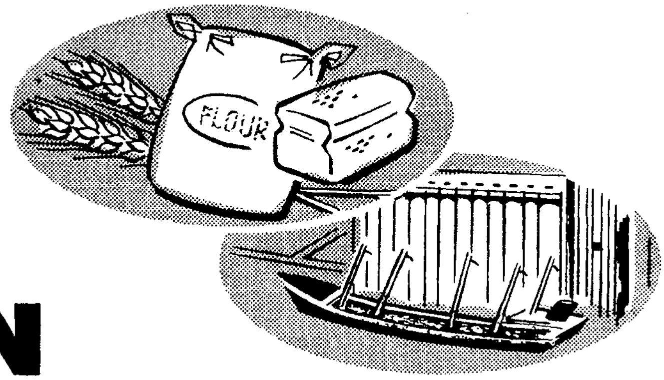
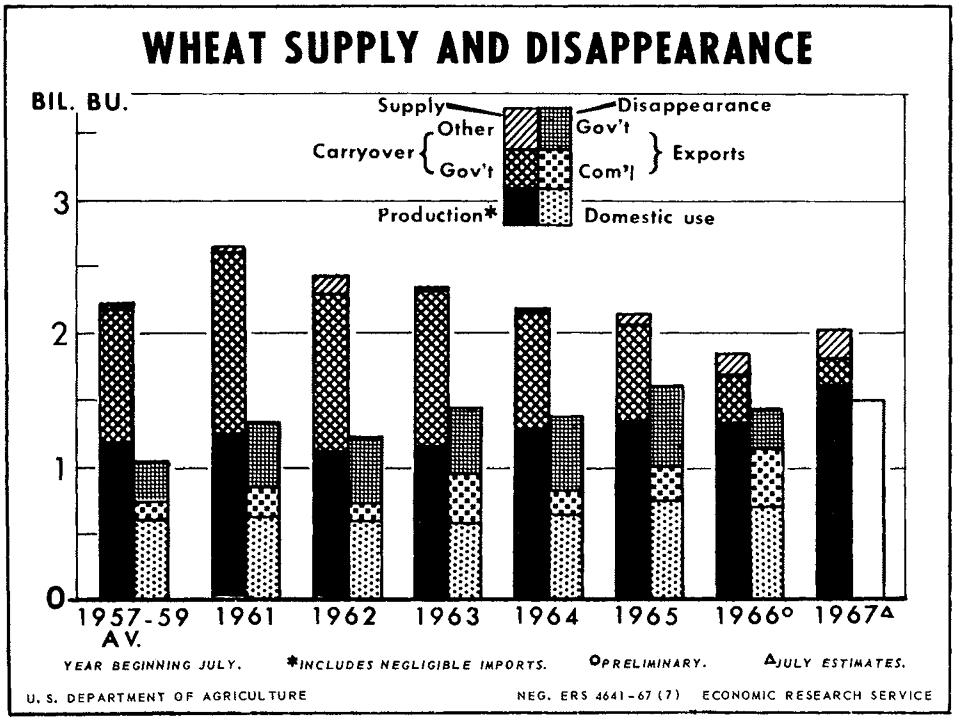
1968 OUTLOOK ISSUE



WHEAT SITUATION

WS-201 For 3:00 P.M. (EDT) Release, August 7, 1967

The supply of wheat in the United States in 1967/68 is expected to exceed 2 billion bushels about 10 percent larger than that of a year earlier. The record crop will more than offset the beginning carryover, smallest in 15 years. Total disappearance may increase from last year's level of 1.4 billion bushels but is not likely to be as large as that of 1965/66. In 1966/67 total exports at 742 million bushels were the third largest of record while commercial exports set a record of 450 million. Based on the current supply and disappearance prospects there is a possibility that the June 30, 1968, carryover may increase from the 426 million bushels of this June by around 100 million bushels.



IN THIS ISSUE

Published four times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wheat: Supply, distribution and prices, average 1959-63 and 1964-66, annual 1964-67

Item	Average 1959-63	Average 1964-66	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 projected
	Year beginning July					
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Beginning carryover	1,307.4	751.3	901.4	817.3	535.2	426
Production	1,188.7	1,303.2	1,283.4	1,315.6	1,310.6	*1,596
Imports 2/	6.1	1.3	1.1	.9	1.8	1
Total supply	2,502.2	2,055.8	2,185.9	2,133.8	1,847.6	2,023
Domestic disappearance						
Food 3/	503.0	522.0	519.7	526.3	520.0	525
Seed	62.0	68.6	65.6	61.9	78.3	70
Industry	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	---
Feed (residual) 4/	30.3	94.3	58.2	142.9	81.5	125-150
On farms where grown	(21.3)	(32.6)	(31.4)	(41.7)	(24.6)	
Total	595.4	685.0	643.6	731.2	679.9	728
Available for Export and Carryover	1,906.8	1,370.8	1,542.3	1,402.6	1,167.7	1,295
Exports 2/	678.1	778.1	725.0	867.4	742.0	**750
Commercial, incl. barter	(243.1)	(321.7)	(169.7)	(344.3)	(450.0)	
Total disappearance	1,273.5	1,463.1	1,368.6	1,598.6	1,421.9	1,478
Ending carryover	1,228.7	592.7	817.3	535.2	425.7	545
Privately owned--"Free"	(44.9)	(183.9)	(134.9)	(194.8)	(221.9)	
	----- Dollars per bushel -----					
Price support						
National average loan rate	1.84	1.27	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25
Average certificate payment	N.A.	.49	.43	.44	.59	.48
Season Average Price Received						
By all producers	1.84	1.45	1.37	1.35	1.63	
By program participants	5/1.88	1.94	1.80	1.79	2.22	
Average total return for all wheat produced	1.86	1.84	1.69	1.71	2.13	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat. 3/ Used for food in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad. 4/ Assumed to roughly approximate total amount used for feed, including amount used in mixed and processed feed. 5/ Includes 18 cents per bushel price support payment made to producers participating in voluntary acreage diversion program in 1963.

*This estimate is subject to change in the August Crop Report.
**Export target as announced by Secretary of Agriculture on June 23, 1967
N.A.--Not Applicable.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 1, 1967

CONTENTS

THE WHEAT SITUATION AT 40

This issue of the Wheat Situation marks the completion of 40 years of interpreting and reporting on the current situation and outlook for wheat. Widely distributed both in the United States and abroad, this report is used by farmers and farm organizations, extension workers, and private business firms. It also serves as a source of numerous statistical series providing Congress and Government officials with background information for decision making. The report, as with other situation reports, is designed primarily to provide farmers and others with economic information to assist in planning their production and marketing. Initially called Foreign News on Wheat, it was first published in July 1927 and continued under that title until May 1930. In June 1930, it was renamed World Wheat Prospects and was so identified through October 1936. With the November 1936 issue, it assumed its present title. This 201st issue of the Wheat Situation, combined with the earlier titles, comprises a total of 327 issues.

As in the past, the Wheat Situation welcomes criticism and suggestions that may improve its usefulness to the reader.

SUMMARY

The 1967/68 wheat marketing year started out (July 1) with the smallest carryover since 1952 and a record 1967 crop. The anticipated 1.6 billion bushel crop more than offsets reduced carryover and provides the first increase in U.S. wheat supplies since 1960.

Total disappearance in 1967/68 is likely to be somewhat larger than the 1,422 million bushels in 1966/67. Domestic disappearance may account for most of the increase, with use of wheat for feed expanding from the 82 million bushels fed last year. Food use of wheat in 1966/67 totaled 520 million bushels, slightly below 1965/66. For 1967/68, it may be only slightly above last year.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced a minimum export target of 750 million bushels for both the 1967 and 1968 marketing years pointing out that in the face of increased world supplies it would require the best efforts of industry and government to achieve the goal. Exports during the current year have gotten off to a slower start than in 1966/67.

During the spring and summer of 1966, increased purchases by China and the Soviet Union, and continued heavy requirements by India led to some concern over wheat supplies. As a result, forward buying was extensive as many importers sought to cover their anticipated requirements. By the fall of 1966, it was evident that many nations were harvesting record crops and world supplies were enlarged substantially. This summer, no such pressures have exerted themselves and many buyers are awaiting the development of another anticipated large world crop.

Exports in 1966/67 totaled 742 million bushels, the third highest on record. Commercial exports, including barter, reached a peak of 450 million bushels, well above the previous high of 388 million in 1963/64. Concessional exports were down in 1966/67 from a year earlier due to restrictions on sales to some countries, smaller requirements in others and reduced supplies in the United States. In addition, some food aid recipients received large quantities of coarse grains, notably grain sorghums, in place of wheat.

Based on the preliminary indications of domestic disappearance and the export target, it appears likely that the carryover on June 30, 1968, will be somewhat larger than the 426 million bushels of this past June 30, possibly by as much as 100 million bushels.

The season average farm price in 1966/67 was $1.63 per bushel, 38 cents per bushel above the loan rate, and 28 cents above the average price received by farmers for the 1965 crop. In 1967/68, the season average price is likely to be somewhat lower than that of last year but is likely to remain above the loan. The national average loan rate for the 1967 crop continues at the $1.25 per bushel in effect for the previous 2 years. In spite of a record crop, prices in late July were well above the loan except for soft red winter. The 1967 soft red crop is estimated to be a third larger than in 1966; much is on farms not enrolled in the wheat program and hence not eligible for the price support loan. Delays in harvesting the hard winter wheat crop--caused by rain in the Central Great Plains--probably have limited the downward adjustment in the price of that wheat.

The 1968 Wheat Program is virtually unchanged from that for 1967 except that the national acreage allotment of 59.3 million acres is 13 percent smaller than the 68.2 million in effect for 1967. The average per bushel payment to producers participating in the 1967 program is set at 48 cents, compared with 59 cents in 1966 and approximately 44 cents in both 1964 and 1965.

Combined production in the 5 major exporting nations is expected to be about the same as last year. Canada's crop will be much smaller than last year's record 844 million bushels, but beginning carryover in that country will be large.

Australia may have a somewhat smaller crop than in 1966, but it will likely be large by comparison with recent years. Current indications are for an increase in Argentine production. France is expected to have a somewhat larger crop than the reduced outturn of 1966.

THE CHANGING WHEAT SITUATION

The composition of the market for U.S. wheat has experienced some dramatic changes in recent years resulting in a sharp reduction in the carryover. These changes are due both to the new domestic wheat acreage and price support programs, first effective with the 1964 crop, and to the development and growth of the export market. The first 2 columns in table 1 portray these changes at a glance by comparing the 1959-63 marketing year average with the 1964-66 average.

Feeding of wheat to livestock and poultry during the most recent period averaged around 95 million bushels, 3 times that of the earlier 1959-63 period. This increase is directly associated with the marketing certificate programs introduced in 1964, which offer the participating producer a loan level on his wheat that is comparable to the loan level on feed grains adjusted to wheat's higher nutritional value. In addition, he receives marketing certificates which supplement his returns from the market place, and in general, they have maintained average returns per bushel for wheat during 1964-66 at about the average returns for the 1959-63 period. During the earlier period, compliance with the acreage allotment was mandatory and the loan level for wheat ranged between $1.78 and $2.00 per bushel, substantially higher than the existing loan rates for feed grains. With enlarged food and feed uses of wheat, total domestic disappearance during 1964-66 averaged around 100 million bushels higher than in the 1959-63 period.

Exports averaged 778 million bushels in 1964-66, 100 million bushels above the earlier time period. Most of the increase was in commercial exports (including barter); they rose from 243 million bushels in 1959-63, to 322 million in the 1964-66 period and accounted for almost all of the increase in total exports. Exports under the Food for Freedom Program and other concessional sales increased only slightly--from 435 million bushels in 1959-63 to 456 million in 1964-66. The rise in commercial exports is due in part, to increased imports by Communist countries from the other exporters of the world, thus lessening competition for U.S. wheat in the traditional free world markets. In addition, a number of changes in the export payment program contributed to the increase in commercial exports.

The higher level of disappearance attained during the 1964-66 period--nearly 200 million bushels above the 1959-63 average of 1,274 million--exceeded the increase in production. The average crop during 1964-66 was 1,303 million bushels, about 115 million bushels larger than the 1959-63 average. The average acreage during the most recent period was slightly larger than that for 1959-63, while the average yield per harvested acre in 1964-66 was 7.5 percent greater than in 1959-63.

The net effect of these combined supply and disappearance factors was to bring the June 30, 1967, carryover down to 426 million bushels, the smallest since 1952 and 70 percent below the record 1,411 million-bushel carryover reached on June 30, 1961.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1967/68

Beginning Carryover at 15-Year Low

The carryover of old-crop wheat on June 30, 1967, totaled 426 million bushels, 109 million below that of a year earlier (table 1). Farm stocks of wheat accounted for 147 million bushels, 34 percent of the total carryover whereas on June 30, 1966, they comprised 24 percent of the total carryover of 535 million bushels.

The uncommitted inventory of the Commodity Credit Corporation on June 30, 1967, totaled 122 million bushels, sharply below the 262 million of a year earlier. About 14.8 million bushels of 1966 crop wheat was outstanding under loan on June 30 with an additional 20.2 million under reseal loan. Old-crop reseal totaled 38.4 million bushels.

Privately held or "free" stocks on June 30, 1967, were estimated at 222 million bushels, somewhat above those of a year earlier (table 1). "Free" stocks of wheat have been larger in recent years as a result of the reduced total carryover and lower market prices of wheat, both factors which encourage producers and traders to hold additional wheat.

Record Crop; Supply Increase

The July Crop Report placed 1967 wheat production at 1,596 million bushels, 285 million above the 1966 level and the largest crop since 1958, when a record 1,457 million bushels were produced. Planted acreage was indicated at 68.3 million acres, with harvested acreage placed at 60 million. The yield per harvested acre of 26.6 bushels is slightly above the 26.3 bushels per acre reported in 1966 and the second highest in history.

The total supply of wheat for 1967/68 of 2,023 million bushels is about 175 million larger than that of 1966/67 and is the first increase in supply since 1960. It includes an allowance for the usual small imports.

Domestic Use Likely to Increase; Feeding Up

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1967/68 is expected to total around 730 million bushels, with the level of feed use primarily determining the total. Feed use of wheat in the 1966/67 wheat marketing year reached 82 million bushels with the average farm wheat price 42 cents per cwt. above corn prices. In 1967/68, with a narrower spread between wheat and corn prices anticipated, feeding of wheat may total as high as 125 to 150 million bushels. This level of feeding was last attained in 1965/66, when the season average price received by farmers for wheat was 18 cents per bushel over that for corn. However, with this same differential in 1964/65, wheat feeding was estimated at 58 million bushels.

It is possible, that producers who were for a long time accustomed to viewing wheat solely as a cash crop are now following local price relationships more carefully. In many areas, wheat may at a given time appear too expensive for feed, but when compared with shipped-in feed might actually be a good buy. Likewise, as wheat feeding gains greater acceptance, feeders and feed manufacturers may be less inclined to shift away from wheat during periods when price relationships are less favorable. July relationships given in table 10.

Food use of wheat is currently estimated at 525 million bushels, up slightly from the preliminary estimate for 1966/67 of 520 million. Total food use of wheat increased from 1961/62 to 1965/66 and it appeared that the decline in per capita disappearance of wheat for food was moderating. Should the preliminary estimate of wheat food use for 1966/67 remain as it now stands, it would indicate that per capita disappearance is continuing to decline.

Seed use, based on the 59.3 million acre allotment for the 1968 crop, is placed at 70 million bushels. In 1966/67, 78 million bushels of wheat were required to seed the 68 million acres planted under the 1967 national allotment of 68.2 million acres.

Export Target Announced

On June 23, the Secretary announced a minimum export target of 750 million bushels for 1967/68 pointing out that with large world supplies it would require the best effort of industry and government to achieve the goal. Exports in 1966/67 totaled 742 million bushels. With large world wheat supplies and increased competition, commercial exports may decline from the 1966/67 record level. Food for Freedom shipments in 1966/67 totaled 292 million bushels and may be somewhat larger this year. Food for Freedom exports of wheat in 1966/67 were at their lowest level in many years and reflected limitations on sales to certain countries, smaller requirements in others and smaller supplies in the United States. Coarse grains were substituted in most instances and the recipient's requirements were met. Exports of grain by country of destination and type of program for 1966/67 are shown in table 4.

In contrast to the concessional sales decline in 1966/67, commercial exports, including barter, set a record. The 450 million bushel commercial export in 1966/67 exceeded the previous record of 388 million bushels in 1963/64 by a wide margin and was substantially larger than the 344 million of 1965/66. Total barter was about 67 million bushels of wheat and flour in 1966/67. CCC credit sales were up sharply in 1966/67 from a year earlier. The increases were primarily to the drought stricken North African countries and countries that were no longer eligible for P.L. 480. The CCC credit program accounted for about 55 million bushels of wheat and flour, compared with only about 18 million in 1965/66 and a much smaller quantity in earlier years.

Carryover May Increase

Total disappearance of wheat in 1967/68 is currently indicated at about 1.5 billion bushels, somewhat higher than in 1966/67 but well below the record level of 1965/66.

With disappearance totaling somewhat less than the 1967 crop, the carryover on June 30, 1968, may increase, possibly by as much as 100 million bushels. The last marketing year in which the wheat carryover increased was 1960/61.

