

Idaho Grain Market Report, February 6, 2025—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission
lwilder@barley.idaho.gov 208-334-2090 www.barley.idaho.gov



Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday February 5, 2025. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu

	Barley (Cwt.) FEED 48 lbs or better	MALTING Open Market Malting	Wheat (bu.) Milling #1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Rexburg / Ririe						
Idaho Falls		10.42	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Blackfoot / Pocatello	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.75		5.28-5.73			
Meridian	8.50		5.10	5.48	5.76	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.10	6.58		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.10	6.58		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.50		6.10	6.54-6.58	6.91	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday February 5, 2025 Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 12% Pro- tein	#1 DNS 13% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			6.00-6.20	6.60-6.70	7.00	
Ogden						
Great Falls				5.35-5.45	6.02-6.17	
Minneapolis				6.95	8.02-8.32	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending January 29. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 2,600 MT to Canada were reported for 2024/2025 for the week January 17-23. Net sales reductions of 100 MT for 2024/2025 resulting in an increase for Japan (500 MT) and South Korea (100 MT) were more than offset by reductions for Canada (700 MT), Net exports of 700 MT to Canada (500 MT) and Japan (200 MT) were reported for the week January 24-30

Barley News—The U.S. on-premise market, where drinks are consumed at bars, restaurants, and nightclubs, is showing intriguing shifts, according to the latest On Premise Measurement (OPM) data from CGA by NIQ. Despite challenges from new beverage categories, beer continues to hold the crown, representing a substantial 40.5% of beverage alcohol sales in the 12 months ending November 2024. However, the data reveals some interesting dynamics. Ready-to-drink (RTD) beverages are rapidly gaining traction, growing their market share by 0.4 percentage points year-over-year. While beer dominates, the growth of RTDs — particularly in high-energy venues like bars and nightclubs — signals evolving consumer preferences. As the market sees spirits and wine losing ground, the competition in the on-premise segment is heating up. RTDs grew 0.6 percentage points in nightclubs and 0.5 percentage points in bars, according to the CGA by NIQ data, showing the appeal of their convenience and portability. Although still a small part of the overall beverage alcohol market, RTDs are becoming a competitive force. Their rise is attributed to innovation, with new flavors and ingredients attracting a younger, trend-conscious crowd. With spirits and wine declining, operators are increasingly turning to innovative options like RTDs to satisfy the demand for convenience and new experiences. As RTD sales grow, so does competition among brands, making it essential for suppliers to stay attuned to ever-changing consumer preferences. (craftbrewingbusiness)

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending February. SWW prices ranged from up \$0.10 to up \$0.27 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.01 to up \$0.07; DNS prices were up \$0.06 to up \$0.12. HWW were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 438,900 MT for 2024/2025 for the period January 24-30 were down 4 percent from the previous week up 41 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily to Mexico (122,000 MT), unknown destinations (111,000 MT), Panama (77,300 MT), Ecuador (33,000 MT), and Japan (18,700 MT). Exports of 264,800 MT were down 55 percent from the previous week and 24 percent from the prior 4-week average were primarily to the Philippines (55,000 MT), South Korea (40,000 MT), Egypt (38,200 MT), Japan (38,200 MT), and Ecuador (33,000 MT).

