

wheat is often used in importing countries to blend with local wheats to obtain flour of acceptable quality for bread manufacture. Durum wheat is used for production of noodles and pasta products. Production of hard red winter (HRW) is increasing in the prairies particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Wheat production in Ontario is mainly of the soft white varieties which are used to make pastry flour and breakfast cereals. In Western Canada there is increased production of soft white spring wheat which is used for the same purposes. Most of the western white spring wheat is exported while about 40 percent of Ontario wheat is consumed domestically.

About 75-80 percent of wheat production is exported, six percent is used for domestic food and industrial purposes and the rest is used for feed and seed. The coarse grains (barley, oats, corn) are used primarily for animal feed. About 15 to 40 percent of barley production is exported and lesser amounts of the other feed grains. The oilseeds are used to produce edible oil and meal. About half of the rapeseed/canola crop is exported, mainly as seed, with the remainder as oil and meal. The only significant sources are corn (about six percent of the supply and two percent of soybean grain supply) and soybeans. Although increasing in volume, soybean imports still comprise about 10 percent of soybean supply and six percent of total oilseed supply.

4. International Trade

In 1984, exports of grains and oilseeds and their products totalled \$7.2 billion, 70 percent of total value of agricultural exports. Wheat, barley and rapeseed, which accounted for 45, 6 and 5 percent, respectively, of the total value of agricultural exports were the major export items. Grain and oilseed products, primarily wheat flour and canola oil accounted for eight percent of the total.

The major export markets for wheat are the USSR, China, Japan, the U.K. and Brazil. For barley they are the USSR and Japan. The major market for rapeseed/canola is Japan.