Farm Price May be Somewhat Lower

The season average price received by farmers in 1967/68 may run somewhat above the national average loan rate of $1.25 per bushel, but is not expected to register the exceptional strength of last year. The July 1967 average price received by farmers for wheat was $1.37 per bushel. In 1966/67, the season average price was $1.63 per bushel, 38 cents per bushel above the loan rate of $1.25. In the 2 preceding years, the farm price averaged 7 to 10 cents per bushel over the loan (table 1). Prices during the past year exhibited an unusual seasonal pattern, reaching their highest levels at harvest time. Concern over smaller anticipated world wheat supplies, anticipation of increased purchases by China and the Soviet Union and continued large requirements by India all served to bolster prices early in the year. When more complete information on the 1966 world wheat crop became available in the late summer and fall, prices fell and did not generally recover during the remainder of the year.

CCC Sales Activity Down

Total sales and dispositions of wheat by the CCC totaled 147 million bushels in 1966/67, the lowest level of activity since 1959/60. During the past several years, sales and dispositions have been running in excess of 300 million bushels a year. In 1967/68, such activity is likely to be even smaller than last year's reduced total as a result of increased export program emphasis on maximum use of market supplies. The removal of CCC as a supplier of wheat largely stems from their smaller stocks.

The quantity of wheat placed under loan in 1966/67 totaled only 132.4 million bushels and was the smallest use of the loan program since 1947/48. As of June 30, 1967, about 6.4 million bushels of 1967 crop wheat had been placed under loan, compared with 2.9 million bushels of 1966 crop wheat on the same date a year earlier. With the large 1967 crop, it is likely that loan activity may be greater in 1967/68.

THE WINTER WHEAT SITUATION

Large Increase in Eastern Soft Wheat Supplies

The total supply of hard winter wheat for 1967/68 is currently estimated at about 1 billion bushels, somewhat above the 943 million bushels of last year (table 2). Production in 1967, at 736 million bushels, is 60 million greater than in 1966, while the beginning carryover in 1967 at 260 million is virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

Soft red winter wheat production was estimated in July at 291 million bushels, sharply above the preceding year. The beginning carryover in 1967 was somewhat larger than a year earlier. Eastern white wheat production is estimated at around 45 million bushels, and along with a nominal beginning carryover provides a total Eastern soft winter wheat supply of about 350 million bushels, compared with an estimated 255 million last year.

Domestic Use and Exports to Increase

With the large increase in supplies, particularly of Eastern soft winter wheats, it appears likely that domestic disappearance of winter wheats will be larger in 1967/68 than in the previous year. Domestic disappearance of soft red winter wheat totaled 143 million bushels in 1966/67, while that of hard winter was 306 million.

Exports of hard winter wheat may be somewhat larger than the reduced level of 1966/67, when they totaled an estimated 377 million bushels. Soft red winter exports are likely to be well above the 66 million bushels of 1966/67, and perhaps in excess of the record 84 million of 1963/64. Both of these wheats, particularly soft red, will probably face increased competition in commercial export markets. Commercial exports of hard winter in 1966/67 were estimated at 215 million bushels with soft red at 48 million. Australia and Argentina, each producing wheats of similar quality, are planning on increasing acreage from the high levels of 1966. While their 1967 harvest is not until November, Australia has a fairly large quantity of 1966 crop wheat yet to sell.

The expected heavy disappearance is not likely to offset the large supplies and carryover stocks on June 30, 1968, for both hard winter and soft red winter may be increased from the levels of this past June 30. The potential increase in soft red carryover could be moderated if feeding should increase sharply.

In an announcement on July 24, the Department offered to buy wheat in States east of the Mississippi River, at the local loan rate subject to premiums and discounts for quality, and normal storage charges, if producers are unable to take out price support loans because of lack of storage space. This action could result in increased CCC holding of soft wheats although a large portion of the crop is on farms that are not in the wheat program and thus not eligible for price support or the purchase program.

Prices May Show More Normal Pattern

The price pattern of No. 1 Hard Winter at Kansas City and No. 2 Soft Red at Chicago were quite similar in 1966/67. Average monthly cash prices moved downward from July--their high point of the year. Some recovery was made in November and December, only to be lost until March. After that month, they continued to decline. Thus, the price pattern in 1966/67 was almost the direct opposite of the usual seasonal movement. The average cash closing price of No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein at Kansas City in 1966/67, was $1.82 per bushel, 39 cents over the terminal loan for the 1966 crop. This was twice as large as the spread between market and loan in 1965/66. Chicago did not show as much strength relative to the loan as Kansas City, but was still very strong. No. 2 Red Winter, at 28 cents over the loan of $1.48, registered nearly twice the spread attained in 1965/66. Starting the season at prices nearer to the loan, than a year ago, it would appear that a more normal seasonal price pattern might emerge in 1967/68, than was evidenced last year.

THE SPRING WHEAT SITUATION

Supplies Below Last Year

Even with larger 1967 crops in prospect (durum may be a record), the supplies of spring wheat are below those of a year ago, as a result of smaller beginning carryovers (table 2). The hard spring wheat supply, estimated at 343 million bushels, is the smallest in many years, while the durum supply in 1967/68 is somewhat below last year. Continued dry weather in the Northern Plains during July may cause some change in these July crop estimates by the time of the August crop report.

Domestic Use Unchanged;
Exports Down

Domestic disappearance of both hard spring and durum wheat is likely to be comparable to the 1966/67 totals of 136 million and 41 million bushels, respectively.

In contrast, to the winter wheats, exports of spring wheats are expected to be somewhat smaller than the record exports attained in 1966/67. Spring wheats are normally higher priced in domestic markets and farther removed from export position. Thus under normal circumstances, Food for Freedom countries do not usually buy heavily of this more expensive commodity. However, exports under P. L. 480 in 1966/67 were exceptionally large, accounting for about 64 million bushels of the 120 million total, resulting from reduced supplies of hard winter and the desire to maintain those supplies. With larger winter wheat supplies in 1967/68, spring wheat exports under P. L. 480 may return to a more normal level. Although Canada has planted a record acreage, the crop may be much below last year's record of 844 million bushels. However, their carryover on August 1 will be the largest in many years, resulting in a large supply and probable continued intense competition for U.S. spring and durum wheats.

As a result, the June 30, 1968, carryover of hard spring in the United States may increase somewhat from that of 1967 but would still be well below the level of June 30, 1966. Durum, sold almost exclusively for dollars in world markets, may register some increase in carryover.

Prices Move Independently
in 1966/67

The prices of No. 1 Hard Amber Durum and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis showed little relation in their month-to-month movement in 1966/67. Durum prices started the year at a lower level than hard spring and did not rise above spring wheat prices until January 1967. Hard spring wheat prices followed the pattern of winter wheats, reaching their highest monthly average at harvest and then generally declining. At Minneapolis, No. 1 Hard Amber Durum had the most strength relative to the loan, of any class at any market in 1966/67. The price of hard red spring at Minneapolis was also well over the loan last year by about the same amount registered by hard winter at Kansas City but the increase in price relative to the loan from a year earlier was more dramatic than at Kansas City. An unusual situation has existed during recent months in that no premium has been paid for protein spring wheat at Minneapolis (table 8).

In 1967/68, spring wheats may return to a more orderly seasonal price pattern although the final outcome of the 1967 crop will have a bearing on prices. However, the large durum crop may tend to put pressure on the price of that commodity.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHITE WHEAT SITUATION

Large Crop

The total supply of white wheat in the Pacific Northwest is estimated at about 198 million bushels in 1967/68, based on the July Crop Report, compared with 144 million last year. Thus, the supply in 1967/68 is one-third larger than in 1966/67. The 1967 beginning carryover was only about half the 18.2 million bushels of a year earlier.

Approximately 25 to 30 million bushels of white wheat were produced outside of the PNW (Oregon, Washington, and North Idaho). California, normally producing white wheat almost exclusively, is reported to have 4 or 5 million bushels of wheat that is similar to soft red winter wheat out of their total crop of 11.7 million. Statistically, this wheat is included in hard winter wheat in the production estimates by class, since genetically it is a hard wheat.

Disappearance to Increase in Pacific Northwest

Domestic disappearance of white wheat in the Pacific Northwest may be somewhat larger than the approximately 18 million bushels of the last several years. With smaller barley supplies and large wheat supplies in the area, feeding of wheat may increase some from the 6 to 8 million bushels of recent years.

Exports from the Pacific Northwest are likely to be heavy, as a result of the large crop and expected continued large dollar purchases by Japan. During 1966/67, white wheat exports totaled 132 million bushels with commercial sales accounting for 71 million. In spite of a possible increase in exports, the carryover on June 30, 1968, may be much larger than this past June, unless wheat feeding increases sharply.

Portland Price Finishes Year Strong

After starting the season at the highest level of the year, the price of No. 2 Soft White at Portland made an almost steady decline from September to February. From that month on, it rose consistently and, in May, averaged only 5 cents per bushel under the high levels established in the summer of 1966.

With the large crop in the Pacific Northwest, prices for white wheat may be expected to average somewhat lower relative to the loan in 1967/68 than in 1966/67. Last year, the average annual cash price of No. 2 Soft White at Portland was $1.76 per bushel, 30 cents over the terminal loan, whereas in 1965/66, the market price averaged 9 cents over the loan.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advance Purchase for Title II

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on July 6, plans to buy wheat in the next few weeks for donation to foreign countries under the Food for Freedom program during 1967/68. No fixed quantity was established on the amount to be purchased, however, the quantity will be in excess of the quantity used for this purpose last year.

The wheat donated under Title II P. L. 480, moves through U.S. voluntary agencies, international organizations, and in some instances directly to foreign governments, as distinguished from wheat also drawn from free stocks but exported under the foreign currency, barter, or long-term credit provisions of P. L. 480.

The Kansas City Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Commodity Office makes the purchases and by July 31, had purchased 5.0 million bushels of wheat.

1968 Program Virtually Unchanged

The 1968 national allotment of 59.3 million acres was announced on June 23 and State allotments were released on June 29. Program provisions, which are virtually the same as those for the 1967 program, were announced on July 7.

1. Price-support loan level remains at a national average of $1.25 per bushel.

2. Domestic marketing certificates will be issued on an estimated 530 million bushels. They will be valued at the difference between full wheat parity and the $1.25 loan value. (For the 1967 crop, these certificates are valued at $1.36 per bushel derived as the difference between the July 1967 parity price of wheat, computed at $2.61 per bushel and the loan rate. With a $1.36 marketing certificate on 35 percent of production, the average payment per bushel would be 48 cents. They are to be issued on 520 million bushels. The certificate value in 1966 was $1.32 per bushel, resulting from a lower parity price in July 1966.)

3. Marketing certificates issued to cooperating farmers in 1968 will reflect the projected production on 40 percent of farm allotments, based on the national allotment of 59.3 million acres. (For

1967, the marketing allocation percentage is 35 percent on a national allotment of 68.2 million acres.)

4. As in 1967, there is no acreage diversion program for the 1968 wheat crop.

5. Wheat may continue to be planted on feed grain acreage on farms participating in both programs, and feed grains may be planted on wheat allotment acreage. Producers will be able to substitute wheat for oats and rye on the same basis as in the 1967 program. Barley is not included in the 1968 feed grain diversion program and wheat can be substituted for barley on an acre-for-acre basis in the same manner as for 1967. In the 1966 program, producers increased wheat acreage by approximately 3.5 million acres under the substitution provision and feed grain acreage by nearly a half million acres for a net increase in wheat acreage of around 3 million acres. This shift to wheat from feed grains was greatest in the Great Plains, while increased feed grain plantings on wheat acreage was most prevalent in the Corn Belt (table 24).

6. The "excess wheat option" in the 1967 program will be continued in 1968. Under this option, a producer can plant in excess of his allotment acreage and be eligible for marketing certificates and price-support loans, if: the wheat acreage does not exceed the allotment by more than 50 percent, the excess production is stored, and the farmer complies with other terms and conditions similar to those in effect for 1967.

Program participation requirements for 1968 will be the same as for 1967. Producers will need to:

1. Stay within their farm wheat allotment. (Unless the excess wheat option or substitution provisions are used.)
2. Meet the conserving base established for the farm. (The 1968 conserving bases will be increased by the same amount they were decreased when the last 15 percent increase in acreage allotments was made for 1967.)
3. Remain within any other crop acreage allotments established for the farm.
4. Be in compliance with wheat allotments substitution provisions, or excess wheat option on other farms in which the producer has an interest.

As in 1967, the production of alternate nonsurplus crops will not apply in 1968, because there will be no wheat acreage diversion requirement. The value of domestic certificates purchased by processors to cover wheat used for domestic food will be 75 cents a bushel, unchanged from 1967. As announced December 23, 1966, the resale policy for Commodity Credit Corporation-owned wheat for the 1967/68 marketing year will continue at a minimum of 115 percent of the loan rate, plus carrying charges for sales for unrestricted use.

Terminal Loan Changes

Several changes in the price relationships among terminals were made from those prevailing in 1966. The changes reflect cash market price relationships and are based on a study made of terminal cash market prices. As a result, Gulf Port terminal rates were increased 1 cent per bushel from last year while Pacific Northwest, Central, South Central and Eastern terminals were reduced 2 cents per bushel and the Minneapolis and related terminals reduced 1 cent. The Missouri River and California terminals are unchanged. Charleston, South Carolina, has been designed a terminal for storage purposes.

In general, the loan rates in counties tributary to the terminals will reflect the terminal rate changes, except that rates in most counties in Montana and Wyoming where upward adjustments were made last year will not be changed. No changes were made in the price-support premium and discount schedule for wheat.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION 1/

Near Record World Wheat Crop in Prospect

Based on mid-July conditions, the 1967 world wheat harvest will be at a near-record level. The outlook is for a crop sharply above average and second only to the record 10.1 billion bushels of 1966.

Prospects in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding the USSR, point to a larger crop than in 1966. Record harvests in the United States and Mexico will probably more than offset a substantially smaller crop in Canada.

In the main parts of Canada's Prairie Provinces, the crop has deteriorated rapidly in July with continued lack of rainfall. A cold, wet, and late spring delayed planting and prevented Canada's intended acreage increases from being planted. Estimated acreage of the Prairie Provinces, which account for about 98 percent of Canada's wheat acreage, is 1 percent above the 1966 record, compared with intended increase of 5 percent. Under conditions thus far, Canada's 1967 crop will be far below the record 1966 harvest of 844 million bushels.

In 1966, the USSR produced over a fourth of the world's wheat crop. The record 1966 harvest of 2,755 million bushels resulted from increased yields per acre on both winter and spring wheat acreages. The outlook is for a good winter crop this year, though well under the 1966 record. Spring wheat acreage is down about 8 percent.

Acreage harvested in Western Europe is expected to be near last year's level and about 6 percent below the 1965 record. Prolonged wet weather prevented the planned acreage from being planted for the second successive year. However, with growing conditions more favorable than last year, 1967 production in the EEC countries may total 1,039 million bushels, up 7 percent from the 973 million in 1966, and 8 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Good crops are being harvested in Eastern Europe. Acreage was maintained at the high level of 1966, and crops are reported generally to be in good shape.

Production in North Africa is expected to be considerably better than the drought stricken crops of 1966, though dry weather has again reduced harvests in some areas. The best recovery was in Algeria, where a bumper crop is in prospect. Morocco's production improved over last year, but is below the 1965 record. Tunisia has another very poor crop. With good planting conditions for the wheat in the Republic of South Africa, output is likely to be substantially higher than the poor crops of the past 2 years.

The outlook for Asia is for a harvest close to the 1965 record of 2.0 billion bushels. Unconfirmed reports from Communist China indicate a 10-percent increase in production of summer grains. For wheat, this would be about 70 million bushels more than the estimated 730 million of 1966. The Indian crop estimate approximates the record 452 million bushels of 1965. Pakistan's production is considerably better than last year's 146 million bushels, but well below the large crop of 1965.

Countries in the mid-East are expecting good crops. The principal producers--Iran and Turkey--again have bumper harvests, and the outturn is expected to be up in Israel, Iraq, Jordan, and Syria.

Total Crop for Major Exporters Near 1966 level

Estimated 1967 production of the 5 main exporters--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States--is about the same as the 1966 record of 3,265 bushels. The major increase is in the United States, although France and Argen-

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tina also expect gains. Based on present conditions, these crops may offset the decline in Canada and possibly smaller crop in Australia.

Argentina's acreage now being planted is expected to increase about 10 percent over a year ago. On the whole, the crop is in fairly good condition.

Australia is putting in a record wheat acreage. Rainfall has been varied in the wheat states and widespread rains will be needed to secure normal yields.

Preliminary Review of 1966/67 World Trade

After reaching an unprecedented level in 1965/66, world wheat and flour trade dropped 13 percent in 1966/67 to about 2,000 million bushels. The 2,297 million bushel level of 1965/66 had been boosted by a record amount of Communist Bloc buying. But in 1966/67, with an all time high harvest in the USSR and large domestic supplies in Eastern Europe, Communist imports fell to approximately 475 million bushels from 790 million in the preceding year.

Free-World commercial trade, including barter, in 1966/67 hit a new high of approximately 1,130 million bushels, up 18 percent from the previous year. This is the second consecutive increase after having held fairly stable at about 870 million bushels for several years. Concessional or government assisted shipments dropped from the approximate 550 million bushels of 1965/66.

