



Bi-weekly Bulletin

January 30, 2008 Volume 21 Number 1

CANADIAN OUTLOOK FOR GRAINS, OILSEEDS, PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS IN 2008-2009

Production of grains, oilseeds, pulses and special crops in Canada is forecast to increase to 70 million tonnes (Mt) in 2008, from 64 Mt in 2007, due to higher area and yields. However, total supply is forecast to increase less dramatically due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to increase by 7% and food and industrial use is also expected to increase due to the strong demand for biofuel. Carry-out stocks are forecast to increase slightly. Prices for grains, oilseeds, pulses and special crops are expected to remain historically high but prices in Canada will continue to be pressured lightly by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. World wheat and durum prices are expected to decrease from the highs of 2007-2008 due to a major increase in wheat and durum production in the major exporting countries. World coarse grain prices are expected to increase slightly on support from lower corn production in the United States (US) and the continued strength of the biofuel sector. World oilseed prices are expected to decrease on pressure from increased production in the US and South America. The market outlook is very tentative due to uncertainty regarding global supply and demand conditions which, in turn, are largely related to weather or policy changes in any of the major importing or exporting countries.

The following forecasts for 2008-2009 by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) assume normal growing conditions, abandonment rates and trend yields. A slight depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the US dollar and a continuation of high petroleum prices have also been assumed. The world demand for biofuel is assumed to remain strong and that agricultural policy is generally unchanged from 2007-2008.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Area seeded will be influenced by expected net returns, current prices, expected delivery opportunities, crop rotation requirements, and on-farm stocks. The forecasts are not based on a survey of farmers. The first survey of farmers' 2008 seeding intentions will be released by Statistics Canada on April 24, 2008.

Expected net returns per hectare by province were calculated using projected 2008 input costs, trend yields, current and forecast prices. This provided potential returns, net of operating expenses, for the major crops to forecast planting decisions. These projections indicate that canola, malting barley and durum wheat have the highest potential net returns of the major crops in western Canada. Oat area is expected to be pressured by better potential returns for alternative crops such as canola and flaxseed. The area seeded to dry peas, mustard seed and lentils is expected to rise due to high expected net returns. In eastern Canada, the current strong wheat prices have resulted in a record area of winter wheat being planted, with strong soybean prices supporting an increased soybean area for 2008. Corn area is projected to decline due to relatively lower prices and high input costs.

AAFC forecasts that the areas seeded to winter wheat, durum, oats, flaxseed, canola, soybeans, dry peas, lentils, mustard seed and canary seed will increase in 2008. The area seeded to spring wheat, oats, corn, chick peas and dry beans is forecast to decrease. The areas of barley and sunflower seed are expected to be relatively unchanged. Summerfallow area is expected to decrease according to its historic trend.

In general, average yields in western Canada are expected to be above the 2007 yields, which were below trend levels due to heat and dryness in many regions.

In Canada, production of grains and oilseeds (G&O) pulses and special crops (P&SC) is forecast to increase by 8% to 69.6 Mt from 64.5 Mt for 2007-2008.

In western Canada, G&O production is forecast to rise by 11% from 2007, to 48 Mt, with P&SC production expected to be up by 11% to 4.9 Mt. In eastern Canada, production of all crops is projected to decrease marginally to 16.5 Mt.

Although total crop production is forecast to be the third-highest on record, this is partly offset by sharply lower carry-in stocks. Total supplies are forecast to rise by 4% from 2007-2008, to 84.0 Mt, but remain well below the levels of the previous two years. The expected strong pace of exports and record domestic usage is expected to result in carry-out stocks which are only marginally higher than 2007-2008.

WHEAT

WORLD

World wheat production for 2008-2009 is expected to rise by 5% to a near-record 625 Mt, due to increased seeded area in all major producing regions. This is partly offset by reduced carry-in stocks, which are expected to fall by 11%, to 111 Mt, the lowest since 1977-1978. Total world supply is forecast to rise by just 1%, remaining well below the 10-year average of 770 Mt. The world stock-to-use (S/U) ratio will be only 18.5%, the second lowest on record. Major exporter stocks are forecast to rise by 10% from the modern-day low of 26.7 Mt expected for 2007-2008, to about 30 Mt, but this too remains well below the 10-year average of 50 Mt.

