Idaho Grain Market Report, June 26, 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 June 25, 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	8.40-8.75		4.80			
Meridian	8.50		5.15	4.69	5.71	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.25	5.62		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.25	5.62		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.15-6.25	5.62-5.82	6.97	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday June 25, 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			6.15-6.25	5.61-5.81	6.88-6.99	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.74-4.91	6.05-6.13	
Minneapolis				5.99	7.41-7.68	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending June 25. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 600 MT for the 2025/2026 were reported for Canada (500 MT) and South Korea (100 MT). Exports of 1,300 MT were to Canada.

Barley News—The 2024-25 Canadian barley supply is estimated at 9.4 million tonnes (Mt), down 3% from the previous crop year, although carry-in stocks are sharply above last year's level and the five-year average. Compared to the five-year average, 2024-25 supply is down 3%. Total exports are projected down 2% from last season and 11% below the five-year average. China remains the largest destination of Canadian barley grain exports, representing almost 70% of the exported volume, followed by Japan (20%) and the U.S. (<10%). The US is the largest destination of Canadian barley product exports, representing almost 60% of the volume, followed by Japan (>20%), Mexico (>10%), and South Korea (<5%). Total domestic barley use is projected at 5.7 Mt, 3% higher year-on-year (y/y), despite a decline in feed use. Carry-out stocks are forecast at 0.8 Mt, down 31% from last year and close to historic lows. The Lethbridge average barley price recovered from a multi-year low of approximately C$255/tonne (/t) in August, reaching over C$310/t since late April. The average price for the entire crop year is projected at C$295/t. (E-Malt) In other news, France's farm ministry has increased its forecast for the country's 2025 winter barley production, projecting a 13.5% increase compared to 2024, reaching 7.8 million tonnes. However, this figure is still below the five-year average. (Get Talks) News out of Australia indicates that Australia exported 678,382 tonnes of barley in April, according to the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Feed accounted for 576,692t of the barley total, and was down 8 percent from the March figure of 623,805t. China on 330,254t was the destination for 57pc of April-shipped feed barley, with Japan on 116,535t and Saudia Arabia on 66,000t the second and third-biggest markets respectively. April-shipped malting barley totalled 101,690t, down 51pc from the March figure, and had only three destinations: China on 65,359t, Mexico on 33,000t, and Vietnam on 3331t. (E-Malt)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending June 25. SWW prices ranged from down $0.46 to down $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.44 to down $0.24; DNS prices were down $0.35 to down $0.25. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 255,200 MT for 2025/2026 for the period June 13-19 were primarily to the Japan (93,600 MT) Mexico (83,200 MT), South Korea (22,500 MT), Jamaica (17,400 MT), and Colombia (14,000 MT), were offset by reductions for unknown destinations (4,900 MT) and Morocco (400 MT). Exports of 256,300 MT were primarily to Japan (80,200 MT), Mexico (54,900 MT), the Philippines (36,500 MT), Morocco (29,600 MT), and Jamaica (21,200 MT).

Wheat News- Gluten makes your bread stretchy and your pasta chewy. But for millions, it causes pain. Around one percent of the global population suffers from celiac disease, a condition triggered by eating gluten. The number is growing, and no cure exists. The only way to manage it is by following a strict gluten-free diet, which is often expensive and difficult to maintain. Researchers at the University of California, Davis, have made a major step forward. They managed to remove a specific group of gluten proteins in wheat that trigger strong immune reactions. And they did this without hurting the wheat's ability to make good bread. "The gluten proteins we eliminated are the ones that trigger the strongest response in people with celiac disease," said Jorge Dubcovsky, a wheat geneticist at UC Davis. "Their elimination can reduce the risk of triggering the disease in people without celiac disease." Gluten is made up of two main protein groups: glutenins and gliadins. Together, they create the elastic dough we all know. But these proteins also contain short sequences of amino acids called epitopes. In people with celiac disease, these epitopes can spark an immune reaction that damages the small intestine. Among the most harmful of these are found in a type of gliadin called alpha-gliadin. The team used a method called gamma radiation to target and delete the alpha-gliadin genes in wheat. These genes exist in three areas of the wheat genome. The researchers named the deleted versions as Δgli-A2, Δgli-B2, and Δgli-D2. These deletions were carefully analyzed using a method called exome capture. One deletion, Δgli-D2, stood out. It removed key immunodominant epitopes and boosted the gluten strength of the dough. (www.aol.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period June 13-19 were 741,200 MT, were to Colombia (191,000 MT), Japan (178,900 MT), Mexico (105,300 MT), unknown destinations (100,400 MT), and Spain (93,000 MT). Net sales of 305,500 MT for 2025/2026 were primarily for Mexico (138,500 MT), unknown destinations (124,000 MT), Costa Rica (29,700 MT), the United Kingdom (8,000 MT), and Nicaragua (2,800 MT). Exports of 1,471,500 MT were primarily to Mexico (329,900 MT), Japan (302,500 MT), Colombia (148,300 MT), Spain (93,000 MT), and Taiwan (82,400 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week June 20 was 1.081 million bbls/day down 2.5 percent from the previous week and up 3.6 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.567 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.404 million bbls, up 1.2 percent from last week and up 4.2 percent from last year. An estimated 109.06 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.522 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 95.11 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending June 26, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, June 26, 2025:

Commodity	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.21	-$0.46¾	$5.36¾	-$0.46¾	$5.59¾	-$0.46¼	$5.79½	-$0.46
KC HRW	$5.18¼	-$0.45	$5.33¾	-$0.45	$5.57	-$0.45	$5.78	-$0.43½
MGE DNS	$6.06¾	-$0.32	$6.25½	-$0.31¼	$6.45	-$0.30½	$6.61½	-$0.30¼
CORN	$4.09½	-$0.19¼	$4.04	-$0.21½	$4.21	-$0.20¼	$4.36½	-$0.20¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to improved weather conditions and expectations of large global wheat production. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.46¾ to down $0.30¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable growing conditions, expectations of a large harvest, and recent pullbacks in crude oil prices. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.20¼ to down $0.19¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil giant Shell has denied a report by the Wall Street Journal that it is in early talks to acquire U.K. rival BP. (CNBC.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17 million bbls day during the week ending June 20, was 125 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 94.7% of capacity last week. As of june 20, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 5.836 million bbls from last week to 415.106 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 465.947 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 4.066 million bbls to a total of 105.332 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 132.148 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.075 million bbls to 227.938 million bbls, under the 234.574 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.213 per gallon on June 23, up $0.074 from last week's price and down $0.225 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.775 per gallon, up $0.204 from last week's price and up $0.006 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, June 26, 2025 to close at $65.26/bbl (August contract), down $ for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—June 26, 2025

Northeast: No significant changes were made in the region.

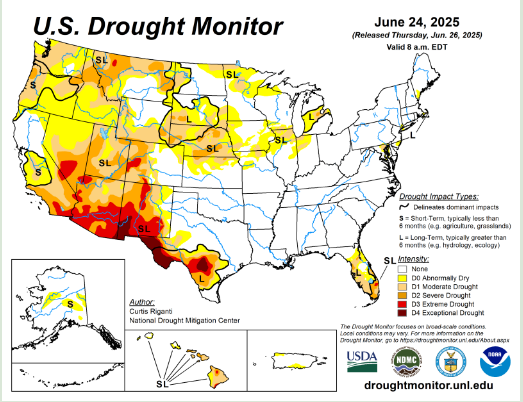
Southeast: No significant changes were made in the region.

South: Some improvements were made in south-central Texas.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kansas.

West: Degradations were made in much of the region this week.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—June 26, 2025

West: Mostly dry weather accompanies near- or above-normal temperatures. Northwestern producers continue to monitor a recent drying trend that has reduced soil moisture availability and increased irrigation demands. On June 22, topsoil moisture was rated 54% very short to short in Washington, along with 53% in Oregon.

Plains: A plume of atmospheric moisture extending northeastward from southeastern New Mexico and western Texas continues to spark rain showers. Early today, some of the heaviest rain is falling across eastern sections of Nebraska and South Dakota. Elsewhere, dry weather favors fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting. Above normal temperatures are returning across the northern High Plains, where today's high temperatures will locally top 90°F.

