

Grain and Oilseed Markets

For the week ending Friday, 15-Jul-'16

Grain and Related Prices					Oilseeds & Other Prices				15-Jul-16
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago
SRW Wheat	Sep	156.07	159.84	203.56	Soybeans	Sep	391.51	398.03	369.55
HRW Wheat	Sep	152.03	154.78	200.81	Soya Meal	Sep	334.10	341.36	320.22
HRS Wheat	Sep	182.53	184.09	211.19	Soya Oil	Sep	683.90	669.13	702.64
CWRS Wheat	Spot	216.82	217.26	241.39	Canola	Nov	470.00	470.00	521.40
CPS Wheat	Spot	179.04	176.01	211.97	Crude Oil(WTI)	Aug	45.90	45.10	51.23
Corn	Sep	138.67	139.76	165.44	Dollar Index	Sep	96.62	96.39	97.96
Ethanol	Sep	40.81	41.29	40.95	DJIA Mini-sized	Sep	18,421	18,057	17,989
Oats	Sep	132.44	126.60	162.27	Wheat	Dec	165.26	167.74	207.05
For price specs. go to: www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm					Corn	Dec	141.04	142.71	169.77
Data in red are 12-month highs, in blue are 12-month lows									

COMMENT: US crop commodity prices appeared to be driven mainly by weather forecasts with only a brief interlude from a generally bullishly interpreted set of USDA reports on Tuesday. With generally favourable crop development to date the bias was to lower prices.

NEWS: The USDA's July all US wheat production estimate was for 61.5M tonnes, up 10 percent from 2015. Winter wheat production at 44.3M tonnes was up 8 percent from the June estimate and 10 percent from last year. This season's first survey estimates for durum and other spring wheat were respectively up slightly and down 8 percent from 2015 output, at 2.3M and 15.0M tonnes. The winter wheat production estimate was well above trade expectation but the spring estimate at the average of such.

USDA's July domestic supply and demand forecasts for **US wheat** for 2016-17 were raised almost 5M tonnes mainly on the increased in the output estimate. Most use items were raised including feed use by 2.7M tonnes, but ending stocks were raised by 1.5M tonne to the highest level since 1989.

USDA's projection for 2016-17 **global wheat** supplies were raised by 9.2M tonnes with increases in output from Russia and the Ukraine being, with the US, the major contributors. But with use expected to increase by 13.3M tonnes - mainly feed use in China and the EU, global ending stocks are expected to fall by 4.1M tonnes, but at 253.7M tonnes will still be at a record. The 2016/17 US corn supply has been revised up by 2.8M tonnes mainly due to the larger than earlier anticipated seeded area. An upward revision in US corn exports offsets some cuts in domestic use expectation, but ending stocks have been revised up by 1.9M tonnes. Global coarse grain supply was lowered slightly and use by 3.3M tonnes with an increase in ending stocks. A planted area related increase in the US soybean production estimate more than offset a cut in the beginning stocks estimate. With only small increases in use estimates soybeans ending stock estimates were

raised by 0.8M tonnes or about 10 percent. The increase in the US sovbean output accounted for most of the increase in global oilseed production. With only a small increase in use, the global ending stocks forecast was raised 1.0M tonnes, but still below current year level.

The Prairie provincial crop reports last week indicate mostly vert favourable crop development.

For MB, as of July 11: Some crops have lodged due to heavy rain, hail and strong winds.

For SK, as of July 11: Most crops are developing normally, but some eastern and southern areas received well over 100 mm of rain in a matter of hours. Localized flooding, lodging and saturated fields were evident, but the majority of crops are in good-to-excellent condition.

For AB, as of July 14: Unsettled weather continued with all regions reporting frequent showers and very high hail incidence. Crops were rated 81% rated good or excellent compared to the 5 year average of 73%.

OPINION: The July USDA Supply and Demand revisions suggest a relatively unchanged situation for the three major crop groups. But they will not reflect actual US spring crop prospects until next month when surveyed yields will replace trend yields.



While every reasonable effort is made to ensure this information is accurate, the author is unable to provide any guarantee over accuracy, or to be liable for the consequences of action taken on the basis of any information which proves to be inaccurate.