



# Bi-weekly Bulletin

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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 became the third largest exporter of dry beans in the world in 2003-2004, accounting for nearly 10% of world exports. The value of Canadian exports reached \$227 million in 2003-2004. However, exports are forecast to decrease sharply in 2004-2005 due to sharply lower production caused by unfavourable weather in Manitoba, the main producing province. Prices increased for nearly all classes of dry beans. This issue of the *Bi-weekly Bulletin* examines the situation for 2004-2005 and the 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 chickpeas and are included with chickpeas 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

### WORLD: DRY BEAN PRODUCTION

	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005f
Harvested Area (kha)	25,252	24,494	26,562	27,149	26,500
Average Yields (t/ha)	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.69	0.66
.....thousand tonnes.....					
US*	1,145	815	1,334	1,001	796
Canada**	268	298	414	356	220
US and Canada	1,413	1,114	1,748	1,357	1,040
Mexico	877	1,263	1,527	1,300	1,300
North America***	2,843	2,920	3,885	3,312	2,960
Brazil	3,038	2,453	3,064	3,308	3,050
Argentina	297	263	278	215	200
South America***	3,683	3,080	3,709	3,916	3,635
Europe	780	834	843	727	775
Africa	2,072	2,467	2,387	2,402	2,316
India	2,700	2,200	2,600	3,000	2,800
China	1,658	1,806	2,159	1,908	1,800
Myanmar	1,285	1,467	1,600	1,650	1,400
Indonesia	301	288	335	317	300
Asia***	7,216	7,033	8,027	8,201	7,595
Australia	37	50	39	55	50
<b>World</b>	<b>16,631</b>	<b>16,383</b>	<b>18,890</b>	<b>18,613</b>	<b>17,307</b>

f: forecast, AAFC except USDA for US and Statistics Canada for Canada, December 2004  
Source: FAO, except \* USDA (excludes garbanzos) and \*\* Statistics Canada, December 2004 (\*\*\*) includes other countries on the continent.)

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 15.7 million tonnes (Mt) in 1994-1995 to a high of 18.9 Mt in 2002-2003.

Dry beans of the genus *Phaseolus* are produced mainly in North and South America, with Brazil, United States (US), Mexico, Canada and Argentina being the main producing countries. During the past 10 years, dry bean production in the US, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico has been variable, with no noticeable trend.

US production (excluding garbanzos) during the past ten years ranged from a low of 0.796 Mt in 2004-2005 to a high of 1.47 Mt in 1999-2000. The top seven producing states for 2004-2005, in order of importance, are North Dakota, Michigan, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, California and Minnesota. The top three classes of dry beans

produced in the US are pinto, white pea (navy) and black. Other classes produced include Great Northern, dark and light red kidney, blackeye, small red, pink, cranberry, baby limas, large limas, and small white.

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

### Trade

World trade in dry beans has been trending upwards during the past ten years. In 2003, the latest year for which data is available, exports were 2.8 Mt. The top five exporting countries in 2003, China, Myanmar, US, Canada and Argentina accounted for 76% of world exports. Imports are distributed much more widely than exports, with the top twenty importing countries accounting for only 67% of world imports in 2003.

In North and South America, Brazil and Mexico are significant net importers of dry beans. Although most of US production is consumed domestically, it had been the largest exporter of dry beans in North and South America, until Canada surpassed it in 2003-2004. About a quarter 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 during the past ten years with most of the growth occurring in Manitoba. White pea beans remain the largest class of beans produced, but most of the growth has been for other classes, commonly referred to as coloured beans, especially pinto. Other classes of dry beans produced in Canada are cranberry, black, Great Northern, dark red kidney, light red kidney, small red and pink. In addition, a small amount of white kidney, brown, azuki, otebo and kintoki, and even smaller amounts of yellow eye, soldier, and Jacob's cattle beans are produced. The

WORLD: DRY BEAN EXPORTS					
calendar year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
China	583	447	640	783	947
Myanmar	561	831	1,035	1,101	333
United States	389	349	332	323	321
Canada*	223	228	253	278	315
Argentina	262	265	265	245	217
Other	446	497	490	639	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>2,795</b>