The US wheat supply and disposition outlook is particularly important, with the major commodity futures markets located in the US. US wheat production is forecast by AAFC to increase by 14% to 2.35 billion bushels, with carry-out stocks forecast to rise by 35%. The S/U ratio is forecast at 17%, up from the record low 13% expected for 2007-2008, but otherwise the lowest since 1995-1996. This indicates that prices will likely decline from the record high levels of 2007-2008, but remain well above most previous years.

The average US farm price is forecast by AAFC to fall by 14%, to US\$5.75 per bushel (/bu), which would be the second-highest on record.

World Price Outlook

World **non-durum wheat** prices are expected to decline in 2008-2009, as a result of the rising US and major exporter stocks, but remain historically very strong. The US Hard Winter Ordinary (HWO) wheat price, FOB Gulf, is forecast to fall to US\$275-300 per tonne (/t) for 2008-2009 (August-July), compared to US\$340/t estimated for 2007-2008 and US\$214/t in 2006-2007. Protein premiums are expected to increase, assuming a decreased seeded area of both US and Canadian hard red spring wheat crops for 2008-2009, with normal protein levels.

World **durum** prices are expected to decline but remain historically strong, despite increased production in the major exporting countries. World production is projected to rise by 15% to 38 Mt, but this is largely offset by reduced carry-in stocks, with total supply rising by only 5%. Carry-out stocks in the three major exporting countries are forecast to increase by almost 50%, to 2.6 Mt, but this remains well below the 10-year average of 3.7 Mt. The US No.3 Hard Amber Durum (HAD) price, FOB Gulf, is forecast to fall by about 20% from the expected record 2007-2008 price of US\$550-600/t, to about US\$400-500/t, but remain well above the 2006-2007 price of US\$237/t.

CANADA

Non-durum Wheat: Higher Production and Lower Prices

Non-durum wheat seeded area is forecast to rise by 6% in 2008, due to a significant increase in winter wheat plantings. Production is projected to increase by 19% to 19.5 Mt, with total supply up by 7% to 23.5 Mt. Domestic use is projected to increase by 7%, in large part due to the increased use of wheat for ethanol production. Exports are forecast to rise by about 9%, due to increased supplies. Carry-out stocks are projected to be unchanged at a

historically low 4.0 Mt, well below the 10-year average of 5.3 Mt. Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) **pool returns for non-durum wheat** are forecast by AAFC to decline due to the lower world prices, as well as the stronger expected value of the Canadian dollar. Returns for No.1 Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat with 11.5% protein are projected at \$260/t in-store Vancouver or St. Lawrence (I/S VC/SL), 27% below 2007-2008. While a significant decline, this is higher than in any previous year.

Ontario winter wheat planted area for 2008-2009 has risen by almost 95%, to a record 506 million hectares, due to high wheat prices and favourable seeding conditions this fall. Production is forecast to more than double, to a record 2.6 Mt. Exports are expected to increase from less than 0.1 Mt for 2007-2008 to 1.5 Mt or higher for 2008-2009, depending on domestic demand.

Durum Wheat: Higher Production and Lower Prices

Durum area is projected to rise by almost 30%, as a result of declining carry-out stocks, record pool returns for the current crop year and continued favourable returns relative to non-durum wheat forecast for 2008-2009. Production is forecast to increase by over 50%, but this will be partly offset by sharply lower carry-in stocks, with total supply projected to rise by 32%. Exports are projected to increase by about 35%, due to the increased supplies and expected strong world import demand. Carry-out stocks are forecast to increase by 44%, to 1.3 Mt, but remain well below the 10-year average of 1.9 Mt.

Durum pool returns are forecast to decline by about 27%, with No.1 Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD) 11.5% falling from \$492/t to \$360/t; however, this price outlook is significantly above the returns for any year prior to 2007-2008.