Imports Into Major Areas Off

In the major dollar areas of Western Europe and Japan, wheat and flour trade declined about 6 percent from the 610 million bushels imported in 1965/66. Total EEC imports of wheat declined by nearly 10 percent to about 170 million bushels. Reflecting increased production and decreased domestic consumption, the United Kingdom's imports were off about 9 percent from the 172 million bushels of 1965/66. Yugoslavia's purchases dropped one-third to around 17 million bushels as production advanced 42 million bushels. Portugal was the only country in Western Europe that showed any significant increase in imports in 1966/67. Japanese consumption continues to rise and, therefore, imports gained again to about 155 million bushels from the 130 million in the preceding year.

Drought in the North African countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia reduced production which resulted in a doubling of imports from the 33 million bushels taken in 1965/66. Purchases were also up in the Union of South Africa. Indian wheat imports were off, reflecting larger receipts of coarse grains, while Pakistan's imports increased by about 25 million bushels. Most of the other countries of Asia increased takings of wheat. Latin America trade advanced about 7 percent from the previous year, with Brazil accounting for most of the increase.

Exports Down in 1967 Fiscal Year

Of the 5 major exporters, only Australian wheat shipments advanced in 1966/67, while Canadian sales held constant and exports by the United States, Argentina, and France all declined. The U.S.S.R., Bulgarian, Romanian, Greek, and Spanish exports all advanced.

The total U.S. outgo of wheat and flour was 742 million bushels, down 14 percent from the record high of 1965/66. Shipments under concessional terms declined, while commercial exports (including barter) reached a new high of 450 million bushels--up about 100 million bushels from the previous year. Larger sales to Japan, the North African area, and to South America accounted for this new high in U.S. commercial exports.

Although Canadian sales to the Communist Bloc were off and exports to Europe were smaller, gains were registered to Japan, Pakistan, South Africa, India, Algeria, and Turkey. Canada's total exports (on a U.S. fiscal year basis) held close to the 543 million-bushel level of 1965/66.

Australian exports totaled approximately 240 million bushels, up 30 million from the previous year. About one-third went to Communist China. Australia, through the use of bulk carriers, increased sales to Europe. They also made new sales in the Latin American area and shipments were up to India and Pakistan. Argentine exports fell to 115 million bushels, after establishing a record of 292 million in 1965/66. A moderatly smaller crop and a reduced level of carryover stocks resulted in considerably lower export availability in 1966/67. During June 1967, short supplies caused the Government to place a ban on further exports of bread wheat until the November harvest.

French exports totaled only about 100 million bushels in 1966/67 after setting a record of 178 million in 1965/66. Sales to other EEC member countries suffered, but France was able to ship over 30 million bushels to the USSR and other Eastern European countries.

USSR exports were up from the 80 million bushels exported in 1965/66 with the gains going to Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Algeria, and the UAR. Some small lots of Soviet wheat were also sold in Europe. Spanish shipments increased with sales to Portugal and the UAR. Bulgarian and Romanian wheat moved to the United Kingdom, several of the Middle East countries and into Brazil.

World Prices Held At High Level

Despite the decline in USSR and Eastern European imports in 1966/67, export prices remained at relatively high levels throughout the year, due to the tighter supply situation, particularly in the United States. Prices took a sharp upturn in the summer of 1966. Canadian Manitoba No. 1 at Lakehead gained 9 cents per bushel between May and December. The Gulf net export price for U.S. Hard Winter Ordinary increased 24 cents in this same period of time. Since January there has been a slight easing of prices, Lakehead prices came down 3 cents by the end of June, while U.S. Hard Winter Ordinary prices declined 5 cents. Average monthly prices in the major exporting countries are shown in table 15.

Trade Prospects for 1967/68

Current indications for 1967/68 are for an expansion of world wheat and flour trade, possibly by 5 percent. Free-world commercial trade is expected to stay close to last year's high, while concessional shipments will expand. Eastern Europe and USSR exports will probably hold to the 1966/67 level. Communist Chinese needs in the past have been large and will continue large. On the export side, supplies will be more abundant and competition among exporters will continue strong.

Imports Needs to Continue Strong

The import requirements of Western Europe and Japan are expected to increase. Larger requirements in Italy, resulting from a poor winter wheat harvest, and a further expansion of Japanese domestic consumption are the major factors. Production advances will cut the United Kingdom's needs for the second consecutive year. Yugoslav production advances are not expected to reduce imports because of the need for blending wheats. Although production will be up in North Africa, current estimates are for below average crops and import needs will remain high. Indian and Pakistan imports will continue large. Iran and several of the other areas in western Asia are expecting excellent harvests and their purchases of wheat will be down. South American purchases are forecast to increase moderately.

Current Exportable Supplies Up

The supply of wheat available for export and/or carryover in the 5 major exporters--the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and France--on July 1, 1967, was about 140 million bushels higher than on the previous July 1. This increase came despite a 109 million bushel decrease in the U.S. ending stocks. As the result of record 1966 production, Canadian and Australian July 1 supplies available for export and/or carrover advanced 145 and 143 million bushels, respectively. Current indications are for excellent harvests in the exporting countries (except for Canada) and the aggregate total will be at about the 3,265 million bushels produced in 1966.

Although the current production outlook is not favorable in Canada, their July 31 carryover stocks will be at a 5-year high of 590 million bushels. Considering that Canadian domestic requirements are only around 150 million bushels, their export potential in 1967/68 should not be affected by the possibilities of a below average crop.

Australia's July 1, 1967, supplies available for export and/or carryover were indicated at 230 million bushels, or more than double the previous year's level. These supplies can easily keep Australian exports at a record pace until the November harvest. Recently, the Australian Wheat Board announced that 277 million bushels of wheat from the 1966 crop had been sold for export. Prospects are for another good harvest, and with a sizable increase in carryover stocks, Australia could also have record supplies available for export in 1967/68.

In June, Argentine domestic supplies were so low that the Government placed a ban on exports of bread wheat. There is little likelihood that this ban will be lifted until after the November harvest. However, if weather conditions permit a good harvest, Argentina will be a major competitor in the second half of 1967/68.

The latest French estimate indicates that production will be up 55 million bushels from the 1966 level of 414 million. Export availability will be up but with little likelihood of a repetition of the USSR sales of 1966/67. French supplies available for the free-world market will be vastly increased over last year. However, the removal of intra-EEC trade barriers on July 1 could keep a large portion of French wheat within the EEC for feed purposes.

Spain, and Sweden are also expected to have increased supplies available for export. Soviet exports could vary widely depending upon the level of their 1967 harvest and their desire to maintain stocks. Romania and Bulgaria should remain exporters.

RYE SITUATION

Rye Crop Down

The U.S. rye supply of 1967/68 is placed at approximately 44 million bushels. This is more than 4 million below that of the 2 previous years but still above the 1960-64 average. The crop was estimated in July at 24.4 million bushels, the smallest since 1959. Production is expected to be less than last year in all regions except the South Atlantic. The greatest drop is expected in the important North Central Region. For the first time since 1952, South Dakota has replaced North Dakota as the leading producer of rye. Acreage planted for the 1967 crop totaled 3.6 million acres, down from the 3.9 of a year earlier. Acreage to be harvested is placed at 1.1 million acres, down 14 percent from the year earlier level and about one-third below average. However, the estimated yield of 22.2 bushels per acre for 1967 is exceeded only by the 22.6 bushels of 1965. The July 1, 1967, carryover of 18.4 million bushels is down slightly from the year earlier level, but substantially above any other recent years. About 6.7 million bushels of this was either owned or controlled by CCC. Imports are currently estimated at 1.5 million bushels for 1967/68 (Table 33).

Disappearance Near Year Ago Level

Domestic disappearance in 1966/67 continued near the 25 million bushels of the past 2 years. Feed use of rye was up from the year earlier level while a lower seed usage reflected the cutback in rye acreage. Food use continued near the year earlier level while industrial useage registered a small increase over 1965/66.

Rye exports during 1966/67 totaled 4.4 million bushels, slightly above the year earlier level and double that of 1964/65. Total disappearance was up slightly from the previous year but still below average. The 1967/68 outlook for Rye will be covered in detail in the October Wheat Situation.

Prices Strong in 1966/67

The 1966/67 season average price received by farmers was estimated at $1.07 per bushel, 5 cents above the applicable loan rate and 9 cents above the year earlier farm price. The price of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis during 1966/67 averaged $1.19 per bushel, up 4 cents from the year earlier level. As of July 27, 1967, No. 2 rye at Minneapolis was $1.22, about 9 cents above the effective loan at the market (table 8).

Loan Activity Off Sharply

Sales and disposition of rye by CCC totaled 3.4 million bushels in 1966/67 compared with 2.9 million a year earlier, of this almost 88 percent or 3.0 million bushels was released for export use. The quantity of rye placed under loan in 1966/67 totaled 2.2 million bushels off sharply from the year earlier level of 5.9 million. As of June 30, 1967 1.1 million had been delivered to CCC and 697,000 bushels had been redeemed.

1967 Loan Rate Unchanged

Terminal and county price support rates for the 1967 rye crop reflect the national average price support of $1.02 per bushel for rye grading No. 2 or better, or grading No. 3 on the factor of test weight only. The national average support price for the 1967 crop is the same as it was for the 1965 and 1966 crops. Although most county loan rates are unchanged, some county loan rates will reflect a 1-cent per bushel increase in the loan rate due to a decrease in the receiving and loading-out charges under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. In Michigan, loan rates are being established in several counties to reflect historical farm prices, rather than a terminal relationship because of freight rate cancellations from some country origins in Chicago. Rates for selected markets are shown in (table 14).

Participation in the 1967 feed grain program for corn or grain sorghum will not be a condition of eligibility for price support on rye. Price support will be carried out, as in previous years, through farm and warehouse stored loans and purchases. Price support loans are available from time of harvest until March 31, 1968, and will mature April 30, 1968.

WHEAT VARIETITES OVER THE YEARS

by F. R. Gomme 1/

In the 41 states where wheat is commercially important, many different classes and varieties of wheat are grown. Varieties of wheat differ in their response to different soil and climatic conditions, in disease resistance, yield potential, and milling and baking quality. Over the years, many older varieties have gone out of commercial production as new and improved varieties with higher yields and acceptable milling and baking qualities are developed. Hybridization and plant selection have increased resistance to unfavorable weather and to prevailing insects and diseases, thus resulting in increased yields.

In 1964, 223 varieties, broken down into 5 distinct classes, were reported as being grown, 49 of which had not been reported in any previous survey. Conversely, 44 varieties which had been grown in 1959 had disappeared by 1964. Of the 139 varieties grown in 1919, only 12 were of any significance in 1964.

Choice of varieties is important to the wheat grower. Varieties can differ as to straw, height, and color of chaff. Some are beardless and some have red grain, others white. But more important are the plant's winter hardiness, time of heading and ripening, yield, quality, resistance to diseases, lodging, and ability to stool. Yield is probably the most common factor considered when selecting a variety.

Hard red winter is the largest class of wheat grown commercially in the United States, occupying over one-half of the total wheat acreage (table 7). Hard red winter is generally grown in areas of limited rainfall where the soils are relatively high in available nitrogen. It is found in 3 general regions: the central and southern Great Plains; the intermountain and western states; and the northern and midwestern states. A particular variety's response to climatic conditions and resistance to certain diseases and insests may make it especially suited to one particular location and unsatisfactory in others. The first hard red winter seed was introduced from Russia in 1873. Sixty-seven varieties of hard red winter were reported grown in 1964. Of the 9 varieties which accounted for over a million acres in 1964, 1 had been released in 1956 and 3 in 1960 (table 29). Each of the others had been grown for a longer period of time. Turkey, the major variety in the early 1900's, had all but disappeared by 1964. Varieties such as Blackhull, Kanrid, and Tenmarq which were important in the 1920's and 1930's had now declined in importance. In 1964, Wichita and Triumph were the two most important varities, accounting for 24.7 percent of the total hard red winter acreage. If all the derivatives of Triumph were included in the above, the total would reach 39.5 percent of the hard red winter acreage. Scout, first reported in the 1964 varietal survey, has become important in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. For the 1967 crop, it was the leading variety, accounting for over 20 percent of the total acreage in these States. In 1964, hard red winter accounted for 57.6 percent of the total wheat acreage, compared with 47.6 in 1939 and 32 percent in 1919.

Hard red spring, the second largest class of wheat, is grown principally in the northern region of the United States where severity of the winters generally prohibits fall-seeded winter wheats. Spring wheats, because of their late maturing, are more susceptible to hot weather, drought, rusts, and other hazards and thus are desirable only where winter wheats do poorly. Stem rust infestations over the years have pushed spring wheat growing westward out of some of the old traditional areas and concentrated it in the Dakotas and Montana.

Thirty-nine varities of hard red spring were reported grown in 1964, of which only one was common as far back as 1919 (table 29). The development of hardier and more disease resistant varities has affected

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the popularity of many of the earliest grown varieties. Prior to 1934, Marquis was dominant, occupying over three-fourths of the acreage for years. Thatcher and Ceres gained popularity in the mid-1930's. A severe rust epidemic in 1935 hit both Marquis and Ceres varieties. The 3 most common varieties in 1964, Justin, Lee, and Selkirk have all been released since the severe rust epidemic of 1950. The leading variety, Justin, was released in 1962 and by 1964 accounted for nearly one-quarter of the hard red spring acreage. Selkirk made up approximately 50 percent of the total in 1959 but had dropped to around 20 percent by 1964. Lee held at around 15 percent of the total during this same period. No variety of spring wheat has been resistant to all the races of any disease. New varieties that are resistant to known diseases and insects may be susceptible to mutations of these diseases and insects. Consequently, new varieties must be continuously under study. Hard red spring accounted for only 15.6 percent of the total acreage in 1964, 20.9 percent in 1939 and 24.2 in 1919.

Durum is the most specialized of the hard wheats. Used principally for the production of semolina, it is grown almost exclusively in North Dakota. Of the 10 varieties of durum reported grown in 1964, only one was in existence before 1924. In 1964, durum accounted for 4.8 percent of the total acreage compared with 5.3 in 1939 and 6.4 in 1919 (table 29).

Durum, like all spring wheats, is highly susceptible to various rust strains. Consequently new and improved varieties have been continuously in demand. Kubanka was probably the first important variety. In the mid-1930's Mindum and Pentad became popular. By the 1954 survey, Mindum accounted for almost 70 percent of the total durum acreage. However, its susceptibility to certain rust strains has contributed to its decline in the past 15 years. By 1959, Mindum had dropped to 5 percent of the total while Langdon and Ramsey (released in 1956 under an accelerated variety development program) accounted for almost 86 percent. By 1964, Wells was the leading variety with LaKota in second place. These 2 varieties had been released in 1960. Leeds--a new variety of rust resistant durum wheat released in 1966--is expected to gain in popularity.

Soft red winter wheat is the principal class of wheat in the eastern United States. Here, wheat is often grown in a rotation with other crops. Sixty-five varieties of soft red winter were reported grown in 1964. The large number of varieties is due to the fact that soft red winter is grown over a large geographical area. This diverse area with its different climatic and topographical conditions has fostered many varieties, some seeded on very limited acreages. Gulcaster, Flutz, Mediterranean, and Poole were some of the early varieties of soft red. Only traces of these varieties are found today. Only 2 varieties, Thorne and Monom, have ever accounted for over 30 percent of the acreage. Introduced in 1937, Thorne increased rapidly totaling nearly 3.5 million acres in 1949. Monon, released in 1959, was the only variety grown on more than a million acres in 1964 or slightly more than one-third of the class acreage. In 1964, soft red winter accounted for 13.6 percent of the total acreage, compared with 19.6 percent in 1939 and over 30 percent in 1919.

White wheat is grown in 2 principal areas: the Pacific Northwest and in the States of Michigan and New York. Lesser quantities are grown in other areas of the western United States. There are 2 distinct types of white wheat, common and club. Club wheat is distinguished from common white wheat by the shorter and denser, laterally compressed spikes. Forty-two varieties of white wheat were grown in 1964. Of these, only four were commercially important in the Eastern White wheat region and were grown almost exclusively in this area. Genesee and Avon were the most important varieties of Eastern White in 1964. Genesee first appeared in the 1954 survey, while Avon was first reported in 1964.

The bulk of the white wheat acreage is in the western United States, specifically the Pacific Northwest. The variety which now dominates the wastern white wheat acreage is Gaines, first released in 1961. It is a winter hardy semi-dwarf wheat with satisfactory soft wheat baking qualities when grown under the proper climatic conditions. In 1964, it was the only white variety to occupy over a million acres and accounted for 34.9 percent of the total white wheat acreage. By 1967, acreage in Gaines had increased to over 2 million acres or about three-fifths of the total winter wheat acreage planted in the Pacific Northwest. Baart, Goldcoin, Hybird 128, and Pacific Bluestem were all important early varieties of white wheat in the West. In the past 20 years, varieties such as Elgin, Elmar, and Omar have been introduced and become important. In 1964, 8.4 percent of the total acreage was in white wheat compared with 6.6 in 1939 and 7.3 in 1919.

The Wheat Situation is published in March, May, August, and November.

The next issue is scheduled for release on November 3.

