

Oil Crops Outlook

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Lower Soybean Supply Matched by Deteriorating Demand Outlook

A slight reduction in the yield forecast for soybeans in November reduced the 2008 production forecast by 18 million bushels to 2.921 billion. The 2008/09 ending stocks forecast was unchanged at 205 million bushels due to a reduced forecast of soybean crush by 15 million bushels to 1.745 billion. Falling soybean prices led USDA to lower its projected range of the 2008/09 average farm price by 60 cents to \$9.10-\$10.60 per bushel.

In Brazil, 2008/09 soybean area could be curbed to 21.5 million hectares due to high input costs and a lack of farm financing. Projected 2008/09 soybean production for Brazil is 60 million metric tons, down 2.5 million from the previous forecast and below the 2007/08 crop at 61 million.

DOMESTIC OUTLOOK

Lower U.S. Soybean Yield Counters 2008 Acreage Increase

On October 28, USDA amended its October 10 estimates of U.S. crop production and demand because of discrepancies in the source data for crop acreage. The revisions reduced both the planted and harvested acreage estimates for 2008 of the original report by 1.1 million acres to 75.9 million and 74.4 million acres, respectively. Both are still well above 2007 acreage (64.7 million and 64.1 million acres). On that basis, the soybean production forecast was revised down on October 28 by 45 million bushels to 2.938 billion, which put it 4 million bushels above the September forecast. To account for the revised production, 2008/09 forecasts of soybean exports were cut 30 million bushels to 1.02 billion and ending stocks by 15 million bushels to 205 million.

The November estimates for soybean acreage are unchanged. A slight reduction in the yield forecast, however, was made this month from 39.5 bushels per acre to 39.3 bushels. Consequently, the 2008 production forecast fell by 18 million bushels to 2.921 billion. Larger soybean crops for Illinois and Indiana were offset by reductions for South Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Ohio. Yields in many States are below last year's because of a shortened growing season. As of November 7, 93 percent of the country's soybeans had been harvested, which is on par with the 5-year average.

Faltering Feed Consumption Pares 2008/09 Outlook For Soybean Crush

Output by U.S. hog producers is expected to decline next year, as indicated by a reduction in the fall breeding herd and lower farrowing intentions for the winter. Minimal growth is likely for the poultry industry as well. Reduced prospects for meat exports and lackluster domestic consumption will curtail domestic feed demand. Soybean meal is a major component of those feed rations, and its domestic use for 2008/09 is forecast 350,000 short tons lower this month to 33.05 million. That would be a 0.6-percent reduction from 2007/08.

For soybean oil, U.S. exports face stiffer competition in the international market this year. Rising foreign supplies of palm oil, rapeseed oil, and sunflowerseed oil will lower their prices vis-à-vis soybean oil. Global trade is projected up 17 percent in 2008/09 for sunflowerseed oil, 9 percent for rapeseed oil, and 4 percent for palm oil, while world soybean oil exports are forecast to decline 4 percent. USDA trimmed its November forecast of U.S. soybean oil exports in 2008/09 by 50 million pounds to 2.3 billion.

Even with a moderate decline in domestic use of soybean oil, stocks are likely to continue tapering off. Compared to a year earlier, when soybean oil inventories were nearly 3.1 billion pounds, stocks as of September 30 totaled 2.471 billion pounds. Declining output of soybean oil is expected to reduce 2008/09 ending stocks to 2.016 billion pounds, which would be the lowest level in nearly 4 years.

Weakening demand for soybean meal and soybean oil is the reason that the 2008/09 soybean crush is forecast 15 million bushels lower this month to 1.745 billion. Lower values for these products are narrowing processor margins and the prices that they can offer for soybeans. The November production change for soybeans is nearly offset by the lower crush forecast, so 2008/09 ending stocks are unchanged at 205 million bushels.

