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Report Highlights:

Argentina's wheat and corn production forecasts for MY 2026/27 are revised upward to 23 million metric tons (MMT) and 62 MMT, respectively, supported by favorable moisture conditions and improved yields. Strong international demand is expected to push wheat exports to 17 MMT and corn exports to 43 MMT, potentially the second-highest volumes on record for both commodities. Wheat exports in MY 2025/26 are also forecast to reach a record 19.3 MMT, while corn exports could set a new record at 44 MMT. In contrast, barley production and exports are revised downward due to reduced planted area, while sorghum production is also lowered. Rice production and exports are forecast higher following improved prices and favorable early planting conditions. However, forecasts of an unusually strong El Niño event and excessive rainfall during November and December pose significant risks to crop quality, harvest progress, and final production.

Wheat

Argentine wheat production in marketing year (MY) 2026/27 is estimated at 23 MMT, 1.4 MMT above Post's mid-July estimate, reflecting favorable rainfall during most of the growing season. Average yields are expected to be above normal, although below last year's record level.

Wheat planting took place under generally wet conditions following heavy autumn rains. In southeastern Buenos Aires Province, excess soil moisture prevented planting the entire intended area. In parts of northern Argentina, favorable soil moisture conditions encouraged farmers to plant more wheat than usual both to capitalize on abundant water availability and to help reduce excess soil moisture during the growing season. Across most regions, planting was staggered as weather and soil conditions allowed. Winter was wetter than normal in most wheat-growing areas, although August and September were relatively dry, with frosts occurring in mid-September. Widespread, abundant rainfall in early October brought much-needed relief during critical stages of crop development, when yield potential is largely determined. Crop conditions across the main wheat-producing region in central Argentina are generally good to excellent. However, two factors could still affect final yields, potential damage from late frosts during the first half of September, particularly along the western fringe of the wheat belt and in northern Buenos Aires Province, and limited solar radiation during much of the growing season, which may have negatively affected productivity.

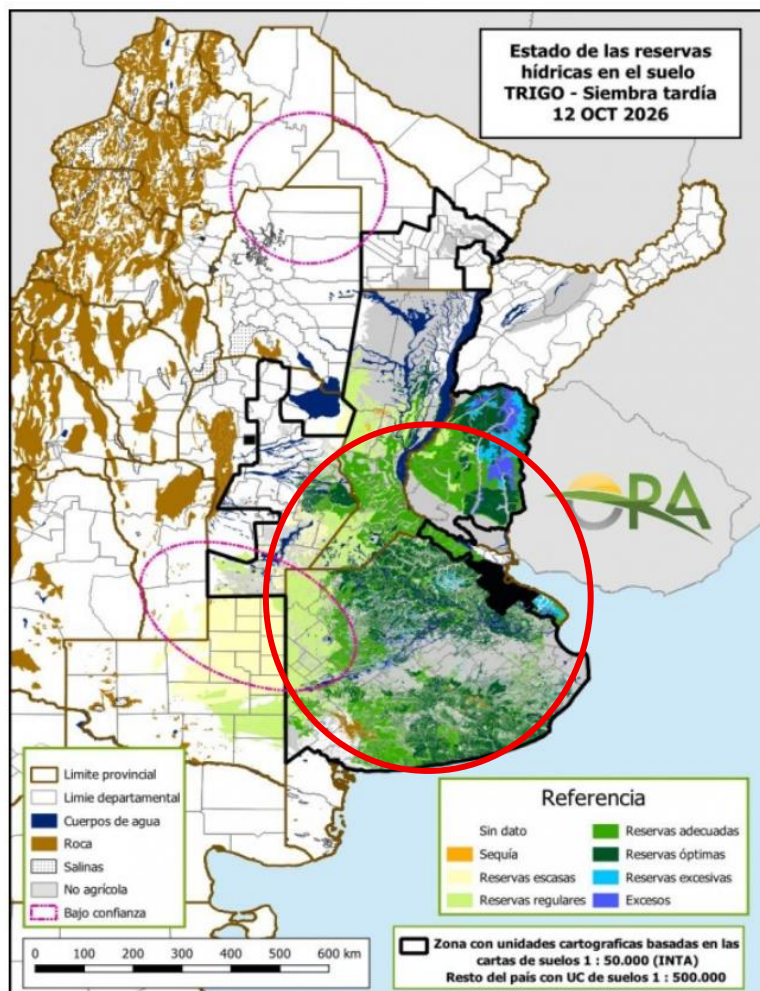
Map 1

Map 1 right, published on October 12, 2026, shows soil moisture levels across Argentina's main agricultural areas. The area circled in red corresponds to the country's most important wheat-producing region. Currently, soil moisture across most of this area is adequate to very good. Darker green indicates higher soil moisture, while blue denotes excessive moisture.