WORLD: DRY BEAN IMPORTS					
calendar year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
India	39	43	164	249	486
United States	70	88	136	180	151
Japan	141	141	135	130	134
Cuba	67	70	83	70	132
United Kingdom	127	119	119	116	120
Italy	81	86	98	98	111
Brazil	93	80	130	82	103
South Africa	42	42	23	44	97
Mexico	128	88	127	106	84
Venezuela	70	73	75	62	70
Pakistan	67	58	55	93	60
Spain	57	54	52	54	58
France	56	53	55	55	57
Algeria	39	37	45	53	49
Netherlands	53	51	54	68	45
Portugal	35	32	30	37	39
Angola	16	35	21	43	37
Costa Rica	25	29	24	32	30
Colombia	36	44	32	23	18
Turkey	12	20	33	41	6
Other	748	759	947	1,191	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>2,826</b>

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

Source: FAO - December 2004, except \* which is Statistics Canada

CANADA: DRY BEANS PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE					
August-July crop year	2000 -2001	2001 -2002	2002 -2003	2003 -2004	2004 -2005
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Ontario	56	57	126	98	112
Alberta	44	60	32	60	43
Manitoba	147	160	231	166	38
Quebec	14	12	18	23	20
Saskatchewan*	7	9	7	9	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>220</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, except \*which is AAFC, December 2004

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

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.

### 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 cost. 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

<b>CANADA: DRY BEANS PRODUCTION BY CLASS</b>					
<i>August-July crop year</i>	<b>2000 -2001</b>	<b>2001 -2002</b>	<b>2002 -2003</b>	<b>2003 -2004</b>	<b>2004 -2005</b>
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
White Pea	110	116	202	137	72
Pinto	60	72	72	89	43
Cranberry	22	18	29	33	33
Black	18	24	47	24	18
Dark Red Kidney	10	10	14	13	14
Great Northern	19	26	15	24	13
Light Red Kidney	8	8	11	10	7
Small Red	14	14	9	12	4
Pink	1	5	5	5	3
Other*	6	5	10	9	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>220</b>

\* brown, white kidney, azuki, otebo and kintoki  
Source: AAFC estimate based on Statistics Canada and industry reports. December 2004

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 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 or future delivery.

### Domestic Use

Canadian domestic use, which includes food, feed, seed, dockage and waste, accounts for only about 20% of production. It has been trending upwards with increased production and increased use for food. Food use has been growing because of increased knowledge that dry beans are a

<b>CANADA: DRY BEANS EXPORTS</b>					
<i>August-July crop year</i>	<b>2000 -2001</b>	<b>2001 -2002</b>	<b>2002 -2003</b>	<b>2003 -2004</b>	<b>2004 -2005f</b>
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
United States	77	124	91	118	85
Europe	96	93	135	129	80
Central America & Caribbean	12	11	15	40	16
Africa	6	14	15	25	8
Asia	9	7	20	17	8
Oceania	2	2	9	8	3
Middle East	9	6	6	5	3
South America	16	6	6	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>205</b>

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2004  
Source: Statistics Canada

<b>CANADA: DRY BEANS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION</b>					
<i>August-July crop year</i>	<b>2000 -2001</b>	<b>2001 -2002</b>	<b>2002 -2003</b>	<b>2003 -2004</b>	<b>2004 -2005f</b>
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Seeded Area (kha)	169	184	230	167	163
Harvested Area (kha)	162	175	219	167	126
Yield (t/ha)	1.65	1.70	1.89	2.13	1.75
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Carry-in Stocks	40	50	30	70	30
Production	268	298	414	356	220
Imports	40	42	40	31	35
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>285</b>
Exports	227	263	297	344	205
Domestic Use	71	97	117	83	70
<b>Total Use</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Carry-out Stocks</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>
Stocks-to-use ratio (%)	17	8	17	7	4
Harvested Area (kac)	400	432	541	413	311
Yield (lb/ac.)	1,476	1,519	1,687	1,902	1,562

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2004  
Source: Statistics Canada and AAFC

healthy food, increased use of dry beans in ethnic cuisine, and the development of quick-cooking and specialty products.

### Exports and Imports

Canadian exports have 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. The main importing countries are the US, mainly coloured beans, and the United Kingdom (UK), mainly white pea beans. Other major importing countries are Italy, Angola, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Japan. All exports are carried out by bean dealers. 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 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.

### Organizations

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

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

Pulse Canada ([www.pulsecanada.com](http://www.pulsecanada.com)) is an industry organization, with the CSCA and provincial pulse growers' organizations as members. It is involved in market development and market access activities, coordination of scientific research and development, and policy issues. The website contains information on pulse crops, markets, and health and nutrition.