This month's forecast of 2008/09 soybean exports was unchanged at 1.02 billion bushels. Spurred by suddenly cheaper prices, U.S. export sales of soybeans in 2008/09 have gotten off to a strong start (principally due to robust sales to China and Japan). The brisk pace may be temporary, however. Despite considerably lower commodity prices, the U.S. dollar--in strengthening to its highest value in 18 months--is likely to prove a higher hurdle for U.S. export sales in the future. In the European Union, import demand for soybeans is likely to decline by nearly 1 million tons (to 14.15 million) because of the much larger domestic grain crops that will substitute for soybean meal. For Mexico (also one of the largest U.S. markets for soybeans), 2008/09 imports are expected to stagnate around 3.6 million tons. Over the past 2 months, deteriorating economic conditions have sent the value of Mexico's peso plunging by nearly one-fourth against the U.S. dollar. Consumer costs for meat will rise and lower consumption will curtail feed use by Mexican producers of livestock and poultry. Also contributing to Mexico's lower import requirements for soybeans this year is an excellent domestic crop, which benefited from abundant summer rainfall.

On the other hand, greater difficulty by some importers in lining up sources of credit could steer them into increased use of the U.S. export credit program (GSM-102) and possibly support the

U.S. market share. Another aid to sales would be a 70-percent decline in the cost of ocean freight since its peak in May 2008. Rail costs to Pacific Northwest ports have likewise eased.

Oilseed Markets Pulled Lower by Macroeconomic Turmoil

Last summer, agricultural commodity prices made an ascent of historic proportions. But, over the past 3 months, the decline in oilseed prices has been almost as dramatic. A great deal of the recent plunge (and the rally preceding it) is due to rapid changes in the global economy. Forecasts of economic growth in 2009 are being adjusted downward for nearly every country, and this is pressuring commodity prices across the spectrum. In October alone, central Illinois cash prices for soybeans fell by \$3 per bushel to an average of \$8.38. USDA lowered its projected range of the 2008/09 average farm price for soybeans by 60 cents to \$9.10-\$10.60 per bushel. Domestic prices for sunflowerseed, canola, and cottonseed have declined just as sharply.

Soybean oil prices have also collapsed. In October, prices averaged 35.5 cents per pound, 75 percent below summer's peak and the lowest level in more than a year. The forecast range for the 2008/09 average price of soybean oil was reduced 6.5 cents per pound this month to 37.5-41.5 cents.

Similarly, soybean meal prices slumped in October to an average of \$261 per short ton versus \$353 in September. The anticipated marketing-year average of \$255-\$315 per short ton is well below the 2007/08 average of \$336.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Tight Global Credit Raises a Barrier To South American Soybean Production

The unfolding of a worldwide crisis in financial markets has a far-reaching impact on agriculture. In South America, oilseed buyers and input suppliers have curtailed the amount of financing that they are extending to soybean growers this year as their own access to credit markets has been closed off. In October, Brazil's Government approved an additional 5.5 billion reais for agricultural credit. While smaller farms in Brazil are assured of subsidized financing from the government-owned Bank of Brazil, this covers only about one-fourth of the total financing needed for the country's soybean crop. The largest farms are most reliant on private credit sources and many are still carrying debt from previous years.

Soybean prices in Brazil's own currency are modestly above year-ago levels. Offsetting the impact of a slide in international soybean prices on its domestic market is the country's exchange rate, which has been weakened by a flight of capital from Brazil. Currently around 2.2 real per dollar, Brazil's exchange rate has depreciated by one-third just since August (to its highest ratio since mid-2006). What matters more this year is an approximately 50-percent increase in the cost of producing soybeans. A shortage of farm credit in Brazil thus poses a serious challenge to an expansion of crop area. The falling values and higher costs for all crops have added to the financial risk of banks and other lenders. Conversely, soybeans are favored by lower input expenses compared to other crops, so it may hold onto some area being vacated by cotton in the Center-West and corn in the South.

The dimmer outlook for soybean returns is prompting a conservative supply response by Brazil's farmers. Soybean area in Brazil is now forecast at 21.5 million hectares in 2008/09, down from the previous forecast of 22 million and following 21.3 million hectares last year. Rationed use of farm inputs could also limit the yield potential for soybeans. As a result, projected production of soybeans for 2008/09 is 60 million metric tons, down 2.5 million from the previous forecast and below the 2007/08 crop at 61 million. As of early November, nearly 40 percent of the country's soybean area had been sown. For the Center-West, rains were late to arrive for the start of planting in September, but picked up throughout October. In southern Brazil, excellent soil moisture is benefiting planting.

