Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** November 04, 2026

Report Number: CA2026-0035

Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

Country: Canada

Post: Ottawa

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

Early production estimates indicate that Canada's 2026 wheat crop is the second largest ever and, subsequently, export potential is strong. Harvest progress in the Prairie Provinces has been behind historical averages in MY 2026/2027, but advanced in late September to early October due to drier weather. The Canadian government's final production estimates will be published in December. While exports of Canadian wheat started the marketing year strong, they're unlikely to exceed the record-level MY 2025/2026 volumes, because of fewer exportable supplies.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Table 1. Supply, demand, and distribution of wheat in Canada

WHEAT	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027 (f)	
Market Begin Year	Aug-24		Aug-25		Aug-26	
	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post	USDA Official	Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	10,652	10,652	10,615	10,615	10,100	10,021
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	5,309	5,310	4,240	4,240	6,649	6,646
Production (1000 MT)	35,939	35,939	40,562	40,562	36,500	36,122
MY Imports (1000 MT)	610	610	617	619	650	600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	596	596	631	631	650	600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	383	383	445	445		
Total Supply (1000 MT)	41,858	41,859	45,419	45,421	43,799	43,368
MY Exports (1000 MT)	29,354	29,354	29,787	29,770	30,500	28,950
TY Exports (1000 MT)	28,586	28,586	29,561	29,553	30,500	28,950
Feed Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	3,064	3,032	3,633	3,668	3,200	3,750
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5,200	5,233	5,350	5,337	5,350	5,100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8,264	8,265	8,983	9,005	8,550	8,850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4,240	4,240	6,649	6,646	4,749	5,568
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	41,858	41,859	45,419	45,421	43,799	43,368
Yield (MT/HA)	3.37	3.37	3.82	3.82	3.61	3.60

Statistical notes: This report incorporates preliminary crop production estimates from Statistics Canada's most recent Model-Based Principal Field Crop Estimates release, published September 16, and is based on information available as of August 31, 2026. Statistics Canada's final production estimates for 2026 are scheduled for release in December and are based on a producer survey conducted in October and early November. This is different from their August and September reports, which are based off modeled satellite imagery.

Statistics Canada announced that Model-Based Principal Field Crop Estimates will be reduced from two releases per year to one in 2027. The number of reference periods will also be reduced from two to one, as the July reference period has been discontinued. The August reference period will continue to be released at its regular time (mid-September).

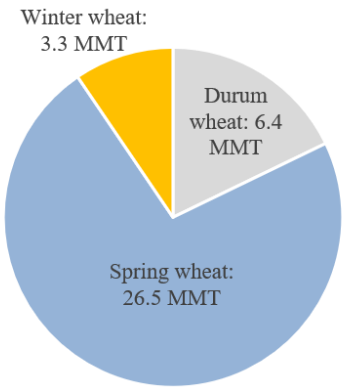
In Canada, the marketing year (MY) for wheat extends from August 1 through July 31.

PRODUCTION

Statistics Canada's August model-based estimate for 2026 wheat production in Western Canada stands at 36.1 MMT (26.5 MMT of spring wheat, 6.4 MMT of durum, 3.3 MMT of winter wheat), a 9.6 percent decrease from MY 2025/26. This decrease is the result of both lower harvested area and lower yields, relative to the previous year. This production estimate marks the second largest wheat crop produced, despite the wet and cool conditions that led to late planting.

Final production estimates will be published in December. For a review of planting conditions, see GAIN report CA2026-0018.

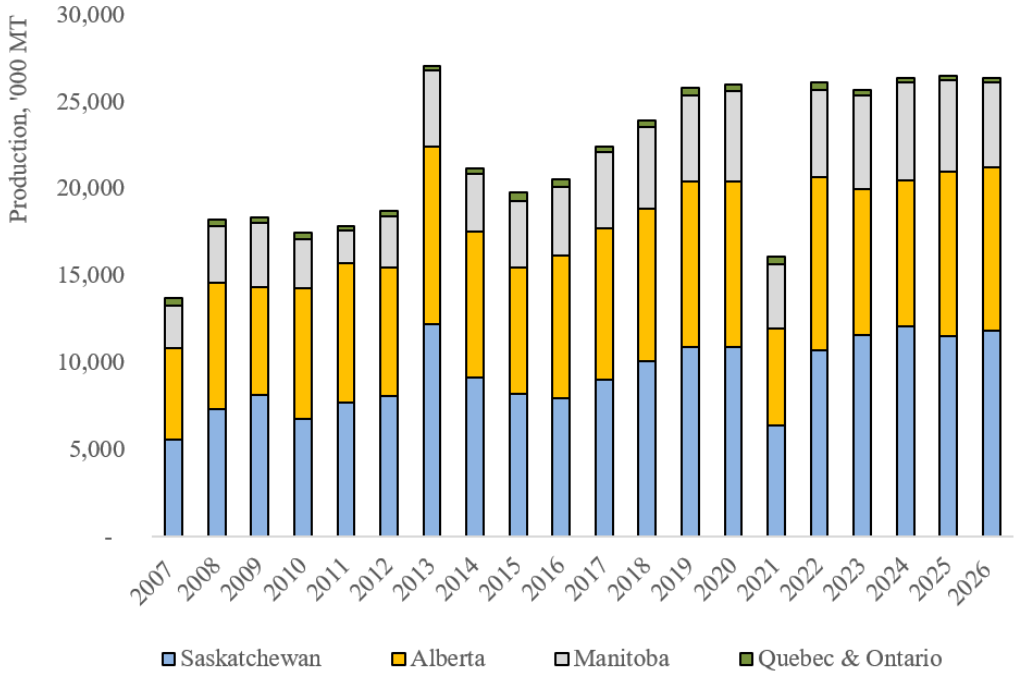
Figure 1: Production of wheat in Canada in MY 2026/2027