Table 2.--Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1964-66, annual 1965-66, and supply projection for 1967

(Note.--Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter 1/	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1964-66						
Carryover, July 1	490	6	189	54	12	751
Production	661	207	190	67	178	1,303
Imports 2/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	1,151	213	381	121	190	2,056
Exports 2/	490	64	77	30	117	778
Domestic disappearance 3/	308	140	137	41	59	685
Carryover, June 30	353	9	167	50	14	593
1965/66						
Carryover, July 1, 1965	532	7	200	68	10	817
Production	673	185	209	70	179	1,316
Imports 2/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	1,205	192	410	138	189	2,134
Exports 2/	595	45	86	34	107	867
Domestic disappearance 3/	343	139	138	50	62	732
Carryover, June 30, 1966	267	8	186	54	4/20	535
1966/67 (Preliminary)						
Carryover, July 1, 1966	267	8	186	54	4/20	535
Production	676	213	181	63	178	1,311
Imports 2/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	943	221	369	117	198	1,848
Exports 2/	377	66	120	47	132	742
Domestic disappearance 3/	306	143	136	41	54	680
Carryover, June 30, 1967	260	12	113	29	4/12	426
1967/68 (Projected)						
Carryover, July 1, 1967	260	12	113	29	4/12	426
Production	736	291	229	78	262	1,596
Imports 2/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	996	303	343	107	274	2,023

1/ Beginning with 1964 exports adjusted to reflect year of production.
2/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.
3/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry.
4/ Based largely on Pacific Northwest wheat survey, but includes allowance for white wheat in the East and other West.

Table 3.- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by type of program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-June 1965/66 and 1966/67

Period, program, and Coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-June 1965/66								
Commercial	122.5	28.6	45.7	31.4	41.5	0.4	270.1	15.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	6.3	2.8	.3	1.3	2.6	---	13.3	2.0
Title I-P.L. 480	282.3	7.2	28.4	1.1	55.8	---	374.8	24.8
Title IV-P.L. 480	60.8	5.3	3.9	.1	1.3	---	71.4	8.0
A.I.D.	---	---	3/	---	---	---	---	.1
Barter	38.8	.6	2.0	---	.3	.1	41.8	.2
Donations	19.6	2.7	3.1	---	---	---	25.4	36.0
Total	530.3	47.2	83.4	33.9	101.5	.5	796.8	86.7
July-June 1966/67								
Commercial	138.7	24.6	46.5	42.7	46.6	.4	299.5	21.8
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	19.8	19.5	2.7	.9	6.8	.8	50.5	8.0
Title I-P.L. 480	74.1	16.5	50.6	3.0	60.1	---	204.3	7.4
Title IV-P.L. 480	26.0	5.1	3.6	---	1.9	---	36.6	2.8
A.I.D.	.1	3/	1.0	---	---	---	1.1	---
Barter	45.2	1.6	4.3	.5	14.7	---	66.3	1.3
Donations	1.7	.4	9.2	---	---	---	11.3	26.2
Total	305.6	67.7	117.9	47.1	130.1	1.2	669.6	67.5
July-June 1965/66								
Coastal areas:								NOT AVAILABLE
Canadian	---	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	---	11.7	
Great Lakes	---	1.4	9.7	8.8	.6	---	20.5	
Atlantic	1.1	12.8	39.6	14.7	4.5	---	72.7	
Gulf	457.8	28.1	11.1	8.0	.1	.3	505.4	
Pacific	71.4	---	19.9	.2	94.8	.2	186.5	
Total	530.3	47.2	83.4	33.9	101.5	.5	796.8	
July-June 1966/67								
Coastal areas:								
Canadian	1.1	9.3	7.3	10.4	3.3	---	31.4	
Great Lakes	---	.2	6.1	17.1	1.2	---	24.6	
Atlantic	1.3	15.8	61.6	11.1	6.3	.8	96.9	
Gulf	254.9	42.3	17.8	8.0	---	.3	323.3	
Pacific	48.3	.1	25.1	.5	119.3	.1	193.4	
Total	305.6	67.7	117.9	47.1	130.1	1.2	669.6	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 4 .- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-June 1966/67

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	AID	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV				
	1,000 BUSHELS								
Afghanistan	11	-	892	-	-	-	-	-	903
Algeria	23,945	-	-	601	-	462	-	-	25,008
Angola	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298
Arabia	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348
Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	116
Belgium	7,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,007
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	196
Brazil	-	-	-	-	16,236	-	24,687	-	40,923
Chile	1,580	2,433	-	-	-	-	7,270	-	11,283
Colombia	602	-	-	-	955	-	3,856	-	5,413
Costa Rica	40	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	390
Dominican Rep.	334	-	-	-	-	-	1,532	602	2,468
Ecuador	40	-	-	-	-	-	1,820	-	1,860
El Salvador	1,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,324
Finland	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616
France	8,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,830
Fr. W. Indies	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579
Germany, West	7,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,243
Guatemala	724	-	-	-	-	-	1,470	-	2,194
Guayna	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	1,524	-	-	1,524
Honduras	775	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	937
Hong Kong	697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	697
India	1,868	144,295	-	-	-	2,499	4,879	-	153,541
Iran	4,013	-	-	-	1,449	-	-	-	5,462
Iraq	-	-	-	-	889	-	-	-	889
Ireland	2,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,681
Israel	3,731	2,975	-	-	-	-	1,592	-	8,298
Italy	7,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,459
Japan	77,548	-	-	-	-	1,443	-	-	78,991
Jordan	-	1,370	-	-	786	-	-	-	2,156
Kenya & Tanzania	-	-	-	-	1,443	-	-	-	1,443
Korea	6,393	5,443	6,743	-	-	1,557	6,140	-	26,276
Lebanon	-	-	59	-	-	1,094	-	-	1,153
Madeira Is.	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329
Malaysia	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
Morocco	-	7,972	2,152	608	5,435	3,455	-	373	19,995
Netherlands	42,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,168
Nicaragua	599	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	867
Nigeria	5,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,571
Norway	2,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,679
Okinawa	2,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,297
Pakistan	1,777	35,596	-	-	-	5,537	747	-	43,657
Panama	1,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	1,393	-	-	-	1,393
Peru	2,564	-	-	-	-	-	5,126	-	7,690
Philippines	17,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,315
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	5,298	-	-	5,298
Portugal	3,512	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	3,822

Continued

Table 4.- Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs and country of destination, July-June 1966/67.-continued

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480 TITLE I	PL-480 TITLE II	PL-480 TITLE III	PL-480 TITLE IV	CCC CREDIT	BARTER	AID	TOTAL
	1,000 BUSHELS								
Rhodesia	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446
Saudi Arabia	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
Singapore	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
S. Africa Rep.	13,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,139
Spain	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Sudan	-	612	-	-	-	386	821	-	1,819
Surinam	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	3,406	-	-	3,406
Taiwan (Formosa)	6,886	-	184	-	1,672	-	3,377	168	12,287
Thailand	134	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	416
Trinidad	947	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	1,200
Tunisia	-	3,567	42	-	-	1,786	1,604	-	6,999
Turkey	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
U.A.R. (Egypt)	1,665	-	-	-	-	19,427	-	-	21,092
United Kingdom	16,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,558
Venezuela	17,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,220
W. Africa n.e.c.	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	100
Yugoslavia	2,603	-	-	-	6,290	2,139	-	-	11,032
GRAND TOTAL	299,482	204,263	10,072	1,209	36,548	50,548	66,323	1,180	669,625

C&MS--Does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 5.--Wheat: CCC sales and dispositions, July-June 1966/67, with comparisons

Item	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Statutory Minimum 1/	138.8	9.8	11.3
Domestic	12.4	9.2	14.9
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	130.1	273.7	92.8
Barter	14.1	52.4	6.7
GSM Credit	3.5	4.1	.8
Donations	11.9	29.9	20.7
Total export	159.6	360.1	121.0
Total sales and dispositions	310.8	379.1	147.2

1/ Sales for unrestricted use.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 6.--Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and country of destination, July-June 1966/67

COUNTRY	HARD RED SPRING	HARD RED WINTER	SOFT RED WINTER	WHITE	DURUM	MIXED	TOTAL
				1,000 BUSHELS			
Afghanistan	892	11	-	-	-	-	903
Algeria	2,487	6,872	3,984	-	11,665	-	25,008
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	298	298
Arabia	-	348	-	-	-	-	348
Azores	-	-	116	-	-	-	116
Belgium	463	4,503	-	-	2,041	-	7,007
Bolivia	-	196	-	-	-	-	196
Brazil	1,839	34,529	4,555	-	-	-	40,923
Chile	-	10,859	-	-	424	-	11,283
Colombia	-	5,284	-	-	-	129	5,413
Costa Rica	269	81	40	-	-	-	390
Dominican Rep.	1,761	334	148	-	225	-	2,468
Ecuador	1,745	-	-	115	-	-	1,860
El Salvador	621	-	-	703	-	-	1,324
Finland	294	-	-	322	-	-	616
France	-	1,200	-	-	7,630	-	8,830
Fr. W. Indies	207	372	-	-	-	-	579
Germany, West	1,308	4,058	1,241	225	411	-	7,243
Guatemala	949	1,197	48	-	-	-	2,194
Guayna	61	-	-	-	-	-	61
Haiti	1,385	-	139	-	-	-	1,524
Honduras	343	492	102	-	-	-	937
Hong Kong	437	109	-	151	-	-	697
India	37,375	51,617	10,113	52,926	1,510	-	153,541
Iran	-	1,311	-	4,151	-	-	5,462
Iraq	-	534	-	355	-	-	889
Ireland	610	619	36	398	1,018	-	2,681
Israel	1,594	6,333	371	-	-	-	8,298
Italy	229	3,121	-	-	4,109	-	7,459
Japan	6,305	42,040	73	30,044	529	-	78,991
Jordan	-	2,156	-	-	-	-	2,156
Kenya & Tanzania	-	1,443	-	-	-	-	1,443
Korea	5,934	7,303	1,268	11,771	-	-	26,276
Lebanon	-	300	-	-	853	-	1,153
Maderia Is.	-	-	329	-	-	-	329
Malaysia	248	-	-	-	-	-	248
Morocco	3,997	10,637	3,857	-	1,504	-	19,995
Netherlands	7,349	26,639	1,227	808	6,145	-	42,168
Nicaragua	414	418	-	35	-	-	867
Nigeria	957	4,486	128	-	-	-	5,571
Norway	-	1,773	138	111	657	-	2,679
Okinawa	201	1,409	-	687	-	-	2,297
Pakistan	10,282	10,229	8,954	14,192	-	-	43,657
Panama	872	-	293	-	-	-	1,165
Paraguay	-	1,393	-	-	-	-	1,393
Peru	1,341	6,015	40	294	-	-	7,690
Philippines	12,922	1,019	-	3,374	-	-	17,315
Poland	-	5,017	281	-	-	-	5,298
Portugal	-	-	2,362	180	1,280	-	3,822

Continued

Table 6.--Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and country of destination, July-June 1966/67-Continued

COUNTRY	HARD RED SPRING	HARD RED WINTER	SOFT RED WINTER	WHITE	DURUM	MIXED	TOTAL
				1,000 BUSHELS			
Rhodesia	-	446	-	-	-	-	446
Saudi Arabia	-	203	-	-	-	-	203
Singapore	232	-	-	-	-	-	232
S. Africa Rep.	-	13,112	27	-	-	-	13,139
Spain	-	237	-	-	-	-	237
Sudan	612	1,207	-	-	-	-	1,819
Surinam	27	133	-	-	-	-	160
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	2,333	12	1,061	-	-	3,406
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,549	6,011	-	4,727	-	-	12,287
Thailand	338	-	-	78	-	-	416
Trinidad	306	894	-	-	-	-	1,200
Tunisia	1,222	4,238	1,365	174	-	-	6,999
Turkey	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
U.A.R. (Egypt)	-	5,356	14,917	-	-	819	21,092
United Kingdom	930	5,847	739	2,772	6,270	-	16,558
Venezuela	6,882	2,998	5,981	486	873	-	17,220
W. Africa n.e.c.	37	-	63	-	-	-	100
Yugoslavia	-	6,290	4,742	-	-	-	11,032
GRAND TOTAL	117,826	305,580	67,689	130,140	47,144	1,246	669,625

Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 7.--Estimated percentage of total wheat acreage in the United States occupied by each class at 5-year intervals for selected years, 1919-64

Year	Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1919	32.0	24.2	30.1	7.3	6.4	100.0
1924	41.4	22.4	22.1	5.9	8.2	100.0
1929	43.5	22.0	17.7	7.4	9.4	100.0
1934	44.6	23.2	20.9	6.7	4.6	100.0
1939	47.6	20.9	19.6	6.6	5.3	100.0
1944	46.8	24.0	18.2	7.7	3.3	100.0
1949	54.2	20.8	13.0	7.8	4.2	100.0
1954	55.9	21.4	11.9	8.3	2.5	100.0
1959	56.7	19.5	12.7	9.0	2.1	100.0
1964	57.6	15.6	13.6	8.4	4.8	100.0

Agricultural Research Service: Based on Distribution of the Varieties and Classes of Wheat in the United States published in 1959 and 1964.

Table 8.- Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices per bushel, major markets and ports, specified months and days, 1966-67 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price					Daily price comparisons					
		1967				July 28, 1966			July 27, 1967		
	July 1966	April	May	June	July	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat											
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.74	1.55	1.58	1.49	1.37	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter											
Kansas City, ordinary protein	1.95	1.76	1.76	1.68	1.61	1.96	1.33	.63	1.62	1.33	.29
" ", 13% protein	2.06	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.65	2.06	1.375	.68	1.66	1.375	.28
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	2.13	1.93	1.94	1.86	1.79	2.14	---	---	1.81	---	---
" ", " ", net export	1.78	1.86	1.86	1.81	1.76	1.81	---	---	1.76	---	---
Eastern Soft											
No. 2 Red Winter											
Chicago	1.90	1.73	1.67	1.58	1.50	1.89	1.38	.51	1.54	1.36	.18
St. Louis	1.88	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.48	1.88	1.38	.50	1.52	1.36	.16
Toledo	1.84	1.65	1.62	1.53	1.45	1.84	---	---	1.49	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.85	1.64	1.60	1.53	1.45	1.86	---	---	1.49	---	---
Baltimore, export (No. 2 SRW)	1.98	1.83	1.76	1.68	1.60	1.99	---	---	1.65	---	---
" , net export " "	1.74	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.60	1.77	---	---	1.65	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis											
Ordinary protein	2.00	1.92	1.96	1.92	1.91	1.98	1.45	.53	1.96	1.44	.52
13% protein	2.02	1.92	1.96	1.92	1.91	2.00	1.495	.50	1.96	1.485	.48
15% protein	2.06	1.93	1.97	1.92	1.91	2.03	1.555	.48	1.96	1.545	.42
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	1.81	2.02	1.96	2.01	1.99	2.10	1.50	.60	2.02	1.49	.53
White, Pacific Northwest											
No. 1 Soft, Portland	1.84	1.75	1.79	1.77	1.60	1.82	1.35	.47	1.60	1.33	.27
No. 2 Western, export	1.85	1.79	1.83	1.82	1.63	1.85	---	---	1.64	---	---
" " " , net export	1.70	1.73	1.74	1.80	1.63	1.73	---	---	1.42	---	---
Rye											
U. S. average received by farmers	1.09	1.00	.97	1.26	1.09	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.22	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.20	1.18	1.13	.05	1.22	1.13	.09

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown.

