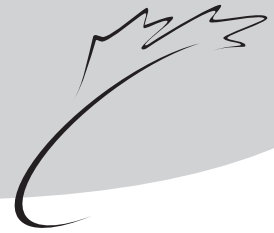




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DRY BEANS: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Canadian dry bean production has increased significantly during the past ten years and is expected to increase further during the next ten years as Canadian crop production continues to diversify. Although Canada produces only a small percentage of the world's dry beans, it is the fifth largest exporter of dry beans in the world, accounting for nearly 10% of world exports. The value of Canadian exports has increased from \$96 million (M) in 1996-1997, to \$211M in 2001-2002. This issue of the *Bi-weekly Bulletin* examines the situation for 2002-2003 and outlook for dry beans.

BACKGROUND

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 kabuli chick peas and are included with chick peas in Canada and other producing countries.

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.

WORLD

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 16.3 million tonnes (Mt) in 1997-1998 to a high of 17.3 Mt in 1999-2000.

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

WORLD: DRY BEAN PRODUCTION

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 ^f
million tonnes.....				
US*	1.36	1.47	1.14	0.81	1.33
Canada**	0.19	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.41
US and Canada	1.55	1.76	1.41	1.10	1.74
Mexico	1.26	1.06	0.88	1.06	1.05
North America***	3.26	3.29	2.80	2.69	3.28
Brazil	2.19	2.83	3.04	2.44	3.10
Argentina	0.30	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25
South America***	2.89	3.53	3.69	3.08	3.73
Europe	0.86	0.85	0.78	0.75	0.75
Africa	1.86	1.81	2.08	2.39	2.16
India	2.75	2.69	2.63	2.57	2.00
China	1.58	1.68	1.66	1.55	1.50
Myanmar	1.08	1.23	1.28	1.47	1.30
Indonesia	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Asia***	7.59	7.78	7.72	7.75	6.93
Australia	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
World	16.51	17.31	17.11	16.70	16.89

f: AAFC forecast, except USDA for US and Statistics Canada for Canada - December 2002

Source: FAO, except * USDA (excludes garbanzos) and ** Statistics Canada - December 2002

(***Includes other countries on the continent.)

countries. During the past 10 years, dry bean production in Brazil and Mexico has been variable, with no noticeable trend. However, in Argentina there has been a slight upward trend in production.

US production (excluding garbanzos) has been variable during the past ten years, with no noticeable trend. It ranged from a low of 0.81 Mt in 2001-2002 to a peak of 1.47 Mt in 1999-2000. The top four producing states, in order of importance, are North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska and Minnesota. They account for about 70% of US production. Other significant producing states are Idaho, Colorado and California. The top four classes of dry beans produced in the US are; pinto, white pea (navy), black, and Great Northern. Other classes produced include 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.

Consumption

Dry beans are used almost entirely for human food. They are an excellent source of protein and are complementary to the proteins contained in wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, as well as buckwheat. Dry beans are low in fat and cholesterol-free and are a very high source of soluble fibre. Some medical studies have shown that beans help to lower blood cholesterol and may help to control blood sugar in people with diabetes. As a food rich in complex carbohydrates, dry beans are an excellent source of energy. They supply impressive amounts of B-vitamins, calcium, iron, phosphorous, potassium, and zinc. Dry beans are gluten-free and contain very little sodium. The nutritional profile of dry beans makes them a welcome addition to any diet and they play an important role in gluten-free, diabetic, low salt, low calorie, low cholesterol, high iron, and high fibre diets. Dry beans also act as an appetite suppressant. Because they digest slowly and cause a low, sustained increase in blood sugar, researchers have found that beans can delay the reappearance of hunger for several hours, enhancing weight-loss programs. Dry beans are often

eaten as a meat substitute because of the high protein content and quality.

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), and is predominantly of coloured beans such as pinto, black, red kidney, and cranberry.

Trade

World trade in dry beans has been trending upwards during the 1990s, from 2.0 Mt per year during the early 1990s, to an average of about 2.5 Mt per year during the period 1995-2000. In 2000, the latest year for which data are available, exports were about 2.6 Mt. The top five exporting countries in 2000 were Myanmar, China, US, Argentina, and Canada. They accounted for 82% of world exports. Imports are distributed much more widely than exports. The top 15 importing countries accounted for only 60% of world imports.

