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Feed Outlook

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Lower Feed Grain Production in 2001 Results in Modest Price Increases

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The next release is
January 15, 2002.

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

There were no changes made this month to the supply or demand forecasts for any of the feed grains. Feed grain production is down from last year because of smaller corn, barley, and oats crops. Corn production is expected to total more than 9.5 billion bushels, 4 percent lower than last year's crop. Corn use is expected to be record-large boosted by increased ethanol production, exports, and continued strong feed and residual use. Sorghum production is expected to be up from last year with increased yields and harvested area. A large drop in harvested area is the primary cause of the year-to-year production decline for both barley and oats. Production was hampered by weather problems that extended up into Canada. Average farm prices have also risen from last year and are expected to be the highest level since 1997/98 for both crops.

On the international front, several significant but offsetting changes in 2001/02 corn trade forecasts left U.S. export prospects unchanged. Prevented planting in Argentina, caused by excessive rains, have reduced corn area and production prospects by 1.5 million tons this month to 12 million. This, in turn, drops export prospects by 1.5 million tons. However, this reduction was offset by an increase in Brazil's corn exports.

China's reported cancellation of corn export sales and recent purchases of U.S. corn underlie this month's trade forecast changes. Feed compounders and other importers are expected to have easier access to world markets after joining the World Trade Organization (WTO). However, there is significant uncertainty because the mechanisms for distributing import quotas are not yet in place. A number of changes coalesced to offset the 1.8-million-ton shift in China's net export position.

Domestic Outlook

No Changes Made to 2001/02 Supply and Demand Estimates

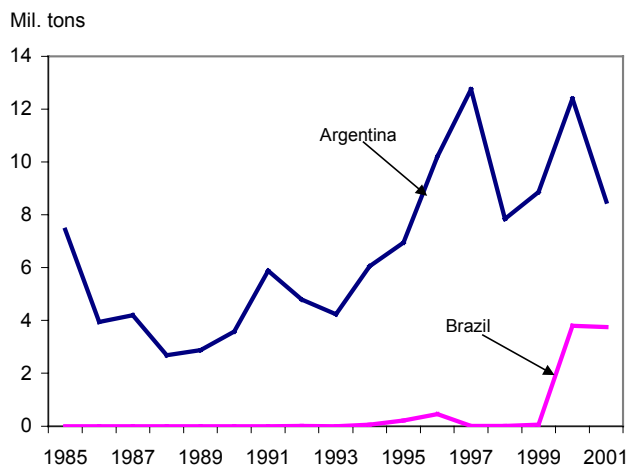
There were no changes made this month to the supply or demand forecasts for any of the feed grains. Next month, USDA will release preliminary final production estimates for corn and sorghum as well as a stocks report. The 2001/02 feed grain supply is projected at 318.2 million tons and feed grain utilization is projected at 274.3 million tons. Total corn supply remains projected at 11.5 billion bushels and corn utilization remains projected at 9.9 billion bushels. Corn exports are projected at 2 billion bushels, up nearly 6 percent from a year earlier. The only changes to this month's WASDE are the following minor adjustments made to 2001/02 feed grain prices:

- Corn prices narrowed 5-cents on both ends to \$1.85-\$2.15
- Sorghum prices narrowed 5-cents on both ends to \$1.85-\$2.15
- Barley prices narrowed 5-cents on both ends to \$2.15-\$2.35
- Oats prices raised 10-cents on the low end to \$1.30-\$1.40

Corn Competition Shifts, no Boost in U.S. Export Prospects

Several significant changes in 2001/02 forecasts for corn trade were mostly offsetting leaving U.S. export prospects unchanged. Prevented planting in Argentina, caused by excessive rains, have reduced corn area and dimmed the yield potential of late-planted corn. Thus, the production forecast for Argentina is reduced 1.5 million tons this month to 12 million. This, in turn, drops October/September export prospects by 1.5 million tons to 8.5 million. However, this reduction was offset by an increase in Brazil's corn exports that are expected to be shipped during the 2001/02 October/September international marketing year.

