



## USADPLC Testifies At US House Agriculture Committee Hearing

The debate of the 2007 farm bill is upon the agriculture community, commodity groups, farm organizations and political leaders as farm organizations testified before the US House Agriculture committee in the middle of September. USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council chairman Jim Evans testified on behalf of US dry pea, lentil and chickpea producers at the hearings. Greg Johnson of Premier Pulses International Inc. and Tim McGreevy of the USADPLC were also in Washington DC with Evans. Here is a summary of Jim's testimony:

**Commodity Programs**—Chairman Evans testified that it is critical to maintain the marketing loan and loan deficiency program for pulse crops in the upcoming farm bill. In addition to the marketing loan program, Evans' testimony requested that the current direct and counter cyclical payments expand to cover pulse crops. In the 2002 farm bill, pulse crops were not included with other commodities such as corn, soybeans, wheat and oilseeds to receive a direct and counter cyclical payment. Evans also testified that the chickpea producers of the US would support planting flexibility for chickpeas. Currently chickpeas are part of the fruit and vegetable classification which re-

stricts available planting to only non program crop land.

**Conservation**—Chairman Evans commented that the Conservation

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*In addition to the marketing loan program, Evans' testimony requested that the current direct and counter cyclical payments expand to cover pulse crops.*

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Security Program needs to be fully funded and the program made available to all producers at the same time. Funding for CSP in the 2002 farm bill has been diminished to a point where there has been limited use of the program. In addition to CSP, Evans requested that CRP should be limited to only the most fragile lands and whole farm bids should be difficult to obtain.

**Trade**—The USADPLC supports the current WTO negotiations if the result is an agreement that puts US agriculture on an equal playing field with all other countries. The USADPLC supports the extension of the 2002 farm bill until a fair WTO agreement is completed. In addition to WTO, the USADPLC testified that pulse growers want free

trade with Cuba, continued support of the food aid programs, increased funding for the Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD) program. The MAP and FMD programs are federal programs that allocate monies to the USADPLC to fund overseas offices that promote the use of US pulse crops in markets around the world. Finally, US exporters have been facing several phyto sanitary barriers in markets such as China and India. Evans testified that the US needs to

*continued on pg. 2...*

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# Northern Pulse Growers Association

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continued from pg. 1 "USADPLC Testifies ...".

expand the U.S. enforcement of the phyto-sanitary barriers.

**Research**—The USADPLC supports the expansion of agriculture research budgets for both the USDA Agriculture Research Service and the land grant universities.

**Energy**—The USADPLC supports programs to enhance the development of bio-based fuels. In addition to rewarding crops that produce energy, there should also be a program to reward crops that save energy. Pulse crops fix nitrogen and do not require nitrogen fertilizer application. Chairman Evans requested farm payments because of the ability for pulse crops to conserve energy through nitrogen fixation.

**Transportation**—Cost effective and adequate rail transportation has been one of the biggest limiting factors for pulse crops particularly in the northern plains region. The USADPLC supports the captive rail legislations sponsored by Senator Burns, Senator Dorgan and others. Evans asked Congress to address these rail transportation issues in the next farm bill. 🌱🌱

*Please note, in this issue of the Pulse News the header and logo for the ND Dry Pea & Lentil Association still appear. The December issue will feature a new look as well as logo representative of the Northern Pulse Growers Association —be sure to watch your mail for it!*

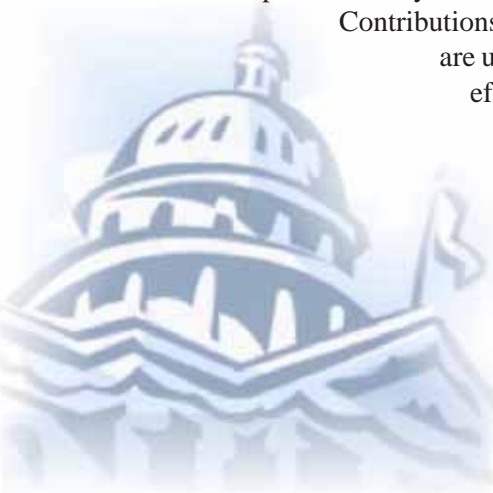
## Legislative Action Fund

The Legislative Action Fund is extremely important to the livelihood of the pulse industry in Montana and North Dakota.

