



# Crop Market Summary

Week ending Dec 06, 2024

Grain Prices, Can or US\$/tonne					Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US\$/tonne or index					6-Dec-24
Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago	
SRW Wheat	Mar	204.76	195.57	232.13	Soybeans	Jan	365.14	363.58	479.14	
HRW Wheat	Mar	203.47	191.34	242.88	Soya Meal	Jan	260.72	264.80	367.12	
HRS Wheat	Mar	218.72	207.24	268.05	Soya Oil	Jan	947.36	920.24	1,106.76	
CWRS Wheat	Spot	290.54	282.66	345.34	Canola	Jan	608.60	574.10	661.00	
CPS Wheat	Spot	271.34	264.39	298.21	Crude Oil(WTI)	Jan	67.39	68.08	71.23	
Corn	Mar	173.22	169.28	191.13	Dollar Index	Dec	106.11	105.83	103.61	
Oats	Mar	232.94	218.84	230.45	S&P 500	Dec	6,092	6,052	4,603	
For price specs. go to: <a href="http://www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm">www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm</a>					<i>SRW Wheat</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>220.00</i>	<i>217.89</i>	<i>244.99</i>	
Italics new crop					<i>Corn</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>172.14</i>	<i>169.87</i>	<i>201.76</i>	
Data in red are 12-month highs, blue 12-month lows, green revised					<i>Canola</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>603.80</i>	<i>574.30</i>	<i>677.20</i>	

**COMMENT:** Southern hemisphere crop development is generally favourable. Australian and Argentinian winter wheat is being harvested and South American corn and soybean crops are being seeding in favourable conditions. Soyabean prices are being supported by strong vegetable oil values. Canola prices were supported by Stats Canada’s production estimate coming in below the September estimate and below pre-report expectations. Corn was supported by continued strong demand. A relatively strong US dollar continues to be supportive of Canadian prices.

**NEWS:** The Statistics Canada’s November estimate of crop production, for the 17 field crops reported on, totaled 94.5 million tonnes, about 3 percent above the revised 2023 output and 5 percent more than a 2019- 23 5-year average.

**Nov 2024 Production Estimates**

	,000 tonnes	% of revised 2023	% of Sept. estimate
Spring Wheat	26,076	102	103
Durum	5,870	144	97
Winter wheat	3,012	90	101
Canola	17,845	93	94
Corn for Grain	15,345	100	101
Barley	8,144	91	107
Soybeans	7,568	108	105
Peas	2,997	115	95
Oats	3,358	127	111
Lentils	2,431	135	94
Flaxseed	258	95	97

Data source: Statistics Canada

Production estimates for canola, peas, lentils, durum and flax were lower than the September estimates. Those for wheat, barley, oats corn and soybeans were higher. Over the last five years the differences in the overall estimates have ranged from minus 1 to plus 7, so this year’s reading

of plus 2 does not seem out of the way, particularly in the context of unusual summer weather which was possibly beyond the experience of the estimating model.

The “blasting” of canola flowers during a longer than usual period of well above average temperatures it seems was not picked up by the remote sensing Vegetative Indices but was evident to anybody close to the crop.

**OPINION:** With crop production estimates developing into something of a moving target, it is perhaps helpful to review the major means of estimating.

Statistics Canada’s estimates made in late July and late August are model based largely dependent on satellite imaging for crop conditions. The advantage of this is that it provides an instant measure only delayed by the time needed to process the information. For Statistics Canada there is a cost saving. But late crop development and harvesting conditions can affect outcomes.

The second and traditional method of estimating is by surveying farmers which is undertaken in October post harvest and results in the November or final estimate. This is relatively expensive and there may be “other considerations” in farmers’ responses.

The third method relies on estimates of use. This almost certainly provides the most accurate estimate for crops that are sold off the farm for export or processing including canola and pulse crops. It is less so for crops used to varying degrees on farm including barley, oats and corn. While data on crops delivered to commercial facilities is accurate, end of season estimates of on-farm stored crops collected by survey may be less so until those storage bins are empty. As this situation approaches Statistics Canada has to make retrospective revisions to estimates of production as was necessary last crop year.

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While every reasonable effort is made to ensure this information is accurate, the author is unable to provide any guarantee over accuracy, or to be liable for the consequences of action taken on the basis of any information which proves to be inaccurate.