Figure 1
Argentina and Brazil corn exports: Oct.-Sept. market year

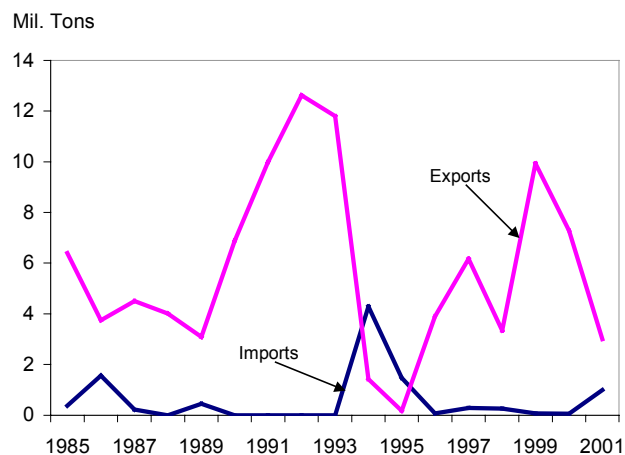


Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

The pace of Brazil's corn sales and shipments during recent months indicate that exports from last year's record corn crop will be 1.0 million tons larger than previously forecast. However, less was shipped prior to the beginning of the October/September 2001/02 trade year, boosting Brazil's 2001/02 (October/September) corn export forecast by 1.5 million tons. Similarly, South Africa's 2001/02 (October/September) corn export forecast increased 0.2 million because more old-crop exports are expected to be shipped after October 1.

China's reported cancellation of corn export sales and recent purchases of U.S. corn underlie this month's trade forecast changes that radically reduce China's net export position. Forecast 2001/02 exports were reduced this month by 1.0 million tons to 3.0 million. China's 2001/02 forecast corn imports are up 0.8 million tons this month to 1.0 million because of recent purchases. Feed compounders and other importers are expected to have easier access to world markets after joining the WTO. However, there is significant uncertainty because the mechanisms for distributing import quotas are not yet in place.

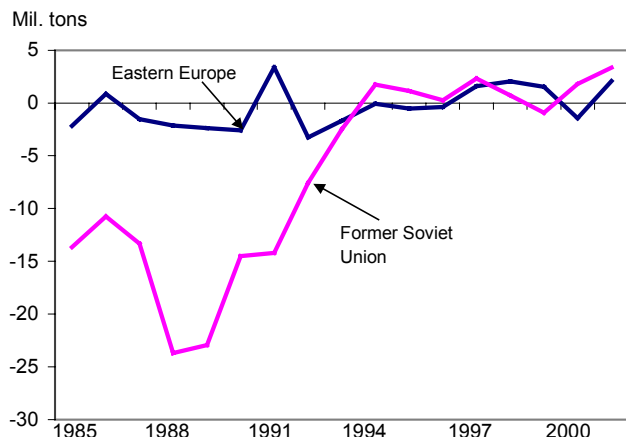
Figure 2
Chinese corn imports and exports, Oct.-Sept. market year



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

A number of changes coalesced to offset the 1.8-million-ton shift in China's net corn trade. Statistics Canada's survey-based estimate of Canada's corn and barley production is up 1.0 million tons from previous forecasts. Forecast 2001/02 corn imports for Canada were reduced 0.7 million tons this month. Hungary's corn crop forecast increased 0.3 million tons to 7.3 million as harvest reports indicated a larger than expected crop. This, in turn, boosted Hungary's export prospects by 0.3 million tons to 1.8 million.

Figure 3
**Eastern Europe & Former Soviet Union net
 course grain trade, Oct.-Sept. market year**



Note: Net trade defined as exports minus imports.
 Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Taiwan's entry into the WTO is expected to generate increased meat imports, lowering Taiwan's meat production and reducing corn imports. This month, Taiwan's import forecast was reduced 0.3 million tons to 4.7 million. South Korea's forecast corn imports were also reduced 0.3 million tons this month because of larger expected purchases of feed wheat. Also, Japan's corn import forecast declined 0.2 million to 15.5 million because of an increase in expected imports of sorghum from Australia.

