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## Canada

### Grain and Feed

### Annual Report

### 2006

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**Report Highlights:**

For 2006/2007, overall grain and feed production is expected to decline as a result of a return to average lower yields. In western Canada, seeded acreage is expected to increase for spring and winter wheat, barley and oats, while shifting away from durum wheat. Production of greens lentils will shift into increased production of red lentils, while dry pea and dry bean acreage will increase slightly. In eastern Canada, winter wheat and spring wheat acreage are both forecast to increase. Despite higher input costs, corn acreage is also forecast to increase. The removal of tariffs on Canadian hard red spring exports to the United States is expected to contribute to the forecasted increase in wheat exports. Pea exports are forecast to continue to be strong, although dropping slightly from the record export pace of the 2005/2006 crop. The CITT is expected to announce its final ruling on U.S. corn imports into Canada on April 18, 2006.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
Ottawa [CA1]  
[CA]

## Table of Contents

<b>TOTAL WHEAT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Production.....	3
Consumption .....	3
Stocks.....	3
Trade .....	3
Policy and Marketing .....	4
<b>DURUM WHEAT</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Production.....	4
Consumption .....	4
Stocks.....	4
Trade .....	4
Policy.....	4
<b>BARLEY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Production.....	5
Consumption .....	5
Stocks.....	5
Trade .....	5
Policy.....	5
<b>CORN</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Production.....	5
Consumption .....	6
Stocks.....	6
Trade .....	6
Issues .....	6
<b>OATS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Production.....	7
Consumption .....	7
Stocks.....	7
Trade .....	7
<b>BEANS (DRY)</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Production.....	7
Consumption .....	7
Stocks.....	7
Trade .....	8
<b>PEAS (DRY)</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Production.....	8
Consumption .....	8
Stocks.....	8
Trade .....	8
<b>LENTILS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Production.....	9
Consumption .....	9
Stocks.....	9
Trade .....	9
<b>CROP PRICES FROM THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Table 1: All Wheat PSD .....	10
Table 2: Durum Wheat PSD .....	10
Table 3: Barley PSD .....	11
Table 4: Corn PSD .....	11
Table 5: Oat PSD.....	12
Table 6: Dry Bean PSD .....	12
Table 7: Dry Pea PSD .....	13
Table 8: Lentils PSD.....	13

## TOTAL WHEAT

### Production

Total Canadian wheat production for 2006/2007 is forecast to decline to 25.9 million metric tons (MMT), as increased seeded acreage is offset by an expected return to trend yield levels. Increasing input costs, the removal of U.S. tariffs on Canadian hard red spring wheat, higher wheat prices and the possibility of smaller wheat crops in the U.S. and the Black Sea region, are expected to contribute the attractiveness of increased wheat acreage in Canada for the 2006/2007 crop year. Winter wheat production in Ontario is forecast to increase to 2.5 MMT, due to increased seeded acreage and an expected trend yield. Production of the four major classes of wheat in Ontario is also expected to climb in 2006/2007, with the largest increase coming from the soft red winter variety. Very poor corn prices and favorable fall planting conditions were two major factors that contributed to increased winter wheat seeded acreage in Ontario. Winter wheat production in Western Canada is also forecast to increase, as seeded acreage across the prairie provinces climbed to approximately 304,000 ha. The overall quality of the wheat crop is expected to improve from 2005/2006, when poor harvesting conditions on the Prairies decreased the quality of the crop.

### Consumption

Domestic consumption of wheat in 2006/2007 is forecast to decline to 8.8 MMT, as use of wheat for livestock feed declines and increased export opportunities draw on available wheat stocks. The recent bounce in wheat prices due to the poor U.S. hard red spring winter crop is making wheat less attractive for feed, especially with ample feed barley supplies. Industrial consumption of wheat is forecast to increase in 2006/2007, as ethanol plants in western Canada come on-line. This is also expected to reduce the use of feed for livestock. Domestic consumption of wheat in Ontario is expected to hold along the long-term average of approximately 700,000 metric tons (MT).

