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turned quiet at the midpoint of November as there have been fewer offers and less new trades done. Most resellers are taking supply off of contracts, but there has been a slowdown in movement on light end user demand. The recent strength in milk prices at the end of October and has kept above \$16.60/cwt for most of November should help dairy margins. Beyond an improvement to dairy profitability for the next couple months the milk price it is not expected to be enough of an influence to cause an increase in cottonseed demand.

The harvest progress graph shows that most states in the Eastern half of the Cotton

Belt are ahead of their average pace. From Texas to the West, most states are behind their average. This coincides with gins in the Southeast and Mid-South less willing to sell additional supply as they are pacing their remaining supply in the warehouse and not over commit on sales. For the West Texas market, trading has been moderate with most supply moving to oil mills or rail shipping points. Once supply pipelines fill, prices will likely begin to erode. There doesn't appear to be enough support for prices since dairy profitability longer-term is questionable and there are abundant supplies of competing feed ingredients like distillers dried grains and more than normal on-farm feed supply like high quality alfalfa and silage.

The flow of supplies shipping by rail to Far West markets continues at a steady pace. In California, there are a number of gins running bringing new crop supply to market as well. Dairy buyers have kept on the sidelines as they have a large variety of different feed ingredients that they can use in their feed rations. For cottonseed to have larger inclusion rate prices will need to soften several dollars.

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James Bueltel - Phone 651-925-1052, Fax 651-925-1061 e-mail: james.bueltel@informaecon.com



COTTONSEED BALANCE SHEET: USDA's November balance sheet had 2016/17 production raised 50,000 tons. The feed, seed and other category was raised by the same amount. The offsetting changes kept ending stocks unchanged. The stocks-to-use ratio was 7.8%, a tenth of a percent lower than a month ago. This appears tighter than expected given the 5-year average stocks-to-use ration is 8.7% and this year there is an abundance of feed ingredients.

The Cottonseed Digest balance sheet for the 2015/16 crop year is unchanged from last month. The 2016/17 balance sheet has a 40,000-ton production increase following the increase in cotton yield estimates. The majority of the increase comes from West Texas while there were reductions in the Carolinas. Imports are unchanged from last month, but given the large crop in Australia, there is the possibility that imports need to be monitored and may have to be raised later.

The increase in production went to raising ending stocks to 534,000 tons. The last time ending stocks were over 500,000 tons was during the 2010/11 crop year. That year cottonseed production was over 6 million tons and the stocks-to-use ratio was 10.6%, in line with Cottonseed Digest's current ratio.

Crush, exports, and the feed, seed and other category were unchanged. Until there is a clear signal in the market that dairies are increasing inclusion rates of cottonseed in diets, the feed, seed and other category will not increase. Given the abundance and affordability of other feed ingredients in the market, it appears that cottonseed is missing a marketing opportunity. The current market environment suggests that cottonseed prices will need to move lower in order to attract enough demand to make the current feed, seed and other category total. Dairy demand is down due to the outlook for weak profit margins.

Cattorina Complet Damand Palaman Chart (000 tours)										
Cottonseed Supply/Demand Balance Sheet (000 tons)										
Year begins Aug 1	USDA	USDA	Nov / USDA	Nov / CSD	Nov / USDA	Nov / CSD				
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16E	2015/16E	2016/17F	2016/17F				
Beg. Stocks	492	425	437	437	391	399				
Imports	198	59	16	24	35	50				
Production	4203	5125	4043	4043	5160	5140				
Total Supply	4893	5609	4496	4504	5586	5589				
Crush	2000	1900	1500	1515	1900	1640				
Exports	219	228	136	136	250	240				
Feed, Seed, & "Other"	2250	3044	2469	2454	3031	3175				
Total Disappearance	4468	5172	4105	4105	5181	5055				
End Stocks	425	437	391	399	405	534				



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<u>PRICES 11-18-1</u>	<u>Trade</u> <u>Yr A</u>					
Southeast	(\$/ton)					
North Carolina	Spot	1	85b / 19	95o / 185t	252t	
	JFM		195-	200o	n/a	
	Ja-Ag		190b /	/ 2100	260b	
South Carolina	Spot	176b / 180o		n/a		
	JFM		190b /	1950	n/a	
	Ja-Ag		198b /	/ 200o	n/a	
Georgia So.	Spot	175b / 180-185o		180-185o	2480	
ŭ	JFM	190b / 195o		n/a		
	Ja-Ag		195-	1980	n/a	
Mid-South	(\$/ton)					
Memphis No.	Spot	200o / 200t		2820		
	Dec		20)3t	n/a	
	JFM		21	.00	n/a	
	Ja-Ag		21	.80	2900	
MO Bootheel	Spot	200-203o		285o		
	Ja-Ag		22	.00	290o	
NE Arkansas	Spot		200-	203o	2850	
	Ja-Ag		220o		2900	
Southwest		(\$/ton)				
West Texas: LN	Spot		208-210o		271t	
	Ja-Sp	2250		n/a		
West Texas: SN	Spot		2100		267b	
	Ja-Sp	2250		n/a		
Oklahoma	Spot	210o / 215o 225o		/ 2150	250o	
	Ja-Sp			50	n/a	
Far West		(\$/ton)				
Arizona	Spot	265-2700 / 2800			3550	
Cal. Corc. No.	Spot	305o / 310o		376t		
us :	Nv-Sp	3050			n/a	
Pima California	Spot Nv-Sp			315o n/a		
	2600					
-	lly Proc	essed F	Product	S (\$/ton)	T	
Easi Flo tm	Courtl	and, AL	Spot	2450	3150	
	1		Ja-Ag		330o	



COTTONSEED dlvd. points							
PRICES 11-18-	<u>Truck</u>	<u>Rail</u>	<u>Yr Ago</u>				
Northeast	(\$/ton)						
W. New York	Spot	255o		332o			
	JFM	267o		n/a			
	Ja-Ag	2730		352o			
SE Pennsylvania	Spot	2380		3150			
	JFM	250o		n/a			
	Ja-Ag	2 56o		3350			
NE Ohio	Spot	2 550		3320			
	JFM	267o		n/a			
	Ja-Ag	2730		3520			
Midwest		(\$/ton)					
MI (Grand Rpds.)	Spot	2650		345o			
	JFM	2770		n/a			
	Ja-Ag	2830		365o			
MN (Rochester)	Spot	265o		352o			
	Ja-Ag	275o		352o			
WI (Madison)	Spot	260o		349o			
	Ja-Ag	270-273o		349o			
Southwest		(\$/ton)					
Texas / Dublin-	Spot	240o		2950			
Stephenville							
Rail - fob track points		(\$/ton)					
California	Nv-Ja		2970	n/a			
	Nv-Sp		295t	n/a			
Idaho (UP)	Spot		2830	n/a			
	Nv-Sp		2830	n/a			
WA/OR (BN)	Spot		2980	n/a			
b = bid o = offer t = trade n/a = not available							

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.

Cottonseed Intelligence Monthly is published monthly Phone: 651-925-1052/Fax 651-925-1061 e-mail: james.bueltel@informaecon.com. Every effort has been made to assure the accuracy of the information and market data which is provided in this publication as a compilation for the use of its readers. Information has been obtained by Informa Economics from sources believed to be reliable. However, because of the possibility of human or mechanical error, Informa does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such information. Published by Informa Economics, 3464 Washington Drive, Suite 120, Eagan, MN 55122. © 2016 Informa Economics, All Rights Reserved.