Most Post contacts currently estimate Argentine wheat production could end up in a range between 22.5–24.0 MMT. Post estimates harvested area at 6.5 million hectares, 100,000 hectares below the previous projection, as excessive soil moisture in several parts of the country prevented farmers from planting the full area originally planned.

The use of production technology, particularly fertilizers, was generally at the same as in most years. Urea prices were exceptionally high in April and May, right before the planting season, but fell rapidly to more normal prices in July and August.

The wheat harvest began in mid-October in the northern provinces, where yields are reported



above normal. In some cases, initial estimates suggest yields could be twice as high as originally anticipated. Wheat production in much of this region is generally produced at very low cost. Farmgate prices for wheat to be harvested in December 2026 are currently around \$230 per ton, compared with \$185 per ton at the same time a year earlier. This increase reflects strong export demand, which has supported prices despite grain quality being below normal. Nevertheless, even with favorable prices and yields expected to exceed average levels, farmers' profit margins remain tight.

The photos below show wheat fields in northern Argentina. Photo 1 was taken in Sachayoj, northeast Santiago del Estero Province, where wheat was planted on May 20 and yields are expected to reach 2.5 tons per hectare. Photo 2 was taken in Bandera, southeast Santiago del Estero Province, where the harvest is expected to begin in early November, with yields projected at around 4.5 tons per hectare.

Photos1 and 2

1. Sachayoj



Sources: Nicolas Romagnolli, Crea

2. Bandera



Ing. German Esponda

The main wheat harvest typically begins in mid-November in central Argentina and concludes in late December or early January in southern Buenos Aires Province. With much of the harvest still yet ahead, industry contacts are increasingly concerned an unusually strong El Niño event could bring unfavorable weather conditions and disrupt the harvest. Forecasts call for above-normal rainfall in November and December. Post will continue to monitor harvest conditions and may revise its production estimate in the next update should these weather conditions materialize, as lower-than-expected yields and difficult harvesting conditions could affect several regions. Wheat quality, currently expected to be very good, could also deteriorate due to diseases late in the crop cycle.

Argentine wheat exports in MY 2026/27 are forecast at 17 MMT, including wheat flour converted to grain equivalent. This is 1.5 MMT above Post's mid-July projection, reflecting higher expected production and stable domestic consumption. At this level, exports would be the second highest on record. Traders report strong demand for Argentine wheat as the war in Ukraine continues to disrupt supplies from the Black Sea region. Exports to Brazil are also expected to be higher than normal. To date, the government has approved sworn export declarations covering approximately 1 MMT of wheat shipments scheduled for December 2026 and January 2027.

Local traders indicate that Brazil will need to import approximately 8 MMT of wheat in MY 2026/27 to meet domestic demand as their production is expected to be lower than previously anticipated because of heavy rain. There are also quality concerns reported in the country's two main producing states in the south. In Paraná, where most of the wheat has already been harvested, reports indicate that a significant portion of the crop is of feed quality. Quality in Rio Grande do Sul remains uncertain because the harvest is still at an early stage, although market contacts expect excess rainfall to have also caused problems. The quality of Argentina's new crop will therefore be a key factor in determining its export potential to Brazil, which typically purchases milling-quality wheat. Argentine shipments to Brazil are generally distributed relatively evenly throughout the year.

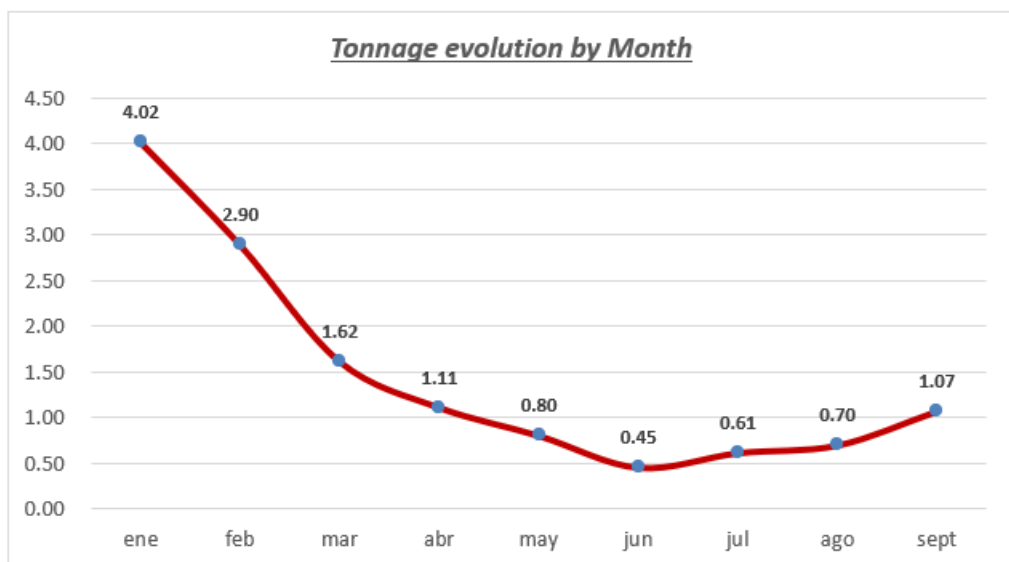
Other major export destinations for Argentine wheat in MY 2026/27 are expected to include Southeast Asian markets, particularly Indonesia, Vietnam, and Bangladesh, as well as African countries such as Algeria, Morocco, and Angola.

