

Crop and Related Prices, Can or US\$/tonne, US\$/l ethanol					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index				
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	5-Jun-20 Year ago
SRW Wheat	July	189.28	191.34	185.28	Soybeans	July	319.40	308.93	314.53
HRW Wheat	July	169.57	172.88	164.98	Soya Meal	July	262.44	256.95	283.30
HRS Wheat	July	191.80	192.91	208.98	Soya Oil	July	623.05	603.65	603.65
CWRS Wheat	Spot	244.37	245.85	257.81	Canola	July	465.40	461.10	453.00
CPS Wheat	Spot	215.03	215.96	216.52	Crude Oil(WTI)	July	39.46	35.07	54.03
Corn	July	130.75	128.24	163.67	Dollar Index	Jun	96.93	98.38	96.00
Ethanol	July	29.67	29.53	38.89	S&P 500	cash	3,169	3,010	2,880
Oats	July	214.79	210.25	191.93	Canola, new crop	Nov	471.40	470.00	498.00
Data in red are 12-month highs, blue are 12-month lows, green revised					Wheat SRW, new crop	Dec	196.69	195.57	206.04
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	136.21	133.36	158.65

**COMMENT:** US wheat prices were supported by a weaker dollar and favourable export data, largely offsetting the start of the US winter wheat harvest. Posted Prairie wheat prices held up in face of a weaker US dollar. Corn prices benefitted from higher crude oil prices with implications for improved ethanol demand. Improved weather for crop development weighed. Despite some political head winds, soybean prices were higher with a steady flow of export sales announcements.

**NEWS: Prairie provincial crop reports** indicated seeding close to complete.

For **MB** as of June 2 – Seeding 88% complete compared to a 94% three-year average. With windy conditions dring out top soil but with good sub soil moisture some challenges were created for seed bed preparation.

For **SK** as of June 1 – Seeding 96% complete compared to a 92% five-year average. Strong winds have reduced topsoil moisture in central and southern regions.

Topsoil moisture conditions are rated only 65% adequate, compared to 21% and 73% respectively in 2019 and 2018.

For **AB** as of June 2 – Seeding 93% complete compared to a 94% five-year average. Seeding was essentially complete at this time last year. Recent rainfall benefitted crops in the ground but further delayed the completion of seeding elsewhere. Surface moisture is generally rated as very good.

Farmer crop deliveries to Canadian Grain Commission licensed elevators doubled last week from the previous week to 1.3M tonnes almost certainly indicating an end to field work restrictions on crop movements. Country elevator stocks have been drawn down to 2.7M tonnes, compared to a 2.3M tonne low last year and 2.2M tonne in 2018.

USDA weekly crop progress report for last Sunday, May 31, suggests there were no major concerns with US crop development at that time.

Spring planting was reported to be 93, 75 and 91 percent complete, respectively, for corn, soybeans and spring wheat, compared to 5-year averages of 89, 68 and 96. Crop

emergence for corn, soybeans and spring wheat was at 78, 52 and 67 percent compared to 5-year averages of 73, 44 and 80. The condition of the winter wheat crop was lowered 3 percentage points to 51 percent good or excellent. This was 13 points below last year, but on a par with a five-year average. The first spring wheat crop rating was 80 percent good or excellent compared to a five-year average of 68. For corn the second rating of the season was 74 percent up four points from the previous week and one point above a five-year average. Harvesting of winter wheat has started in southern states.

**OPINION:** There has been a fairly regular flow of announcements of Chinese purchases of US soybeans this week which itself was not expected in view of Chinese announcement seemingly restricting this. But what does this indicate in the context of the massive purchased in the Phase 1 agreement between the two countries? Current outstanding US old crop soybean sales of which the Chinese share is substantial are well below a year ago but are increasing at a time when they normally decline. Early new crop sales are running ahead of a year ago. But this may reflect Chinese needs rather than any political commitment.

David Walker,  
Edmonton, AB, CA

