

Month			
Nov > 0	Dec > 34	Jan > 68	Feb > 102
Mar > 136	Apr > 170	May > 204	June > 238
July > 272	Aug > 306	Sept > 340	Oct > 374

Average Basis 50 cents under futures (based on 2017-adjusted prices)

Scenario Code based on last two digits of year

0 = z 1 = o 2 = t 3 = 3 4 = f 5 = 5 6 = s 7 = 7 8 = e 9 = n

Crop Year 1998 (ne)

Nov 1997: The recently harvested corn crop is estimated to be the 3rd largest on record. However, projected corn exports are being lowered by 100 million bushels due to increased global competition.

Dec 1997: The threat of increased export competition continues to build, with USDA lowering expected exports by 50 million bushels. Feed demand for corn is strengthening by 25 million bushels. Overall, the stocks-to-use ratio is hovering around 10%.

Jan 1998: USDA's final numbers confirm the previous corn crop as the 3rd largest. But demand surges from feed, ethanol, and corn sweetener uses. Exports remain weaker. Projected ending stocks decline by 12%.

Feb 1998: Last month's storyline reverses. Lower exports more than offsets gains from ethanol, leading to a 12% increase in projected ending stocks.

Mar 1998: A quiet month for the corn market as the market awaits the Prospective Plantings report. No changes were reported to old crop supply or demand.

Apr 1998: Farmers report they will plant 1% more area to corn this spring. This would be the most corn acres in 13 years. Corn demand continues to trend lower, with reductions in feed, ethanol, and exports.

May 1998: Total corn supplies for the upcoming marketing year are expected to be 6% higher. Total demand is also projected to be higher, but only by 3%. Thus, ending stocks are building.

June 1998: It was another quiet month from the USDA reports, no changes to corn supply or demand.

July 1998: Corn plantings come in as expected, up 1% from the previous year. Demand growth is not expected to keep up with the increased production. The estimated stocks-to-use ratio is now approaching 20%.

Aug 1998: Weather concerns have lowered expected production slightly, but the production estimate remains above the previous year's crop. Demand expectations are also lowered slightly, leaving ending stocks basically unchanged.

Sept 1998: USDA estimates the corn crop as the 2nd largest on record, as crop conditions have improved. The increase in production overwhelms an increase in export demand and ending stocks head higher.

Oct 1998: The corn crop gets slightly larger, but feed demand and exports rise. The projected stocks-to-use ratio falls to 18%.

Crop Year 1978 (7e)

Nov 1977: Previous crop was a record, but demand through feed and other uses growing, ending stocks up

Dec 1977: Corn exports better than expected

Jan 1978: Feed and industrial demand up, previous crop final production slightly lower

Feb 1978:

Mar 1978: Projected corn acreage down 3 percent from last year

Apr 1978: New crop production projected to be 250 million bushels than last year, feed demand is projected to be up 100 million bushels, but exports are projected to be down by the same amount, ending stocks are flat

May 1978:

June 1978: Corn acreage down 5 percent from last year

July 1978: Corn crop is slightly behind in development, but soil moisture is good, projected production still 250 million bushels below last year, export picture looks slightly better

Aug 1978: Corn crop now estimated to be a record, feed demand up, but ending stocks are projected higher with the record crop

Sept 1978: Record crop gets bigger, feed and export demand up, but again supply exceeds demand and ending stocks go higher

Oct 1978: Record crop gets a little bigger, feed demand down, exports up, ending stocks drop by 75 million bushels

Crop Year 1983 (e3)

Nov 1982: Record crop last year, feed, industrial, and export demand better than last year, but ending stocks are way up

Dec 1982: Export demand down 50 million bushels, ending stocks projected at record levels

Jan 1983: Last year's production raised 67 million bushels, ending stocks projected at nearly 50% of total use

Feb 1983: Export demand down slightly

Mar 1983: Projected corn acreage down 15 percent from last year

Apr 1983: Projected corn acreage now down 30%, feed demand is projected to be down 150 million bushels, but industrial and export demand offset that, ending stocks are projected to be cut nearly in half

May 1983: Increase in expected acreage lifts production by 400 million bushels, feed and industrial demand improve, but ending stocks increase by 200 million bushels

June 1983: Corn acreage down 27% from last year

July 1983: Projected production up 150 million bushels, feed demand up 200 million, export demand down 50 million

Aug 1983: Dry weather is pulling down production estimates dramatically, with projected production down nearly 1 billion bushels, feed demand down 250 million, industrial demand down 10 million, export demand down 50 million, ending stocks down 600 million

Sept 1983: Drought in full effect, production down 50 percent from last year, feed demand down 200 million bushels, industrial demand down 10 million, exports down 75 million, ending stock down 500 million bushels