Argentine wheat shipments in MY 2026/27 are expected to follow a seasonal pattern, with approximately 3 MMT shipped on December 4 MMT in January, 2.5 MMT in February, and 1.5 MMT in March. Thereafter, monthly shipments are projected at around 600,000–700,000 tons, primarily to Brazil.

Argentine wheat exports in MY 2025/26 are also revised upward, to 19.3 MMT, including wheat flour converted to grain equivalent. This is 800,000 tons above Post's previous projection. Despite the relatively low quality of the old crop, which resulted from unusually high yields and lower-than-normal protein content, exports are expected to reach a record level. The projected volume is approximately 20 percent above the previous record set in MY 2021/22. Much of the wheat exported was of feed quality, and many importers blended it with higher-quality wheat from other origins.

Chart 1 below shows Argentina's monthly wheat export shipments from January through September 2026, in tons. Shipments typically peak from December through March, after which volumes decline sharply as the summer crop harvest begins to compete for logistics and port capacity. However, shipments rebounded in July–September, highlighting the competitiveness of Argentine wheat and stronger foreign demand. In December 2025, the first month of MY 2025/26, wheat exports totaled 2.79 MMT.

Chart #1

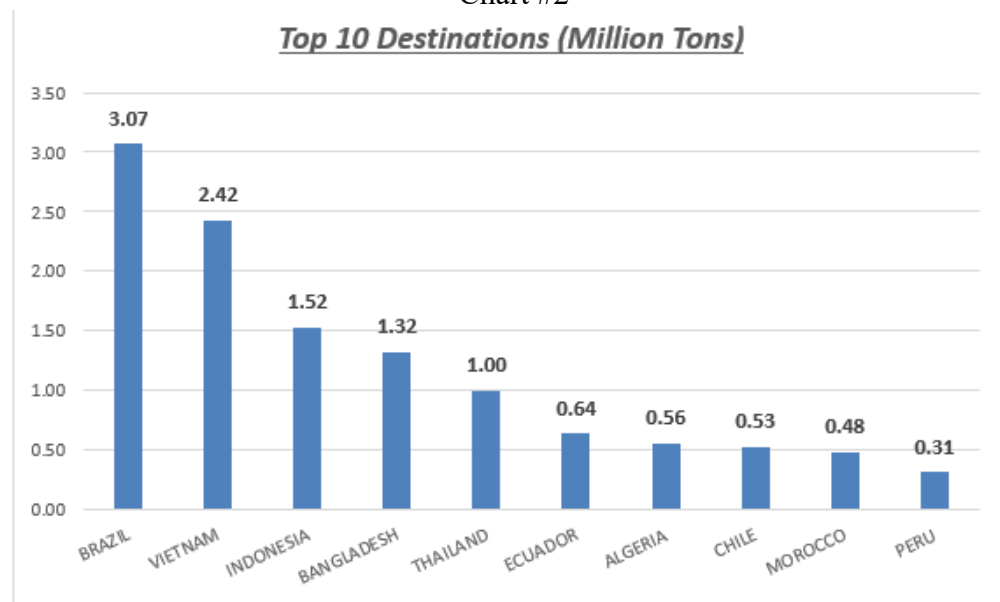


Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Argentina's official trade statistics do not report total export and import volumes for all destinations because Argentine regulations allow exporters to obscure some data and withhold the destination. These transactions are grouped under the category "confidential." Therefore, Post relies on export data from Nabsa Shipping Agency, which tracks shipments based on vessel departure information.

The 10 main destinations for Argentine wheat exports from January through September 2026 are shown in chart 2 below. The chart does not include the main destinations for December 2025, the first month of MY 2025/26, when shipments totaled 580,000 tons to Bangladesh, 470,000 tons each to Indonesia and Vietnam, and 370,000 tons to Brazil.

Chart #2



Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Domestic wheat consumption is relatively inelastic, and no significant changes are expected in MY 2026/27.

Ending stocks in MY 2026/27 are projected at 2.2 MMT, below Post's previous estimate, as expectations of strong foreign demand are likely to encourage higher exports.

Barley

Barley production in MY 2026/27 is revised downward by 300,000 tons to 4.8 MMT, reflecting a smaller harvested area, now estimated at 1.2 million hectares, 100,000 hectares below the previous projection. Yield estimates remain virtually unchanged and are expected to be average, approximately 20 percent below last year's unusually high levels. Most market contacts estimate total production will end up in the range of 4.6–5.0 MMT.