A smaller soybean supply in Brazil is seen trimming the country's 2008/09 exports to 25.7 million tons—down 1.5 million from last month's forecast. Previously, Brazil's 2008/09 soybean crush was expected modestly higher, but a 400,000-ton reduction from last month's projection would elicit a negligible increase from the 2007/08 crush of 32 million tons. Carryout stocks next year are also likely to shrink.

Anticipated to make up some of the export trade in soybeans would be additional shipments from Argentina, where 2008/09 exports were forecast 800,000 tons higher this month to 15.2 million. Soybean trade of that magnitude may come at the expense of Argentine processors, who might be able to crush no more than 36.2 million tons in 2008/09. Argentine exports of soybean meal and soybean oil would be tempered accordingly.

Government of China Aims To Support Domestic Soybean Prices

USDA's estimate of the 2008 soybean crop in China was raised 300,000 tons this month to 16.8 million. Decent weather in northeastern China supported a solid recovery in soybean yields over last year's drought. A 7-percent increase in soybean area also contributed to the increase from last year's 14-million-ton harvest.

Recent sharp declines in commodity prices are triggering policy reversals by several importing nations that were designed to temper a strong rally earlier this year. Some are now seeking to prop up oilseed prices for their own farmers. Among them is China, whose Government wants to preserve production incentives for oilseed farmers by preventing their domestic prices from falling below the cost of production. As of October 1, the customs agency raised the import tariff on soybeans back to 3 percent from 1 percent, where it had been since the start of the year. Yet, the decline in import costs far exceeds that tariff change. In addition, the Government is purchasing for its state reserve system 1.5 million tons of domestic soybeans at a price approximately 10 percent above the cost of imports. That expansion may help boost season-ending soybean stocks in China to 4.7 million tons from 4.2 million in 2007/08. Carryover stocks surged due to a monthly record for soybean imports (4.1 million tons) in September. Soybean imports by China are expected to total 36 million tons in 2008/09, down from the 37.8 million imported in 2007/08.

Larger Sunflower Crops To Expand World Trade in Sunflower Oil

Global sunflowerseed production in 2008/09 is forecast up 1.1 million tons this month to a record 33.2 million. Estimated sunflowerseed output for Russia was raised 300,000 tons to 7 million. Likewise, the Ukraine crop was forecast 600,000 tons higher to 6 million tons. And based on an improved outlook for Hungary, the EU-27 harvest of sunflowerseed was raised 200,000 tons to 6.5 million. Crop yields throughout these countries were buoyed by dry and mild harvest weather.

Additional supplies of sunflowerseed are forecast to increase crush in each of these countries above or near historic highs. In turn, ample production of sunflower oil and meal coupled with lower prices should boost domestic consumption and exports for these regions.

Global imports of sunflower oil in 2008/09 are forecast 100,000 tons higher this month to 3.4 million tons. Declining freight rates and sunflower oil prices should encourage price-sensitive consumers with a preference for sunflower oil to buy more than the 2.8 million imported in 2007/08. In addition, countries with developed storage facilities should be encouraged to replenish stocks from a low 2007/08 carryover. The largest gain for sunflowerseed oil imports is expected for the EU-27, where trade is forecast rising from 1.1 million to 1.37 million tons. Imports could also increase throughout North Africa and the Middle East.

Dryness in Australia Curtails Production of Canola

Australian agriculture continues to be characterized by erratic rainfall. While the weather is less severe than 2 years ago, a dry spell this year has led to disappointing yields for Australian canola. Western Australia had a normal growing season, but a lack of rainfall caused yield losses throughout the country's southeastern region. Crop information about these areas prompted a 200,000-ton reduction in the canola production estimate this month to 1.4 million tons. Exports of canola from Australia could be scaled back to 745,000 tons, but still above 2007/08 shipments of 550,000 tons.

