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DRY BEANS: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Canadian dry bean production has increased significantly during the past ten years and Canada became the third largest exporter of dry beans in the world in 2004, accounting for 11% of world exports. The value of Canadian exports peaked at $227 million in 2003-2004, but fell to $199 million in 2004-2005 and $191 million in 2005-2006. Canadian dry bean exports are forecast to increase in 2006-2007 because of strong demand and higher Canadian supply. This issue of the *Bi-weekly Bulletin* examines the situation and the outlook for dry beans.

WORLD

At the world level, the term *dry beans* refers to several categories of beans. Dry beans produced in North and South America, Europe and Africa belong mainly to the genus *Phaseolus*, which is of American origin. Most of the beans in the genus *Phaseolus* belong to the species *vulgaris*, widely known as common beans. This species includes the classes of beans produced in Canada, such as white pea, pinto, black, dark and light red kidney, cranberry, small red, Great Northern, pink, brown and white kidney. The other significant species under the genus *Phaseolus* is *lunatus*, which includes lima beans. In Asia and Australia, most dry beans produced belong to the genus *Vigna,* which is of Asian origin. Common members of *Vigna* include azuki beans *(Vigna angularis)* and mung beans *(Vigna radiata)*. In addition, in some countries other crops are included under dry beans. For example, garbanzo beans are included under dry beans in the United States (US). Garbanzo beans are actually chickpeas (cicer arietinum) and are included with chickpeas in Canada and other producing countries.

WORLD: DRY BEAN PRODUCTION

	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007f
Harvested Area (kha)	25,505	24,260	24,228	25,296	25,200
Average Yields (t/ha)	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.73	0.73
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
*US**	*1,334*	*1,001*	*780*	*1,166*	*1,022*
*Canada***	*414*	*356*	*220*	*324*	*363*
Mexico	*1,527*	*1,281*	*1,219*	*866*	*1,250*
Total North America***	**3,924**	**3,327**	**2,856**	**3,059**	**3,307**
Brazil	*3,064*	*3,302*	*2,965*	*3,076*	*3,000*
Argentina	*278*	*216*	*130*	*171*	*170*
Total South America***	**3,709**	**3,926**	**3,495**	**3,662**	**3,585**
Total Europe	**592**	**600**	**721**	**632**	**652**
Total Africa	**2,853**	**2,778**	**2,712**	**2,783**	**2,700**
India	*2,610*	*2,341*	*3,171*	*2,660*	*2,800*
China	*2,058*	*2,080*	*1,858*	*2,109*	*1,950*
Myanmar	*1,527*	*1,538*	*1,550*	*1,550*	*1,550*
Indonesia	*335*	*310*	*310*	*310*	*310*
Total Asia***	**8,101**	**7,812**	**8,471**	**8,186**	**8,177**
Australia	**39**	**47**	**53**	**50**	**50**
Total	**19,218**	**18,490**	**18,308**	**18,372**	**18,471**

*** Includes other countries on the continent.

f: forecast, AAFC except USDA for US and Statistics Canada for Canada - December 2006

Source: FAO, except * USDA (excludes garbanzos) and ** Statistics Canada - December 2006

Production

World dry bean production has been variable during the past ten years, but had a slight upward trend. Production during this period ranged from a low of 16.0 million tonnes (Mt) in 1998-1999 to a high of 19.2 Mt in 2002-2003.

Dry beans of the genus *Phaseolus* are produced mainly in North and South America, with Brazil, US, Mexico, Canada and Argentina being the main producing countries. During the past 10 years, dry bean production in Brazil and Mexico was variable, but with no significant trend. However, dry bean production in the US and Argentina has trended downwards.

US production (excluding garbanzos) since 1997-1998 ranged from a low of 0.78 Mt in 2004-2005 to a high of 1.47 Mt in 1999-2000. The top producing states for 2006-2007, in order of importance, were North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, Idaho, Colorado and California. The top three classes of dry beans produced in the US were pinto, white pea (navy) and black. Other classes produced include Great Northern, dark and light red kidney, blackeye, small red, pink, cranberry, baby limas, large limas, and small white.

Although China is a relatively small producer of genus *Phaseolus* dry beans, such as black, most of its production of this category of beans is exported.

Therefore, at times it has significant impact on world markets and prices.

