

# Idaho Grain Market Report, May 8, 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 May 7, 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						
Michaud						
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.75-9.00		4.84			
Meridian	8.50		5.25	4.54	5.48	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.24	5.64	6.70	
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.24	5.64	6.70	
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.24-6.25	5.64	6.69-6.70	

## Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday May 7, 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			6.25-6.30	5.65	6.63-6.68	
Ogden						
Great Falls	6.25			4.70-4.75	5.63-6.08	
Minneapolis					8.38	

## Market News and Trends This Week

**BARLEY**—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.25 to unchanged for the week ending May 7. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales were reported for 2024/2025. Exports of 700 MT to Japan (400MT) and Canada (300 MT) were reported for the week of April 27– May 1.

**Barley News**—Last week, the U.S. Grains Council (USGC), along with the Brewers Association and the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC), sponsored a team of craft brewers and malt distributors from China, Japan and Southeast Asia on a tour of the U.S. barley value chain in Idaho and to the Craft Brewers Conference and BrewExpo America in Indiana. "This dual-focused initiative was aimed at delivering comprehensive education and facilitating networking opportunities between the beer supply chain and prospective international buyers of U.S. barley and malt," said Tommy Hamamoto, USGC director in Japan. The team met in Indianapolis for the Craft Brewers Conference and BrewExpo America, where participants visited U.S. growers and exporters to learn about their services, including Cold Stream Malt and Grain and Two Track Malting, USGC members. The conference also featured educational seminars about topics like malt applications, overviews of domestic barley production, proper storage and handling and more. After the expo, the group traveled to Idaho to tour USGC member Mountain Malt, and see how its facility operates. Other stops in Idaho included visits to barley farms and craft breweries to see how barley moves from producers to consumers. Additionally, attendees visited Palisades Reservoir and the headwaters of the Great Feeder canal to better understand irrigation systems in Idaho and how the availability of irrigation water contributes to exceptional yields and consistent quality in barley production. Through this visit to the U.S., the team was able to see the care and planning that goes into U.S. barley production before a crop is planted and through the growing season to ensure the highest quality while retaining the health of the soil and surrounding environment. "Our group underwent detailed education on U.S. barley production, new barley varieties, craft malt capabilities and procurement procedures while creating long-lasting relationships with U.S. barley producers and craft maltsters," according to Sierra Ritchie, USGC team escort." (USGC/IBC)

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## Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending May 7. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.01 to up \$0.09 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0. to up \$0.15; DNS prices were up \$0.07 to up \$0.09. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 69,700 MT for 2024/2025 for the period April 25-May 1 were down 3 percent from the previous week but up noticeably from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily to the Mexico (37,300 MT), the Philippines (24,500 MT), Trinidad and Tobago (16,500 MT), Guatemala (14,200 MT), and Ecuador (9,000 MT). Net sales of 493,000 for 2025/2026 were primarily for unknown destinations (183,500 MT) South Korea (100,800 MT), Mexico (45,800 MT), Colombia (45,400 MT), and the Philippines (30,000 MT). Exports of 493,500 MT were unchanged from the previous week up 10 percent from the prior 4-week average were primarily to Mexico (158,500 MT), the Philippines (118,500 MT), Thailand (58,100 MT), Ecuador (49,4000 MT), and Japan (35,900 MT).

**Wheat News-** Wheat is a major source of calories, carbohydrates and protein worldwide, and its distinctive gluten proteins are what gives bread and pasta dough texture and elasticity. But it also can cause autoimmune reactions such as celiac disease, which is growing in prevalence worldwide. Researchers at the University of California, Davis, have deleted a cluster of genes in wheat that generates gluten proteins that can trigger immune reactions without harming the breadmaking quality of this globally nutritious crop. The findings, published this month in the journal *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, won't produce a celiac-safe form of wheat but represent a critical step forward in celiac disease research, said Maria Rottersman, a lead author on the paper and a doctoral student in plant biology working in the lab of wheat geneticist Jorge Dubcovsky. "The gluten proteins we eliminated are the ones that trigger the strongest response in people with celiac disease, and their elimination can reduce the risk of triggering the disease in people without celiac disease," Dubcovsky said. Gluten is comprised of two classes of proteins—glutenins and gliadins—and deleting them all would lower the quality of bread. The research team used gamma radiation to target and delete alpha-gliadins, which can cause severe reactions in people with celiac disease. "Wheat is a staple crop, and many people are reliant on it for calories," Rottersman said. "It becomes a barrier when people are not able to safely eat wheat. Alpha-gliadins are definitely candidates for removal in terms of trying to create a less allergenic wheat. (Phys.org)

**CORN**—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period April 25– May 1 were 1,662,500 MT, were to Japan (338,500 MT), Taiwan (283,400 MT), Spain (240,500 MT), unknown destinations (122,500 MT), and Colombia (134,600 MT). Exports of 1,819,500 MT were primarily to Mexico (668,500 MT), Japan (396,800 MT), Colombia (190,000 MT), Taiwan (158,600 MT), and South Korea (134,800 MT).

