


# Food Prices Across the Planet Upward Trajectory with No End in Sight

[— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —](#)



Starting off here over with the Australian government Agriculture Water Resources report the week of August 23rd.

 **Australian Government**  
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources  
ABARES

**Weekly Australian Climate,  
Water and Agricultural Update**



23 August 2018

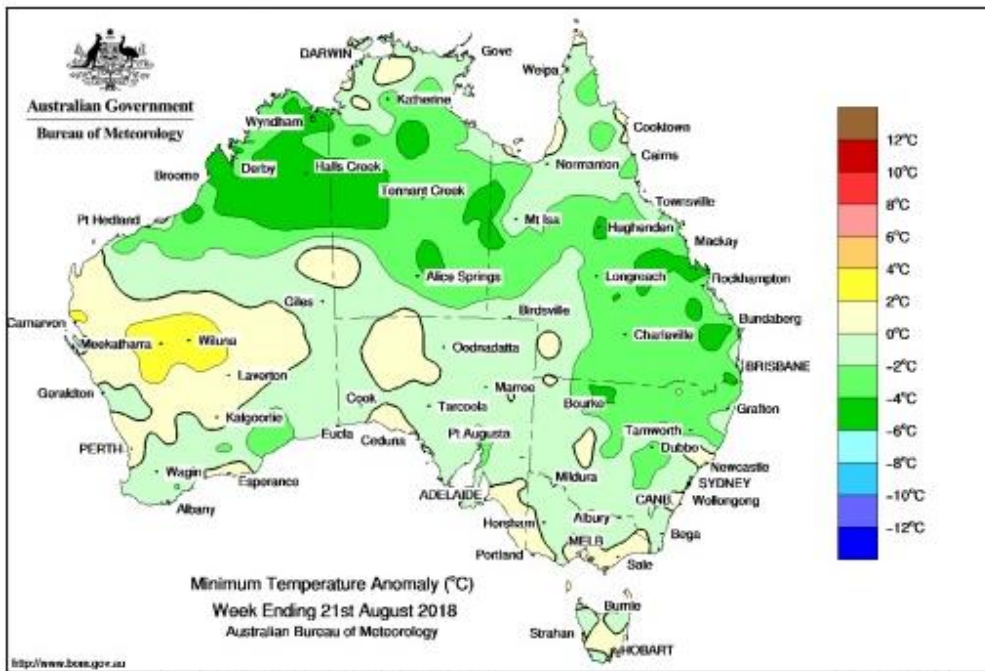
You have a nice rundown on commodities, as well as where the drought areas are across Australia and country wide rainfall totals are far, far, far below normal, but they don't want to outright come out and say “Hey, grain shortages because of extreme drought, once in a hundred and twenty year event.” The commodities that they have listed US wheat (Hard Red Winter), wheat up 26% year-on-year, I get a lot of people saying “Well, last week the prices were down.” Yeah, but look at the yearly total 26% up. Down through to the bottom section, there are milling wheat feed, wheat feed barley, this is Australia specific. Take a look at milling wheat prices up 63%, feed wheat up 85%, and what about barley an 86% increase, that's just this year. As the drought intensifies these numbers are going to continue to increase, there are a lot of countries on the cusp of stopping their exports at the moment.