Trade

World trade in dry beans has been trending upwards during the past ten years. In 2004, the latest year for which data is available, exports declined to 3.0 Mt from 2003. The top five exporting countries in 2004, Myanmar, China, Canada, US and Argentina accounted for 79% of world exports. Imports are distributed much more widely than exports, with the top 25 importing countries accounting for 75% of world imports in 2004.

Although most of the US dry bean production is consumed domestically, it was the largest exporter of dry beans in North and South America until Canada surpassed it in 2004. About a quarter of US production is exported, mainly to Latin America and Europe. The US became the second largest, after India, importer of dry beans in the world in 2001, with most of the imports coming from Canada. Most of Canadian and Argentine dry bean production is exported.

WORLD: DRY BEAN EXPORTS

calendar year	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Myanmar	831	1,035	1,101	1,000	906
China	449	641	785	948	715
Canada*	228	253	278	315	318
United States**	349	332	323	321	270
Argentina	265	265	245	217	168
Other	494	492	642	682	621
Total	**2,616**	**3,018**	**3,374**	**3,483**	**2,998**

WORLD: DRY BEAN IMPORTS

calendar year	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
India	43	164	249	486	281
United States**	89	136	180	152	154
Japan	141	135	130	134	136
United Kingdom	119	119	116	120	110
Cuba	70	123	70	160	110
Italy	86	98	98	111	103
Brazil	80	130	82	103	79
Mexico	88	127	106	84	62
Venezuela	73	75	62	70	61
Spain	54	52	54	58	58
South Korea	50	52	51	56	58
China	48	44	49	49	58
Algeria	37	45	53	45	56
Philippines	50	51	49	53	53
South Africa	42	23	44	97	50
France	53	55	55	57	50
Pakistan	58	55	93	60	42
Malaysia	39	39	43	40	42
Netherlands	51	54	68	45	38
Angola	35	21	43	37	35
Costa Rica	29	24	32	30	34
Portugal	32	30	37	39	33
Dominican Republic	14	18	13	26	27
Belgium	15	22	26	22	26
Haiti	20	21	16	23	24
Canada*	34	28	35	37	23
Other	434	460	536	665	605
Total	**1,884**	**2,201**	**2,390**	**2,859**	**2,408**

The difference between imports and exports could be attributed to the timing of delivery and international classification differences.

Source: FAO - December 2006, except *Statistics Canada and **USDA

CANADA

Production

Canadian dry bean production has trended upwards during the past ten years. White pea beans remain the largest class of beans produced, but most of the growth has occurred in pinto beans. The other classes of beans, commonly referred to as coloured beans, are; cranberry, black, Great Northern, dark red kidney, light red kidney, small red and pink. In addition, a small amount of white kidney, brown, azuki, otebo and kintoki, and even smaller amounts of yellow eye, soldier, and Jacob's cattle beans are produced. The Canadian dry bean harvest normally starts in late August and ends by mid-October.

Ontario was the largest dry bean producer in Canada until 1998-1999. The following year, Manitoba became the largest producer and remained so until 2003-2004. For the next two years, production in Manitoba dropped sharply due to unfavourable weather. Although production in Manitoba recovered in 2006-2007, Ontario continued to be the largest producer accounting for 41% of Canadian production, with Manitoba accounting for 37%, Alberta for 14%, Quebec for 4% and Saskatchewan for 3%.

Dry beans are a leguminous crop and are able to fix their own nitrogen. Therefore, inoculation is recommended. However, they do not fix as much nitrogen as dry peas, lentils, and fababeans. Dry beans are very sensitive to frost; therefore seeding should be done when the risk of a killing spring frost is over and soil temperature is greater than 10 degrees Celsius. They require 90-110 frost free days, depending on class and variety. Dry beans adapt to a wide range of soils, but do best in medium textured soils such as light loams, sandy loams and silt

loams that offer good water infiltration and good water holding capacity, combined with good internal drainage. Dry beans fit well in crop rotations with crops such as cereal grains and corn.

Marketing

Most of the dry beans in Canada are sold on the open market to dealers. Some dry beans are grown under production contracts which guarantee a price for part of the production. The amount grown under production contracts varies from year to year depending on the prices offered. The remainder of the dry beans are sold at spot prices.

There are two voluntary pooling arrangements for which the Government of Canada guarantees the initial payments and marketing costs under the Price Pooling Program of the *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act* (AMPA).