In North and South America, Brazil and Mexico are significant net importers of dry beans. Although most of US production is consumed domestically, it is the largest exporter of dry beans in North and South America. About a third of US production is exported, mainly to Latin America and Europe. Most of Canadian and Argentine dry bean production is exported.

CANADA

Production

Canadian dry bean production has been trending upwards since the early 1990s with most of the growth occurring in Manitoba. White pea beans remain the largest class of beans produced, but most of the growth has

WORLD: DRY BEAN EXPORTS

calendar year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
.....thousand tonnes.....					
Myanmar	595	769	622	561	831
China	424	490	404	583	447
US	354	369	496	389	349
Argentina	155	303	304	262	265
Canada*	136	141	163	223	228
Other	446	454	403	436	505
World	2,110	2,526	2,392	2,454	2,625

WORLD: DRY BEAN IMPORTS

calendar year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
.....thousand tonnes.....					
Japan	128	138	129	141	141
UK	131	131	124	127	119
Mexico	131	90	202	128	88
US	50	59	51	70	88
Italy	80	78	79	81	86
Brazil	82	158	211	93	80
Venezuela	55	56	65	70	73
Pakistan	64	42	63	67	58
France	53	60	62	56	53
Spain	58	50	54	57	54
Netherlands	48	75	74	53	51
South Korea	47	38	35	46	50
Philippines	36	33	31	48	50
Colombia	27	46	33	36	44
India	70	115	97	39	43
Other	768	804	745	743	746
World	1,758	1,858	1,958	1,816	1,781

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

Source: FAO - December 2002, except * which is Statistics Canada

CANADA: DRY BEANS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

August-July crop year	1998 -1999	1999 -2000	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003f
Harvested Area (000 ha)	96	154	165	172	215
Yield (t/ha)	1.97	1.91	1.62	1.70	1.89
.....thousand tonnes.....					
Carry-in Stocks	15	25	40	50	30
Production	189	294	268	292	407
Imports	69	41	40	42	20
Total Supply	273	360	348	384	457
Exports	193	260	227	263	290
Total Domestic Use	55	60	71	91	107
Total Use	248	320	298	355	397
Carry-out Stocks	25	40	50	30	60
Stocks-to-use ratio (%)	10%	13%	17%	8%	15%
Average producer price (CAN\$/t)*	655	500	465	725	485-515
Harvested Area (000 ac.)	237	381	408	425	531
Yield (lb/ac.)	1,757	1,703	1,449	1,518	1,686
Production (000 cwt)	4,167	6,482	5,908	6,437	8,973

* Average over all classes and grades.

f: AAFC forecast and Statistics Canada, December 2002

Source: Statistics Canada and AAFC

been for other classes, especially pinto, black and Great Northern. Other classes of dry beans produced in Canada are cranberry, 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.

Marketing

Most of the dry beans in Canada are marketed on the open market, however there are two voluntary pooling arrangements. The Government of Canada guarantees the initial payments and marketing costs for both of the pooling agreements under the Price Pooling Program of the *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act (AMPA)*.

In Ontario, the Ontario Bean Producers' Marketing Board (OBPMB) administers a voluntary white pea bean pool. The beans are delivered to one of the licensed dealers and OBPMB takes legal possession of the

beans when the growers have received an initial payment. The OBPMB offers beans for sale over the marketing season to their agents who store, clean, and ship the beans to domestic and export markets. Sales revenue for white pea beans are pooled and producers receive an interim and a final payment at the close of the pool account after the storage, processing, selling, and transportation costs are deducted.

The Agricore United - Alberta Bean Division operates a voluntary pool for pinto, pink, Great Northern and small red beans. Producers wishing to participate in the pool, sign a production contract, receive an initial payment on delivery and a final payment after all beans are sold and the cost of storage, processing, marketing and transportation has been deducted. The vast majority of the producers participating in the pool are in Alberta, however there are also some in Saskatchewan.

The remainder of the dry beans produced 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 level of prices offered under the contracts. The remainder of the dry beans are sold at spot prices.

The Canadian Special Crops Association (CSCA) (www.specialcrops.mb.ca) is an organization representing traders, exporters and processors of pulse and special crops, including dry beans. Pulse Canada (www.pulsecanada.com) is a national organization, representing grower organizations and the CSCA. It is involved in policy issues, coordinating research efforts and market development.

The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) establishes quality standards for dry beans. For information, or to access the Official Grain Grading Guide, please visit the CGC website: www.graincanada.gc.ca Lower grade beans can generally be upgraded to No.1 Canada through cleaning and electronic colour sorting equipment.

