

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	Year ago
SRW Wheat	Sep	254.45	223.68	196.49	Soybeans	Sep	534.53	491.91	327.85
HRW Wheat	Sep	234.79	218.26	164.89	Soya Meal	Sep	329.30	322.31	262.17
HRS Wheat	Sep	330.33	299.46	189.23	Soya Oil	Sep	1,471.86	1,358.76	663.17
CWRS Wheat	Spot	379.94	343.30	244.90	Canola	Nov	917.50	816.60	483.50
CPS Wheat	Spot	312.62	285.86	215.28	Crude Oil(WTI)	Sep	71.38	73.83	40.75
Corn	Sep	218.89	208.45	131.10	Dollar Index	Sep	92.68	92.16	95.88
Ethanol	Sep n	61.29	61.29	29.98	S&P 500	cash	4,335	4,365	3,225
Oats	Sep	285.14	252.40	181.56	SRW Wheat	Dec	257.12	229.19	198.60
					Corn	Dec	217.31	203.53	133.75

For price specs. go to: [www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm](http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm)

Data in red are 12-month highs, blue are 12-month lows, green revised

**COMMENT:** Another week of higher prices as hot and dry weather reports and forecasts have sapped yield prospects in the US Upper Mid West, western Corn Belt and Prairies even if prospect elsewhere are favourable. On the demand side US export wheat sales data was positive for a change.

**NEWS:** This week's USDA US crop progress report placed the condition, as of July 11, of corn, soybean and spring wheat crops at 65, 59 and 16% good or excellent, compared to 69, 68 and 68 last year, to 5-years averages of 67, 64 and 65%, and up 1 percentage point for corn and unchanged for soybeans and spring wheat respectively from last week.

As of July 11, 26% of the US corn crop was in the silking phase compared to 26 % last year and a 30% five-year average. Winter wheat harvest was 59% complete - just starting in the Pacific North West and still not complete on the Great Plains.

The USDA's July all US wheat production estimate was for 47.5 mmt, down 5% from 2020. Winter wheat production at 37.1 mmt was up 4% from the June estimate and up 16% from last year. This season's first survey based estimates for durum and other spring wheat were respectively down 46 and 41% from 2020 output, at 1.0 and 9.4 mmt confirming the sad state of crops in the Northern Great Plains.

For 2021-22 US wheat the USDA July forecasts, published on Monday, were for reduced supplies, lower domestic use and exports and a cut in ending stocks. The reduced harvests estimates for durum and other spring wheat were the major component of the adjustments.

**Global wheat** outlook is for reduced supplies and ending stocks. An increase in Australian output expectation is more than offset by lower beginning stocks and harvest projections for a number of countries and particularly for spring crops. Last week's increase in US corn area was the largest component for adjustment is US corn supply data. Use revisions were minor with ending stocks raised less than one percent. Not until next month will 2021 surveyed yield expectation be factored into forecasts.

A small cut in world coarse grain beginning stocks was offset by reduced consumption with the ending stocks forecast about unchanged.

The USDA projections for 2021-22 US soybeans supply and demand were unchanged. The first yield estimated will be made next month. The reality is that the supply balance is very tight and room for adjustments quite limited.

With an increase in beginning stocks and output the 2021-22 global oilseeds supply forecast was increased. This is expected to be partially offset by higher use but ending stocks are expect to be 2 percent higher than this year but still 4 percent lower than last year.

**OPINION:** While a year ago the USDA was reporting US export soybean sales almost daily, this year such sales have recently been infrequent. But in an "historic" – average of last five years, context progress with this year sales has been relatively normal. Cumulative sales continue above the average with recovery from an African swine flu' our break, Chinese imposition of tariffs on US bean imports, increases in Chinese personal income all resulting in larger sales than in most previous years. Any concern about continued Chinese purchases can probably be laid to rest by the reality that soya meal will almost certainly be need to balance the corn content in Chinese poultry and livestock rations.

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