**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution **Date:** December 09, 2025

**Report Number:** CA2025-0041

# **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Update

**Country:** Canada

**Post:** Ottawa

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Report Highlights:**

Production of spring wheat, durum, and winter wheat in marketing year (MY) 2025/2026 is estimated to have increased 1.9 percent year-over-year to 36.6 MMT. Total exports of wheat, including durum, wheat products, and flour, increased 15 percent over the previous year, to 29.3 MMT. Nearly 44 percent of the volume increase (i.e. 44 percent of the difference between MY 2024/25 wheat exports and MY 2023/24 wheat exports) is attributed to increased durum exports to Italy, Algeria, and Morocco.

This report incorporates the end-of-year wheat stock estimate for marketing year (MY) 2025/2026, available from Statistics Canada's Stocks of Principal Field Crops report released on September 9, 2025.

This report incorporates the end-of-year wheat stock estimate for marketing year (MY) 2024/2025, available from Statistics Canada's Stocks of Principal Field Crops report released on September 9, 2025. Statistics Canada issued its initial crop production estimates, based on remote sensing and weather modelling, in August and September. The final production report, the only one derived from a survey of farmers, will be issued December 4.

This report also incorporates significant revisions to wheat production that were made by Statistics Canada for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024 as the result of a supply and disposition exercise that Statistics Canada uses to produce the final estimates for stocks of principal field crops. The agency found that total disposition for wheat as of July 31, 2025, outpaced total supply, necessitating an upward revision to production. Given the magnitude of the revision, both harvested area and yields were revised higher for these years.

The marketing year for wheat runs from August 1 to July 31.

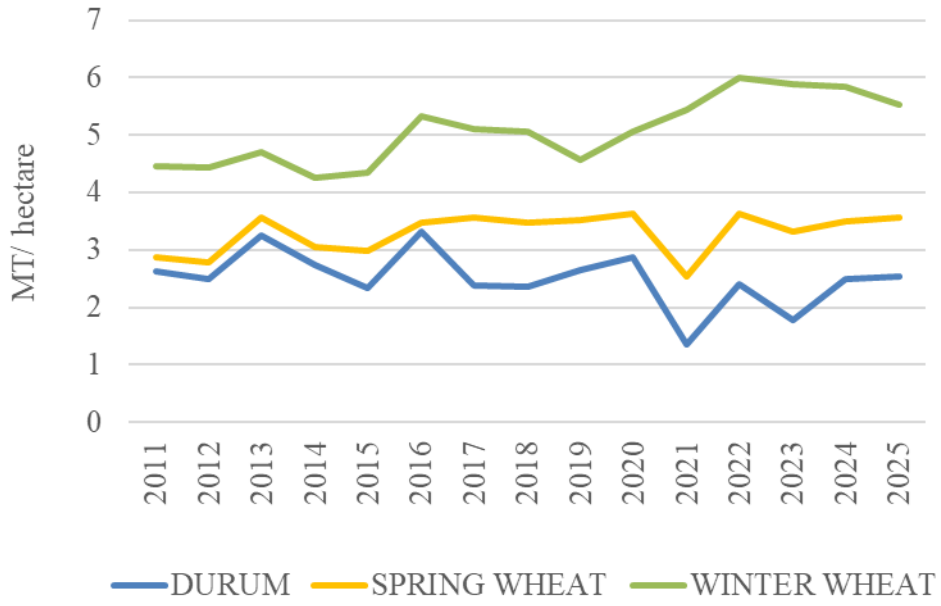
**Table 1: Canada's wheat production, supply, and distribution**

| Wheat | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Aug 2023 | | Aug 2024 | | Aug 2025 | |
| Canada | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 10709 | 10709 | 10652 | 10652 | 10700 | 10659 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 5706 | 5706 | 5278 | 5278 | 4112 | 4112 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 33414 | 33414 | 35939 | 35939 | 37000 | 36624 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 556 | 556 | 608 | 610 | 600 | 600 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 557 | 557 | 596 | 596 | 600 | 600 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 348 | 347 | 376 | 376 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 39676 | 39676 | 41825 | 41827 | 41712 | 41336 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 25437 | 25437 | 29281 | 29288 | 27000 | 28000 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 25660 | 25660 | 28519 | 28517 | 27000 | 28000 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 3830 | 3835 | 3130 | 3127 | 4000 | 3500 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 5131 | 5126 | 5302 | 5300 | 5350 | 5310 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 8961 | 8961 | 8432 | 8427 | 9350 | 8810 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 5278 | 5278 | 4112 | 4112 | 5362 | 4526 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 39676 | 39676 | 41825 | 41827 | 41712 | 41336 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 3.1202 | 3.1202 | 3.3739 | 3.3739 | 3.4579 | 3.436 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026 | | | | | | |
| OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query | | | | | | |

## PRODUCTION – MY 2025/2026

Statistics Canada's preliminary model-based field crop estimates indicate that production of spring wheat, durum, and winter wheat in MY 2025/26 is estimated to have increased 1.9 percent year-over-year, and 11.5 percent over the five-year average (2020 to 2024). The annual increase was largely due to improved spring wheat yields in Western Canada and increased area planted of each of the three wheat varieties.

**Figure 1: National wheat yields, 2011 - 2025**




*Data source: Statistics Canada*

The primary type of wheat grown in Canada is Canadian Western Red Spring (CWRS), followed by Canadian Western Amber Durum (CWAD), and winter wheat.

**Spring wheat:** Statistics Canada data indicates that spring wheat production reached 26.6 million metric tons (MMT), only marginally more than the previous year and 1.6 percent over the three-year average. The spring wheat harvest began in late July/early August.