COARSE GRAINS

WORLD

World coarse grain production is forecast to decrease slightly from the record set in 2007-2008 to 1,043 Mt. Lower world corn production, mainly in the US, is expected to more than offset higher world barley production. While supplies decrease slightly, world demand is expected to be stronger, driven mainly by the rapid expansion of the ethanol industry. World carry-out stocks are projected to continue the downward trend and world prices are forecast to remain high.

US corn production is forecast to decrease by 6% from 2007-2008 to 12.4 billions bushels (314 Mt). Area seeded to corn is expected to decrease because of higher expected returns for other crops, such as wheat and soybeans. US corn supplies are forecast to decline at a slower pace as higher carry-in stocks partially offset lower production. US corn demand is forecast to increase significantly, as higher demand for ethanol production more than offset lower demand for feed use and exports. The average US farm price for corn is forecast by AAFC to increase to US\$4.05/bu from US\$4.00/bu for 2007-2008.

World barley production is forecast to increase by 6% to 142 Mt, driven mainly by higher production in the major exporting countries, such as Canada, Australia, Russia and Ukraine. Total supply is expected to increase at a slightly slower pace, due to lower carry-in stocks. World barley trade is forecast to increase by 17% to 16.8 Mt, as a result of larger supplies. World carry-out stocks are expected to increase. World prices for feed and malting barley are projected to decline from 2007-2008, but remain high.

CANADA

Barley: Higher Production and Lower Prices

While area seeded to barley is forecast to increase marginally from 2007-2008, production is projected to increase by 10% to 12.1 Mt, assuming trend yields. Total supply is expected to increase at a slower pace, as a result of lower carry-in stocks. Domestic feed consumption is projected to increase, as a result of increased supplies and lower prices. Assuming normal crop quality, barley exports, including exports of barley products, are expected to decrease to 2.4 Mt, from 2.8 Mt for 2007-2008. Feed barley exports are forecast to decrease significantly, as exportable supplies increase for both Australia and the Black Sea region.

Carry-out stocks are expected to rise by over 20% to 1.6 Mt. Domestic feed barley prices are forecast to decrease by \$20/t, from a record high expected for 2007-2008 of \$205/t for 1CW, I/S Lethbridge. The CWB pool returns for malting and feed barley are projected to decrease.

Corn: Lower Production and Higher Prices

Area seeded to corn is forecast to decrease by 12% from the record high set in 2007-2008, as area seeded to wheat in Ontario is estimated by STC to have increased significantly. Production is projected to decrease by 18%, to 9.6 Mt which is still high and second only to 2007-2008. Domestic supply is expected to decrease by 14%, as lower production is partially offset by larger carry-in stocks. Feed use is forecast to decrease, due mainly to larger supplies of barley in western Canada. Imports are forecast to increase, as a result of demand for ethanol production and lower domestic supplies. The average price of corn, I/S Chatham elevator, is forecast to increase to a mid-point of \$170/t from \$155/t expected for 2007-2008.

Oats: Higher Production and Low Prices

The area seeded to oats is forecast to decrease by 8% from 2007-2008, due to larger carry-in stocks. Production is projected to decrease by 15% from the record set in 2007-2008 to 4.0 Mt, as retention rates return to normal levels. Total supply is expected to decrease by 5%, as lower production more than offsets higher carry-in stocks. Domestic feed use is expected to decrease. Canadian exports, mainly to the US, are forecast to decrease slightly to 2.2 Mt, due to increased competition from the European Union (EU) and Australia. The average nearby futures price at Chicago Board of Trade is forecast to decrease to CAN\$190/t from CAN\$205/t for 2007-2008.

OILSEEDS

WORLD

World production of the eight major oilseeds is forecast to increase to about 408 Mt for 2008-2009. However, world oilseed supplies are forecast to decrease due to low carry-in stocks. World oilseed use is forecast at a record 407 Mt, supported by the rapid growth of the biodiesel sectors in the EU-25 and the US, along with increased vegoil and protein meal consumption in China and India. Trade is projected to rise to 89 Mt as the oilseed industry continues to expand in emerging economy countries, while carry-out stocks are forecast to increase slightly from the tight levels of 2007-2008.

