Idaho Grain Market Report, March 20, 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 March 19, 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						
Colfax, WA	8.50		6.35			
Blackfoot / Pocatello	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	9.00-9.20		5.20			
Meridian	8.50		5.35	5.24	5.56	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.35	6.36	6.77	
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.35	6.36	6.77	
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.35	6.35-6.36	6.77	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday March 19, 2025 Barley prices in $/Cwt. And wheat prices in $/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 12% Protein	#1 DNS 13% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			6.35	6.36-6.45	6.77-6.82	
Ogden						
Great Falls	6.25			5.20-5.30	5.69	
Minneapolis				6.70	7.62	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.25 to unchanged for the week ending March 19. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 100 MT for 2024/2025 for South Korea for the week of March 7-13. Exports of 400 MT to Canada (300 MT) and South Korea (100 MT) were reported for 2024/2025 for the week of March 7-13, 2025.

Barley News—The news from Washington D.C. regarding tariffs — what is impacted, what is not, percentage changes, withdrawals, and double downs — has many people needing a drink. For those reaching for a beer, there's a problem. That pint is going to get more expensive if these tariffs stick. Of course, the "if" is the big thing breweries are paying close attention to. "There's a lot of uncertainty, and businesses thrive on certainty, on planning," says Bart Watson the president and CEO of the Brewers Association, a trade group that represents small breweries. "There's a business challenge overall for our members in this on-again, off-again, maybe this thing, maybe this other thing, situation." In some ways, brewers have been through this before. In 2018, during the first Trump administration, a 10% tariff was levied against aluminum, impacting the price of cans for brewing companies and consumers. Those remained in place during the Biden administration. Shortly into his second non-consecutive term, Trump announced an additional 25% tariff on aluminum. Cans are, by far, the most popular packaging option by small brewers, especially after COVID-19 impacted draught sales at bars. "We have a fairly integrated North American barley and malt system," says Watson. "Because most U.S. barley is contracted by large brewers or for export to Mexico, a lot of craft brewers end up getting malt from Canada." He notes that the U.S. imported customs value was about $230 million in 2024 and was consistent with that number in prior years. There are a handful of small maltsters that operate around the country, and many serve the beer community on a manageable scale, but overall lack the acreage or infrastructure to support all brewery needs should the international supply become financially prohibitive. (Food & Wine)

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 notguarantee 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 mixed for the week ending March 19. SWW prices ranged from down $0.04 to up $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.12 to up $0.28; DNS prices were up $0.13 to up $0.23. HWW were up $0.12. USDA FAS reported net sales of 248,800 MT for 2024/2025 for the period March 7-13 were a marketing year low from the previous week and from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily to Vietnam (69,500 MT), Indonesia (62,000 MT), Nigeria (51,500 MT), Venezuela (27,300 MT), and Japan (25,200 MT). Exports of 470,900 MT were down up noticeably from the previous week and up 55 percent from the prior 4-week average were primarily to South Korea (113,700 MT), Japan (85,900 MT), Vietnam (63,700 MT), Mexico (60,500 MT), and Chile (52,300 MT).

Wheat News—A U.S. Department of Agriculture program that has funded more than $33 million in energy upgrade grants for farms in Idaho has been frozen. And that puts farmers in a tight spot. The Rural Energy for America Program provides farmers, ranchers and other rural businesses with funds for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. REAP saw a big bump in funding from the Inflation Reduction Act passed during the Biden Administration. Mike Lavender is the policy director for the non-profit National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, and noted that Idaho has seen $20 million in REAP investments from the Inflation Reduction Act. "Twenty million dollars is a significant amount of money and a significant amount of investment," said Lavender. "If a paused contract, if USDA not honoring its word prompts one farmer to lose their farm or to lose their livelihood, that's too much. Since 2014, REAP has funded nearly 250 projects in Idaho. Along with a funding freeze, Lavender said staff layoffs at the USDA are also hurting the agency's ability to serve people, especially in rural areas. Richa Patel, policy specialist with the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition said farmers often put their own money up front for projects and then see the USDA funds. She said there could be consequences for them if the USDA doesn't follow through on its contracts. "If they have to be liable for those costs," said Patel, "that could force a capacity reduction, it can force an operational reduction." Lavender said the moves on the federal level have caused uncertainty among National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition's members and other farmers. (Daily Fly)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period March 7-13 were 1,496,700 MT, were to Japan (487,700 MT), South Korea (397,200 MT), Mexico (303,700 MT) Taiwan (122,800 MT), and Colombia (81,000 MT). Exports of 1,686,800 MT were primarily to Mexico (417,900 MT), Japan (614,200 MT), Colombia (213,300 MT), South Korea (137,200 MT), and Taiwan (137,200 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week March 14 was 1.105 million bbls/day up 4.0 percent from the previous week and up 5.6 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.735 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 26.575 million bbls, down 2.9 percent from last week and up 2.2 percent from last year. An estimated 111.49 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.034 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 101.52 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending March 20, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, March 20, 2025:

Commodity	May 2025	Week Change	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.57¼	$0.00¼	$5.73½	$0.00½	$5.90	$0.00¼	$6.13	$0.00¼
KC HRW	$5.86½	$0.00½	$6.01	$0.02¼	$6.16	$0.04	$6.36¼	$0.04¼
MGE DNS	$6.04¾	$0.03	$6.20½	$0.04	$6.34½	$0.04¾	$6.51½	$0.07¼
CORN	$4.69	$0.10½	$4.75½	$0.08	$4.47½	$0.03	$4.53	$0.02

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up this week due to strong demand. **Wheat futures prices ranged up $0.00¼ to up $0.07¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to strong export demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.02 to up $0.010½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Energy Secretary Chris Wright told CNBC that oil prices have fallen as the market discounts President Donald Trump's push to increase production. (CNBC)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.7 million bbls day during the week ending March 14, was 45 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 86.9% of capacity last week. As of March 14, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 1.745 million bbls from last week to 436.968 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 458.831 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 2.812 million bbls to a total of 114.783 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.985 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 0.527 million bbls to 240.574 million bbls, over the 234.262 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.058 per gallon on March 17, down $0.011 from last week's price and down $0.395 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.549 per gallon, down $0.033 from last week's price and down $0.479 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, March 20, 2025 to close at $68.26/bbl (April contract), up $1.08 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—March 20, 2025

Northeast: Improvements in much of the region. Drought expanded in central Maryland.

