



# Bi-weekly Bulletin

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## CANADIAN OUTLOOK FOR GRAINS, OILSEEDS, PULSES AND SPECIAL CROPS IN 2007-2008

Production of grains, oilseeds, pulses and special crops in Canada is forecast to increase to 72 million tonnes (Mt) in 2007, from 69 Mt in 2006, due to higher area and yields. However the total supply is forecast to decline due to lower carry-in stocks. Although exports are projected to decrease, food and industrial use is forecast to increase significantly due to the strong demand for biofuel. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease slightly. World wheat prices are expected to decrease as US and Australian growing conditions return to normal. Canadian prices will be moderately supported by the weakening Canadian dollar. World corn and oilseed prices are expected to increase on support from the growing biofuel sector in the United States (US) and the European Union (EU). The market outlook is very tentative due to uncertainty regarding global supply and demand conditions. Unusual weather patterns or policy changes in any of the major importing or exporting countries could significantly alter the outlook.

The outlook for 2007-08 assumes normal growing conditions, abandonment rates and trend yields, a slight depreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the US dollar, that petroleum prices continue to be historically high so that the world demand for biofuel remains strong and that agricultural policy is generally unchanged from 2006-07.

### CANADIAN PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Area seeded for 2007 will be influenced by expected net returns, current prices, expected delivery opportunities, crop rotation requirements, and on-farm stocks. The following forecasts are not based on a survey of farmers. The first survey of farmers' 2007 seeding intentions will be released by Statistics Canada on April 24, 2007.

Expected net returns per hectare by province were calculated using projected 2007 input costs, trend yields and current prices. This provided potential returns, net of operating expenses, for the major crops to forecast planting decisions. These projections indicate that canola, malting barley and Canada Prairie Spring (CPS) wheat have the highest potential net returns of the major western Canadian crops. Returns for feed and malting barley are expected to be relatively attractive which will support total barley area. Oat area is supported by good potential returns in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The

area seeded to lentils and chickpeas is expected to rise due to high expected net returns. In eastern Canada, expected stronger corn prices, resulting from the expansion of the ethanol industry across the US and Canada, is expected to offset the impact of high input costs, and corn area is expected to rise significantly. While total supplies are near record high, they are not considered to be burdensome as the expected near-record strong pace of exports and domestic usage is expected to reduce carry-out stocks.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) forecasts that the areas seeded to durum, barley, corn, oats, canola, chickpeas, mustard seed, canary seed and sunflower seed will increase in 2007. The area seeded to wheat ex-durum, flaxseed, soybeans, dry peas, and dry beans is forecast to decrease. The area seeded to lentils and buckwheat is expected to be relatively unchanged. Summerfallow area is expected to decrease.

In general, yields in western Canada are expected to be slightly above the 2006 yields, which were also higher than normal due to near-ideal growing conditions in most regions, with ample moisture and no extreme heat.

Grain and oilseed production in western Canada is forecast to rise by 6% from 2006, to 51 Mt, with pulse and special crop production expected to be up by 1% to 4.3

Mt. In eastern Canada, production is projected to increase marginally to 17 Mt for grains and oilseeds, and to decline by 25% to 0.1 Mt for pulses and special crops.

While total supplies are near record high, they are not considered to be burdensome as the expected near-record strong pace of exports and domestic usage is expected to reduce carry-out stocks.

### WHEAT

#### WORLD

World wheat production is expected to rise by 6% to a near-record 640 Mt, due to increased seeded area in major producing regions. Carry-out stocks are projected to decrease by 4% from 2006-2007 to 117 Mt, the lowest since 1981-1982. However, major exporter stocks are forecast to rise by over 8%, to about 40 Mt. The US wheat supply and disposition outlook is particularly important, with the major commodity futures markets located in the US. US wheat production is expected to increase by 23% to 2.2 billion bushels, with carry-out stocks forecast to rise by over 20%. The stock-to-use ratio is forecast at 28%, versus 23% in 2006-2007. As a result, the average US farm price is expected to fall by almost 7%, to about US\$4.00 per bushel (/bu).