The barley crop had a difficult start to the season in May–July, when excessive rainfall and soil moisture complicated crop establishment. Post contacts report that several thousand hectares were left unplanted, particularly in southeastern Buenos Aires Province, the country's main barley-producing region. Excessive moisture, combined with tight expected profit margins at the time, discouraged producers from planting their full intended area.

As of mid-October, crop conditions are generally normal, with adequate soil moisture. The crop experienced some dry conditions in late September and early October, while earlier frosts appear to have caused little damage, except in some fields in western Buenos Aires Province. Producers report using generally good or above average seed varieties and normal fertilizer application at normal levels this year. Disease pressure is increasing due to wet conditions and limited solar radiation, but most producers are applying fungicides in a timely manner.

As with wheat, barley producers are monitoring the potential impact of a strong El Niño event, particularly in November and December, when heavy rainfall could affect the harvest and the crop. However, El Niño typically has milder effects in southeastern Buenos Aires Province, the main barley-growing region, than in central and northern Argentina. Even so, producers are concerned late-season diseases could reduce both yield and grain quality.

The photos 2 and 3 below show a barley field and a test plot in the Nueve de Julio area of Buenos Aires Province, where barley was planted in early July.

Photos #2 and 3



Source: www.cebada.cervecera.com.ar

At current production costs, prices, and expected yields, barley returns to producers are quite tight. Market contacts estimate breakeven yields at approximately 4 tons per hectare on owned land and 4.5 tons per hectare on rented land. Current farmgate prices for December 2026 delivery range from \$210 to \$215 per ton for feed barley and \$230 to \$240 per ton for malting barley. Both are higher than prices in recent seasons.

Barley exports in MY 2026/27 are forecast at 3.3 MMT, 300,000 tons below Post's previous projection, reflecting lower expected production.

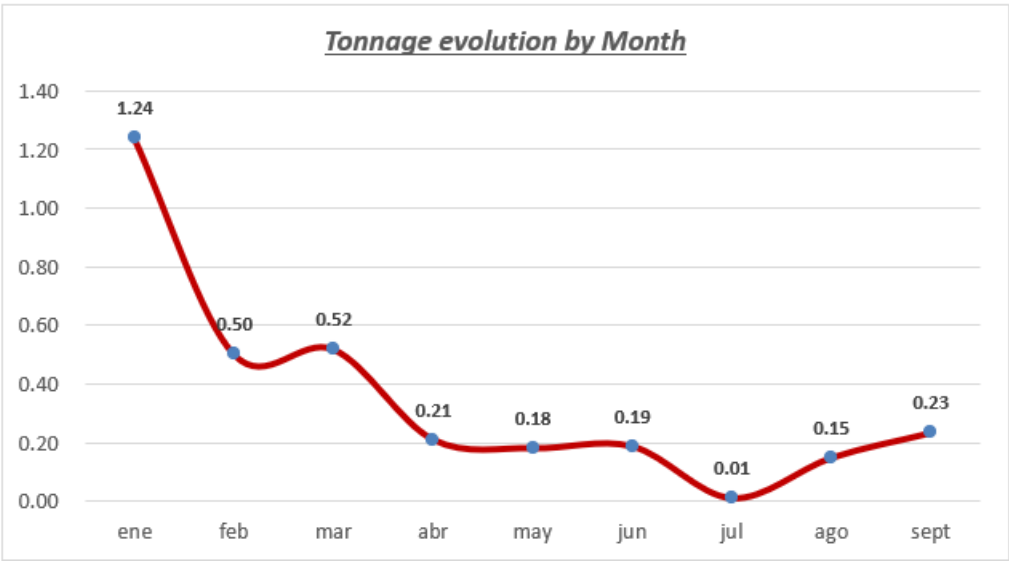
Local brokers expect Brazil to import significant volumes of malting barley, as excessive rainfall has reportedly damaged part of its domestic crop. Argentina is therefore expected to export approximately 1.1 MMT of malting barley, primarily to South American countries, and 2.2 MMT of feed barley with Saudi Arabia expected to be the main destination. China is also projected to purchase Argentine feed barley, along with smaller volumes of FAQ (fair average quality) barley, although shipments are likely to be considerably lower than in previous years. Australia remains China's main supplier.

Barley exports in MY 2025/26 are forecast at 3.8 MMT, unchanged from Post's previous projection. By the end of October 2026, shipments since December 2025 are expected to reach approximately 3.5 MMT. Traders estimate that a further 300,000 tons could be shipped in November, the final month of the marketing year with approximately 140,000 tons of malting barley, and a similar volume of feed barley.

The chart below shows Argentina's monthly barley export shipments from January through September 2026, in tons. Exports typically peak during the harvest period in December and January. From May through July, FAQ barley is often loaded at the ports of Necochea and Bahía Blanca in southern Buenos Aires Province to top off sorghum cargoes bound for China that are loaded at ports in the Rosario area.

In December 2025, the first month of MY 2025/26, barley exports totaled 320,000 tons, with Saudi Arabia and Qatar as the main destinations.

