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Report Highlights:

For 2007-2008, total production of barley, corn and oats is expected to reach 22,019 TMT, marginally below year 2006/2007 levels of 22,415 TMT. For 2007/2008, wheat production levels are also forecast to decrease from the previous year's levels. With a 7% decrease from year 2006/2007, wheat production in Canada is forecast at 23,533 TMT. This decrease is attributed to non-durum wheat competing with more potentially lucrative crops such as barley, durum wheat and oilseed crops. Barley and corn production levels are forecast to remain at levels similar to the previous year's levels. Oats production is expected to fall in response to increased competition from higher revenue generating crops such as canola and flax seed. In pulse production, pea production is forecast to increase significantly in response to high prices and strong world demand.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For 2007-2008, total production of barley, corn and oats is expected to reach 22,019 TMT, marginally below year 2006/2007 levels of 22,415 TMT. For 2007/2008, wheat production levels are also forecast to decrease from the previous year's levels. With a 7% decrease from year 2006/2007, wheat production in Canada is forecast at 23,533 TMT. This decrease is attributed to non-durum wheat competing with more potentially lucrative crops such as barley, durum wheat and oilseed crops. Barley and corn production levels are forecast to remain at levels similar to the previous year's levels. Oats production is expected to fall in response to increased competition from higher revenue generating crops such as canola and flax seed. In pulse production, pea production is forecast to increase significantly in response to high prices and strong world demand.

WHEAT

ALL WHEAT

Production

Despite projected Canadian Wheat Board Pool Returns Outlook prices attempting to encourage farmers' planting decisions, other profitable options will likely result in wheat production for 2007/2008 only increasing a marginal amount. While March planting intentions suggest a jump in wheat acreage, if average yields are assumed, this is forecast to result in only a 1% increase in production from 2006/2007 levels. At 23,533 TMT, the forecasted 2007/2008 wheat production remains below the 10 year average of 23,733 TMT. An aggressive campaign by the Canola Council to increase acreage, combined with high oilseed prices may also have a negative impact on wheat acreage in 2007/2008.

Consumption

Total domestic consumption for 2007/2008 is expected to decrease by 5% from the previous year. While use of wheat for industrial usage is expected to increase, it will not be able to completely off-set the dramatic reduction in the demand for feed wheat that is forecasted.

Although Canada's ethanol industry in Western Canada is still in its infancy, most provinces now have in place renewable fuel standards which will require a steady supply of wheat for industrial usage in biofuels. The federal subsidy program to encourage the production of renewable fuels has been delayed due to problems with its delivery mechanism, but is expected to be operational soon. For more information on the Canadian renewable fuels industry, please see GAIN reports [CA7041](#).

A dramatic reduction in the demand for feed wheat in 2007/2008 is the result of the on-going down-sizing and restructuring of the Canadian meat industry. Canadian livestock inventories and feeding and slaughter rates are predicted to keep declining in 2007/2008, thereby reducing the demand for wheat for feed. Fewer cattle on feed (reflecting in part, high feed prices), and increased exports of live cattle to the United States are factors for reduced feed consumption of wheat. For more information on the Canadian livestock industry, please see GAIN report [CA8009](#).

All wheat total consumption is expected to decrease to 8,565 TMT in 2007/2008 from 9,002 TMT in 2006/2007. The 22% forecasted increase in wheat for seed and industrial usage is off-set by the 32% forecasted decrease in demand for feed.

Trade

Despite increases in world demand, low supplies due to low carry-in stocks are expected to result in decreased exports of wheat in 2007/2008. Decreases in domestic demand will likely result in low levels of wheat imports.

2007/2008 exports are forecasted to be 17,227 TMT, 12% below the previous year's level of 19,492 TMT. The decrease in the domestic consumption is forecasted to result in a 17% decrease in 2007/08 wheat imports. Wheat imports are forecasted to be 279 TMT.

Stocks

Carry-out stocks for 2007/2008 are forecasted to reach historic lows. Due principally to lower beginning stocks, ending stocks in 2007/2008 are forecast at 4,823 TMT, close to 35% below the 10-year average.

DURUM WHEAT

Production

Durum wheat accounts for approximately 15% of total wheat production in Canada. March planting intentions suggest that the high Canadian Wheat Board Pool Return Outlook prices for durum wheat for 2007/2008 may be encouraging increased acreage. High prices are the result of increasing world demand and tight world supplies. If average yields are assumed, production is forecast at 4,264 TMT, an increase of 27% from 2006/2007 year levels.