Contributions to the legislative action fund are used directly towards lobbying efforts on issues affecting the pulse crop industry. As

discussions on the Farm Bill begin, contributions will be of utmost importance giving growers in this region a voice in Washington D.C. In the past, these funds have been used to secure the pulse loan program, federal marketing funds

and research funding. Contributions forms will be included in the convention registration mailing. Please consider supporting our Washington D.C. efforts! 🌱🌱



# Future Of Pulse Crop Breeding For Northern Plains

## *Pulse Breeder to be Topic of Discussion at ND State Legislature*

According to our grower surveys pulse crop breeding has been an increasing priority for pulse producers in North Dakota and Montana over the past several years. Last year the NDDPLA (now known as the NPGA) adopted a proposal to put in place a pulse breeding program plus funding for disease and weed research in addition to end use research. That proposal was submitted to the ND State Board of Agriculture Research and Education (SBARE) in the winter of 2006. SBARE worked over the past several months prioritizing the various proposals that they received. Because of the impact of pulse crops and the growth of the pulse crop industry SBARE ranked our proposal as a top 4 priority but the proposal was trimmed to focus on the development of a pulse crop breeding program at North Dakota State University. The priority list established by SBARE will be utilized during the upcoming ND legislative session to garner funds for NDSU initiatives.

Currently, the only public pulse crop breeders in the U.S. working on pulse crops are the USDA/ARS breeders in Pullman Washington. We have had an excellent working relationship with the pulse crop breeding program at USDA. Our relationship has grown tremendously—to the point that we are seeing varieties specific for this growing region being released. Due to the distance between regions, it can be difficult for USDA to continue effectively screening, selecting and ultimately breeding pulse crop varieties

for this region without the assistance or cooperation of the research community in this region. The NPGA sees the upcoming ND legislative session as an opportunity to secure a breeding program at North Dakota State University that could work with the current USDA/ARS breeding program on developing varieties for this region.

## *Private Dry Pea Breeding Companies Say No More*

There has been a growing trend amongst private breeding companies over the last year and that trend is to not breed dry peas. Several of the major dry pea breeders around the world are diminishing or eliminating their dry pea breeding programs. The elimination of the private breeding companies will eventually eliminate access to private dry pea varieties. Currently the majority of the dry peas produced in this region are varieties developed by private breeding companies from around the world. The companies have given our organization feedback that they are not breeding dry peas because of the low returns of royalties and as a result, it is not economical to continue breeding dry peas. In addition, they are concerned about the brown bagging issue which cuts into the return to breeding programs. As an association, we encourage producers to follow all seed laws because purposely avoiding the royalty reduces growers access to new dry pea varieties.

## *Securing the Future*

The NPGA sees the upcoming North



*Eric Bartsch, NDDPLA  
Executive Director*

Dakota legislative session as an opportunity to secure the future of pulse crop breeding for this region. We acknowledge the importance of having a solid public breeding program in addition to a private breeding program and believe there is opportunity to utilize both to advance the pulse industry in this region. As we approach the ND legislative session, which starts in January, we will need the support of pulse crop producers across the region. I encourage producers and industry members to contact your local legislators and tell them the importance and the need for establishing a breeder in this region. If producers contact their legislators and express our needs it will bring us closer to the reality of establishing a breeding program in this region. 🌱🌱

## The Feeding Value of Field Peas

**N**orthern plains feeders have many feed choices—from whole grains to the many co-products produced in the region. One of the frequently asked questions is what is the value of peas compared to other feedstuffs?

When deciding on which feedstuff to use you must consider the nutritional needs of the animals, feed on hand, distance to source, moisture content, availability year round, shelf life and price. Producers should look at purchasing feed for its true nutritional value not just at the lowest price.

The following chart by Dr. Vern Anderson (NDSU) has two ways of comparing the value of peas as compared to corn and soybean meal. The replacement mix is a simple way of comparing the value of peas compared to corn and soybean meal on an equal nutritional value of peas. The second method also includes the mineral content value of peas compared to corn and soybean meal in an equal ration. The buyers of peas should be at an advantage if peas can be purchased for less than the price of corn and soybean meal in their respective columns.



Larry White, NDDPLA  
Marketing Director

Table 1. Estimated economic value of field pea grain in relation to corn and soybean meal using two methods of comparison.

