Idaho Grain Market Report, April 10, 2025—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday April 9, 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	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Colfax, WA						
Blackfoot / Pocatello	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs			5.00	5.26	6.05	5.56
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	9.00-9.20		4.98			
Meridian	8.50		5.20	4.99	5.54	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.20	6.04		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.20	6.04		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.20	6.04-6.11	6.76	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday April 9, 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			6.20	6.08-6.18	6.74-6.79	
Ogden			5.00	6.01	6.80	6.26
Great Falls	6.25			4.98-5.13	5.74-5.85	
Minneapolis					7.59	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending April 9. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales were reported for the week of March 28– April 3. Exports of 1,200 MT to Japan (600 MT), South Korea (300 MT), and Canada (300 MT) were reported for 2024/2025 for the week of March 21-27.

Barley News—For primary agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, crop protection products and seed, the evolving situation driven by the Trump administration around international trade has brought heightened awareness. When it comes to the fertilizer industry, the tariff discussion has largely focused on any effect to products from North America. Per The Fertilizer Institute: "It's our understanding that Mexico and Canada are unaffected (at least for now) and that the USMCA exemption continues. USMCA compliant potash has no tariff, non-USMCA compliant potash tariffed at a rate of 10%." For nitrogen, the U.S. is a leading producer of ammonia - which is used in the production of any nitrogen fertilizers and requires the use of natural gas. The U.S. has been a net exporter of natural gas since 2017. Of the natural gas that is imported for U.S. use, over 90% is sourced from Canada. Regarding phosphorus, as Illinois Farm Doc Daily reported, up to 16% of U.S. yearly consumption is imported with nearly all of the imported phosphorous and phosphate rock sourced from Peru and Morocco since 2005. According to the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology, it's estimated more than 50% of all the crop protection products used in the U.S. have an active ingredient (or the intermediates used) originating from overseas suppliers. "The Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) closely monitors global trade developments, as they play a key role in shaping the agricultural supply chain and ensuring that U.S. farmers have access to the tools they need to succeed," says CPDA president Terry Kippley. The tariff announcements and updates have brought uncertainty to the crop protection product supply chain with near-term impacts. (AGweb.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending April 9. SWW prices ranged from unchanged to up $0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.08 to up $0.01; DNS prices were up $0.09 to up $0.15. HWW were up $0.01. USDA FAS reported net sales of 107,300 MT for 2024/2025 for the period March 28– April 3 were down 68 percent from the previous week and sown 56 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily to unknown destinations (92,800 MT), Nigeria (40,000 MT), Mexico (31,700 MT), Thailand (25,000 MT), and Colombia (21,500 MT). Exports of 339,100 MT were down 21 percent from the previous week and down 16 percent from the prior 4-week average were primarily to Mexico (82,900 MT), Japan (60,800 MT), Nigeria (40,000 MT), Colombia (35,200 MT), and Vietnam (34,700 MT).

Wheat News- A strong hailstorm hit Russia's third-largest wheat-producing region of Stavropol, damaging grain crops, a local governor said on Tuesday, as extreme weather swept across Russia in early April, bringing snowstorms and sub-zero temperatures. The Stavropol region accounted for about 8% of Russia's 82.6 million-metric-ton wheat harvest in 2024, when crops were hit by bad weather from early spring frosts to severe drought in many grain-producing regions. Analysts are closely watching the weather fluctuations and events like frosts, cold spells, and hailstorms to adjust their estimates for this year's harvest in the world's biggest wheat exporter. "The crops were damaged, and specialists are currently assessing the extent. We will determine further steps based on the results," Governor Vladimir Vladimirov wrote in his Telegram messenger channel. Heavy snowstorms hit many regions of European Russia after an unusually mild winter this week, with snow cover expected to reach 20 centimeters (9 inches) in Moscow on April 9. Snowfalls were observed in Crimea and the Krasnodar regions. The Local Ministry of Emergencies in Krasnodar, Russia's biggest grain-producing region, where temperatures rose to above 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) in March, warned that frosts and sub-zero temperatures were on their way this week. "Due to frost on the soil surface, there is an increased risk of damage and loss to agricultural crops, including the flowers and fruit sets of stone and pome fruits, as well as warm-loving plants," the regional ministry said. The agriculture ministry's analytical center said on Tuesday that after an unusually warm winter, the overall crop loss rate did not exceed 3% across the country despite reports late last year that at least 37% of winter crops were in poor condition. (Reuters)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period March 28– April 3 were 785,600 MT, were to South Korea (204,200 MT), Colombia (196,700 MT), Japan (180,800 MT), Mexico (151,000 MT), and Vietnam (59,800 MT). Exports of 1,699,400 MT were primarily to Mexico (512,900 MT), Japan (384,000 MT), South Korea (194,200 MT), Colombia (181,500 MT), and Taiwan (129,100 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week April 4 was 1.021 million bbls/day down 4.0 percent from the previous week and down 3.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.147 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 27.034 million bbls, up 1.6 percent from last week and up 3.2 percent from last year. An estimated 103.01 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.351 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 100.96 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending April 10, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, April 10, 2025:

Commodity	May 2025	Week Change	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.38	$0.09	$5.53½	$0.10¾	$5.68	$0.10½	$5.90½	$0.09¾
KC HRW	$5.58	$0.00½	$5.73	$0.03	$5.88	$0.04	$6.10¼	$0.03¾
MGE DNS	$6.02	$0.17½	$6.16½	$0.16¾	$6.28¾	$0.16¾	$6.46¾	$0.16¼
CORN	$4.83	$0.22¾	$4.88¾	$0.21½	$4.46¾	$0.07¼	$4.54¼	$0.07½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up this week due to hailstorms in Russia. **Wheat futures prices ranged up $0.00½ to up $0.17½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

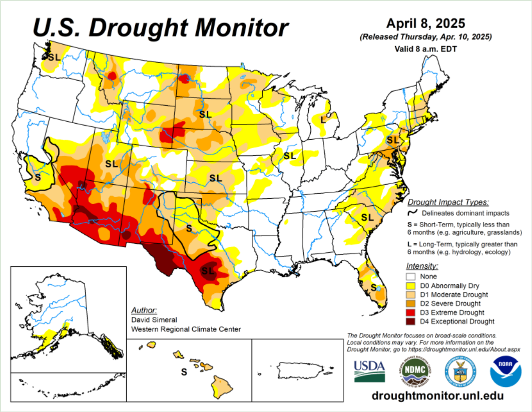
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to strong export and ethanol demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.07¼ to up $0.22¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices plummeted on April 10, 2025, with WTI and Brent crude experiencing significant drops due to heightened trade tensions between the US and China, including tariff hikes. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.6 million bbls day during the week ending April 4, was 69 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 86.7% of capacity last week. As of April 4, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 2.553 million bbls from last week to 442.345 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 466.449 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.544 million bbls to a total of 111.082 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.969 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.600 million bbls to 235.977 million bbls, over the 235.161 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.243 per gallon on April 7, up $0.081 from last week's price and down $0.348 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.639 per gallon, up $0.047 from last week's price and down $0.422 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, April 10, 2025 to close at $60.28/bbl (May contract), down $1.71 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—April 10, 2025



Northeast: Improvements in most of the region.

Southeast: Improvements were much of the region. Drought expanded in east-central Florida.

South: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Improvements were made across the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota. Drought expanded in western North Dakota.

West: Improvements were made in the northeast Nevada, northeast Utah, northwestern Colorado, and Wyoming. Drought expanded in southeastern Arizona and areas of New Mexico.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—April 10, 2025

West: Warmth has replaced previously cool conditions. In fact, today's high temperatures should reach 100°F or higher in parts of the Desert Southwest. Warmer weather is increasing the high-elevation snowmelt rate, leading to some swift-flowing streams and elevated water levels; this is particularly true in areas of the northern Great Basin and northern Intermountain West, where snowpack is significantly above average.

Plains: Warm, dry weather prevails, except in the eastern Dakotas. Today's high temperatures should range from near 50°F in the Red River Valley of the North to 90°F or higher in central Texas. Gusty winds, low humidity levels, and ample dried grasses are leading to an elevated wildfire threat across portions of the central and northern Plains.

Barley news

Corn Belt: Cool, damp, mostly cloudy weather is slowing or halting spring fieldwork. Rain showers are affecting several areas, including still-flooded lowlands in the Ohio Valley. By April 6, oat planting was 15 to 20% complete in several Midwestern States, including Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

South: Mostly dry weather accompanies a warming trend. Today's high temperatures will reach or exceed 90°F in parts of southern Texas. Aside from soggy and flooded areas of the mid-South, spring fieldwork is advancing at a rapid pace. By April 6, nearly one-quarter (24%) of the nation's intended rice acreage had been seeded, led by Louisiana (69% planted) and Texas (60%).

Outlook for U.S: A substantial dip in the jet stream across the eastern U.S. will lead to cool, unsettled, showery weather, with event total rainfall expected to reach 1 to 2 inches or more in portions of the middle Atlantic States. Although rain will wind down late in the week, chilly conditions will linger through the weekend from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Ongoing flooding in the mid-South and lower Midwest will start to subside, except along main-stem rivers, although many low-lying areas will remain unfavorably wet or retain standing water. Meanwhile, unusual warmth will continue through the weekend across the nation's mid-section, followed by a surge of cooler air early next week. Elsewhere, generally dry weather will prevail during the next 5 days from California to the Plains, extending as far north as South Dakota, while scattered rain and snow showers will extend from the Pacific Northwest to the upper Great Lakes region. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for April 15 – 19 calls for the likelihood of below-normal temperatures from the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys into the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, while warmer-than-normal weather will dominate areas from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains, as well as southern Texas and peninsular Florida. Meanwhile, near or below-normal precipitation across much of the country should contrast with wetter-than-normal conditions in northern New England and a strip from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into the Great Lakes region.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of March 30– April 5, 2025

Europe: Continued rainy weather over southern Europe juxtaposed with increasingly dry conditions in central and northern portions of the continent.