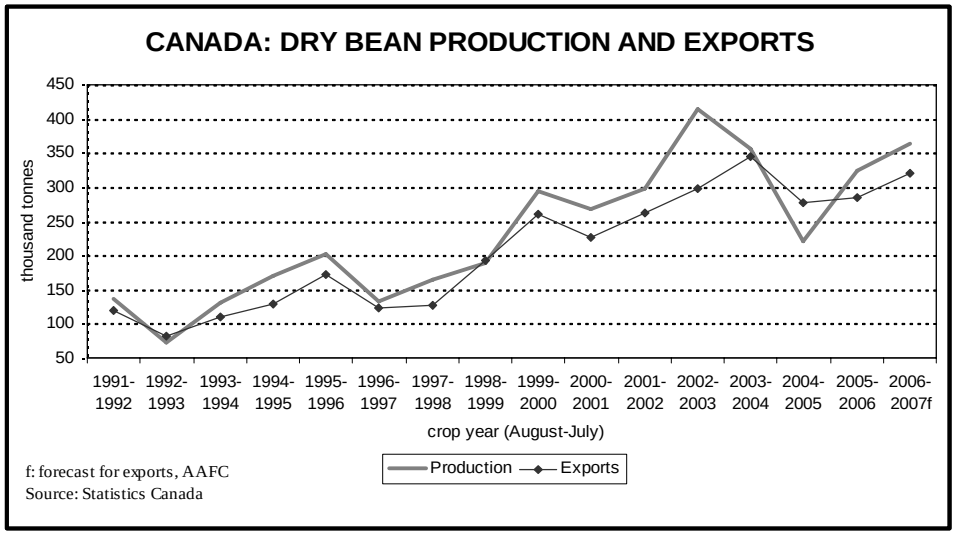
Domestic Use

Canadian domestic use, which includes food, feed, seed, dockage and waste, accounts for only about 15% of production. Food use has been growing because of increased knowledge that dry beans are a healthy food, increased use of dry beans in ethnic cuisine, and the development of quick-cooking and specialty products.

Exports and Imports

Canadian exports have trended upwards along with the increase in production. Although exports increased to all regions of the world, the largest increase was to Europe and the US. The main importing countries are the US, mainly coloured beans, and the United Kingdom (UK), mainly white pea beans. Other major importing countries are Italy, Angola, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Japan. All exports are carried out by bean dealers as 85% of Canadian production is exported. Canadian producers and dealers are far more dependent on exports than their counterparts in most other countries.

Canadian imports of dry beans are mostly from the US. There is a brisk trade in dry beans in both directions across the Canada-US border, because the major growing regions and many dealers are located near the border. Dry beans are also exported to processing plants in both countries.

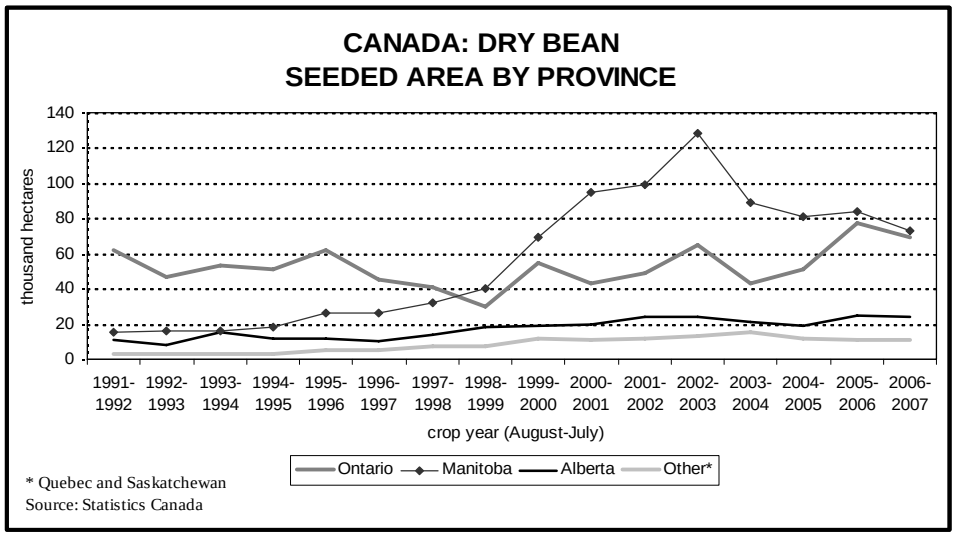


Prices

Canadian dry bean prices are determined on an export basis as 85% of Canadian production is exported. Canadian prices generally follow US prices for the same class of beans adjusted by the exchange rate and transportation cost. Substitution between classes of beans is limited. Therefore, wide price spreads commonly exist between different classes of beans. Supply and demand factors affect the prices for each class of beans independently.