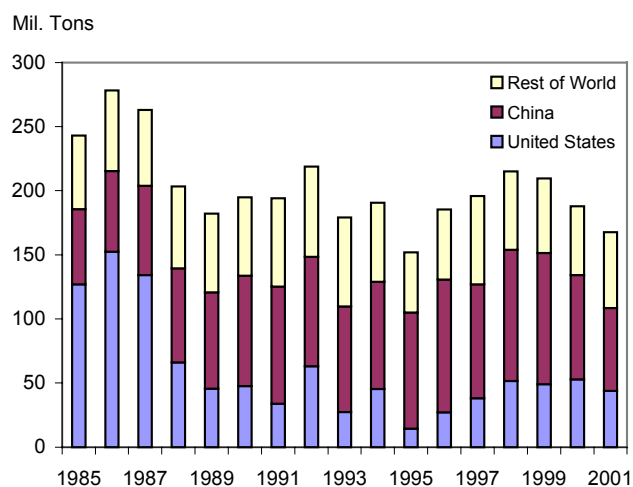
U.S. 2001/02 corn exports remain forecast at 52 million tons, up 8 percent from the previous year. According to U.S. Export Sales, as of November 29, outstanding corn sales were up 24 percent, but shipments during the first months of the year were down.

Forecast 2001/02 global coarse grain production increased less than 1 million tons this month to 873 million. Harvest reports from a number of countries in the former Soviet Union boosted the regions'

coarse grain production by over 1 million tons. Production increases for Canada, the former Soviet Union, European Union (EU), and several others were partly offset by reductions for Argentina and India, which forecast a lower than expected corn crop.

Projected global coarse grain disappearance is down almost 2 million tons this month to 893 million, mostly because of reduced corn consumption in India and Brazil, but also because of reductions in South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Increased world production and reduced use combine to boost projected global coarse grain ending stocks almost 2 million tons to 167 million tons. Even with this month's modest upward revision, global coarse grain ending stocks in 2001/02 are forecast down more than 20 million tons from year-earlier levels. Following the even larger drop in global stocks in 2000/01 and a small decline in 1999/2000, world coarse grain stocks are projected 48 million tons lower than 3 years earlier and the lowest since 1995/96.

Figure 4
World course grain ending stocks



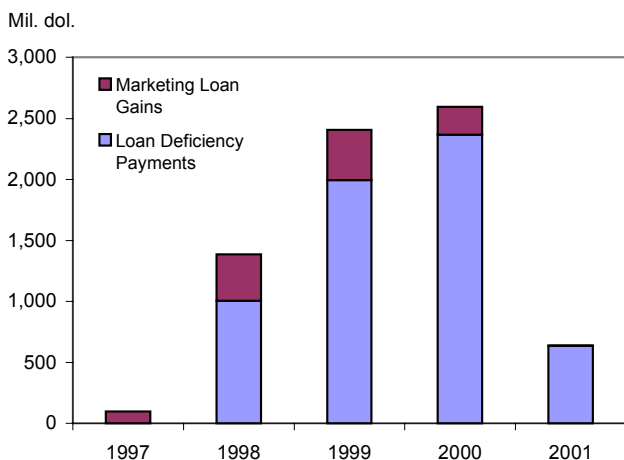
Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Marketing Assistance Loan Program Summary

LDPs and Marketing Loan Gains Decline in 2001/02

The marketing assistance loan program is the primary government program that assists farmers when market prices are low. The key provisions of the marketing assistance loan program are “nonrecourse marketing assistance loans” and “loan deficiency payments” (LDPs). Other government support programs affecting feed grain farmers include production flexibility contract (PFC) payments, subsidized crop and revenue insurance, trade promotion programs, food aid, and export credit guarantees, as well as (in recent years) emergency market loss assistance payments. Producers that entered into Production Flexibility Contracts (PFCs) with USDA are eligible to participate in the marketing assistance loan program. Below is a discussion of the marketing loan program as it pertains to feed grains. Consult the Economic Research Service (ERS) farm and commodity briefing room (www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FarmPolicy/) for more information about agricultural policy in general.

Figure 5
Corn loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains, 1997-2001



Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Nonrecourse marketing assistance loans provide interim financing to eligible producers of feed grains and other commodities covered by the program. Producers pledge their feed grains as collateral and