The Canadian Grain Commission's (CGC) grain sample program indicates that, nationally, a greater share of spring wheat received a No. 1 grade than in the previous two years, and the share of wheat in the aggregated No 1 and No 2 grades is slightly lower than last year. This will likely translate to a greater volume of No. 1 grain produced this year, given the larger overall volume this year compared to last year. The high protein levels are similar to the previous year.

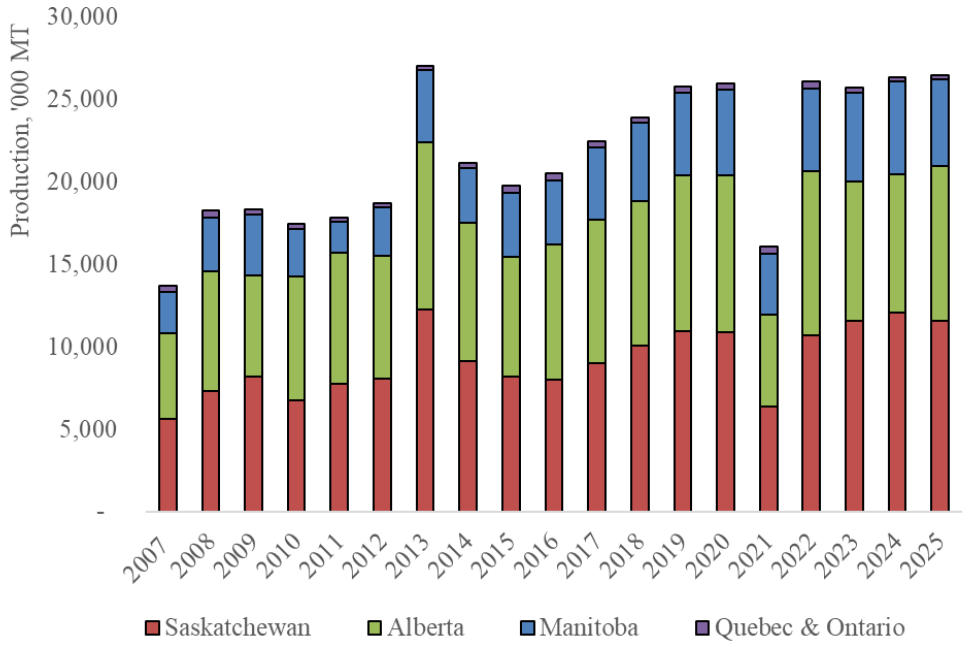
**Table 2: CWRS in Western Canada, percent of samples by grade, as of Nov. 13, 2025**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 1 (%)** | 19 | 78 | 56 | 29 | 56 | 65 | 79 | 67 | 66 | 73 |
| **No. 2 (%)** | 39 | 14 | 18 | 42 | 27 | 25 | 14 | 30 | 27 | 18 |
| **No. 3 (%)** | 20 | 4 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| **Feed (%)** | 22 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| **Total number samples** | 4,325 | 5,276 | 6,230 | 6,296 | 5,124 | 3,727 | 3,296 | 3,275 | 2,620 | 1,566 |

*Source: Canadian Grain Commission, calculations by FAS/Ottawa*
*Notes: The total number of samples in 2025 are lower than historical samples because they are preliminary and because sample submissions were reportedly disrupted by the postal worker labor strike. Percents may not sum to 100, due to rounding.*

In **Saskatchewan**, the largest wheat-growing province in Canada, warm and dry weather over the reporting period supported harvest progress. Ninety-two percent of wheat harvest was completed as of September 9, according to the provincial government's crop report. Crop yields and quality were variable across the province, but most crop yields are near or above average. Provincially, 65 percent of CWRS is graded No. 1 and only two percent are graded as feed.

**Figure 2: Spring wheat production**




*Data source: Statistics Canada*
*Note: In 2025, 99.6 percent of all spring wheat was planted in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario.*

In **Alberta**, 95.6 percent of spring wheat was harvested as of September 29, according to provincial crop reports. Approximately 76 percent of CWRS submitted to the CGC sampling program was graded No. 1.

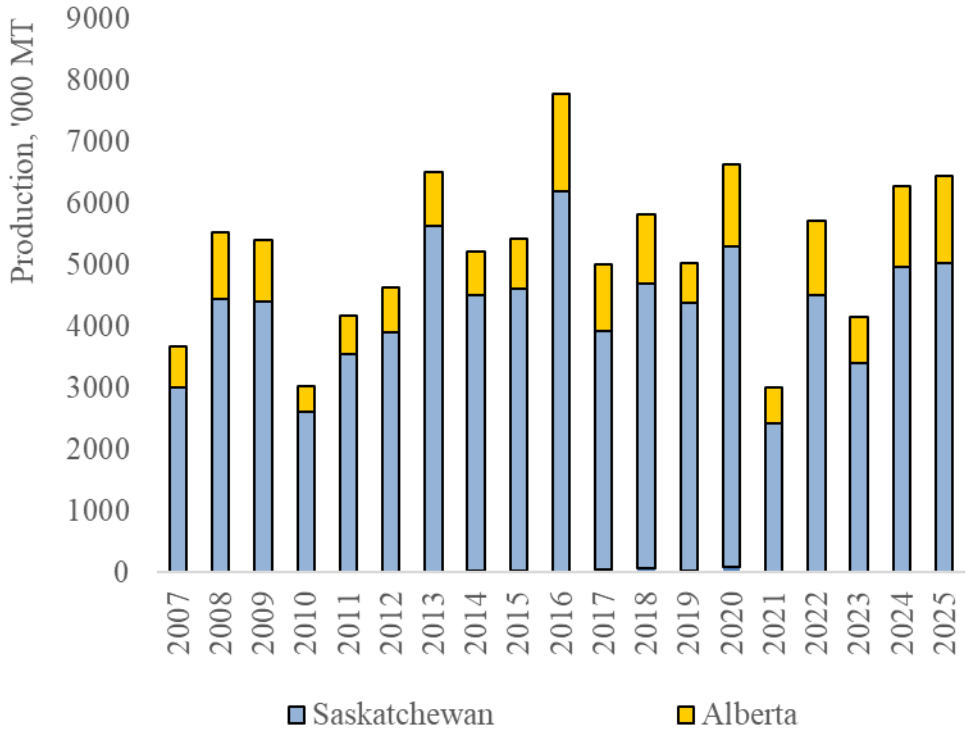
In **Manitoba**, crop quality is good, although delayed harvest and rain downgraded some wheat in localized areas. Spring wheat was 98 percent harvested as of September 29. The province reports that quality is generally good, but in some fields with delayed harvest due to high moisture, wheat has been downgraded to feed.