**Ethanol Corn Usage**—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week May 2 was 1.020 million bbls/day down 1.9 percent from the previous week and up 5.7 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.140 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.191 million bbls, down 0.8 percent from last week and up 4.1 percent from last year. An estimated 102.91 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.765 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 100.37 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

## Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending May 8, 2025

### FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, May 8, 2025:

Commodity	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.44	-\$0.12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.66	-\$0.12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.84 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
KC HRW	\$5.24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$5.38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.61	-\$0.17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.80 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
MGE DNS	\$6.00 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$6.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-\$0.10	\$6.30	-\$0.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$6.47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
CORN	\$4.47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-\$0.21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$4.26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-\$0.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$4.38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$4.53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.11

**WHEAT FUTURES**—Wheat futures were down this week on concern with negotiations with China. **Wheat futures prices ranged down \$0.17<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to down \$0.08<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (per bu) versus the previous week.**

**CORN FUTURES**—Corn futures were down on concern with negotiations with China. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to down \$0.11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (per bu) versus the previous week.**

**CRUDE OIL FUTURES**—Oil prices rose around 3% on Thursday, buoyed by hopes of a breakthrough in looming trade talks between the United States and China, the world's two largest oil consumers. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.1 million bbls day during the week ending May 2, was 7 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 89% of capacity last week. As of May 2, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 2.032 million bbls from last week to 438.376 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 472.733 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 1.107 million bbls to a total of 106.708 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 122.847 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.188 million bbls to 225.728 million bbls, under the 232.980 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.147 per gallon on May 5, up \$0.014 from last week's price and down \$0.496 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.497 per gallon, down \$0.017 from last week's price and down \$0.397 from last year.

**NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, May 8, 2025 to close at \$60.21/bbl (June contract), up \$1.92 for the week.**

## USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—May 8, 2025

**Northeast:** Improvements made in much of the region.

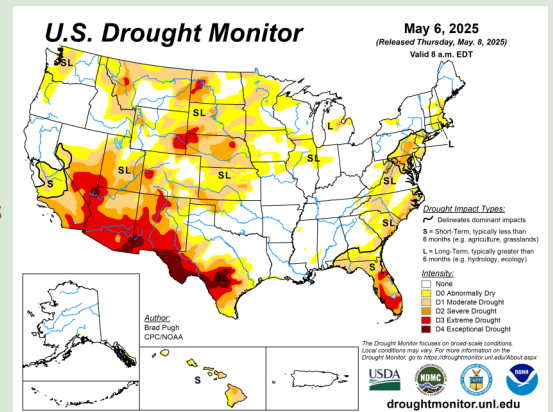
**Southeast:** Improvements were made in northeastern Georgia and parts of the Carolinas. Degradations were made in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, southeastern Alabama and south Georgia.

**South:** Improvements were made in parts of Oklahoma and Texas

**Midwest:** A majority of the region is drought free. Abnormal dryness is developing across northwestern Indiana, northern Illinois, and northwestern Missouri.

**High Plains:** Drought expanded in western North Dakota, central and northeastern Nebraska

**West:** Improvements were made in New Mexico and parts of Arizona.



## USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—May 8, 2025

**West:** Warm, dry weather is promoting a rapid pace of fieldwork and crop development. Nationally, 13% of the spring wheat and 18% of the barley had emerged by May 4, ahead of the respective 5-year averages of 9 and 14%. In California, 65% of the intended cotton acreage and 35% of the rice had been planted on that date.

**Plains:** Dry weather prevails. However, cooler-than-normal conditions across the southern half of the region contrast with summer-like warmth on the northern Plains. Today's high temperatures will remain below 70°F across portions of the southern High Plains—but will top 85°F in parts of North Dakota. Summer crop planting is quickly advancing on the northern Plains, but lingering wetness is hampering fieldwork in Oklahoma and Texas.