Base Ingredients and Prices		Replacement Mix	Substitution Equation
Corn Price Per Bushel, \$	SBM Price Per Ton, \$	Pea Value Per Bushel, \$	Pea Value Per Bushel, \$
1.50	150	2.83	2.93
2.00	150	3.14	3.24
2.50	150	3.45	3.56
3.00	150	3.76	3.88
1.50	200	3.46	3.58
2.00	200	3.77	3.90
2.50	200	4.08	4.22
3.00	200	4.39	4.54
1.50	250	4.09	4.24
2.00	250	4.40	4.56
2.50	250	4.71	4.88
3.00	250	5.02	5.19

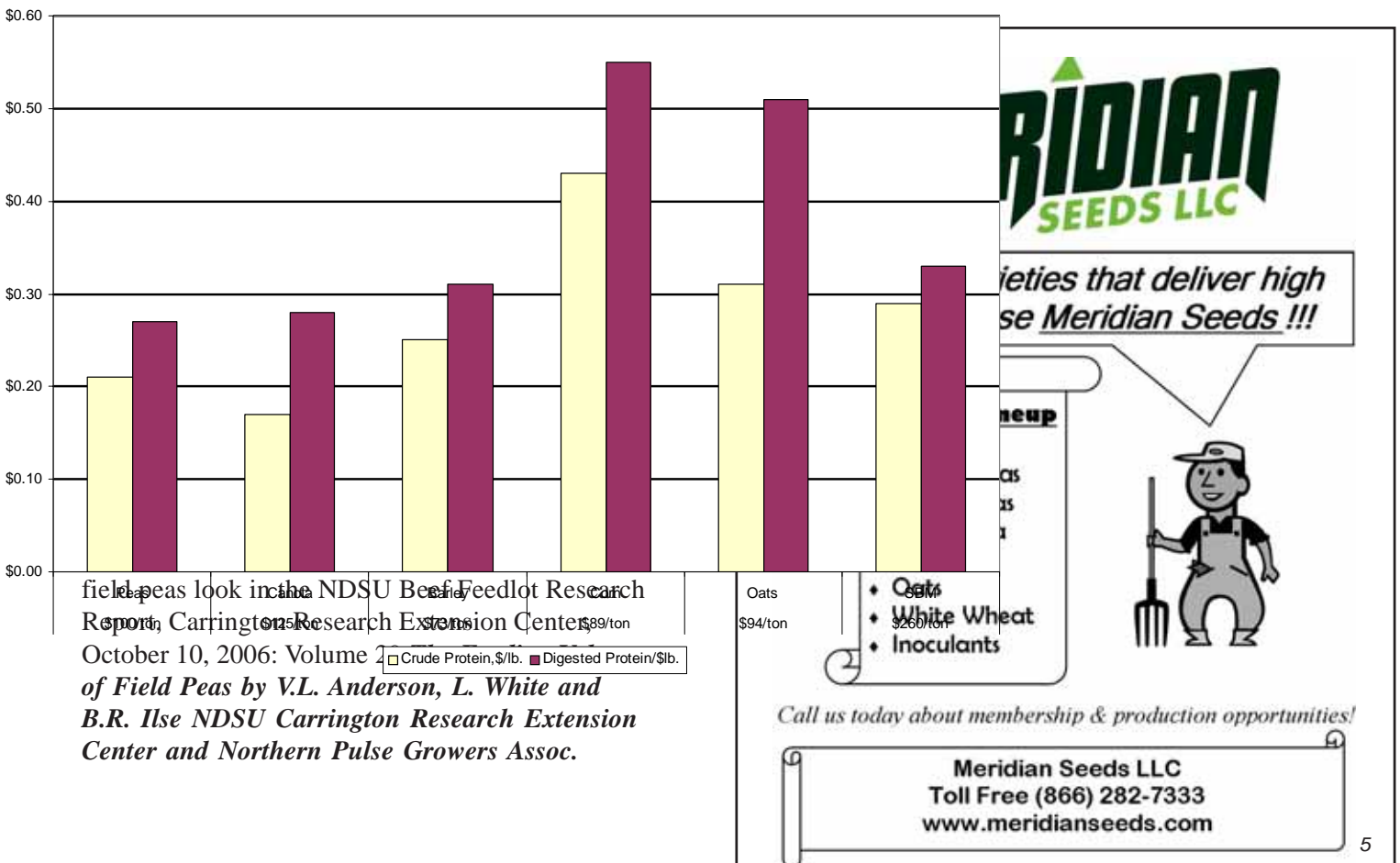
Note: The following nutrient values were used in making the above calculations.