World supply and demand by class is unavailable, but total Canadian and US supply has the largest impact on Canadian dry bean prices. Very high Canadian prices occurred in years when the total Canadian and US seeded area decreased and there were production problems in at least one major producing region in Canada or the US, and when the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar was low. Normally, prices relate to total Canadian and US supply conditions unless there are unusual international influences, such as high demand from importing countries or unusually high competition from other exporting countries. Among countries other than US and Canada, production levels in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and China can impact Canadian prices.

Since no formal futures market exists for dry beans, prices are negotiated directly between dealers and customers. The prices negotiated could be for nearby or future delivery.



CANADA: DRY BEAN PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

August-July crop year	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007
	.....thousands tonnes.....				
Quebec	19	23	20	18	15
Ontario	126	98	112	179	150
Manitoba	231	166	38	62	136
Saskatchewan*	6	9	7	7	10
Alberta*	32	60	43	58	52
Total	**414**	**356**	**220**	**324**	**363**

Source: Statistics Canada, *includes fababeans

CANADA: DRY BEAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

August-July crop year	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007f
Seeded Area (kha)	230	167	163	197	177
Harvested Area (kha)	219	167	126	175	174
Yield (t/ha)	1.89	2.13	1.75	1.85	2.09
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Carry-in stocks	35	95	55	5	35
Production					
White Pea	*202*	*137*	*72*	*118*	*138*
Pinto	*72*	*89*	*43*	*60*	*74*
Black	*47*	*24*	*18*	*26*	*31*
Cranberry	*29*	*33*	*33*	*40*	*27*
Dark Red Kidney	*14*	*13*	*14*	*25*	*20*
Great Northern	*15*	*24*	*13*	*14*	*17*
Light Red Kidney	*11*	*10*	*7*	*15*	*16*
Small Red	*9*	*12*	*4*	*5*	*6*
Pink	*5*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*6*
*Other**	*10*	*9*	*13*	*16*	*28*
Total Production	**414**	**356**	**220**	**324**	**363**
Imports	40	31	28	39	25
Total Supply	**489**	**482**	**303**	**368**	**423**
Exports					
Europe	*135*	*129*	*119*	*119*	*125*
United States	*91*	*118*	*97*	*83*	*95*
Central America and Caribbean	*16*	*40*	*22*	*31*	*35*
Asia	*20*	*17*	*20*	*19*	*20*
Africa	*15*	*25*	*8*	*15*	*20*
South America	*6*	*2*	*3*	*7*	*10*
Oceania	*9*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*8*
Middle East	*6*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*7*
Total Exports	**298**	**344**	**278**	**284**	**320**
Total Domestic Use	96	83	20	49	53
Total Use	**394**	**427**	**298**	**333**	**373**
Carry-out Stocks	**95**	**55**	**5**	**35**	**50**
Stocks-to-use ratio (%)	24%	13%	2%	11%	13%
Seeded Area (kac)	568	413	403	487	437
Harvested Area (kac)	541	413	311	432	430
Yield (lb/ac)	1,687	1,902	1,558	1,652	1,865

*brown, white kidney, azuki, otebo and kintoki, and for 2006-07 fababeans in Saskatchewan and Alberta

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2006

Source: Statistics Canada and AAFC estimates based on industry reports

Organizations

The **Canadian Grain Commission** (CGC) administers quality standards for dry beans. For information, or to access the Official Grain Grading Guide, visit the CGC website: (www.grainscanada.gc.ca). Lower grade beans can usually be upgraded to No. 1 Canada through processing, which includes cleaning and colour sorting.

The **Canadian Special Crops Association** establishes trade rules and serves as a forum for exporters, dealers and brokers involved in the industry of trading Canada's pulse and special crops, including dry beans. The website (CSCA - www.specialcrops.mb.ca) includes a section where buyers can submit a request for prices.