World soybean production is forecast to increase slightly, to 229 Mt, from 222 Mt in 2007-2008. Production in the US is projected to rise as farmers switch some area out of corn and cotton because of the high prices and higher expected returns for soybeans. South American planted area is expected to increase slightly as higher expected returns more than offset the pressure from agronomic problems, higher input costs and credit constraints.

PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS

World soybean usage is forecast to rise to 224 Mt on support from increased Chinese, South American and US crush. Strong growth in soyoil usage in China, the US and in the EU-25 is expected. However, the growth in world soymeal usage, supported over the past several years by increased meat consumption in Asia, is being tempered by competition from increased supplies of Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles following the rapid expansion of the US ethanol sector. This rapid expansion combined with lower livestock prices continues to dampen price increases in the protein meal market.

US Soybean Prices Decrease

The US farm price of soybeans is projected to decrease to about US\$9.00/bu, from US\$10.40/bu for 2007-2008 due to pressure from higher expected supplies. This more-than-offsets support from the growing biodiesel sector and continued strong food demand for soyoil. Soyoil prices are expected to fall by about 9% to US\$0.43 per pound for 2008-2009 despite support from the rapidly expanding biodiesel sector and lower carry-in stocks. Soymeal prices are projected to decrease to about US\$300 per short ton under pressure from high supplies and constrained exports.

CANADA

Canola: Near Record High Production and High Prices

The area seeded to canola is forecast to increase slightly because of high prices relative to competing crops. Production is projected to rise by 8% to 9.5 Mt, due in part to the widespread adoption of robust, high-yielding, hybrid varieties. Total supply is expected to rise as the increase in production more than offsets the drop in carry-in stocks. Domestic crush is forecast to set a new record as the processing industry expands to service the growing food and biofuel demand. The canola processing industry is expanding significantly with most of the new capacity expected to become operational by 2008 or 2009. Exports are forecast to be record high on

support from the growing biodiesel sector in the EU-25, the switch away from high trans-fat foods in the US, which favours high-oleic varieties of canola, and rising import demand in Mexico and various countries in Asia. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decline moderately and the S/U ratio is expected to decrease. The average price is forecast to remain stable to slightly lower under pressure from moderately lower US soyoil and Malaysian palm oil prices.

Flaxseed: Higher Production and Slightly Lower Prices

The area seeded to flaxseed is forecast to increase by about 37%, from the 14 year low set in 2007-2008, because of the sharp increase in prices relative to other crops. Production is projected to rise by 36%, although total supplies are projected to decrease slightly as low carry-in stocks more than offset the rise in output. Exports are forecast to remain relatively stable on steady EU and US import demand. Carry out stocks are expected to increase by 37%, but remain well below the 10 year highs established in 1999-2000. Prices are expected to decrease marginally but will remain well above the 10 year average.

Soybeans: Higher Production and Lower Prices

The area seeded to soybeans is forecast to increase as farmers switch out of corn due to high soybean prices. Production is forecast to rise by 14% as yields return to normal from the lows set in 2007-2008. Total supply is projected to rise marginally as the higher carry-in stocks complement the expected rise in output. Domestic crush is forecast to increase slightly on strong soyoil prices, although processing volumes are expected to be constrained by anticipated difficulties in marketing soybean meal. Exports are projected to remain high as a result of abundant domestic supplies and strong world demand for functional- attribute edible soybeans. The average Chatham price will be supported by high US soybean prices but is forecast to decrease slightly from 2007-2008.

Dry Peas: Higher Production and Lower Prices

World production is forecast to increase by 5% from 2007-2008 to 10.1 Mt, mainly due to higher production in Canada. Supply is expected to increase by 4% to 10.5 Mt, as lower carry-in stocks partly offset the increase in production.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to increase by 10% because of good prices and low carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 14%, as higher yields compound the increase in seeded area. Supply is forecast to increase by 13%. Exports and domestic use are forecast to increase because of the higher Canadian supply. Carry-out stocks are forecast to increase, but continue to be relatively low. The average price of dry peas, over all grades, types and markets, is forecast to decrease from 2007-2008 because of the higher world and Canadian supply.

