

CANADA: OUTLOOK FOR PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

December 19, 2012

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For both grains and oilseeds (G&O) and for pulses and special crops (P&SC), production for the current crop year in Canada increased but carry-in stocks decreased significantly. The outlook assumes normal crop quality. Averaged over all crops, yields are about 7% lower than last year. In general, harvest in western Canada and eastern Canada was completed much earlier than normal due to early seeding and relatively good growing conditions.

For G&O, higher exports of wheat and corn are expected to more-than offset lower exports of canola so that total exports increase slightly. Total domestic use is forecast to decrease marginally due to a significant reduction in the supply of canola and, to a lesser extent, lower wheat feeding. Carry-out stocks are expected to be a record low, about 27% below the average of the previous five years. Prices are forecast to remain high due, in large part, to lower production in the US and the Black Sea region resulting from very dry growing conditions.

For P&SC, exports are forecast to rise due to stronger overseas demand for peas and lentils. Domestic use is expected to fall, assuming a higher quality crop and grade distribution which will increase the exportable surplus. Total carry-out stocks are expected to rise, about 13% above the average of the previous five years. Prices, averaged over all types, grades and markets, are forecast to fall, except for dry peas and mustard seed.

In total, for all principal field crops, exports are forecast to increase while domestic use decreases slightly with each representing 52% and 50% of production, respectively. Carry-out stocks are also expected to decrease and remain near the record low. This will provide support for prices in Canada for 2012-13 which, in general, are expected to remain high compared to historical standards.

Canada: Principal Field Crops Supply and Disposition

	Area Seeded ----- thousand hectares -----	Area Harvested ----- thousand hectares -----	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports	Total Supply ----- thousand metric tonnes -----	Exports	Total Domestic Use	Carry-out Stocks
Total Grains And Oilseeds									
2010-2011	23,108	21,683	2.93	63,554	1,867	82,058	32,286	36,010	13,762
2011-2012	23,821	22,916	2.94	67,481	1,336	82,580	34,376	37,757	10,447
2012-2013f	26,270	25,450	2.76	70,196	1,145	81,788	35,170	36,928	9,690
Total Pulse And Special Crops									
2010-2011	3,482	3,300	1.73	5,723	168	7,059	4,788	784	1,487
2011-2012	2,411	2,345	1.94	4,551	123	6,161	3,779	1,302	1,080
2012-2013f	2,838	2,798	1.81	5,072	132	6,284	4,160	1,009	1,116
All Principal Field Crops									
2010-2011	26,590	24,984	2.77	69,277	2,035	89,117	37,074	36,794	15,249
2011-2012	26,232	25,261	2.85	72,033	1,459	88,741	38,155	39,060	11,527
2012-2013f	29,108	28,248	2.66	75,268	1,277	88,072	39,330	37,937	10,806

Source: Statistics Canada, f: forecast by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

WHEAT

DURUM

For **2012-13**, production increased by 11% from 2011-12 to 4.63 Mt, as a 17% higher seeded area was partly offset by lower yields. The quality of the durum crop is on average better than for 2011-12 in terms of both grade and protein. The supply increased by 7% as lower carry-in stocks partly offset the increase in production. Exports are forecast to increase by 14% to 4.1 Mt because of lower production in the EU, Morocco and several other countries, which is expected to increase demand for Canadian durum. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease by 14% to 1.3 Mt, which is 25% lower than the past five-year average and the lowest since 2007-08.

US durum production increased by 0.86 Mt to 2.23 Mt due to a 61% increase in seeded area. Supply rose by 0.8 Mt to 4.13 Mt as the increase in production was partly offset by lower carry-in stocks. EU durum production decreased by 0.2 Mt to 8 Mt, while supply fell by 0.4 Mt to 10.2 Mt.