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Table 1--Soybeans: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg. Sept. 1	Area		Yield	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks
	Planted	Harvested		Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Seed, feed, & residual	Total	
	<i>Million acres</i>		<i>Bu/acre</i>	<i>-----Million bushels-----</i>								
2006/07	75.5	74.6	42.7	449	3,188	9	3,647	1,808	1,116	149	3,073	574
2007/08 ¹	64.7	64.1	41.7	574	2,676	10	3,260	1,801	1,161	92	3,054	205
2008/09 ²	75.9	74.4	39.3	205	2,921	7	3,133	1,745	1,020	163	2,928	205
2007/08												
September						0.4		147.3	62.0			
October						0.6		163.7	138.6			
November						0.6		156.3	127.4			
Sep-Nov				573.8	2,675.8	1.6	3,251.2	467.4	328.1	123.9	919.3	2,331.9
December						1.0		164.1	146.0			
January						1.5		160.5	140.9			
February						1.3		144.4	139.8			
Dec-Feb				2,331.9		3.7	2,335.6	468.9	426.7	6.0	901.6	1,434.0
March						0.8		156.0	119.2			
April						0.9		147.5	74.9			
May						0.6		152.6	54.7			
Mar-May				1,434.0		2.2	1,436.2	456.0	248.9	55.2	760.1	676.1
June						1.0		141.0	62.6			
July						0.8		139.3	50.6			
August						0.5		128.7	44.1			
Jun-Aug				676.1		2.3	678.5	409.0	157.3	(92.9)	473.4	205.0
Total						9.9		1,801.3	1,161.0	92.2	3,054.5	
2008/09												
September ¹				205.0		NA		125.7	NA			