Lentils: Higher Production and Higher Prices

World production is expected to decrease marginally to 3.35 Mt. However, world supply is forecast to decrease by 5% to 3.55 Mt, as lower carry-in stocks compound the decrease in production.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to increase by 10% because of good prices and low carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 7%, as higher abandonment and lower yields partly offset the higher seeded area. Supply is forecast to drop by 4% due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports are expected to decrease because of the lower supply. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease to a low level. The average price of lentils, over all grades and types, is forecast to increase due to the lower world and Canadian supply.

Dry Beans: Marginally Lower Production and Higher Prices

The most important influence on Canadian dry bean prices is US production, which is forecast to decrease by 6% to 1.02 Mt because of lower seeded area and lower yields. US supply is expected to decrease by 5% to 1.17 Mt.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to decrease by 7% because of good prices for crops which are easier to produce than dry beans. Production is expected to decrease only marginally due to higher yields, while supply decreases by 6% because of lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to decrease due to the lower supply. Carry-out stocks are expected to remain at a low level. The average price, over all classes and grades, is forecast to increase because of the lower US and Canadian supply.

Chickpeas: Lower Production and Higher Prices

World production is forecast to decrease by 5% to 9.0 Mt, while supply decreases by 3% 9.5 Mt.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to decrease by 30% due to slow export movement. Production is forecast to decrease by 33%, as higher abandonment and lower yields compound the decrease in seeded area. Supply is expected to decrease by 12% as higher carry-in stocks mostly offset the decrease in production. Exports are forecast to increase due to lower world supply, resulting in lower carry-out stocks. The average price, over all types, grades and sizes, is forecast to increase due to lower world and Canadian supply.

Mustard Seed: Higher Production and Stable Average Prices

World mustard seed trade is dominated by Canada where seeded area is forecast to increase by 30% because of high prices and low carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 65% because of the higher

area and higher yields, while supply increases only slightly because of lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to increase slightly while carry-out stocks remain at a low level. The average price, over all types and grades, and considering both contract and spot prices, is forecast to be the same as for 2007-2008 because of the relatively stable supply.

Canary Seed: Higher Production and Higher Prices

World canary seed production is forecast to increase by 10% to 225,000 because of higher production in Canada, which accounts for most of the world production. However, supply is expected to decrease by 7% to 305,000, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to increase by 10% because of higher prices and lower carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 14%, as higher yields compound the higher seeded area, while supply decreases by 6%, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production. Exports are forecast to remain stable, while carry-out stocks decrease. The average price is forecast to increase due to the lower world and Canadian supply.

Sunflower Seed: Lower Production and Higher Prices

The most significant influence on Canadian sunflower seed prices is US production, which is forecast to decrease by 6% to 1.23 Mt, as a slightly higher seeded area is more than offset by lower yields. US supply is expected to decrease by 8% to 1.34 Mt.

In Canada, seeded area is forecast to be the same as in 2007-2008. Production is expected to decrease slightly due to higher abandonment and lower yields. Supply is forecast to decrease by 4% because of the lower production and lower carry-in stocks. Exports and domestic use are

expected to decrease because of the lower supply. Carry-out stocks are forecast to remain low. The total US and Canadian supply is expected to decrease for both the confectionery and oilseed types. The average price, over both types and all grades, is forecast to increase because of the lower supply.