### UTILIZATION

Dry beans are used almost entirely for human food. They 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.

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

### Healthy Diet

Pulses, including dry beans, are increasingly being used in health-conscious diets to promote general well-being and reduce the risk of illness. They are low in sodium and fat, high in protein, and are an excellent source of both soluble and insoluble fibre, complex carbohydrates, vitamins (especially B vitamins) and minerals (especially potassium, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, copper, iron and zinc). Dry beans are an inexpensive, high quality source of protein.

Since dry beans are high in fibre, low in sodium and fat, and are cholesterol free, they are an excellent heart healthy food that may be beneficial to the prevention of coronary and cardiovascular disease.

Eating dry beans may help lower blood cholesterol levels due to their high content of soluble fibre and vegetable protein.

Dry bean consumption can be beneficial in the management of type-2 diabetes because they have a low glycemic index of 55 or less, indicating that their effect on blood glucose is less than that of many other carbohydrate containing foods. Dry beans also have other health effects, such as reducing blood lipids, that may help some serious complications of diabetes.

### UNITED STATES AND CANADA: TOTAL DRY BEAN\* SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

crop year**	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	-2001	-2002	-2003	-2004	-2005f
	.....thousand tonnes.....				
Carry-in Stocks	495	324	125	330	300
Production	1,407	1,112	1,736	1,357	1,016
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>1,316</b>
Use	1,578	1,311	1,531	1,387	1,226
Carry-out Stocks	324	125	330	300	90
Exchange Rate***	1.523	1.569	1.495	1.338	1.275

\* excluding kabuli chickpeas (garbanzos)

\*\* Canada (August-July); US (September-August)

\*\*\* US\$1=CAN\$

f: forecast, AAFC and industry, December 2004

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

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

Dry beans fit well in vegetarian diets as they are a good source of iron and protein, and complement the amino acid profile of cereal grains and nuts.

Insoluble dietary fibre consumption can be beneficial to a healthy colon and has been associated with reducing the risk of colon cancer. In addition, diets high in fibre have demonstrated beneficial effects on weight loss because they deliver more bulk and less energy.

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

## OUTLOOK

### World: 2004-2005

World production is expected to decrease by 7%, from 2003-2004, to 17.3 Mt.

### Canada and US: 2004-2005

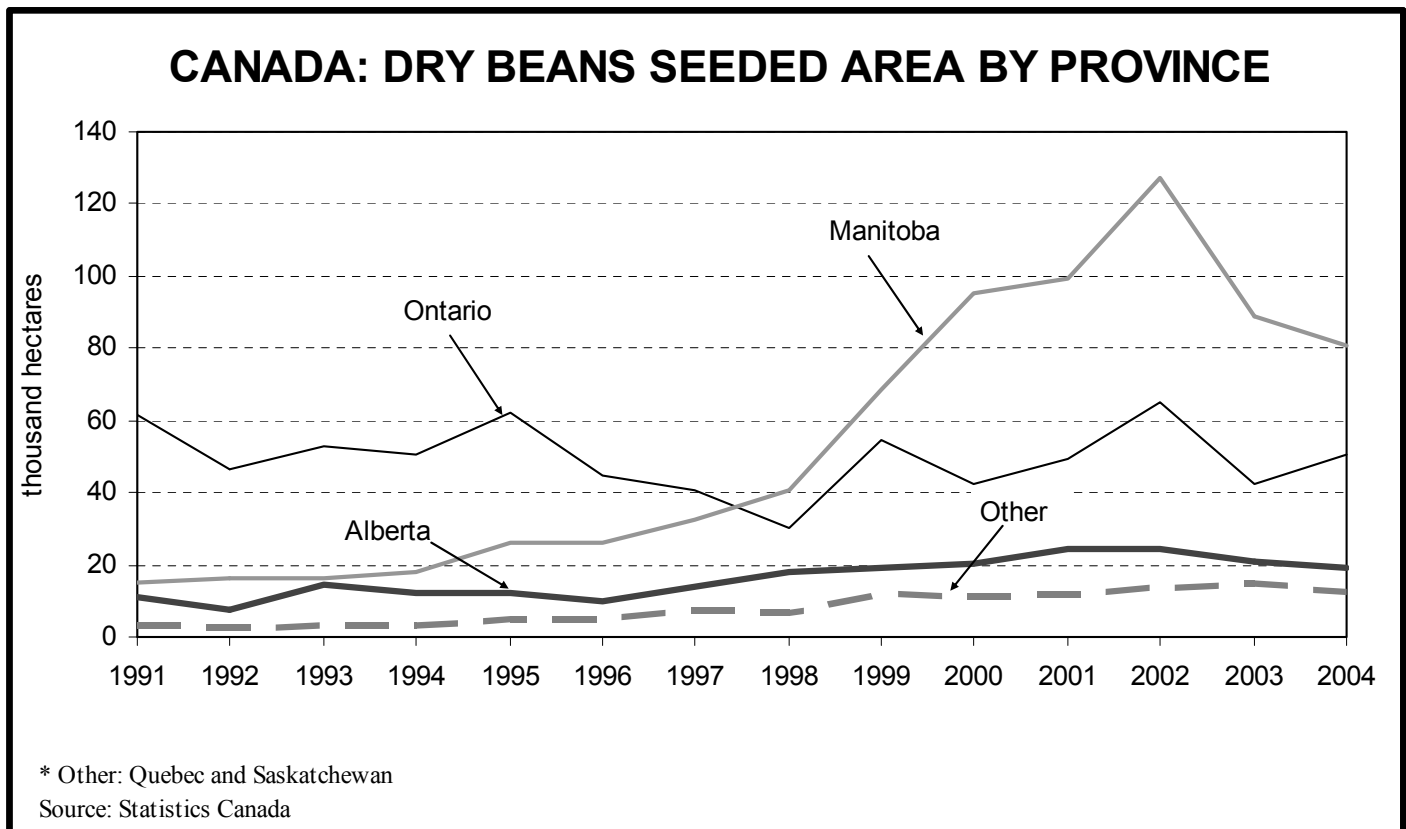
**Canadian** dry bean seeded area decreased by 2% to 163,000 hectares (ha). White pea bean area decreased by 5% to 65,000 ha and coloured bean area decreased by 1% to 98,000 ha.

