084	177,130	172,569
Hong Kong	13,340	7,642	7,707	10,232
India	69,652	72,392	68,891	66,277
Indonesia	27,447	30,382	26,322	26,753
Israel	1,894	2,006	2,461	2,231
Macao	8,960	5,204	6,804	6,005
Malaysia	5,598	5,661	4,235	3,844
Pakistan	68,107	78,778	76,210	77,772
Philippines	10,957	10,903	9,220	11,593
Singapore	633	727	478	754
South Korea	9,250	9,215	9,401	10,228
Sri Lanka	10,281	12,310	9,366	11,378
Taiwan	6,825	5,603	6,165	7,919
Thailand	15,902	18,306	14,790	15,466
United Arab Emirates	1,810	1,907	1,457	1,211
Oceania	125	85	146	175
Australia	58	77	89	64
Africa	20,348	26,246	22,350	26,584
Egypt	10,168	12,378	11,321	11,221
Lesotho	3,134	5,188	4,517	5,201
South Africa	155	69	214	168
World 2/	813,851	759,322	770,582	782,688

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2008 Feb.	2008 Mar.	2008 Apr.	2007 Apr.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	149,895	144,578	155,100	150,770
Bahamas	107	94	198	392
Canada	12,090	12,197	12,615	13,855
Costa Rica	960	1,363	1,476	3,181
Dominican Republic	16,755	16,128	19,778	18,155
El Salvador	15,593	16,155	15,705	12,472
Guatemala	5,151	5,134	4,417	6,819
Haiti	525	1,032	576	891
Honduras	63,752	57,270	61,333	54,702
Jamaica	79	122	106	767
Mexico	32,933	32,824	36,007	37,710
Nicaragua	1,450	1,703	2,246	1,198
Panama	79	107	252	204
South America	4,455	3,545	3,202	5,056
Argentina	47	108	50	50
Brazil	532	449	544	434
Chile	205	173	184	329
Colombia	2,737	1,320	1,458	2,379
Ecuador	63	92	146	123
Peru	154	221	234	181
Venezuela	688	1,063	481	1,431
Europe	3,919	4,163	4,344	3,980
Belgium	568	442	730	608
France	225	219	154	242
Germany	637	726	676	770
Italy	167	264	248	244
Netherlands	393	460	516	366
Turkey	96	135	111	93
United Kingdom	1,024	1,071	1,078	960
Asia	4,796	5,790	6,471	5,198
China	689	847	1,016	1,266
Hong Kong	429	406	662	420
Israel	127	137	120	169
Japan	1,023	1,242	1,008	944
Malaysia	21	14	77	56
Philippines	140	127	227	109
Saudi Arabia	77	470	405	171
Singapore	251	262	272	216
South Korea	485	591	757	536
Sri Lanka	159	135	150	136
Taiwan	249	535	651	68
United Arab Emirates	242	181	355	193
Oceania	632	647	779	459
Australia	478	500	616	358
Africa	298	460	482	300
Morocco	8	2	13	0
World 2/	163,999	159,184	170,378	165,768

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 07/14/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

State/region	Actual 2007	Projected March 2008 1/	Projected June 2008 2/	2008/2007
		1,000 acres		*Percent*
Upland:				
Alabama	400	300	310	78
Florida	85	72	72	85
Georgia	1,030	1,050	900	87
N. Carolina	500	420	400	80
S. Carolina	180	120	120	67
Virginia	60	60	65	108
Southeast	2,255	2,022	1,867	83
Arkansas	860	650	700	81
Louisiana	335	280	290	87
Mississippi	660	420	370	56
Missouri	380	300	300	79
Tennessee	515	310	300	58
Delta	2,750	1,960	1,960	71
Kansas	47	45	45	96
Oklahoma	175	190	190	109
Texas	4,900	4,700	4,700	96
Southwest	5,122	4,935	4,935	96
Arizona	170	140	140	82
California	195	100	110	56
New Mexico	43	29	32	74
West	408	269	282	69
Total Upland	10,535	9,186	9,044	86
Pima:				
Arizona	3	1	1	33
California	260	180	175	67
New Mexico	5	3	6	120
Texas	25	20	20	80
Total Pima	292	204	202	69
Total All	10,827	9,390	9,246	85

1/ Planting intentions as indicated by reports from farmers.

2/ Total acres planted or intended to be planted.

Last update: 7/14/08.

Source: USDA, *Acreage Report.*