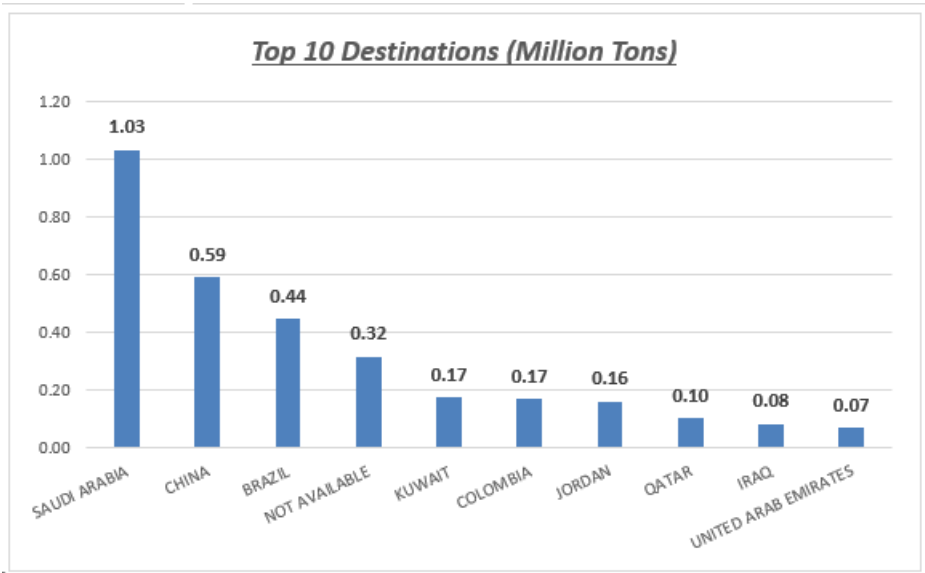
Chart #3



Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

The 10 main destinations for Argentine barley exports from January through September 2026 are shown below.

Chart #4



Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Domestic consumption of barley in MY 2026/27 is expected to remain stable at 1.65 MMT. The domestic malting industry is projected to increase barley use somewhat, as market contacts expect Brazil to import additional malt because of the poor quality of its barley crop in MY 2026/27. In recent years, barley consumption has generally declined in Argentina, Brazil, and the broader region, reflecting

changing consumer preferences and economic weakness in several markets. However, preliminary market reports point to a slight recovery in beer sales in 2026.

Ending stocks in MY 2026/27 are projected typical level of 500,000 metric tons. Approximately 200,000 tons are held by the country's two largest malting companies, while the remainder are held by farmers, who store the grain in silo bags on their farms.

Corn

Argentine corn production in MY 2026/27 is forecast at 62 MMT, 1.5 MMT above Post's mid-July projection, reflecting expectations of higher yields. This would put production just below last year's record level. Post industry contacts believe the final production number will range somewhere between 60.4 million to 66.0 MMT, based on a planted area of 8.0–8.4 million hectares.

Corn planting is approximately 35 percent complete as of writing, according to several sources. With forecasts pointing to a strong El Niño event and current soil moisture levels abundant across most growing regions, farmers are increasing the share of early-planted corn relative to late-planted corn. Early corn is estimated to account for approximately 40 percent of the planted area and 45–50 percent of projected production. Under normal weather conditions in the main corn-growing region, early planted corn generally yields more than late-planted corn.

Photo 3 below shows an early-planted corn field in Junín, Buenos Aires Province, sown in mid-September.

Photo #3



Source: Ing. Gustavo Franco

Corn acreage in northern Argentina is expected to decline as farmers remain concerned about the risk of leafhopper (known locally as *chicharrita*) infestations. These insects transmit corn stunt disease, which can significantly reduce yields and, in some cases, destroy entire crops. The disease caused severe losses in MY 2023/24, when central Argentina's more temperate growing areas were affected on a large scale