## World Price Outlook

World **non-durum wheat** prices are expected to decline in 2007-2008, as a result of the rising US and major exporter stocks. The US Hard Winter Ordinary (HWO) wheat price, FOB Gulf, is forecast to fall to US\$170-190 per tonne (t) for 2007-2008 (August-July), compared to US\$200-220/t estimated for 2006-2007 and US\$182/t in 2005-2006.

Protein premiums are expected to increase, assuming normal protein levels in the US and Canadian spring wheat crops for 2007.

World **durum** prices are expected to decline, due to larger supplies in the major exporting countries. However, the premium over non-durum wheat is expected to increase sharply, due to the relatively tighter world stocks of durum vs. non-durum wheat. The US No.3 Hard Amber Durum (HAD) price, FOB Gulf, is forecast at US\$190-210/t, \$10-20/t lower than 2006-2007, but well above the 2005-2006 average of US\$179/t.

## CANADA

### Non-durum Wheat: Lower Production and Lower Prices

Non-durum wheat seeded area is forecast to decline by 10% in 2007. Production is projected to fall by 11%, with total supply down by 10% to 27.0 Mt. Domestic use is projected to increase by 6%, in large part due to the increased use of wheat for ethanol production. Exports are forecast to decline by about 15%, due to reduced supplies. Carry-out stocks are projected to decline by 1 Mt, to 5.1 Mt, slightly below the 10-year average. Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) **pool returns for non-durum wheat** are forecast by AAFC to decline due to the lower world prices. Returns for No.1 Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) wheat with 11.5% protein are projected at \$192/t in-store Vancouver or St. Lawrence (I/S VC/SL), 8% below 2006-2007.

**Ontario winter wheat** planted area for 2007-2008 has fallen by 25%, to 0.23 million hectares, due to a wet fall and late soybean harvest. Production is forecast to decline by over 50%, to 1.2 Mt. Exports are expected to decline sharply to about 0.4 Mt, 20% below the 10-year average.

### Durum Wheat: Higher Production and Slightly Lower Prices

Durum area is projected to rise by 15%, as a result of declining carry-out stocks and higher expected pool returns relative to non-durum wheat. Production is forecast to increase by 18%, but this will be more than offset by

sharply lower carry-in stocks, and total supply is projected to decline by 8%, to 6.5 Mt, similar to the 10-year average. Exports are projected to decline by about 10%, due to increased competition from other exporting countries. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decline by a further 10%, to 1.8 Mt. Durum pool returns are forecast to decline only slightly, with No.1 Canada Western Amber Durum (CWAD) 11.5% at \$200/t, 5% lower than in 2006-2007. The projected premium over No.1 CWRS 11.5% is \$8/t, versus \$2/t in 2006-2007.

## COARSE GRAINS

### WORLD

World coarse grain production is forecast to increase from 2006-2007, to 1,020 Mt. Higher US corn production is expected to be matched by higher coarse grain production in the EU-25, Australia and Canada. World supply, however, is expected to increase at a slower pace, due to the expected decline in carry-in stocks. Carry-out stocks are projected to decrease marginally to 123 Mt. World trade is forecast to decrease slightly to 100 Mt.

US corn production is forecast to increase by 15% to 12.4 billions bushels (314 Mt). Area seeded is expected to increase because of high prices compared to alternative crops such as soybeans and wheat. Supplies are forecast to rise at a slower pace as lower carry-in stocks offset the rise in output. The average US farm price for corn is forecast by AAFC to increase to US\$3.30/bu from US\$3.20/bu for 2006-2007.

World barley production is forecast to increase by 5% to 146 Mt, due mainly to an increase in seeded area and a return to normal yields in Australia and Canada. Total supply is expected to increase only slightly due to lower carry-in stocks. World barley trade is forecast to increase by 13% to 17.5 Mt. World carry-out stocks are expected to decrease by 4%. As a result, world prices are projected to decrease for feed barley and malting barley for 2007-2008.