Nationally, the top varieties grown in MY 2025/26 were AAC Brandon, AAC Wheatland, AAC Starbuck, AAC Viewfield, AAC Hockley.

**Durum wheat**: Statistics Canada data indicates that durum wheat production reached 6.5 MMT, 2.4 percent over the previous year and 19.4 percent over the three-year average (2022-2024, including the 2023 drought year). The increase is primarily because of an additional 55.7 thousand hectares of area planted in Saskatchewan, and an increase in yields in Saskatchewan due to improved soil moisture

conditions. The increase in yields offset a decline in yields in Alberta. Still, average yields were higher in Alberta (2.70 MT/hectare) than in Saskatchewan (2.48 MT/hectare).

**Figure 3: Durum production**




*Data source: Statistics Canada*
*Note: In 2025, 98.6 percent of all durum was planted in Saskatchewan and Alberta.*

In 2025, 98.6 percent of all durum was planted in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a total national average yield of 2.52 MT/hectare, but new durum varieties have led to area and yield gains in Manitoba, a province not generally known for its durum production. New durum varieties have made Manitoba's durum more resistant to fusarium, a disease that durum is susceptible to due to the wetter conditions, relative to the other Prairie Provinces. Manitoba began planting durum in 2017 (just 4,400 hectares that year) and in 2025 produced 90,053 MT (1.4 percent of national durum production) out of just 22,700 hectares planted, owing to record-high average durum yields (for any province) of 3.97 MT/hectare.

In 2025, 37.3 percent of insured Manitoba durum area was planted to AAC Schrader, up from 22.4 percent during its commercial debut the previous year. AAC Schrader is now the most seeded variety in Manitoba as of 2025, and the first and only commercially available durum variety with an intermediate rating for fusarium head blight, the highest rating available in the CWAD class. It is ranked number one for durum yield in *The Alberta Seed Guide*. (*The Manitoba Seed Guide* does not provide data on durum varieties, and *The Saskatchewan Seed Guide* does not publish yield data.)

In MY 2025/26, preliminary CGC data shows that Canada had the lowest share of No. 1 grade durum (as a share of all durum grades), since 2019.

**Table 3: Durum in Western Canada, percent of samples by grade, as of Nov 13, 2025**

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 1 (%)** | 11 | 76 | 67 | 25 | 58 | 39 | 61 | 51 | 45 | 23 |
| **No. 2 (%)** | 12 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 28 | 24 |
| **No. 3 (%)** | 39 | 5 | 10 | 29 | 12 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 38 |
| **No. 4 (%)** | 10 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| **No. 5 (%)** | 29 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 8 |
| **Total number samples** | 1,298 | 1,539 | 1,556 | 1,343 | 1,164 | 818 | 939 | 778 | 895 | 568 |

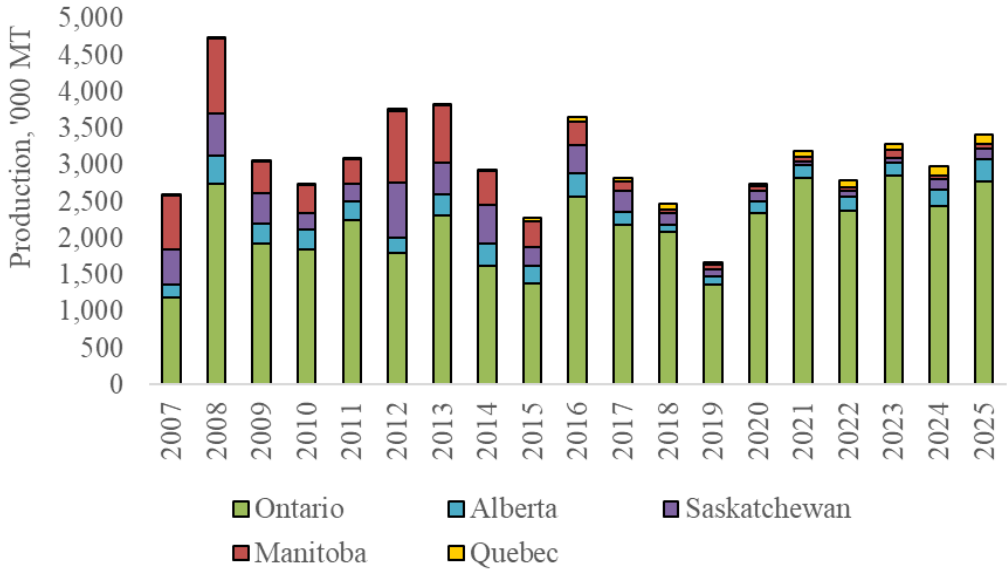
*Source: Canadian Grain Commission, calculations by FAS/Ottawa*
*Notes: The total number of samples in 2025 are lower than historical samples because they are preliminary and because sample submissions were reportedly disrupted by the postal worker labor strike. Percents may not sum to 100, due to rounding.*

Nationally, the top five varieties grown were CDC Defy, Transcend, AAC Stronghold, CDC Precision, and AAC Grainland.