### Stocks

Total wheat stocks are forecast to increase in 2005/2006, as a result of high carry-in stocks and quality issues. On-farm stocks increased as lower quality wheat reduced export potential for the crop and some producers were already holding onto poor quality wheat from the 2004/2005 crop year. As a result, total wheat supplies are expected to increase to 35.0 MMT. Despite the forecasted increase in exports and domestic consumption in 2005/2006, the large production and high carry-in stocks are expected to result in an increase in carry-out stocks to 9.4 MMT.

In 2006/2007 the high carry-in stocks are expected to more than offset the forecasted decline in production, resulting in a slight increase in wheat supplies to 35.5 MMT. Total wheat carry-out stocks in 2006/2007 are forecast to decline to 8.8 MMT, as the decline in production and a forecasted increase in exports helps to draw down wheat supplies.

### Trade

Wheat exports in 2006/2007 are forecast to increase 9.8% to 17.9 MMT, due to an expected return to normal crop quality. In addition, poor crop conditions in the U.S. and the Black Sea region are expected to provide an opportunity for increased wheat exports and reduced competition. Along with traditional markets, China, India and Iran may also provide additional export opportunities for Canadian wheat. The removal of U.S. tariffs on Canadian hard red spring wheat and the possibility of a smaller U.S. wheat crop are also expected to contribute to the increase in Canadian wheat exports in the 2006/2007 crop year. In addition, wheat production in Australia is forecast to decline slightly to more traditional levels, which may help reduce competition for Canadian wheat exports into markets like China and India. Despite a smaller U.S. winter wheat crop, exports of Ontario winter wheat are not forecast to increase into the U.S. during the 2006/2007 crop year. The possibility of a smaller hard red winter crop in the U.S. would be more beneficial to Ontario wheat exports into international markets, rather than into the United States. Exports of Ontario wheat into the U.S. are forecast to remain relatively unchanged at approximately 700,000 MT in 2006/2007, unless there are quality issues, such as high levels of vomotoxin in the U.S. wheat crop.

## Policy and Marketing

The recent election of the Conservative Party of Canada (CPC) as Canada's new governing party could jeopardize the existence of the Canadian Wheat Board's (CWB) marketing monopoly over prairie wheat and barley. One of planks in the CPC's agricultural platform was to provide farmers with the choice when it comes to marketing their grain. If the government moves forward with this platform, the CWB's marketing monopoly would be removed and farmers would be able to market their grain on their own. The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Chuck Strahl has indicated that the removal of the CWB's monopoly power is not high on the agenda and will not move forward quickly, but the issue will be addressed by the government at some point in time in the future. However, with such a slight minority in the House of Commons, it would be very difficult for the governing Conservative Party to pass legislation that would abolish the CWB's monopoly powers. Nevertheless, this does not mean the issue will not be addressed, but it will most likely be delayed until either late in the government's mandate or if the CPC wins a majority during another federal election. There is an indication that, rather than completely eliminate the CWB, the government would just remove the monopoly powers, leaving the CWB with the option to operate a dual-desk system. The elimination of the CWB's monopoly powers would result in increased exports of wheat to the U.S., as producers along the border take advantage of the ability to market their own grain.

## DURUM WHEAT

### Production

Canadian durum production for 2006/2007 is forecast to decrease to 4.5 MMT, due to a return to trend yields and a decrease in acreage. Large world durum supplies are depressing world prices and reducing import demand, which makes durum a less attractive crop to plant for producers. In addition, large domestic supplies are also discouraging durum production in western Canada.

### Consumption

Durum domestic consumption in 2006/2007 is forecast to decline to 1.1 MMT, as the use of durum for livestock feed declines. Large feed barley supplies will reduce the use of durum in livestock feed.

### Stocks

In the 2005/2006 crop year, strong production combined with large quantities of poor quality durum from both the 2004/2005 and the 2005/2006 crop year years resulted in record durum stocks. As of December 31, 2005, total durum stocks reached 6.4 MMT, which was 31.8% higher than stocks at the same time in 2004. As a result of large world durum supplies, the large Canadian durum crop and the limited supply of higher quality Canadian durum, carry-out stocks for 2005/2006 are expected to increase to 3.5 MMT. In 2006/2007, the high carry-in stocks, expectations of lower domestic consumption and a decline in exports, and lower production are expected to keep carry-out stocks at 3.5 MMT.