World durum production decreased by 1.4 Mt to 35.3 Mt, as higher production for the US, Canada, Algeria and Tunisia was more than offset by lower production for Kazakhstan, Morocco, the EU, Syria, Mexico and Australia. Supply decreased by 1.1 Mt to 43 Mt. Use is expected to decrease by 0.6 Mt and carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease by 0.5 Mt to 7.2 Mt, the lowest level since 2008-09. The supply for the three major exporters, Canada, US and the EU, increased by 0.7 Mt to 20.4 Mt. Average world durum prices are expected to be similar to 2011-12 as support from the lower world supply is offset by lower world use and by the higher US supply.

WHEAT (excluding durum)

For **2012-13**, production increased by 7% to 22.58 Mt, as a 9% higher seeded area was partly offset by lower yields. Spring wheat production increased by 5% to 18.85 Mt and winter wheat by 21% to 3.73 Mt. For spring wheat, production increased by 3% to 16.64 Mt for hard red spring wheat and by 75% to 0.96 Mt for soft white spring wheat. Production decreased by 1% to 0.96 Mt for Canada Prairie Spring wheat, by 36% to 0.11 Mt for extra strong wheat and by 15% to 0.18 Mt for the general purpose class. Hard red spring wheat accounted for 88% of the spring wheat production

and for 74% of the total wheat production, vs. 89% and 76% respectively for 2011-12. For winter wheat, production of hard red winter wheat increased by 78% to 2.30 Mt because of a sharp increase in western Canada where about 85% of this class of wheat was produced. Production of soft red winter and soft white winter wheat fell by about 20% to 1.33 Mt and 0.10 Mt respectively. The quality of the wheat crop is on average better than for 2011-12 in terms of both grade and protein.

Canadian supply rose only marginally from 2011-12 because of lower carry-in stocks. Exports are forecast to increase by 5% to 14.6 Mt due to growing demand for wheat in the food market and lower production in some other exporting countries, especially Australia, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine. Domestic use is forecast to decrease slightly as higher food and industrial use is more than offset by lower feed use. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease by 9% to 4 Mt, 14% lower than the past five-year average and the lowest since 2007-08.

US all wheat (including durum) production increased by 7.3 Mt from 2011-12 to 61.8 Mt. Hard red winter wheat production increased by 29%, while hard red spring wheat production increased by 27%, and soft red winter and white wheat production decreased by 8% and 18%, respectively. Supply increased by 4.6 Mt to 85.5 Mt. Domestic use and exports are forecast to increase, resulting in a 0.3 Mt increase in carry-out stocks to 20.5 Mt.

World all wheat (including durum) production decreased by 41 Mt to 655 Mt and the supply fell by 43 Mt to 851 Mt. Total use is forecast to decrease as higher food and industrial use is more than offset by lower feed use. Carry-out stocks are forecast to fall by 19 Mt to 177 Mt, the lowest level since 2008-09. The average world wheat prices are expected to increase from 2011-12 because of the lower world supply.

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COARSE GRAINS

BARLEY

For **2012-13**, production increased only 2% from 2011-12 due to below average yields. Total supply decreased by 2% due lower carry in stocks. Domestic feed use is forecast to increase slightly due to lower feed wheat usage. Total barley exports are forecast to decrease slightly while carryout stocks decrease by 20% to 1.0 Mt.

The in-store Lethbridge price for feed barley is forecast to increase from 2011-12 due to higher US and world barley and corn prices. The average yield was below the previous five-year average, across the prairies, due to hot dry growing conditions, especially in Saskatchewan.

World ending stocks are forecast to decrease slightly due to lower production. The price premium that feed barley once had over corn quickly disappeared in November as corn basis levels strengthened. In November, world average prices for feed and malting barley remained flat and actually lost ground to world corn. Smaller crops in Australia, Russia and Ukraine will reduce barley trade for 2012-13.