Consumption

Demand for durum for feed use is expected to stay relatively the same as the previous year, while domestic demand for industrial/milling usage is expected to increase as the world demand for wheat products increases. Domestic consumption is forecasted to increase by 12% in 2007/2008 when compared to 2006/2007 levels.

Trade

Low supplies due to low stocks will limit exports. Exports in 2007/2008 are forecasted at 5,497, a 17% decrease from the previous year. Imports are negligible.

Stocks

The increase in production forecasted in 2007/2008 is not able to off-set the extremely low carry-in stocks that resulted from low production in 2006/2007. Low production was largely due to weather conditions that delayed planting past possible wheat planting dates in some areas of the country. Carry-out stocks in 2007/2008 are forecast at 895 TMT, 27% below the previous year's level.

POLICY

Kernel Visual Distinguishability (KVD)

Government of Canada has announced the full removal of kernel visual distinguishability (KVD) as a variety registration screening criterion for all classes of Western Canadian Wheat

as of August 1, 2008. This is an ambitious deadline, as the original targets set out were a staged elimination. The first target was the elimination of KVD from minor wheat classes by August 1, 2008. The next target was the complete removal from all wheat after 2010. The KVD is part of Canada's quality-control system under which each wheat class is assigned distinct visual characteristics such as seed coat color and kernel shapes. This allows grain inspectors to quickly and accurately identify the wheat class by looking at a handful of wheat. Since U.S. varieties may not be visually distinct, the KVD has been a trade barrier as U.S. varieties are not registered in Canada. As a result, U.S. wheat, regardless of quality, is sold in Canada as "feed" wheat at sharp price discounts compared to the Canadian varieties. The removal of the KVD requirements opens the door to American wheat varieties being registered in Canada. U.S. producers will be able to supply a growing number of niche markets that are quickly developing (such as functional foods) from which the KVD requirements had previously blocked access. The government issued press release can be found at the following web-address:

www.agr.gc.ca/cb/index_e.php?s1=n&s2=2008&page=n80211

New CWB CEO

Ian White has been chosen as the new president and CEO of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB). White was chosen by a joint government-CWB committee. He has served as a senior executive at a number of agribusiness companies in Canada, the United States and Australia. Most recently, White has occupied the position of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Queensland Sugar Limited, a multi-billion dollar industry-owned marketing company. There has been some speculation that Ian White was chosen because of his experience in bringing to an end the single desk marketing authority of the Queens-Land Sugar Ltd in Australia in 2005. Some in the grain industry have suggested that he may have similar intentions for the CWB's single desk. Mr. White denies this and has stated that this is simply not a realistic scenario given the current legislative mandate of the Canadian Wheat Board. However, should change regarding the single desk authority of the CWB occur, Mr. White's experience will undoubtedly help smooth the transition. White began his 3-year term on March 31, 2008, taking over from Greg Arason who has been acting as an interim CEO.

BARLEY

Production

March seeding intentions released by Statistics Canada in late April suggest that the promise of high returns will not substantially increase the production of barley in 2007/2008, although industry sources confirm that producers will be planting more malt-type barley this year. Despite the Canadian Wheat Board Pool Return Outlook prices making barley one of the more attractive options this spring, production of barley is forecast to increase only marginally. Barley is forecast at 9,821 TMT in 2007/2008, an increase of 3% from year 2006/2007 levels. What may be playing a role in the lower than anticipated barley planting intentions data is the frustration on the part of some barley growers that barley for export and domestic consumption remains under the control of the Canadian Wheat Board. Frustrations levels among some growers had reached the level of talk of a "barley boycott".

Consumption

Domestic consumption for barley is forecast to decrease in 2007/2008, falling from 10,276 TMT in 2006/2007 to 8,285 TMT in 2007/2008. The close to 20% decrease is in large part due to the decrease in demand from the livestock industry. As with wheat, predictions of

fewer cattle on feed due in part to high feed prices, and increased live cattle exports to the US are contributing to a decrease in feed barley consumption for 2007/2008.