**Winter wheat**: Statistics Canada data indicates that winter wheat production reached 3.48 MMT, 14 percent over the previous year and 13 percent over the three-year average, on increased area planted. In Ontario, where 79 percent of Canada's winter wheat was produced in 2025, there was large regional variability in crop yields due to the prolonged hot and dry conditions, but all average provincial yields experienced year-over-year decline. Over the past decade, average national yields have followed an upward trajectory (see figure 2), led by gains in Ontario.

The top three winter wheat varieties in Canada include AAC Wildfire, AAC Vortex, and Emerson.

**Figure 4: Winter wheat production**




*Data source: Statistics Canada*

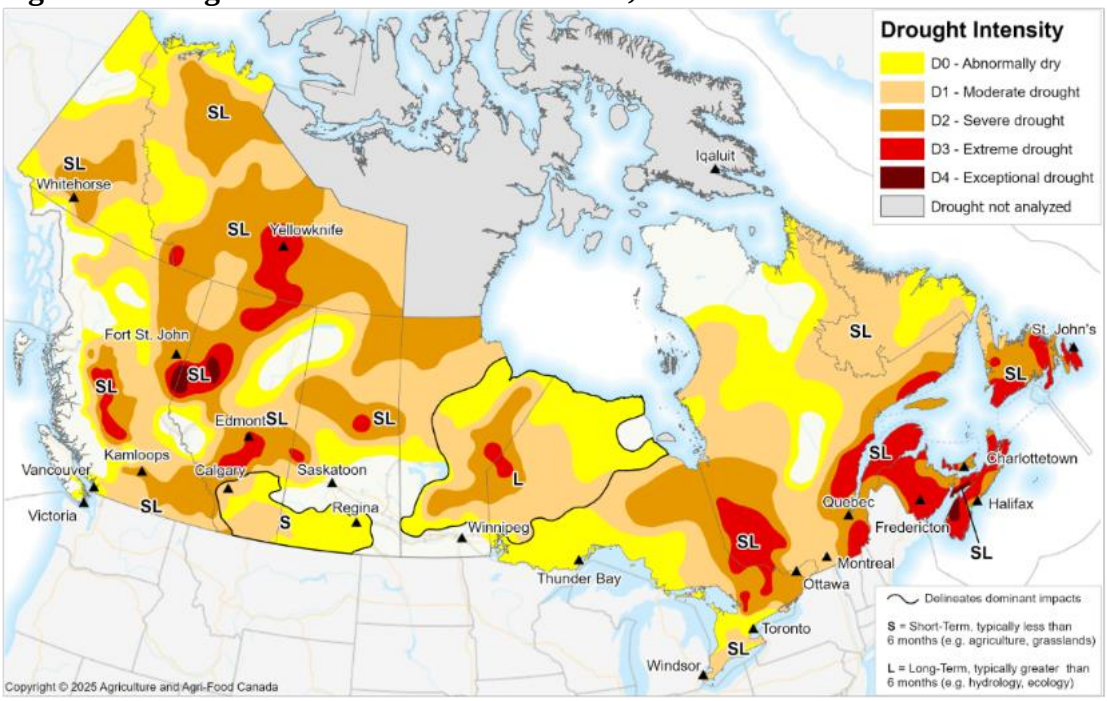
**PRODUCTION – MY 2026/2027**

Looking ahead to the next crop year, producers will need to count on significant snowfall this winter to improve dry soil conditions for MY 2026/27 crops. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) reports that as of September 30, 85 per cent of Canada's agricultural landscape was classified as abnormally dry or in drought, including 67 percent in moderate to extreme drought. The most significant drought conditions are in Ontario and Quebec. In Ontario, September was warmer and drier than normal, resulting in increased drought conditions across the province, most notably in eastern and central Ontario. Similarly, warm and dry conditions in Quebec resulted in an expansion of drought conditions in southern and eastern portions of the province.

Better disease resistance with new durum varieties could lead to increased area planted to durum in Manitoba. Area could increase marginally in MY 2026/27, but even more so in MY 2027/28. This is when a new durum variety called AAC Frontier becomes commercially available. AAC Frontier was developed at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) Swift Current Research and Development Centre and will be available for commercial seeding in spring 2027. SeCan currently holds the commercial rights. The variety has a resistant rating to ergot, leaf, stripe and stem rust as well as an intermediate rating for fusarium head blight. It boasts a yield of 101 per cent over the currently most popular variety, AAC Schrader.

Planting of winter wheat in Ontario is now complete, and average emergence has been described as good. As of October 8, 78 per cent of winter wheat planting was completed in Ontario, followed by a near-normal crop establishment where soil had adequate moisture, though very dry areas experienced delays or reduced establishment.

**Figure 5: Drought conditions as of October 31, 2025**




*Source: Canadian Drought Monitor, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada*

**EXPORTS – MY 2025/2026**

Exports of wheat grain, products, and flour are forecast to decline from the previous year on lower carry-in stocks, only slightly offset by increased production.

Only trade data through August 2025 is currently available from Statistics Canada and it shows grain exports striking a 38-month low. However, CGC data for the month of September indicates that wheat grain exports in the first two months of the marketing year outpaced exports from the same period in the previous year. Post anticipates strong demand for spring wheat and durum throughout the winter months, with particularly strong durum demand from Algeria.