Data source: Statistics Canada

Spring wheat production, quality, and yields

Figure 2: Spring wheat production by province in 2026



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Canada Western Red Spring (CWRS) is the most widely grown class of wheat in western Canada and is known for its milling performance. It's grown primarily in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) has published very preliminary data on the quality of Canada's CWRS samples submitted to the CGC's Harvest Sample Program by producers. Only about half of samples have been published as of October 26, and results could swing significantly as more are published. However, early indications show that in MY 2026/27, only 79 percent of samples were graded number two or better, potentially a result of significant rainfall at harvest time. By comparison, in MY 2025/26, 91 percent of samples were graded number two or better.

The average protein content for CWRS grown in MY 2026/27 as of October 26, as indicated by the Harvest Sample Program, is 13.8 percent, similar to the MY 2025/26 protein content of 13.7 to 13.9 percent. Again, results could swing as more are published.

Table 2: Preliminary results of CWRS in Western Canada, percent of samples by grade, as of October 26, 2026

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
No. 1 (%)	19	78	56	29	56	65	79	67	66	71	34
No. 2 (%)	39	14	18	42	27	25	14	30	27	20	45
No. 3 (%)	20	4	15	17	8	6	2	2	2	4	11
Feed (%)	22	4	11	11	8	4	5	2	4	5	9
Total number samples	4,325	5,276	6,230	6,296	5,124	3,727	3,296	3,275	2,620	2,395	1,050

Data source: *Canadian Grain Commission*
Notes*: Percents may not sum to 100, due to rounding.*
The total number of samples in 2025 are lower than historical samples because sample submissions were disrupted by the postal worker labor strike.

The average yield of wheat fell from the 2025 average due to intense and damaging July temperatures across Western Canada; however, yields were higher than the five-year average for each wheat type (i.e. spring, durum, and winter wheat).