Pulse Canada is an industry organization, with a membership including the CSCA and provincial pulse growers' organizations. It is involved in market development, market access, policy issues and coordination of scientific research. The website (www.pulsecanada.com) contains information on pulse crops, markets, and health and nutrition.

Pulse Innovation Project (PIP)

PIP is managed by Pulse Canada and funded mainly by a $3.2 million contribution, over 3 years starting in 2005, contribution from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) under the Science and Innovation pillar of the Agricultural Policy Framework. The goal of the PIP is to stimulate innovation in product development by understanding industry needs and targeting research that will increase the use of pulses, including dry beans, into food and industrial products. It will support the development and commercialization of these products by working with food processors and ingredient manufacturers. The results are foods that will be found on grocery store shelves, targeting products that are economic, convenient and enhance nutrition and health. In addition, PIP will explore and support industrial avenues for pulses to ensure the maximum value added opportunities for producers.

In August 2006, it was announced that Pulse Canada was allocated an additional $525,800 from AAFC in support of their international strategy until March 2008. Pulse Canada will focus its strategy on increasing demand for pulses in new or emerging markets within the more than 160 countries that have purchased Canadian pulses in the last four years. It will also seek to increase demand by promoting the health benefits of pulses in international markets.

USE

Dry beans are used almost entirely for human food. They are either canned, packaged dry for retail sale or processed into products such as refried beans, pork and beans, stews, soups, chilli, bean flour, bean paste, fibre biscuits, and snack food. Only a small amount of low grade, weather-damaged beans are used for livestock feed.

About 85% of dry beans are consumed in the countries where they are produced. India, Brazil, Mexico, US, and China are the world's largest consumers of dry beans. However, China and India consume mainly genus *Vigna* beans, especially mung beans. On a regional basis, per capita consumption is the highest in Latin America at about 15 kilograms (kg) per annum, and is predominantly of coloured beans such as pinto, black, red kidney, and cranberry.

Healthy Diet

Pulses, including dry beans, are increasingly being used in health-conscious diets to promote general well-being and reduce the risk of illness. They are low in fat, low in sodium, cholesterol free, high in protein, and are an excellent source of both soluble and insoluble fibre, complex carbohydrates, and vitamins and minerals, especially B vitamins, potassium and phosphorus.

Since dry beans are low in fat, low in sodium and are cholesterol free, they are an excellent heart healthy food that may be beneficial to the prevention of cardiovascular disease. Dry beans are an inexpensive, high quality source of protein. Studies have shown that whole pulses (including dry beans) have demonstrated cholesterol and lipid lowering effects in humans.

Studies have reported the beneficial effects of soluble dietary fibre on cardiovascular disease in humans, especially in lowering both total serum and LDL-cholesterol levels. In addition, clinical research has shown soluble fibre to be beneficial in the management of type-2 diabetes. Insoluble dietary fibre consumption can be beneficial to a healthy colon and has been associated with reducing the risk of colon cancer. Diets high in fibre have demonstrated beneficial effects on weight loss because they deliver more bulk and less energy.

Dry beans are an excellent source of the B vitamin *folate* which is an essential nutrient. Folate consumption during pregnancy has been shown to reduce the risk of neural tube defects.

Flour made from dry beans is gluten free and is a very nutritious option for people with celiac disease.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

World: 2006-2007

World production is estimated to increase slightly, from 2005-2006, to 18.47 Mt.

Canada and US: 2006-2007

Canadian dry bean seeded area decreased by 11%, from 2005-2006, to 177,000 hectares (ha). White pea bean area decreased by 13% to 67,000 ha and coloured bean area decreased by 9% to 110,000 ha.

Canadian dry bean production increased by 12% to 363,000 tonnes (t), as the lower seeded area was more than offset by lower abandonment and higher yields. Canadian production increased for white pea, pinto, black and Great Northern beans, decreased for dark red kidney and cranberry beans, and remained relatively stable for pink, small red and light red kidney beans.

Canadian supply of dry beans increased by 15% to 423,000 t and total use is expected to increase by 12% to 373,000 t. Carry-out stocks are forecast to increase, with a stocks-to-use ratio of 13%.