Wheat News— The plan to construct a new Idaho Wheat Commission building, discussed and planned for years, is no longer in a holding pattern. IWC officials are moving ahead with plans for a new, \$14 million Idaho Wheat and Ag Center, as the building is called. The old building was razed in December. Construction on the new building is set for this spring and it is expected to be completed in spring 2026. The new building, at 31,000 square feet, will be almost four times bigger than the old building. The wheat commission, which used to pay rent for a space in the Owyhee Plaza in downtown Boise, purchased its current building at 821 W. State Street, one block from the Idaho Capitol building, for \$1.2 million in 2003. The old building, which was built in 1945, had reached a point where significant investments were needed to maintain it, said IWC Executive Director Britany Hurst Marchant. Besides the wheat commission, tenants of the recently razed building included the Idaho Barley Commission, Idaho Grain Producers Association, Idaho Wine Commission, Idaho Bean Commission, Milk Producers of Idaho and leading staff from the University of Idaho's College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. Since 2003, the building basically served as a brain hub of Idaho agriculture, especially during the legislative session, when Food Producers of Idaho, which represents about 40 of the state's main agricultural organizations, met there weekly to discuss various pieces of legislation that could impact the state's agricultural industry. Marchant hopes the synergy created with other ag groups continues with the new building. The new, four-story building will house several ag commodity groups, like the old building did. (Idaho Farm Bureau)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period January 24-30 were 1,477,200 MT, were to Mexico (257,100 MT), Japan (214,000 MT), South Korea (210,000 MT) Guatemala (152,700 MT), and Colombia (108,900 MT). Exports of 1,352,300 MT were primarily to Mexico (403,200 MT), Japan (213,900 MT), South Korea (210,000 MT), Taiwan (78,500 MT), and Colombia (74,900 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week January 31 was 1.112 million bbls/day down 9.6 percent from the previous week and up 7.6 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.784 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 26.412 million bbls, up 2.7 percent from last week and up 6.6 percent from last year. An estimated 112.19 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 2.378 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 103.09 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending February 6, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, February 6, 2025:

Commodity	March 2024	Week Change	May 2025	Week Change	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.87¾	\$0.28¼	\$5.98¾	\$0.26½	\$6.10	\$0.25¾	\$6.23¼	\$0.25¼
KC HRW	\$6.07½	\$0.30¼	\$6.16¼	\$0.27¼	\$6.25	\$0.26½	\$6.37½	\$0.27
MGE DNS	\$6.28½	\$0.13	\$6.38	\$0.15	\$6.48¾	\$0.16¾	\$6.60¼	\$0.18¾
CORN	\$4.95¼	\$0.13¼	\$5.07½	\$0.14½	\$5.10¾	\$0.14	\$4.72	\$0.11¾

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up this week due to climbing domestic prices for wheat in Russia, which is expected to lift export prices. **Wheat futures prices ranged up \$0.13 to up \$0.28¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to strong export demand, increased ethanol production. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.11¾ to up \$0.14½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices settled lower on Thursday after U.S. President Donald Trump repeated a pledge to raise U.S. oil production, unnerving traders a day after the country reported a much bigger-than-anticipated jump in crude stockpiles. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.3 million bbls day during the week ending January 31, was 159 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 84.5% of capacity last week. As of January 31, there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 8.664 million bbls from last week to 423.790 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 440.720 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 5.471 million bbls to a total of 118.480 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 135.197 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 2.233 million bbls to 251.088 million bbls, under the 250.457 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.082 per gallon on February 3, down \$0.021 from last week's price and down \$0.054 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.660 per gallon, up \$0.001 from last week's price and down \$0.239 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, February 6, 2025 to close at \$70.61/ bbl (March contract), down \$1.92 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—February 6, 2025

Northeast: Dry conditions in most of the region.

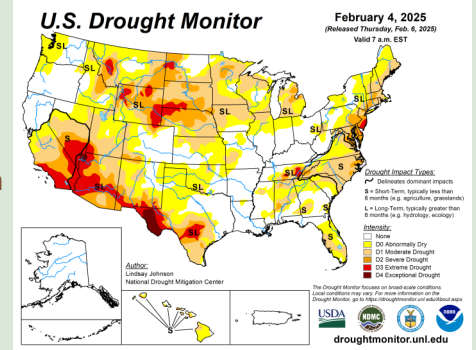
Southeast: Improvements were made Mississippi and northwestern Alabama. Degradations were made in north-central Alabama, northern Georgia, South Carolina, and western North Carolina.