2/ Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Average cash price per bushel, by months, 1960-67

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, Kansas City												
1960	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.98	2.01	2.02	2.05	2.05	2.01	1.99	1.94	1.94	1.98
1961	1.97	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.08
1962	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.19	2.22	2.24	2.25	2.29	2.32	2.37	2.24	2.05	2.23
1963	1.98	2.03	2.09	2.19	2.19	2.21	2.24	2.22	2.16	2.26	2.20	1.69	2.12
1964	1.57	1.60	1.64	1.66	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.61	1.57	1.53	1.49	1.46	1.59
1965	1.49	1.57	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.71	1.88	1.63
1966	1.95	1.95	1.92	1.79	1.85	1.86	1.77	1.73	1.82	1.76	1.76	1.68	1.82
1967 1/	1.61												
	No. 2 Red Winter, Chicago												
1960	1.85	1.88	1.93	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.15	2.14	2.07	1.93	1.88	1.89	1.98
1961	1.94	1.90	1.98	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.17	2.05
1962	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.13	1.96	2.10
1963	1.84	1.83	1.97	2.15	2.17	2.20	2.24	2.21	2.03	2.12	2.03	1.53	2.03
1964	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.51	1.49	1.46	1.44	1.49
1965	1.48	1.55	1.58	1.59	1.66	1.69	1.71	1.71	1.63	1.64	1.66	1.79	1.64
1966	1.90	1.90	1.86	1.72	1.76	1.80	1.71	1.70	1.80	1.73	1.67	1.58	1.76
1967 1/	1.50												
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, Minneapolis												
1960	2.17	2.06	2.06	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.23	2.12
1961	2.27	2.23	2.26	2.27	2.29	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.31
1962	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.40	2.34
1963	2.23	2.14	2.27	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.26	2.19	2.21	2.31	2.03	2.24
1964	1.65	1.68	1.75	1.75	1.78	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.74
1965	1.77	1.68	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.90	1.75
1966	2.00	2.02	2.04	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.89	1.88	1.94	1.92	1.96	1.92	1.95
1967 1/	1.91												
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein, Minneapolis												
1960	2.26	2.14	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.18	2.21	2.28	2.18
1961	2.35	2.30	2.34	2.37	2.39	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.45	2.47	2.47	2.41
1962	2.50	2.45	2.49	2.53	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.51	2.50	2.43	2.50	2.51
1963	2.32	2.23	2.35	2.41	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.29	2.22	2.28	2.34	2.06	2.30
1964	1.73	1.73	1.77	1.81	1.82	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.78
1965	1.83	1.79	1.83	1.83	1.86	1.86	1.88	1.92	1.89	1.86	1.88	1.98	1.87
1966	2.06	2.07	2.05	1.99	1.97	1.95	1.91	1.91	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.92	1.97
1967 1/	1.91												
	No. 1 Soft White, Portland												
1960	1.94	1.96	1.99	2.01	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.15	2.10	2.04	2.01	1.97	2.04
1961	2.02	2.09	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.10
1962	2.19	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.23	2.26	2.23	2.01	2.17
1963	1.96	1.97	2.05	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.25	2.24	2.07	2.15	2.19	1.60	2.08
1964	1.53	1.52	1.49	1.48	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.53	1.51
1965	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.60	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.53	1.61	1.53
1966	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.67	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.77	1.76
1967 1/	1.60												
	No. 2 Red Winter, St. Louis												
1960	1.86	1.89	1.92	1.98	2.03	2.10	2.17	2.16	2.10	1.91	1.83	1.84	1.98
1961	1.94	1.99	2.02	2.05	2.05	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.10	2.14	2.18	2.18	2.07
1962	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.09	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.25	2.20	1.92	2.14
1963	1.84	1.84	2.00	2.18	2.21	2.24	2.32	2.28	2.08	2.16	2.02	1.43	2.05
1964	1.45	1.46	1.49	1.51	1.56	1.55	1.57	1.58	1.56	1.54	1.45	1.44	1.51
1965	1.47	1.52	1.55	1.57	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.74	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.81	1.64
1966	1.88	1.88	1.85	1.71	1.77	1.88	1.74	1.73	1.82	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.77
1967 1/	1.48												
	No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis												
1960	2.37	2.33	2.23	2.26	2.22	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.26	2.42	2.27
1961	2.84	3.12	3.38	3.46	3.45	3.66	3.61	3.36	3.30	3.22	3.02	2.81	3.27
1962	2.68	2.61	2.53	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.42	2.56
1963	2.40	2.29	2.31	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.21	2.20	2.13	1.80	2.25
1964	1.76	1.68	1.70	1.69	1.70	1.66	1.67	1.63	1.65	1.63	1.60	1.56	1.66
1965	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.66	1.62	1.68	1.73	1.68	1.62	1.61	1.68	1.65
1966	1.81	1.83	1.97	1.95	1.92	1.93	1.92	1.84	1.99	2.02	1.96	2.01	1.94
1967 1/	1.99												

1/ Preliminary.

Consumer and Marketing Services, Grain Division.

Table 10.- Wheat and feed grain price relationships per 100 pounds, July 1967, with comparisons

Region or State	Feed grain	July 1965 Wheat	July 1965 Feed grain	July 1965 Wheat over feed grain: Actual	July 1965 Wheat over feed grain: Adjusted for feed value 1/	July 1966 Wheat	July 1966 Feed grain	July 1966 Wheat over feed grain: Actual	July 1966 Wheat over feed grain: Adjusted for feed value 1/	July 1967 Wheat	July 1967 Feed grain	July 1967 Wheat over feed grain: Actual	July 1967 Wheat over feed grain: Adjusted for feed value 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Soft Red:													
Corn Belt													
Illinois	Corn	2.23	2.21	.02	-.10	3.03	2.34	.69	.57	2.30	2.18	.12	.01
Ohio	"	2.20	2.23	-.03	-.15	2.92	2.29	.63	.51	2.18	2.16	.02	-.09
Indiana	"	2.15	2.21	-.06	-.18	2.88	2.27	.61	.49	2.15	2.18	-.03	-.14
Missouri	"	2.18	2.32	-.14	-.26	2.98	2.30	.68	.56	2.30	2.29	.01	-.11
Mid. Atlantic:													
Pennsylvania	Corn	2.18	2.57	-.39	-.53	2.75	2.54	.21	.08	2.22	2.66	-.44	-.58
Maryland	"	2.08	2.61	-.53	-.67	2.62	2.50	.12	-.01	2.07	2.59	-.52	-.66
Virginia	"	2.27	2.46	-.19	-.32	2.72	2.48	.24	.11	2.32	2.64	-.32	-.46
Southeast:													
North Carolina	Corn	2.25	2.48	-.23	-.36	2.75	2.48	.27	.14	2.40	2.62	-.22	-.36
South Carolina	"	2.37	2.55	-.18	-.31	2.73	2.52	.21	.08	2.50	2.68	-.18	-.32
Georgia	"	2.33	2.59	-.26	-.40	2.67	2.50	.17	.04	2.50	2.59	-.09	-.23
Alabama	"	2.33	2.46	-.13	-.26	2.75	2.45	.30	.17	2.42	2.62	-.20	-.34
Mississippi Delta:													
Arkansas	Corn	2.13	2.29	-.16	-.28	2.80	2.38	.42	.29	2.28	2.39	-.11	-.24
Mississippi	"	2.13	2.50	-.37	-.50	2.75	2.57	.18	.04	2.25	2.59	-.34	-.48
Louisiana	"	2.17	2.38	-.21	-.34	2.83	2.32	.51	.39	2.33	2.50	-.17	-.30
Hard Winter:													
Central Great Plains:													
Nebraska	Sorghum grain	2.12	1.84	.28	.08	2.88	1.77	1.11	.91	2.28	1.90	.38	.17
Kansas	" "	2.12	1.95	.17	-.05	2.97	1.87	1.10	.89	2.32	1.98	.34	.12
Colorado	" "	2.15	2.04	.11	-.12	2.77	2.00	.77	.55	2.25	2.10	.15	-.08
Southern Great Plains:													
Oklahoma	Sorghum grain	2.17	1.99	.18	-.04	3.02	1.92	1.10	.89	2.40	2.06	.34	.11
Texas	" "	2.20	1.91	.29	.08	2.97	1.82	1.15	.95	2.42	1.99	.43	.21
Hard Spring:													
Northern Great Plains:													
North Dakota	Barley	2.38	2.02	.36	.03	2.83	2.04	.79	.46	2.62	2.08	.54	.20
South Dakota	"	2.40	1.83	.57	.27	2.95	2.04	.91	.58	2.50	2.00	.50	.17
Montana	"	2.07	1.77	.30	.01	2.55	1.83	.72	.42	2.35	1.79	.56	.27
Western White:													
Pacific Northwest:													
Washington	Barley	2.12	2.04	.08	-.25	2.78	2.27	.51	.14	2.33	2.15	.18	-.17
Oregon	"	2.22	2.21	.01	-.35	2.78	2.40	.38	-.01	2.37	2.33	.04	-.34
Idaho	"	2.13	2.08	.05	-.29	2.65	2.12	.53	.18	2.32	2.08	.24	-.10
United States average	Barley	2.18	2.17	.01	-.34	2.90	2.21	.69	.33	2.28	2.21	.07	-.29
" " "	Corn	2.18	2.18	0	-.11	2.90	2.27	.63	.51	2.28	2.16	.12	.01
" " "	Oats	2.18	1.98	.20	-.12	2.90	2.08	.82	.48	2.28	2.09	.19	-.15
" " "	Rye	2.18	1.72	.46	.06	2.90	1.95	.95	.49	2.28	1.95	.33	-.13
" " "	Sorghum grain	2.18	1.92	.26	.05	2.90	1.83	1.07	.87	2.28	1.99	.29	.07

1/ Adjusted for feeding value of each grain, with wheat equal to 100 percent; corn, 95.0 percent; sorghum grain, 90.0 percent; oats and barley, 86.0 percent, and rye, 81.0 percent. Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA.

Table 11.- Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers year beginning July, 1959-66

Year and month	At Kansas City: Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	At Kansas City: Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	At Kansas City: Total products Actual	At Kansas City: Total products Over cost of wheat	At Minneapolis: Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	At Minneapolis: Wholesale price of- Byproducts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	At Minneapolis: Total products Actual	At Minneapolis: Total products Over cost of wheat
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1959/60	4.83	5.03	.60	5.63	.80	5.11	5.44	.61	6.05	.94
1960/61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961/62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962/63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963/64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1964/65	5.34	5.41	.70	6.11	.77	5.64	5.68	.70	6.38	.74
1965/66	5.74	5.67	.72	6.39	.65	5.87	6.01	.73	6.74	.87
1966/67 4/	5.97	6.01	.85	6.86	.89	6.19	6.46	.84	7.30	1.11
1964/65										
July-Sept.	5.40	5.55	.62	6.17	.77	5.55	5.81	.60	6.41	.86
Oct.-Dec.	5.46	5.45	.75	6.20	.74	5.70	5.71	.73	6.44	.74
Jan.-Mar.	5.34	5.33	.74	6.07	.73	5.67	5.59	.73	6.32	.65
Apr.-June	5.15	5.30	.68	5.98	.83	5.63	5.63	.72	6.35	.72
1965/66										
July-Sept.	5.64	5.61	.67	6.28	.64	5.79	5.94	.70	6.64	.85
Oct.-Dec.	5.75	5.61	.73	6.34	.59	5.84	5.98	.73	6.71	.87
Jan.-Mar.	5.62	5.58	.79	6.37	.75	5.88	5.96	.79	6.75	.87
Apr.-June	5.93	5.86	.70	6.56	.63	5.97	6.14	.73	6.87	.90
1966/67										
July-Sept.	6.32	6.49	.79	7.28	.96	6.38	6.85	.77	7.62	1.24
Oct.-Dec.	5.98	6.05	.96	7.01	1.03	6.19	6.51	.94	7.45	1.26
Jan.-Mar.	5.81	5.73	.87	6.60	.79	6.07	6.23	.86	7.09	1.02
Apr.-June 4/	5.75	5.75	.79	6.54	.79	6.12	6.25	.78	7.03	.91

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate beginning July 1964. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 12.- Flour and bread: Retail prices in leading cities of the United States, annual and by quarters, 1964-66

Item	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	Annual
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Flour, 5 pounds					
1964/65	57.1	57.7	58.1	58.2	57.8
1965/66	58.1	57.9	58.2	58.4	58.1
1966/67	59.5	61.4	60.9	60.8	60.6
White bread, one pound					
1964/65	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.9	20.9
1965/66	20.8	20.9	21.5	21.8	21.2
1966/67	22.5	22.9	22.7	22.6	22.7
Whole wheat bread, one pound					
1964/65	26.3	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.6
1965/66	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.1	27.5
1966/67	29.2	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.5

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 13.- Wheat: Representative export prices and export payment rates at the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, by months, 1961-66

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Av.
	-- Cents per bushel --												
	Portland--No. 2 Western White 1/												
1961/62	205	212	216	215	213	212	208	207	208	214	218	221	213
1962/63	221	216	215	214	216	218	220	226	225	229	226	204	219
1963/64	196	199	210	219	221	221	228	228	210	223	227	188	214
1964/65	157	155	152	151	154	153	152	152	152	154	157	157	154
1965/66	148	151	152	156	158	159	162	160	155	156	156	164	156
1966/67	185	188	188	179	177	177	178	171	175	179	183	182	180
	Gulf Ports--No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein 1/												
1961/62	215	223	226	226	227	228	225	226	228	230	233	236	227
1962/63	238	236	235	236	239	241	242	246	247	249	234	218	238
1963/64	216	219	224	234	239	240	242	242	233	241	221	177	227
1964/65	172	174	176	182	186	184	180	178	173	168	162	161	175
1965/66	167	176	177	178	180	180	182	183	181	183	189	204	182
1966/67	213	214	210	198	204	207	197	194	200	193	194	186	201
	Baltimore--No. 2 Soft Red Winter 1/												
1961/62	214	219	218	217	215	216	218	219	221	223	223	224	219
1962/63	236	236	233	228	231	238	238	242	244	250	254	236	239
1963/64	220	213	222	234	237	237	241	239	224	231	217	173	224
1964/65	161	159	162	162	166	167	168	169	171	167	164	161	165
1965/66	161	168	171	173	178	182	186	186	176	176	176	191	177
1966/67	198	201	195	181	186	190	182	182	191	183	176	168	186
	Export Payment Rate--Pacific Coast--Western White												
1961/62	46	53	54	54	52	49	45	44	45	51	53	53	50
1962/63	54	53	51	51	53	54	56	62	60	62	59	41	55
1963/64	35	35	42	47	49	49	54	50	32	42	45	30	42
1964/65	6	5	5	5	9	12	16	26	27	28	28	26	16
1965/66	27	26	26	28	30	28	29	27	22	24	21	31	26
1966/67	15	11	8	1	0	0	1	0	4	6	9	2	5
	Export Payment Rate--Gulf Coast--Hard Red Winter												
1961/62	46	53	54	53	54	56	56	57	59	61	62	62	56
1962/63	63	60	60	60	63	67	69	71	71	73	56	44	63
1963/64	43	41	47	58	62	63	65	62	51	58	35	0	49
1964/65	10	12	14	21	26	24	25	36	32	30	26	28	23
1965/66	41	49	48	50	52	51	53	53	51	53	59	65	52
1966/67	35	30	27	18	25	23	14	9	10	7	8	5	18
	Export Payment Rate--Atlantic Coast--Soft Red Winter												
1961/62	46	53	54	53	54	56	56	57	59	61	62	62	56
1962/63	63	60	60	60	63	67	69	71	71	73	58	44	63
1963/64	43	41	47	58	62	63	65	62	51	58	35	0	49
1964/65	10	12	14	21	26	24	25	39	39	35	24	24	24
1965/66	37	44	45	47	50	52	54	51	44	48	48	56	48
1966/67	24	21	17	9	12	11	3	4	7	4	1	0	10

1/ Basis prompt or 30-day shipment, f.o.b. vessel. Indicated export prices to foreign buyers computed as follows: Through 1963-64, subtract appropriate rates; for 1964-65 and 1965-66, add the export certificates of 25 cents and 30 cents, respectively, and subtract the payment rates. For 1966/67 subtract applicable export payment rate.

Table 14.--Wheat and Rye: Representative basic support prices, by classes and grades, terminal markets, 1965, 1966 and 1967

Item and terminal	Support price per bushel 1965	1966	1967
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:			
Hard Red Winter, Grade No. 1			
Chicago	1.49	1.49	1.47
Kansas City	1.43	1.43	1.43
Galveston	1.67	1.67	1.68
Hard Red Spring, Grade No. 1			
Minneapolis	1.58	1.56	1.55
Heavy, Minneapolis	1.60	1.58	1.57
Soft Red Winter, Grade No. 2			
Garlicky, Baltimore	1.53	1.53	1.51
Chicago	1.48	1.48	1.46
Light Garlicky, Chicago	1.43	1.43	1.41
Kansas City	1.42	1.42	1.42
Garlicky, Louisville	1.37	1.37	1.36
White, Grade No. 1			
Portland	1.44	1.46	1.44
San Francisco	1.52	1.54	1.54
Durum, Grade No. 1			
Minneapolis	1.53	1.51	1.50
Amber, Minneapolis	1.58	1.56	1.55
Hard Amber, Minneapolis	1.63	1.61	1.60
Rye, Grade No. 2 1/			
Minneapolis and Duluth	1.24	1.23	1.23
Chicago	1.33	1.32	1.32
Galveston	1.33	1.32	1.32
Portland	1.34	1.33	1.33
Baltimore	1.47	1.46	1.46

1/ No. 2 or better or No. 3 on the factor of test weight only.

Wheat support prices for 1945-63 in Wheat Situation, WS-193, July 1965, page 33, and for 1964 in Wheat Situation, WS-197, July 1966, page 29.

Table 15.--Wheat: Representative export prices per bushel, in selected countries, by months, 1961-66

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Av.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	United States: No. 1 Hard Winter, f.o.b., Gulf												
1961	1.69	1.70	1.72	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.71	1.74	1.71
1962	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.74	1.75
1963	1.73	1.78	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.77	1.78
1964	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.67	1.66	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.77
1965	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.69	1.60
1966	1.78	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.79	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.81	1.83
	Canadian Manitoba Northern No. 1, in store, Ft. William/Pt. Arthur												
1961	1.74	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.79	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.80
1962	1.82	1.82	1.84	1.84	1.83	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82
1963	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.86	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.93	1.93	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.87
1964	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.85
1965	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.85	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.92	1.84
1966	1.95	1.97	1.98	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.96	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
	Australian, f.a.q., bulk, f.o.b.												
1961	1.53	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.60
1962	1.66	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.60
1963	1.59	1.60	1.59	1.64	1.68	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.69	1.68
1964	1.70	1.68	1.66	1.63	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.52	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.59
1965	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.61	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.59
1966	1.68	1.76	1.79	1.76	1.67	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.72
	Argentina, 63½ lbs., upriver, f.o.b.												
1961 1/	1.63	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.65	1.77	1.97	1.86	1.55	1.48	1.42	1.69
1962	1/1.41	1.70	1.69	1.66	1.64	1.61	1.58	1.54	1.78	1.71	1.74	1.74	1.65
1963	1.74	1.68	1.64	1.74	1.73	1.80	1.78	1.82	1.87	1.73	1.86	1.74	1.76
1964	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.47	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.54
1965	1.45	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.56	1.57	---	1.48
1966	1.53	1.74	---	1.66	1.61	1.58	1.58	---	---	1.71	1.68	---	1.64

1/ Export price for No. 2 Semi-hard.

Source: International Wheat Council, monthly average export prices, except for period November 1966-March 1967, end of month prices.