	Field Peas	Corn	Soybean Meal
Crude Protein Content, %	25.00	8.50	46.00
Energy Value, TDN	88.00	88.00	86.00



Also the thorough digestibility of peas compared to crude protein and to other commonly used feedstuffs may change their true economic value. The chart below represents the cost of these commodities in Western North Dakota on August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

**Table 2: Relative cost per pound of crude protein compared to digestible protein in ruminant animals**



## Chinese Trade Team Hosted in North Dakota

August 14-16 a trade delegation from China was hosted by the Northern Pulse Growers Association in conjunction with the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council. While in North Dakota, the delegation toured pulse crop processing facilities and visited with area producers. Members of the delegation represented vermicelli noodle manufacturing companies located in China. The purpose of the trip was for the delegation to evaluate quality and availability of product in the region.

Vermicelli noodles which are sometimes referred to as “glass noodles” can be produced from yellow pea starch. The U.S. pulse industry viewed the delegations visit as an opportunity to build trade relations with the possibility of expanding market share in the future. Current estimates on the size of the noodle market in China are about 150,000 metric tons annually. 🌱🌱



Chinese trade delegation pictured with representatives of the regions pulse industry as well as various government offices.

## NPGA Convention Scheduled for January 22 & 23

The Northern Pulse Growers Association 2007 Annual Convention is just around the corner! The event, which is scheduled for January 22 & 23, 2007 at the Minot Holiday Inn is the premier pulse event for the region.

Be sure to watch the mail over the next couple of weeks for your NPGA convention pre-registration information.

Pre-registration for producers is \$75—which includes your \$50 membership dues. Pre-registration forms and payment are due in the Northern Pulse Growers Association office by **January 15, 2007**. Registration at the convention will be \$85. *We are unable to accept pre-registrations without payment.* 🌱🌱

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# Montana Pulse Crop Advisory Committee

Created by a vote of Montana pulse crop producers, the Pulse Crop Research & Market Development Program was put into place to address pulse producers needs and issues in Montana. The program will be funded by a check-off on all Montana grown dry peas, lentils, chickpeas, and fava beans.

The check-off program will be administered by the Montana Department of Agriculture. The first check-off collections are set to take place over the next few months.

To help oversee the program, a Pulse Crop Advisory Committee was appointed to advise the Department of Agriculture of current and future pulse industry issues. Those appointed to the committee by Nancy Peterson, Director of the Montana Department of Agriculture are listed at the right.

<p><b>Michael Ehlers</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee 919 Sundby Road Oilmont, MT 59466 Producer Term ends: 2/13/09</p>	<p><b>Leta Campbell</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee P.O. Box 577 Harlem, MT 59526 Marketing Term Expires: 2/13/07</p>
<p><b>Kim Murray</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee 4210 Road 1031 Froid, MT 59226 Producer Term Expires: 2/13/09</p>	<p><b>Shauna Farver</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee P.O. Box 25 Scobey, MT 59263 Producer Term Expires: 2/13/08</p>
<p><b>Mike Greytak</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee 2051 Andromeda Billings, MT 59105 Producer Term Expires: 2/13/08</p>	<p><b>Perry Miller</b> Pulse Crop Advisory Committee P.O. Box 173120 Bozeman, MT 59717 Ex-Officio, non-voting member Term Expires: 2/13/09</p>

## ND Dry Pea & Lentil Council Re-Organization/USADPLC Representatives Chosen

The North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council conducted re-organization for the election of officers July 11, 2006 in Minot North Dakota. Re-elected as chairman for the North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council was Stan Myers.

Myers, a pulse producer from Ryder North Dakota, was elected to his second term on the Council. Paul Berntson of Adams North Dakota was elected as Vice Chairman. Council members also serving on the

North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council are Robert Ferebee, Halliday ND; Rolf Gjorven, Willston, ND; Dean Milbrath, Bottineau, ND; and North Dakota Ag Commissioner Roger Johnson as an ex-officio.

The North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council also selected representatives for the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council. Stan Myers and Jeff Knox were selected to represent the North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council. Knox, a producer from Ray North

Dakota currently serves as president of the Northern Pulse Growers Association.

The North Dakota Dry Pea & Lentil Council is comprised of five producers from different regions of North Dakota.

