



Crop Market Summary

Week ending Feb 24, 2023

Grain Prices, Can or US\$/tonne					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index					24-Feb-23
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	
SRW Wheat	Mar	260.33	281.28	315.63	Soybeans	Mar	561.82	561.17	582.21	
HRW Wheat	Mar	309.29	333.08	327.39	Soya Meal	Mar	450.95	452.76	401.60	
HRS Wheat	Mar	325.37	341.63	352.83	Soya Oil	Mar	1,347.29	1,356.11	1,519.70	
CWRS Wheat	Spot	424.59	431.40	451.48	Canola	Mar	834.40	828.40	1,001.20	
CPS Wheat	Spot	401.62	411.33	445.07	Crude Oil(WTI)	Apr	76.54	76.33	97.53	
Corn	Mar	255.89	266.82	258.16	Dollar Index	Mar	105.13	103.84	96.60	
Oats	Mar	245.75	235.86	398.45	S&P 500	cash	3,971	4,079	4,380	
					SRW Wheat	Dec	276.68	295.33	306.90	
					Corn	Dec	226.86	234.53	228.24	
					Canola	Nov	794.50	800.30	767.90	

For price specs. go to: www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm
 Data in red are 12-month highs, blue 12-month lows, green revised

COMMENT: Wheat prices were lower this week hitting level not seen in over a year. Weather forecasts for useful moisture appears to have been the major influence is the slide. US corn prices were also lower with the USDA Ag Forum analysis viewed as slightly bearish. Soybean prices held despite somewhat lower meal and oil values.

NEWS: The USDA published its first 2023-24 crop specific Grains and Oilseed Outlook, prepared for its 2023 Agricultural Outlook Forum, this week. Almost all of this information is based on economic analysis, and it did not include detailed global supply and demand assessments which will be available on May 15 with the USDA's regular monthly updates.

For the three major crops the first element of the projections is planted area. Area of corn and wheat are raised about three percent above last year and soybeans is about unchanged. For wheat most of the increase can be attributed to winter wheat which has already been surveyed. The expectation that spring wheat planting will be restrained by prospects for corn and soybeans. The increase in corn area is anticipated on the basis of more normal field conditions in the spring after last year's rain delayed progress resulting in area being switch to late seeded soybeans. Further the new crop soybean/corn price ratio appears to favour corn. Also evident is some switch from cotton to corn.

Next year's U.S. corn outlook is for larger production, greater domestic feed use, increased exports, and higher ending stocks. Ending stocks are projected to be 15 percent above the forecast beginning stocks and 22 percent above the average for the previous three crop years. Recovery in yields to trend levels is assumed.

The 2023/24 outlook for U.S. soybeans is for higher supplies, crush, exports, and ending stocks. Ending stocks are projected to be 29 percent above the forecast for beginning stocks and 18 percent above the average for the previous three crop years. National and state biodiesel mandates were noted as a significant factor enhancing domestic soya oil demand.

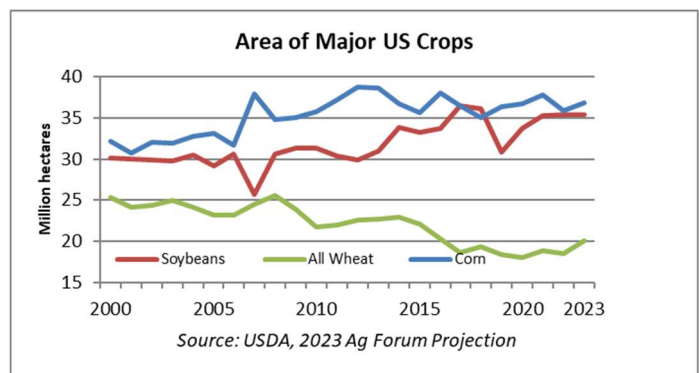
The outlook for U.S. wheat next year is for increased supplies, larger total use, and slightly higher ending stocks. Ending stocks are projected to be 7 percent above the forecast beginning stocks and 29 percent below the average for the previous three crop years. Larger than usual preharvest drought related crop abandonment is seen as limiting potential supply.

OPINION: While global crop outlooks are not normally part of the Ag Forum presentations, some indication of the current thinking was apparent on two significant issues, the disposition of the massive Chinese grain stocks and access to international markets for Ukrainian and Russian grain.

In illustrating the condition of grain markets over the last 20 years Stocks *less China* to Use ratio was used. The supposition here is that China will not be using those stocks in an international context.

As for the Black Sea Grain [Shipping] Initiative and its extension, assessment of Ukrainian exports was given consideration rather than the more substantial Russian trade. The supposition here is that Russia has sufficient control of the Black Sea to allow it to protect its merchant shipping.

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