

Appendix table 7--Sunflowerseed: Number of farms and acres harvested, by State 1987 and 1992

	1987		1992	
	No. Farms	Harvested acres	No. Farms	Harvested acres
Alabama	3	D/	4	6
Arkansas	N.A	N.A	7	851
California	97	19,319	85	12,991
Colorado	172	28,893	251	45,652
Georgia	11	596	19	985
Illinois	39	1,304	65	3,451
Indiana	12	567	11	258
Iowa	4	D/	8	52
Kansas	1,196	113,449	657	81,499
Kentucky	6	D/	4	11
Louisiana	9	1,044	6	3,855
Maryland	10	150	6	27
Michigan	67	3,041	36	2,367
Minnesota	683	82,278	1,131	202,025
Missouri	9	298	26	1,117
Montana	24	6,172	9	3,328
Nebraska	282	28,194	312	32,766
New Jersey	3	D/	9	19
New Mexico	3	D/	4	508
New York	25	1,360	28	462
North Carolina	13	622	8	137
North Dakota	7,043	1,407,115	5,287	1,130,593
Ohio	39	1,742	34	1,351
Oklahoma	18	1,942	14	1,316
Oregon	N.A	N.A	9	10
Pennsylvania	40	1,651	16	252
South Carolina	15	803	11	718
South Dakota	1,659	262,847	1,571	349,668
Tennessee	4	15		88
Texas	105	12,185	180	23,812
Virginia	8	17	6	9
Wisconsin	116	4,012	71	2,933
Wyoming	10	1,917	12	1,644
Other	N.A	N.A	12	327
United States	11,741	1,982,357	9,914	1,905,088

D/ Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms. N.A = Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Agriculture, Geographic Area Series, Vol. 1, November 1994.

Appendix table 8--Sunflowerseed acreage planted, harvested, yield, and production, 1962-94

Year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	---1,000 acres---		Lbs/acre	1,000 lbs
1962	13	13	980	12,250
1963	31	30	970	29,100
1964	42	40	644	25,760
1965	50	46	827	38,050
1966	76	73	894	65,240
1967	221	216	1,037	233,960
1968	156	151	1,031	155,670
1969	195	185	927	171,430
1970	219	207	902	186,670
1971	405	392	1,050	411,680
1972	719	692	916	633,560
1973	678	666	1,080	719,070
1974	572	548	957	524,750
1975	787	709	1,109	786,010
1976	834	810	1,058	857,100
1977	2,321	2,205	1,252	2,760,470
1978	2,840	2,798	1,365	3,817,920
1979	5,555	5,410	1,349	7,296,110
1980	3,910	3,683	1,016	3,741,640
1981	3,865	3,811	1,177	4,487,410
1982	4,815	4,724	1,129	5,332,820
1983	3,110	3,063	1,044	3,198,500
1984	3,754	3,692	1,014	3,744,530
1985	3,055	2,844	1,109	3,153,020
1986	2,025	1,955	1,369	2,675,750
1987	1,805	1,775	1,469	2,608,150
1988	2,038	1,921	933	1,792,090
1989	1,840	1,786	985	1,759,760
1990	1,905	1,851	1,229	2,274,405
1991	2,746	2,673	1,352	3,613,030
1992	2,187	2,043	1,255	2,564,985
1993	2,757	2,486	1,035	2,572,063
1994	3,567	3,430	1,410	4,836,185

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service. *Crop Production*. Annual and monthly issues, 1962-1995.

**Appendix table 9--Distribution of farms growing sunflowers,
by acres harvested, 1992**

State	Acres of sunflowers harvested							Farms
	1-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
	----- Percent -----							<i>Number</i>
North Dakota	3	8	20	39	22	7	1	5,287
South Dakota	5	10	24	35	17	7	2	1,571
Minnesota	7	13	20	38	16	5	1	1,131
U.S. total	7	11	21	36	18	6	1	9,914

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1992 Census of Agriculture. Geographic Area Series, Vol. 1, Nov. 1994.*

**Appendix table 10--Distribution of farms growing sunflowers,
by sales class, 1992**

State	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Farms
		----- Percent -----				
North Dakota	5	9	4	25	57	5,287
South Dakota	6	9	5	25	55	1,571
Minnesota	8	7	4	18	63	1,131

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1992 Census of Agriculture. Geographic Area Series, Vol. 1, Nov. 1994.*

Appendix table 11--U.S. sunflowerseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1977-94