For more information, contact:

Glenn Lennox, Wheat Analyst
Telephone: (204) 983-8465
Email: lennoxg@agr.gc.ca

Joe Wang, Coarse Grains Analyst
Telephone: (204) 983-8461
Email: wangjz@agr.gc.ca

Chris Beckman, Oilseeds Analyst
Telephone: (204) 984-4929
Email: beckmac@agr.gc.ca

Stan Skrypetz
Pulses and Special Crops Analyst
Telephone: (204) 983-8972
Email: skrypetzs@agr.gc.ca

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Electronic version available at
www.agr.gc.ca/mad-dam/

ISSN 1207-621X
AAFC No. 2081/E

Bi-weekly Bulletin is published by the:
Market Analysis Division,
Research & Analysis Directorate
Strategic Policy Branch
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.
500-303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3G7
Telephone: (204) 983-8473
Fax: (204) 983-5524

A/ Executive Director: Patti Miller
Chief: Fred Oleson

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Issued also in French under title:
Le Bulletin bimensuel
ISSN 1207-6228
AAFC No. 2081/F

CANADA: GRAINS AND OILSEEDS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

January 30, 2008

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested thousand ha	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (c)	Food &	Feed,	Total	Carry-out Stocks	Average Price (f) \$/t
								Industrial Use (e)	Waste & Dockage	Domestic Use (d)		
Durum												
2006-2007	1,536	1,518	2.21	3,346	1	6,603	4,479	257	450	892	1,232	219
2007-2008f	1,949	1,926	1.91	3,681	1	4,915	3,200	260	315	815	900	492*
2008-2009f	2,500	2,475	2.26	5,600	1	6,501	4,300	265	396	901	1,300	360**
Wheat Except Durum												
2006-2007	8,316	8,164	2.68	21,919	25	28,326	15,028	3,361	3,647	7,702	5,595	206
2007-2008f	6,900	6,710	2.44	16,373	24	21,992	10,700	3,550	3,025	7,292	4,000	354*
2008-2009f	7,300	7,150	2.73	19,500	24	23,524	11,700	3,800	3,290	7,824	4,000	260**
All Wheat												
2006-2007	9,852	9,682	2.61	25,265	26	34,929	19,507	3,617	4,097	8,594	6,828	
2007-2008f	8,849	8,636	2.32	20,054	25	26,907	13,900	3,810	3,340	8,107	4,900	
2008-2009f	9,800	9,625	2.61	25,100	25	30,025	16,000	4,065	3,686	8,725	5,300	
Barley												
2006-2007	3,690	3,223	2.97	9,573	43	12,905	1,988	147	8,896	9,426	1,492	165
2007-2008f	4,397	3,998	2.75	10,984	35	12,511	2,800	150	7,861	8,411	1,300	195-215
2008-2009f	4,420	3,950	3.06	12,100	35	13,435	2,400	150	8,885	9,435	1,600	175-195
Corn												