Canadian dry bean production decreased by 38% to 220,000 tonnes (t), the lowest level since 1998, due mainly to unfavourable growing conditions in Manitoba. Seeding in that province was late because of wet and cold weather, and the wet and cool weather continued during most of the growing period, which delayed crop development. Frost occurred in the dry bean growing areas as early as late August. The wet weather continued during the harvest period, which further reduced yields and quality, and increased crop abandonment. As a result, Manitoba produced only 17% of Canada's dry

beans although it accounted for 50% of Canada's seeded area. Canadian production decreased for nearly all classes of dry beans.

Canadian supply of dry beans decreased by 38% to 285,000 t and total use is expected to decrease sharply due to the low supply. Carry-out stocks are expected to decrease to a low level.

**US** production decreased by 20% to 796,000 t (excluding garbanzos). Production decreased for the major classes of dry beans, with the exception of black for which production increased, and small red and cranberry for which production was stable. US seeded area decreased only slightly, but unfavourable weather in North Dakota and Minnesota reduced yields and increased abandonment. These states had the same problems as Manitoba, but the degree of damage was not as severe. Supply decreased by 15% to 1.07 Mt, as slightly higher carry-in stocks offset some of the decrease in production. The top three bean classes, pinto, white pea (navy) and black, accounted for 46%, 12% and 11% of US dry bean production,



respectively, in 2004-2005.

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 decreased by 22% to 1.32 Mt. Total use and carry-out stocks are expected to decrease, due to the lower supply. Total Canadian and US supply decreased for the major classes of dry beans, with the exception of black.

The lower total US and Canadian supply is expected to, in general, support Canadian prices, but some of the support is expected to be offset by the stronger Canadian dollar. Average prices are expected to increase for the major classes of dry beans, with the exception of Great Northern. Although the total US and Canadian supply increased for black beans, this is expected to be offset by higher demand, due to reduced competition from China and Argentina.

#### **Canada and US: 2005-2006**

Early indications are that the seeded area for dry beans will increase in both countries, as prices are very attractive for most classes of beans. However, the increase in seeded area could be limited by the seed supply and by possible discouragement of producers in North Dakota, Minnesota and especially in Manitoba, because of the poor crop in 2004-2005. Other factors which are expected to affect the seeded area are the level of prices offered in production contracts and the US/Canada exchange rate.