South: Degradations were made across Texas and Oklahoma panhandles. Improvements were made in central Texas, the eastern edge of the Oklahoma-Texas border, and along the Red River and up into central and northern Tennessee.

Midwest: Improvements were made in western Missouri, southwest Iowa, and along the Mississippi River of eastern Iowa and northwest Illinois.

High Plains: Improvements were made in southeast Nebraska. Expansion of drought in South Dakota.

West: Drought was expanded in northwest Oregon, southern California, southern Nevada, Utah, Arizona, western Colorado, and New Mexico. Improvements were made in north-central Washington, central Idaho, Montana,.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—February 6, 2025

West: Mostly dry weather prevails between storms. However, a new Pacific storm system is rapidly approaching northern California. Western temperatures remain highly variable, ranging from below-normal levels in the Northwest to significantly above normal in the Four Corners States. Southwestern snowpack is abysmal for this time of year, with most river basins in Arizona and New Mexico reporting snow-water equivalencies less than 50% of average.

Plains: Dry weather prevails. However, temperatures are arranged into three distinct tiers: frigid from Montana into North Dakota, very warm in much of Texas, and seasonably cool in between. Although snow has ended across the northern Plains, blowing snow is resulting in some rural travel difficulties. Today's maximum temperatures should range from near 5°F along the Canadian border to 85°F or higher in west-central Texas.

Corn Belt: Precipitation has largely ended, although slippery, icy conditions linger in some areas. Patchy freezing drizzle is still occurring in the lower Great Lakes region, while blowing snow is causing some visibility reductions in North Dakota and environs. For many areas in the western Corn Belt, season-to-date snowfall remains significantly below average, with only 1.0 inch having fallen through February 5 in Nebraska locations such as Lincoln and Omaha.

South: Spring-like warmth continues, with today's high temperatures expected to approach or reach 90°F in parts of southern Texas. In the wake of overnight downpours, local flooding persists from Kentucky to the central Appalachians. Additionally, locally severe thunderstorms remain a threat today in the Tennessee Valley and neighboring areas.

Outlook for U.S: Over time, very cold air will make some southward progress, with widespread sub-0°F temperatures expected by early next week across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Still, warmth will linger across the Deep South, mainly from southern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, precipitation will end later today in the eastern U.S., although a new Pacific storm system—currently approaching northern California—will cross the middle Atlantic States on Saturday night, less than 3 days from now. Subsequently, yet another system will affect much of the central and eastern U.S. early next week. Each storm system will produce a complex array of precipitation types, including snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rain. Only a few areas, such as the Southwest and lower Southeast, will remain dry (or nearly so) during the next 5 days. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for February 11 – 15 calls for the likelihood of cold, stormy weather across much of the country. In fact, warmer-than-normal weather will be limited to an area stretching from southern and coastal Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, some of the wettest conditions should extend from Oregon and northern California across the Intermountain West, and from the lower Mississippi Valley into the central Appalachians.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending January 11, 2025

Europe: Widespread moderate to heavy rain maintained favorable moisture reserves for dormant winter grains and oilseeds across much of central, northern, and eastern Europe. Colder weather along with some snow spread southeastward at the end of the period from England and Scandinavia into France, Germany, Poland, and the northern Balkans.

Middle East: Continued warm but drier weather in Turkey favored vegetative winter grains in southern portions of the country but reduced cold hardiness of dormant wheat and barley on the Anatolian Plateau.

Asia: Widespread showers maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture conditions for rice and other seasonal crops in eastern and southern sections of the region.

Australia: In the east, showery, somewhat cooler-than-normal weather further benefited summer crops.

Brazil: Showers returned to Mato Grosso, sustaining favorable moisture conditions for soybeans and first crop corn, but southern dryness expanded into Mato Grosso do Sul, limiting soil moisture for crops.

Argentina: Hot, mostly dry weather in key central and eastern growing areas increased stress on summer crops