2006-2007	1,093	1,061	8.47	8,990	2,093	13,083	291	2,965	8,469	11,449	1,343	138
2007-2008f	1,392	1,369	8.51	11,649	1,700	14,692	400	3,500	9,177	12,692	1,600	145-165
2008-2009f	1,220	1,170	8.21	9,600	2,600	13,800	300	4,000	8,085	12,100	1,400	160-180
Oats												
2006-2007	2,064	1,537	2.51	3,852	18	4,741	2,307	87	1,609	1,879	556	193
2007-2008f	2,188	1,816	2.59	4,696	10	5,262	2,300	80	1,692	1,962	1,000	195-215
2008-2009f	2,020	1,500	2.67	4,000	10	5,010	2,200	90	1,545	1,810	1,000	180-200
Rye												
2006-2007	276	164	2.34	383	1	529	201	48	163	228	100	96
2007-2008f	172	109	2.13	233	1	334	140	48	79	144	50	125-145
2008-2009f	180	120	2.17	260	1	311	150	48	56	121	40	105-125
Mixed Grains												
2006-2007	336	130	2.67	347	0	347	0	0	347	347	0	
2007-2008f	171	96	2.73	263	0	263	0	0	263	263	0	
2008-2009f	160	95	2.84	270	0	270	0	0	270	270	0	
Total Coarse Grains												
2006-2007	7,458	6,114	3.79	23,145	2,155	31,605	4,786	3,248	19,484	23,328	3,491	
2007-2008f	8,320	7,388	3.77	27,825	1,746	33,062	5,640	3,778	19,071	23,472	3,950	
2008-2009f	8,000	6,835	3.84	26,230	2,646	32,826	5,050	4,288	18,841	23,736	4,040	
Canola												
2006-2007	5,283	5,238	1.72	9,000	203	11,211	5,477	3,579	290	3,913	1,820	370
2007-2008f	5,960	5,911	1.48	8,751	225	10,796	5,300	3,850	351	4,246	1,250	480-520
2008-2009f	6,025	5,931	1.59	9,450	150	10,850	5,700	3,900	355	4,300	850	465-505
Flaxseed												
2006-2007	805	785	1.26	989	8	1,333	681	n/a	n/a	279	373	302
2007-2008f	528	524	1.21	634	10	1,017	700	n/a	n/a	182	135	480-520
2008-2009f	725	689	1.25	860	15	1,009	650	n/a	n/a	174	185	475-515
Soybeans												
2006-2007	1,214	1,201	2.89	3,466	241	4,202	1,741	1,513	355	1,991	470	263
2007-2008f	1,180	1,172	2.30	2,696	500	3,666	1,600	1,400	281	1,781	285	360-400
2008-2009f	1,220	1,208	2.53	3,060	400	3,745	1,600	1,500	285	1,885	260	315-355
Total Oilseeds												
2006-2007	7,302	7,225	1.86	13,455	452	16,745	7,899	5,092	645	6,183	2,664	
2007-2008f	7,668	7,606	1.59	12,080	735	15,479	7,600	5,250	632	6,209	1,670	
2008-2009f	7,970	7,828	1.71	13,370	565	15,604	7,950	5,400	640	6,359	1,295	
Total Grains And Oilseeds												
2006-2007	24,612	23,021	2.69	61,865	2,633	83,279	32,192	11,956	24,226	38,105	12,982	
2007-2008f	24,836	23,630	2.54	59,958	2,506	75,447	27,140	12,838	23,043	37,787	10,520	
2008-2009f	25,770	24,288	2.66	64,700	3,236	78,455	29,000	13,753	23,167	38,820	10,635	