US production decreased by 12% to 1.02 Mt (excluding garbanzos). Production decreased for the major classes of dry beans, with the exception of white pea, black, and pink for which production increased, and cranberry for which production was stable. US seeded area decreased only slightly, but yields were significantly lower than in 2005-2006. Supply decreased by 8% to 1.20 Mt, as higher carry-in stocks offset some of the decrease in production. The top three bean classes, pinto, white

UNITED STATES AND CANADA:
TOTAL DRY BEAN SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

*crop year**	**2002 -2003**	**2003 -2004**	**2004 -2005**	**2005 -2006**	**2006 -2007f**
			.....thousand tonnes.....		
Carry-in Stocks	160	345	310	140	215
Production**	1,736	1,357	1,000	1,490	1,385
Total Supply	**1,896**	**1,702**	**1,310**	**1,630**	**1,600**
Use	1,551	1,392	1,170	1,415	1,410
Carry-out Stocks	345	310	140	215	190
			.....US$1=CAN$.....		
Exchange Rate	1.495	1.338	1.242	1.155	1.125

* Canada (August-July); US (September-August)
** excludes garbanzo beans (chickpeas)
Total supply excludes imports because US imports are mainly from Canada and Canadian imports are mainly from the US.

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2006
Source: USDA, Statistics Canada, US Dry Bean Convention, other industry reports and AAFC estimates

pea (navy) and black, accounted for 43%, 19% and 11% of US dry bean production, respectively, in 2006-2007.

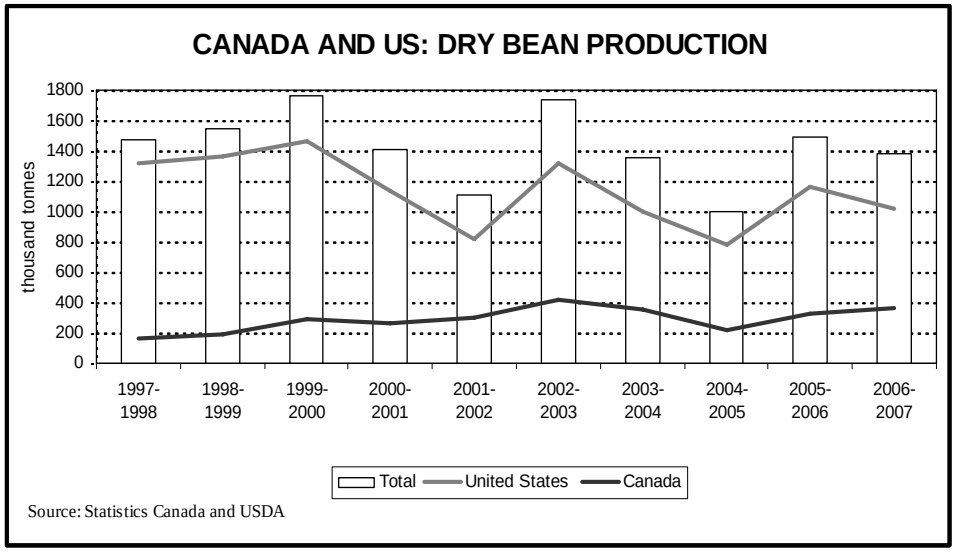
Total Canadian and US supply decreased by 2% to 1.6 Mt. Total use and carry-out stocks are expected to decrease slightly, due to the lower supply. Total Canadian and US supply increased for white pea, pink and black beans, decreased for pinto, Great Northern, light and dark red kidney, small red and cranberry beans. The lower total US and Canadian supply is expected to support Canadian prices of most classes of dry beans, but some offsetting pressure is expected from the stronger Canadian dollar. Average prices are forecast to increase for pinto, light red kidney, cranberry, Great Northern and small red beans, decrease for white pea and black beans, and remain stable for dark red kidney and pink beans.

Canada and US: 2007-2008

The seeded area for dry beans is expected to decrease in both countries, as prices are not very attractive for most classes of beans and in many cases are not competitive with other crops. Other factors are expected to affect seeded area are: prices offered in production contracts, dry bean prices in the early spring and weather conditions during seeding.