Trade

Stable production levels will likely result in continued low barley imports. Exports are expected to increase dramatically as off-board barley prices reach levels not seen in many years. As a result, exports are forecast at 1,885 TMT, up 53% from the previous year's level. This increase in exports is due in part to lower competition from Europe and Australia. Barley imports are forecast to increase by 5% from 2006/2007 level.

Stocks

In 2007/2008, barley carry-out stocks are forecast to reach a record low of 1,093 due to low supplies resulting from low carry-in stocks and a sharp increase in exports.

POLICY

The Quest to Liberate Barley

Uncertainty continues to surround the fate of the barley and whether or not it will remain under the control of the Canadian Wheat Board. After losing an appeal on a federal court decision that ruled the Canadian government could not remove the control of barley from the Canadian Wheat Board through legislation, the Government of Canada introduced legislation in the House of Commons to remove barley from the Canadian Wheat's board's single desk. The bill has been introduced in the house but has not gone to second reading due to fears that the opposition parties will unite and vote the bill down. The purpose of [Bill-46](#) is to change the way the government can amend the Canadian Wheat Board Act in the future – by regulation rather than legislation. One surprising element of Bill-46 is the inclusion of a dispute settlement process for the Canadian Wheat Board. Several other options to liberate the barley, other than Bill-46, are being explored. It is unlikely, however, that this will be accomplished before August 1, 2008. As mentioned earlier, this continuing uncertainty may be causing producers to choose to grow something other than barley this year, especially since there are many options open to producers.

Cash Plus Program

In early January, 2008, the Canada Wheat Board (CWB) revealed its version of marketing choice for Canadian barley producers. The CWB unveiled a new program that it promotes as offering farmers the best of both marketing worlds, while providing a more secure supply of malting barley for malters at reduced price risk. The Cash Plus program is designed to provide more flexibility and market driven prices. According to the CWB, the main difference between the Cash Plus and the open market is that the Canadian Wheat Board will still be setting the selling prices to all buyers, (and collecting premiums), thus maintaining its single desk status. The Cash Plus program has been met with mixed reviews. Grain companies, malters, and some producer groups have panned it, arguing that the program does not provide clear, accurate, and fully transparent price signals. The Government of Canada, which has been trying to eliminate the CWB's single desk status on barley since it came to power in 2006, has called this a 'half-measure'. Other producer organizations such as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union have come out in favor of the Cash Plus contracts stating that this type of program provides farmers will additional options. Details of the CWB's Cash Plus contracts and the response to the program critics is available at the following websites, respectively:

www.cwb.ca/public/en/newsroom/releases/2008/010908.jsp and
www.cwb.ca/public/en/newsroom/releases/2008/011108.jsp

While the CWB continues to defend its plan, describing the new program as a way to establish a guaranteed cash price for farmers that reflect market values and one that establishes a more direct relationship between selectors and farmers, the farm papers report that little enthusiasm has developed for the program. It is worth noting that while the merits of the program are being judged against an open market standard, in reality, the CWB is under no obligation to try to deliver an open market model. In fact, the CWB would argue that it would be going against its mandate to do so. These policy uncertainties do not appear to be influencing producer planting decisions as the high grain prices almost across the board mean that farmers have a lot of options and will do what is best for their farms (rotation etc.).

CORN

Production

Assuming average yields, year 2007/2008 production of corn is forecast to stay at relatively the same levels seen in 2006/2007. Production for 2007/2008 is forecast at 8,930 TMT. There will likely be a production shift between Quebec and Ontario. Based on March planting intentions, Ontario farmers are forecast to slightly decrease their soybean acreage in favor of corn. This is due to the strong corn prices which are fueled by continued demand from the provincial ethanol plants. Quebec farmers on the other hand will be increasing to more soybean acreage rather than corn in response to decreased demand for corn from the local livestock industry.

Consumption

As a result of the decrease in the Canadian livestock inventories and the reduction in feeding and slaughter rates for both cattle and hogs, corn consumption for use in feed is expected to decrease by nearly 20% compared to the previous year. A combination of high feed prices and low market prices are making hog production unprofitable. The usage of corn for seed and industrial purpose is predicted to increase by close to 15% as the ethanol industry in Ontario continues to expand. The overall decrease in domestic consumption is forecast at 10,336 TMT, 10% below year 2006/2007 levels.