(a) Crop year is August-July except corn and soybeans which are September-August.

(b) Excludes imports of products. (c) Includes exports of products for wheat, oats, barley, and rye. Excludes exports of oilseed products.

(d) Total Domestic Use = Food and Industrial Use + Feed Waste & Dockage + Seed Use

(e) Soybean food and industrial use is based on data from the Canadian Oilseed Processors Association. Totals excludes flaxseed due to data confidentiality.

(f) Crop year average prices: No.1 CWRS 11.5% protein and No.1 CWAD 11.5% (CWB final price I/S St. Lawrence/Vancouver), Barley (No. 1 feed, WCE, cash, I/S Lethbridge), Corn (No.2 CE, cash, I/S Chatham), Oats (US No. 2 Heavy, CBoT nearby futures); Rye (No.1 CW, I/S Saskatoon); Canola (No. 1 Canada, WCE, cash, I/S Vancouver); Flaxseed (No. 1 CW, WCE, cash, I/S Thunder Bay); Soybeans (No. 2, I/S Chatham).

* Canadian Wheat Board January Pool Return Outlook (PRO) ** AAFC January forecast

f: forecast; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: January 30, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, Cereals and Oilseeds Review Series, Cat. No. 22-007

CANADA: PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

January 30, 2008

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested thousand ha	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (b)	Total		Stocks-to- Use Ratio %	Average Price (e) \$/t
								Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks		
Dry Peas											
2004-2005	1,283	1,244	2.49	3,098	57	3,360	1,853	912	595	22	135
2005-2006	1,303	1,267	2.36	2,994	76	3,665	2,567	658	440	14	120
2006-2007	1,261	1,231	2.05	2,520	60	3,020	1,969	846	205	7	180
2007-2008f	1,469	1,443	2.03	2,935	55	3,195	2,200	795	200	7	255-285
2008-2009f	1,615	1,580	2.12	3,350	50	3,600	2,400	850	350	11	225-255
Lentils											
2004-2005	738	714	1.28	916	10	964	451	268	245	34	310
2005-2006	803	785	1.48	1,164	8	1,417	671	271	475	50	230
2006-2007	516	504	1.25	630	13	1,118	852	127	139	14	310
2007-2008f	540	534	1.26	674	10	823	640	123	60	8	465-495
2008-2009f	595	577	1.25	720	10	790	620	120	50	7	475-505
Dry Beans											
2004-2005	160	123	1.77	218	28	311	278	28	5	2	650
2005-2006	192	172	1.85	318	39	362	284	48	30	9	495
2006-2007	178	176	2.12	373	41	444	349	55	40	10	520
2007-2008f	153	152	1.82	277	40	357	290	47	20	6	615-645
2008-2009f	143	141	1.95	275	40	335	270	45	20	6	670-700
Chickpeas											
2004-2005	47	39	1.31	51	4	133	47	39	47	55	385
2005-2006	79	73	1.42	104	7	158	64	81	13	9	490
2006-2007	129	128	1.27	163	5	181	115	56	10	6	550
2007-2008f	174	174	1.29	225	5	240	130	55	55	30	530-560
2008-2009f	122	117	1.28	150	5	210	140	55	15	8	545-575
Mustard Seed											
2004-2005	299	285	1.01	287	1	380	119	67	194	104	295
2005-2006	194	188	0.98	184	0	378	133	55	190	101	265
2006-2007	134	130	0.83	108	1	299	153	55	91	44	380
2007-2008f	176	176	0.65	114	0	205	135	50	20	11	670-700
2008-2009f	230	223	0.85	190	0	210	140	50	20	11	670-700
Canary Seed											
2004-2005	348	318	0.95	301	0	368	163	37	168	84	230
2005-2006	184	182	1.25	227	0	395	185	20	190	93	195
2006-2007	136	131	1.02	133	0	323	178	24	121	60	335
2007-2008f	178	174	0.93	162	0	283	180	23	80	39	450-480
2008-2009f	195	189	0.98	185	0	265	180	25	60	29	490-520
Sunflower Seed											
2004-2005	81	55	0.95	52	35	112	32	65	15	15	490
2005-2006	87	71	1.18	84	26	125	46	52	27	28	345
2006-2007	77	77	2.04	157	12	196	121	52	23	13	395
2007-2008f	81	79	1.58	125	15	163	90	53	20	14	470-500
2008-2009f	81	78	1.55	121	15	156	85	51	20	15	525-555
Buckwheat*											
2004-2005	6	4	0.50	2	1	5	4	1	0	0	355
2005-2006	4	4	1.25	5	1	6	4	2	0	0	355
2006-2007	7	7	1.00	7	1	8	4	4	0	0	355
2007-2008f	3	3	1.00	3	1	4	2	2	0	0	365-395
2008-2009**											
Total Pulses and Special Crops (c)											
2004-2005	2,962	2,782	1.77	4,925	136	5,633	2,947	1,417	1,269		
2005-2006	2,846	2,742	1.85	5,080	157	6,506	3,954	1,187	1,365		
2006-2007	2,438	2,384	1.72	4,091	133	5,589	3,741	1,219	629		
2007-2008f	2,774	2,735	1.65	4,515	126	5,270	3,667	1,148	455		
2008-2009f***	2,981	2,905	1.72	4,991	120	5,566	3,835	1,196	535		

(a) August-July crop year.

(b) Excludes products.

(c) Includes Pulses (dry peas, lentils, dry beans, chick peas) and Special Crops (mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed, buckwheat)

(d) Includes food, feed, seed, waste and dockage. Total domestic use is calculated residually.

(e) Producer price, FOB plant. Average over all types, grades and markets.

f: forecast, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, January 30, 2008

* For 2004-2005 to 2007-2008, area and production estimates are only for Manitoba, the main producing province.

** For 2008-2009, it is not possible to do a forecast for buckwheat because the area has decreased to a very low level.

*** Excludes buckwheat.

Source: Statistics Canada and industry consultations.