The release of U.S. trade data for August 2025 is delayed due to the lapse in U.S. federal appropriations. Statistics Canada relies on U.S. trade data, causing Canadian trade data to also be delayed. The United States is still processing data for September with no confirmed timeline for release.

With good wheat quality in MY 2025/26, a weak currency, and globally competitive pricing, Canada holds a strong position in the global wheat market as a seller. As of November 18, USD $1 traded near CAD $1.399, a sign of sustained weakness in Canada's currency. In August (the most recent data available), non-durum export prices for wheat were down 3.4 percent year-over-year, to U.S. $255/ MT.

Canadian wheat exporters are concerned about losing market share in Indonesia and Bangladesh after the United States struck a trade deal with each. In July, APTINDO, Indonesia's flour milling association, signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with U.S. Wheat Associates that committed it to doubling its annual purchases of U.S. wheat to 1 MMT each year for the next five years. That same month, the U.S. government and the Republic of Indonesia negotiated an Agreement on Reciprocal Trade that will remove U.S. tariffs on wheat imported from Indonesia, among other products. Also in July, the U.S. Wheat Associates signed an MOU with the government of Bangladesh where Bangladesh committed to purchasing 700,000 MT of U.S. wheat annually for the next five years. Over the past five years, Canadian wheat exports to Indonesia have represented an annual average of 8.8 percent of total wheat export market share, and Bangladesh exports have represented 4.9 percent.

**EXPORTS – MY 2024/2025**

In MY 2024/25, total exports of wheat, including durum, wheat products, and flour, increased 15 percent over the previous year, to 29.3 MMT on strong global demand, possibly due to lower exports from other major wheat exporting countries. Nearly 44 percent of the volume increase (i.e. 44 percent of the difference between MY 2024/25 wheat exports and MY 2023/24 wheat exports) is attributed to increased durum exports to Italy, Algeria, and Morrocco. And yet, durum exports made up just 20 percent of Canada's total wheat grain exports in MY 2024/25. Post expects the share of wheat exports that are a durum variety to grow in the coming years as new varieties of durum, suitable for the drier conditions of the Manitoba prairies, are commercialized.

**Non-durum exports**
In MY 2024/25, exports of non-durum wheat grain increased 7.4 percent over the previous year, led by increased exports to the United States (up 37 percent) and the European Union (up 41 percent).

**Table 4: Wheat grain exports, excluding durum (MT)**

| Partner Country | Marketing year | | | | | Year to date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 08/24-08/24 | 08/25-08/25 |
| World | 20,384,666 | 12,136,933 | 20,229,573 | 21,539,237 | 23,143,159 | 1,356,137 | 1,252,995 |
| Indonesia | 2,279,946 | 1,221,392 | 2,071,715 | 2,511,454 | 2,429,393 | 204,992 | 143,924 |
| China | 3,323,732 | 690,425 | 3,033,150 | 3,014,477 | 2,096,299 | 63,388 | 69,573 |
| United States | 1,089,245 | 1,138,618 | 1,252,257 | 1,472,098 | 2,015,022 | 114,304 | 119,944 |
| Japan | 1,546,647 | 1,627,412 | 1,645,046 | 1,713,619 | 1,912,871 | 96,629 | 145,473 |
| Peru | 1,824,950 | 807,233 | 1,425,687 | 1,311,121 | 1,614,196 | 111,653 | 58,000 |
| EU 27 | 207,230 | 172,490 | 470,895 | 1,022,487 | 1,439,138 | 39,140 | 192,724 |
| West Africa | 1,428,891 | 893,064 | 1,034,091 | 1,134,333 | 1,295,163 | 52,800 | 58,650 |
| Colombia | 1,462,725 | 969,270 | 1,181,334 | 1,105,954 | 1,269,449 | 112,753 | 50,000 |
| Bangladesh | 1,107,925 | 656,396 | 1,383,379 | 1,614,641 | 1,196,892 | 0 | 14,001 |
| Other | 6,113,375 | 3,960,633 | 6,732,019 | 6,639,053 | 7,874,736 | 560,478 | 400,706 |

*Data Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*
*Note: West Africa includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo*

**Durum exports:** In MY 2024/25, durum exports increased 65 percent over the previous year to 5.8 MMT, led by exports to Algeria, Morocco, and Italy following a rebound in production after drought impacted harvests in MY 2023/24. Durum exports to these three countries grew from 2.08 MMT in the previous year to 3.78 MMT and represented 65 percent of total durum exports and 13 percent of Canada's total wheat grain exports.

