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Crop Market Summary

Week ending Aug 14, 2026

Grain Prices, Can or US$/tonne

Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago
SRW Wheat	Jul	247.93	236.08	192.35
HRW Wheat	Jul	277.14	263.09	190.15
HRS Wheat	Jul	214.03	250.96	224.69
CWRS Wheat	Spot	310.88	296.09	309.59
CPS Wheat	Spot	290.56	287.88	290.1
Corn	Jul	180.70	173.51	162.39
Oats	Jul	209.93	201.98	253.86

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

For price specs. go to: www.open-i.ca/PriceSpec.htm

Oilseeds & Other Prices, Can or US$/tonne or index 14-Aug-26

Commodity	Month	This week	Last week	Year ago
Soybeans	Jul	432.75	425.86	377.54
Soya Meal	Jul	278.95	280.22	245.75
Soya Oil	Jul	1,506.47	1,507.57	1,157.03
Canola	Jul	818.90	779.50	688.6
Crude Oil(WTI)	Sep	82.27	78.23	62.69
Dollar Index	Sep	99.55	100.57	96.88
S&P 500	Sep	7,804	7,761	6,227
	Dec wheat	253.35	241.87	206.87
	Dec corn	190.25	181.88	168.1

COMMENT: Wednesday's USDA reports were on paper relatively neutral as pre report expectations were close to the report estimates. The exception to this was for corn where yield estimates at the lower end of expectations. The reports were, however, overshadowed by news of hostilities against Black Sea grain handling facilities with prices sharply higher. USDA daily export sales continue to feature Chinese buying but this has been limited to soybeans.

NEWS: Prairie Province Crop Reports indicate a late start to a generally favourable harvest.

The USDA's August 09 based **US crop progress report** placed corn, soyabeans and spring wheat crop conditions at 61, 62 and 51 percent good or excellent. Five-year average readings for both corn and soybeans were 63. Seventy-four percent of the soyabean crop has started pod setting compared to a 5-year average of 69. The spring wheat harvest was 24 percent complete compared to 19 percent 5-year average.

The USDA's first survey-based **2026 production estimates for corn and soybeans,** reported Tuesday, were, respectively, for 406.7 and 123.0 million tonnes (mmt), down6 and up 6 percent from last year. For corn both the anticipated harvest area and yields expectation were below 2025 levels. For soybeans a larger area offset yields slightly lower than last year. In neither case were estimates far removed from pre report expectations.
The **all wheat production** estimate of 41.7 mmt was down 23 percent from 2025 but only slightly lower than the July estimate. Durum and other spring wheat output estimates were 1.8 and 12.9 mmt, down 25 and 5 percent. Winter wheat output at 26.9 mmt was down slightly from the July estimate and down 29 percent from last year.

The USDA's adjustments to its **US 2026-27 US wheat** supply and demand projections included lower supplies, unchanged domestic use and exports, and lower ending stocks than a month ago.Endingstovcks are now about one percent below last month's projection and 22 percent below beginning stocks.

Revisions to **global wheat** data was minor. Ending stocks are forecast less than 3 percent below beginning stocks.
Expectations for lower supplies from the Black Sea region were offset by increased exports from elsewhere.
US corn outlook revisions included lower supplies, unchanged domestic use, larger exports, and smaller ending stocks which are 8 percent below last month's forecast and about 15 percent below the beginning stocks forecaste. With both **Global Coarse Grain** output and use revised slightly higher ending stocks were about unchanged and 7 percent below beginning stocks.
This month's revisions to 2025-26 **US soybean** data include higher production largely offset increased domestic use with ending stocks 3 percent higher than last month's forecast and slightly below beginning stocks. G**lobal oilseed** data included a small increase in output matched by increased use with ending stocks virtually unchanged and sightly above beginning stocks.

OPINION: It seems that the Mexican standoff between the Ukraine and Russia on the Black Sea may be coming to an end. Since very early in the confrontation it has been clear that neither party has control over Black Sea navigation. Further the benefit of foreign currency from grain sales and avoiding adverse publicity from reducing global food supplies and resulting increased cost from such has been avoided.
As there does not seem to be change in the motivations, grain from the region will probably continue to find its way on to international markets.

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