Corn Belt: Markedly cooler weather prevails in the upper Great Lakes region. In fact, today's high temperatures will remain below 70°F in northern Wisconsin, as well as neighboring areas in Minnesota and Michigan. Meanwhile in the western Corn Belt, another round of rain is further improving soil moisture. On June 22, prior to this week's rain, statewide topsoil moisture was rated 47% very short to short in Nebraska, along with 37% in South Dakota.

South: Showers are increasing in coverage and intensity, especially east of the Mississippi Delta. The rain is causing some renewed fieldwork delays in wetter areas of the Southeast. On June 22, as generally drier weather was arriving in the South, statewide topsoil moisture was rated more than 30% surplus in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Outlook for U.S: Showers and thunderstorms will continue to pivot around a ridge of high pressure currently centered over the middle Atlantic States, although the moisture plume wrapping around the western side of the ridge will become less cohesive. Still, additional rainfall could total 1 to 3 inches or more from the southern High Plains into the upper Midwest, extending eastward to the northern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, an upper-level disturbance drifting near Florida will help to focus Southeastern shower activity, with 5-day rainfall totals possibly reaching 2 to 4 inches or more in the eastern Gulf Coast region. Elsewhere, areas west of the Rockies will remain mostly dry, aside from spotty showers in the Pacific Northwest. Building heat will accompany the Western dryness, with weekend temperatures topping 110°F in the Desert Southwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 1 – 5 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures and rainfall across most of the country. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be limited to parts of the Southwest, where monsoon-related cloudiness and showers will suppress temperatures. Meanwhile, the Southwest will also have the greatest likelihood of experiencing wetter-than-normal weather.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of June 15-21 2025

Europe: Increasingly hot and dry weather expanded eastward across the continent, though scattered showers preceded the heat in central Europe.

Middle East: Mostly dry and hot weather in Turkey signaled an early end to the water year and promoted winter grain drydown and harvesting.

Asia: Monsoon showers continued with the Southwest Monsoon's northward advance. Southern and northeastern China saw widespread showers that sustained moisture levels for summer crops, while parts of the North China Plain endured heat and dryness.

Australia: :Mostly dry weather prevailed across the continent save for showers in southwestern croplands.

Canadian Prairies: Wet weather across the western half of the Prairies contrasted with warm, mostly dry weather in Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan.

Western FSU: Below-normal temperatures overspread the region, with widespread rain in Russia and eastern Ukraine contrasting with dry conditions over western croplands.

Mexico: Erick became the earliest major hurricane on record to make landfall anywhere in Mexico, striking the Pacific Coast on June 19 with sustained winds near 110 knots near the border of Oaxaca and Guerrero.

USDA Crop Progress Report June 23, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	96%	93%	97%	96%	49%	52%	52%
ID Winter Wheat Headed	**93%**	**70%**	**77%**	**77%**	**64%**	**65%**	**-**
US Winter Wheat Harvested	19%	10%	38%	28%	52%	52%	49%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			
US Spring Emerged	93%	89%	99%	97%	57%	53%	76%
ID Spring Emerged	**100%**	**98%**	**98%**	**97%**	**60%**	**68%**	
US Spring Wheat Headed	17%	4%	16%	18%	54%	57%	71%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**35%**	**12%**	**16%**	**22%**	**60%**	**60%**	
US Barley Emerged	94%	89%	94%	97%	42%	45%	69%
ID Barley Emerged	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**73%**	**82%**	
US Barley Headed	17%	5%	11%	17%	42%	45%	69%
ID Barley Headed	**45%**	**17%**	**26%**	**32%**	**73%**	**82%**	
US Corn Emerged	97%	94%	96%	98%	72%	71%	72%
US Corn Silking	4%	NA	4%	3%	72%	71%	72%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary June 16-22, 2025

Wheat: By June 22, ninety-six percent of the nation’s winter wheat crop was headed, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by week’s end, 19 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. On June 22, forty-nine percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 45 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

By June 22, ninety-three percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the spring wheat was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On June 22, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below last week.

Small Grains: By June 22, ninety-four percent of the nation’s barley crop had emerged, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the barley had reached the heading stage by week’s end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On June 22, forty-two percent of the nation’s barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below last week.

NOAA Three Month Temperature and Precipitation Outlooks for Jul-Aug-Sep—June 19, 2025