



Crop Market Summary

Week ending Oct 13, 2023

Grain Prices, Can or US\$/tonne					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index					13-Oct-23
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	
SRW Wheat	Dec	213.02	208.80	315.91	Soybeans	Nov	470.42	465.18	508.45	
HRW Wheat	Dec	253.17	247.56	349.34	Soya Meal	Dec	353.79	337.55	372.93	
HRS Wheat	Dec	265.02	264.74	350.54	Soya Oil	Dec	1,198.92	1,220.30	1,439.67	
CWRS Wheat	Spot	343.50	341.42	439.56	Canola	Nov	720.80	710.60	860.50	
CPS Wheat	Spot	306.37	310.32	418.82	Crude Oil(WTI)	Dec	86.47	81.33	84.66	
Corn	Dec	194.18	193.69	271.54	Dollar Index	Dec	106.44	105.80	113.21	
Oats	Dec	248.51	274.77	257.91	S&P 500	cash	4,332	4,319	3,591	

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: Thursday’s USDA reports were supportive for oilseed markets, less so for feed grains and some what negative for wheat. Another sale of hard red winter wheat to the China announced on Friday was supportive for wheat. In fact last week’s USDA weekly sales report was positive for corn and soybeans as well. The weakening of the Canadian dollar supported Prairie prices and slower harvest marketing was also supportive.

NEWS: The USDA October 2022 **production estimates** for corn and soybean were for 382.6 and 111.7 million tonnes, respectively, down 10 and 4 percent from last year. Both were about one percent below the September estimates as a result of lower yield estimates with harvested area unchanged. The corn yield estimate was below the average pre-report expectation and for soybeans the estimate was towards the bottom of the range of expectations.

Revisions in the USDA’s October **US wheat** supply and demand projections included increased supplies, domestic use and ending stocks with exports unchanged. The ending stock forecast was raised 5 percent but is 12 percent below beginning stocks.

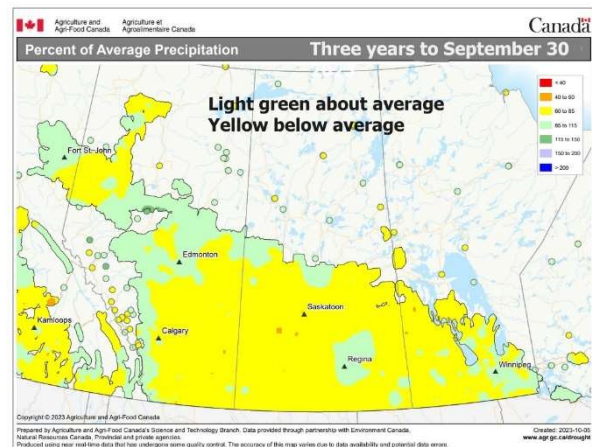
Globally expectations are for reduced supplies, consumption and ending stocks which were revised slightly lower. The ending stock forecast is now less than one percent below both last month’s forecast and the beginning stock estimate. It would be the lowest since 2016. Interestingly very early data on southern hemisphere crops was included with a reduced expectation for Australian output resulting in much of the cut in global output forecast.

The USDA reduced its **US corn** supply estimate which was partially offset by reduced feed use and exports with the ending stock forecast 5 percent lower than previously forecast, but 55 percent above the rather tight beginning stock estimate. The **global coarse grain** forecasts were close to unchanged in aggregate with ending stocks 3 percent below beginning stocks. Expected changes for various crops in various countries were largely offsetting.

For **US soybean**, the lower production estimate was partly offset by an increase in the beginning stock estimate and a reduced export forecast. The ending stock forecast was unchanged from September but 18 percent below the beginning stocks estimate. Estimates for **global oilseeds** beginning stocks were lowered slightly and use was raised with the ending stock projection about 3 percent lower, but still 10 percent above beginning stocks.

OPINION: With the 2023 harvest pretty well wrapped up, we can start looking forward to 2024. The theme is very much the same as it has been for the last three years. After the 2021 drought, the hope was for some above average moisture to restore sub soil moisture which can act as something of a buffer against dry conditions. The supposition is that it takes average moisture to produce an average crop. While this is almost certainly an over-simplification, it is evident that much of the Prairies have not benefitted from above average moisture over the last three years to restore subsoil moisture. So 2024 crops will likely again be more than usually at risk to dry conditions.

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