CORN

For **2012-13**, production increased by 15% from 2011-12 due to record area seeded, with yields higher than the previous five-year average. Total supply increased by 12% due to the higher production and higher carry-in stocks. Imports are forecast to decrease due to the higher domestic supply. Total domestic use is forecast to increase due to higher feed and industrial use. Total exports are forecast to increase as the drought in the US has created opportunities for exports to the US and other foreign markets. Carry-out stocks are forecast to rise sharply due to the higher supply.

The average Chatham elevator price is forecast to increase from 2011-12 as world prices remain at a near record level. The large Canadian supply will cause the domestic basis levels to widen as buyers balance out purchases for the remainder of the crop year. US corn futures prices have been amazingly flat since the beginning of September. US corn exports have been slow to date as buyers wait for the other major corn exporters to run out of stocks. However, US Gulf prices remain high. With a possible large South American corn harvest just a few months away, the US has a short window to get increase exports.

Due to tight world corn supplies, feed and industrial use are forecast to decrease for the first time in the past 19 years. The USDA expects world carryout stocks to decrease by 11%.

OATS

For **2012-13**, production decreased by 15% from 2011-12 because of lower seeded area and only average yields. Total supply decreased by 10%, despite slightly higher carry in stocks. Total domestic use is forecast to decrease by 26% due to lower livestock feeding. Total exports are forecast to be similar to 2011-2 as the US import demand remains very steady. Carryout stocks are forecast to fall by 26% due to the reduced total supply.

The price of oats in Canada for 2012-13 is forecast to be higher than 2011-12 due to support from US corn prices. US oats has been priced as a feedgrain this crop year with US corn being the main source of price movement. US millers bought early in the season and had the advantage of higher US oat production in 2012, this left US oat futures with little buying activity in the past couple of months so it continues its sideways drift with corn.

World oat supply is expected to decrease by 5% from 2011-12 and total use is near the previous three-year average. World carry-out stocks have decreased for three years in a row and, for 2012-13, are forecast to be down 32% from the 2009-10 crop year. As with Canada, oats are struggling to maintain area worldwide, in the face of increased competition from higher-value crops such as corn, oilseeds and wheat.

RYE

For **2012-13**, production increased by 39% from 2011-12 with above average yields. Total supply increased by 24% despite low carry-in stocks. Total domestic use and exports are forecast to rise by 19% and 6%, respectively, due to increased supply. Carryout stocks are forecast to increase substantially but remain low.

The in-store Saskatoon rye price is forecast to decrease from 2011-12 but remain above the previous five-year average. The prairie market continues to post a premium for off-farm rye vs. elevator delivery as domestic buyers place a heavy discount against elevator storage. Due to limited

storage space, end users are using discounts to discourage deliveries.

For 2012-13, the International Grains Council is forecasting a 9% increase in production and this is 17% higher than 2010-11. As production has slowly recovered over the past two crop years so has total use but world production will still have to

increase at a greater to start re-building carryout stocks. Canada is expected to maintain its position as the world's largest rye exporter.

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OILSEEDS

CANOLA

For **2012-13**, production decreased to 13.3 Mt, 9% below 2011-12, as yields declined to the lowest levels since 2007-08 on a combination of abnormally hot weather during flowering and fungal disease. Supplies of canola are estimated to decline by 16%, to the lowest level since 2007-08, as lower carry-in stocks and low imports accentuate the drop in output. Exports are forecast to fall sharply from 2011-12 on tight domestic supplies in the face of strong world demand for oilseeds and oilseed products. Domestic processing of canola is forecast to fall by 7% as lower domestic supplies and pressured crush margins restrain output, despite the expansion in processing capacity. Carry-out stocks are forecast to be very tight with a stocks-to-use ratio of 3% versus 5% last year and 16% for 2010-11.

Producer deliveries are heavily weighted to the first half of the crop year on near-record prices. As of November 25, almost 40% of the output was delivered, versus 35% a year ago. The crush pace to-date is 13% ahead of last year while exports are marginally lower.