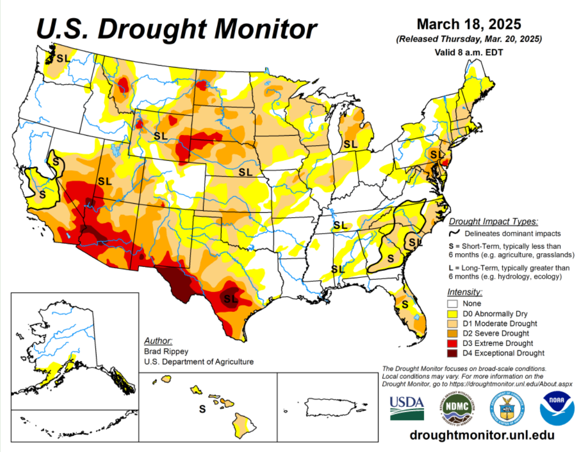
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in southern Florida.

South: Worsening conditions in much of the region. Improvements were made in Tennessee.

Midwest: Improvements were made in Illinois, Indiana, southern Michigan, and Minnesota.

High Plains: Improvements were made in central Wyoming. Drought expanded in Kansas.

West: Improvements were made in the Pacific Northwest. Drought expanded in southern New Mexico.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—March 20, 2025

West: Rain and snow showers extend inland from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. Cool weather prevails, except in the Desert Southwest, where 6% of Arizona's intended cotton acreage had been planted by March 16.

Plains: Significant snow remains on the ground in parts of Kansas and Nebraska, following Wednesday's winter-like storm. Although chilly conditions linger in areas affected by wind-driven snow, winds have greatly diminished and dry weather has returned. Meanwhile, an elevated wildfire threat continues across the southern High Plains, as winds are already responding to the approach of renewed Western storminess.

Corn Belt: Large hail, damaging winds, and isolated tornadoes occurred on Wednesday, mainly across Illinois and Indiana. Those areas have turned sharply colder, with a mix of rain and snow falling early today. Meanwhile in the upper Midwest, areas affected by yesterday's blizzard are waking to cold, breezy conditions, with temperatures broadly below 20°F and as much as 6 to 12 inches of snow on the ground in a band from eastern Nebraska into southern Wisconsin.

South: A significantly elevated wildfire threat exists today along Florida's east coast, where increasing winds in advance of a cold front accompany low humidity levels. Meanwhile, a cold front crossing the Appalachians is generating scattered showers, while markedly cooler air has arrived in the front's wake.

Outlook for U.S: A low-pressure system lifting into eastern Canada will drag a cold front to the East Coast with thunderstorms possible along the middle Atlantic Coast. Storm-related impacts will continue to subside across the Plains and Midwest, although cool, blustery conditions will linger. By Friday morning, freezes could reach deep into the Southeast, including portions of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, with possible impacts on blooming fruits and other sensitive vegetation. Meanwhile, Northeastern precipitation—rain and wet snow—will linger into Friday. Farther west, stormy weather will prevail for the remainder of the week from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies, followed by warmer, drier weather. Elsewhere, dry weather will accompany rising temperatures across the southwest, with temperatures approaching 100°F by early next week in the Desert Southwest. During frequent periods of breezy to windy weather, an elevated wildfire threat will exist on the southern Plains and environs. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for March 25 – 29 calls for the likelihood of below-normal temperatures in most areas from the Mississippi River eastward, while warmer than-normal weather will prevail across southern Florida and from the Pacific Coast to the Plains. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal precipitation across much of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal conditions in the Southeast, excluding southern Florida, and an area stretching from the Four Corners region to the central High Plains. Areas with the greatest likelihood of experiencing wetter-than-normal weather include southern Texas and the Pacific Northwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending March 8, 2025

Europe: Warm and dry weather across much of Europe ushered winter grains and oilseeds out of dormancy across Scandinavia and the eastern third of the continent. However, severe drought persisted in Hungary, where soils remained unfavorably dry.

Middle East: After a recent sharp cold snap, warmer weather in Turkey encouraged winter grain green up on the Anatolian Plateau and vegetative development in the southeast.

Asia: Widespread showers across most of the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia supported rice and other seasonal crops but slowed fieldwork.

Australia: A weak tropical cyclone (Alfred) approached the east coast, but hot and mostly dry weather persisted in major summer crop producing areas farther inland, favoring drydown and harvesting.

Brazil: Showers diminished across the south, supporting soybean maturation and harvesting, while continued rainfall, albeit lighter, in the Center-West benefited vegetative second-crop corn and cotton.

Argentina: Heavy rain soaked many areas, benefiting immature summer crops but halting sunflower harvesting. A pocket of hot and dry weather persisted in the north, further stressing immature summer crops.

USDA NOAA Three Month Outlook for April, May and June 2025—March 20, 2025