**Corn Belt:** Showers are mostly limited to the middle Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere, dry weather is promoting Midwestern corn and soybean planting. Additionally, warmth prevails across the western Corn Belt, where today's high temperatures will approach or reach 80°F. Fieldwork is advancing most quickly where drought exists; on May 4, statewide topsoil moisture was rated 65% very short to short in Nebraska, along with 56% in South Dakota.

**South:** Dry weather has returned across southern Louisiana and environs, although some lowland flooding lingers. Early today, rain has largely shifted into the Southeast, where pastures, winter grains, and summer crops are benefiting from soil moisture improvements. On May 4, prior to the rain, 47% of Florida's pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition, while statewide topsoil moisture was rated 54% very short to short.

**Outlook for U.S:** Unsettled, showery weather across the Southeast will linger into next week due to a series of slow-moving disturbances. Five-day rainfall totals could reach 2 to 6 inches or more east of the Mississippi Delta and south of the Ohio River, with some of the highest amounts expected in the southern Atlantic States. Significant precipitation will be scarce across the remainder of the country, although showers and thunderstorms will pepper the lower Rio Grande Valley later today. Much of the U.S. will also experience warm weather, with temperatures topping 90°F into early next week as far north as the northern Plains. Late in the weekend and early next week, cooler, showery weather will overspread the Northwest, allowing warmth to shift eastward. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for May 13 – 17 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures from the Plains to the Atlantic Coast, while cooler-than-normal conditions will cover the West. Meanwhile, near or above-normal precipitation across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal weather in parts of Maine and across the Deep South, from the southern half of Texas into Alabama and western Florida.

## International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of April 27-May 3, 2025

**Europe:** Sunny and warm weather in central and northern Europe juxtaposed with additional beneficial rain on the Iberian Peninsula.

**Middle East:** Widespread moderate to heavy showers from Turkey into northwestern Iran favored reproductive filling winter grains, while dry and hot weather lowered wheat and barley prospects in eastern Iran.

**Asia:** Hot, dry weather in northern China contrasted with favorable showers in the south. Pre-monsoon showers returned to Indochina, further improving moisture conditions ahead of the main cropping season.

**Australia:** Dry and cooler weather promoted fieldwork across much of Australia.

**Brazil:** Showers, albeit patchy, sustained favorable soil moisture for second-crop corn.

**Argentina:** Scattered showers interrupted harvesting of cotton in the far north and soybean and corn in parts of the south.

**Western FSU:** Much cooler temperatures slowed the recent rapid pace of winter crop development, while showers in southern Russia contrasted with dry weather in Ukraine and Moldova.

**Mexico:** Warm, mostly dry weather across the southern plateau corn belt continued to limit early-season planting efforts, while drought-related impacts in northwestern Mexico included limited irrigation reserves for cotton and other summer crops.

## USDA Crop Progress Report May 5, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	39%	27%	41%	33%	51%	49%	50%
<b>ID Winter Wheat Headed</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US Spring Wheat Planted	44%	30%	45%	34%	-	-	-
<b>ID Spring Wheat Planted</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>73%</b>	-	-	-
US Spring Emerged	13%	5%	11%	9%			
<b>ID Spring Emerged</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>35%</b>			
US Barley Planted	60%	37%	45%	44%	-	-	-
<b>ID Barley Planted</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>71%</b>	-	-	-
US Barley Emerged	18%	9%	13%	14%			
<b>ID Barley Emerged</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>35%</b>			
US Corn Planted	40%	24%	35%	39%	-	-	-
US Corn Emerged	11%	5%	11%	9%			

### USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary April 28–May 4, 2025

**Wheat:** By May 4, thirty-nine percent of the nation’s winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage point behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 4, fifty-one percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 1 point above last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 47 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

By May 4, forty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 1 percentage point behind last year but 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in South Dakota, with 94 percent of the acres planted. By May 4, thirteen percent of the nation’s spring wheat crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of average.

**Small Grains:** Fifty percent of the nation’s barley crop was planted by May 4, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Idaho and Washington, with 85 and 76 percent, respectively. Eighteen percent of the nation’s barley crop had emerged by May 4, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of average.

**Corn:** By May 4, producers had planted 40 percent of the nation’s corn crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Texas was the furthest advanced in planting progress with 78 percent, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Eleven percent of the nation’s corn acreage had emerged by May 4, the same as the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of average.