The oil content of Canadian canola is about 1% lower than last year, averaging, 43.2%, based on Statistics Crush data to the end of October. Canola prices eased in mid to late November following the release of the USDA World Agriculture Supply and Disposition Report which surprised the industry with larger than expected production. However, prices recently strengthened on strong commercial demand following the speculative selloff. The crop year average canola price is forecast to be a record high on support from strong world oilseed and vegetable oil prices.

For 2012-13, the US price for soyoil is forecast at US\$0.53/pound (lb) versus US\$0.52/lb for the 2011-12 crop year. This supports AAFC's price forecast as soyoil and canola oil are close substitutes.

For 2012-13, world production of canola is estimated to fall by 3%, to 59.0 Mt, on lower production in Canada and the EU-27. World supplies of canola are forecast to fall by 6% on a

drop in carry-in stocks as well as output. World consumption is expected to fall by 4% because of the tight supplies while carry-out stocks fall by 46% to very tight levels which will support canola prices going into 2013-14.

FLAXSEED (excluding solin)

For **2012-13**, total production was 0.49 Mt. Higher seeded area was offset by a drop in yields, to 1.27 t/ha. Total supply is forecast to rise by 5% as lower carry-in stocks moderate the rise in output. Exports are forecast to rise on steady US and Chinese demand supported by a significant price advantage compared to canola. Total domestic use is forecast to remain steady following the decline in 2011-12. Carry-out stocks are forecast to fall slightly with prices rising marginally, on high world vegetable oil, protein meal and oilseed prices.

SOYBEANS

For **2012-13**, production increased sharply to a record 4.9 Mt due to record planted area and record yields. Total supply is forecast to rise as lower carry-in stocks and reduced imports only partly offset higher production. Exports are forecast to rise marginally to a record 3.1 Mt on strong world demand. Domestic crush is forecast to rise by 13% from last year on stable Canadian demand for soyoil. Carry-out stocks are forecast to rise despite tight US supplies.

Current world attention is focussed on South America where a record large soybean crop of about 144 Mt is anticipated.

The average price of soybeans at Chatham is forecast to rise sharply, to a record high, on support from higher US prices. The farm gate price of soybeans is forecast at US\$14.25/bu to 16.25/bu by the USDA. The rebound in prices in late November supports the price forecast of \$530/t to \$570/t for 2012-13.

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PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS

DRY PEAS

For **2012-13**, production rose by 13% to 2.8 Mt, largely due to a sharp increase in harvested area in Saskatchewan and despite lower yields. Yellow and green pea production is 2.5 Mt and 0.3 Mt, respectively, an increase in both types from last year. Crop quality is above last year with expectations that about 90% of the dry pea crop has graded a No.1 or No.2.

With carry-in stocks of about 0.3 Mt and higher production, supply is estimated to be marginally higher than last year. Exports are expected to rise to 2.3 Mt due to increased exports to China and the Indian subcontinent (India and Pakistan). Canadian exports to the US are forecast to decrease due to an expected rise in US dry pea production. For the period of August and September, Canadian dry pea exports were off to a good start, particularly to India, China and the EU-27.

Canadian dry pea values have risen in the month of November, due to continued import demand from India and reports of quality issues with the Argentine green pea crop due to excess rain. No.1 green pea prices (farm gate Saskatchewan) reached a record high of C\$500/t, while yellow pea prices continued to remain strong. Feed pea prices have reached record highs in all three Prairie provinces.

Canadian carry-out stocks are expected to fall for the third consecutive year and remain tight. The average price is expected to increase from the record prices in 2011-12. Green dry pea prices are expected to maintain a premium of C\$100/t or more over yellow dry pea prices throughout the crop year, which is well above the historical average.

US dry pea harvested area is estimated by the USDA at 0.24 Mha, up 65% from 2011-12. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, US dry pea production is forecast by AAFC at 0.5 Mt, double the output in 2011-12.