Trade

In 2007/2008, imports are forecast to decrease slightly from the previous year's level as an increase in Ontario production will be able to meet the increased demand from local ethanol plants. Exports are expected to increase due to high supplies resulting from high production levels in 2006-2007 and a decreased demand from the livestock industry in 2007-2008. Exports are expected to be 419 TMT in 2007/2008, up from 314 TMT in 2006/2007.

Stocks

Carry-out stocks in 2007/2008 are predicted to be 13% higher than the previous year primarily due to decreased domestic consumption.

POLICY

Corn-Ethanol Expansion Limited

While wheat-based ethanol production may be off to a slow start in Western Canada, in Eastern Canada, especially in Ontario, a more mature corn-based ethanol industry maintains a strong demand for corn. However, the further expansion of corn-based ethanol in Quebec is not likely. An ethanol plant opened in Varennes, Quebec in July 2007 (see GAIN [CA7035](#)) but will likely be the only plant of its type (corn-based ethanol) built in Quebec. Citing environmental reasons, the Quebec provincial government announced that it would concentrate its funding efforts on the production of cellulosic ethanol, also called second-generation ethanol.

OATS

Production

March seeding intentions indicate that a 15% decrease in oat production is likely in 2007/2008 as oats compete with higher revenue generating crops such as canola and flax seed. Oat supplies are expected to decrease by close to 20% in 2007/2008 due to lower production and low carry-in stocks. Oats production in 2007/2008 is forecast at 3,268 TMT.

Consumption

Domestic consumption levels are expected to decrease by over 13%. A 20% decrease in feed consumption is expected in 2007/2008. Oats are used as an alternative to other, higher-priced feed grains and this helps off-set the decrease resulting from the downsizing of the Canadian livestock industry. Industrial usage for oats products is to stay relatively stable.

Trade

Import demand from the U.S. remains strong as oats are used as alternatives to other higher-priced feed grains. However, reduced supplies caused by low carry-in stocks and reduced production (due to competition with higher revenue generating crops) will limit exports. As a result, exports in 2007/2008 are expected to decrease by 27% from year 2006-2007 levels.

Stocks

Decreased supplies in 2007/2008 are expected to lead to a decrease in ending stocks compared to the previous year. Carry-out stocks in 2007/2008 are expected to be about 465 TMT, 16% lower than 2006/2007 levels.

BEANS (DRY)

Production

Area seeded to dry beans for 2007/2008 is forecast to decrease by 25% from the previous year's levels due primarily to a shift to more attractive options such as peas and lentils which are easier to grow and promise good returns due to strong world demand and a tightening of

world supplies. Production is forecast at 277 TMT, down from 373 TMT in 2006/2007. Supplies are expected to decrease as a result of this lower production.

Trade

Canadian dry bean imports for 2007/08 are forecast to increase slightly to offset lower beginning stocks and production. Exports and carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease due to lower supply caused by reduced production.

PEAS (DRY)

Production

March planting intentions suggest that area seeded to dry peas for 2007/2008 is forecast to increase significantly due to high prices for peas resulting from tighter world supplies and a strong world demand. Supplies are forecast to increase by 10% as low carry-in stocks partially off-set the 20% increase in production. Production is forecast at 3,057 TMT for 2007/2008.

Trade

Canadian imports of dry peas for 2007/2008 are forecast to decrease due to the higher than anticipated production. Exports are forecast to increase due to higher supply and increased world demand. Stocks will be drawn down due to the increase in exports.

LENTILS

Production

High lentil prices are forecast to lead to an increase in Canadian area seeded to lentils as farmers switch from beans to lentils. 2007/2008 Canadian lentil production is forecast at 674 TMT, a 7% increase over 2006/2007 levels. However, total supplies in 2007/2008 are forecast to decline by 26% compared to 2006/2007 levels as increases in production are more than off-set by low carry-in stocks and a decrease in imports.

Trade

Canadian imports for 2007/08 are forecast to decline from 13 to 10 TMT due to a reduced domestic demand. While world demand remains strong due to lower world stocks, exports are expected to decrease due to limited domestic supplies. 2007/2008 exports are forecast at 650 TMT, a 24% decrease from 2006/2007 levels. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease due to production increases not being able to off-set low carry-in stocks.