## CANADA

### Barley: Higher Production and Lower Prices

Area seeded to barley is forecast to increase by 21% from 2006-2007, with production rising by 28% to 12.8 Mt. Total supply,

however, is expected to increase at a slower pace, as a result of lower carry-in stocks. Domestic feed consumption is projected to increase by 7%, as a result of increased supplies. Assuming normal crop quality, barley exports are expected to increase to 2.4 Mt. Feed barley exports are forecast to increase from 2006-2007 but remains at low levels as deliveries to the CWB continue to be less attractive than to the off-Board market. Carry-out stocks are expected to rise by 25% to 2.0 Mt. Domestic feed barley prices are forecast to decrease by \$15/t, to \$135/t for 1CW, in-store Lethbridge. The CWB pool returns for malting barley are projected to decrease

### Corn: Higher Production and Higher Prices

Area seeded to corn is forecast to increase by 20% from 2006-2007 because of higher prices. Production is projected to increase by 19%, to 11.0 Mt, due higher area while total domestic supply is expected to increase by 11%. Feed use is forecast to rise by 4% due to the increase in available supplies. Imports are forecast to remain stable despite the increase in domestic production, because of the increased feed use and increased ethanol production. The average price of corn, in-store Chatham elevator, is forecast to increase to a mid-point of \$145/t from \$135/t expected for 2006-2007.

### Oats: Higher Production and Low Prices

The area seeded to oats is forecast to increase by 12% from 2006-2007, as a result of higher prices and lower production costs relative to other crops. Production is projected to increase by 15% to 4.2 Mt. Total supply is expected to increase by 11%, as higher production more than offsets lower carry-in stocks. Domestic food and industrial use and feed, waste and dockage are expected to increase. Canadian exports, mainly to the US, are forecast to decrease by 5% to 1.9 Mt, due to increased competition from the EU and higher production in the US. The average nearby Chicago Board of Trade oat price is forecast to decrease to CAN\$150/t from CAN\$180/t for 2006-2007.

## OILSEEDS

### WORLD

World production of the eight major oilseeds is forecast to decrease, to about 386 Mt, for 2007-2008. World oilseed supplies are forecast to decrease more slowly from the record highs of 2006-2007, as carry-in stocks

## PULSE AND SPECIAL CROPS

remain relatively stable. World oilseed use is forecast at a record 407 Mt, supported by the rapid growth of the biodiesel sectors in the EU-25 and the US along with increased vegoil and protein meal consumption in China and India. Trade is projected to rise to 85 Mt as the oilseed industry continues to expand in emerging economy countries while carry-out stocks are forecast to decline from the record highs set in 2006-2007.

World soybean production is forecast to decrease slightly, to 222 Mt, from the record 227 Mt in 2005-2006. Production in the US is projected to decline as farmers switch some area into corn because of the high prices and higher expected returns. South American planted area is expected to remain stable or decline slightly under continued pressure from agronomic problems, higher input costs and credit constraints.

World soybean usage is forecast to rise to a record 230 Mt on support from increased Chinese, South American and US crush. Strong growth in soyoil usage in China, the US and in the EU-25 is expected. However, the growth in world soymeal usage, supported over the past several years by increased meat consumption in Asia, is being tempered by the aftermath of the widespread outbreaks of HN51 Avian Influenza in Asian poultry flocks. Concerns over the possible spread of an epidemic into other regions continue to create uncertainty and to pressure prices in the protein meal market.

### US Soybean Prices Increase Sharply

The US farm price of soybeans is projected to increase to US\$6.60/bu, from US\$6.10/bu for 2006-2007, on support from expected lower production, the growing biodiesel sector, continued strong food demand for soyoil and lower carry-out stocks. Soyoil prices are expected to rise by about 10% to US\$0.30 per pound for 2007-2008, on support from the rapidly expanding biodiesel sector and lower carry-in stock. Soymeal prices are projected to decrease to US\$160 per short ton under pressure from high supplies and constrained exports for 2007-2008.