LENTILS

For **2012-13**, production fell marginally from 2011-12, due to lower yields. Large green

production is higher than last year at 0.7 Mt, production of red types has fallen sharply to 0.5 Mt, while medium, small and other types increased sharply. Crop quality is below last year with expectations that about 80% of the lentil crop has graded a No.1 or No.2. As a result of near record carry-in stocks, total supply is estimated to fall by only 4%.

Exports are forecast to rise from 2011-12 as Canada expects to regain some of its export market share in the Indian subcontinent and maintain its market share in the Middle East, South America and the EU-27. Carry-out stocks are forecast to fall but remain burdensome for the third consecutive year. For the period of August and September, Canadian lentil exports are off to a record start, particularly due to increased exports to India, Bangladesh, Egypt, the EU-27 and South America.

Canadian lentil values have been unchanged to lower for the month of November, due to the large Canadian supply of both red and green lentil types.

The average Canadian lentil price is forecast to fall from 2011-12 due to the burdensome supply and expectations for large carry-out stocks. The premium for large green lentil prices over red lentil prices has fallen sharply to about C\$40/t this month, compared to a C\$195/t premium in 2011-12.

For 2012-13, US lentil harvested area is estimated by the USDA at 0.2 Mha, up 12% from 2011-12. US lentil production, mostly green types, is forecast by AAFC at 0.2 Mt, 7% above 2011-12.

DRY BEANS

For **2012-13**, total production rose sharply to 281 thousand tonnes (kt), consisting of 116 kt of white pea bean types and 165 kt of colored types. Production in Ontario rose by 53%, mostly due to an increase in area devoted to white pea bean types and improved yields. In Manitoba, production more than doubled, due to larger areas for colored and white pea bean types. Supply is estimated to increase by 22% due to the higher production.

Exports are forecast to increase due to the increased supply. The US and the EU-27 are forecast to remain the main markets for Canadian dry beans, with smaller volumes exported to Japan, Mexico and countries in Africa. For the period of August and September, Canadian dry bean exports are off to a good start, particularly to the US and the EU-27.

Canadian dry bean values fell in the month of November due to pressure from the large North American supply.

US dry bean harvested area is estimated by the USDA to have risen sharply to 0.61 Mha, due to record prices in 2011-12, particularly in North Dakota. Total US dry bean production is estimated by the USDA at 1.3 Mt (excluding chickpeas), 60% higher than last year. Production increased significantly for pinto beans, followed by the white pea bean and black bean types. This is expected to pressure US and Canadian dry bean prices for 2012-13.

CHICKPEAS

For **2012-13**, production nearly doubled from last year to 158 kt, due to larger harvested area and yields. Production for desi types is essentially unchanged while kabuli chickpea production rose sharply compared to 2011-12. Supply is forecast to increase well above last year and, as a result, exports are expected to increase to 45 kt. As a result of the increase in supply, carry-out stocks are also expected to increase.

US chickpea harvested area is estimated by the USDA at 78 kha, up 45% from 2011-12. Assuming normal yields and abandonment, US chickpea production, is forecast by AAFC at a record 125 kt, up 29% from 2011-12.

The EU-27, the US, the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent are forecast to remain the main markets for Canadian chickpeas. The average price is forecast to fall sharply, due to higher Canadian and world supply.

For the period of August and September, Canadian chickpea exports were lower than the Aug-Sept of 2011, due lower exports to the US, Turkey and India. This was partially offset by increased exports to Pakistan.

MUSTARD SEED

For **2012-13**, total production fell to 119 kt as higher harvested area was more than offset by lower yields. Production for yellow types increased, while production of brown types fell compared from last year. Production of oriental types decreased due to lower seeded area, as a result of lower 2011-12 prices compared to yellow and brown types. Supply is expected to fall by 18% due to smaller carry-in stocks and lower production.

In the US, mustard harvested area more than doubled and, as a result, production is forecast by AAFC to rise sharply to 20 kt. Despite this increase, the US and the EU-27 are expected to remain the main export markets for Canadian mustard seed.