Table 16.- All wheat, winter, and spring: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1957-67

Year of harvest	All wheat: Acreage: Planted	All wheat: Acreage: Harvested	All wheat: Yield per harvested acre	All wheat: Production	Winter wheat: Acreage: Planted	Winter wheat: Acreage: Harvested	Winter wheat: Yield per harvested acre	Winter wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1957	49,843	43,754	21.8	955,740	37,420	31,670	22.5	711,798
1958	56,017	53,047	27.5	1,457,435	43,674	41,023	28.6	1,173,538
1959	56,706	51,716	21.6	1,117,735	43,615	39,562	23.2	917,752
1960	54,906	51,879	26.1	1,354,709	42,725	40,027	27.8	1,111,403
1961	55,707	51,571	23.9	1,232,359	43,489	40,754	26.4	1,074,807
1962	49,274	43,688	25.0	1,091,958	38,895	33,734	24.4	822,887
1963	53,364	45,506	25.2	1,146,821	42,289	34,807	26.3	914,090
1964	55,672	49,762	25.8	1,283,371	43,632	38,075	26.8	1,020,987
1965	57,361	49,560	26.5	1,315,613	45,142	37,586	27.1	1,017,085
1966 1/	54,513	49,843	26.3	1,310,642	42,896	38,596	27.4	1,056,821
1967 2/	68,327	59,950	26.6	1,596,070	54,342	46,326	27.5	1,273,970

Year of harvest	All spring wheat: Acreage: Planted	All spring wheat: Acreage: Harvested	All spring wheat: Yield per harvested acre	All spring wheat: Production	Durum: Acreage: Planted	Durum: Acreage: Harvested	Durum: Yield per harvested acre	Durum: Production	Spring other than durum: Acreage: Planted	Spring other than durum: Acreage: Harvested	Spring other than durum: Yield per harvested acre	Spring other than durum: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1957	12,423	12,084	20.2	243,942	2,370	2,286	17.5	39,935	10,053	9,798	20.8	204,007
1958	12,343	12,024	23.6	283,897	938	906	23.9	21,669	11,405	11,118	23.6	262,228
1959	13,091	12,154	16.5	199,983	1,217	1,141	17.7	20,192	11,874	11,013	16.3	179,791
1960	12,181	11,852	20.5	243,306	1,681	1,650	20.8	34,361	10,500	10,202	20.5	208,945
1961	12,218	10,817	14.6	157,552	1,788	1,624	13.1	21,339	10,430	9,193	14.8	136,213
1962	10,379	9,954	27.0	269,071	2,434	2,367	29.7	70,260	7,945	7,587	26.2	198,811
1963	11,075	10,699	21.8	232,731	2,054	1,999	25.7	51,427	9,021	8,700	20.8	181,304
1964	12,040	11,687	22.5	262,384	2,519	2,467	27.6	68,146	9,521	9,220	21.1	194,238
1965	12,219	11,974	24.9	298,528	2,361	2,296	30.4	69,866	9,858	9,678	23.6	228,662
1966 1/	11,617	11,247	22.6	253,821	2,511	2,443	25.9	63,248	9,106	8,804	21.6	190,573
1967 2/	13,985	13,624	23.6	322,100	2,958	2,875	27.3	78,396	11,027	10,749	22.7	243,704

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated as of July 1.

Data for 1950-56 in WS-193, July 1965, page 36. On a seeded acreage basis, for 1945-61 in WS-182, page 28; 1929-61 in Grain and Feed Statistics, issued July 1963, page 31.

Table 17.--Wheat: Loan rate, season average farm price, CCC operations, and privately held stocks, 1959-68

Marketing year beginning July	July-June: National average loan rate per bushel	July-June: Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Actual price	July-June: Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Above loan	July-June: Placed under loan	July-June: Delivered to CCC 2/	Year ending June 30: Total carry-over, all positions	Year ending June 30: CCC owned or controlled: Under loan from-: Current crop	Year ending June 30: CCC owned or controlled: Under loan from-: Previous crop	Year ending June 30: CCC owned or controlled: Stocks owned by CCC	Year ending June 30: CCC owned or controlled: Sealed under bond 3/	Year ending June 30: CCC owned or controlled: Total	Year ending June 30: Privately held ("Free") stocks
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1959	1.81	1.76	-.05	299.1	181.9	1,313.4	26.4	34.6	1,195.4	31	1,287.4	26.0
1960	1.78	1.74	-.04	405.8	260.5	1,411.3	42.0	45.4	1,242.5	38	1,367.9	43.4
1961	1.79	1.83	.04	262.4	119.9	1,322.0	18.0	40.0	1,096.6	37	1,191.6	130.4
1962	2.00	2.04	.04	280.7	245.0	1,195.2	41.9	25.7	1,082.5	29	1,179.1	16.1
1963	1.82	1.85	.03	161.6	74.4	901.4	16.6	36.0	828.9	10	891.5	9.9
1964	1.30	1.37	.07	197.9	82.1	817.3	47.8	26.9	4/607.7	---		134.9
1965	1.25	1.35	.10	170.1	9.4	535.2	32.2	43.1	262.1	3	340.4	194.8
1966 5/	1.25	1.63	.38	132.4	.1	425.7	35.0	38.4	122.4	8	203.8	221.9
1967	1.25											
1968	1.25											

1/ U.S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rate, by estimated marketings.
2/ Includes purchase agreements through 1963 marketing year and direct purchases since then.
3/ Through June 30, 1964, marketing quota penalty wheat. There was no provision for holding 1964-crop wheat in bond on June 30, 1965. As of June 30, 1966, includes wheat produced on permitted excess acreage. Since June 30, 1964, the data are partly estimated.
4/ Prior data are taken from CCC fiscal reports. Beginning June 30, 1965, uncommitted inventory excluding (wheat sold or committed but still in CCC inventory) from CCC operating reports is used.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, July 1, 1967

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	116	28	---	144
California	---	177	---	177
Colorado	23	818	---	841
Idaho	27	---	---	27
Illinois	3	47	---	50
Iowa	---	920	---	920
Kansas	12,401	10,710	---	23,111
Louisiana	103	157	---	260
Maine	---	660	---	660
Maryland	---	1,216	---	1,216
Minnesota	2,529	12,961	---	15,490
Mississippi	---	2	---	2
Missouri	763	4,186	---	4,949
Montana	3,541	377	---	3,918
Nebraska	3,229	2,705	2	5,936
New Mexico	259	---	---	259
New York	---	3,878	---	3,878
North Dakota	13,881	4,035	357	18,273
Ohio	---	5	---	5
Oklahoma	2,064	2,675	---	4,739
Oregon	25	994	---	1,019
Pennsylvania	2	19	---	21
South Carolina	---	128	---	128
South Dakota	10,217	---	763	10,980
Texas	1,633	6,590	---	8,223
Utah	---	36	---	36
Virginia	1	168	---	169
Washington	6	1,407	---	1,413
Wisconsin	53	5,142	---	5,195
Sub-total	50,876	60,041	1,122	112,039
All other positions	---	---	---	16,567
U. S. total	50,876	60,041	1,122	128,606

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 19.--Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1962-67

Stocks in position	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farms 2/	102,444	95,544	75,669	132,515	130,771	147,066
Mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 3/	1,160,015	1,061,362	812,997	673,691	394,878	277,472
Commodity Credit Corporation 4/	59,547	38,317	12,719	11,049	9,521	1,122
Total	1,322,006	1,195,223	901,385	817,255	535,170	425,660

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
3/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated, including flour mills.
4/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 20.--Wheat by classes: Stocks owned by CCC as of June 30, 1966-67

Class	June 30, 1966				June 30, 1967			
	Country and terminal warehouses	Bin sites	All other positions	Total	Country and terminal warehouses	Bin sites	All other positions	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Hard Winter	138,800	100	58,000	196,900	56,428	---	8,841	65,269
Red Winter	1,200	---	---	1,200	785	---	27	812
Hard Spring	99,600	9,600	56,800	166,000	50,116	561	5,776	56,453
White	1,300	---	---	1,300	302	---	79	381
Durum	11,100	---	25,800	36,900	2,976	561	1,844	5,381
Mixed	400	---	---	400	311	---	---	311
Unclassified	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	252,400	9,700	140,600	402,700	110,918	1,122	16,567	128,607

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 21.--Wheat: Quantity remaining under reseal loan, 1963-66 crops, as of June 30, 1967

State	From crop of-				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
California	---	10	---	5	15
Colorado	--	300	170	1,083	1,553
Idaho	17	177	392	318	904
Kansas	6	1,693	775	2,279	4,753
Michigan	---	---	---	52	52
Minnesota	143	643	754	627	2,167
Montana	325	2,742	4,066	4,317	11,450
Nebraska	26	2,402	945	2,857	6,230
New Mexico	---	4	7	3	14
North Dakota	675	8,543	6,525	4,683	20,426
Ohio	---	3	6	48	57
Oklahoma	---	6	4	228	238
Oregon	13	148	207	46	414
South Dakota	179	3,262	2,477	3,385	9,303
Texas	---	---	---	19	19
Washington	1	233	410	194	838
Wisconsin	---	---	---	1	1
Wyoming	---	119	26	35	180
Total	1,385	20,285	16,764	20,180	58,614

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 22.--Wheat: Supply and distribution and prices, annual 1953-63*

Item	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Year beginning July										
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply											
Carryover, July 1	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.5	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.4	1,411.3	1,322.0	1,195.2
Production	1,173.1	983.9	937.1	1,005.4	955.7	1,457.4	1,117.7	1,354.7	1,232.4	1,092.0	1,146.8
Imports 3/	5.5	4.2	9.9	7.7	10.8	7.7	7.3	8.1	5.7	5.4	3.9
Total	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,983.2	2,046.6	1,875.3	2,346.5	2,420.1	2,676.2	2,649.4	2,419.4	2,345.9
Domestic disappearance											
Food 4/	487.5	486.3	481.3	481.2	486.6	497.6	497.3	497.2	501.1	505.5	514.1
Seed	69.5	64.8	68.1	58.0	63.0	64.3	62.8	64.2	56.4	61.4	65.0
Industry	.2	.2	.7	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Feed (Residual) 5/	76.7	60.1	53.6	49.0	41.7	46.6	36.7	41.9	50.4	13.4	9.2
On farms where grown	(65.2)	(49.6)	(44.4)	(41.3)	(34.8)	(42.5)	(28.0)	(24.9)	(22.4)	(16.1)	(15.2)
Total	633.9	611.4	603.7	588.7	591.6	608.6	596.9	603.4	608.0	580.4	588.4
Exports 3/	216.7	274.0	346.0	549.1	402.3	442.8	509.8	661.5	719.4	643.8	856.1
Total disappearance	850.6	885.4	949.7	1,137.8	993.9	1,051.4	1,106.7	1,264.9	1,327.4	1,224.2	1,444.5
Stocks, June 30	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.5	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.4	1,411.3	1,322.0	1,195.2	901.4
Private--"Free"	(84.0)	(46.0)	(54.0)	(72.0)	(28.0)	(52.0)	(26.0)	(43.0)	(130.0)	(6.0)	(19.7)
	----- Dollars per bushel -----										
National average loan rate	2.21	2.24	2.08	2.00	2.00	1.82	1.81	1.78	1.79	2.00	1.82
Average price received by farmers	2.04	2.12	1.98	1.97	1.93	1.75	1.76	1.74	1.83	2.04	1.85

*Later years, 1964-67, in table 1, page 2.

See table 1 for footnotes.

Table 23.- Wheat: Effective acreage allotment, by States, 1966-68 1/

State	1966 allotment	1967 allotment	1968 allotment
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	62,489	82,598	71,742
Arizona	39,326	51,821	45,068
Arkansas	134,718	178,057	154,770
California	367,941	486,322	422,845
Colorado	2,341,175	3,090,204	2,690,395
Connecticut	321	419	364
Delaware	26,099	34,420	29,880
Florida	16,928	22,379	19,464
Georgia	123,807	163,627	142,280
Idaho	1,080,663	1,428,854	1,242,982
Illinois	1,626,716	2,149,077	1,866,453
Indiana	1,250,504	1,652,379	1,435,717
Iowa	138,653	183,196	158,874
Kansas	9,675,375	12,785,718	11,117,320
Kentucky	204,771	270,586	235,174
Louisiana	38,105	50,376	43,851
Maine	255	328	285
Maryland	157,509	207,991	180,820
Massachusetts	196	259	225
Michigan	1,082,199	1,429,003	1,241,575
Minnesota	923,546	1,220,803	1,064,737
Mississippi	53,452	70,664	61,459
Missouri	1,517,934	2,006,146	1,743,636
Montana	3,551,283	4,694,744	4,084,955
Nebraska	2,879,935	3,807,458	3,310,931
Nevada	15,227	20,131	17,509
New Jersey	46,710	61,592	53,276
New Mexico	423,698	560,302	488,865
New York	302,298	399,064	346,435
North Carolina	393,286	519,587	451,645
North Dakota	6,629,240	8,762,081	7,618,233
Ohio	1,482,073	1,956,964	1,699,514
Oklahoma	4,449,337	5,881,345	5,117,838
Oregon	767,799	1,019,746	882,644
Pennsylvania	536,633	708,454	614,696
Rhode Island	160	212	184
South Carolina	177,158	234,088	203,487
South Dakota	2,503,373	3,309,047	2,879,784
Tennessee	188,553	249,198	216,707
Texas	3,704,785	4,896,216	4,258,167
Utah	270,066	356,559	309,825
Vermont	448	592	515
Virginia	269,476	355,886	309,263
Washington	1,792,799	2,370,927	2,061,715
West Virginia	27,563	36,376	31,612
Wisconsin	53,228	70,303	61,030
Wyoming	249,288	330,152	286,254
National Reserve	2/8,800	28,749	25,000
Total allotment	3/51,585,908	68,195,000	59,300,000

1/ Includes an allowance for small farms. 2/ Unallocated. 3/ Includes 10-acre allotment for New Hampshire.

Table 24.- Wheat: Wheat and feed grain substitution, by States, under the the 1966 Wheat and Feed Grain Programs

Class of wheat and State	Wheat substituted for feed grains	Wheat substituted for oats and rye	Total acreage of wheat substituted	Feed grain substituted for wheat	Net change in wheat acreage
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
White (Western)					
Arizona	34	---	34	673	- 639
California	8,174	21	8,195	5,830	2,365
Idaho	51,327	999	52,326	3,181	49,145
Nevada	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon	45,412	401	45,813	1,794	44,019
Washington	287,488	42,232	329,720	733	328,987
Total	392,435	43,653	436,088	12,211	423,877
Hard Spring and Durum					
Minnesota	46,101	5,453	51,554	25,603	25,951
Montana	158,500	1,895	160,395	12,300	148,095
South Dakota	50,921	3,209	54,130	47,912	6,218
North Dakota	407,986	19,198	427,184	16,272	410,912
Total	663,508	29,755	693,263	102,087	591,176
Hard Winter					
Colorado	254,701	1,939	256,640	9,480	247,160
Kansas	1,102,943	11,691	1,114,634	66,097	1,048,537
Nebraska	222,370	8,333	230,703	95,098	135,605
New Mexico	1,215	---	1,215	668	547
Oklahoma	463,609	34,751	498,360	10,088	488,272
Texas	150,791	10,301	161,092	53,992	107,100
Utah	7,875	343	8,218	643	7,575
Wyoming	16,130	2,296	18,426	354	18,072
Total	2,219,634	69,654	2,289,288	236,420	2,052,868
Red Winter (Major area)					
Arkansas	3,604	126	3,730	7	3,723
Illinois	7,638	487	8,125	61,514	- 53,389
Indiana	4,215	254	4,469	16,791	- 12,322
Iowa	419	10	429	15,181	- 14,752
Kentucky	874	---	874	1,461	- 587
Michigan	5,383	294	5,677	4,652	1,025
Missouri	17,731	420	18,151	13,659	4,492
Ohio	3,529	45	3,574	10,095	- 6,521
Tennessee	862	16	878	632	246
Wisconsin	113	---	113	1,556	- 1,443
Total	44,368	1,652	46,020	125,548	- 79,528
Red Winter (other)					
Alabama	193	---	193	302	- 109
Delaware	31	---	31	96	- 65
Georgia	2,076	89	2,165	485	1,680
Louisiana	453	---	453	3	450
Maryland	75	25	100	309	- 209
Mississippi	1,499	---	1,499	78	1,421
New Jersey	527	22	549	147	402
New York	965	71	1,036	1,978	- 942
North Carolina	470	45	515	1,261	- 746
Pennsylvania	695	38	733	1,210	- 477
South Carolina	427	---	427	465	- 38
Virginia	424	---	424	963	- 539
West Virginia	21	---	21	41	- 20
Total	7,856	290	8,146	7,338	808
Other States	260	---	260	93	167
United States total	3,328,061	145,004	3,473,065	483,697	2,989,368

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 25.- Comparison of allotment and planted acreage, United States, average 1959-63 and annual 1964-66