Prices

Canadian dry bean prices are

determined on an export basis because Canada exports roughly 80% of its production. Canadian prices generally follow US prices for the same class of beans adjusted by the exchange rate and transportation costs. Substitution of one class of beans with another is limited in the market place, therefore it is common for wide price spreads to 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 not available, 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. Prices normally relate to total Canadian and US supply conditions unless there are international influences, such as unusually 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 also have significant impact on Canadian prices.

Since there is no formal futures market for dry beans, prices are negotiated directly between dealers and customers and are based on supply and demand factors for each class of beans. The prices negotiated could be for nearby delivery or for delivery as much as a year in the future.

Domestic Use

Canadian domestic use, which includes food, feed, seed, dockage and waste, accounts for only about 20% of production. It has been increasing gradually with increased production and increased use for food. 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. Dry beans are either canned, packaged dry for retail sale or further processed into products such as refried beans, pork and beans, stews, soups, chili, bean flour, bean paste, fibre biscuits, and snack food. Only a small amount of low grade, weather-damaged beans are used for livestock feed.

Exports and Imports

Canadian exports have been trending upwards in line with the increase in production. Although exports increased to all regions of the world, the largest increase was to Europe and the US. For white pea beans, the largest customer is the United Kingdom (UK) and for coloured beans, the

CANADA: DRY BEANS PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE					
August-July crop year	1998 -1999	1999 -2000	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003
.....thousand tonnes.....					
Manitoba	72	122	147	160	231
Ontario	57	106	56	57	126
Alberta	46	43	44	60	32
Quebec	10	14	14	12	18
Saskatchewan	4*	9*	7*	3*	n/a
Total	189	294	268	292	407

n/a = not available
Source: Statistics Canada, except *which is Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization, December 2002

CANADA: DRY BEANS PRODUCTION BY CLASS					
August-July crop year	1998 -1999	1999 -2000	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003
.....thousand tonnes.....					
White Pea	66	143	110	115	202
Pinto	38	42	60	68	66
Cranberry	19	24	22	18	29
Black	18	23	18	24	47
Great Northern	7	14	19	26	14
Small Red	12	15	14	13	9
Dark Red Kidney	12	13	10	10	15
Light Red Kidney	5	8	8	8	11
Pink	5	6	1	4	5
Other*	7	6	6	6	9
Total	189	294	268	292	407

* brown, white kidney, azuki, otebo and kintoki, yellow eye, soldier, and Jacob's cattle
Source: AAFC estimate based on Statistics Canada and industry reports. December 2002

US. However, Canadian dry beans are exported to all parts of the world. The main importing countries are, in order of importance, the US, UK, Algeria, Italy, Spain and Colombia. All exports are carried out by the bean dealers. With about 80% of Canadian dry bean production moving to other countries, 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. Since many of the US and Canadian dealers are located near the border, many producers in both countries deliver beans across the border if there is a price advantage. In addition, dry beans are exported to processing plants in both countries and some of the imported beans are re-exported to other countries.

OUTLOOK

World: 2002-2003

World production is expected to be only marginally higher, compared to 2001-2002, at 16.9 Mt.

Canada and US: 2002-2003

Canadian dry bean seeded area increased by 26% to 225,000 hectares (ha) in 2002-2003. Dry white pea bean area increased by 41% to 108,000 ha and coloured bean area increased by 14% to 117,000 ha.

Canadian dry bean production increased by 39% to 407,000 tonnes (t) due mainly to the larger seeded area. Production of white pea beans increased by 75% to about 202,000 t, while coloured bean production increased by 18% to about 205,000 t. Regarding coloured beans, production increased for most classes, except for Pinto, Great Northern, and small red.

Total Canadian supply of all dry beans increased by 19% to 457,000 t, due to lower expected imports and lower carry-in stocks. Total use is expected to increase because of higher supply and lower prices. Carry-out stocks are expected to increase, with a stocks-to-use ratio of 15%.

US production increased by 63% to 1.33 Mt (excluding garbanzos). Production increased for all major classes of dry beans, with the exception of Great Northern.

However, lower carry-in stocks limited the increase in total supply. The top four bean classes; pinto, white pea (navy), black, and Great Northern, accounted for 44%, 18%, 11%, and 5% of US dry bean production respectively in 2002-2003.

In the US, dry beans are not included under the loan program of the US *Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002*, nor were they included under the previous program.