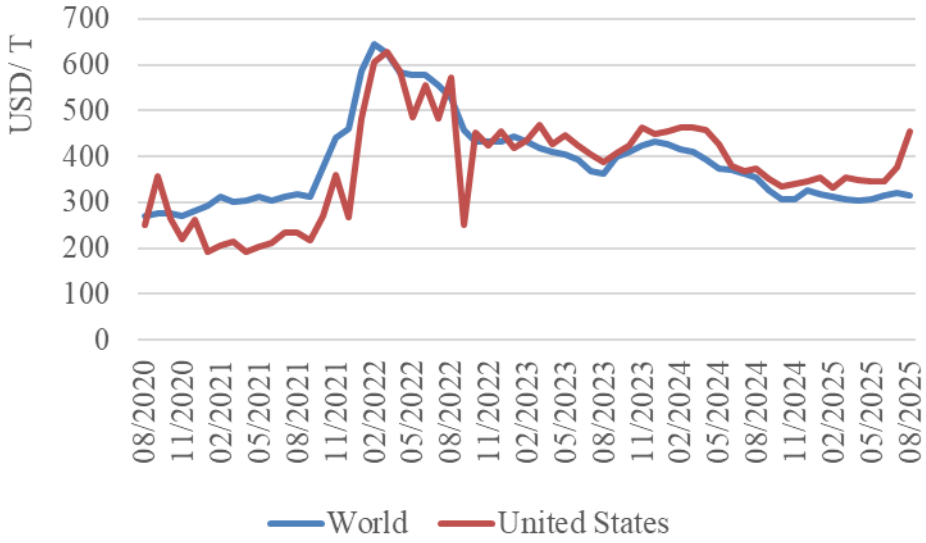
**Table 5: Durum wheat exports (MT)**

| Partner Country | Marketing year | | | | | | Year to date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | Difference | 08/24-08/24 | 08/25-08/25 |
| World | 5,752,111 | 2,703,023 | 5,030,452 | 3,524,670 | 5,798,615 | 2,273,945 | 240,170 | 135,622 |
| Algeria | 1,120,856 | 413,160 | 1,224,504 | 852,916 | 1,584,102 | 731,186 | 0 | 0 |
| Morocco | 1,056,532 | 679,055 | 822,031 | 809,385 | 1,290,786 | 481,401 | 72,741 | 0 |
| Italy | 1,398,267 | 300,754 | 1,156,211 | 422,605 | 903,257 | 480,652 | 5,500 | 51,999 |
| United States | 328,692 | 499,535 | 600,587 | 580,356 | 620,740 | 40,384 | 53,866 | 2,505 |
| Japan | 230,622 | 201,744 | 181,646 | 212,495 | 226,602 | 14,107 | 28,556 | 34,299 |
| Venezuela | 82,079 | 70,167 | 66,684 | 147,022 | 169,829 | 22,807 | 7,350 | 0 |
| Peru | 158,418 | 72,636 | 94,674 | 64,593 | 154,050 | 89,457 | 11,930 | 0 |
| Spain | 16,501 | 27,000 | 99,683 | 22,196 | 129,203 | 107,007 | 8,812 | 0 |
| Belgium | 305,540 | 104,715 | 38,509 | 29,904 | 129,152 | 99,248 | 2,602 | 701 |
| Other | 1,054,604 | 334,257 | 745,923 | 383,198 | 590,894 | 207,696 | 48,813 | 46,118 |

*Data source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

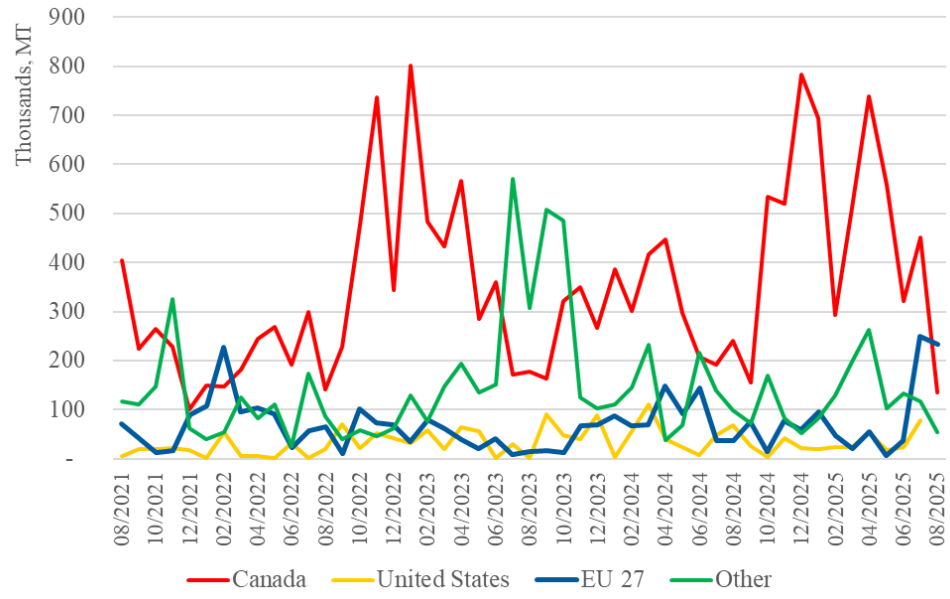
Canada's durum export prices fell 11 percent in August 2025, compared to the same month last year, and exports to the United States sank to the lowest levels seen since the current harmonized system (HS) code for durum was developed in January 2012. The price of exports to the United States increased 21 percent, month over month, in August, possibly due to tight supplies. Canada is the only major supplier of durum to the United States.

**Figure 6: Canadian durum export prices soften in August, but sharply increase for U.S.-bound durum**




*Data source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

**Figure 7: Canada is the world's leading durum exporter**




*Data source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

**IMPORTS – MY 2025/2026**

In MY 2025/26, Canada will continue to import small volumes of feed and specialty or organic wheat from the United States, but overall imports are forecasted to fall marginally over the previous year on stagnant herd sizes and anticipated larger domestic feed wheat and barley supplies.

**IMPORTS – MY 2024/2025**
MY 2024/25 imports were down over the previous year as demand for feed wheat declined on improved pasture conditions and hay production due to improved soil moisture.