Oct 1983:

Crop Year 1993 (n3)

Nov 1992: Previous corn crop was a record, stock level are rising as increased production more than offset higher feed and export use

Dec 1992: Corn exports increase, pulling stock levels down slightly

Jan 1993: Record corn crop got bigger, stock level go back up

Feb 1993: Larger corn crops worldwide, food, seed, and ethanol use up

Mar 1993: No big changes

Apr 1993: Projected corn planting down 4%, feed use up

May 1993: Smaller corn area and a return to trend yield would put corn production down 10%, feed usage increases again, but exports are expected to drop

June 1993: No big changes, but wet conditions are starting to affect crop conditions

July 1993: Projected corn production lowered 8% due to unfavorable crop conditions

Aug 1993: Projected corn production lowered again by 5% due to unfavorable crop conditions, feed and export projections are lowered as well

Sept 1993: Larger world corn crops, but smaller U.S. crop

Oct 1993: Corn crop continues to shrink, nearly 25% less than previous crop

Crop Year 1998 (n5)

Nov 1994: Previous crop is a record setter and changes in supply more than offset increases in feed and ethanol demand

Dec 1994: Export pace picks up for corn

Jan 1998: The record crop gets bigger, but demand expands even more quickly via exports, feed, and sweeteners

Feb 1998: No big changes

Mar 1998: Export demand continues to grow as world stocks tighten

Apr 1998: Intended corn plantings are lighter than expected, down 5% from last year, and exports continue to expand

May 1998: Projections for corn production 15% based on lower area and yields, total use projected to be 7% above production

June 1998: Wet conditions prevented plantings, lowering production estimates by another 8%, but demands from feed and exports have weakened as well

July 1998: Crop continues to get a little smaller, but feed use is also shrinking

Aug 1998: Conditions improved through July and the crop production estimates is raised 4%, feed and export demand rebound

Sept 1998: The production gain from August disappears in September, feed demand is lower as well

Oct 1998: The crop shrinks another 4%, feed demand shrinks a little less

Crop Year 2006 (0s)

Nov 2005: Previous crop is projected to be the 2nd largest corn crop on record, driving ending stocks higher, ethanol demand is projected to increase 5%

Dec 2005: No changes on the supply side, but export demand falls 5%

Jan 2006: Old crop production raised 1%, feed demand up 2%, export demand down another 2.5%, projected ending stocks now 15% higher than previous year

Feb 2006: Ethanol demand is up another 1.5%

Mar 2006: Export demand reverses course, now back up to Jan. projections

Apr 2006: Export demand jumps another 2.5%, ending stocks now only 9% above previous year, corn acreage down 5% from previous year, higher costs seen as driving factor

May 2006: 1st estimate of production puts crop 5% below last year, feed demand is projected to be down 1%, ethanol demand is projected to be up 34%, export demand is projected to be up 6%, and ending stocks are projected to be down 49%

June 2006: Old crop stocks are tighter as exports grow

July 2006: Corn area turns out higher than expected, raising projected production by 1.8%, feed demand is up 1.6%, ending stocks tighten a little more

Aug 2006: The crop keeps getting bigger, yields and production are raised 2.1%, feed demand jumps another 1.2%, ending stocks are raised 14%

Sept 2006: Yield and production now projected to be the 2nd highest ever, export demand increases 4.7%, ending stocks remain steady

Oct 2006: Yield and production estimates back off 1%, feed demand backs off 0.5%, stocks-to-use ratio is a low 8.3%

Crop Year 2008 (0e)

Nov 2007: Previous corn crop was a record, but the latest estimate is smaller, feed use down with higher prices

Dec 2007: Corn stocks down as exports surge to record levels

Jan 2008: Previous corn production still a record, but the estimate shrinks again, feed use increases, but food usage falls

Feb 2008: No big changes

Mar 2008: No big changes

Apr 2008: Projected corn plantings down 8%, feed use is up 200 million bushels and export use is up 50 million, but ethanol use is down 100 million

May 2008: With reduced area, corn production is projected to be down 7%, planting progressing slower than expected, demand projections for the coming year show feed down 14%, exports down 16%, but ethanol usage up 33%

June 2008: Production estimate lowered on adverse weather conditions, feed and export demand estimates are lowered, but ending stocks are projected to be at their lowest level in over a decade

July 2008: Corn production estimate lowered slightly, demand numbers down even more, so ending stock levels increase

Aug 2008: Better weather conditions have production estimates on the rise, falling prices have boosted feed and ethanol use

Sept 2008: Moving from one weather extreme to another, corn production estimate is reduced by 2%, feed demand shifting to other products,

Oct 2008: Corn production estimate raised 1%, ethanol use down 100 million bushels, food usage down 10 million, feed up 150 million