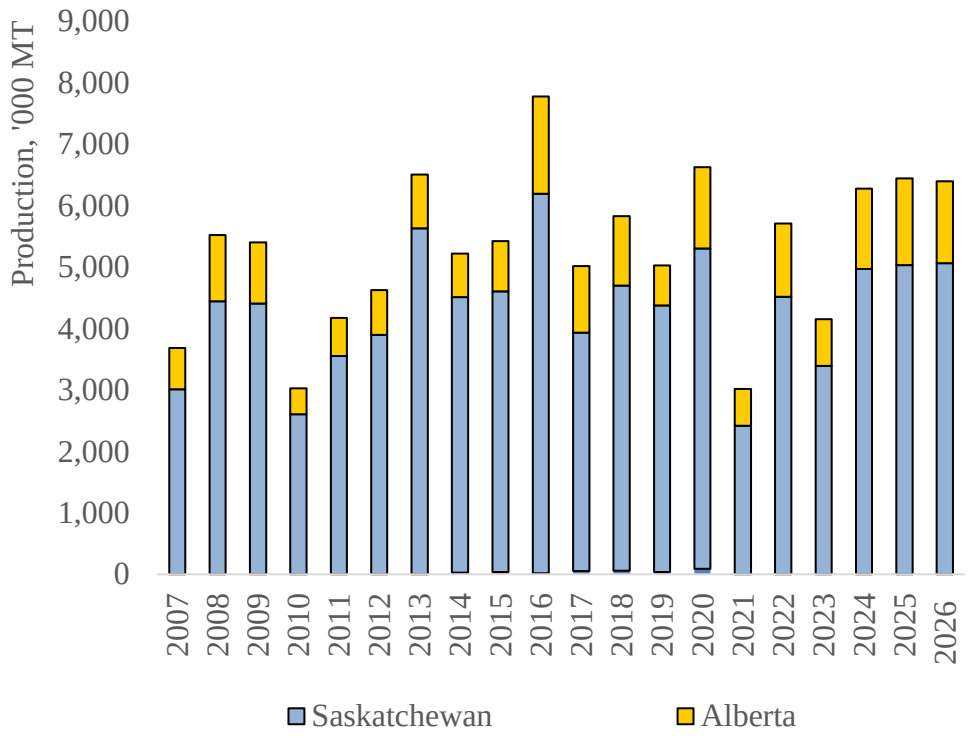
Table 3. Average yield by wheat type

Type of crop	Five-year average ('21-'25)	2024	2025	2026
Wheat, all	**3.42**	**3.37**	**3.82**	**3.61**
Wheat, spring	3.40	3.51	4.01	3.70
Wheat, durum	2.17	2.49	2.82	2.78
Wheat, winter remaining	5.79	5.84	5.79	5.84

Data source: Statistics Canada

Durum wheat production, quality, and yields

Figure 3: Durum wheat production by province in 2026



Data source: Statistics Canada

Canadian Western Amber Durum (CWAD) is the second most widely grown class of wheat in Western Canada. It is used in a wide variety of products, including long and short dried pasta, fresh pasta, sheeted pasta, couscous and baked bread.

CGC's preliminary data collected from its Harvest Sample Program indicates that 54 percent of CWAD grown in Western Canada in MY 2026/27 have been graded number two or better. This is thus far an improvement over last year's 44 percent, but lower than the ten-year average of 68 percent. Similar to CWRS results, less than half of samples have been published as of October 26, and results could swing significantly as more are published.

As of October 26, the average protein content of Western Canada's 2026 CWAD crop as indicated by the Harvest Sample Program is 13.1 percent, which is the lower end of the normal range in Canada. Grades No. 1 and No. 2 typically feature 13 to 15 percent protein content. The average protein content in MY 2025/26 was 14.7 percent. Low protein in durum wheat primarily causes reduced cooking firmness in pasta, lower milling quality, and financial price discounts for growers; however, 13.1 percent is still within a "high protein" range.

Table 4: Preliminary results of durum in Western Canada, percent of samples by grade, as of October 26, 2026

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
No. 1 (%)	11	76	67	25	58	39	61	51	45	22	28
No. 2 (%)	12	15	17	24	23	31	20	31	28	22	26
No. 3 (%)	39	5	10	29	12	22	13	13	13	39	20
No. 4 (%)	10	1	3	12	2	5	2	2	3	8	16
No. 5 (%)	29	3	2	10	4	3	4	3	13	10	9
Total number samples	1,298	1,539	1,556	1,343	1,164	818	939	778	895	814	442

Data source: *Canadian Grain Commission*
Notes*: Percents may not sum to 100, due to rounding.*

Winter wheat quality and yields:

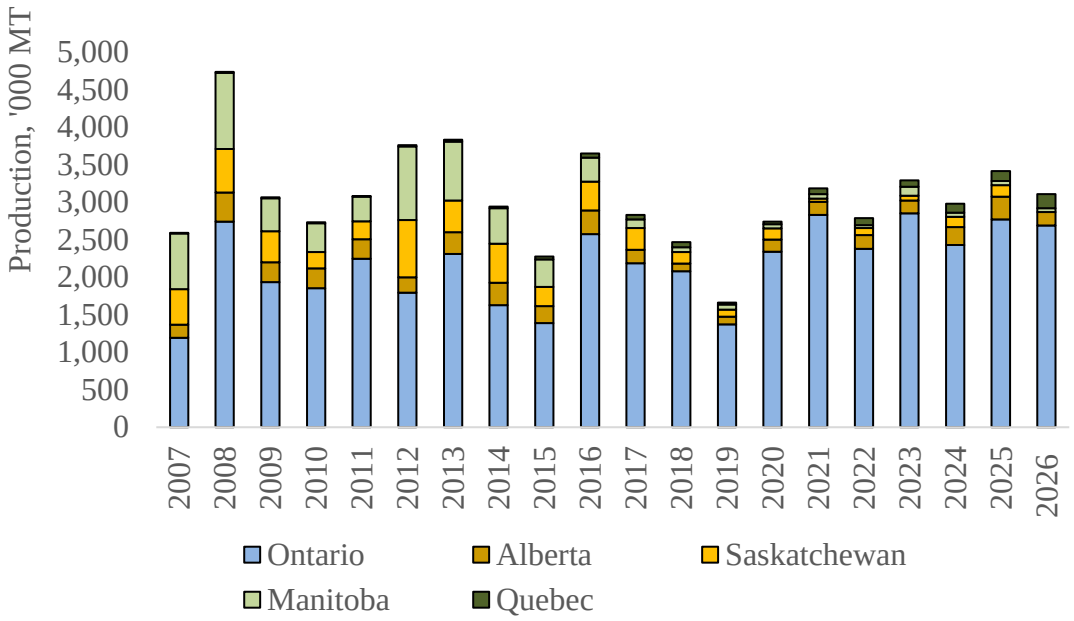
Nearly 100 percent of 135 samples of winter wheat produced in Ontario in 2026 had a grade of two or better, according to Grain Farmers of Ontario. Ontario's winter wheat, predominantly soft red winter varieties, achieved strong milling grades across the province.