### Trade

Canadian durum exports for 2006/2007 are forecast to decline slightly to 3.5 MMT, as large world supplies reduce world import demand and depress prices. Although production in North Africa is expected to decline -- which under normal conditions would be beneficial for Canadian durum exporters -- large world supplies and strong competition from other major durum exporters are expected to hinder increased Canadian durum exports to North Africa.

### Policy

Durum will face the same situation as other wheat varieties if the CWB monopoly is removed by the current federal government.

## BARLEY

### Production

Canadian barley production in 2006/2007 is forecast to increase to 13.0 MMT, as increased acreage offsets the decline to trend yields. A forecasted return to more normal quality levels will result in a larger malt barley crop in 2006/2007. Larger barley production is expected to help barley supplies remain relatively unchanged from 2005/2006 levels.

### Consumption

Total domestic barley consumption in 2006/2007 is forecast to increase to 11.9 MMT, as large supplies of feed barley are utilized in livestock rations. The growing livestock sector continues to demand increased supplies of feed barley to meet its needs. On average, roughly approximately 85% of barley produced moves into the feed market, with only 15-20% of barley selected for malting purposes. The poor weather conditions in 2004/2005 and the poor harvest conditions in 2005/2006 increased the level of feed barley, as a good portion of the malt barley was downgraded. In 2006/2007, higher wheat prices in comparison to feed barley prices are expected to make feed barley even more attractive for livestock feed rations. If duties remain on U.S. corn imports, feed barley may also be an option for livestock producers in eastern Canada. With the assumption of normal malt barley quality in 2006/07, domestic consumption of malt barley is expected to increase. Human consumption of barley is also forecast to increase in 2006/2007, as the trend towards consumption of whole grains continues. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration's recent amendment to its health claim for soluble fiber and coronary heart disease to include barley is expected to help boost efforts to develop and promote barley as a food, thereby increasing human consumption.

### Stocks

Strong exports and an increase in domestic feed use of barley accounted for the 2.4% drop in barley stocks to 9.7 MMT as of December 31, 2005. As a result, carry-out stocks for the 2005/2006 crop year are forecast to decline to 3.0 MMT. In 2006/2007, increased domestic consumption will offset the slight decline in barley exports, resulting in a forecast decline of carry-out stocks to 2.4 MMT.

### Trade

Canadian barley exports for 2006/2007 are forecasted to decline slightly to 1.8 MMT, as increased domestic demand reduces availability of feed barley and a forecasted increase in global production of feed barley is expected to reduce import demand. Based on the assumption of normal malt barley quality, malt barley exports are forecast to increase in 2006/2007 to more than 1.0 MMT. Increasing Chinese beer production is spurring that country's demand for malt barley imports, despite increased Chinese barley production. The forecasted increase in malt barley exports will not offset the decline in feed barley exports.

### Policy

The same issues regarding wheat and the CWB, apply to barley.

## CORN

### Production

Canadian corn production for 2006/2007 is forecast to decrease to approximately 9.0 MMT, as a result of lower yields and despite the forecasted increase in seeded acreage. Seeded acreage is forecast to increase even though input costs have increased. The possibility of permanent duties on U.S. corn imports and a resulting increase in corn prices are the most likely reasons behind the expected increase in seeded acreage for 2006/2007. Total supply is forecast to decline to 12.4 MMT, as the decline in production and lower carry-in stocks offset the expected increase in imports.

## Consumption

Domestic consumption in 2006/2007 is expected to increase due to increased industrial use of corn, as new ethanol plants come on-line. In addition to increasing domestic use of corn, the new ethanol facilities are expected to demand a larger portion of the domestic corn crop in order to meet their needs, which will reduce the use of corn in livestock rations. The possibility of permanent duties on U.S. corn may result in increased utilization of feed wheat and feed barley to meet the livestock sector's feed demands. If the duties remain, there is a possibility of increased movement of feed barley from western Canada, but that will depend upon the level of the duty and its impact on the price of corn. Ample Ontario wheat supplies would most likely reduce the need for western feed grains.