Total Canadian and US supply increased by 30% to 1.86 Mt. Total use is expected to increase to a normal level due to higher supply and lower prices. Carry-out stocks are also expected to increase. Total Canadian and US supply increased for white pea, pinto, light red kidney, dark red kidney, pink, small red, cranberry and black beans, but decreased for Great Northern beans.

The average Canadian price, over all classes and grades, is expected to decrease by about 30% to \$485-515 per tonne, due to the higher total US and Canadian supply. Average prices are expected to decrease for those classes of beans with increased total supply, but increase for Great Northern beans.

Canada and US: 2003-2004

Early indications are that the seeded area for dry beans will decrease in both countries, as prices for many alternative crops are more attractive than for dry beans.

Canada: Long-Term

Canadian dry bean production is expected to increase over the decade, with the bulk of the growth occurring in western Canada, especially in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Saskatchewan dry bean industry is still in the development stage, but work is underway to develop shorter season pinto, black and white pea bean varieties. Commercial production of the shorter season varieties has started and Saskatchewan is expected to become an important dry bean producer. Production in Manitoba is also expected to grow and will likely expand into new areas with the development of shorter season varieties. The potential growth in Alberta dry bean seeded area is limited because beans use mainly irrigated land and face competition from crops, such as potatoes and sugar beets, which have higher net returns per hectare. Outside the irrigated area, Alberta is generally either too dry or has too short a growing season for dry bean production, but there could be some growth in new areas with the development of shorter season varieties.

Mexico, one of the top three importers of dry beans in the world, has the potential of becoming 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 2003, Canada has a tariff rate quota (TRQ) of 1,957 t and an over quota tariff of 58.7%. Dry beans imported for seeding already have a zero tariff rate. Canadian dry bean exports are expected to trend upwards during the next decade as a result of the increasing TRQ and decreasing tariff rate, which will be eliminated in 2008. The Mexican demand is mainly for coloured beans, especially pinto and black.

For periodic updates on the situation and outlook for dry beans, visit the Market Analysis Division Website for "Canada: Pulse and Special Crops Outlook."

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CLASSES OF DRY BEANS PRODUCED IN CANADA

WHITE PEA (also known as navy and alubias chica)

- produced mainly in Manitoba and Ontario
- round beans used mainly for canning and dry packaging
- seeds/100 grams (g): 450-525
- most of the production is exported to the United Kingdom, where they are mainly canned in tomato sauce; also used in soups, stews, pork and beans, baked bean dishes, salads and purees

PINTO

- produced mainly in Manitoba and Alberta
- flat 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

BLACK (black turtle, preto)

- produced mainly in Manitoba and Ontario
- seeds/100 g: 500-550
- used for canning and dry packaging
- popular in Caribbean, Mexican and South American cuisine, traditional in soups, stews and sauces; add colour to salads

LIGHT RED KIDNEY

- produced mainly 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, chili and Mexican cuisine

DARK RED KIDNEY

- produced mainly in Ontario and Manitoba
- 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

SMALL RED (red Mexican)

- produced mainly in Alberta and Manitoba
- 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

AZUKI

- small red bean
- produced in Ontario
- sweet red bean paste
- exported to Japan

GREAT NORTHERN (large white)

- produced mainly in Alberta and Manitoba
- flat, white coloured beans
- seeds/100 g: 280-330
- used for dry packaging
- a frequent choice for soups, stews, casseroles, baked dishes and mixing with other varieties

PINK

- produced mainly in Alberta and Manitoba
- 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

BROWN (dutch brown)

- produced in Ontario and Manitoba
- tan in colour, with a white hilum
- seeds/100 g: 210-300
- used for canning and dry packaging

WHITE KIDNEY (Cannellini, alubia type)

- flat white bean
- produced mainly in Ontario
- seeds/100 g: 150-200
- used for canning and dry packaging
- make a perfect low fat base for dips and spreads

CRANBERRY (romano, speckled sugar)

- produced in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba
- burgundy mottled beans with a white to buff seed coat
- seeds/100 g: 145-225
- used for dry packaging & canning; used in soups, stews, chili & salads
- a favourite for Italian cuisine

KINTOKI

- red bean
- produced in Ontario
- exported to Japan
- consumed whole as sweetened cooked beans

