

Crop and Related Prices					Oilseeds & Other Prices				
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	16-Feb-18 Year ago
SRW Wheat	Mar	168.20	164.98	162.04	Soybeans	Mar	375.34	359.47	379.38
HRW Wheat	Mar	175.82	171.04	167.64	Soya Meal	Mar	338.64	311.88	308.07
HRS Wheat	Mar	222.39	221.75	200.71	Soya Oil	Mar	695.36	704.62	725.13
CWRS Wheat	Spot	243.94	244.71	236.43	Canola	Mar	503.10	497.90	517.70
CPS Wheat	Spot	203.78	202.41	175.69	Crude Oil(WTI)	Mar	61.17	59.01	53.62
Corn	Mar	144.68	142.51	144.97	Dollar Index	Mar	89.03	90.33	100.89
Ethanol	Mar	39.20	37.06	40.18	DJIA Mini-sized	Mar	25,234	23,900	20,550
Oats	Mar	173.61	172.16	166.48	SRW Wheat - New Crop	Dec	192.26	187.30	184.45
For price specs. go to: <a href="http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm">www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm</a>					Corn - New Crop	Dec	156.29	154.42	155.21
Data in red are 12-month highs, in blue are 12-month lows					Canola - New Crop	Nov	505.00	505.20	501.50

**COMMENT:** US wheat prices continue to be supported by dry conditions in the southern Great Plains threatening hard red winter wheat prospects. At the same time any advances are limited by abundant supplies and fair prospects in most other places. US corn prices have been supported by better than expected export demand with international markets less well supplied than for wheat. Soybean prices have advanced under the influence of rising soya meal values resulting from the prospect of a reduced Argentinean soybean crop and reduced soya meal supplies from that country.

**NEWS:** The USDA released its annual baseline, 10-year, projections on Wednesday. These are based on information available last fall, a wide range of assumptions made at that time and the assumption of no changes in US farm programs and policy. They are probably of quite limited relevance to current - old and new crop, outlook. But provide some direction for longer term decisions.

The report concludes that over the ten years agricultural is expected to continue to adjust to generally lower prices, acreages to drops slightly despite low energy costs, but marked shifts in seeding patterns.

Notably strong global demand for soybeans is expected to result in US soybean plantings exceeding corn. Lower feed costs and continued strong global demand provide economic incentives for expansion in the livestock sector.

Long-run developments for global agriculture reflect steady world economic growth and continued but slower global demand growth for biofuel feedstocks, factors which combine to support longer run increases in disappearance, trade, and nominal prices of agricultural products. Although a relatively strong U.S. dollar is

expected to dampen growth in U.S. agricultural exports, the United States is seen to remain competitive in global agricultural markets, in part due to efficiency and quality margins.

**OPINION:** On three salient features for crop markets at this time the USDA Baseline Projection Report notes: Brazil's output of soybeans, soybean products, corn, barley, sorghum, rice, and wheat is expected to rise by more than 55 percent to reach 341 million tons in 2027 mainly as the result of new breaking..

FSU grain exports will grow to 114 mmt by 2027, an increase of almost 40 percent. Climate challenges are likely to result in considerable year to year variability. China's soybean imports are projected to increase by 42 percent to 143 million tons in 2027/28, accounting for 86 percent of the increase in trade. That reads very much like lots more of the same.

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