### 3. Commodities

Indicator	Week ended	Unit	Latest price	Price week prior	Weekly change	Price 12 months prior	Year on year change
<b>Selected World Indicator Prices</b>							
Australian Dollar – AUD/USD Exchange Rate	22-Aug	US\$/A\$	0.73	0.73	0% ●	0.79	-8% ↓
Wheat – US no. 2 hard red winter wheat, fob Gulf	21-Aug	US\$/t	250	258	-3% ↓	198	26% ↑
Coarse Grains – US no. 2 yellow corn, fob Gulf	22-Aug	US\$/t	164	164	0% ●	151	9% ↑
Canola – Rapeseed, Europe, fob Hamburg	21-Aug	US\$/t	441	436	1% ↑	433	2% ↑
Cotton – Cotlook 'A' Index	22-Aug	USc/lb	91.9	95.1	-3% ↓	77.7	18% ↑
Sugar – Intercontinental Exchange, nearby futures, no.11 contract	22-Aug	USc/lb	10.2	10.5	-3% ↓	13.5	-24% ↓
Wool – Eastern Market Indicator	23-Aug	Ac/kg clean	2,068	2,116	-2% ↓	1,572	32% ↑
Wool – Western Market Indicator	17-Aug	Ac/kg clean	2,279	2,158	6% ↑	1,680	36% ↑
<b>Selected domestic crop indicator prices</b>							
Milling Wheat – ASW1, track quote, Port Adelaide, SA	21-Aug	A\$/t	342	359	-5% ↓	210	63% ↑
Feed Wheat – General purpose, Sydney, NSW	22-Aug	A\$/t	430	420	2% ↑	232	85% ↑
Feed Barley – Sydney, NSW	22-Aug	A\$/t	410	400	2% ↑	221	86% ↑
Canola – Portland, Vic.	20-Aug	A\$/t	572	575	<1% ↓	495	16% ↑
Grain Sorghum – Sydney, NSW	22-Aug	A\$/t	395	385	3% ↑	299	32% ↑

(BELOW) Looking at minimum temperature anomalies for the week, this are the lows, check these out. Well, below normal looks like the only place that's not below normal is West Australia, but the media would have you believe it's runaway global warming everywhere on the planet.

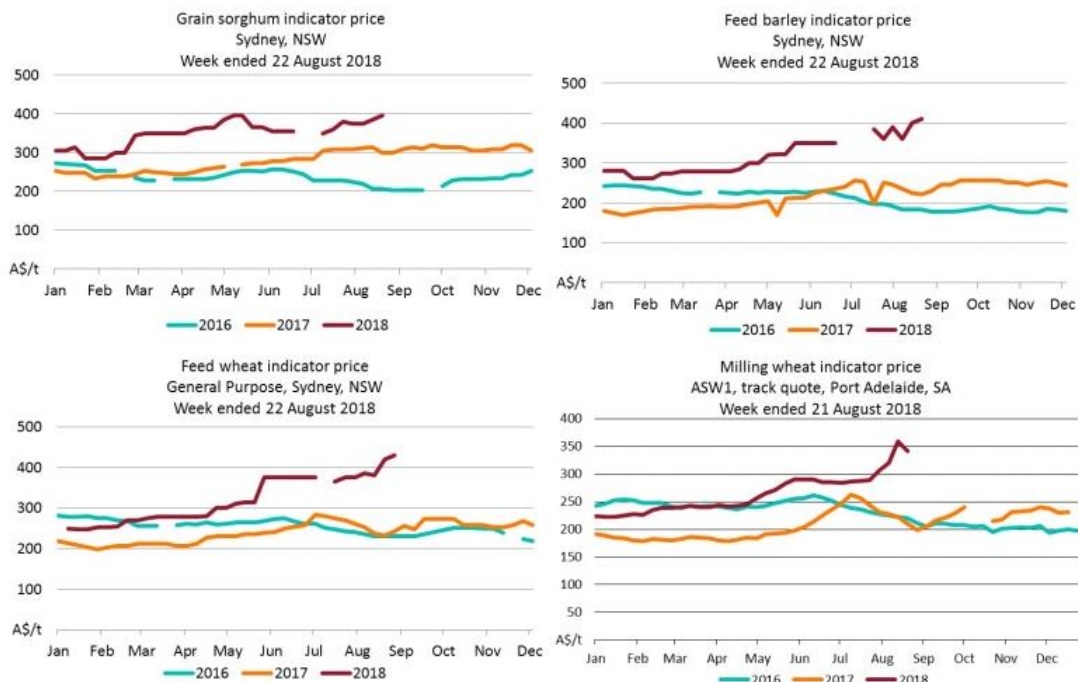
### Minimum temperature anomalies for the week ending 21 August 2018



Note: Spatial temperature analyses are based on historical weekly temperature data provided by the Bureau of Meteorology. These temperature anomaly maps show the departure of the maximum and minimum temperatures from the average over the 1961 to 1990 reference period. For further information go to: <http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/awap/temp/index.jsp>.