Year beginning September 1	Supply				Disappearance				Price	
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total use	Crush	Non- oil + seed	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	Average received by farmers
-----1,000 metric tons-----										\$/mt
1977	23	1,330	3	1,356	219	118	942	1,279	77	224
1978	77	1,823	7	1,907	292	159	1,366	1,817	90	236
1979	90	3,310	10	3,410	547	147	1,820	2,514	896	200
1980	896	1,697	28	2,621	780	154	1,505	2,439	182	245
1981	182	2,035	32	2,249	374	177	1,555	2,106	143	238
1982	143	2,419	40	2,602	766	191	1,348	2,305	297	199
1983	297	1,451	31	1,779	590	113	1,044	1,747	32	287
1984	32	1,698	26	1,757	567	128	991	1,686	71	249
1985	71	1,430	26	1,527	674	276	365	1,315	212	175
1986	212	1,214	8	1,434	635	242	304	1,181	253	152
1987	253	1,183	10	1,446	900	79	270	1,249	197	184
1988	197	813	25	1,035	575	294	87	956	79	267
1989	79	798	20	897	546	230	96	872	25	234
1990	25	1,031	40	1,096	569	275	168	1,013	85	240
1991	85	1,639	75	1,800	952	422	163	1,537	262	192
1992	262	1,163	47	1,473	923	363	118	1,404	69	215
1993	69	1,167	25	1,261	661	429	99	1,190	71	284
1994 ²	71	2,194	9	2,274	1,048	558	250	1,857	417	217-229

Appendix table 12--U.S. sunflowerseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1977-94

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance			Price		
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Total ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	Average, crude, Minneapolis	
-----1,000 metric tons-----									\$/mt
1977	N.A.	86	86	49	34	83	3	N.A.	
1978	3	115	118	70	41	111	7	728	
1979	7	224	231	72	86	158	73	575	
1980	73	298	371	29	301	330	41	594	
1981	41	137	178	63	103	166	12	550	
1982	12	303	315	43	229	272	43	495	
1983	43	204	247	53	188	241	6	741	
1984	6	219	225	65	130	195	30	661	
1985	30	265	295	65	205	270	25	421	
1986	25	266	291	84	156	240	51	353	
1987	51	377	430	40	319	359	71	520	
1988	71	235	306	57	212	269	37	500	
1989	37	215	254	78	159	237	17	538	
1990	17	234	266	82	163	244	22	520	
1991	21	413	438	179	214	393	45	476	
1992	45	331	376	85	266	351	25	558	
1993	25	263	292	59	204	263	29	683	
1994 ²	29	426	456	91	320	411	45	585-605	

N.A. = Not available.

¹ Total supply includes imports.

² Estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. Oil Crops: Situation and Outlook Report. OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

Appendix table 13--U.S. sunflowerseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1977-94

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Disappearance			Price	
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Total ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total	Ending stocks	Average, 28-percent protein
-----1,000 metric tons-----								\$/mt
1977	N.A.	131	131	127	N.A.	127	4	N.A.
1978	4	180	184	180	N.A.	180	4	102
1979	4	359	363	359	N.A.	359	4	106
1980	4	439	443	440	N.A.	440	3	122
1981	3	201	204	200	N.A.	200	4	117
1982	4	434	438	433	N.A.	433	5	112
1983	5	265	270	240	25	265	5	123
1984	5	321	326	307	14	321	5	58
1985	5	357	362	313	44	357	5	76
1986	5	305	310	269	36	305	5	84
1987	5	426	431	381	46	427	4	109
1988	4	298	315	306	6	312	3	135
1989	3	262	277	269	3	272	5	111
1990	5	281	304	294	5	299	5	97
1991	5	498	510	451	53	503	6	85
1992	6	440	451	401	48	449	2	98
1993	2	327	332	291	37	328	5	104
1994 ²	5	535	544	494	45	540	5	55-71

N.A. - Not available.

¹ Total supply includes imports.

² Estimate.

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

Crops: Situation and Outlook Report, OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

Appendix table 14--U.S. canola seed: Supply and disappearance, 1987-94

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total ¹	Crush	Exports	Total	
<u>Million pounds</u>								
1987	3	27	2	32	30	0	30	2
1988	2	39	37	78	71	4	75	3
1989	3	95	231	329	298	10	308	21
1990	21	97	141	259	195	32	227	32
1991	32	191	2	225	109	97	212	13
1992	13	144	27	184	59	104	174	10
1993	10	252	773	1,035	850	78	940	95
1994 ²	95	447	992	1,535	1,290	110	1,418	117

¹ Includes planting seed and residual. ² Estimate.