## Stocks

As of December 31, 2005, total corn stocks were at a record level of 8.5 MMT, as a result of record yields in Ontario and a return to more normal production in Manitoba. On-farm stocks and commercial stocks were 7.9% and 12.9% higher than in 2004/2005 respectively. Despite these record highs, increased domestic consumption is forecasted to help draw down corn stocks, resulting carry-out stocks falling to 1.5 MMT in 2005/2006. In 2006/2007, carry-out stocks are forecasted to decrease again to 1.0 MMT, as a result of lower production, lower carry-in stocks and steady domestic consumption.

## Trade

Corn imports for 2006/2007 are forecast to increase to 1.9 MMT, after falling in 2005/2006. The expected increase in imports will be due to lower domestic supplies and strong domestic demand, especially from the ethanol industry and is based on the assumption that the livestock, ethanol industry and possibly some other processing industries are utilizing the duty drawback provision to import corn from the United States. The decline in domestic supplies will require an increase in imports in order to meet the increasing domestic demand for corn in 2006/2007.

## Issues

On March 15, 2006, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) announced its final countervailing and anti-dumping decision in the corn case; CBSA upheld its preliminary decision of December 15, 2005, in which a duty of \$1.65/bushel (anti-dumping duty of \$.58/bushel plus a countervailing duty of \$1.07/bushel) was applied to U.S. corn imports. The Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) subsequently held public hearings regarding the injury portion of the case shortly thereafter and is scheduled to announce its final injury determination on April 18<sup>th</sup> 2006. The CITT ruling will determine if the current duties placed on U.S. grain corn imports will remain, and if so, at what level. If the duties are upheld, they will be in place for a period of 5 years, after which time they will be reviewed to determine if they are still necessary. See CA5085 for additional information regarding the possible impacts of the duties on the Canadian agricultural industry.

The corn case has caused great division in the agriculture and processing community in Canada. Livestock producers, especially of cattle and hogs, have indicated that they will continue to import U.S. corn with the duty, but will apply for duty drawback – a process by which the duty they initially paid out would be returned to them. The justification for the return of the duty is that, based on program rules, imported corn is fed to animals that will subsequently be exported, which therefore entitles the producers to have the duty returned. However, the Canadian Corn Producers dispute this and claim that the livestock producers are not entitled to the duty withdrawal. This has only caused greater divide between the commodity groups in Canada's agriculture industry.

Many groups, including the livestock groups, the ethanol producers, and the secondary manufacturers are awaiting the final CITT decision on injury before making any significant decisions. Groups like Casco Inc., have indicated that permanent duties could cause serious damage to the agriculture industry. In addition, they have also indicated that shutting down its Ontario plants may be the only option left for the company. With several ethanol plants expected to come online in 2006 and a number more proposed, the Ontario ethanol industry is also closely watching and waiting for the final decision of the CITT before making any hard and fast decisions on how best to cope with the situation and continue to survive.

## OATS

### Production

Canadian oat production in 2006/2007 is forecast to increase to 3.85 MMT due to higher acreage. Yields are forecast to drop slightly to trend levels. Total supply is forecast to increase 7.4%, due to the expected increase in production. As input costs continue to increase, the lower production costs of oats make it an attractive crop. Although oat acreage is forecast to increase, the gain may not be as large as originally expected. Stronger wheat prices are creating a small shift away from oats and back to wheat. While oat prices are not really low, the possibility of another year of near record production in Saskatchewan and a return to normal production in Manitoba may start to drive down oat prices.

### Consumption

2006/07 domestic consumption is forecast to increase to 2.4 MMT, as a result of the forecasted increase use in the livestock sector. Domestic feed use is expected to increase to approximately 1.9 MMT in 2006/2007 for this same reason. Human consumption is also forecast to remain strong, as the demand for whole grain products continues to increase.

### Stocks

As of December 31, 2005, total domestic oat stock fell to 2.5 MMT, due to the decrease in 2005/2006 production. This, combined with increased domestic consumption is expected to further reduce the oat carry-out stocks to 900,000 MT for the 2005/2006 crop year. In 2006/2007, the forecasted increase in production is expected to more than offset the increase in domestic consumption, resulting in a slight increase in carry-out stocks.