State and Region	1959-63			1964			1965			1966		
	Effective allotment on all farms	Planted acreage	Percentage planted of allotment	Effective allotment on all farms	Planted acreage	Percentage planted of allotment	Effective allotment on all farms	Planted acreage	Percentage planted of allotment	Effective allotment on all farms	Planted acreage	Percentage planted of allotment
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
White (Western)												
Arizona	33.8	43	127.2	38.8	38	97.9	39.0	28	71.8	39.2	26	66.3
California	425.4	361	84.9	384.2	345	89.8	382.4	313	81.9	367.9	295	80.2
Idaho	1,176.7	1,103	93.7	1,116.9	1,225	109.7	1,117.5	1,201	107.5	1,079.6	1,089	100.9
Nevada	1/ 7.5	20	266.7	16.1	26	161.5	16.2	19	117.3	15.2	19	125.0
Oregon	838.8	818	97.5	792.9	840	105.9	790.6	942	119.2	766.7	839	109.4
Washington	2,015.6	2,034	100.9	1,864.6	2,211	118.6	1,861.9	2,545	136.7	1,792.4	2,473	138.0
Total	4,497.8	4,379	97.4	4,213.5	4,685	111.2	4,207.6	5,048	120.0	4,061.0	4,741	116.7
Hard Spring and Durum												
Minnesota	720.4	937	130.1	951.4	978	102.8	949.3	851	89.6	923.3	814	88.2
Montana	4,023.1	4,217	104.8	3,650.3	4,156	113.9	3,662.8	4,551	124.2	3,550.0	3,947	111.2
South Dakota	2,734.2	2,416	88.4	2,579.3	2,328	90.3	2,568.4	2,294	89.3	2,500.8	2,223	88.9
North Dakota	7,382.3	6,314	85.5	6,803.5	6,539	96.1	6,810.8	6,989	102.6	6,627.0	6,905	104.2
Total	14,860.0	13,884	93.4	13,984.5	14,001	100.1	13,991.3	14,685	105.0	13,601.1	13,889	102.1
Hard Winter												
Colorado	2,663.4	2,614	98.1	2,403.8	2,778	115.6	2,414.8	3,002	124.3	2,339.9	2,915	124.6
Kansas	10,663.2	10,517	98.6	9,922.2	10,535	106.2	9,956.6	11,272	113.2	9,669.9	11,047	114.2
Nebraska	3,173.2	3,271	103.1	2,967.6	3,147	106.0	2,975.3	3,273	110.0	2,879.6	3,044	105.7
New Mexico	473.5	283	59.8	430.3	312	72.5	434.8	296	68.1	423.7	305	72.0
Oklahoma	4,883.2	4,770	97.7	4,594.6	4,882	106.3	4,599.5	5,321	115.7	4,448.0	5,268	118.4
Texas	4,053.5	3,953	97.5	3,817.3	4,184	109.6	3,828.8	4,435	115.8	3,703.0	4,258	115.0
Utah	306.9	237	77.2	281.0	234	83.3	280.0	241	86.1	269.4	241	89.5
Wyoming	287.0	274	95.5	258.0	250	96.9	259.2	290	111.9	249.5	270	108.2
Total	26,503.9	25,919	97.8	24,674.8	26,322	106.7	24,749.0	28,130	113.7	23,983.0	27,348	114.0
Red Winter (Major area)												
Arkansas	62.9	169	268.7	140.6	479	340.7	140.3	393	280.1	134.6	417	309.8
Illinois	1,431.5	1,718	120.0	1,700.6	1,976	116.2	1,689.8	1,719	101.7	1,625.0	1,461	89.9
Indiana	1,121.0	1,310	116.9	1,309.7	1,457	111.2	1,302.4	1,224	94.0	1,249.3	1,004	80.4
Iowa	133.1	132	99.2	141.6	106	74.9	142.6	82	57.5	138.1	54	39.1
Kentucky	211.0	234	110.9	219.8	226	102.8	215.5	240	111.4	204.4	240	117.4
Michigan	958.9	1,078	112.4	1,131.1	973	86.0	1,124.5	876	77.9	1,080.7	771	71.3
Missouri	1,338.5	1,458	108.9	1,578.5	1,663	105.4	1,578.2	1,630	103.3	1,516.4	1,337	88.2
Ohio	1,517.2	1,455	95.9	1,553.1	1,490	95.9	1,546.7	1,356	87.7	1,480.0	1,220	82.4
Tennessee	188.6	162	85.9	201.4	186	92.4	198.4	173	87.2	188.4	164	87.0
Wisconsin	43.5	58	133.3	56.7	63	111.1	55.1	56	101.6	53.0	47	88.7
Total	7,006.2	7,774	111.0	8,033.1	8,619	107.3	7,993.5	7,749	96.9	7,669.9	6,715	87.6
Red Winter (Other)												
Alabama	40.9	64	156.5	62.6	75	119.8	63.1	68	107.8	62.2	70	112.5
Delaware	32.6	25	76.7	27.2	23	84.6	26.9	21	78.1	26.0	21	80.8
Georgia	109.8	87	79.2	129.4	81	62.6	128.4	72	56.1	123.7	74	59.8
Louisiana	1/ 9.5	75	789.5	37.7	110	291.8	40.1	90	224.4	38.1	98	257.2
Maryland	175.6	152	86.6	168.0	148	88.1	163.5	135	82.6	157.3	134	85.2
Mississippi	41.7	52	124.7	55.1	174	315.8	53.1	199	374.8	53.5	288	538.3
New Jersey	51.3	52	101.4	50.6	50	98.8	49.6	47	94.8	46.5	51	109.7
New York	318.9	249	78.1	318.8	217	68.1	313.9	200	63.7	301.7	190	63.0
North Carolina	291.5	350	120.1	411.7	313	76.0	408.2	188	46.1	392.7	201	51.2
Pennsylvania	553.5	523	94.5	569.3	484	85.0	559.6	431	77.0	535.8	414	77.3
South Carolina	139.8	120	85.8	183.9	91	49.5	182.7	68	37.2	176.7	62	35.1
Virginia	250.4	239	95.4	280.5	206	73.4	280.7	173	61.6	268.9	163	60.6
West Virginia	35.8	26	72.6	30.3	23	75.9	29.6	22	74.3	27.4	21	76.6
Total	2,051.3	2,014	98.2	2,325.1	1,995	85.8	2,299.4	1,714	74.5	2,210.5	1,787	80.8
Other States	1/ 4.8	21	437.5	18.0	50	277.8	20.1	35	174.1	18.2	33	181.3
United States	54,924.0	53,991	98.3	53,249.0	55,672	104.6	53,260.9	57,361	107.7	51,543.7	54,513	105.8

1/ Program not applicable 1959 to 1963 in those States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less.

Table 26.- Wheat: Allotments allocated to all farms, by States, 1962-66 programs

State	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Alabama	49.7	49.2	62.6	63.1	62.2
Arizona	39.4	40.4	38.8	39.0	39.2
Arkansas	68.7	72.1	140.6	140.3	134.6
California	424.6	411.1	384.2	382.4	367.9
Colorado	2,644.5	2,637.0	2,403.8	2,414.8	2,339.9
Connecticut	1/	1/	.3	.3	.3
Delaware	30.7	29.5	27.2	26.9	26.0
Florida	1/	1/	16.7	18.8	16.9
Georgia	110.4	107.5	129.4	128.4	123.7
Idaho	1,187.3	1,191.5	1,116.9	1,117.5	1,079.6
Illinois	1,439.0	1,418.8	1,700.6	1,689.8	1,625.0
Indiana	1,108.1	1,076.7	1,309.7	1,302.4	1,249.3
Iowa	123.3	116.2	141.6	142.6	138.1
Kansas	10,686.9	10,758.2	9,922.2	9,956.6	9,669.9
Kentucky	207.8	199.7	219.8	215.5	204.4
Louisiana	1/	1/	37.7	40.1	38.1
Maine	1/	1/	.2	.2	.2
Maryland	171.2	166.8	168.0	163.5	157.3
Massachusetts	1/	1/	.2	.2	.2
Michigan	954.5	933.9	1,131.1	1,124.5	1,080.7
Minnesota	724.8	718.9	951.4	949.3	923.3
Mississippi	49.6	50.2	55.1	53.1	53.5
Missouri	1,355.6	1,318.7	1,578.5	1,578.2	1,516.4
Montana	4,033.9	4,025.5	3,650.3	3,662.8	3,550.0
Nebraska	3,160.3	3,153.3	2,967.6	2,975.3	2,879.6
Nevada	1/	1/	16.1	16.2	15.2
New Hampshire	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
New Jersey	50.4	48.8	50.6	49.6	46.5
New Mexico	470.2	466.0	430.3	434.8	423.7
New York	318.5	311.6	318.8	313.9	301.7
North Carolina	288.5	283.8	411.7	408.2	392.7
North Dakota	7,445.3	7,493.6	6,803.5	6,810.8	6,627.0
Ohio	1,501.7	1,472.0	1,553.1	1,546.7	1,480.0
Oklahoma	4,885.9	4,920.6	4,594.6	4,599.5	4,448.0
Oregon	848.8	847.0	792.9	790.6	766.7
Pennsylvania	541.0	519.8	569.3	559.6	535.8
Rhode Island	1/	1/	.2	.1	.2
South Carolina	141.9	139.1	183.9	182.7	176.7
South Dakota	2,747.5	2,745.3	2,579.3	2,568.4	2,500.8
Tennessee	183.8	177.3	201.4	198.4	188.4
Texas	4,012.7	4,016.2	3,817.3	3,828.8	3,703.0
Utah	304.2	299.9	281.0	280.0	269.4
Vermont	1/	1/	.4	.5	.4
Virginia	245.5	238.1	280.5	280.7	268.9
Washington	2,027.3	2,037.4	1,864.6	1,861.9	1,792.4
West Virginia	33.8	31.5	30.3	29.6	27.4
Wisconsin	39.0	36.1	56.7	55.1	53.0
Wyoming	287.6	286.8	258.0	259.2	249.5
Total 2/	54,943.9	54,846.1	53,249.0	53,260.9	51,543.7

1/ Program not applicable
2/ Totals are the sum of rounded data.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 27.- Wheat: Acreages for which wheat diversion payments were computed, by States, 1962-66 programs 1/

State	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alabama	31,929	16,550	5,474	8,802	12,640
Arizona	9,156	6,933	3,736	3,856	8,430
Arkansas	57,435	21,054	2,105	1,831	2,479
California	76,918	73,976	43,299	28,544	36,229
Colorado	538,415	444,933	294,158	195,478	45,475
Connecticut	---	---	2	2	4
Delaware	3,785	2,380	1,364	480	266
Florida	---	---	1,157	1,819	2,415
Georgia	83,049	50,440	30,419	48,100	40,569
Idaho	196,021	135,149	107,198	30,041	21,932
Illinois	135,446	43,287	61,090	50,822	23,314
Indiana	137,813	50,234	46,278	48,257	43,017
Iowa	31,176	15,108	6,595	12,238	2,341
Kansas	1,539,962	1,252,134	1,116,157	198,208	99,667
Kentucky	56,393	39,726	15,210	21,055	22,923
Louisiana	---	---	1,365	1,816	763
Maine	---	---	24	24	43
Maryland	16,307	7,908	5,950	6,121	6,253
Massachusetts	---	---	20	15	14
Michigan	252,974	97,362	93,081	124,147	150,226
Minnesota	241,307	163,215	70,570	76,340	2,384
Mississippi	21,554	12,656	1,802	2,669	2,155
Missouri	584,596	290,238	103,247	131,998	132,509
Montana	549,137	271,915	337,189	36,455	43,659
Nebraska	484,554	294,747	297,007	115,338	55,145
Nevada	---	---	1,791	1,001	1,301
New Hampshire	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	11,871	8,487	4,106	4,697	5,859
New Mexico	92,313	80,785	46,672	30,786	92,979
New York	131,471	82,003	50,136	68,692	65,315
North Carolina	308,365	157,175	58,661	127,214	113,181
North Dakota	1,411,514	1,057,313	696,011	148,780	24,706
Ohio	203,328	82,814	80,343	78,893	85,156
Oklahoma	950,529	683,978	487,928	94,325	116,815
Oregon	144,204	60,872	82,996	19,946	19,059
Pennsylvania	79,139	42,574	34,225	52,709	55,335
Rhode Island	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	148,932	88,633	33,004	63,488	62,103
South Dakota	657,398	546,650	263,030	212,321	48,653
Tennessee	86,862	59,698	15,748	31,363	31,935
Texas	902,079	670,039	387,822	192,112	374,898
Utah	43,815	51,190	26,535	13,339	9,619
Vermont	---	---	8	---	4
Virginia	146,552	83,252	27,455	46,205	44,717
Washington	276,712	81,986	151,606	9,624	13,580
West Virginia	5,122	3,020	1,443	2,321	2,690
Wisconsin	14,992	8,513	3,086	5,781	4,419
Wyoming	36,039	21,812	25,675	7,661	12,227
Total	10,699,164	7,160,739	5,122,778	2,355,714	1,939,403

1/ Includes diverted acreage devoted to substitute crops.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 28.- Wheat: Diversion, price support, and certificate payments computed by States, 1962-66 programs 1/

State	Diversion payments					Price support and certificate payments			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Alabama	914	389	38	145	185	32	143	225	329
Arizona	386	241	41	98	208	51	222	293	464
Arkansas	2,023	570	17	31	34	78	170	416	795
California	2,038	1,587	269	459	514	427	2,206	2,744	3,698
Colorado	14,394	10,111	1,690	2,488	448	4,993	20,792	21,821	28,294
Connecticut	---	---	2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/
Delaware	132	69	12	9	4	15	139	158	219
Florida	---	---	7	29	30	---	20	100	116
Georgia	2,225	1,165	211	805	608	70	400	469	664
Idaho	7,082	4,478	861	598	339	1,666	12,424	14,846	22,065
Illinois	4,255	1,187	572	1,180	399	215	7,445	12,393	16,033
Indiana	4,441	1,278	405	1,019	750	144	4,764	8,941	10,988
Iowa	931	385	49	208	32	88	620	594	556
Kansas	41,050	31,200	7,496	3,000	1,241	20,454	100,178	104,042	140,307
Kentucky	1,742	951	108	356	340	83	732	1,029	1,283
Louisiana	---	---	9	29	11	---	109	245	363
Maine	---	---	2/	2/	1	---	1	1	2
Maryland	509	206	49	115	97	25	444	675	839
Massachusetts	---	---	2/	2/	2/	---	1	2/	2/
Michigan	8,437	2,607	786	2,388	2,511	209	4,949	7,717	11,660
Minnesota	7,389	4,239	534	1,319	33	1,587	6,525	6,918	9,756
Mississippi	716	334	13	49	33	53	146	256	434
Missouri	20,002	7,931	791	2,383	2,012	1,007	7,376	11,121	14,984
Montana	10,700	4,991	1,567	442	445	3,368	27,318	31,669	46,668
Nebraska	13,738	7,726	2,050	1,816	705	4,315	28,396	30,415	39,576
Nevada	---	---	15	21	26	---	112	148	223
New Jersey	463	275	40	99	105	53	246	348	432
New Mexico	1,823	1,505	254	381	1,041	605	2,557	2,681	4,433
New York	4,658	2,495	466	1,511	1,246	260	1,772	2,175	2,958
North Carolina	9,172	3,717	414	2,182	1,676	88	826	1,259	1,496
North Dakota	30,065	20,518	3,744	1,821	262	13,945	53,374	61,366	90,573
Ohio	6,645	2,099	633	1,462	1,315	259	6,329	11,275	14,998
Oklahoma	24,160	15,082	2,854	1,117	1,299	9,404	37,170	41,398	56,710
Oregon	5,440	1,920	757	470	375	843	9,814	11,036	14,798
Pennsylvania	2,604	1,115	272	974	856	62	1,276	1,625	2,357
South Carolina	4,016	1,944	217	1,016	902	74	386	539	783
South Dakota	13,861	10,203	1,361	2,468	509	5,479	17,397	17,966	24,326
Tennessee	2,310	1,260	99	482	429	69	455	756	873
Texas	19,472	13,087	2,096	2,474	3,889	7,186	27,904	29,089	42,608
Utah	1,126	1,122	143	225	124	240	1,538	2,094	3,079
Vermont	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---
Virginia	4,487	2,045	197	765	645	107	766	1,035	1,372
Washington	10,651	2,663	1,412	200	247	1,509	20,654	28,063	39,726
West Virginia	159	72	10	39	39	2	56	69	85
Wisconsin	564	243	28	127	80	11	140	222	349
Wyoming	744	384	129	82	111	169	1,884	2,106	2,914
Total 3/	285,524	163,394	32,716	36,882	26,156	79,245	410,176	472,338	655,186

1/ Not adjusted for reductions for approved haying or grazing, cash-rented public land, or substitute crops planted on diverted acreages.
2/ Less than $500.
3/ Totals are the sum of rounded data.
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 29.- Percentage of hard wheat acreage by major variety in the United States 1964 with comparisons, and the estimated acreage for 1964