## CANADA

### Canola: Record High Production and Higher Prices

The area seeded to canola is forecast to increase by 11% because of high prices and strong expected demand. Production is projected to rise by 8%, to a record high 9.8 Mt, due in part to the widespread adoption of

robust, high-yielding, hybrid varieties. Total supply is expected to rise to a record high due to increased production. Domestic crush is forecast to set a new record as the processing industry moves to supply the growing food and biofuel demand. The canola processing industry is undergoing an unprecedented expansion but the new capacity isn't expected to become operational before 2008 or 2009. Exports are also forecast to be record high on support from the growing biodiesel sector in the EU-25, the switch away from high trans-fat foods in the US, which favours high-oleic varieties of canola and rising import demand in Mexico and various countries in Asia. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decline moderately and the stocks-to-use ratio is expected to decrease. The average price is forecast to rise slightly on support from higher US soyoil prices, lower carry out stocks and the forecasted drop in the value of the Canadian dollar

### Flaxseed: Lower Production and Stable Prices

The area seeded to flaxseed is forecast to fall by about 38%, from the 10 year highs set in 2006-2007, because of burdensome carry-in stocks and low prices relative to other crops. Production is projected to decline by 42%, while total supply is projected to decline by 22% as high carry-in stocks moderate the fall in output. Exports are forecast to remain stable on steady EU and US import demand. Carry out stocks are expected to decline by 47%, but are expected to be adequate. The average price is expected to increase marginally.

### Soybeans: Lower Production and Higher Prices

The area seeded to soybeans is forecast to decline sharply due to as farmers switch into corn because of high prices. Production is forecast to decline by 19% as the return to more normal yields from the records of 2006-2007 complements the drop in output. Total supply is projected to fall by 10%, as higher carry-in stocks partly offset the expected drop in output and imports. Domestic crush is forecast to increase slightly as processing volumes remain constrained by the expected difficulties in marketing soybean meal. Exports are projected to be record high as a result of abundant domestic supplies and strong world demand for edible soybeans. The average Chatham price will be supported by high US soybean prices and is forecast to increase sharply from 2006-2007.

### Dry Peas: Marginally Higher Production and Higher Prices

World production is forecast to increase slightly from 2006-2007 to 10.6 Mt, due mainly to higher production in Australia. Supply is expected to decrease slightly to 11.1 Mt, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to decrease by 5% because of good prices for canola. Production is expected to increase marginally, as higher yields more than offset the decrease in seeded area. Supply is forecast to decrease, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production. Exports are expected to decrease because of the lower Canadian supply, while domestic use increases slightly. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with a stocks-to-use ratio (s/u) of 8%.

The average price of dry peas over all grades, types and markets, is forecast to increase from 2006-2007 because of the lower world supply.

### Lentils: Lower Production and Higher Prices

World production is expected to increase by 5% to 3.53 Mt mainly because of higher production in Australia. However, world supply is forecast to decrease by 5% to 3.93 Mt, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to be relatively stable as a weak contracting program offsets the sharply lower carry-in stocks. Production is expected to decrease slightly. Supply is forecast to drop by 28% due to sharply lower carry-in stocks. Exports are expected to decrease because of the lower supply. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with an s/u ratio of 6%. The average price of lentils over all grades and types is forecast to increase due to the lower world supply.

### Dry Beans: Lower Production and Higher Prices

The most important influence on Canadian dry bean prices is US production, which is forecast to decrease by 15% to 0.88 Mt because of lower seeded area. US supply is expected to decrease by 15% to 1.025 Mt due to the lower production and lower carry-in stocks.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to decrease by 15% because of historically low prices. Production is expected to decrease by 21% due to the lower seeded area and lower yields, while supply decreases by 15% as higher carry-in stocks partly offset the drop in production. Exports are forecast to decrease due to the lower supply. Carry-out stocks are expected to decrease, with an s/u ratio of 9%. The average price, over all classes and grades, is forecast to increase because of the lower US and Canadian supply.

#### **Chickpeas: Higher Production and Lower Prices**

World production and supply are forecast to increase by 3% to 8.8 Mt and 9.2 Mt, respectively.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to increase by 15% due to historically high prices. Production and supply are forecast to increase by 4% and 14%, respectively. Although exports are forecast to increase due to the higher supply, carry-out stocks are expected to increase with a s/u ratio of 21%. The average price, over all types, grades and sizes, is forecast to decrease due to the higher world and Canadian supply.