Appendix table 15--U.S. canola oil: Supply and disappearance, 1987-94

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
<u>Million pounds</u>								
1987	4	14	273	291	263	0	263	29
1988	29	54	430	513	486	8	494	19
1989	20	130	391	541	510	6	516	24
1990	24	18	583	625	577	7	584	41
1991	41	32	815	888	801	15	816	71
1992	71	49	861	981	898	16	914	67
1993	67	406	902	1,375	1,228	76	1,304	71
1994 ¹	71	481	963	1,515	1,355	85	1,440	75

¹ Estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Oil Crops: Situation and Outlook Report*. OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

Appendix table 16--U.S. canola meal: Supply and disappearance, 1987-94

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance			Ending stocks
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	
	<u>1,000 tons</u>							
1987	2	11	227	240	228	0	228	12
1988	12	42	308	362	327	1	328	34
1989	3	101	251	355	340	9	349	6
1990	6	14	375	395	389	0	389	6
1991	6	25	621	652	646	0	646	6
1992	6	39	603	648	642	0	642	6
1993	6	322	780	1,108	1,102	0	1,102	6
1994 ¹	6	376	829	1,211	1,205	0	1,205	6

1/ Estimate.

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

Crops: Situation and Outlook Report. OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

Appendix table 17--U.S. flaxseed: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1984-94

Year beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance			Price
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Imports	Total	Crush	Exports	Total	Average received use by farmers
-----1,000 bushels-----								\$/bu
1984	1,716	7,022	3,796	12,534	9,935	238	10,885	6.09
1985	1,649	8,293	2,927	12,869	10,313	250	11,240	5.05
1986	1,629	11,538	2,224	15,391	10,000	1,448	12,090	3.47
1987	3,301	7,444	2,925	13,671	10,800	156	11,346	3.39
1988	2,325	1,615	6,730	10,670	8,500	764	9,363	7.56
1989	1,307	1,215	7,260	9,782	8,250	1,054	9,538	7.20
1990	244	3,812	6,715	10,771	8,800	549	9,800	5.27
1991	971	6,200	4,371	11,542	9,050	541	9,986	3.52
1992	1,556	3,288	6,035	10,879	8,600	230	9,334	4.12
1993	1,545	3,480	5,110	10,135	8,650	126	8,980	4.20
1994 ¹	1,155	2,922	6,345	10,422	8,750	150	9,172	4.40-4.60

¹ Estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Oil Crops: Situation and Outlook Report*. OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

Appendix table 18--U.S. linseed oil: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1984-94

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending Total stocks	Price Average, crude, Minneapolis
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Total ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total		
-----Million pounds-----								Cents/Lb.
1984	48	194	242	194	15	209	33	32.0
1985	33	205	238	184	15	199	39	30.8
1986	39	201	240	183	6	189	51	26.4
1987	51	217	268	219	8	227	41	24.7
1988	41	170	211	151	12	163	48	39.5
1989	48	165	213	164	12	176	37	40.2
1990	37	176	213	167	6	173	40	38.0
1991	40	182	222	170	12	182	40	32.1
1992	40	172	212	150	8	158	54	31.0
1993	54	174	228	158	7	165	63	32.5
1994 2/	63	175	238	170	8	178	60	3.10-3.60

Appendix table 19--U.S. linseed meal: Supply, disappearance, and price, 1984-94

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending Total stocks	Price Minneapolis 34-pct. protein
	Beginning stocks	Pro- duction	Total ¹	Domestic	Exports	Total		
-----1,000 short tons-----								\$/ton
1984	3	179	183	120	60	180	3	99.00
1985	3	184	190	110	75	185	5	102.00
1986	5	185	192	127	63	190	2	112.00
1987	2	198	202	140	59	199	3	130.25
1988	3	156	170	102	63	165	5	178.45
1989	5	153	167	139	23	162	5	139.30
1990	5	162	170	124	41	165	5	130.10
1991	5	167	172	127	40	167	5	125.25
1992	5	159	166	106	55	161	5	133.60
1993	5	160	167	113	49	162	5	139.55
1994 ²	5	162	169	120	44	164	5	100-115

¹ Includes imports. ² Estimate. Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Oil Crops: Situation and Outlook Report*. OCS-41, July 1994 and monthly updates.

SUMMARY OF REPORT #AER-711

The 1995 Farm Bill

**Sugar Quota System, Price Supports
Among Key Issues in Policy Debate**

April 1995

Contact: Ron Lord, (202) 219-1287

The sugar portion of the 1995 farm bill debate will likely focus on the level and type of support to the industry, as well as the effectiveness of the sugar provisions in the 1990 omnibus farm legislation (entitled the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act). Those issues and others are outlined in ***Sugar: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation***, a new report from USDA's Economic Research Service.