US Farm Bill Proposal

There is a proposal in the US to eliminate the Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restriction in the next US Farm Bill because of a World Trade Organization challenge to US programs. Under the present legislation, if fruits and vegetables are planted for harvest on program land (base acres), growers lose direct and countercyclical payments on that acreage for that year. Dry beans and large kabuli chickpeas are included in the fruit and vegetables classification. A report from the USDA Economic Research Service concluded that eliminating planting restrictions would increase the seeded area for dry beans by 27,000 acres or 1.6% of the 2006 seeded area. The report also concludes that the gross returns per acre for dry beans would decline by 4.9%. A decline in US dry bean prices would pressure Canadian prices of dry beans.



Source: Statistics Canada and USDA

Exports to Mexico

Mexico, one of the largest importers of dry beans in the world, could potentially become an important market for Canada. Under the *North American Free Trade Agreement*, a 15 year transition period, ending in 2008, was established for the import of dry beans from the US and Canada. For 2007, Canada has a tariff rate quota (TRQ) of 2,203 t and an over TRQ tariff of 11.8%. Although imports within the TRQ are tariff-free, importers have to bid for the right to import through an auction. Dry beans imported for seeding already have a zero tariff rate. Canadian dry bean exports to Mexico are expected to trend upwards during the next decade as the tariff rate is lowered and eliminated in 2008. One concern is that the government of Mexico will be pressured by producers to apply non-tariff barriers to limit imports once the tariffs are eliminated. The Mexican demand is mainly for coloured beans, especially pinto and black.

For more information please contact:
Stan Skrypetz
Pulse and Special Crops Analyst
Phone: (204) 983-8972
E-mail: skrypetzs@agr.gc.ca

Season's Greetings

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500-303 Main Street
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Telephone: (204) 983-8473
Fax: (204) 983-5524

Director: Maggie Liu
Chief: Fred Oleson
Editor: Chris Beckman

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CLASSES OF DRY BEANS PRODUCED IN CANADA

WHITE PEA *(also known as navy and alubias chica)*
- produced in Manitoba and Ontario
- small white oval beans used mainly for canning and dry packaging
- seeds/100 grams (g): 450-525
- mainly canned in tomato sauce; also used in soups, stews, pork and beans, baked bean dishes, salads and purees
- main export destinations are: UK, other EU, US

GREAT NORTHERN *(large white)*
- produced mainly in Alberta, some in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
- medium white oval beans
- seeds/100 g: 280-330
- a frequent choice for soups, stews, casseroles, baked dishes and mixing with other varieties
- used for dry packaging
- main export destinations are: Northern Africa, the Middle East, EU

PINTO
- produced mainly in Manitoba and Alberta, some in Saskatchewan and Ontario
- medium oval beans, with white to beige background and brown mottled flecks
- seeds/100 g: 260-300
- used for refried beans and dry packaging, a favourite for Mexican and South American dishes; beans turn solid pink when cooked
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, Angola

PINK
- produced mainly in Manitoba and Alberta, some in Saskatchewan
- pinkish beige beans
- seeds/100 g: 330-400
- used for refried beans and dry packaging
- popular in barbecue style dishes, chili, soups, salads and casseroles
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

BLACK *(black turtle, preto)*
- medium black oval beans produced mainly in Manitoba and Ontario, some in Quebec and Alberta
- seeds/100 g: 500-550
- used for canning and dry packaging
- popular in Caribbean, Mexican and South American cuisine, traditional in soups, black beans and rice, stews and sauces; adds colour to salads
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

SMALL RED *(red Mexican)*
- produced mainly in Alberta, some in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
- dark red beans
- seeds/100 gm: 275-330
- used for canning and dry packaging
- adds sparkle to bean salads; can be used in any coloured bean recipe including soups, salads, chili and Creole dishes
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

LIGHT RED KIDNEY
- Produced in Ontario and Manitoba
- kidney shaped, brownish red in colour
- seeds/100 g: 170-220
- used for canning and dry packaging
- used in salads, casseroles, red beans and rice, chili and Mexican cuisine
- main export destinations are: EU, the Middle East, Central America and Caribbean, South America

WHITE KIDNEY *(Cannellini, alubia type)*
- flat white bean
- produced in Ontario
- seeds/100 g: 150-200
- used for canning and dry packaging
- make a perfect low fat base for dips and spreads
- main export destination is: EU