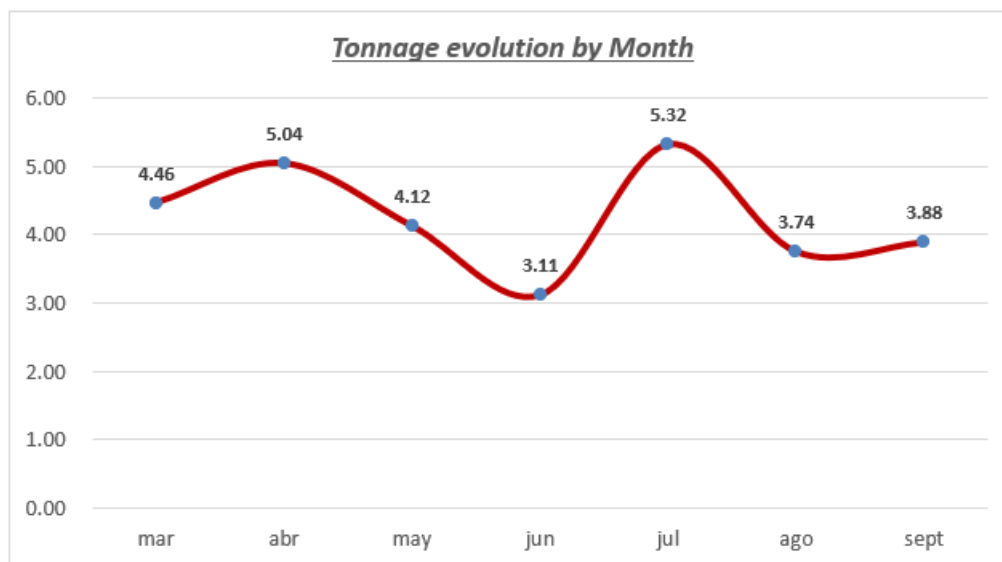
for the first time. Winter monitoring found more leafhoppers in traps than a year earlier, although cold temperatures in August significantly reduced insect populations. Nevertheless, the combined risks of another corn stunt outbreak and tight profit margins, exacerbated by rising freight costs in areas far from ports, have led many farmers in northern regions to shift acreage to sorghum, sunflower, or soybeans. In contrast, corn acreage in central and southern Argentina is projected to expand somewhat.

Corn exports in MY 2026/27 are forecast to increase by 500,000 MT to 43 MMT, the second-highest volume on record. Despite expectations of higher production, beginning stocks are projected to be 1 MMT lower than previously estimated, as Post raises its MY 2025/26 export forecast and reduces stocks by the same amount.

Exporters expect shipments to be strong during the first three months of MY 2026/27, with monthly volumes of 4.5–5.0 MMT through May. Shipments are then expected to moderate to just over 3 MMT per month. Market contacts currently anticipate strong demand for Argentine corn in the coming marketing year, particularly if the Russia’s war in Ukraine war continues to disrupt competing supplies. The main export destinations are expected to remain Argentina’s traditional markets, where buyers value the quality of its corn. Key destinations include Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines, in addition, Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco, Peru, and Chile will all be top markets.

Post revises corn exports in MY 2025/26 to 44 MMT, 1 MMT above Post’s previous projection. This would be Argentina’s highest export volume on record. Chart 5 below shows the monthly export pattern through September 2026 with October shipments estimated at 3.6 MMT. Shipments were particularly strong from March through May, coinciding with the early corn harvest, and increased again in July and August as freshly harvested late-planted corn became available.

Chart #5

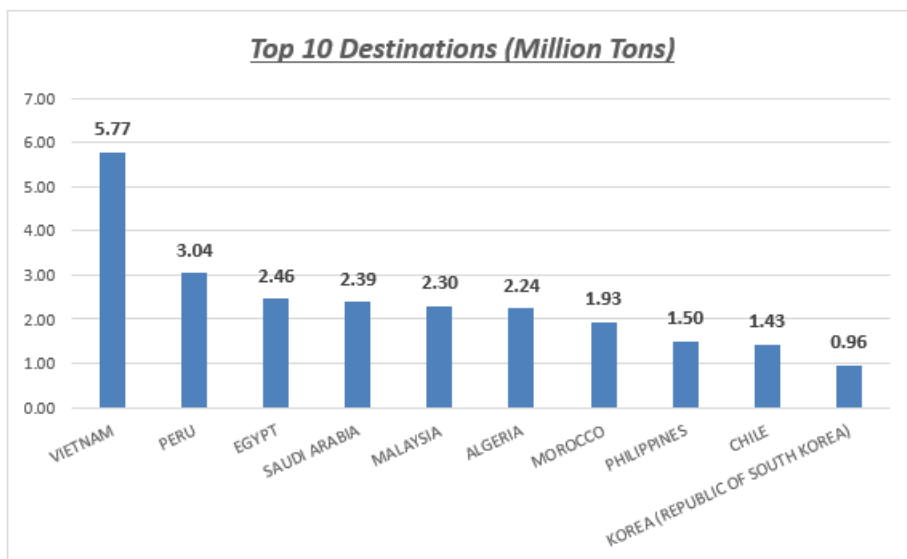


Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Argentine corn exports in MY 2025/26 are estimated to have reached approximately 34 MMT by the end of October, leaving around 10 MMT to be shipped over the final four months of the marketing year. Monthly exports during this period are expected to range between 2.2–2.6 MMT.

The chart below shows the main destinations for Argentine corn exports from March through September 2026.

Chart #6



Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Total domestic consumption of corn in MY 2026/27 is unchanged at 19.1 MMT. Most corn-consuming sectors are expected to continue expanding, although at a slower pace. Higher corn prices in recent months have put pressure on profit margins for feedlots, dairies, and ethanol processors, but domestic demand could strengthen in 2027 should corn prices soften,

Ending stocks in MY 2026/27 and MY 2025/26 are estimated at 5.6 MMT. Given the increase in corn production and domestic consumption in recent years, stocks are expected to remain above the historical range of 2.5–4.5 MMT.