U.S. Sugar Policy

The current U.S. sugar price support program has its origins in 1981 legislation. The foundations of the program are tariff-rate import quotas, domestic marketing allotments, and price supports. They restrict overall supply to help maintain price. The current U.S. minimum price support level, unchanged since the 1985 crop, is based on a raw cane sugar loan rate of 18 cents a pound, raw value. Import quotas have meant that the U.S. sugar price has been largely unaffected by movements in the lower world price.

The 1990 farm legislation added a minimum sugar import requirement of 1.25 million short tons (1 short ton = 2,000 pounds), standby domestic sugar marketing allotments (domestic supply controls), and a marketing assessment of 1 percent of the loan rate, later increased to 1.1 percent. USDA assesses whether or not to implement the standby allotments at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year. If imposed, allotments apply to the entire fiscal year, and have been imposed for fiscal years 1993 and 1995.

Several options exist for the U.S. sugar program. Preserving the basic structure of the nonrecourse loan program provides one set of options. To continue price support, a mechanism for domestic supply control is necessary. At the other extreme, the domestic program could be eliminated.

Another factor in this year's debate will be the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Under GATT, the U.S. is committed to maintain a minimum access level for imports of 1.256 million tons. This commitment precludes domestic sugar legislation from increasing the protection afforded domestic sugar producers from foreign sugar, even if surpluses arise.

The U.S. Sugar Industry

The domestic sugar and sweetener industry is the largest in the world, with total annual consumption of caloric sweeteners approaching 20 million tons a year. The United States is among the top five countries in the world in production, consumption, and imports of sugar. About 83 percent of the sugar consumed in the United States during 1992-94 was produced domestically, with 45 percent from sugarcane and 38 percent from sugar beets.

To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from ***Sugar: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation***, AER-711, by Ron Lord. The cost is \$12.00.

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SUMMARY OF REPORT #AER-713

The 1995 Farm Bill

**Rice Program Being Analyzed in Climate
Of Increased Government Dependence**

April 1995

Contact: Randall D. Schnepf, (202) 501-8513

The increasing importance of government program payments to U.S. rice producers is one issue policymakers will have to consider in this year's farm bill debate, according to *Rice: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation*, a new report from USDA's Economic Research Service.

Currently, a typical U.S. rice farm is likely to benefit from two types of government program outlays: target price deficiency payments and marketing loan gains. Since the inception of the marketing loan program for rice in the 1985/86 marketing year, government outlays for the rice program have averaged \$733 million per year, or 42 percent of all returns from rice farming .

Some rice farmers have been operating at a loss, because of inflation in production costs since the early 1980's, coupled with frozen government payments, reduced target prices, and continued reductions in farm program benefits because of budgetary pressures. Additional costs are being placed on rice farms by increasing environmental regulations, including restrictions on the registration and use of pesticides, wetland regulations, and concern for the quality of both groundwater and surface water. Gulf coast and California rice producers are particularly vulnerable to cost increases.

Any reductions in current rice program support levels would probably accelerate the trends of a declining number of U.S. rice farms, increasing farm size, and a shift of rice growing from the high-cost production regions along the gulf coast to the upper Delta States, while reducing both the participation rate and dependency on government program revenue.

The U.S. Rice Industry. Domestic rice acreage, production, and income have increased in recent years. Since 1990, rice plantings have averaged slightly more than 3 million acres per year, up from an average of 2.8 million in the 1980's. Most of the increase has been in the areas where production costs are lower—along the

Mississippi River and in the nondelta areas of Arkansas. Domestic rice production has averaged 160 million cwt (hundredweight) since 1990, up from 140 million cwt during the 1980's. Total returns to the rice industry have averaged \$1.9 billion since 1990, up from approximately \$1.6 billion during the 1980's.

The U.S. domestic rice market has been growing at more than 4 percent a year for the past 25 years and has now overtaken the international market as the principal outlet for U.S. rice. Direct food use is the largest domestic use. However, with numerous new products and effective marketing, use of rice in processed foods is the fastest growing area of the domestic market. Despite its small area and value relative to other field crops, U.S. rice production plays a major role in those States in which it is grown.

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The information presented here is excerpted from *Rice: Background for 1995 Farm Legislation*, AER-713, by Randall D. Schnepf and Bryan Just. The cost is \$12.00.

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