**Table 6: Canada's imports of wheat grain, MT**

| Partner Country | Marketing Year | | | | | Year to Date | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | 08/24-08/24 | 08/25-08/25 |
| World | 141,805 | 160,587 | 65,276 | 92,330 | 84,949 | 7,345 | 14,861 |
| United States | 141,704 | 160,508 | 60,633 | 90,104 | 84,691 | 7,145 | 14,861 |
| Argentina | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,654 | 200 | 200 | 0 |

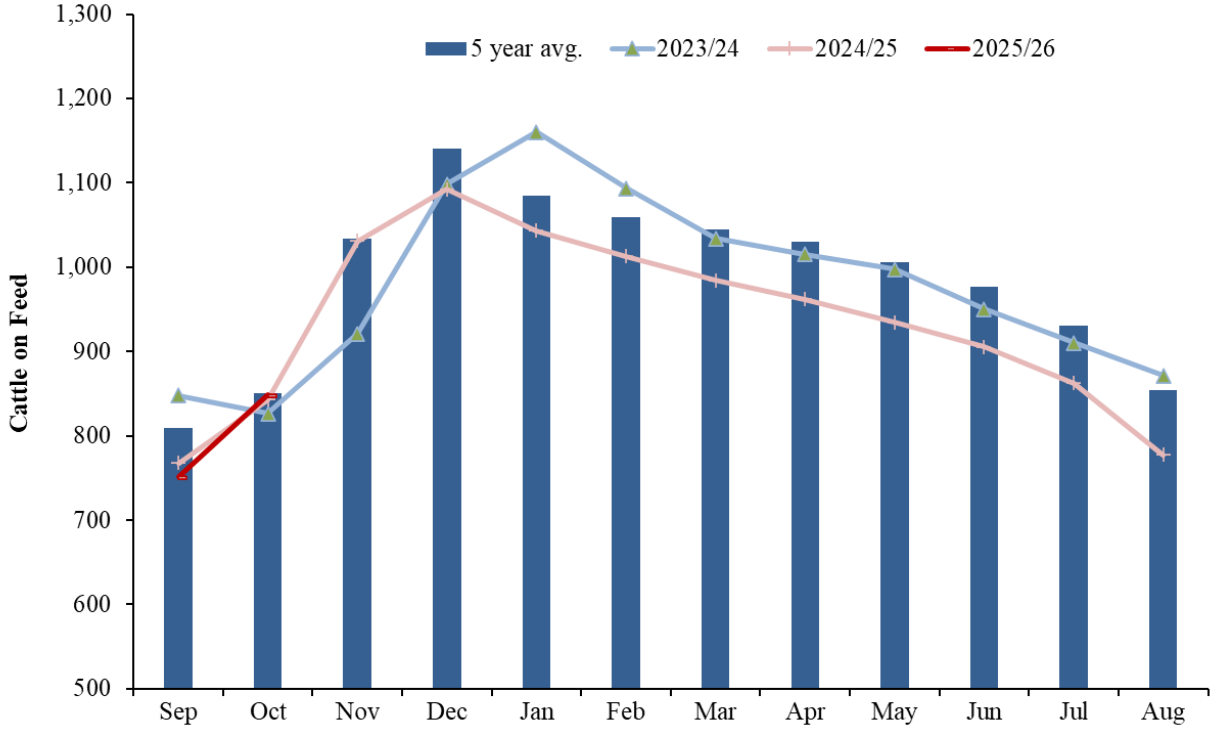
*Data Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC*

In MY 2024/25, imports of wheat flour and products imported from the United States, as a share of total wheat product imports, increased from 50 percent to 55 percent. The share from Italy and Turkey fell by two and three percent, respectively.

**DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION**
Wheat is grown across Canada for use as human food, for livestock feed, and for industrial purposes such as ethanol production in the Prairie Provinces. Post forecasts that MY 2025/26 domestic use of wheat in Canada will increase 4.5 percent, primarily on feed usage.

**Feed:** Feed wheat usage is forecast to increase in MY 2025/26 over the previous year. CGC's preliminary results of its grain sampling program indicate a higher percentage of feed quality wheat in the MY 2025/26 crop compared to the previous year, at five percent of samples versus four percent. Consider also that the total wheat crop is larger this year. The number of cattle on feed in the first two months of MY 2025/26 is similar to the same period in the previous year.

**Figure 8: Cattle on feed at Alberta and Saskatchewan feedlots with > 1,000 head capacity**




*Source: CANFAX; FAS/Ottawa*

Feed wheat can vary greatly year-to-year depending on crop quality (e.g., disease, sprouting), market conditions, and export demand. Wheat is generally used in livestock feed only when quality problems—such as fusarium, mildew, or sprouting—limit its suitability for milling for human consumption.

In Saskatchewan, late-season rains (September/ October) improved pasture growth, but industry contacts state that overall average hay yields remain lower than normal. This might lead to higher uptake of feed wheat in the province in MY 2025/26; however, feed wheat is not a complete substitute for hay. Wheat silage can partially replace hay in a balanced diet, and processed wheat can be used as a supplement. Feed wheat is generally fed to cattle but also sometimes poultry. For cattle feed, spring wheat is generally restricted to levels of 40 percent and durum restricted at 30 percent because of its gluten content and impact on palatability of feed. Although wheat is less prone to lodging than barley and can be grown specifically for feed, it requires careful management. Wheat is highly digestible but can lead to acidosis or other digestive issues if cattle consume too much too quickly.

Feed wheat prices in Lethbridge, Alberta (Canada's "feed lot alley") averaged CAD $268.50 the week of November 10, down from CAD $301 in the same week last year. By comparison, barley feed prices averaged CAD $260 the week of November 10 in Lethbridge and CAD $285 a year earlier. Corn was priced at CAD $293, making feed wheat an attractive option for blending. Corn was CAD $298 a year earlier.

Price fluctuations in feed wheat remain highly regionalized in Canada, with provinces like Saskatchewan and Manitoba seeing slightly lower prices compared to Alberta, where local conditions have sometimes caused supply shortages. Price differences can also vary based on transportation costs to major export hubs, as well as local supply-and-demand imbalances.

**Food, Seed, and Industrial:** Statistics Canada no longer publishes its monthly milled wheat data. The data is now quarterly (Table 32-10-0479-01). Unfortunately, this new table faced technical issues ahead of publication.

