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Cottonseed Intelligence Monthly



COTTONSEED MARKET: Ongoing weakness in grain futures continues to have a negative impact on cottonseed prices. The downturn in nearby trading activity can be expected as end users are reluctant to take on any more than necessary for nearby ownership. Buyers are focused on the price inverse of forward grain futures contracts. They anticipate that this inverted market situation will continue and will keep downward pressure on nearby cottonseed prices. For the price inverse to hold, crop conditions will need to remain favorable which would lead to abundant supply. If there are production problems for corn, soybeans, or cotton it is possible that prices could rebound. For now, there is a stronger bias for prices to continue to edge lower ahead of harvest time.

For new crop, there appears to be more down side risk not only based on the outlook for abundant grain supply but also based on crushing economics. The new crop net value of cottonseed for Mid-South crushers, has hovered around \$230/ton during the first half of August, but due to the lack of buying interest for some of the cottonseed products there is risk for additional downside. Weaker soybean meal futures and lower price expectations for cottonseed meal are reason for the bearish outlook.

Due to volatile grain futures, end users are not actively buying new crop cottonseed meal or cottonseed oil. With the lack of new crop product trading, prices are likely skewed to the upside. This means there is a strong possibility that the actual net value for crushers will be lower than is suggested at this time. The outcome will be oil mills being less aggressive buyers as they have less margin available to pay for cottonseed compared to what they were able to pay the past few years. Given the outlook for large corn supply, USDA's average farm price for corn for the 2013/14 season is \$4.80/ bushel. Applying the Mid-South 3-year average relative price of 109% to the USDA corn price, the Mid-South cottonseed price would be \$187/ton. However, new crop offers are holding a much higher risk premium which is rationing supply. This year the crop is projected to below last year's level by more than a a million tons. When applying the Mid-South crusher cottonseed value to the 3-year average relative price to cash corn during the October-December timeframe of 109%, it suggests cash corn prices would be roughly \$6.20/bushel, which would be more than what a dairy feeder would be willing to pay for cottonseed if corn prices are over a dollar per bushel lower. Certainly stout cotton-seed new crop prices are not enticing additional end user buying. Most new crop trading is being done between resellers.

In looking at supply, Mid-South production will be below last year's level, because of fewer planted acres, late planting, and slow crop development. The later crop development also raises the possibility of lower yields due to exposure to the elements and the possibility of a weather event to have a negative impact on production. Given the smaller production, some Mid-South gins are planning to only sell the minimal amount of seed in the fall and put as much as they can into storage for sale later during 2014. By carrying the supply, they are anticipating that they will get a higher price

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after the ginning season. It is possible that these gins will be rewarded with only marginally higher prices for their cottonseed. However, the increase is not expected to reach the \$30/ton 5-year average spread between OND and Jan-Aug prices due to large grain supplies. Demand for cottonseed in the feed market will be limited, because dairies will be able to cover their needs with other cost-competitive feed ingredients.

COTTONSEED BALANCE SHEET: The USDA old crop balance sheet was unchanged with last month. The largest change for new crop was the 158,000-ton decline in cottonseed production. The crush was lowered 50,000 tons while the Feed, Seed and Other category was lowered 113,000 tons. The net effect of the changes was a mere 5,000 ton increase to ending stocks.

The old crop balance sheet for the Cottonseed Digest was unchanged with last month. For the 2013/14 crop, production was reduced 214,000 tons, but the total remains roughly 200,000 tons above USDA's projection. Even with crop conditions below the 5-year average at this point in the year, there have been recent favorable rains in West Texas which should increase production prospects. The cottonseed crush was lowered 50,000 tons, as the outlook for larger soybean supply has the potential to suppress vegetable oil prices and erode some demand for cottonseed oil.

The Feed, Seed and Other category was lowered 150,000 tons, on price competition from other feed ingredients. Increased corn and soybean supply is expected to lower their prices and cash basis and drag grain co-product prices lower as well. Currently, dairies are waiting to buy new crop until more is known about the supply situation. Due to less cottonseed and stout prices, cottonseed inclusion rates in dairy rations will be lower.

