Idaho Grain Market Report, June 5, 2025—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday June 4, 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		4.95			
Meridian	8.50		5.15	4.75	5.73	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.15	5.71		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.15	5.71		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.15	5.71-5.81	6.92	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday June 4, 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			6.15	5.68-5.78	6.90-6.98	
Ogden						
Great Falls	6.25			4.81-4.91	6.09-6.24	
Minneapolis				6.21	8.24	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending June 4. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales reductions of 10,100 MT for South Korea (10,000 MT) and Japan (7,600 MT were reported for 2024/2025 week of May 23-29 . Total net sales for 2025/2026 were 10,100 MT to Japan (7,600 MT) and Canada (2,500 MT). Exports of 200 MT were primarily to Canada (100 MT) were reported for the week.

Barley News—Last month, the U.S. Grains Council (USGC), in collaboration with the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC), escorted a team of representatives from one of the largest brewing companies in the world to find new sources of barley for its facilities in Mexico. USGC Director in Mexico Heidi Bringenberg, USGC Senior Marketing Specialist Javier Chávez and Idaho Barley Commission Executive Director Laura Wilder led the delegation on tours of farms, research centers and storage and transport facilities. “The Council has worked closely with this brewer to provide sources of barley that benefit its operations and provides new export demand for U.S. farmers,” Bringenberg said. “The group is also interested in further education and research in the industry, offering additional potential opportunities as new varieties and use applications are developed.” The program began at the University of Idaho Aberdeen Research Station and U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service (USDA’s ARS) facility in Aberdeen, Idaho for an overview of barley production, growers’ conservation practices and the latest research in barley breeding. The team then visited IBC Chairman Allen Young’s barley farm, operated jointly with his two sons, as part of the brewing company’s interest in adding further sources of high-quality barley for its beer. The next day, the group checked in on barley farms that supply the brewer and toured grain elevators to evaluate their capabilities to deliver barley to a nearby malting facility before export. “The company is committed to quality assurance from planting to malting to delivery, so meeting with stakeholders all along the value chain was vital in fostering trust and a strong business relationship,” Bringenberg said. “The connections made during these visits will help solidify significant growth in export demand for Idaho barley in the coming years.” (USGC)

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending June 4. SWW prices ranged from down $0.15 to down $0.01 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.11 to down $0.04; DNS prices were up $0.12 to up $0.14. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales reductions of 49,100 MT for 2024/2025 for the period May 23-29 were primarily to the South Korea (65,300 MT) Ecuador (38,800 MT), Vietnam (32,800 MT), Colombia (20,700 MT), and Indonesia (7,300 MT). Net sales of 444,900 for 2025/2026 were primarily for unknown destinations (140,500 MT) the Nigeria (131,000 MT), Mexico (66,800 MT), Thailand (55,000 MT), and Venezuela (30,000 MT). Exports of 540,100 MT were up 8 percent from the previous week and 20 percent from the prior 4-week average were primarily to Indonesia (81,100 MT), South Korea (66,500 MT), Mexico (63,000 MT), the Philippines (56,000 MT), and Ecuador (38,800 MT).

Wheat News- About an hour by road northwest of the famed Terracotta Warriors, combine harvesters send out clouds of dust as they work their way through the parched wheat fields of Maqiao village in China's northwestern Shaanxi province. But local farmers like Zhou Yaping say there is little to celebrate. Some of her crop is still tinged with green in a sign it hasn't fully ripened, and she expects she'll get only half the 1,000 kg of wheat her two-thirds of an acre plot usually yields. "I've been growing wheat for over 20 years, and I've never seen a drought this bad," said Zhou, 50, during a late May visit. Parts of China's wheat belt in Shaanxi and Henan provinces have been hit hard by hot, dry weather, with the sun baking the soil into cracked slabs and scorching the wheat before it could ripen. Last month, Shaanxi recorded its highest average temperatures since records began in 1961. While official figures are still some six weeks away, more than a dozen farmers in the area and those they hire to harvest the crop told Reuters of losses and small harvests, down as much as half for some. In some parts of the province, the drought was so bad farmers brought the harvest forward by a week. And while rain finally arrived in recent days, bringing some relief, it has also threatened to disrupt the harvest for those who waited. It is too early to know whether the drought could prompt China to import more wheat, although that would be good news for growers in places including Australia, which expects high end-of-season wheat stocks, partly due to a drop in Chinese imports. Ample wheat stocks and tepid demand have also curbed China's import appetite, traders said. (Reuters)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period May 23-29 were 942,300 MT, were to Mexico (362,300 MT), Japan (173,300 MT), South Korea (138,600 MT), Colombia (103,400 MT), and Guatemala (71,800 MT). Exports of 1,647,800 MT were primarily to Mexico (466,700 MT), Japan (336,600 MT), South Korea (263,600 MT), Colombia (99,800 MT), and Morocco (79,900 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week May 16 was 10.36 million bbls/day up 4.3 percent from the previous week and up 1.7 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.252 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.944 million bbls, down 2.0 percent from last week and up 3.0 percent from last year. An estimated 104.52 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.970 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 100.11 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 5, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, June 5, 2025:

Commodity	July 2025	Week Change	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.45½	$0.11½	$5.59¾	$0.11½	$5.81	$0.10	$6.00½	$0.09½
KC HRW	$5.42½	$0.09¼	$5.55½	$0.08½	$5.76¾	$0.08	$5.96¼	$0.09
MGE DNS	$6.25¼	-$0.00¼	$6.36	-$0.01¼	$6.53	-$0.00½	$6.69	$0.00½
CORN	$4.39½	$0.05½	$4.31½	$0.08¼	$4.48¼	$0.09¾	$4.64	$0.10

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up on declining U.S. winter wheat crop ratings, concerns about global wheat supply, and weather concerns **Wheat futures prices ranged down $0.00¼ to up $0.11½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

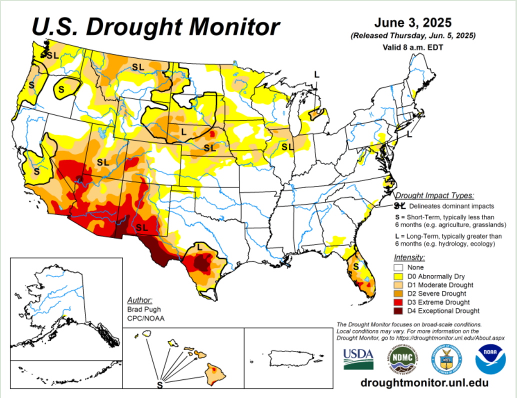
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up on strong export numbers. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.05½ to up $0.10 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES— Crude oil and gasoline prices today are moving higher, with crude posting a 2-week high. Today's slump in the dollar index (DXY00) to a 6-week low is supporting gains in energy prices. (Barchart)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17 million bbls day during the week ending May 30, was 670 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 93.4% of capacity last week. As of May 16, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 1.328 million bbls from last week to 443.158 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 469.264 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.579 million bbls to a total of 104.132 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 124.053 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.816 million bbls to 225.522 million bbls, under the 230.551 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.127 per gallon on June 2, down $0.033 from last week's price and down $0.389 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.451 per gallon, down $0.036 from last week's price and down $0.275 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, June 5, 2025 to close at $63.39/bbl (July contract), up $2.61 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—June 5, 2025



Northeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: No significant changes were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Degradations were made in parts of Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Missouri, northern Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of the region.

West: Degradations were made in the Pacific Northwest, parts of Montana, and parts of Utah.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—June 5, 2025

West: Warm, mostly dry weather prevails, although isolated showers extend from southern Nevada into portions of Colorado and Wyoming. The West's disappointingly rapid snow-melt pace continues, with potential implications ranging from reduced summer water supplies to a lengthening of the wildfire season

Plains: Below-normal temperatures and scattered showers are limiting fieldwork but benefiting rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. Today's high temperatures should remain below 70°F as far south as northwestern Kansas. In recent months, drought and other weather challenges have negatively affected many Northern grasslands. By June 1, rangeland and pastures were rated more than one-half in very poor to poor condition in Nebraska (56%) and Montana (53%).

Corn Belt: Unhealthy air due to Canadian wildfires lingers across portions of the Great Lakes region, including Chicago and neighboring areas. Meanwhile, Midwestern showers have drifted eastward and currently extend from the lower Great Lakes region into the lower Ohio Valley. Elsewhere, dry weather generally favors late-season corn and soybean planting efforts. By June 1, only 16% of the intended U.S. soybean acreage had not yet been planted.