#### **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, white pea, Great Northern,

small red and other bean varieties. Commercial production of some 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 largest 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 2005, Canada has a tariff rate quota (TRQ) of 2,076 t and an over TRQ tariff of 35.2%. Although imports within the TRQ are tariff-free, the importers have to pay for the right to import at a level established through an auction system. Dry beans imported for seeding already have a zero tariff rate. Canadian dry bean exports to Mexico are expected to trend upwards during the next decade as the tariff rate is lowered and then eliminated. The over TRQ tariff rate is scheduled to decrease to 23.5% in 2006 and 11.8% in 2007, and be eliminated in 2008. One concern is that the government of Mexico will be pressured by producers to apply non-tariff barriers to limit imports once the tariffs are eliminated. The Mexican demand is mainly for coloured beans, especially pinto and black.

*For 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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## **Season's Greetings**

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## CLASSES OF DRY BEANS PRODUCED IN CANADA

### **WHITE PEA** (*also known as navy and alubias chica*)

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

### **PINTO**

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

### **BLACK** (*black turtle, preto*)

- medium black oval beans 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, black beans and rice, stews and sauces; adds colour to salads
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

### **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, red beans and rice, chili and Mexican cuisine
- main export destinations are: EU, the Middle East, Central America and Caribbean, South America

### **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
- main export destinations are: EU, US

### **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
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

### **AZUKI**

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

### **GREAT NORTHERN** (*large white*)

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

### **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
- main export destinations are: Central America and Caribbean, South America, US

### **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
- main export destination is: Netherlands

### **WHITE KIDNEY** (*Cannellini, alubia type*)

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

### **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; in soups, stews, chili & salads
- a favourite for Italian cuisine
- main export destinations are: UK, Central America and Caribbean, South America

### **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

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	-2001	-2002	-2003	-2004	-2005f		-2001	-2002	-2003	-2004	-2005f		-2001	-2002	-2003	-2004	-2005f
	.....thousand tonnes.....						.....thousand tonnes.....						.....thousand tonnes.....				
<b>WHITE PEA</b>						<b>LIGHT RED KIDNEY</b>						<b>SMALL RED</b>					
Carry-in Stocks	147	117	47	138	55	Carry-in Stocks	5	9	3	5	4	Carry-in Stocks	17	8	2	2	5
Production	326	220	442	251	169	Production	69	43	65	60	45	Production	28	22	36	38	31
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Use</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
Carry-out Stocks	117	47	138	55	10	Carry-out Stocks	9	3	5	4	0	Carry-out Stocks	8	2	2	5	1
Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*					
\$/t	375	617	364	463	639	\$/t	617	871	650	617	728	\$/t	441	739	529	496	573
\$/lb	0.170	0.280	0.165	0.210	0.290	\$/lb	0.280	0.395	0.295	0.280	0.330	\$/lb	0.200	0.335	0.240	0.225	0.260
<b>GREAT NORTHERN</b>						<b>DARK RED KIDNEY</b>						<b>CRANBERRY</b>					
Carry-in Stocks	22	16	20	9	55	Carry-in Stocks	5	8	3	4	3	Carry-in Stocks	1	0	0	3	2
Production	132	121	85	125	56	Production	56	43	63	51	45	Production	42	25	45	42	42
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Use</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
Carry-out Stocks	16	20	9	55	25	Carry-out Stocks	8	3	4	3	0	Carry-out Stocks	0	0	3	2	1
Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*					
\$/t	507	562	562	463	463	\$/t	617	981	562	617	728	\$/t	617	959	518	540	617
\$/lb	0.230	0.255	0.255	0.210	0.210	\$/lb	0.280	0.445	0.255	0.280	0.330	\$/lb	0.280	0.435	0.235	0.245	0.280
<b>PINTO</b>						<b>PINK</b>						<b>BLACK</b>					
Carry-in Stocks	160	101	35	96	114	Carry-in Stocks	20	5	0	4	2	Carry-in Stocks	77	25	10	40	31
Production	544	468	656	562	407	Production	16	20	33	33	27	Production	79	60	188	81	103
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Use</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>109</b>
Carry-out Stocks	101	35	96	114	25	Carry-out Stocks	5	0	4	2	0	Carry-out Stocks	25	10	40	31	25
Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*						Average Producer Price*					
\$/t	408	816	430	452	705	\$/t	441	805	518	474	595	\$/t	397	959	375	441	507
\$/lb	0.185	0.370	0.195	0.205	0.320	\$/lb	0.200	0.365	0.235	0.215	0.270	\$/lb	0.180	0.435	0.170	0.200	0.230

\* Manitoba spot price, No.1 Canada grade

f: forecast, AAFC, December 2004

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