For 2012-13, exports to the EU-27 are expected to remain unchanged. Carry-out stocks are forecast to fall for the third consecutive year which will support prices in 2012-13.

For the period of August and September, Canadian mustard exports were lower than Aug-Sept of 2011, due lower exports to the US, the EU-27 and Asia. Exports have increased this year to-date to South America.

CANARY SEED

For **2012-13**, production is fell to 125 kt, marginally lower than last year, as the higher area was more than offset by lower yields. This is the lowest production since 2001-02. As a result, supply is forecast to decrease by 11% due to lower carry-in stocks. Exports are expected to be similar to last year due to unchanged demand. The EU-27 and Mexico are forecast to remain the main markets, followed by the US. Carry-out stocks are expected to fall for the fourth consecutive year. The average price is forecast to fall, but remain near the high prices realised in 2011-12.

For the period of August and September, Canadian canary seed exports were lower than August-September 2011, due to lower exports to the US, the EU-27 and Asia. This was partly offset by increased exports to Brazil, Columbia and Mexico.

SUNFLOWER SEED

For **2012-13**, production is forecast to increase sharply to 87 kt, due to the higher harvested area and yields. Supply is also expected to rise sharply to 127 kt. As a result, exports and carry-out stocks are forecast to rise. The US is expected to remain Canada's main export market for sunflower seed.

For the US, sunflower seed harvested area is estimated by the USDA to have increased by 25% but due to lower yields, production is expected to rise by only 21% to 1.1 Mt. About 87% of the US sunflower seed crop is expected to be oilseed types, marginally higher than last year.

World sunflower seed supply is estimated by the USDA at 35 Mt, 13% lower than last year. This is largely due production problems in Russia, Ukraine and the EU-27. As a result, world exports

are expected to fall sharply and domestic use is expected to decrease. World carry-out stocks are expected to tighten to the lowest level since 1997-98.

The average Canadian price for sunflower seed is forecast to fall from 2011-12, due to forecasts for ample sunflower seed supplies in North America.

For the period of August and September 2012, Canadian sunflower seed exports were lower than Aug-Sept of 2011, due lower exports to the US and Mexico.

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CANADA: GRAINS AND OILSEEDS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