Winter wheat is the only wheat type in Canada with increased yields, relative to MY 2025/26, because most winter wheat is grown in Ontario and wasn't damaged by the July heat that inhibited yields in the Prairie Provinces.

Winter wheat production in Saskatchewan has dropped 47 percent over ten years (2015 to 2025), and area planted was so low in 2026 that Canada's statistical agency suppressed the area estimate for confidentiality purposes. Saskatchewan's harsh, deeply freezing winters and variable snow cover expose winter wheat to severe winter kill. Without reliable insulating snow trapped in standing stubble, crops frequently fail to survive until spring. Further, winter wheat faces competition from high-yielding spring wheat varieties and alternative cash crops such as canola, which has reached record-high area in the province due to strong demand and expanding crush capacity. Lastly, winter wheat requires a narrow window, which often conflicts with the timing of the harvest of other crops grown in the province.

By comparison, winter wheat production has increased more than three-fold in Quebec over the same period, because of better crop genetics, public breeding investments, and changes to crop insurance. Notably, farmers increasingly adopt winter wheat as a third crop to improve multi-year crop rotations (typically following soybeans) and reduce soil erosion. Winter wheat tends to grow very well in the climate of Quebec growing areas.

Figure 4: Winter wheat production by province in 2026



Data source: Statistics Canada

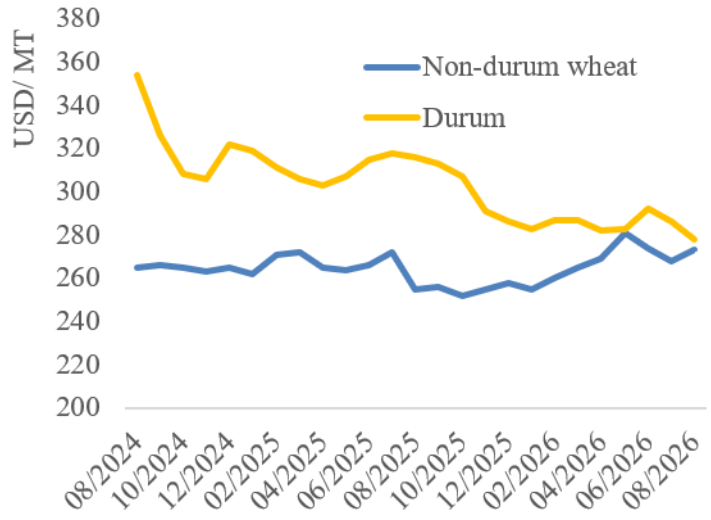
EXPORTS – MY 2026/2027

Total wheat and wheat product exports are forecast to decrease 2.8 percent over the previous period on reduced exportable supplies. The strong export pace that ended MY 2025/26 has continued into the start of MY 2026/27, making it a potentially front-loaded marketing season. In each of the most recent five months of export data available (April 2025 to August 2025), Canada has either set a monthly wheat grain export record or neared it.

Wheat prices: Wheat prices in Canada (and worldwide) have been highly sensitive to developments in Black Sea shipping. News that eases market concern, such as Moscow's consideration to secure grain shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, sends prices lower, while uncertainty inducing news, like escalating missile attacks, raise prices higher, primarily through fertilizer and input costs rather than direct crop export blockages. If CWRS quality and grading results continue to show a slightly smaller share of top-tier milling grades, some exports may fetch larger grade-specific premiums than otherwise.

Canadian dollar: Over the past 12 months, the Canadian dollar (CAD) traded against the U.S. dollar (USD) within a range of roughly 0.699 USD to 0.738 USD (or about 1.35 to 1.43 in USD/CAD terms), opening near 0.717 USD in late October 2025 and hovering around 0.712 USD by late October 2026. This is about 1.03 percent lower than its value two years ago in late October 2024 (when it traded at roughly 0.7199 USD). A low Canadian dollar is generally positive for Canadian exporters. Economist sentiment towards the Canadian dollar is highly mixed in 2026, owing in part to volatility in oil prices, but the consensus of major banks is that the USD/CAD will end the year around the 0.714 USD to 0.719 USD range (i.e. slightly weaker than the late-October 2026 current value).

Figure 5: World export prices of Canadian wheat (USD/MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Non-durum wheat exports: While export volumes of Canadian *non-durum* wheat started the marketing year strong, they're unlikely to exceed the record 23.9MMT of MY 2025/2026, because of less exportable supplies.