Unlike barley, most of the wheat grown in Canada is intended for human food markets. The most widely grown wheat class in Western Canada, CWRS, is regarded for its milling and baking quality. This hard wheat has high protein content and high protein quality which means it can improve the quality of a blend if milled with lower-quality wheat.

CWAD, the second most widely grown wheat class, is used for pasta making, as its high protein content is ideal for producing a firm, "al dente" texture. It is also used to produce semolina, a coarse flour used in many pasta dishes and couscous.

In response to the U.S. Inflation Reduction Act Production Tax Credit for Renewable Fuels (45Z) and the subsequent shuttering of Canadian renewable fuel plants, in 2025 British Columbia and Ontario announced domestic content requirements for ethanol and biobased diesel (i.e. biodiesel and renewable diesel). Industry states that increased domestic production could lead to increased wheat feedstock use in ethanol facilities located in the Canadian prairies.

Wheat is not the most preferred feedstock to use in ethanol production, because of its relatively high carbon intensity scoring, but it is the most plentifully available in the Canadian Prairies. Five ethanol facilities with approximately 379 million liters per year of ethanol nameplate capacity, of Canada's total ethanol capacity of 2,015 million liters per year, use wheat as an ethanol feedstock.

## STORAGE STOCKS

The most recent wheat stocks update from Statistics Canada was published in September and covers the period up to July 31. The agency reports that total stocks of wheat fell 22.1 percent year over year to 4.1 MMT as of July 31. Both commercial stocks (-10.1 percent to 2.4 MMT) and on-farm stocks (-34.3 percent to 1.7 MMT) were down compared with one year earlier. The decrease in total wheat stocks was attributable both to stocks of wheat excluding durum (-21.5 percent to 3.6 MMT) and to durum wheat stocks (-25.9 percent to 496,000 MT).

## GRAIN MARKET NEWS

**Bunge has finalized its purchase of the grain elevator assets of North West Terminal Ltd. (NWT) near Unity, Saskatchewan.** The deal, first announced on Sept. 22, 2025, includes the grain elevator and associated storage assets, while the fermentation and distillation facility will continue to be operated by NWT, an independent farmer shareholder-owned company. The transaction also does not include NWT's minority interest in Alliance Grain Terminal Ltd. In Vancouver, British Columbia.

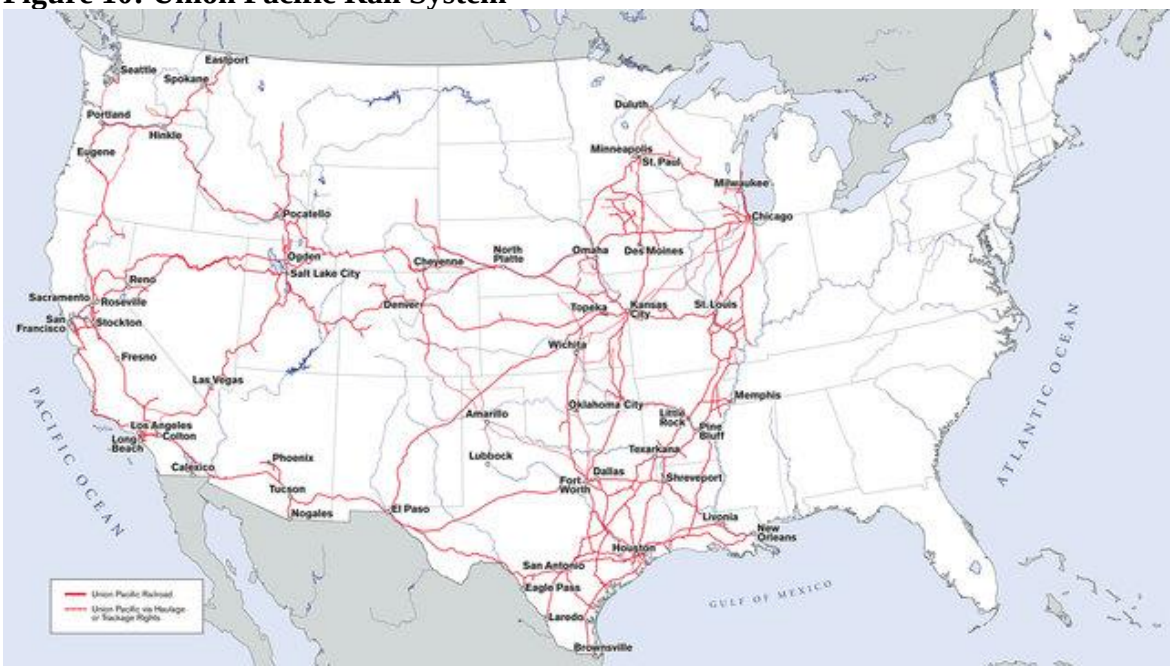
Served by Canadian National (CN) Railway and Canadian Pacific Kansas City (CPKC), the grain facility near Unity features a total storage capacity of 63,000 MT, making it one of the largest grain-handling facilities in western Canada, according to Bunge Canada. Bunge Canada plans to integrate the facility into its grain asset network.

**Canadian National Railway shared an email with customers on Oct 22, sharing its concern about a potential merger of Union Pacific and Southern rail lines.** Canadian railroads and stakeholders are concerned the proposed merger between Union Pacific and Norfolk Southern could trigger further consolidation, leading to fewer choices for shippers and potentially increased costs and service issues. CN is monitoring the situation and favors collaboration over mergers, while CPKC (itself a result of a recent merger) opposes it, arguing it will force other mergers and permanently restructure the industry

**Figure 9: Norfolk Southern Rail System**


*Source: Norfolk Southern Rail*

**Figure 10: Union Pacific Rail System**




*Source: Union Pacific*

## Attachments:

No Attachments