### Trade

Oat exports in 2006/2007 are forecast to remain unchanged at 1.33 MMT, due to stronger competition from the European Union. Despite this, exports to the U.S., Canada's largest oat export market, are forecast to increase, due to the expectation of normal crop quality and a higher percentage of milling quality oats available.

## BEANS (DRY)

### Production

Canadian bean production in 2006/2007 is forecast to increase 7.4% to 350,000 MT, as higher yields are expected to more than offset the expected decline in acreage. Total supply is forecast to increase to 400,000 MT, primarily due to the increase in production. White beans are the largest class of beans produced, but increased production has occurred in the colored classes of beans. In 2005/2006, poor weather conditions once again impacted edible bean production in Manitoba. Over the last several crop years, Manitoba accounted for more than 50% of the dry bean seeded acreage in Canada.

### Consumption

Dry beans are used primarily for human food, with only a small amount of low grade, weather-damaged beans used in livestock feed. Approximately 20% of total dry bean production is used in the domestic market. Domestic consumption of dry beans is forecast to increase in 2006/2007 to 60,000 MT, as the inclusion of dry beans in a health-conscious diet is continually promoted.

### Stocks

2005/2006 dry bean ending stocks are forecast at 20,000 MT, up from 5,000 MT in 2004/2005, due to both the increase in production and imports. Carry-out stocks in 2006/2007 are forecast to remain unchanged from the previous crop year, as increased production is expected to be slightly offset by an increase in exports and domestic consumption.

## Trade

Exports of dry beans in 2006/2007 are forecast to increase to 320,000 MT, due to increased supplies and a forecasted decline in U.S. dry bean production.

## PEAS (DRY)

### Production

Canadian dry pea production in 2006/2007 is expected to decline slightly to 2.97 MMT, as the slight increase in seeded acreage is offset by lower trend yields. Lower production and slightly lower carry-in stocks in comparison to the 2005/2006 crop year, will more than offset the marginal increase in imports, resulting in a decline in total supply of dry peas to 3.47 MMT in 2006/2007. Although production is expected to decline slightly in 2006/2007, the lower input costs and strong demand for peas in the export market have made peas a more attractive alternative crop to more traditional crops like wheat. Canada is one the largest producers of dry peas in the world, accounting for approximately 28% of total world pea production in 2005/2006. Within Canada, Saskatchewan is the largest producer of dry peas, accounting for approximately 74% and 78% of total production in 2004/2005 and 2005/2006.

### Consumption

Domestic consumption of dry peas in 2006/2007 is forecast to increase to 1.22 MMT, due to strong demand from the livestock sector. Dry peas have become an alternative option for livestock feed, especially in hog rations. As a result, a majority of the domestic pea consumption is utilized by the livestock sector. The possibility of permanent duties on U.S. corn imports may contribute to the forecasted increased use of peas in livestock rations, if the stocks of other feed grains are depleted.

### Stocks

As of December 31, 2005, dry pea stocks were relatively unchanged from 2004. Lower production and increased exports in the 2005/2006 crop are expected to result in a decline in dry pea carry-out stocks to 400,000 MT. The forecasted decline in production and increased domestic demand for dry peas in 2006/2007 are expected to result in carry-out stocks declining to 300,000 MT.

## Trade

Canadian dry pea exports for the 2005/2006 crop year are on a record pace and are forecasted to increase to 2.2 MMT, due to strong demand from India. As of February 19<sup>th</sup>, 2006, 1.176 MMT of dry peas have been exported, a 75-percent increase over the same time period last year. In addition, strong demand from Spain and China are also expected to contribute to the increase in overall exports in 2005/2006. According to the Canadian Special Crops Association, demand for Canadian pea exports is expected to remain relatively strong until the Canadian dry pea supply runs out.

Canadian dry pea exports in 2006/2007 are forecast to decline slightly to 1.95 MMT, due to lower supply and lower world demand. The forecasted increase in dry pea production in the U.S. and Australia is expected to increase competition for world pea markets. Lower forecasted dry pea production in Spain in 2006/2007 is expected to increase demand from that country, which could provide an opportunity for increased exports of peas from Canada. However, competition from the U.S. and the Ukraine could limit the export potential to Spain for Canadian dry pea producers.