# What Producers Need To Know About CCC-633 EZ

—Eric Bartsch, NPGA Executive Director

The NPGA office has been fielding phone calls this fall from producers concerning the inaccuracy of the FSA bin measurement service for farms stored peas and lentils. The issue is centered around the pack factor that FSA is using when measuring the producers bins. The NPGA and the USADPLC are currently working with FSA on adjusting the pack factor to be more accurate and representative of peas and lentils. In the meantime FSA continues to use the current pack factors when measuring farm stored pea and lentils for loan and loan deficiency payments.

For those who do utilize the FSA bin measurement service, there is a way to receive payment for the extra product that is in your bin that is not accounted for in the measurement service. I asked Larry Lampl with the North Dakota FSA office to write a short summary of the process a producer needs to go through to obtain funding for the extra product. Below is Larry's explanation.

## CCC – 633 EZ Form

Larry Lampl's response is based on the assumption that a producer filed a measurement service type LDP application and the LDP amount was based on the measured quantity.

Producers must file the CCC-633 EZ page 1 prior to loss of beneficial interest and prior to requesting the LDP payment. When requesting the LDP payment the CCC-633 EZ page 2 is completed. For a measurement service application the producer completes both the page 2 and a FSA-409 which is the request to have the bins measured. We would strongly recommend that producers complete both of these in the county FSA office to ensure that the forms are completed properly.

When the LDP payment is issued based on a measured quantity, there is no method to receive any additional quantity until such time as the peas or lentils are delivered to a buyer. If the delivery occurs prior to the final availability date (for 2006 crop peas and lentils that date is May 31, 2007) the producer can file another CCC-633 EZ page 2 for the over-run. The page 2 along with the delivery evidence must be received by May 31 at the county office where the original LDP application was filed. The producer must identify that the delivery evidence quantity includes the original measured quantity plus the over-run. Applications received after the May 31 deadline will not be eligible for any payment.

The County Committee will have to review the evidence if the additional quantity causes the farm yield to

exceed the county established maximum yield for the commodity. That is a requirement for all commodities.

The LDP rate for the second page 2 application will be based on the rate in effect when the commodity was delivered and sold, or if beneficial interest is retained, the rate for the date the page 2 is received. The producer will not receive the rate in effect from the original measured application.

Also remember that for acceptable production evidence for peas, the delivery document must include the statement "Sample contains \_\_\_\_\_% whole, broken or pieces of peas." Without that statement, the evidence cannot be used to support the additional quantity. 🌱 🌱

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## Pulse Tours Well Attended

**M**ore than 200 growers attended the 2006 Northern Pulse Growers Association Pulse Tours held across North Dakota. Tours were held at the Williston Research Extension Center in Williston, North Central Research Extension Center, Minot and Carrington Research Extension Center. The tours provided producers with the latest information on pulse variety trials, disease/weed/insect control, agronomic and livestock research.

Following each of the tours, a noon meal featuring pea fed beef was served to attendees. The Northern Pulse Growers Association has been working diligently on the promotion of the benefits of feeding peas to livestock. Research conducted on the

affects of feeding peas to livestock has concluded that a ration including peas increases both the tenderness and juiciness of the end meat product. Tour attendees were able to taste for themselves the affects feeding peas have on meat quality and by all accounts was the highlight of each of the tours. 🌱🌱

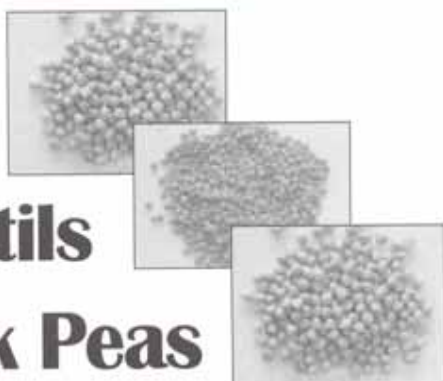


*Photo above: Blaine Schatz and Greg Endres addresses pulse tour attendees on variety trials.*




*Photo at left: Dr. Vern Anderson addresses attendees at the Carrington Research Center regarding the feeding trials conducted using field peas.*

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# Canadian Pulse And Special Crops Outlook

For 2006-07, total Canadian production of pulse and special crops is estimated to decrease by 19%, from 2005-06, to 4.3 million tonnes (Mt), based on Statistics Canada's (STC) September production estimates and AAFC forecasts where STC estimates were not available. Estimated yields are lower than trend for dry peas, lentils, chickpeas mustard seed, canary seed and buckwheat, but higher for dry beans and sunflower seed. Crop abandonment is estimated to be lower than normal. Harvest progress is ahead of 2005-06 and ahead of normal, with combining generally complete, except for dry beans in eastern Canada and canary seed, sunflower seed and buckwheat in western Canada. Quality is expected to be, in general, normal to higher than normal. The risk of frost damage is low for unharvested fields due to the advanced stage of development.