#### **Mustard Seed: Higher Production and Higher Prices**

World mustard seed trade is dominated by Canada. Canadian seeded area is forecast to increase by 25% because of higher prices and lower carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 34% because of the higher area and higher yields, while supply decreases by 17% as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production. Exports are expected to decrease due to higher prices and carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with a s/u ratio of 27%. The average price, over all types and grades, is forecast to increase because of the lower supply.

#### **Canary Seed: Higher Production and Higher Prices**

World canary seed production is forecast to increase by 10% to 170,000 because of

higher production in Canada. However, supply is expected to decrease by 20% to 275,000, as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to increase by 15% because of higher prices and lower carry-in stocks. Production is expected to increase by 11%, as lower yields partly offset the higher seeded area, while supply decreases by 23% as lower carry-in stocks more than offset the increase in production. Exports are expected to decrease because of higher prices and carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with a s/u ratio of 24%. The average price is forecast to increase due to the lower supply

#### **Sunflower Seed: Lower Production and Higher Prices**

The most significant influence on Canadian sunflower seed prices is US production, which is forecast to increase by 24% to 1.21 Mt because of higher seeded area and higher yields. However, US supply is expected to increase by only 1% to 1.34 Mt, as the higher production is mostly offset by lower carry-in stocks.

Canadian seeded area is forecast to increase by 10% due to relatively high expected net returns. Production is expected to decrease by 18% as the higher seeded area is more than offset by higher abandonment and lower yields. Exports are forecast to decrease because of the lower supply, while domestic use remains stable. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with a s/u ratio of 20%. The total US and Canadian supply is expected to remain relatively stable for both the confectionery and oilseed types. The average price, over both types and all grades, is forecast to increase because of stronger demand and less pressure on prices at the beginning of the crop year because of lower carry-in stocks, and the weaker Canadian dollar.

#### **Buckwheat: Lower Production and Stable Prices.**

Canadian production and supply are forecast to decrease, as a stable seeded

area is offset by lower yields. Prices are expected to remain stable.

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**CANADA: GRAINS AND OILSEEDS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION**