CROP PRICES FROM THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

2007/08 Crop Year Pool Return Outlook (PRO)

www.cwb.ca/db/contracts/pool_return/pro.nsf/WebPRIIndex?ReadForm&CropYr=2007-08

Information on producer payments (historical)

www.cwb.ca/public/en/farmers/payments/

CANADIAN SEEDING INTENTIONS, March 31 2008

[Statistics Canada – Seeding Intentions of Principle Field Crops](#)

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: All Wheat

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Wheat						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	
Area Harvested	9682	9682	9682	8640	8650	9796	0	0	10475	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	9638	9638	9697	6849	6827	6803	4074	4958	4823	(1000 MT)
Production	25265	25265	25265	20050	20600	23533	0	0	25150	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	322	322	335	275	275	279	0	0	279	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	321	321	330	275	275	276	0	0	276	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	240	240	0	0	210	210	0	0	210	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	35225	35225	35297	27174	27702	30615	4074	4958	30252	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	19638	19660	19492	14000	14000	17227	0	0	17282	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	19481	19613	19261	14500	14000	17054	0	0	17110	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	4328	4328	4479	4500	4000	3030	0	0	2547	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	4410	4410	4523	4600	4744	5535	0	0	5254	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	8738	8738	9002	9100	8744	8565	0	0	7801	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	6849	6827	6803	4074	4958	4823	0	0	5169	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	35225	35225	35297	27174	27702	30615	0	0	30252	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.609482	2.609482	2.609482	2.320602	2.381503	2.402307	0	0	2.400955	(MT/HA)

Statistical notes: HS codes for all wheat trade include 1001, 1101, 190219, 190230, 190240; conversion factor used for wheat products to grain equivalency is 1.368.

Table 2: Durum Wheat

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Wheat, Durum						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	
Area Harvested	0	1518	1518	0	1935	2051	0	0	2550	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	3267	3273	0	1232	1232	0	697	895	(1000 MT)
Production	0	3346	3346	0	3614	4264	0	0	5300	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	6614	6620	0	4847	5497	0	697	6196	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	4460	4432	0	3450	3529	0	0	4311	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	4430	4316	0	3500	3692	0	0	3859	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	451	467	0	300	477	0	0	290	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	471	489	0	400	596	0	0	477	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	922	956	0	700	1073	0	0	768	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	1232	1232	0	697	895	0	0	1117	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	6614	6620	0	4847	5497	0	0	6196	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	2.204216	2.204216	0	1.8677	2.078986	0	0	2.078431	(MT/HA)

Statistical note: Exports and imports for durum do not include products.

Table 3: Barley

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Barley						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	
Area Harvested	3223	3223	3223	4000	4050	3375	0	0	4160	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	3289	3289	3289	1485	1492	1397	1235	1242	1093	(1000 MT)
Production	9573	9573	9573	11000	11800	9821	0	0	12100	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	43	50	43	50	50	45	0	0	35	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	41	50	41	50	50	43	0	0	33	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	41	0	41	0	0	43	0	0	33	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	12905	12912	12905	12535	13342	11263	1235	1242	13228	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1224	1224	1232	2200	2400	1885	0	0	1864	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	1337	1500	1337	2200	2400	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	8896	8896	8870	7800	8300	7125	0	0	8711	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	1300	1300	1406	1300	1400	1160	0	0	1259	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	10196	10196	10276	9100	9700	8285	0	0	9970	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1485	1492	1397	1235	1242	1093	0	0	1394	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	12905	12912	12905	12535	13342	11263	0	0	13228	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.970214	2.970214	2.970214	2.75	2.91358	2.909926	0	0	2.908654	(MT/HA)

Statistical note: Barley trade numbers do not include products; conversion factor used for grain equivalency of barley products (malt) is 1.338688.

Table 4: Corn

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Corn						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		09/2006	09/2006		09/2007	09/2007		09/2008	09/2008	
Area Harvested	1061	1061	1061	1370	1360	1116	0	0	1263	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	2001	2001	2001	1343	1591	1343	1893	1551	1518	(1000 MT)
Production	8990	8990	8990	11650	10560	8930	0	0	9600	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2102	2100	2090	2000	2000	2000	0	0	2600	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	2226	2100	2221	2000	2000	2040	0	0	2640	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	2169	0	2198	0	0	2000	0	0	2130	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	13093	13091	13081	14993	14151	12273	1893	1551	13718	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	314	300	314	400	200	419	0	0	308	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	322	300	322	400	200	422	0	0	322	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	8456	8300	8469	9200	8500	6885	0	0	7805	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	2980	2900	2955	3500	3900	3451	0	0	3920	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	11436	11200	11424	12700	12400	10336	0	0	11725	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1343	1591	1343	1893	1551	1518	0	0	1685	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	13093	13091	13081	14993	14151	12273	0	0	13718	(1000 MT)
Yield	8.473139	8.473139	8.473139	8.50365	7.764706	8.001792	0	0	7.60095	(MT/HA)

Statistical note: Corn exports and imports do not include products.