December 19, 2012

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (c)	Food & Industrial Use (e)	Feed, Waste & Dockage	Total Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks	Average Price (g) \$/t
-----thousand metric tonnes-----												
Durum												
2010-2011	1,275	1,244	2.43	3,025	37	5,744	3,304	254	410	822	1,618	300
2011-2012	1,623	1,590	2.62	4,172	17	5,808	3,584	229	294	706	1,518	350*
2012-2013f	1,894	1,878	2.46	4,627	20	6,164	4,100	250	323	764	1,300	275-305**
Wheat Except Durum												
2010-2011	7,274	7,024	2.89	20,275	32	25,353	12,888	3,345	2,548	6,632	5,833	318
2011-2012	7,112	6,962	3.03	21,116	61	27,010	13,922	3,161	4,744	8,690	4,399	292*
2012-2013f	7,756	7,620	2.96	22,579	60	27,037	14,600	3,300	4,282	8,437	4,000	285-315**
All Wheat												
2010-2011	8,549	8,269	2.82	23,300	68	31,097	16,192	3,599	2,958	7,454	7,451	
2011-2012	8,736	8,553	2.96	25,288	78	32,818	17,506	3,390	5,037	9,395	5,916	
2012-2013f	9,650	9,497	2.86	27,205	80	33,202	18,700	3,550	4,606	9,202	5,300	
Barley												
2010-2011	2,799	2,394	3.19	7,627	43	10,253	2,017	197	6,269	6,695	1,541	188
2011-2012	2,666	2,402	3.29	7,892	13	9,446	2,059	141	5,742	6,140	1,247	225
2012-2013f	2,997	2,751	2.91	8,012	20	9,279	2,000	135	5,884	6,279	1,000	235-265
Corn												
2010-2011	1,247	1,235	9.75	12,043	1,233	15,014	1,688	4,950	7,084	12,048	1,278	236
2011-2012p	1,292	1,272	8.93	11,359	894	13,531	474	5,220	6,472	11,708	1,350	250
2012-2013f	1,434	1,418	9.21	13,060	800	15,210	1,200	5,300	6,695	12,010	2,000	255-285
Oats												
2010-2011	1,210	892	2.75	2,451	25	3,651	1,935	60	793	964	753	244
2011-2012	1,313	1,084	2.91	3,158	12	3,922	2,324	52	637	787	812	227
2012-2013f	1,155	956	2.81	2,684	15	3,511	2,325	50	435	586	600	240-270
Rye												
2010-2011	130	97	2.44	237	0	377	193	49	75	134	51	147
2011-2012	122	96	2.52	241	0	292	183	26	48	85	24	183
2012-2013f	144	123	2.73	337	0	361	195	34	56	101	65	155-185
Mixed Grains												
2010-2011	175	84	2.92	244	0	244	0	0	244	244	0	
2011-2012	150	79	3.04	240	0	240	0	0	240	240	0	
2012-2013f	101	58	2.93	170	0	170	0	0	170	170	0	
Total Coarse Grains												
2010-2011	5,559	4,702	4.81	22,603	1,301	29,539	5,832	5,256	14,465	20,084	3,623	
2011-2012p	5,543	4,932	4.64	22,889	920	27,431	5,039	5,439	13,139	18,959	3,433	
2012-2013f	5,830	5,306	4.57	24,263	835	28,531	5,720	5,519	13,240	19,146	3,665	
Canola												
2010-2011	7,117	6,858	1.86	12,789	224	15,700	7,105	6,310	31	6,397	2,198	568
2011-2012	7,685	7,589	1.92	14,608	97	16,903	8,699	6,999	414	7,476	728	601
2012-2013f	8,713	8,585	1.55	13,310	125	14,162	7,200	6,500	51	6,612	350	630-670
Flaxseed												
2010-2011	370	349	1.20	419	8	706	404	n/a	n/a	108	194	530
2011-2012	299	291	1.37	399	9	602	391	n/a	n/a	73	139	525
2012-2013f	397	384	1.27	489	5	633	450	n/a	n/a	58	125	520-560
Soybeans												
2010-2011	1,513	1,506	2.95	4,445	266	5,016	2,753	1,448	355	1,966	297	447
2011-2012p	1,559	1,551	2.77	4,298	232	4,826	2,741	1,410	141	1,854	231	478
2012-2013f	1,680	1,678	2.94	4,930	100	5,261	3,100	1,600	136	1,911	250	530-570
Total Oilseeds												
2010-2011	9,000	8,713	2.03	17,652	498	21,422	10,262	7,759	386	8,471	2,689	
2011-2012	9,543	9,432	2.05	19,305	338	22,331	11,831	8,410	141	9,403	1,098	
2012-2013f	10,790	10,647	1.76	18,728	230	20,056	10,750	8,100	187	8,581	725	
Total Grains and Oilseeds												
2010-2011	23,108	21,683	2.93	63,554	1,867	82,058	32,286	16,613	17,808	36,010	13,762	
2011-2012	23,821	22,916	2.94	67,481	1,336	82,580	34,376	17,238	18,317	37,757	10,447	
2012-2013f	26,270	25,450	2.76	70,196	1,145	81,788	35,170	17,169	18,033	36,928	9,690	

(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, durum, 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. Total excludes flaxseed due to data confidentiality.

(g) Crop year average prices: Wheat, No.1 CWRS 12.5% protein and Durum, No.1 CWAD 12.5% (CWB final price I/S St. Lawrence/Vancouver), Barley (No. 1 feed, ICE Futures Canada, 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, ICE Futures Canada, cash, Track Vancouver); Flaxseed (No. 1 CW, cash, I/S Saskatoon); Soybeans (No. 2 cash, I/S Chatham).