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast. NA=Not available.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Grain Stocks*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 2--Soybean meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	<i>1,000 short tons</i>							
2006/07	314	43,054	156	43,524	34,374	8,804	43,178	346
2007/08 ¹	346	42,242	140	42,728	33,234	9,200	42,434	294
2008/09 ²	294	41,491	165	41,950	33,050	8,600	41,650	300
2006/07								
October	313.8	3,823.2	12.8	4,149.7	3,084.4	677.0	3,761.3	388.4
November	388.4	3,671.9	13.6	4,073.9	2,858.3	842.0	3,700.4	373.6
December	373.6	3,733.0	13.7	4,120.2	2,864.1	787.2	3,651.3	468.9
January	468.9	3,697.5	13.6	4,180.0	3,054.3	753.3	3,807.6	372.4
February	372.4	3,257.2	13.4	3,643.0	2,597.2	756.3	3,353.5	289.4
March	289.4	3,721.5	15.2	4,026.1	2,774.0	922.2	3,696.2	329.9
April	329.9	3,444.5	12.6	3,786.9	2,829.2	629.2	3,458.3	328.6
May	328.6	3,627.3	13.9	3,969.8	3,024.2	666.6	3,690.8	279.0
June	279.0	3,532.6	11.2	3,822.8	2,770.3	735.8	3,506.1	316.8
July	316.8	3,572.4	11.2	3,900.4	2,977.8	607.7	3,585.5	314.9
August	314.9	3,474.6	13.4	3,802.9	2,802.9	768.1	3,571.0	231.9
September	231.9	3,498.2	11.8	3,742.0	2,737.5	658.4	3,395.9	346.0
Total		43,053.9	156.4	43,524.0	34,374.3	8,803.7	43,178.0	
2007/08								
October	346.0	3,870.8	12.4	4,229.2	3,206.8	709.1	3,915.9	313.3
November	313.3	3,711.6	12.1	4,037.1	2,840.1	902.2	3,742.3	294.8
December	294.8	3,889.0	11.0	4,194.8	3,009.8	762.9	3,772.7	422.0
January	422.0	3,792.6	9.8	4,224.5	3,088.3	847.6	3,936.0	288.5
February	288.5	3,424.7	11.9	3,725.1	2,498.8	890.5	3,389.3	335.8
March	335.8	3,701.1	10.8	4,047.6	2,800.8	851.5	3,652.2	395.4
April	395.4	3,500.6	13.7	3,909.8	2,743.3	826.6	3,569.9	339.9
May	339.9	3,634.5	13.3	3,987.8	2,800.3	754.3	3,554.6	433.2
June	433.2	3,350.6	11.9	3,795.7	2,553.2	818.2	3,371.4	424.3
July	424.3	3,316.9	9.9	3,751.1	2,673.0	778.8	3,451.8	299.3
August	299.3	3,053.0	11.0	3,363.3	2,367.9	580.1	2,948.0	415.3
September ¹	415.3	2,996.9	NA	3,412.2	NA	NA	3,118.3	293.9
Total to date		42,242.3	128.0	42,370.2	30,582.2	8,721.8	42,422.3	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 3--Soybean oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year begin. Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic		Exports	Total	
					Total	Methyl ester			
<i>Million pounds</i>									
2006/07	3,010	20,489	37	23,536	18,574	2,761	1,877	20,451	3,085
2007/08 ¹	3,085	20,568	65	23,718	18,272	2,983	2,975	21,247	2,471
2008/09 ²	2,471	19,895	50	22,416	18,100	3,100	2,300	20,400	2,016
2006/07									
October	3,009.8	1,829.5	1.0	4,840.3	1,660.9	166.1	167.1	1,828.0	3,012.3
November	3,012.3	1,725.0	1.0	4,738.3	1,536.1	157.6	120.3	1,656.3	3,081.9
December	3,081.9	1,771.0	1.3	4,854.2	1,486.9	178.7	276.7	1,763.6	3,090.6
January	3,090.6	1,747.2	2.5	4,840.3	1,307.2	192.1	176.4	1,483.6	3,356.7
February	3,356.7	1,548.3	1.1	4,906.1	1,310.2	158.4	118.2	1,428.4	3,477.7
March	3,477.7	1,766.9	1.4	5,246.0	1,612.4	222.4	75.2	1,687.6	3,558.4
April	3,558.4	1,626.3	2.0	5,186.7	1,584.0	214.9	102.7	1,686.7	3,500.0
May	3,500.0	1,729.9	3.1	5,233.0	1,643.0	269.1	121.3	1,764.3	3,468.7
June	3,468.7	1,693.5	9.7	5,171.9	1,498.6	255.9	123.5	1,622.1	3,549.8
July	3,549.8	1,710.7	5.4	5,265.9	1,664.2	348.1	202.1	1,866.3	3,399.6
August	3,399.6	1,662.8	6.8	5,069.2	1,666.5	311.5	202.3	1,868.8	3,200.4
September	3,200.4	1,678.0	2.2	4,880.6	1,604.6	286.6	190.8	1,795.4	3,085.2
Total		20,489.0	37.5	23,536.3	18,574.5	2,761.4	1,876.6	20,451.1	
2007/08									
October	3,085.2	1,868.6	4.1	4,957.9	1,600.1	246.8	132.9	1,733.0	3,224.9
November	3,224.9	1,805.4	3.1	5,033.4	1,600.2	219.1	198.0	1,798.2	3,235.2
December	3,235.2	1,879.4	3.3	5,117.9	1,449.5	219.3	391.3	1,840.9	3,277.0
January	3,277.0	1,855.2	6.0	5,138.2	1,746.4	268.1	157.6	1,904.0	3,234.2
February	3,234.2	1,663.2	7.0	4,904.4	1,321.1	216.9	507.7	1,828.8	3,075.6
March	3,075.6	1,827.8	5.3	4,908.7	1,449.0	230.2	384.5	1,833.5	3,075.3
April	3,075.3	1,707.0	8.0	4,790.3	1,446.8	235.1	426.0	1,872.9	2,917.4
May	2,917.4	1,756.9	5.3	4,679.7	1,536.9	233.3	163.6	1,700.5	2,979.2
June	2,979.2	1,633.3	2.9	4,615.4	1,549.6	278.9	172.3	1,721.9	2,893.5
July	2,893.5	1,616.9	5.3	4,515.6	1,606.5	287.2	125.5	1,732.0	2,783.6
August	2,783.6	1,508.0	9.3	4,300.9	1,565.7	300.5	183.8	1,749.5	2,551.5
September ¹	2,551.5	1,445.9	NA	3,997.4	NA	247.2	NA	1,526.8	2,470.6
Total to date		20,567.6	59.6	23,712.4	16,871.7	2,982.7	2,843.3	21,241.8	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.
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Table 4--Cottonseed: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Other	Total		
<i>1,000 short tons</i>										
2006/07	602	7,348	0	7,950	2,680	616	4,165	7,461	489	
2007/08 ¹	489	6,589	3	7,080	2,706	599	3,132	6,437	643	
2008/09 ²	643	4,599	50	5,292	2,600	350	2,042	4,992	300	

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5--Cottonseed meal: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>1,000 short tons</i>								
2006/07	59	0	1,241	1,301	1,134	105	1,239	62
2007/08 ¹	62	0	1,270	1,332	1,162	120	1,282	50
2008/09 ²	50	0	1,195	1,245	1,085	110	1,195	50