Sorghum

Argentine sorghum production in MY 2026/27 is forecast at 3 MMT, 200,000 tons below Post's previous estimate. Planted area is projected to decline by 50,000 hectares to 700,000 hectares. With forecasts pointing to favorable rainfall, particularly in more marginally growing areas, farmers are likely to favor corn, soybeans, and sunflowers over sorghum. Sorghum generally performs well under dry conditions, but marketing the crop after harvest can be challenging. Unless it is used on-farm, sold to nearby livestock producers, or sold when a vessel is scheduled to load sorghum for China, finding buyers can be difficult.

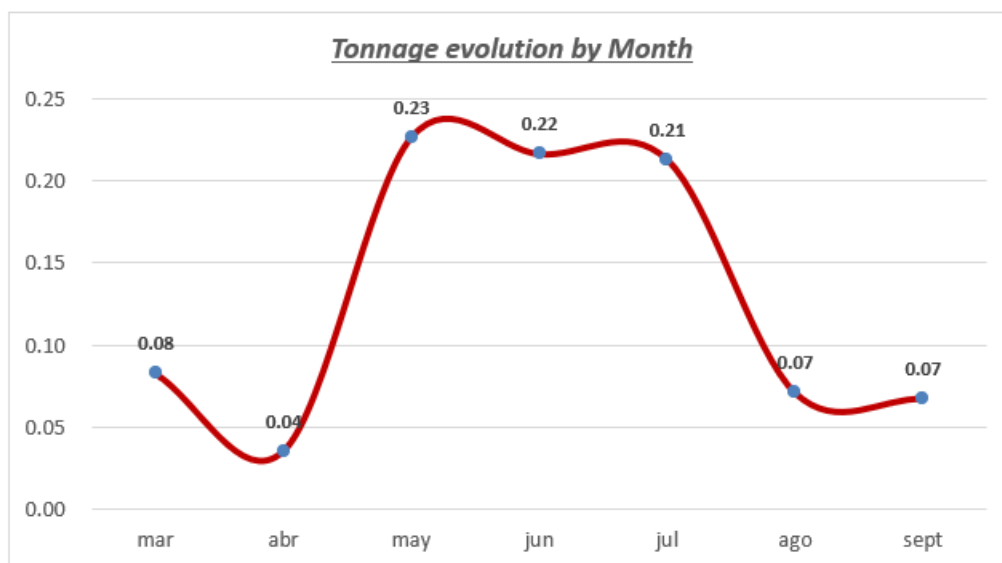
Sorghum seed technology is gradually improving, but progress has been slower than for competing summer crops. Yields remains relatively low, partly because producers invest less in sorghum than in other crops.

Sorghum exports in MY 2026/27 remain forecast at 1.5 MMT. Exports depend almost entirely on Chinese demand, which is often difficult to predict. Nevertheless, some local traders expect smaller sorghum supplies in the United States and Australia to constrain exports from these countries, potentially creating opportunities for Argentina to fill part of the gap. China values Argentine sorghum

for its high tannin content. Argentina, the United States, and Australia are the world's largest sorghum exporters.

However, China authorized imports of Brazilian sorghum in 2025, and Brazil shipped its first cargo to China in mid-2026. Market contacts report that 10 Brazilian facilities are now authorized to export sorghum to China, potentially increasing competition and expanding the volume of Brazilian shipments in MY 2026/27.

Chart #7



Source: Nabsa Shipping Agency

Sorghum exports in MY 2025/26 remain forecast at 1.2 MMT. Shipments from March through October 2026 are expected to total approximately 960,000 tons, with four months remaining in the marketing year.

With lower production and exports unchanged in MY 2026/27, domestic sorghum consumption is projected to decline by 200,000 tons to 1.45 MMT.

Rice

Argentine rice production in MY 2026/27 is forecast at 1.19 MMT of rough rice, equivalent to 773,000 MT on a milled basis. This represents a 6 percent increase over Post's mid-July forecast, reflecting an additional 10,000 hectares of expected area.

Post contacts estimate rice planted area at 185,000–190,000 hectares. However, recent heavy rainfall in Corrientes and Entre Ríos, the country's two main rice-producing provinces, raised doubts about whether farmers will be able to plant the entire projected area. Rising water levels in the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, which carry water from southern Brazil and Paraguay, have added to concerns about planting progress and potential flooding losses in rice fields along riverbanks.

An unusually strong El Niño event is already creating challenges in the rice-growing region, and weather forecasts point to exceptionally wet conditions in November and December. By mid-October, approximately 55–65 percent of the planned rice area had been completed.

Photo 4 below, taken in early October, shows a recently sown rice field inundated by excessive rainfall near San Salvador, Entre Ríos Province.