Canada's CWRS wheat may become exceptionally attractive to price-sensitive importing countries such as Ghana, Iran, Columbia, Peru, Ecuador, and Mexico, because of the potential for a higher volume of No. 3 wheat produced in Canada this year. Other countries such as China and India, that absorb large volumes of milling wheat, buy No. 3 wheat and blend it out. As of October 26, CGC's Harvest Sample Program indicates that 20 percent of 1,050 samples taken from across the Prairie Provinces were graded No. 3 or feed. Unless that share changes as results continue to come in (about half of sample results have been published), Canada will record the largest share of low-grade CWRS since 2019. The five-year average for wheat graded No. 3 or worse is seven percent.

Canada is a regular provider of non-durum wheat to more than 60 countries. The top 11 export markets make up only 67 percent of total exports (an average over the most recent five years). In recent years, Indonesia, China, Japan and the United States are the largest buyers of Canada's non-durum wheat.

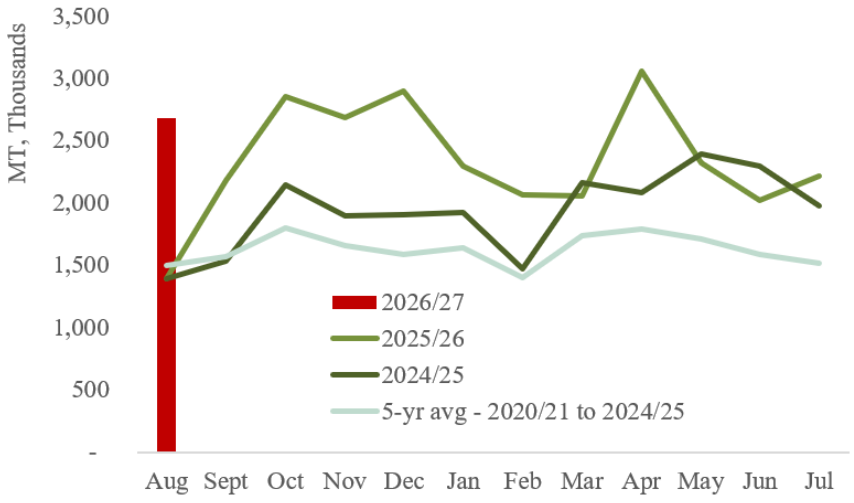
The Canada-Ecuador Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was signed in July 2026. It is pending domestic ratification in both Canada and Ecuador, and details of the agreement have not yet been published. It remains uncertain what the deal could mean for Canada's grain exports to Ecuador. On average, over the past five years, 52 percent of Ecuador's wheat imports have come from Canada, and Canada has exported 864 TMT of wheat to Ecuador, valued at USD $254.7 million.

Table 5: Canada's exports of non-durum wheat (MT, '000)

Partner Country	Year Ending					Year to Date		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	08/25-08/25	08/26-08/26	%Δ
World	12,137	20,234	21,541	23,209	23,610	1,253	2,264	80.71
Indonesia	1,221	2,072	2,511	2,429	2,614	144	94	-34.58
China	690	3,033	3,014	2,107	2,325	70	242	247.2
Japan	1,627	1,645	1,714	1,913	2,029	145	262	79.89
Bangladesh	656	1,383	1,615	1,197	1,438	14	151	976.44
United States	1,139	1,252	1,472	2,032	1,420	120	226	88.61
Peru	807	1,426	1,311	1,614	1,304	58	177	205.33
Colombia	969	1,186	1,106	1,269	1,218	50	108	116.83
Ecuador	678	742	724	988	1,130	120	145	21.08
Mexico	328	800	674	856	863	93	56	-40.12
Nigeria	481	695	659	789	837	43	93	117.79
Italy	119	239	553	757	707	6	47	754.11
Vietnam	8	143	235	628	675	4	34	839.24
Spain	52	175	400	572	593	187	16	-91.64
United Kingdom	474	446	491	636	575	56	60	6.96
Philippines	282	466	289	657	551	0	76	0
Venezuela	232	232	346	423	484	0	66	0
Guatemala	31	399	462	396	446	16	42	156.94
Ghana	356	259	405	397	389	16	28	79.04
Malaysia	201	330	311	343	367	3	4	43.14
Thailand	148	286	158	316	340	2	6	159.54
Chile	286	410	287	296	314	0	135	0
South Africa	0	12	4	81	296	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	273	320	196	184	250	0	26	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Figure 6: Exports of Non-Durum Wheat (MT, '000)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