Total supply is estimated to decrease by 13% to 5.85 Mt, as higher carry-in stocks partly offset the decrease in production. Exports and carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease because of the lower supply, while domestic use increases slightly. Average prices, over all types, grades and markets, are forecast to increase for dry peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed and sunflower seed, decrease for dry beans and chickpeas, and be the same for buckwheat. The stronger Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, is expected to have the largest impact on dry bean and sunflower seed prices, as Canadian prices for these crops are directly related to

US prices. The main factors to watch are Canadian weather conditions, especially precipitation, during the remainder of the harvest period. Other factors to watch are the exchange rates of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar and other currencies, ocean shipping rates and growing and harvest conditions in other major producing countries, especially the United States, Australia, India and Mexico.

## DRY PEAS

For 2006-07, production and supply are estimated to decrease, as lower yields more than offset the 4% increase in seeded area. Production is expected to decrease for yellow, green and other types. World supply is forecast to decrease by 6% to 11.5 Mt because of lower production and lower carry-in stocks. Canadian exports are forecast to decrease because of the lower Canadian supply and lower demand in EU feed markets. Carry-out stocks are forecast to decrease, with a stocks-to-use ratio (s/u) of 10%. The average price, over all types, grades and markets, is expected to rise from 2005-06 due to the lower supply.

## LENTILS

For 2006-07, production and supply are estimated to decrease due to a 34% lower seeded area and lower yields. Production is expected to decrease sharply for large, medium and small green lentils, but increase for red lentils. Carry-in stocks are estimated to be high for green lentils, but low for red lentils. World supply is forecast to decrease by 6% to 4.31 Mt. Canadian exports are expected to increase because of a higher supply of red lentils and lower production in some competing countries. Carry-out stocks are forecast

to decrease, with a s/u of 15%. The average price is forecast to increase for green lentils, as the world supply of green lentils decreases, but remain stable for red lentils, in line with the relatively stable world supply of red lentils. Over all types and grades, the average price is forecast to increase.

## CHICKPEAS

For 2006-07, production and supply are estimated to increase, as an 82% higher seeded area more than offsets lower yields. Production is expected to increase for all types, large kabuli, small kabuli and desi. World supply is expected to remain stable at 9.1 Mt, as an increase for the kabuli type is offset by a decrease for the desi type. Although Canadian exports are forecast to increase because of the higher supply, carry-out stocks are expected to rise, with a s/u of 14%. The average price, over all types and grades, is forecast to fall due to the higher world supply of the kabuli type, which accounts for about 87% of Canadian production, although the price of the desi type is forecast to increase.—Source: *Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, October 12, 2006* 🌱🌱