Middle East: Widespread rain improved soil moisture for winter grains from Turkey into western Iran.

Asia: Dry weather prevailed across winter crop areas of eastern China, providing ample sunshine to irrigated wheat and rapeseed. Wet weather slowed seasonal fieldwork in southern and eastern sections of the region.

Australia: Moderate to heavy rain early in the period in eastern Australia gave way to favorably drier weather.

Brazil: Showers continued across the Center-West and south, although year-to-date moisture deficits continued for second-crop corn.

Argentina: Scattered showers in some areas disrupted fieldwork but helped to replenish moisture reserves for winter grains.

Western FSU: Periods of rain and above-normal temperatures prevailed before sharply colder weather and wet snow arrived at week's end.

USDA Crop Progress Report April 7, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	5%	5%	NA	6%	56%	NA	-
ID Winter Wheat Headed	**-**	**-**	**NA**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Spring Wheat Planted	3%	3%	NA	3%	-	-	-
ID Spring Wheat Planted	**16%**	**21%**	**NA**	**23%**	**-**	**-**	-
US Barley Planted	5%	6%	NA	5%	-	-	-
ID Barley Planted	**16%**	**18%**	**NA**	**18%**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Corn Planted	2%	2%	NA	3%	-	-	-

USDA WASDE World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates March 10, 2025

NOTE: The WASDE report only considers trade policies that are in effect at the time of publication. Further, unless a formal end date is specified, the report also assumes that these policies remain in place.

WHEAT: This month's supply and demand outlook for 2024/25 U.S. wheat is for larger supplies, slightly smaller domestic use, reduced exports, and increased ending stocks. Supplies are raised on higher projected imports, up 10 million bushels to 150 million, with increases for Hard Red Spring (HRS), Durum, White, and Hard Red Winter (HRW). At this level, imports would be the largest since 2017/18. Domestic consumption is forecast 2 million bushels lower on reduced seed use, based primarily on the March NASS Prospective Plantings report. Feed and residual use is unchanged at 120 million bushels, but there are offsetting by-class revisions based on the March 31 NASS Grain Stocks report. Exports are lowered 15 million bushels to 820 million with reductions to HRS and HRW. Projected 2024/25 ending stocks are raised 27 million bushels to 846 million, 22 percent above the previous year. The season average farm price is unchanged at $5.50 per bushel.

The 2024/25 global wheat outlook this month is for smaller supplies, consumption, and exports and larger ending stocks. Supplies are lowered 0.8 million tons to 1,065.9 million primarily on reduced production estimates for Saudi Arabia and the EU, as well as lower beginning stock estimates for Uzbekistan and Israel. World consumption is forecast 1.4 million tons lower to 805.2 million, primarily on lower food, seed, and industrial use for India and China. Projected 2024/25 global trade is cut 1.3 million tons to 206.8 million, mostly on lower export forecasts for Russia, Australia, and the EU that are only partly offset by increases for Canada and Ukraine. Exports for 2024/25 are expected to be 7 percent lower than the previous year. Projected 2024/25 world ending stocks are increased 0.6 million tons to 260.7 million as higher stocks for India, Russia, the United States, and the EU are partly offset by a decrease for China. Global stocks for 2024/25 are now three percent below the previous year and the lowest since 2015/16.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2024/25 U.S. corn outlook is for greater exports, reduced feed and residual use, and smaller ending stocks. Feed and residual use is cut 25 million bushels to 5.8 billion based on disappearance during the December-February quarter as indicated in the March 31 Grain Stocks report. Exports are raised 100 million bushels reflecting the pace of sales and shipments to date and relatively competitive U.S. prices. With no other use changes, ending stocks are down 75 million bushels from last month to 1.5 billion. The season-average corn price received by producers is unchanged at $4.35 per bushel.

Global coarse grain production for 2024/25 is forecast 0.4 million tons lower to 1.495 billion. This month's foreign coarse grain outlook is for reduced production, virtually unchanged trade, and larger ending stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is raised, with increases for the EU, Tanzania, and Honduras partially offset by declines for Moldova, Cambodia, and Kenya. EU corn is higher reflecting larger crops for Poland, Croatia, France, and Germany that are partially offset by reductions for Romania and Bulgaria

BARLEY: The April WASDE report shows the outlook for 2024/2025 U.S. barley supplies were unchanged at 231 million bushels from the projected estimates at 231 million bushels. The April report estimates a projected yield of 76.7 bushels/acre with 1.9 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the March 2024/2025 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 163million bushels, and projected imports at 9 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2024/2025 are projected to be 68 million bushels. The season-average farm price is down at $6.50 bu on updated NASS prices compared to $6.50/bu in March 2024/2025 estimates.