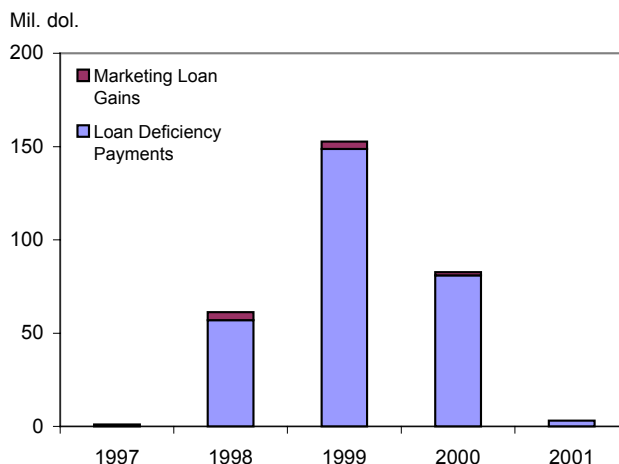
obtain a loan equivalent to the loan rate established in their county by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of USDA. An up-to-date summary of the loan program can be obtained at the FSA website (www.fsa.usda.gov/pscad/selectLoanSummnat.asp). As of December 10, 2001, the following loans have been made for the 2001/02 crop:

- 769 million bushels of corn (96 percent of these loans remain outstanding)
- 11 million bushels of sorghum (nearly all remains outstanding)
- 8.3 million bushels of barley (81 percent remains outstanding)
- 1.6 million bushels of oats (80 percent remains outstanding).

As of December 10, 2001, the following loans have been made for the 2000/01 crop:

- 1.4 billion bushels of corn (2 percent remains outstanding)
- 15 million bushels of sorghum (2 percent remains outstanding)
- 16 million bushels of barley (3 percent remains outstanding)
- 1.7 million bushels of oats (2 percent remains outstanding)

Figure 6
Sorghum loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains, 1997-2001



Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

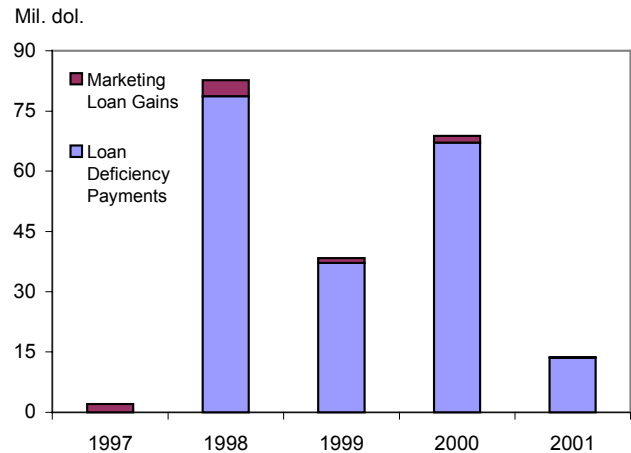
Loans may be forfeited to the Commodity Credit Corporation at maturity or repaid at the loan repayment rate at or before maturity. The loan repayment rate may actually be less than the loan rate (plus interest) if the local price—referred to as the posted county price (PCP)—falls below the local loan rate (plus interest). The PCP—calculated each day the Federal Government is open—is based on terminal market prices and a fixed differential to each county, largely reflecting transportation and other marketing factors. When a farmer repays the loan at a PCP below the loan rate, the difference between the loan rate and PCP is called a “marketing loan gain.” If the PCP is less than the county loan rate (plus accrued interest) on the day the producer repays the loan, accrued interest on the loan is waived. Up-to-date information on the level of marketing loan gains (as well as loan deficiency payments) can be obtained at the FSA web-site (www.fsa.usda.gov/pscad/Select82rnat.asp). As of December 5, 2001, the following quantities of grains have been repaid for the 2001/02 crop:

- 25.6 million bushels of corn (market gain of \$4 million or about 16-cents per bushel)
- 38 thousand bushels of sorghum (market gain of \$1,780 or about 5-cents per bushel)
- 1.1 million bushels of barley (market gain of \$116 thousand or about 11-cents per bushel)
- 26 thousand bushels of oats (market gain of \$1,380 or about 5-cents per bushel)

As of December 5, 2001, the following quantities of grains have been repaid for the 2000/01 crop:

- 1.3 billion bushels of corn (market gain of \$227 million or about 18-cents per bushel)
- 8.4 million bushels of sorghum (market gain of \$1.8 million or about 21-cents per bushel)
- 9.9 million bushels of barley (market gain of \$1.7 million or about 17-cents per bushel)
- 1.4 million bushels of oats (market gain of \$296 thousand or about 21-cents per bushel)

Figure 7
Barley loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains, 1997-2001



Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

If the PCP is below the county loan rate, eligible producers may opt for an LDP in lieu of securing a loan. The LDP rate is the amount by which the county loan rate exceeds the PCP on the date the application is made. The feed grain cannot be placed under loan once an LDP is paid. If producers take the LDP and immediately sell their crop and if the PCP accurately reflects local prices, they effectively receive a per-unit revenue equal to the county loan rate, partly from the market and partly from the government. After an LDP is accepted, the farmer can sell the crop and avoid storage expenses or hold it in the expectation of a price rally later in the marketing season. Farmers can take LDPs until March 31 for barley and oats and May 31 for corn and sorghum (the year following the year the grain is harvested).