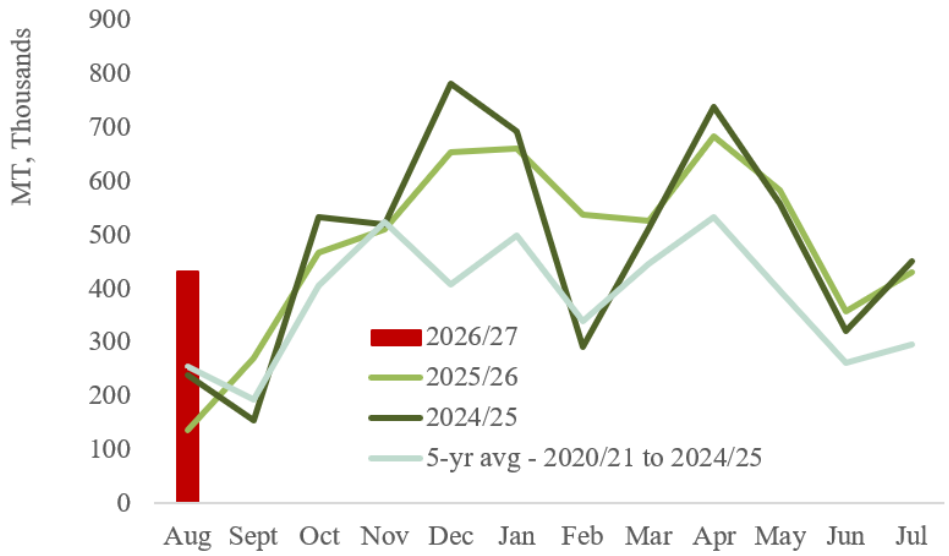
Durum exports: volumes began the marketing year at record monthly levels but are forecast to slightly decline from the previous year due to reduced import demand from North African markets subsequent to USDA reports of a bumper grain and durum crop in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. North Africa is Canada's largest durum export market.

Table 6: Canada's exports of durum wheat (MT, '000)

Partner Country	Year Ending					Year to Date		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	08/25-08/25	08/26-08/26	%Δ
World	2,703	5,043	3,525	5,799	5,822	136	423	211.56
Algeria	413	1,225	853	1,584	1,584	0	0	0
Morocco	679	822	809	1,291	1,055	0	216	0
Italy	301	1,156	423	903	999	52	109	108.67
United States	500	601	580	621	611	3	17	543.48
Venezuela	70	79	147	170	235	0	33	0
Japan	202	182	212	227	233	34	19	-45.95
Turkey	19	55	2	15	182	0	0	-100
Nigeria	123	72	95	94	127	12	0	-100
Spain	27	100	22	129	102	0	22	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

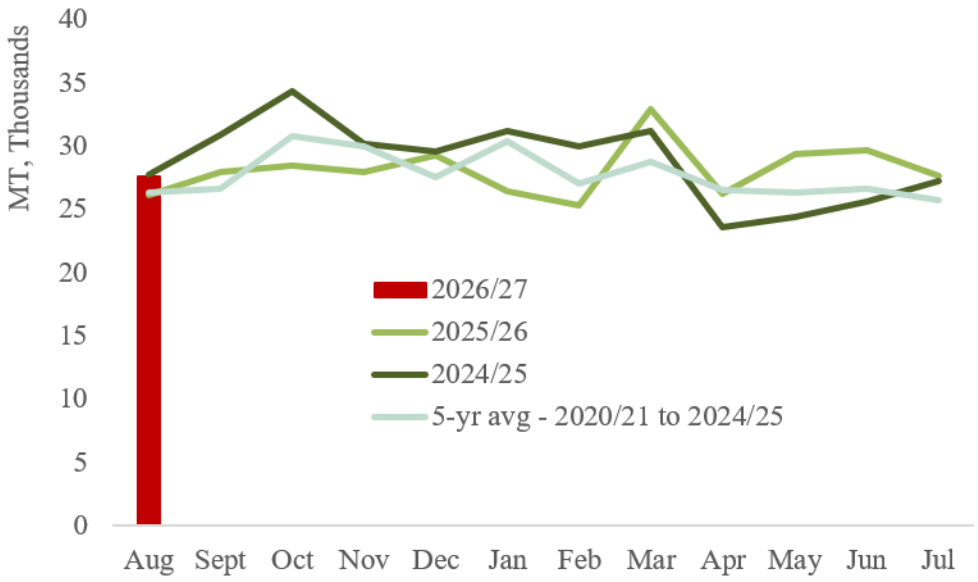
Figure 7: Exports of durum wheat (MT, '000) began year at record level



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Exports of wheat products and flour: Exports began the marketing year at an average August level and are expected to end the marketing season between 300 TMT to 379 TMT, within the range of recent years. Exports are primarily destined for the United States.