Staying within Australia domestic crop indicator prices, sorghum on the top left, barley on the top right, feed wheat, the red lines that's this year pricing, up. Australia is kind of a canary in the coalmine for the rest of the planet, wheat production as well as grain output. They're experiencing the drought first as well as South Africa, but the political upheaval going on down there is masking the crop losses. Because of the land confiscation going on down there, you'll just say "well, it's expected to go to zero for production" when people who don't know how to farm, take over farms.

### 3.3. Selected domestic crop indicator prices





Jumping up to Europe, French wheat harvest 6.5% decrease, this is the lowest in the last ten years and expected to go lower as the harvest actually come in. Remember all that what we're seeing in the northern hemisphere at the moment are purely forecasts.

## French wheat harvest, 6.5% decrease in 2018 year-on-year



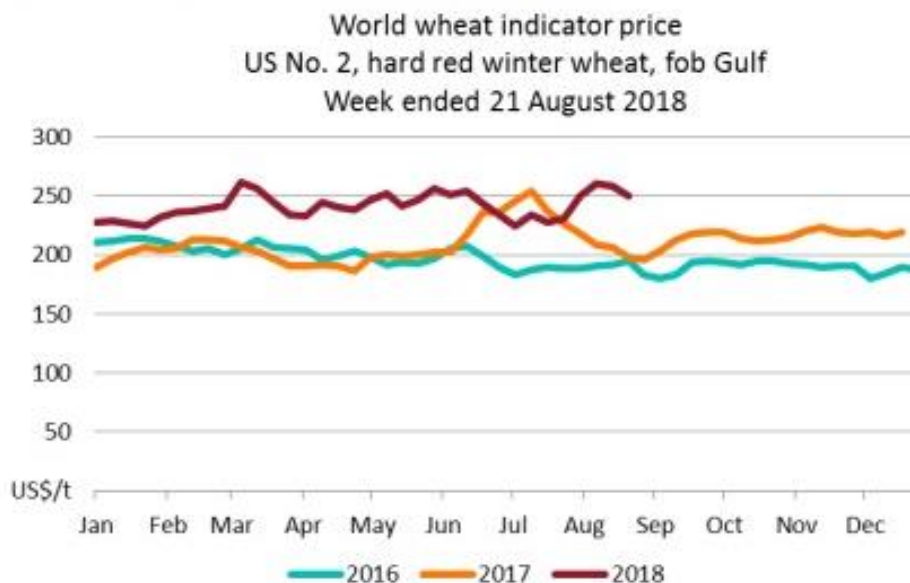
在仏日本商工会議所  
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Japonaise en France

August 23, 2018 00: 00

According to Agritel, a French research firm, French wheat harvested **decreased by 6.5% in 2018 to 34.2 million tons. This is the lowest level in the past 10 years.** The rain in the spring and the drought in the summer led to a decrease in harvest volume. Yield per hectare decreased by an average of 6.67%. However, there were variations from region to region, whereas yields per hectare decreased by 0 - 5% in the northern and eastern regions, but rather increased in the south and the southeastern part. It decreased by 5-10% in Chubu area in the Buddha's birthplace and in the surrounding area of Paris. However, the price of wheat continued to rise several months ago due to bad effects in Russia and Northern Europe, and the rate of increase since May 1 has reached 26%. Therefore, the impact of crop failure on income of French wheat producers is expected to be limited.

Taking a look at US., number two Hard Red Winter Wheat red line is where we are, with today's pricing again, it was up 26% this year alone.

### 3.1. Selected world indicator prices



To the UK, I am shocked to see BBC front page stating “food prices to rise 5% because of extreme weather”, the whole crux of the article is about consumer food cost increases. These are early warning signs.



## Food prices 'to rise 5%' because of extreme weather

Meat, vegetable and dairy prices are set to rise "at least" 5% in the coming months because of the **UK's extreme weather this year**, research suggests.

Consultancy CEBR said 2018's big freeze and heatwave would end up **costing consumers about £7 extra per month**.

I will the BBC him props, they actually talked about extreme cold as well as extreme heat both, they did show you the winter with the extreme late planting season, wet conditions and then it flipped right into drought.



The UK's cold, wet winter was followed by the driest start to a summer on record

The article continues, talking about the prices of wholesale vegetables soaring up to 80%, and the key takeaway from this article is second paragraph there the Center for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) explains that the increases will take 18 months to fully have an effect on shoppers. They're giving you a timeline of when to expect maximum head-on collision with your earnings and food price increases. This is the zero mark here, you have 18 months. In my opinion the civil chaos unfurls, because people will not be able to afford food and these crop losses globally are going to intensify from this point forward.



🕒 27 August 2018

## Food prices 'to rise 5%' because of extreme weather

It follows price warnings from farmers' representatives about peas, lettuces and potatoes.

Wholesale prices of **other vegetables have already soared by up to 80%** since the start of the year.

But the Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR) explained that these increases can take up to 18 months to fully have an effect on shoppers.

"So, while the worst of the recent heat may have passed, the cost to consumers looks set to climb," it warned.

Vegetable prices jumping 41% for onions, carrots 80%, butter 24%, meat price is also set to soar do to feed shortages. You already saw those massive increases down in Australia for feed wheat.



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## Food prices 'to rise 5%' because of extreme weather

As a result, it said:

- Wholesale vegetable prices had jumped between March and July, with onion prices up 41%, carrots by 80%, and wheat for bread by a fifth
- The farm gate price of butter has climbed 24% since March, as hot weather hampered grass growth for grazing.
- Meat prices are set to rise due to a shortage of livestock feed.

Another facet of this Grand Solar Minimum diamond, that we're looking at here. This is a perfect example of economic effects when food prices rise, so the report goes on to talk about consumer costs and they put the extremely low number of 7 pounds per month per household.

## Food prices 'to rise 5%' because of extreme weather

It said these "wholesale price shocks" were likely to push up consumer costs by about £45m per week - equivalent to £7.15 per month per household.

When we take a look at how many households there are is almost 20 million households. Do the math on that, and then see how much money is going to be diverted into the food sector, which means people need to stop spending elsewhere. You need to ask yourself what's the first thing people are going to stop spending on? Another sector of the greater economy is going to get slammed, and this is going to continue, this is one of the things that was talked about in the Maunder Minimum, the Dalton Minimum, and the Sporer Minimum. Every single Grand Solar Minimum the economy declines because people are spending all their money on food, now this year it's 7 pounds per household, what happens when it turns into 28 pounds per household, and you could just work the math up from there.

## Families and households in the UK: 2016

### 1. Main points

In 2016 there were **18.9 million families in the UK.**

$1.28 \times 45 = 57.6$  USD per week  $\times 4 = 230.4$  USD

*230.4 USD x 18,900,000 households = 4,354,560,000 USD taken out of the consumer economy and redirected to food cost. Which industries will suffer first?*

Thanks for reading, hope you got something out of the article. If you like this type of information you can hear more with 30 minute segments in the tri-weekly podcast Mini Ice Age conversations available across the net.

\*\*\* Today's Story Links \*\*\*

French wheat harvest, 6.5% decrease in 2018 year-on-year

<https://www.cciif.asso.fr/ja/news-france-hebdo/5207-actu-france-2018-08-23-02>

Food prices 'to rise 5%' because of extreme weather

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-45317023>

Families and households in the UK: 2016

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/bulletins/familiesandhouseholds/2016>

Weekly Australian Crop Price Updates ABARES

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/Documents/climate-weekly/weekly20180823.pdf>

Weekly Australian Climate, Water and Agricultural Update

[http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications/weekly\\_update](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications/weekly_update)

Australian Crop Report <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/agricultural-commodities/>



# ADAPT 2030



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3.) STEEM <https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>





## ADAPT 2030 (36)

Covering Grand Solar Minimum Intensification, Crop Losses, Cold Weather Anomalies & Stories the MSM Refuses to Discuss

400 followers | 120 posts | 5 following

[oilseedcrops.org](http://oilseedcrops.org) | Joined August 2016

<https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>

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4.) \*\*\* ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link \*\*\*



\*\*\* ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link \*\*\*

5.) **Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast**

Libsyn: <http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/>

iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/adapt-2030-mini-ice-age-conversations/id1200142326>

6.) FB <https://www.facebook.com/Miniiceage>

7.) TWITTER <https://twitter.com/adapt2030>

8.) YOUTUBE [www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving](http://www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving)



# Medium

\*\*\* Stories also on Medium \*\*\*

9.) MEDIUM <https://medium.com/@globalcooling>

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