January 12, 2007

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) <sup>1</sup>	Feed, Waste & Dockage <sup>1</sup>	Total Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks	Average Price (f) \$/t
<b>Durum</b>												
2005-2006	2,341	2,297	2.58	5,915	1	8,402	4,269	248	455	867	3,266	179
2006-2007F	1,760	1,738	2.20	3,821	1	7,088	4,250	255	393	838	2,000	211*
2007-2008F	2,025	2,000	2.25	4,500	1	6,501	3,800	260	441	901	1,800	200
<b>Wheat Except Durum</b>												
2005-2006	7,753	7,530	2.77	20,860	23	26,318	11,498	2,822	4,624	8,343	6,477	180
2006-2007F	8,964	8,796	2.67	23,456	19	29,952	15,500	3,200	4,340	8,352	6,100	209*
2007-2008F	8,100	7,900	2.64	20,875	14	26,989	13,000	3,700	4,325	8,889	5,100	192
<b>All Wheat</b>												
2005-2006	10,094	9,826	2.72	26,775	23	34,720	15,768	3,070	5,079	9,209	9,743	
2006-2007F	10,725	10,534	2.59	27,277	20	37,040	19,750	3,455	4,733	9,190	8,100	
2007-2008F	10,125	9,900	2.56	25,375	15	33,490	16,800	3,960	4,766	9,790	6,900	
<b>Barley</b>												
2005-2006	4,440	3,889	3.21	12,481	46	15,962	2,975	163	9,196	9,698	3,289	110
2006-2007F	3,861	3,362	2.98	10,005	40	13,333	2,300	260	8,758	9,433	1,600	140-160
2007-2008F	4,660	4,170	3.07	12,800	35	14,435	2,400	300	9,330	10,035	2,000	125-145
<b>Corn</b>												
2005-2006	1,124	1,096	8.63	9,461	1,906	13,168	242	2,220	8,693	10,925	2,001	96
2006-2007F	1,127	1,093	8.48	9,268	2,300	13,569	200	3,000	8,854	11,869	1,500	125-145
2007-2008F	1,350	1,300	8.46	11,000	2,300	14,800	200	3,900	9,185	13,100	1,500	135-155
<b>Oats</b>												
2005-2006	1,853	1,326	2.59	3,432	20	4,427	1,877	95	1,423	1,678	872	144
2006-2007F	1,923	1,431	2.52	3,602	15	4,489	2,000	100	1,418	1,689	800	170-190
2007-2008F	2,160	1,590	2.62	4,160	10	4,970	1,900	140	1,755	2,070	1,000	140-160
<b>Rye</b>												
2005-2006	226	148	2.42	359	1	490	123	48	132	197	170	81
2006-2007F	201	130	2.33	302	1	473	110	48	178	243	120	95-115
2007-2008F	170	120	2.25	270	1	391	110	48	116	181	100	80-100
<b>Mixed Grains</b>												
2005-2006	209	109	2.78	303	0	303	0	0	303	303	0	
2006-2007F	245	107	2.72	291	0	291	0	0	291	291	0	
2007-2008F	225	120	2.88	345	0	345	0	0	345	345	0	
<b>Total Coarse Grains</b>												
2005-2006	7,852	6,568	3.96	26,036	1,973	34,350	5,218	2,526	19,746	22,801	6,331	
2006-2007F	7,356	6,122	3.83	23,467	2,356	32,154	4,610	3,408	19,498	23,524	4,020	
2007-2008F	8,565	7,300	3.91	28,575	2,346	34,941	4,610	4,388	20,731	25,731	4,600	
<b>Canola</b>												
2005-2006	5,491	5,283	1.83	9,660	140	11,386	5,412	3,423	492	3,956	2,019	278
2006-2007F	5,373	5,322	1.71	9,105	150	11,274	5,600	3,475	404	3,924	1,750	350-390
2007-2008F	5,975	5,880	1.67	9,800	150	11,700	6,000	3,700	405	4,150	1,550	360-400
<b>Flaxseed</b>												
2005-2006	842	803	1.35	1,082	38	1,144	537	n/a	n/a	272	336	276
2006-2007F	842	826	1.26	1,041	20	1,397	650	n/a	n/a	272	475	255-295
2007-2008F	520	495	1.21	600	20	1,095	650	n/a	n/a	195	250	250-290
<b>Soybeans</b>												
2005-2006	1,176	1,169	2.70	3,161	339	3,770	1,315	1,493	339	1,960	495	220
2006-2007F	1,238	1,226	2.88	3,533	100	4,128	1,400	1,600	503	2,228	500	225-265
2007-2008F	1,170	1,155	2.47	2,850	350	3,700	1,450	1,650	315	2,065	185	250-290
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>												
2005-2006	7,510	7,255	1.92	13,904	516	16,300	7,263	4,916	830	6,188	2,850	
2006-2007F	7,452	7,373	1.86	13,679	270	16,799	7,650	5,075	907	6,424	2,725	
2007-2008F	7,665	7,530	1.76	13,250	520	16,495	8,100	5,350	720	6,410	1,985	
<b>Total Grains And Oilseeds</b>												
2005-2006	25,456	23,650	2.82	66,715	2,512	85,370	28,248	10,511	25,655	38,198	18,924	
2006-2007F	25,533	24,030	2.68	64,423	2,646	85,993	32,010	11,938	25,138	39,138	14,845	
2007-2008F	26,355	24,730	2.72	67,200	2,881	84,926	29,510	13,698	26,217	41,931	13,485	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes flaxseed

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

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

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

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

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

\* Canadian Wheat Board Pool Return Outlook – Dec. 2006

F: Forecast; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada: January 12, 2007