Figure 8: Exports of Flour and Wheat Products in Wheat Grain Equivalent (MT, '000)



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Table 7: Exports of flour and wheat products in grain weight equivalent (MT, '000)

Partner Country	Year Ending					Year to Date		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	08/25-08/25	08/26-08/26	%Δ
World	297,673	355,442	372,833	345,971	337,241	26,115	27,617	5.75
United States	284,402	315,697	348,071	324,265	317,383	24,108	25,758	6.84
Bahamas	3,855	5,819	5,498	6,189	5,508	434	828	90.85
Cuba	29	3,815	6,280	4,447	2,859	653	0	-100
South Korea	2,280	1,911	2,361	2,542	2,142	161	183	13.56
Sint Maarten	695	1,064	1,218	1,276	1,380	59	172	193.02
Netherlands	133	254	1,047	1,101	1,094	124	183	47.25
Singapore	120	137	53	70	1,081	0	12	0
Bermuda	1,140	1,263	1,375	1,201	962	64	134	108.51

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

EXPORTS – MY 2025/2026

Exports of wheat grain and wheat products (in grain weight equivalent) were 29.77 MMT, up 1.4 percent over the previous year on an increase in exportable supplies. The greatest gain was in non-durum exports (up 401.5 TMT from the previous year), followed by durum wheat (up 22. 9 TMT). Wheat and wheat product exports fell 8.7 TMT on reduced exports to the United States, Canada's largest market. Such swings are normal.

WHEAT IMPORTS – MY 2026/2027

Imports are forecast to fall three percent over the previous year on reduced demand for feed wheat, owing to an increased volume of feed-grade wheat produced domestically. Imports will remain a small share of domestic consumption, owing to Canada's status as a large wheat producer, and are forecast to reach the equivalent of 1.4 percent of domestic supply (i.e. beginning stocks plus production), in line with the range over the past ten years of 1.2 to 1.95 percent of domestic wheat grain supply.

WHEAT IMPORTS – MY 2025/2026

In MY 2025/26, total wheat imports (including grain, wheat, flour, and wheat products) increased one percent over the previous year, as an increase in grain imports (+ 89 TMT) more than offset a reduction in imports of wheat products and flour (- 80 TMT).

The largest volume decrease in wheat products and flour imports came from a 73 TMT reduction in demand for U.S. products (in grain weight equivalent), representing a USD $27 million loss. This could be because of an increase in domestic production; in 2025, Canada's mills produced 7.9 percent more flour than in 2024.

Wheat grain imports (i.e. excluding flour and wheat products) more than doubled in volume from the previous year, sourced almost entirely from the United States and driven by demand for feed wheat and wheat used for industrial purposes.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION – MY 2026/2027

Total wheat consumption is forecast to fall over the previous year, owing to a slight decrease in wheat for food use, in part due to a reduction in milling-grade wheat. Feed use is forecast to increase in MY 2026/27 over the previous year owing to potential worsening of quality and grading.

Preliminary results of the Canadian Grain Commission's wheat sampling program indicate that 8.9 percent of 1,050 CWRS samples, as of October 26, were feed grade, versus 5.5 percent of 2,425 samples the previous year. The share could change as more sample results are published.

Large supplies of alternative feed grains, particularly corn and barley, will provide western livestock producers with more options, further dampening feed wheat prices. Feed wheat delivered in Lethbridge ranged from CAD $297 to C$315 the week of October 19, 2026 (versus C$318 to C$330 near the end of the MY 2025/26 crop year, the week of July 20, 2026), according to government of Alberta reporting.

In some Alberta markets, feed wheat can be purchased cheaper than feed barley, although it's typically more expensive. In Western Canadian markets (such as Alberta and Saskatchewan), feed barley is the primary and more economical go-to local energy source for cattle and livestock, while feed wheat usually commands a higher price per ton. Feed barley delivered in Lethbridge ranged from CAD $295 to CAD $300 the week of October 19. By comparison, the week of July 20, feed barley ranged from C$300 to C$313. Feed corn bids averaged CAD $318, up from CAD $310 the week of July 20.

CWRS is the most widely consumed class of wheat in western Canada. It's a high-protein wheat used to produce pan bread with a large loaf volume and is used extensively, either alone or in blends with weaker wheat, in a range of products such as hearth breads, flat breads, steamed breads, and noodles.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION – MY 2025/2026

Total wheat consumption increased 8.7 percent over the previous year on an increase in feed grade wheat used domestically. Wheat for industrial use reached its highest level in four years, potentially due to increased ethanol production in the Prairie Provinces (driven by British Columbia's biofuel mandates). Nationally, corn remains the leading feedstock for ethanol production, by a significant amount. However, in the Prairie Provinces, wheat instead of corn is mainly used for ethanol production.

Further, feed wheat consumption increased 21 percent over the previous year primarily due to its attractive price relative to other feed crops. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) reports that approximately 878 TMT of durum were consumed domestically, with feed use increasing 56 percent year over year due to mixed crop quality.

Unlike in the United States, where flour production fell in 2025, Canada's mills produced 7.9 percent more flour than in 2024, potentially due to Canada having more premium grade CWRS in 2025 than in 2024.