* Canadian Wheat Board - July 2012 Pool Return Outlook (PRO) No. 1 CWRS 12.5% protein and No. 1 CWAD 12.5% protein, I/S St. Lawrence/Vancouver

** Forecast for No.1 CWRS 13.5% protein and No.1 CWAD 13% protein average Saskatchewan producer spot prices. Not comparable with previous years.

*** Rye Area Seeded is an estimate from the previous fall and is before winterkill or abandonment due to poor stands.

f: forecast by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

p: preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada

December 19, 2012

CANADA: PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

December 19, 2012

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (b)	Total Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks	Stocks- to-Use Ratio %	Average Price (e) \$/t
Dry Peas											
2009-2010	1,522	1,487	2.27	3,379	55	3,879	2,178	791	910	31	185
2010-2011	1,467	1,389	2.17	3,018	33	3,961	3,012	414	535	16	250
2011-2012	986	974	2.57	2,502	12	3,049	2,096	678	275	10	310
2012-2013f	1,316	1,311	2.16	2,830	20	3,125	2,300	575	250	9	310-340
Lentils											
2009-2010	973	965	1.59	1,530	8	1,560	1,387	133	40	3	645
2010-2011	1,394	1,321	1.45	1,920	29	1,989	1,105	166	718	57	440
2011-2012	1,035	994	1.53	1,523	11	2,252	1,148	422	683	44	470
2012-2013f	1,018	994	1.48	1,473	10	2,166	1,300	236	630	41	405-435
Dry Beans											
2009-2010	122	114	1.97	225	55	287	256	26	5	2	705
2010-2011	134	126	2.01	254	64	323	238	56	29	10	655
2011-2012f	84	78	2.07	162	55	247	224	18	5	2	1,000
2012-2013f	125	125	2.26	281	60	346	235	41	70	25	830-860
Chickpeas											
2009-2010	42	40	1.87	76	6	143	66	58	20	16	540
2010-2011	83	77	1.66	128	9	157	86	50	22	16	655
2011-2012	48	47	1.83	86	11	119	37	71	11	10	830
2012-2013f	81	79	2.00	158	8	177	45	67	65	58	700-730
Mustard Seed											
2009-2010	212	208	1.00	208	0	251	128	41	82	49	510
2010-2011	190	182	1.00	182	1	265	124	25	116	78	570
2011-2012	133	129	1.01	130	1	247	115	48	83	51	685
2012-2013f	136	135	0.88	119	0	202	115	32	55	38	745-775
Canary Seed											
2009-2010	150	144	1.37	197	0	274	181	24	69	34	395
2010-2011	160	154	1.00	154	0	223	179	14	30	16	560
2011-2012	111	109	1.18	129	0	159	126	15	17	12	580
2012-2013f	121	115	1.08	125	0	142	125	7	10	8	560-590
Sunflower Seed											
2009-2010	65	64	1.60	102	26	147	49	56	42	40	505
2010-2011	55	51	1.32	68	33	142	46	61	36	34	630
2011-2012	14	14	1.43	20	33	89	33	50	6	7	710
2012-2013f	41	40	2.19	87	34	127	40	52	35	38	620-650
Total Pulses and Special Crops (c)											
2009-2010	3,086	3,022	1.89	5,718	151	6,542	4,244	1,130	1,168		
2010-2011	3,482	3,300	1.73	5,723	168	7,059	4,788	784	1,487		
2011-2012	2,411	2,345	1.94	4,551	123	6,161	3,779	1,302	1,080		
2012-2013f	2,838	2,798	1.81	5,072	132	6,284	4,160	1,009	1,116		

(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)

(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 by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, December 19, 2012

Source: Statistics Canada and industry consultations.