Variety	Percentage of acreage 1/										Acreage 1964
	1919	1924	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949	1954	1959	1964	
	Hard Red Winter Wheat										
Blackhull	(*)	7.5	22.7	25.1	27.0	15.0	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.1	33,909
Cheyenne	---	---	---	.2	2.5	4.6	4.3	4.9	7.8	7.5	2,383,675
Comanche	---	---	---	---	---	.1	13.0	8.3	5.7	1.7	544,912
Improved Triumph	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.1	2,893,403
Kanred	0.5	21.2	13.0	10.9	5.1	3.3	.6	.2	.1	.1	16,504
Pawnee	---	---	---	---	---	.1	24.3	19.6	12.2	5.5	1,750,998
Tenmarq	---	---	---	.7	11.7	28.6	6.3	1.8	1.1	.2	63,165
Triumph 2/	---	---	---	---	---	.2	12.2	11.5	19.4	10.6	3,364,495
Turkey	99.4	70.5	59.5	55.9	42.0	27.1	7.2	3.5	1.8	.8	266,349
Wichita	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.6	19.2	19.0	14.1	4,456,180
Other varieties 3/	---	.7	4.1	6.1	8.7	20.1	21.1	29.5	32.5	50.3	15,981,312
Total 4/	99.9	99.9	99.3	98.9	97.0	99.1	99.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	31,754,902
	Hard Red Spring Wheat										
Ceres	---	---	2.6	31.5	27.0	10.3	6.7	4.7	2.4	2.2	187,673
Justin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.4	2,006,987
Lee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28.9	14.2	16.1	1,383,365
Marquis	71.4	85.4	87.4	60.2	24.3	9.7	5.0	1.8	.6	.2	19,769
Mida	---	---	---	---	---	.1	31.4	11.8	2.0	1.0	82,776
Pembina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.1	867,308
Rival	---	---	---	---	(*)	25.8	16.6	3.6	.1	(*)	1,914
Rushmore	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	15.2	3.9	1.6	138,232
Selkirk	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	50.9	19.0	1,627,242
Thatcher	---	---	---	(*)	41.6	28.3	19.1	19.2	8.4	10.1	867,635
Other varieties 3/	.3	.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	25.0	15.7	13.6	17.0	16.3	1,398,748
Total 4/	71.7	85.8	92.8	95.7	97.0	99.2	94.6	98.9	99.5	100.0	8,581,649
	Durum Wheat										
Carleton	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	15.8	1.5	---	(*)	169
Kubanka	1.2	11.6	12.5	24.6	12.8	8.3	7.8	4.0	0.1	---	----
Lakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2	20.0	524,913
Langdon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63.9	4.7	121,811
Mindum	---	.3	5.5	15.9	22.5	31.2	27.4	69.6	5.1	.6	16,695
Ramsey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.9	1.1	29,814
Stewart	---	---	---	---	---	.6	37.6	15.9	3.6	1.4	35,401
Wells	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(*)	71.1	1,871,914
Other varieties 3/	96.8	74.5	60.3	41.7	44.6	46.8	2.8	8.8	5.2	1.1	30,469
Total 4/	98.0	86.4	78.3	82.2	79.9	87.2	91.4	99.8	100.0	100.0	2,631,186

1/ The asterisk (*) indicates the variety was reported as grown, but the estimate of acreage was less than 0.1 percent. 2/ Combined acreage in 1964 of all varieties with Triumph in the name was 8,069,697 acres, or 25.4 percent. 3/ Other varieties includes acreages for which the variety was not indicated and presumably not known. 4/ Some columns may not total to 100 percent; these discrepancies indicate the extent to which known varieties grown previous to 1959 have disappeared.

Agricultural Research Service: Based on Distribution of the Varieties and Classes of Wheat in the United States in 1959 and 1964.

Table 30.- Percentage of soft wheat acreage by major variety in the United States 1964 with comparisons, and the estimated acreage for 1964

Variety	Percentage of acreage 1/										Acreage 1964
	1919	1924	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949	1954	1959	1964	
	White wheat										
Albit	---	---	1.7	9.8	3.1	0.5	---	---	---	---	---
Baart # 2/	10.0	16.9	17.1	19.8	21.6	19.8	10.2	7.6	3.1	0.8	33,280
Dawson	2.5	2.2	.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	.9	.1	(*)	---	---
Elgin (Alicel)	---	---	---	---	.1	1.2	12.9	5.4	3.0	1.8	85,722
Elmar	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.5	2.4	.3	12,116
Federation	---	1.1	16.8	17.4	14.4	13.8	8.8	4.8	2.5	1.1	51,438
Gaines	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	34.9	1,603,867
Genesee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4	19.2	15.8	728,636
Goldcoin	19.1	23.4	19.9	10.9	6.5	8.6	5.6	.1	.1	.9	42,633
Hybrid 128	5.8	14.5	8.0	3.6	1.1	2.1	1.2	.1	(*)	---	----
Omar	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	29.4	9.2	424,753
Pacific Bluestem # 2/	27.4	13.0	8.1	4.2	3.1	1.3	.6	.3	.4	.2	7,425
Rex	---	---	---	---	9.0	8.9	6.6	3.0	.1	.1	5,126
Yorkwin	---	---	---	---	3.0	9.0	17.2	14.2	3.5	.8	41,344
Other variety 3/	26.3	23.7	24.9	20.8	25.4	24.6	35.9	33.5	36.3	34.1	1,562,144
Total 4/	91.1	94.8	97.4	95.4	96.5	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,598,484
	Soft Red Winter Wheat										
Clarkan	---	---	---	---	1.2	7.8	9.0	1.5	0.3	(*)	2,491
Dual	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.4	4.1	309,619
Fulcaster	12.6	17.3	14.0	11.8	10.3	7.0	3.4	.9	.7	(*)	3,384
Fultz	23.5	17.1	14.5	15.8	12.2	10.4	3.6	.7	(*)	(*)	683
Kawvale	---	---	---	.4	10.2	6.9	2.9	.4	(*)	---	---
Knox	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	23.8	11.1	828,900
Mediterranean	13.6	5.7	5.4	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.2	.6	.1	7,665
Monon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.0	2,689,570
Poole	12.0	10.0	6.0	5.7	3.1	1.8	.4	.1	(*)	(*)	67
Seneca	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.9	16.0	6.0	446,409
Thorne	----	----	---	----	(*)	13.7	33.2	22.3	8.7	3.0	228,684
Trumbull	(*)	5.7	9.0	9.6	10.8	5.1	2.9	.8	.1	(*)	22
Vermillion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	7.5	558,895
Vigo	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.4	24.8	3.1	.4	26,366
Other variety 3/	34.0	39.7	47.7	50.2	47.4	42.6	31.3	33.9	28.0	31.8	2,377,024
Total 4/	95.7	95.5	96.6	97.9	98.4	98.2	93.5	99.6	100.0	100.0	7,479,779

1/ The asterisk (*) indicates the variety was reported as grown, but the estimate of acreage was less than 0.1 percent.

2/ The sign (#) following a variety name indicates this variety is ordinarily regarded as having semihard to hard grain. Unmarked varieties have soft grain.

3/ Other varieties include acreages for which the variety was not indicated and presumably not known.

4/ Some columns may not total to 100 percent; these discrepancies indicate the extent to which known varieties grown previous to 1959 have disappeared.

Agricultural Research Service: Based on Distribution of the Varieties and Classes of Wheat in the United States in 1959 and in 1964.

Table 31.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, Canada, France, Australia and Argentina, average 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Crop years 1/	Supply: Beginning carryover 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Total 3/	Disappearance: Domestic 3/	Disappearance: Exports including flour
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
United States					
Average 1955-59	1,031	1,095	2,135	598	450
Average 1960-64	1,229	1,222	2,455	605	721
1964	901	1,283	2,186	644	725
1965	817	1,316	2,134	732	867
1966 4/	535	1,311	1,848	680	742
1967 4/	426	1,596	2,023	728	750
Canada					
Average 1955-59	617	466	1,083	159	294
Average 1960-64	509	538	1,047	148	407
1964	459	601	1,060	147	400
1965	513	649	1,162	157	585
1966 4/	420	844	1,264	149	525
1967 4/	590				
France					
Average 1955-59	63	358	450	329	60
Average 1960-64	84	411	539	352	102
1964	83	508	618	372	173
1965	73	542	644	368	178
1966 4/	98	414	535	358	100
1967 4/	77	469	570	368	129
Australia					
Average 1955-59	63	168	231	72	103
Average 1960-64	33	305	338	78	234
1964	24	369	393	96	270
1965	27	258	285	91	175
1966 4/	19	462	481	86	300
1967 4/	95				
Argentina					
Average 1955-59	60	226	286	142	90
Average 1960-64	45	263	308	131	116
1964	88	414	502	140	231
1965	131	228	359	139	205
1966 4/	15	234	249	141	95
1967 4/	13				
Total--5 countries					
Average 1955-59	1,834	2,313	4,185	1,300	1,497
Average 1960-64	1,900	2,760	4,687	1,314	1,581
1964	1,555	3,175	4,759	1,399	1,799
1965	1,561	2,993	4,584	1,487	2,010
1966 4/	1,087	3,265	4,377	1,414	1,762
1967 4/	1,201				

1/ Year beginning July 1 for United States and France, August 1 for Canada, and December 1 for Australia and Argentina. 2/ From previous crops. 3/ Supply and disappearance for U. S., Canada, and France include imports. Australian and Argentine imports are generally insignificant. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from records of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 32.--Wheat: CCC-owned stocks by classes and States as of June 30, 1967

Position and State	Hard Red Spring	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	White	Mixed	Durum	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Country and terminal warehouses:							
Arkansas	---	---	144	---	---	---	144
California	---	51	---	126	---	---	177
Colorado	2	838	---	1	---	---	841
Idaho	---	---	---	26	---	---	26
Illinois	2	48	---	---	---	---	50
Iowa	197	677	---	47	---	---	921
Kansas	1/	23,096	---	1/	15	---	23,111
Louisiana	---	260	---	---	---	---	260
Maine	649	---	---	---	---	11	660
Maryland	1,216	1/	---	---	---	---	1,216
Minnesota	11,687	2,329	---	---	6	1,468	15,490
Mississippi	---	2	---	---	---	---	2
Missouri	---	4,334	539	---	76	---	4,949
Montana	3,278	545	---	8	73	13	3,917
Nebraska	83	5,790	1	43	17	---	5,934
New Mexico	---	259	---	---	---	---	259
New York	3,862	---	---	---	---	17	3,879
North Dakota	17,376	272	---	---	1	268	17,917
Ohio	---	---	5	---	---	---	5
Oklahoma	---	4,739	---	---	---	---	4,739
Oregon	99	753	---	45	---	122	1,019
Pennsylvania	7	---	14	---	---	---	21
South Carolina	128	---	---	---	---	---	128
South Dakota	6,470	3,701	2	---	23	21	10,217
Texas	---	8,093	30	---	100	---	8,223
Utah	---	35	---	1	---	---	36
Virginia	167	---	3	---	---	---	170
Washington	890	517	---	5	1/	---	1,412
Wisconsin	4,003	89	47	---	---	1,056	5,195
Total	50,116	56,428	785	302	311	2,976	110,918
All other positions (in transit)	5,776	8,841	27	79	---	1,844	16,567
U. S. total	55,892	65,269	812	381	311	4,820	2/127,485

1/ Less than a thousand bushels.
2/ Does not include 1,122 bushels at bin sites.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 33.--Rye: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Item	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 2/
	Year beginning July				
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	9.0	5.3	12.9	19.0	18.4
Production	32.5	32.5	33.2	27.9	24.4
Imports	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
Total	42.9	40.2	47.8	48.4	44.3
Domestic disappearance					
Food 3/	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	
Seed	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	
Industry	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	
Feed (Residual) 4/	9.0	10.5	9.8	10.6	
Fed on farms where grown	(4.1)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.2)	
Total	23.9	25.2	25.0	25.6	
Exports	9.6	2.1	3.8	4.4	
Total disappearance	33.5	27.3	28.8	30.0	
Ending carryover June 30	9.4	12.9	19.0	18.4	
Privately owned--"Free"	(5.6)	(6.4)	(9.0)	(11.7)	
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	
National average loan rate	1.00	1.07	1.02	1.02	
Price received by farmers	.98	1.04	.98	1.07	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.
3/ From Bureau of the Census.
4/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

Table 34.- Rye: Acreage, yield and production, United States, averages 1945-54, annual 1955-67

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average:			
1945-49	1,810	12.3	22,336
1950-54	1,619	12.8	20,785
1955	2,049	14.2	29,089
1956	1,624	13.1	21,288
1957	1,718	16.6	28,516
1958	1,797	18.5	33,182
1959	1,457	15.8	23,076
1960	1,688	19.6	33,108
1961	1,543	17.7	27,336
1962	1,981	20.5	40,698
1963	1,588	18.4	29,178
1964	1,696	19.1	32,476
1965	1,469	22.6	33,223
1966 1/	1,283	21.8	27,921
1967 2/	1,102	22.2	24,417

1/ Preliminary. 2/ July 1 estimate.

Table 35.--Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, July 1, 1967

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	1.0	---	---	1.0
Iowa	---	43.5	---	43.5
Kansas	77.8	208.3	6.5	292.6
Michigan	15.7	2.8	---	18.5
Minnesota	262.6	663.0	---	925.6
Missouri	---	80.2	---	80.2
Montana	56.9	---	3.5	60.4
Nebraska	38.9	177.7	3.4	220.0
New York	---	3.8	---	3.8
North Dakota	2,631.6	16.0	277.7	2,925.3
Ohio	.7	.9	2.0	3.6
South Dakota	1,181.6	---	242.0	1,423.6
Washington	18.1	13.3	---	31.4
Wisconsin	---	114.7	---	114.7
Wyoming	1.2	---	---	1.2
Sub-total	4,286.1	1,324.2	535.1	6,145.4
All other positions	---	---	---	2,014.4
U. S. total	4,286.1	1,324.2	535.1	8,159.8

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 36.--Rye: Support rates with comparisons, loan activity, deliveries to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1950-67

Year beginning July	National average support rate per bushel (grower level)	Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Actual price	Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Above support	Placed under loan	Delivered to CCC	At year end, June 30: Total carryover	CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Stocks owned by CCC	CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Under loan 2/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Total	Privately held ("Free" stocks) 3/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1950	1.28	1.31	0.03	1,242	7	5,010	142	69	211	4,799
1951	1.30	1.52	.22	500	1	3,937	85	20	105	3,832
1952	1.42	1.72	.30	136	129	6,270	110	30	140	6,130
1953	1.43	1.29	-.14	4,418	5,621	14,988	2,519	2,265	4,784	10,204
1954	1.43	1.21	-.22	6,099	7,477	16,418	6,454	1,618	8,072	8,346
1955	1.18	1.06	-.12	10,743	13,180	16,665	11,361	601	11,962	4,703
1956	1.27	1.16	-.11	2,603	3,042	6,607	3,846	190	4,036	2,571
1957	1.18	1.08	-.10	6,601	7,580	9,861	6,091	124	6,215	3,646
1958	1.10	1.02	-.08	8,872	9,138	12,651	6,600	2,581	9,181	3,470
1959	.90	1.00	.10	916	676	10,499	5,318	219	5,537	4,962
1960	.90	.88	-.02	4,331	1,984	14,220	4,323	1,589	5,912	8,308
1961	1.02	1.01	-.01	1,531	629	7,888	2,617	156	2,773	5,115
1962	1.02	.95	-.07	5,670	1,391	6,923	1,563	200	1,763	5,160
1963	1.07	1.08	.01	1,497	372	5,303	766	31	797	4,506
1964	1.07	1.04	-.03	5,289	4/6,597	12,853	5,922	549	6,471	6,382
1965	1.02	.98	-.04	5,950	5,182	19,011	9,230	718	9,948	9,063
1966 5/	1.02	1.07	.05	2,174	1,310	18,409	6,400	343	6,743	11,666
1967	1.02									

1/ U. S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including allowances for unredeemed loans at the average rate, by estimated marketings.
2/ Old-crop rye under loan at end of crop year shown.
3/ Derived by subtracting CCC stocks and loans outstanding from total carryover.
4/ Includes purchase agreements through the 1963 marketing year and direct purchases thereafter.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 37.- Rye: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1962-67

Position	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farms 2/	1,905	2,068	1,712	2,638	3,955	3,601
Terminals 3/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 5/	5,834	4,689	3,474	10,048	14,444	14,273
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	149	166	117	167	612	535
Total	7,888	6,923	5,303	12,853	19,011	18,409

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. 3/ Commercial stocks reported by the Grain Division, Consumer and Marketing Service, at 44 Terminal cities. 4/ Included with "interior mills, elevators and warehouses." 5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills. 6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC owned rye is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 38.- Rye: Average price per bushel at Minneapolis, and received by farmers, United States and selected States, July 1967, with comparisons

Year beginning July	No. 2 at Minneapolis 1/	Received by farmers				
		Minneapolis	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	United States
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Average						
1960-64	1.17	.98	.85	.90	.86	.99
1965	1.10	.92	.80	.87	.91	.96
1966	1.22	1.07	.93	1.02	.96	1.09
July 1967 2/	**1.23**	**1.02**	**.90**	**.96**	**.96**	**1.09**

1/ Weighted by carlot sales.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 39.- Canadian rye, No. 3 Western: Average monthly prices per bushel at Winnipeg, 1962-66

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1962	1.15	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.13	1.22	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.22
1963	1.20	1.22	1.40	1.44	1.41	1.41	1.46	1.38	1.29	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.33
1964	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.17	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.14
1965	1.06	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.22	1.22	1.15	1.15	1.11	1.17	1.14
1966	1.21	1.20	1.17	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.19	1.19	1.21	1/1.16	1/1.17

1/ Preliminary.

Table 40.--Rye, No. 2: Average monthly price per bushel at Minneapolis, 1962-67

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1962	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.22	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.21	1.19
1963	1.20	1.21	1.38	1.44	1.41	1.42	1.46	1.37	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.34
1964	1.22	1.21	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.11	1.20
1965	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.23	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.17	1.15
1966	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.19
1967	**1/1.20**												

1/ Preliminary.

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