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

**CANADA: PULSE AND SPECIAL CROPS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION**
**January 12, 2007**

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested thousand ha	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply thousand	Exports (b) metric tonnes	Total Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks	Average Price (e) \$/t
<b>Dry Peas</b>										
2003-2004	1,303	1,271	1.67	2,124	24	2,458	1,316	937	205	175
2004-2005	1,388	1,345	2.48	3,338	57	3,600	1,853	1,152	595	135
2005-2006	1,366	1,319	2.35	3,100	76	3,771	2,566	725	480	120
2006-2007f	1,410	1,378	2.04	2,806	75	3,361	2,200	811	350	135-165
2007-2008f	1,340	1,295	2.17	2,810	75	3,235	2,150	835	250	140-170
<b>Lentils</b>										
2003-2004	554	536	0.97	520	5	580	367	175	38	420
2004-2005	778	750	1.28	962	10	1,010	451	314	245	310
2005-2006	884	862	1.48	1,278	8	1,531	669	387	475	230
2006-2007f	567	555	1.25	693	10	1,178	730	288	160	270-300
2007-2008f	570	553	1.23	680	10	850	600	200	50	295-325
<b>Dry Beans</b>										
2003-2004	167	167	2.13	356	31	482	344	83	55	495
2004-2005	163	126	1.75	220	28	303	278	20	5	650
2005-2006	197	175	1.85	324	39	368	284	49	35	495
2006-2007f	177	174	2.09	363	30	428	325	53	50	480-510
2007-2008f	150	147	1.94	285	30	365	285	50	30	540-570
<b>Chickpeas</b>										
2003-2004	63	63	1.08	68	2	150	74	51	25	330
2004-2005	47	39	1.31	51	4	80	47	28	5	385
2005-2006	79	73	1.42	104	7	116	64	42	10	490
2006-2007f	144	144	1.26	182	5	197	120	47	30	530-560
2007-2008f	165	154	1.23	190	5	225	135	50	40	440-470
<b>Mustard Seed</b>										
2003-2004	340	328	0.69	226	2	288	121	75	92	390
2004-2005	317	304	1.01	306	1	399	119	86	194	295
2005-2006	212	206	0.98	201	0	395	133	72	190	265
2006-2007f	144	140	0.83	116	1	307	135	72	100	335-365
2007-2008f	180	174	0.89	155	1	256	130	71	55	395-425
<b>Canary Seed</b>										
2003-2004	251	243	0.93	226	0	246	165	14	67	345
2004-2005	356	318	0.95	301	0	368	163	37	168	230
2005-2006	190	186	1.22	227	0	395	185	20	190	195
2006-2007f	119	115	1.02	117	0	307	180	22	105	325-355
2007-2008f	137	130	1.00	130	0	235	170	20	45	380-410
<b>Sunflower Seed</b>										
2003-2004	119	115	1.30	150	16	201	96	80	25	405
2004-2005	87	59	0.92	54	35	114	32	64	18	490
2005-2006	93	75	1.19	89	26	133	46	60	27	345
2006-2007f	75	75	2.04	153	15	195	90	70	35	355-385
2007-2008f	83	79	1.58	125	20	180	80	70	30	400-430
<b>Buckwheat</b>										
2003-2004	9	9	1.11	10	1	14	5	7	2	355
2004-2005	9	7	0.71	5	1	8	4	4	0	355
2005-2006	7	6	1.33	8	1	9	4	5	0	355
2006-2007f	6	6	1.17	7	1	8	4	4	0	340-370
2007-2008f	6	6	1.00	6	1	7	3	4	0	340-370
<b>Total Pulse And Special Crops (c)</b>										
2003-2004	2,805	2,732	1.35	3,680	81	4,419	2,488	1,422	509	
2004-2005	3,145	2,948	1.78	5,237	136	5,882	2,947	1,705	1,230	
2005-2006	3,028	2,902	1.84	5,331	157	6,718	3,951	1,360	1,407	
2006-2007f	2,642	2,587	1.72	4,437	137	5,981	3,784	1,367	830	
2007-2008f	2,631	2,538	1.73	4,381	142	5,353	3,553	1,300	500	

(a) August-July crop year.

(b) Excludes products.

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

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

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

f: forecast, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, January 12, 2007

Source: Statistics Canada and industry consultations.