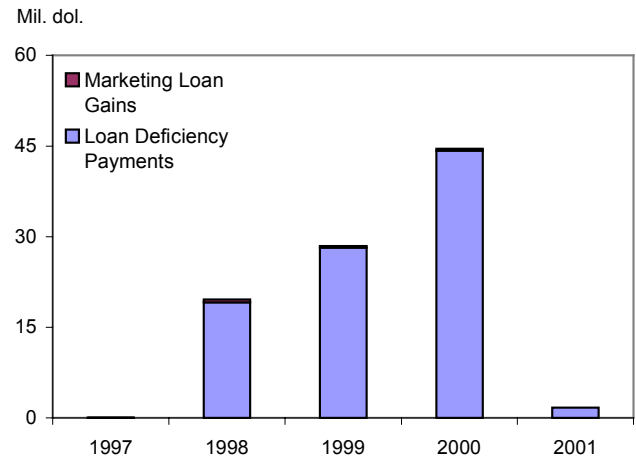
As of December 5, 2001, the following have received LDPs for the 2001/02 crop year:

- 3.9 billion bushels of corn (\$634 million in LDPs or 16-cents per bushel)
- 61 million bushels of sorghum (\$3.1 million in LDPs or 5-cents per bushel)
- 114 million bushels of barley (\$14 million in LDPs or 12-cents per bushel)
- 12 million bushels of oats (\$1.7 million in LDPs or 14-cents per bushel)

The following have received LDPs for the entire 2000/01 crop year:

- 8.3 billion bushels of corn (\$2.4 billion in LDPs or 29-cents per bushel)
- 288 million bushels of sorghum (\$81 million in LDPs or 28-cents per bushel)
- 245 million bushels of barley (\$67 million in LDPs or 27-cents per bushel)
- 152 million bushels of oats (\$44 million in LDPs or 29-cents per bushel).

Figure 8
Oats loan deficiency payments and marketing loan gains, 1997-2001



Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Contacts and Links

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Electronic Outlook Reports from the Economic Research Service

“Corn Market to Strengthen in 2001/02” (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/oct2001/ao285e.pdf>) is a recent *Agricultural Outlook* article examining the corn market. The article also contains a box updating the current ethanol situation.

Related Websites

WASDE (<http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf>)
Grain Circular (<http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain/circular/2001/12-01/graintoc.htm>)
Corn Briefing Room (<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Corn/>)

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Table 1--Feed Grains: Marketing year supply and disappearance 1/

Year/ Qtr.	Beg. stocks	Produc- tion	Im- ports	Supply	FSI	Feed & resid.	Ex- ports	Total disp.	End. stks.	Farm price
Corn:										
---Million bushels---										
1999/00										
Sep-Nov	1,787	9,431	4	11,221	459	2,189	534	3,182	8,039	1.71
Dec-Feb	8,039	---	3	8,043	447	1,526	468	2,441	5,602	1.91
Mar-May	5,602	---	6	5,607	512	1,059	451	2,021	3,586	2.05
Jun-Aug	3,586	---	2	3,588	496	890	485	1,871	1,718	1.64
Mkt. yr.	1,787	9,431	15	11,232	1,913	5,664	1,937	9,515	1,718	1.82
2000/01										
Sep-Nov	1,718	9,968	1	11,687	466	2,192	506	3,165	8,522	1.73
Dec-Feb	8,522	---	1	8,523	465	1,599	416	2,480	6,043	1.97
Mar-May	6,043	---	3	6,046	524	1,142	456	2,122	3,924	1.90
Jun-Aug	3,924	---	1	3,925	512	956	559	2,027	1,899	1.85
Mkt. yr.	1,718	9,968	7	11,693	1,967	5,890	1,937	9,794	1,899	1.85
2001/02										
Mkt. yr.	1,899	9,546	10	11,454	2,030	5,800	2,050	9,880	1,574	1.85-2.15
Sorghum:										
1999/00										
Sep-Nov	65	595	0	660	18	228	65	311	349	1.45
Dec-Feb	349	---	0	349	18	29	77	124	226	1.57
Mar-May	226	---	0	226	13	22	64	99	127	1.82
Jun-Aug	127	---	0	127	6	6	50	62	65	1.64
Mkt. yr.	65	595	0	660	55	284	256	595	65	1.57
2000/01										
Sep-Nov	65	470	0	535	17	195	62	274	261	1.69
Dec-Feb	261	---	0	261	11	11	72	94	167	1.95
Mar-May	167	---	0	167	4	24	63	91	76	1.79
Jun-Aug	76	---	0	76	3	-11	42	35	42	2.03
Mkt. yr.	65	470	0	535	35	220	239	494	42	1.89
2001/02										
Mkt. yr.	42	537	0	579	45	240	240	525	54	1.85-2.15