South: Showers along and near the southern Atlantic Coast are slowing fieldwork but boosting topsoil moisture reserves. Farther west, rain-weary producers still attempting to plant summer crops, including cotton, are benefiting from a spell of warm, dry weather in the mid-South and Mississippi Delta.

Outlook for U.S: Showers associated with a weak low-pressure system over the Carolinas should drift northeastward today while shifting offshore. Meanwhile, a slow-moving cold front stretching from the lower Great Lakes region to Texas will become more active, with 5-day rainfall totals expected to total 1 to 4 inches or more from Oklahoma, southern Kansas, and northern Texas to the western slopes of the southern Appalachians. Additional flooding may occur where rivers are already running high, especially in parts of Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas. In contrast, any rain during the next 5 days across the northern Plains and much of the Midwest will be generally light, while little or no precipitation will fall across southern Texas and most areas west of the Rockies. Building heat will accompany the Western dryness, with temperatures soaring to 100°F late in the weekend and early next week as far north as eastern Washington. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for June 10 – 14 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures and precipitation across most of the country. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be confined to an area stretching from the southern half of the Plains into the mid-South and lower Ohio Valley, while drier-than-normal weather should be limited to portions of the lower Great Lakes region and the Pacific Northwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of May 25-31, 2025

Europe: Dry and hot weather on the Iberian Peninsula contrasted with widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms across the remainder of Europe.

Middle East: Widespread rain returned to Turkey, while seasonably dry and hot weather continued elsewhere.

Asia: Very heavy rainfall was observed in parts of India and Bangladesh due to the northward advancement of the Southwest Monsoon along with an area of low pressure that developed over northwest Bay of Bengal. Widespread showers continued in the south, while dry weather prevailed for most of the North China Plain.

Australia: Widespread albeit highly variable showers moistened soils locally for winter crops, though drought persisted over southern and southeastern Australia.

Canadian Prairies: Very warm, dry weather allowed spring grain and oilseed planting to near completion across the western half of Canada, although heavy smoke from boreal wildfires shrouded the eastern Prairies.

Western FSU: Heavy rain and cool temperatures in the west juxtaposed with increasingly warm and dry conditions farther east.

Mexico: Scattered showers across the southern plateau corn belt promoted planting on a limited scale, with many producers still awaiting seasonal rainfall.

Southeastern Canada: Chilly conditions and lingering showers slowed crop development, including the emergence and growth of recently planted summer crops.

USDA Crop Progress Report June 2, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	83%	75%	82%	79%	52%	54%	49%
ID Winter Wheat Headed	**36%**	**16%**	**17%**	**19%**	**70%**	**62%**	**-**
US Winter Wheat Harvested	3%	-	5%	3%	52%	50%	49%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			
US Spring Wheat Planted	95%	87%	93%	90%	-	-	-
ID Spring Wheat Planted	**100%**	**100%**	**99%**	**99%**	**-**	**-**	-
US Spring Emerged	73%	60%	76%	69%	50%	49%	74%
ID Spring Emerged	**97%**	**90%**	**92%**	**90%**	**69%**		
US Barley Planted	90%	82%	93%	92%	-	-	-
ID Barley Planted	**100%**	**99%**	**97%**	**97%**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Barley Emerged	71%	58%	72%	72%	43%	43%	74%
ID Barley Emerged	**96%**	**88%**	**85%**	**87%**	**76%**		
US Corn Planted	93%	87%	90%	93%	69%	68%	75%
US Corn Emerged	78%	67%	72%	77%	69%	68%	75%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary—May 26 through June 1, 2025

Wheat: By week's end, eighty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 1, fifty-two percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 3 points above the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 51 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

By June 1, ninety-five percent of the nation's spring wheat was seeded, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 1, seventy-three percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of average. On June 1, fifty percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above last week.

Small Grains: Barley producers had sown 90 percent of the crop by June 1, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By June 1, seventy-one percent of the nation's barley had emerged, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. On June 1, forty-three percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Corn: By June 1, ninety-three percent of this year's corn crop had been planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 78 percent of the corn crop had emerged by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 1, sixty-nine percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week. In Iowa, the largest corn producing state, 84 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.