Cottonseed Supply/Demand Balance Sheet (ooo tons)									
Year begins Aug 1	USDA	Aug / USDA	Aug / CSD	Aug / USDA	Aug / CSD				
	2011/12	2012/13E	2012/13E	2013/14F	2013/14F				
Beg. Stocks	618	430	430	492	480				
Imports	72	100	172	100	100				
Production	5370	5666	5666	4367	4566				
Total Supply	6059	6196	6268	4959	5146				
Crush	2400	2500	2525	2200	2300				
Exports	133	175	188	150	140				
Feed, Seed, & "Other"	3097	3029	3075	2204	2250				
Total Disappearance	5629	5704	5788	4554	4690				
End Stocks	430	492	480	4056	456				

COTTONSEED fob points							
PRICES 08-16	<u>Trade</u>			<u>Yr Ago</u>			
Southeast	<u>;</u>	(\$/ton)					
North Carolina	Spot	2	95-3000 /	290t	265t		
	OND	210-2	215b / 220	oo / 210t	2620		
Georgia So.	Spot	<u>.</u>	3200		2650		
	OND		210b / 22	200	260t		
Mid-South	7	(\$/ton)					
Memphis No.	Spot	2	95-3000 /	295t	2900		
	OND	<u>.</u>	250b / 2	550	300t		
MO Bootheel	Spot	2	95b / 300	-3050	298t		
	OND	2	50b / 255	-2600	3090		
NE Arkansas	Spot	2	295b / 300-3050		298t		
	OND		253b / 25	560	3060		
	Ja-Ag		275b		n/a		
Southwest		(\$/ton)					
West Texas: LN	Spot		370b / 3	370b / 3750			
	OND	275	275b / 2800 / 275t		3550		
West Texas: SN	Spot		365b / 3700		n/a		
Far West		(\$/ton)					
Arizona	Spot		3800 3250		n/a		
	OND				3500		
Cal. Corc. No.	Spot	410-4150 / 410t		393t			
& Stockton	OND	350b / 355-3650			3900		
	Clock		3650		4000		
Pima California	Spot		390t				
	OND	330b / 3350		n/a			
	Clock	3400		n/a			
Specially Processed Products (\$/ton)							
	Τ	land, AL	Spot	3600	3400		
Easi Flo tm	Court	ialia, AL		_			

COTTONSEED dlvd. points							
<u>PRICES 08-16-13</u>		<u>Truck</u>	<u>Rail</u>	<u>Yr Ago</u>			
Northeast		(\$/ton)					
W. New York	Spot	3600		3280			
	OND	2680		3300			
SE Pennsylvania	Spot	3400		3110			
	OND	2500		3130			
NE Ohio	Spot	3600		3280			
	OND	2680		3300			
Midwest		(\$/ton)					
MI (Grand Rpds.)	Spot	3710		3400			
	OND	2780		3420			
MN (Rochester)	Spot	375-3800		3690			
	OND	320-3250		3720			
WI (Madison)	Spot	370-3750		3590			
	OND	3150		3660			
Southwest	Southwest		(\$/ton)				
Texas / Dublin-	Spot	3900		3650			
Stephenville	OND	3250		3700			
Rail - fob track p	ooints	(\$/ton)					
Laredo TX	Spot		3800	n/a			
	OND		3250	n/a			
California	Spot		403t	3900			
	OND		351t	n/a			
	Ja-Sp		3650	n/a			
Idaho (UP)	Spot		390-3950	3760			
	OND		340-3420	3730			
WA/OR (BN)	Spot		4000	3860			
b = bid o = offer t = trade							

COTTONSEED DAIRY BUYER PROFILES

GROUP 1: Base demand group that will formulate cottonseed in at a 4-6 lb. inclusion rate regardless of price.

GROUP 2: Formulates at a 2-3 lb. inclusion rate regardless of price, and would like to feed at the 4-6 lb. level. However, the last 2-4 lb. is price sensitive.

GROUP 3: This is the major swing factor for cottonseed demand. They enter the market when the price is right or other factors prevail (i.e. short hay supplies), and will subsequently exit when other opportunities exist.

GROUP 4: This group does not have access to, or the ability to incorporate whole cottonseed into their rations. However over time, dairymen in this group will migrate up into Groups 1, 2 or 3.

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