Table 1--Feed Grains: Marketing year supply and disappearance, (cont.) 1/

Year/ Qtr.	Beg. stocks	Produc- tion	Im- ports	Supply	FSI	Feed & resid.	Ex- ports	Total disp.	End. stks.	Farm price
Barley:										
-----Million bushels-----										
1999/00										
Jun-Aug	142	280	6	428	44	79	9	132	295	2.18
Sep-Nov	295	---	5	300	39	24	10	73	228	2.04
Dec-Feb	228	---	9	237	37	23	7	67	170	2.14
Mar-May	170	---	7	178	52	10	4	66	111	2.19
Mkt. yr.	142	280	28	450	172	136	30	338	111	2.13
2000/01										
Jun-Aug	111	319	7	437	44	91	8	143	294	2.28
Sep-Nov	294	---	5	299	39	6	25	70	229	1.95
Dec-Feb	229	---	8	237	37	22	16	75	162	2.10
Mar-May	162	---	9	171	52	4	8	65	106	2.08
Mkt. yr.	111	319	29	459	172	123	58	353	106	2.11
2001/02										
Jun-Aug	106	250	8	364	44	64	11	118	245	2.25
Mkt. yr.	106	250	25	381	172	95	30	297	84	2.15-2.35
Oats										
1999/00										
Jun-Aug	81	146	22	249	17	84	1	101	148	1.05
Sep-Nov	148	---	34	182	16	32	0	49	134	1.08
Dec-Feb	134	---	23	157	14	40	0	55	102	1.22
Mar-May	102	---	20	122	21	24	1	46	76	1.31
Mkt. yr.	81	146	99	326	68	180	2	250	76	1.12
2000/01										
Jun-Aug	76	150	21	247	17	79	0	96	150	1.03
Sep-Nov	150	---	37	187	16	27	0	43	144	1.04
Dec-Feb	144	---	28	172	14	48	0	62	110	1.22
Mar-May	110	---	20	130	21	36	0	57	73	1.27
Mkt. yr.	76	150	106	332	68	189	1.7	259	73	1.10
2001/02										
Jun-Aug	73	117	18	207	17	74	1	92	116	1.30
Mkt. yr.	73	117	90	280	68	155	2.0	225	55	1.30-1.40

Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Corn and sorghum are on a September 1 to August 31 marketing year.

Barley and oats are on a June 1 to May 31 marketing year.

Source: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 2--Feed and residual use of wheat and coarse grains

Year	Corn	Sorg.	Barley	Oats	Feed Grains	Wheat	Total grains	Animal Units	Feed/ animal unit
Beginning 01-Sep									
--- Million metric tons ---								Mil.	Tons
1999/00									
Sep-Nov	55.6	5.8	0.5	0.6	62.5	-0.2	62.3		
Dec-Feb	38.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	40.6	0.8	41.4		
Mar-May	26.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	28.1	-0.3	27.8		
Jun-Aug	22.6	0.1	2.0	1.2	25.9	8.8	34.8		
Mkt. yr.	143.9	7.2	3.2	2.8	157.1	9.1	166.2	88.8	1.87
2000/01									
Sep-Nov	55.7	5.0	0.1	0.5	61.3	-0.6	60.6		
Dec-Feb	40.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	42.2	0.1	42.3		
Mar-May	29.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	30.3	-0.2	30.1		
Jun-Aug	24.3	-0.3	1.4	1.1	26.5	6.7	33.2		
Mkt. yr.	149.6	5.6	2.1	3.0	160.2	6.0	166.2	89.2	1.86
2001/02									
Mkt. yr.	147.3	6.1	2.2	2.5	158.1	6.2	164.3	89.5	1.84

