

Texas Agricultural Commodities Production To Consumption Surplus and Deficit May 19, 2011

The following list shows the agricultural commodities for which Texas has production surpluses and deficits. The numbers are based on an analysis by the Texas Department of Agriculture using information from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Census Bureau. The consumption and production surplus-deficit estimates are updated annually after the base data from USDA are available.

One notable change in this year's report is that the surplus and deficit estimates are now expressed in pounds rather than in dollar value at the farm gate. The change did not affect whether commodities were in the surplus or deficit categories, but did shift some rankings within those categories. Removing the dollar values simplifies the calculations and eliminates a source of possible errors.

State-level consumption data are not available, making it necessary to derive estimates for Texas based on the national data. We realize that doing so does not allow for regional differences in consumption patterns. Texans likely consume more or less than the national averages for many items. However, estimates based on the national averages can still provide useful approximations of state consumption to which we can compare state-level production and thus determine the commodities for which Texas likely has surpluses or deficits in production. Texas food consumption estimates are derived using the most recent Texas population from the U.S. Census Bureau and per capita availability data from the USDA Economic Research Service. ERS computes per capita estimates for food usage only and does not include non-food commodities or the non-food use of multiple-purpose commodities. For example, the ERS per capita estimate for corn does not include corn used for ethanol production or animal feed. For these commodities, an estimate of per capita availability was computed using USDA data on total domestic use divided by the Census population. Those computations were used for corn, grain sorghum, wheat, barley, oats, soybeans and cotton. For all commodities, the Texas production data used in this analysis are the most recent annual estimates from USDA or are TDA estimates based on Census of Agriculture data. The "Pounds Surplus" and "Pounds Deficit" columns in the following table reflect the differences between Texas production and consumption.

Compared to last years estimates, wheat, cabbage, dry peas and lamb moved from the deficit category to surplus. Wheat showed the largest shift, from a drought-induced deficit of 110 million pounds in 2009 to a surplus of 2.1 billion pounds in 2010. Grain sorghum, beef, cotton and milk remained the commodities with the largest surpluses. Corn, soybeans, potatoes and tomatoes were again the commodities with the largest deficits. Overall Texas production of the commodities listed totaled 65.2 billion pounds and consumption totaled 104.7 billion pounds, resulting in a total production deficit of 39.5 billion pounds.

For additional information on the estimates of Texas production surpluses and deficits, please contact Doyle Fuchs, Texas Department of Agriculture, 512-463-7628 or email doyle.fuchs@texasagriculture.gov .

Texas Food Commodities -- Surplus and Deficit Production

May 19, 2011

Ranked by the Estimated Production Surplus or Deficit in Pounds

| Surplus Commodities | Pounds Surplus | Surplus Commodities | Pounds Surplus |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Grain Sorghum | 5,607,886,438 | Watermelon | 234,001,083 |
| Beef | 4,488,999,169 | Pecans | 57,427,220 |
| Cotton | 3,753,632,195 | Cabbage | 20,775,395 |
| Milk | 3,705,849,224 | Dry Peas | 11,098,107 |
| Wheat | 2,067,685,458 | Other Chicken | 10,542,883 |
| Broilers | 1,219,953,364 | Mustard Greens | 6,656,332 |
| Rice | 818,043,219 | Lamb | 4,761,883 |
| Peanuts | 425,868,410 | Collard Greens | 4,441,776 |
| Grapefruit | 258,151,014 | Blackberries | 1,736,900 |
| Deficit Commodities | Pounds Deficit | Deficit Commodities | Pounds Deficit |
| Corn | -33,929,578,781 | Shrimp, Farm-Raised | -100,596,800 |
| Soybeans | -8,819,984,204 | Tangerines | -99,845,344 |
| Potatoes | -2,647,081,876 | Avocados | -97,267,688 |
| Tomatoes | -2,162,091,027 | Mushrooms | -89,053,132 |
| Pork | -1,429,776,343 | Squash | -88,611,356 |
| Eggs (number) | -1,314,458,660 | Limes | -80,668,706 |
| Sugar, cane & beet | -1,288,063,358 | Garlic | -70,147,571 |
| Oranges | -1,269,679,327 | Green Peas | -69,722,127 |
| Apples | -1,201,077,176 | Prunes & Plums | -54,831,879 |
| Barley | -829,803,513 | Cauliflower | -53,520,234 |
| Bananas | -630,147,759 | Mangoes | -53,057,134 |
| Sweet Corn | -597,351,688 | Spinach | -43,863,903 |
| Grapes | -503,216,024 | Pumpkin | -42,213,249 |
| Lettuce, Head | -424,959,981 | Artichokes | -40,232,898 |
| Turkeys | -349,561,874 | Asparagus | -37,688,642 |
| Pineapples | -338,710,707 | Blueberries | -26,174,673 |
| Onions | -296,762,459 | Papayas | -24,482,650 |
| Lettuce, Leaf | -275,815,727 | Apricots | -22,433,916 |
| Oats | -253,311,220 | Olives | -21,376,638 |
| Bell Peppers | -244,426,498 | Egg Plant | -20,031,005 |
| Carrots | -232,742,947 | Honeydew Melons | -19,590,176 |
| Strawberries | -202,196,511 | Honey | -17,945,561 |
| Broccoli | -202,008,156 | Radishes | -12,152,781 |
| Peaches | -201,818,783 | Kiwi Fruit | -11,566,958 |
| Cantaloupe | -193,592,582 | Brussel Sprouts | -7,543,668 |
| Cucumbers | -170,135,610 | Okra | -6,072,781 |
| Celery | -155,902,478 | Kale | -5,843,668 |
| Snap Beans | -142,106,264 | Catfish, Farm-Raised | -5,373,727 |
| Dry Beans | -135,517,034 | Beets | -5,072,781 |
| Lemons | -126,248,184 | Figs | -4,432,023 |
| Chile Peppers | -125,536,466 | Veal | -4,267,781 |
| Pears | -116,280,207 | Turnip Greens | -2,643,668 |
| Sweet Potatoes | -113,727,805 | | |