India and Spain have traditionally been the largest markets for Canadian dry pea exports, but increased demand from China has seen dry pea exports to that country grow very rapidly over the last several years.

Canadian dry pea imports for 2006/2007 are forecast to increase slightly to 100,000 MT, as U.S. imports increase as a result of expanding production in that country.



## LENTILS

### Production

Canadian lentil production for 2006/2007 is forecast to decline by 28% to 920,000 MT, due to lower seeded acreage and a decline in yield. The expected decline in seeded acreage is, in turn, due to low world prices and high carry-in stocks. Production of green lentils is expected to fall in favor of increased production of red lentils, due to an overabundance green lentils on the world market. The strong production of green lentils in 2005/2006 in both Canada and the U.S. has resulted in large supplies of green lentils. As a result, the world price outlook for green lentils is not positive. In 2005/2006, Saskatchewan producers planted approximately 1.3 million acres of green lentils, but only 380,000 acres of red lentils. The more positive price outlook for red lentils is expected to contribute to the shift away from green lentil production in Canada. High carry-in stocks are expected to more than offset the drop in production resulting in relatively unchanged supply of lentils. Similar to dry pea production, lentils are primarily produced in Saskatchewan, which accounted for nearly all Canadian production in 2005/2006.

### Consumption

Domestic consumption of lentils is forecast to decline slightly to 290,000 MT, as increased exports help reduce the domestic supply. Poorer quality lentils can be used in livestock rations, but with significant feed grain supplies, the need for lentils in livestock feed is limited.

### Stocks

As of December 31, 2005, total stocks of lentils were 69% higher than the same time period in 2004, due to the significant increase in 2005/2006 production. As a result, carry-out stocks for the 2005/2006 crop year are forecast to increase to 585,000 MT. Despite the forecasted decline in production and increase in exports, lentil carry-out stocks in 2006/2007 are forecast to decline only slightly to 575,000 MT.

### Trade

Lentil exports for 2006/2007 are forecast to increase to 650,000 MT, due to strong world demand and increased production of red lentils over green lentils. Lower world prices will also be a driver in increased lentil exports, as some of the larger markets for Canadian lentil exports are developing countries. Canadian lentils are primarily exported to Europe, the Middle East, northern Africa, and North and South America.

## CROP PRICES FROM THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

2006/2007 Crop Year Pool Return Outlook (PRO)

[http://www.cwb.ca/db/contracts/pool\\_return/pro.nsf/WebPRPub/2006\\_20060227.html](http://www.cwb.ca/db/contracts/pool_return/pro.nsf/WebPRPub/2006_20060227.html)

2005/2006 payments for the various grades of wheat and barley in \$/ton

[http://www.cwb.ca/en/contracts/farmer\\_payments/2005/tonne/index.jsp](http://www.cwb.ca/en/contracts/farmer_payments/2005/tonne/index.jsp)

## STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: All Wheat PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		Wheat		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	08/2004	08/2004	08/2005	08/2005	08/2006	MM/YYYY	
Area Harvested	9862	9862	9830	9826	0	10550	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	6080	6080	7992	7992	9342	9350	(1000 MT)
Production	25860	25860	26800	26775	0	25900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	248	244	250	270	0	250	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	247	243	250	270	0	250	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	174	170	0	190	0	170	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	32188	32184	35042	35037	9342	35500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	14966	14878	16500	16300	0	17900	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	15142	15048	16500	16300	0	17900	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	5012	5100	5000	5000	0	4700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	9230	9314	9200	9387	0	8800	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	7992	7992	9342	9350	0	8800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	32188	32184	35042	35037	0	35500	(1000 MT)

Table 2: Durum Wheat PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		Wheat, Durum		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	01/2004	01/2004	01/2005	01/2005	01/2006	MM/YYYY	
Area Harvested	0	2141	0	2297	0	2090	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	1788	0	2521	0	3500	(1000 MT)
Production	0	4962	0	5915	0	4500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	0	1	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	1	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	6751	0	8437	0	8001	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	3179	0	3700	0	3450	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	3418	0	3600	0	3450	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	550	0	700	0	600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	0	1051	0	1237	0	1051	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	2521	0	3500	0	3500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	6751	0	8437	0	8001	(1000 MT)