Table 5: Oats

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		08/2006	08/2006		08/2007	08/2007		08/2008	08/2008	
Area Harvested	1537	1537	1537	1810	1850	1307	0	0	1600	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	872	872	872	551	556	556	771	1276	465	(1000 MT)
Production	3852	3852	3852	4700	5000	3268	0	0	4000	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	20	20	18	20	20	15	0	0	15	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	18	20	20	20	20	15	0	0	15	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	17	0	17	0	0	14	0	0	14	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	4744	4744	4742	5271	5576	3839	771	1276	4480	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	1905	1900	1786	2100	1900	1304	0	0	1700	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	1921	1800	0	2100	1900	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	1628	1628	1606	1700	1700	1284	0	0	1575	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	660	660	794	700	700	786	0	0	705	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	2288	2288	2400	2400	2400	2070	0	0	2280	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	551	556	556	771	1276	465	0	0	500	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	4744	4744	4742	5271	5576	3839	0	0	4480	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.506181	2.506181	2.506181	2.596685	2.702703	2.500383	0	0	2.5	(MT/HA)

Statistical note: Oat exports and imports do not include products; conversion factor used for grain equivalency of oat products is: 1.823051.

Table 6: Beans (Dry)

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada						(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(MT/HA)			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	2007	Estimate	Post	2008	Forecast	Post	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
		01/2006	01/2006		01/2006	01/2006		01/2006	01/2006	
Area Harvested	0	174	176	0	147	152	0	0	138	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	34	35	0	50	40	0	30	20	(1000 MT)
Production	0	363	373	0	285	277	0	0	265	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	30	41	0	30	42	0	0	40	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	427	449	0	365	359	0	30	325	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	324	344	0	284	290	0	0	265	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	315	0	0	277	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	53	65	0	51	49	0	0	45	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	53	65	0	51	49	0	0	45	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	50	40	0	30	20	0	0	15	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	427	449	0	365	359	0	0	325	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	2.086207	2.119318	0	1.938776	1.822368	0	0	1.92029	(MT/HA)

Table 7: Peas (Dry)

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Peas			2007			2008			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	Estimate	Post	Estimate	Forecast	Post		
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	1378	1231	0	1295	1471	0	0	1580	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	480	440	0	350	205	0	250	152	(1000 MT)
Production	0	2806	2520	0	2810	3057	0	0	3300	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	75	60	0	75	50	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	79	60	0	79	50	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	78	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	3361	3020	0	3235	3312	0	250	3502	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	2200	1969	0	2150	2370	0	0	2400	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	0	1969	0	0	2370	0	0	2400	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	811	846	0	835	790	0	0	802	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	811	846	0	835	790	0	0	802	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	350	205	0	250	152	0	0	300	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	3361	3020	0	3235	3312	0	0	3502	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	2.036284	2.047116	0	2.169884	2.078178	0	0	2.088608	(MT/HA)

Table 8: Lentils

PSD Table

Country Commodity	Canada Lentils			2007			2008			UOM
	2006	Revised	Post	Estimate	Post	Estimate	Forecast	Post		
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	555	504	0	553	534	0	0	601	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	473	475	0	158	139	0	50	55	(1000 MT)
Production	0	693	630	0	680	674	0	0	750	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	10	13	0	10	10	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	0	10	13	0	10	10	0	0	10	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	0	8	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	0	1176	1118	0	848	823	0	50	815	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	731	852	0	600	650	0	0	650	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	0	0	852	0	0	650	0	0	650	(1000 MT)
Feed Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	0	287	127	0	198	118	0	0	115	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	0	287	127	0	198	118	0	0	115	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	158	139	0	50	55	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	0	1176	1118	0	848	823	0	0	815	(1000 MT)
Yield	0	1.248649	1.25	0	1.229656	1.262172	0	0	1.24792	(MT/HA)

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