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Source: *Oilseed Crushings*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6--Cottonseed oil: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg Oct. 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<i>Million pounds</i>								
2006/07	101	1	849	951	714	138	852	99
2007/08 ¹	99	1	865	965	629	185	814	151
2008/09 ²	151	0	820	972	757	130	887	85

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Oilseed Crushings* and *Fats and Oils: Production, Consumption, and Stocks*, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7--Peanuts: U.S. supply and disappearance

Year beg Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance				Ending stocks	
	Beginning stocks	Imports	Production	Total	Domestic food	Crush	Seed & residual Exports	Total		
<i>Million pounds</i>										
2006/07	2,167	61	3,464	5,692	2,585	513	471	603	4,172	1,520
2007/08 ¹	1,520	73	3,675	5,268	2,517	496	474	750	4,237	1,031
2008/09 ²	1,031	40	4,993	6,065	2,570	590	555	805	4,520	1,545

¹ Estimated. ² Forecast.

Sources: *Crop Production* and *Peanut Stocks and Processors*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 8--Oilseed prices received by U.S. farmers

Marketing year	Soybeans \$/bu.	Cottonseed \$/ton	Sunflower \$/cwt.	Canola \$/cwt.	Peanuts Cents/lb.	Flaxseed \$/bu.
1997/98	6.47	121.00	11.60	11.30	28.30	5.81
1998/99	4.93	129.00	10.60	10.30	28.40	5.05
1999/00	4.63	89.00	7.53	7.82	25.40	3.79
2000/01	4.54	105.00	6.89	6.71	27.40	3.30
2001/02	4.38	90.50	9.62	8.77	23.40	4.29
2002/03	5.53	101.00	12.10	10.60	18.20	5.77
2003/04	7.34	117.00	12.10	10.60	19.30	5.88
2004/05	5.74	107.00	13.70	10.70	18.90	8.07
2005/06	5.66	96.00	12.10	9.62	17.30	5.94
2006/07	6.43	111.00	14.50	11.90	17.70	5.80
2007/08 ¹	10.10	162.00	21.66	17.70	20.50	13.04
2008/09 ¹	9.10-10.60	215-275	19.35-21.85	18.25-20.75	23.75-26.25	12.15-13.65
2007/08						
September	8.15	137.00	17.70	15.00	18.60	9.55
October	8.36	153.00	17.80	16.30	21.40	11.60
November	9.42	158.00	18.40	16.60	21.70	12.90
December	10.00	169.00	19.20	17.70	21.30	13.00
January	9.95	170.00	19.00	17.90	21.80	13.80
February	11.70	175.00	24.20	22.20	21.00	15.70
March	11.40	NA	26.20	26.40	20.70	17.60
April	12.00	NA	25.00	24.80	20.00	17.30
May	12.10	NA	27.50	25.30	20.40	16.80
June	13.10	NA	28.20	25.30	20.10	18.00
July	13.30	NA	28.30	26.20	21.10	18.10
August	12.80	NA	27.70	22.30	18.90	16.50
2008/09						
September	10.70	253.00	28.20	20.70	21.10	15.60
October ¹	8.66	237.00	23.20	18.80	19.80	12.10

¹ Preliminary. NA = Not available.

Source: *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Last update: 11/12/2008