## CANADA: PULSE AND SPECIAL CROPS SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION

October 12, 2006

Grain and Crop Year (a)	Area Seeded thousand ha	Area Harvested thousand ha	Yield t/ha	Production	Imports (b)	Total Supply	Exports (b)	Total Domestic Use (d)	Carry-out Stocks	Average Price (e) \$/t
<b>Dry Peas</b>										
2002-2003	1,297	1,050	1.30	1,365	41	1,681	626	745	310	210
2003-2004	1,303	1,271	1.67	2,124	24	2,458	1,316	937	205	175
2004-2005	1,388	1,345	2.48	3,338	57	3,600	1,853	1,152	595	135
2005-2006	1,366	1,319	2.35	3,100	75	3,770	2,566	724	480	120
2006-2007f	1,420	1,386	1.99	2,753	80	3,313	2,200	813	300	120-150
<b>Lentils</b>										
2002-2003	601	387	0.91	354	9	494	320	119	55	390
2003-2004	554	536	0.97	520	5	580	367	175	38	420
2004-2005	778	750	1.28	962	10	1,010	451	314	245	310
2005-2006	884	862	1.48	1,278	8	1,531	669	387	475	230
2006-2007f	587	571	1.18	673	10	1,158	710	298	150	260-290
<b>Dry Beans</b>										
2002-2003	230	219	1.89	414	40	489	298	96	95	445
2003-2004	167	167	2.13	356	31	482	344	83	55	495
2004-2005	163	126	1.75	220	28	303	278	20	5	650
2005-2006	197	175	1.85	324	39	368	284	49	35	495
2006-2007f	176	176	2.01	353	25	413	315	53	45	465-495
<b>Chickpeas</b>										
2002-2003	221	154	1.01	156	9	345	105	160	80	300
2003-2004	63	63	1.08	68	2	150	74	51	25	330
2004-2005	47	39	1.31	51	4	80	47	28	5	385
2005-2006	79	73	1.42	104	7	116	64	42	10	490
2006-2007f	144	142	1.06	150	5	165	100	45	20	460-490
<b>Mustard Seed</b>										
2002-2003	289	255	0.60	154	9	196	114	22	60	595
2003-2004	340	328	0.69	226	2	288	121	75	92	390
2004-2005	317	304	1.01	306	1	399	119	86	194	295
2005-2006	212	206	0.98	201	0	395	133	72	190	265
2006-2007f	140	132	0.91	120	1	311	135	71	105	290-320
<b>Canary Seed</b>										
2002-2003	287	227	0.78	176	0	206	160	26	20	575
2003-2004	251	243	0.93	226	0	246	165	14	67	345
2004-2005	356	318	0.95	301	0	368	163	37	168	230
2005-2006	190	186	1.22	227	0	395	185	20	190	195
2006-2007f	125	123	0.96	118	0	308	180	23	105	215-245
<b>Sunflower Seed</b>										
2002-2003	100	95	1.65	157	21	200	105	60	35	440
2003-2004	119	115	1.30	150	16	201	96	80	25	405
2004-2005	87	59	0.92	54	35	114	32	64	18	490
2005-2006	93	75	1.19	89	26	133	46	60	27	345
2006-2007f	81	74	1.65	122	20	169	75	64	30	345-375
<b>Buckwheat</b>										
2002-2003	12	12	1.00	12	1	16	6	7	3	340
2003-2004	9	9	1.11	10	1	14	5	7	2	355
2004-2005	9	7	0.71	5	1	8	4	4	0	355
2005-2006	7	6	1.33	8	1	9	4	5	0	355
2006-2007f	10	9	0.89	8	1	9	4	5	0	340-370
<b>Total Pulse And Special Crops (c)</b>										
2002-2003	3,036	2,399	1.16	2,788	130	3,627	1,734	1,235	658	
2003-2004	2,805	2,732	1.35	3,680	81	4,419	2,488	1,422	509	
2004-2005	3,145	2,948	1.78	5,237	136	5,882	2,947	1,705	1,230	
2005-2006	3,028	2,902	1.84	5,331	156	6,717	3,951	1,359	1,407	
2006-2007f	2,683	2,613	1.64	4,297	142	5,846	3,719	1,372	755	

(a) August-July crop year.

(b) Excludes products.

(c) Includes Pulse Crops (dry peas, lentils, dry beans, chick peas) and Special Crops (mustard seed, canary seed, sunflower seed, buckwheat)

(d) Includes food, feed, seed, waste and dockage. Total domestic use is calculated residually.

(e) Producer price, FOB plant. Average over all types, grades and markets.

f. forecast, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, October 12, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada and industry consultations.

# Excellence Award

As the industry continues to grow, it is important to recognize those individuals that have contributed to the development of the industry. The Northern Pulse Growers Association will again present three excellence awards to a pulse grower, industry representative and an individual involved in the pulse research community that exemplifies excellence within the pulse industry. The Northern Pulse Growers Association Education Committee is requesting members to nominate those individuals that they feel have made valuable contributions to the industry. The NPGA Education Committee will review the nominations and the recipients of the awards will be announced during the annual Northern Pulse Growers Association Convention. If you know an individual that you would like to nominate for this award, please complete the following form and return it to the NPGA office **January 2, 2007**.

Name of Nominated Individual \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Nominated for

- Grower
- Industry
- Researcher

***On an attached page, please tell us about the individual you are nominating and why they should receive an excellence award for their service to the pulse industry.***

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_