Table 3: Barley PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		Barley		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		UOM
	2004 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[New]	2005 Official [	Estimate [	2006 Official [	Forecast Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	08/2004	08/2004	08/2005	08/2005	08/2006	08/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	4050	4050	3890	3890	0	4210	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	2102	2102	3489	3489	2919	3000	(1000 MT)
Production	13186	13186	12500	12481	0	13000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	75	83	30	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	75	86	30	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	86	0	45	0	45	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	15363	15371	16019	16020	2919	16050	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1167	1168	2000	2000	0	1750	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	1476	1469	2000	2000	0	1900	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	9200	9400	9500	9700	0	10800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	10707	10714	11100	11020	0	11900	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	3489	3489	2919	3000	0	2400	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	15363	15371	16019	16020	0	16050	(1000 MT)

Table 4: Corn PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		Corn		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		UOM
	2004 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[New]	2005 Official [	Estimate [	2006 Official [	Forecast Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	09/2004	09/2004	09/2005	09/2005	09/2006	09/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	1072	1072	1096	1096	0	1130	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1143	1143	1716	1802	1536	1550	(1000 MT)
Production	8840	8836	9470	9470	0	8975	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	2371	2391	1500	1500	0	1900	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	2237	2274	1500	1500	0	1900	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	2236	2273	0	1500	0	1900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	12354	12370	12686	12772	1536	12425	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	238	238	150	200	0	200	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	244	244	150	200	0	200	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	8000	8000	8500	8500	0	8200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	10400	10330	11000	11022	0	11225	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1716	1802	1536	1550	0	1000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12354	12370	12686	12772	0	12425	(1000 MT)

Table 5: Oat PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)				UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	08/2004	08/2004	08/2005	08/2005	08/2006	08/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	1315	1315	1330	1326	0	1550	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	788	788	984	988	854	900	(1000 MT)
Production	3683	3683	3350	3432	0	3850	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	16	26	20	16	0	16	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	16	19	20	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	19	0	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4487	4497	4354	4436	854	4766	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	1319	1319	1300	1325	0	1325	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	1374	1374	1300	1325	0	1325	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	1569	1569	1500	1500	0	1900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	2184	2190	2200	2211	0	2441	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	984	988	854	900	0	1000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4487	4497	4354	4436	0	4766	(1000 MT)

Table 6: Dry Bean PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)				UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	126	0	177	0	185	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	55	0	5	0	20	(1000 MT)
Production	0	220	0	326	0	350	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	23	0	40	0	30	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	0	23	0	36	0	30	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	17	0	30	0	25	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	298	0	371	0	400	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	276	0	300	0	320	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	282	0	300	0	320	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	0	17	0	51	0	60	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	5	0	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	298	0	371	0	400	(1000 MT)

Table 7: Dry Pea PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)				UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	1345	0	1355	0	1357	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	205	0	595	0	400	(1000 MT)
Production	0	3338	0	3100	0	2970	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	57	0	90	0	100	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	0	52	0	85	0	95	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	51	0	85	0	95	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3600	0	3785	0	3470	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	1853	0	2200	0	1950	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	1713	0	2100	0	1850	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	0	1152	0	1185	0	1220	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	595	0	400	0	300	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3600	0	3785	0	3470	(1000 MT)

Table 8: Lentils PSD

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Canada		(1000 HA)(1000 MT)				UOM
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[NA	Official [	Estimate[New]	
	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Harvested	0	750	0	862	0	755	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	0	38	0	245	0	585	(1000 MT)
Production	0	961	0	1278	0	920	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	0	10	0	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	0	9	0	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	6	0	7	0	7	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	1009	0	1533	0	1515	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	451	0	630	0	650	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	434	0	625	0	645	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumpti	0	313	0	318	0	290	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	245	0	585	0	575	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	1009	0	1533	0	1515	(1000 MT)