Table 9--U.S. vegetable oil and fats prices

Marketing year	Soybean oil ²	Cottonseed oil ³	Sunflower oil ⁴	Canola oil ⁴	Peanut oil ⁵	Corn oil ⁶	Lard ⁶	Edible tallow ⁶
<i>Cents/lb.</i>								
1997/98	25.80	28.85	27.00	28.83	49.21	28.94	19.46	20.69
1998/99	19.90	27.32	20.10	22.48	40.72	25.30	14.66	15.14
1999/00	15.60	21.52	16.68	17.11	35.96	17.81	13.64	13.21
2000/01	14.15	15.98	15.89	17.56	34.97	13.54	14.61	13.43
2001/02	16.46	17.98	23.25	23.45	32.23	19.14	13.55	13.87
2002/03	22.04	37.75	33.11	29.75	46.70	28.17	18.13	17.80
2003/04	29.97	31.21	33.41	33.76	60.84	28.43	26.13	22.37
2004/05	23.01	28.01	43.71	30.78	53.63	27.86	21.80	18.48
2005/06	23.41	29.47	40.64	31.00	44.48	25.18	21.74	18.16
2006/07	31.02	35.70	58.03	40.57	52.99	31.80	28.43	27.32
2007/08 ¹	52.03	73.56	91.15	65.64	94.53	69.37	40.85	41.68
2008/09 ¹	37.5-41.5	49.5-53.5	76.5-80.5	45.5-49.5	87.5-91.5	40.0-44.0	33.5-37.5	29.0-33.0
2007/08								
October	38.10	52.20	73.50	50.38	76.75	52.50	35.09	33.98
November	42.68	63.60	84.80	57.30	93.20	56.32	33.78	36.88
December	45.16	66.63	86.50	61.50	98.50	59.47	32.66	35.28
January	49.77	71.69	90.00	64.94	97.33	63.67	33.01	38.53
February	56.68	78.60	96.00	71.80	99.00	74.89	38.33	44.33
March	57.27	78.94	96.75	70.56	100.00	83.55	46.00	48.39
April	56.58	79.75	93.00	71.38	104.38	87.09	43.04	44.25
May	58.27	82.75	97.40	73.05	104.80	87.29	42.27	41.88
June	62.43	87.56	99.50	76.69	107.00	82.33	44.93	46.61
July	60.54	86.06	97.50	74.13	110.00	76.64	52.82	48.61
August	50.78	72.55	91.40	61.05	110.00	60.00	46.50	41.94
September	46.09	62.44	87.50	54.88	110.00	48.71	41.73	39.53
2008/09								
October ¹	35.50	46.45	74.40	42.85	97.00	34.76	37.07	26.97

¹ Preliminary. ² Decatur, IL. ³ PBSY Greenwood, MS. ⁴ Midwest. ⁵ Southeast mills. ⁶ Chicago.

NA= Not available.

Sources: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices* and *Peanut Report*, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Last update: 11/12/2008

Table 10--U.S. oilseed meal prices

Marketing year	Soybean meal ²	Cottonseed meal ³	Sunflower meal ⁴	Peanut meal ⁵	Canola meal ⁶	Linseed meal ⁷
<i>\$/Short ton</i>						
1997/98	185.30	144.00	84.20	210.25	131.15	117.54
1998/99	138.50	109.55	64.20	122.02	112.28	84.49
1999/00	167.62	127.43	75.00	108.15	117.07	103.42
2000/01	173.62	142.93	90.50	119.75	139.20	121.92
2001/02	167.72	136.16	87.27	112.32	143.33	121.29
2002/03	181.58	146.12	105.00	128.35	144.06	122.91
2003/04	256.05	183.47	111.14	177.56	188.45	159.25
2004/05	182.90	124.04	85.50	118.34	139.75	115.55
2005/06	174.17	144.27	77.46	106.98	140.52	115.53
2006/07	205.44	150.36	104.88	100.00	173.50	133.01
2007/08 ¹	335.94	253.81	172.81	190.00	251.32	228.81
2008/09 ¹	255-315	225-285	155-215	95-155	180-240	145-205
2007/08						
October	260.55	183.40	138.40	NA	167.24	170.20
November	280.76	176.25	133.75	NA	192.25	184.63
December	314.78	196.67	158.67	NA	226.30	186.83
January	331.28	273.60	212.00	NA	276.78	242.70
February	345.87	292.00	225.50	NA	285.83	250.00
March	331.57	245.00	201.25	NA	276.85	247.13
April	329.94	230.00	163.20	NA	268.14	253.70
May	325.48	240.50	154.38	NA	258.75	240.25
June	390.72	293.25	160.38	NA	293.20	265.38
July	412.25	333.00	190.50	NA	310.19	273.70
August	355.35	290.00	156.25	NA	239.88	231.25
September	352.70	292.00	179.40	NA	220.42	200.00
2008/09						
October ¹	260.66	238.75	161.13	NA	192.55	160.75

¹ Preliminary. ² Hi-pro Decatur, IL. ³ 41% Memphis. ⁴ 28% Minneapolis.

⁵ 50% Southeast mills. ⁶ 36% Pacific Northwest. ⁷ 34% Minneapolis. NA = Not available.

Source: *Monthly Feedstuff Prices*, Agricultural Marketing Service,

U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Last update: 11/12/2008