Photo #4



Source: Fabian Francese

Post currently estimates harvested rice area at 180,000 hectares in MY 2026/27, still above the previously forecast level. Several factors have supported the outlook for rice production and exports. In September, regional rice prices increased as Brazilian farmers limited sales expecting higher prices. Brazil is also expected to increase rice exports. In Argentina, a three-week period without rainfall allowed producers to advance planting rapidly. A third factor supporting prices is concern over the potential impact of a strong El Niño event on regional rice supplies in 2027.

Yields in MY 2026/27 are forecast to remain unchanged, despite cloudy conditions that typically reduce rice production efficiency. However, this could be offset by a shift in the varietal mix, as market contacts report farmers are planting more long-grain rice which yields higher and less medium grain rice.

With domestic rice consumption projected to remain unchanged, the larger rice supply is expected to boost exports, now forecast at 330,000 MT on a milled basis, 50,000 MT above Post's previous estimate.

In MY 2026/27, Chile is forecast to remain Argentina's largest rice export market, with shipments of approximately 90,000–100,000 tons on a milled basis. Exports to Spain are forecast at around 70,000 tons, while Brazil is expected to import approximately 50,000 tons of white rice. Other potential markets include Puerto Rico, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Turkey.

Production, Supply, and Demand Statistical Tables

Wheat Market Year Begins Argentina	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Dec 2024		Dec 2025		Dec 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6341	6341	6792	6800	6400	6500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4539	4539	2603	2603	3805	3721
Production (1000 MT)	18510	18510	27886	28000	21500	23000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	13	13	16	18	12	20
TY Imports (1000 MT)	8	8	17	19	12	20
Total Supply (1000 MT)	23062	23062	30505	30621	25317	26741
MY Exports (1000 MT)	13309	13309	19100	19300	16000	17000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10406	10406	19034	19034	16000	15500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	250	250	500	500	250	300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	6900	6900	7100	7100	7200	7200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7150	7150	7600	7600	7450	7500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2603	2603	3805	3721	1867	2241
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	23062	23062	30505	30621	25317	26741
Yield (MT/HA)	2.9191	2.9191	4.1057	4.1176	3.3594	3.5385

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Barley Market Year Begins Argentina	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Dec 2024		Dec 2025		Dec 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1314	1314	1194	1200	1250	1200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	805	805	456	497	677	647
Production (1000 MT)	4824	4824	5571	5600	5100	4800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5629	5629	6027	6097	5777	5447
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3423	3432	3700	3800	3400	3300
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3386	3386	3700	3700	3100	2400
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	300	300	200	200	250	200
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1450	1400	1450	1450	1450	1450
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1750	1700	1650	1650	1700	1650
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	456	497	677	647	677	497
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5629	5629	6027	6097	5777	5447
Yield (MT/HA)	3.6712	3.6712	4.6658	4.6667	4.08	4

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Corn Market Year Begins Argentina	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Mar 2025		Mar 2026		Mar 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	6825	6825	8200	8200	7900	8000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2462	2462	5302	5302	5707	5707
Production (1000 MT)	49000	49000	64000	63000	55000	62000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5	5	5	5	5	5
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7	7	5	5	5	5
Total Supply (1000 MT)	51467	51467	69307	68307	60712	67712
MY Exports (1000 MT)	29065	29065	45000	44000	38000	43000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	34024	34024	39000	40000	41000	43000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	12700	12700	14000	14000	13000	14400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4400	4400	4600	4600	4700	4700
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	17100	17100	18600	18600	17700	19100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	5302	5302	5707	5707	5012	5612
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	51467	51467	69307	68307	60712	67712
Yield (MT/HA)	7.1795	7.1795	7.8049	7.6829	6.962	7.75

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Sorghum Market Year Begins Argentina	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Mar 2025		Mar 2026		Mar 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	709	709	575	575	750	700
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	268	268	171	344	171	194
Production (1000 MT)	2853	2853	2400	2400	3200	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3121	3121	2571	2744	3371	3194
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1300	1177	1000	1200	1700	1500
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1300	1177	900	1200	1500	1500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1450	1400	1200	1150	1200	1250
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	200	200	200	200	300	200
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1650	1600	1400	1350	1500	1450
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	171	344	171	194	171	244
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3121	3121	2571	2744	3371	3194
Yield (MT/HA)	4.024	4.024	4.1739	4.1739	4.2667	4.2857

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Argentina	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Apr 2025		Apr 2026		Apr 2027	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	234	234	214	199	160	180
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	176	176	307	304	285	171
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1057	1057	913	858	709	773
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1626	1626	1405	1320	1091	1189
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5	3	5	4	5	5
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5	3	5	5	5	5
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1238	1236	1225	1166	999	949
MY Exports (1000 MT)	421	422	425	480	300	330
TY Exports (1000 MT)	462	462	400	480	300	330
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	510	510	515	515	510	510
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	307	304	285	171	189	109
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1238	1236	1225	1166	999	949
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.9487	6.9487	6.5654	6.6332	6.8188	6.6056

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments