

DRY PEA

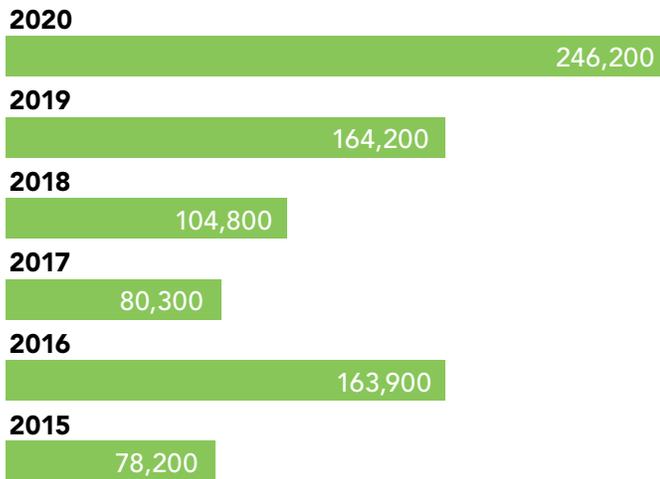
SECTOR PROFILE AT A GLANCE

INVEST.
BUILD.
GROW.
MANITOBA

Highlights

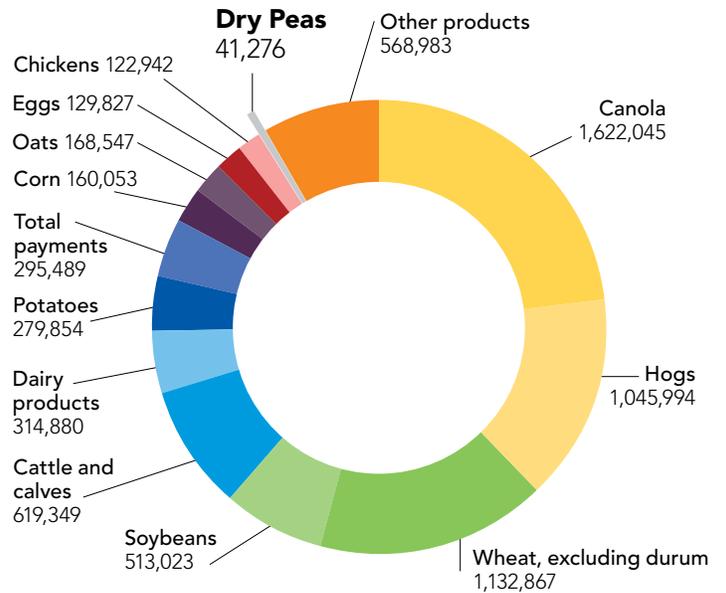
- Manitoba's pea production has more than tripled between 2015 and 2020.
- Farm cash receipts for dry peas are up 138 per cent between 2015 and 2020 in Manitoba.
- Roquette has built the world's largest pea processing plant in Portage la Prairie. It began processing just after harvest of 2020.
- Dry peas are used to produce pea flour, protein, starch and fibre. They are also an excellent protein-dense feed for hogs, poultry, and cattle.
- Manitoba grew 5.4 per cent of Canada's total dry pea production in 2020.

Production (metric tonnes)



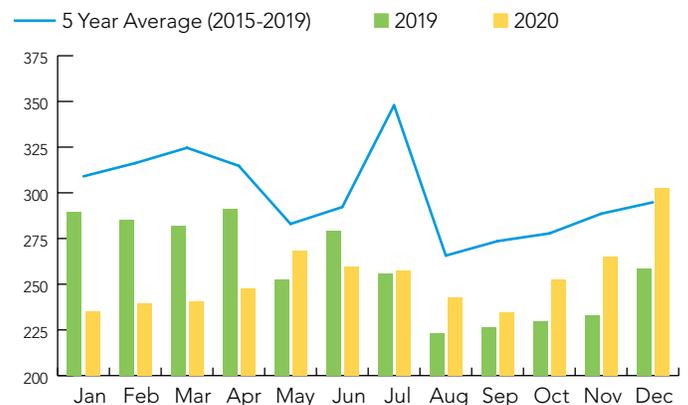
Source: Statistics Canada

Cash Receipts 2020 (thousands of dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada

Prices (dollars per metric tonne)



Source: Statistics Canada



Did You Know?

- Pea production in Manitoba began in 1908 when less than 2,000 acres were harvested.
- Dry peas are a cool season crop with a relatively shallow root system. They are generally as drought tolerant as cereal grains, but cannot tolerate heat stress during flowering.
- Crop rotation is enhanced by incorporating dry peas, as they are not grown on the same field more than once every four years.
- Crops grown on a field following dry peas tend to have improved yields thanks to the nitrogen-fixing capabilities of dry peas.
- The amino acids in pea protein cover 95 per cent of the daily essential proteins needed for an adult.
- Manitoba Pulse and Soybean Growers represents dry pea farmers in Manitoba with focus on research, knowledge-sharing, and market development.

Contact us

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Processing

- Roquette has just built the world's largest pea processing plant in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. This \$600 million plant will serve the world's growing demand for plant-based proteins.
- Pea-based ingredients are broadly used in baked goods, baking mixes, soup mixes, breakfast cereals, processed meats, health foods, pastas, and purees.
- Food use of dry peas includes canning, split, and whole dry markets, as well as value-added food ingredients (e.g., flour, starch, fibre, and protein).
- There are a number of companies in Manitoba that clean, split and bag peas for export. Several others produce refined pea starch and protein, fine and coarse pea hull fibre, and packaged pea soup.
- Dry peas are an excellent source of protein, soluble and insoluble fibre, complex carbohydrates, B vitamins and minerals (e.g. calcium, iron and potassium).



Marketing

- The export of dry peas for human consumption has increased thanks to steady population growth and rising popularity of vegetable protein.
- Canada is the world's largest exporter and producer of dry peas.
- Pea prices were almost 15 per cent below the five year average for 2019 and 2020, but have recently recovered and averaged over \$336 per tonne at the beginning of 2021.
- The majority of dry peas produced in Manitoba are yellow peas. There are a number of factors that are used to determine the grade of dry peas, including paleness of the green colour, soil particles, splits, cracked seed coats, and shrivelled immature seed. Canada No.2 Yellow is the minimum grade for processing as well as most export markets.
- In 2019, Manitoba exported over \$50 million worth of dry peas in the form of 143.7 million tonnes of dried, shelled, skinned or split peas.