Table 8. Milled wheat in Canada, '000 MT

	Q1-2024	Q2-2024	Q3-2024	Q4-2024	Q1-2025	Q2-2025	Q3-2025	Q4-2025	Q1-2026	Q2-2026	Q3-2026
Total wheat milled	797	825	842	846	851	836	888	863	852	880	895
Western red spring wheat milled	538	557	567	567	547	550	583	559	547	579	580
Western amber durum wheat milled	56	51	53	59	86	64	66	76	79	70	74
Other western wheat milled	23	22	27	26	33	34	34	31	33	30	30
Ontario winter wheat milled	143	142	147	143	135	134	157	149	150	157	167
Other eastern wheat milled	37	51	47	51	51	53	49	48	43	44	44
Total wheat flour produced	596	629	630	630	663	647	692	678	667	693	696
Millfeeds produced	178	182	185	184	181	177	195	187	186	192	197

Source: Statistics Canada

STORAGE STOCKS – MY 2026/2027

Stocks are forecast to fall on reduced domestic supplies of wheat and strong export demand. The stocks-to-use ratio is forecast to be 14.7 percent, below the previous year and slightly below the five-year average (MY 2021/22 to MY 2025/26) of 15.5 percent.

STORAGE STOCKS – MY 2025/2026

On September 9, Statistics Canda reported that total stocks of wheat rose 56.8 percent year over year to 6.6 MMT as of July 31. Both commercial (+72.5 percent to 4.1 MMT) and on-farm (+36.4 percent to 2.5 MMT) stocks were up compared with one year earlier, largely because of record high wheat production for the crop year. The increase in total wheat stocks was attributable both to stocks of wheat excluding durum (+48.8 percent to 5.5 MMT) and to durum wheat stocks (+115.2 percent to 1.1 MMT).

POLICY and DEVELOPMENTS

Publication of Draft Amendments to Canada's Seeds Regulations delayed: Proposed amendments Canada's Seeds Regulations would modernize the regulations as they apply to seeds that are imported, conditioned, stored, tested, labelled, exported and sold in Canada. The proposed amendments aim to:

- reduce overlap and redundancy
- increase responsiveness to industry changes
- address gaps, weaknesses and inconsistencies
- provide clarity and flexibility to affected regulated parties

The Seeds Regulations regulate seeds and seed potatoes in Canada that are sold, imported, or exported, as well as seeds released into the environment. Seeds and seed potatoes must meet established standards for quality and be labelled so that they are properly represented in the marketplace. Varieties of most major agricultural field crops must be registered prior to import or sale of seed.

For many major field crops, Canada's Seeds Act generally prohibits the sale or advertising for sale in Canada—or import into Canada—of any variety of wheat seed that is not registered with Canada's Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Canada's variety registration gives the CFIA an oversight role in maintaining and improving quality standards for grains in Canada.

The United States is concerned, however, that the variety registration system is slow and cumbersome and disadvantages U.S. seed and grain exports to Canada. Under the Canada Grain Act, only grain of varieties produced from seed of varieties registered under the Seeds Act may receive a grade higher than the lowest grade allowable in each class. Part III of Canada's Seeds Regulations governs the variety registration system administered by the CFIA.

In January 2021, the CFIA began seed regulatory modernization efforts. It anticipates publishing draft amendments to the Seeds Regulations in Canada Gazette, Part I in "winter 2027," a delay from its previously anticipated release date in late 2026. The USMCA includes a commitment to discuss issues related to seed regulatory systems.

Farmland expansion in Ontario: Ontario's Minister of Northern Economic Development and Growth, George Pirie, announced October 8 that the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation (NOHFC) will invest more than $4.3 million USD across 14 agriculture projects in northern Ontario. Most funding will be directed toward tile drainage installations covering thousands of acres. The projects aim to expand productive farmland, extend growing seasons, and increase crop yields. The province frames the investment as a response to U.S. tariff pressure and a step toward greater food self-reliance. Northeast Community Network will use $1 million to install tile drainage on approximately 730 hectares and another $668,000 USD to install tile drainage on approximately 688 hectares, expanding arable land in the Mushkegowuk-James Bay District.

Parrish & Heimbecker, Limited (P&H) started construction on two new grain storage silos at its deep-water terminal at the Port of Quebec: Construction began in October 2026, following authorizations from the Quebec Port Authority. The new silos will add approximately 28,618 MT of extra dockside storage (in corn equivalency). P&H acquired the terminal in May 2025 from Société en commandite terminal grains, which had been operated by Solio. Construction is expected to be completed in early winter 2028. The Port of Quebec handles three million metric tons of grain annually and connects with more than 300 seaports across roughly 60 countries spanning Europe, Asia, South America, Australia, and the Americas.

Attachments:

No Attachments