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 3--Cash feed grain prices

	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Ctrl. IL 1/	Corn, No. 2, Yel, Gulf ports 1/	Sorghum, No. 2, Yel, Texas South Panhandle 1/	Sorghum, No. 2, Yel, Gulf ports 1/	Barley, No. 2, feed, Duluth 2/	Barley, No. 3 or better, Malting, Minn. 2/	Oats, No. 2, Heavy white, Minn. 2/
Mkt. yr.	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu
98/99	1.97	2.35	3.78	3.97	1.23	2.30	1.34
99/00	1.86	2.23	3.36	3.79	NQ	NQ	1.26
00/01 3/	1.91	2.29	3.87	4.35	1.47	2.37	NQ
Monthly:							
2000:							
Jul	1.53	1.91	3.37	3.34	NQ	NQ	NQ
Aug	1.49	1.91	2.88	3.46	NQ	NQ	NQ
Sep	1.58	2.03	3.68	3.75	NQ	NQ	NQ
Oct	1.81	2.15	3.95	4.06	1.30	2.24	NQ
2001:							
Jul	1.92	2.30	4.28	4.22	1.49	NQ	NQ
Aug	2.00	2.36	4.28	4.34	1.49	2.35	NQ
Sep	1.94	2.27	4.23	4.28	1.48	2.34	NQ
Oct 3/	1.84	2.19	4.03	4.29	1.50	2.42	NQ

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1.

2/ Marketing year beginning June 1. 3/ Preliminary. NQ = No quote.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 4--Selected feed and feed by-product prices

	Soybean meal 44% slv. Decatur, IL 1/	Cotton- seed meal, 41% slv. Memphis 1/	Corn gluten feed, IL pts. 1/	Corn gluten meal, IL pts. 1/	Meat & bone meal, Central U.S. 1/	Dists. ¹ dried grains, Lawrence- burg, IN 1/	Wheat midlgs, Kansas City 1/	Alfalfa farm price 2/
	---\$/ton---							
Mkt. yr.								
98/99	130.56	109.86	59.87	234.76	137.32	84.87	54.74	88.10
99/00	158.15	124.00	52.89	237.31	163.13	82.93	53.13	80.20
00/01 3/	166.70	144.38	58.92	250.34	177.19	84.93	61.77	89.00
Monthly:								
2000:								
Aug	151.38	130.50	43.20	211.00	170.95	NQ	37.72	83.90
Sep	166.88	153.12	46.75	227.50	182.63	73.00	53.88	86.00
Oct	163.61	150.00	51.00	247.00	182.05	73.00	52.35	89.20
2001:								
Aug	170.63	130.63	65.38	263.75	190.21	75.00	69.10	105.00
Sep	163.50	131.25	66.25	268.13	180.76	46.00	74.50	106.00
Oct 3/	157.68	131.25	66.40	260.00	168.22	92.00	59.76	108.00

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1. 2/ Marketing year beginning May 1. 3/ Preliminary. NQ=No quote.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table 5--Corn: Food and industrial uses

Year	HFCS	Glucose and dex.	Starch	---Alcohol---		Cereals & other products	Total F&I
				Fuel	Bev. & Mfg		
Million bushels							
1999/00							
Sep-Nov	129.3	56.7	63.6	131.7	31.8	46.0	459.2
Dec-Feb	119.4	49.6	60.0	138.3	33.3	46.0	446.6
Mar-May	141.7	57.1	63.7	147.9	34.9	46.5	491.9
Jun-Aug	149.2	58.4	63.8	147.8	29.7	46.5	495.4
Mkt year	539.5	221.9	251.1	565.8	129.7	185.0	1,893.0
2000/01							
Sep-Nov	126.0	56.2	63.4	142.9	31.8	46.0	466.2
Dec-Feb	118.4	49.9	59.2	158.0	33.3	46.0	464.8
Mar-May	144.6	56.5	62.0	161.3	34.8	46.4	505.6
Jun-Aug	148.0	58.0	63.0	165.4	30.1	46.5	511.0
Mkt year	537.1	220.6	247.6	627.5	130.0	185.0	1,947.7
2001/02							
Mkt year	543.0	220.0	250.0	680.0	131.0	186.0	2,010.0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Table 6--Wholesale corn milling product and by-product prices