DARK RED KIDNEY
- produced mainly in Ontario, some in Manitoba and Quebec
- kidney shaped, dark red in colour
- seeds/100 g: 150-200
- used for canning and dry packaging
- favoured bean for making New Orleans red bean dish, soups, casseroles and chili
- main export destinations are: EU, US

BROWN *(dutch brown)*
- produced in Ontario
- tan in colour, with a white hilum
- seeds/100 g: 210-300
- used for canning and dry packaging
- main export destination is: Netherlands

CRANBERRY *(romano, speckled sugar)*
- produced in Ontario and Quebec, some in Manitoba and Alberta
- burgundy mottled beans with a white to buff seed coat
- seeds/100 g: 145-225
- used for dry packaging & canning; in soups, stews, chili & salads
- a favourite for Italian cuisine
- main export destinations are: UK, Central America and Caribbean, South America

AZUKI, KINTOKI AND OTEBO
- azuki and kintoki are red beans, otebo are white beans
- produced in Ontario
- exported to Japan
- Kintoki consumed whole as sweetened cooked beans
- azuki and otebo used to make sweet bean paste

US AND CANADA: TOTAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF DRY BEANS

	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007f
	thousand tonnes				
WHITE PEA					
Carry-in Stocks	79	150	65	24	45
Production	442	251	169	299	331
Total Supply	521	401	234	323	376
Use	371	336	210	278	286
Carry-out Stocks	150	65	24	45	90
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	364	463	617	452	419
$/lb	0.165	0.210	0.280	0.205	0.190
GREAT NORTHERN					
Carry-in Stocks	21	10	55	33	15
Production	85	125	56	86	70
Total Supply	106	135	111	119	85
Use	96	80	78	104	80
Carry-out Stocks	10	55	33	15	5
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	573	474	419	397	441
$/lb	0.260	0.215	0.190	0.180	0.200
PINTO					
Carry-in Stocks	35	100	115	43	104
Production	656	563	397	632	510
Total Supply	691	663	512	675	614
Use	591	548	469	571	569
Carry-out Stocks	100	115	43	104	45
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	419	452	705	364	441
$/lb	0.190	0.205	0.320	0.165	0.200

	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007f
	thousand tonnes				
LIGHT RED KIDNEY					
Carry-in Stocks	3	6	6	2	9
Production	65	60	44	65	50
Total Supply	68	66	50	67	59
Use	62	60	48	58	56
Carry-out Stocks	6	6	2	9	3
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	650	617	717	507	518
$/lb	0.295	0.280	0.325	0.230	0.235
DARK RED KIDNEY					
Carry-in Stocks	3	6	4	4	11
Production	63	51	45	72	57
Total Supply	66	57	49	76	68
Use	60	53	45	65	64
Carry-out Stocks	6	4	4	11	4
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	562	617	705	529	529
$/lb	0.255	0.280	0.320	0.240	0.240
PINK					
Carry-in Stocks	0	4	4	1	2
Production	33	33	27	35	39
Total Supply	33	37	31	36	41
Use	29	33	30	34	35
Carry-out Stocks	4	4	1	2	6
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	507	474	617	430	430
$/lb	0.230	0.215	0.280	0.195	0.195

	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005	2005 -2006	2006 -2007f
	thousand tonnes				
SMALL RED					
Carry-in Stocks	1	2	5	2	9
Production	36	38	31	46	34
Total Supply	37	40	36	48	43
Use	35	35	34	39	38
Carry-out Stocks	2	5	2	9	5
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	529	496	551	419	430
$/lb	0.240	0.225	0.250	0.190	0.195
CRANBERRY					
Carry-in Stocks	0	4	5	2	5
Production	45	42	41	47	34
Total Supply	45	46	46	49	39
Use	41	41	44	44	37
Carry-out Stocks	4	5	2	5	2
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	507	540	595	551	639
$/lb	0.230	0.245	0.270	0.250	0.290
BLACK					
Carry-in Stocks	11	44	35	20	8
Production	188	81	103	108	148
Total Supply	199	125	138	128	156
Use	155	90	118	120	126
Carry-out Stocks	44	35	20	8	30
Average Producer Price*					
$/t	364	441	474	474	441
$/lb	0.165	0.200	0.215	0.215	0.200

Manitoba spot price, No.1 Canada grade

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2006
Source: USDA, Statistics Canada, US Dry Bean Convention, other industry reports and AAFC estimates – December 2006