OTEBO

- white bean
- produced in Ontario
- sweet white bean paste
- exported to Japan

CANADA: DRY BEANS EXPORTS					
August-July crop year	1998 -1999	1999 -2000	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003f
thousand tonnes.....				
Europe	71	118	96	93	100
United States	33	57	77	124	90
Africa	10	12	6	14	20
Central America and Caribbean	44	23	12	11	25
South America	17	26	16	6	25
Asia and Oceania	10	11	11	9	20
Middle East	8	13	9	6	10
Total	193	260	227	263	290

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2002
Source: Statistics Canada

US AND CANADA: TOTAL DRY BEAN* SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION				
	1999 -2000	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003f
thousand tonnes.....			
Carry-in Stocks	325	495	324	125
Production	<u>1,762</u>	<u>1,407</u>	<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,735</u>
Total Supply	2,087	1,902	1,430	1,860
Total Use	1,592	1,578	1,305	1,570
Carry-out Stocks	495	324	125	290

* excluding kabuli chick peas (garbonzos)
f: forecast, AAFC and industry, December 2002
Source: USDA, Statistics Canada, US Dry Bean Convention, other industry reports and AAFC estimates

US AND CANADA: TOTAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION FOR MAJOR CLASSES OF DRY BEANS														
1999 2000 2001 2002 -2000 -2001 -2002 -2003f					1999 2000 2001 2002 -2000 -2001 -2002 -2003f					1999 2000 2001 2002 -2000 -2001 -2002 -2003f				
..... thousand tonnes.....				 thousand tonnes.....				 thousand tonnes.....				
WHITE PEA					LIGHT RED KIDNEY					SMALL RED				
Carry-in Stocks	30	147	117	45	Carry-in Stocks	4	5	9	3	Carry-in Stocks	9	17	8	2
Production	<u>474</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>442</u>	Production	<u>71</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>68</u>	Production	<u>56</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>37</u>
Total Supply	504	473	337	487	Total Supply	75	74	52	71	Total Supply	65	45	29	39
Total Use	357	356	292	362	Total Use	70	65	49	67	Total Use	48	37	27	37
Carry-out Stocks	147	117	45	125	Carry-out Stocks	5	9	3	4	Carry-out Stocks	17	8	2	2
Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*				
\$/t	441	375	617	397	\$/t	650	617	871	661	\$/t	463	441	739	551
\$/lb	0.200	0.170	0.280	0.180	\$/lb	0.295	0.280	0.395	0.300	\$/lb	0.210	0.200	0.335	0.250
GREAT NORTHERN					DARK RED KIDNEY					CRANBERRY				
Carry-in Stocks	12	22	16	20	Carry-in Stocks	4	5	8	3	Carry-in Stocks	1	1	0	0
Production	<u>126</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>85</u>	Production	<u>76</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>64</u>	Production	<u>50</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>
Total Supply	138	154	137	105	Total Supply	80	61	51	67	Total Supply	51	43	25	45
Total Use	116	138	117	105	Total Use	75	53	48	63	Total Use	50	43	25	44
Carry-out Stocks	22	16	20	0	Carry-out Stocks	5	8	3	4	Carry-out Stocks	1	0	0	1
Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*				
\$/t	529	507	562	617	\$/t	628	617	981	617	\$/t	518	617	959	617
\$/lb	0.240	0.230	0.255	0.280	\$/lb	0.285	0.280	0.445	0.280	\$/lb	0.235	0.280	0.435	0.280
PINTO					PINK					BLACK				
Carry-in Stocks	206	160	101	35	Carry-in Stocks	8	20	5	0	Carry-in Stocks	32	77	25	10
Production	<u>533</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>655</u>	Production	<u>43</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>33</u>	Production	<u>176</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>188</u>
Total Supply	739	704	565	690	Total Supply	51	36	24	33	Total Supply	208	156	85	198
Total Use	579	603	530	610	Total Use	31	31	24	31	Total Use	131	131	75	133
Carry-out Stocks	160	101	35	80	Carry-out Stocks	20	5	0	2	Carry-out Stocks	77	25	10	65
Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*					Average Producer Price*				
\$/t	408	408	816	485	\$/t	463	441	805	551	\$/t	419	397	959	419
\$/lb	0.185	0.185	0.370	0.220	\$/lb	0.210	0.200	0.365	0.250	\$/lb	0.190	0.180	0.435	0.190
* Manitoba spot price, No.1 Canada grade														
f: forecast, AAFC, December 2002														
Source: USDA, Statistics Canada, US Dry Bean Convention, other industry reports and AAFC estimates														