	Corn meal, yellow, New York	Brewers' grits, Chicago	Sugar, destrose, Midwest	HFCS, 42% tank cars, Midwest	Corn starch, fob Midwest 3/
	\$/cwt	\$/cwt	cents/lb	cents/lb	\$/cwt
Mkt. yr. 1/					
97/98	15.94	11.85	28.08	7.77	13.55
98/99	15.06	11.00	24.24	8.04	12.28
99/00	15.05	10.91	16.38	9.18	12.39
00/01 2/	15.84	11.74	16.83	9.25	12.44
Monthly					
2000:					
Aug	14.62	10.52	16.38	9.25	12.04
Sep	14.92	10.82	16.38	9.25	11.71
Oct	15.60	11.50	16.75	8.61	11.95
Nov	16.12	12.02	16.88	8.40	12.43
2001:					
Aug	15.98	11.88	16.88	9.50	12.31
Sep	15.81	11.71	16.88	9.50	12.46
Oct	15.43	11.33	17.68	9.50	12.34
Nov 2/	15.56	11.46	18.88	10.80	12.01

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Bulk-industrial, unmodified.

Source: Milling and Baking News.

Table 7--U.S. imports by country of origin

Country/region	-----1999/2000-----		-----2000/2001-----		2001/2002
	Mkt. yr.	June-Sep.	Mkt. yr.	June-Sep.	June-Sep.
OATS	-----Thousand tons-----				
Canada	1,287	517	1,466	561	443
Finland	125	24	103	0	111
Sweden	276	79	257	59	80
Total 1/	1,703	620	1,827	620	633
BARLEY, MALTING					
Canada	543	129	585	158	204
Total 1/	543	129	585	158	204
BARLEY, OTHER 2/					
Canada	60	8	51	22	1
Total 1/	60	8	51	22	1

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Mainly consists of barley for feeding, and also includes seed barley.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 8--U.S. feed grain exports by selected destinations 1/

Country/region	-----1999/2000-----		-----2000/2001-----		2001/2002
	Mkt. yr.	Sept.	Mkt. yr.	Sept.	Sept.
CORN					
Japan	15,149	1,379	14,396	1,392	1,087
Mexico	4,832	689	5,942	784	819
Taiwan	5,036	346	4,831	299	343
Egypt	3,790	400	4,152	517	482
S. Korea	3,134	582	3,168	328	270
Canada	982	135	2,697	233	330
Colombia	1,782	104	1,615	63	103
Venezuela	1,073	89	1,287	162	27
Algeria	1,042	65	1,205	123	97
Saudi Arabia	1,164	60	1,053	94	44
Dominican Republic	1,003	67	976	61	53
Israel	695	20	694	72	
Syria	603	81	588	62	56
Turkey	874		568	43	
Morocco	604	26	530	71	61
Costa Rica	452	35	512	65	34
Tunisia	519	73	470		41
Peru	458	78	185	22	26
Iran	611	105	144	117	
Sub-Saharan Africa	511	83	113	27	2
Former USSR	491		112	19	
Chile	542	40	33		
EU	141		17		
East Europe	35				
China	58	58			
Others	3,515	322	3,785	573	359
Total	49,098	4,838	49,072	5,127	4,235
SORGHUM					
Mexico	4,824	397	4,985	345	288
Japan	1,123	175	811	97	139
Israel	135		110	33	5
EU	181				
Others	104	2	69	28	24
Total	6,366	574	5,976	504	457
	-----1999/2000-----		-----2000/2001-----		2001/2002
	Mkt. yr.	June-Sept.	Mkt. yr.	June-Sept.	June-Sept.
BARLEY					
Saudi Arabia			416	196	
Japan	391	183	388	91	140
Mexico	104	31	113	29	11
Taiwan	5		57	24	
Canada	31	14	32	14	47
Other	126	38	663	291	62
Total	657	267	1,253	449	260

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.