

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

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 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 July 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						
Colfax, WA						
Michaud						
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.60		5.02			
Meridian	8.50		5.25	4.84	5.93	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			6.15	5.74		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			6.15	5.74		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.50		6.15	5.74-5.84	6.96	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
 Wednesday July 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			6.15-6.25	5.79-5.84	6.97	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.59-4.76	5.94-6.02	
Minneapolis					7.67-8.02	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up \$0.20 for the week ending July 9. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales for the 2025/2026 were reported. Exports of 1,700 MT were to Canada (1,600 MT) and Japan (100 MT).

Barley News— Impact Databank has released its latest “Hot Brands” list for beer, cider, and flavored malt beverages (FMBs), highlighting the top performers in the U.S. market for 2024. The annual list, published in the June 1&15 issue of Impact, recognizes brands that have shown strong growth and influence in a challenging year for the overall beer industry. The 2024 list features 34 brands, with 16 making their debut. The selection criteria include established brands with double-digit growth over the past three years, those with at least 15% growth in 2024, brands among the top ten in their category with at least 5% growth last year and 15% since 2021, and significant new product launches. Mexican imports continue to dominate the beer segment, led by Constellation Brands’ Modelo, which grew from 196.2 million to 210 million cases—a 7% increase. Pacifico, another Constellation import, posted a notable 21.5% jump to reach 25.2 million cases. Modelo Chelada also made the top five with a 5% increase. Domestic beers are present but less prominent on the list. Coors Banquet from Molson Coors saw an 11% rise to 26.2 million cases. Boston Beer Company’s Twisted Tea led the FMB category with a 10.5% increase, reaching 47 million cases. The report also notes that while Mexican imports remain strong, their growth rates are slowing compared to previous years. Imports outnumbered domestic beers among Hot Brands seven to five in 2024. Thirteen brands that appeared on last year’s list dropped off, with nine experiencing volume declines. Emerging sub-categories such as non-alcoholic brews and hard teas are gaining traction as beer marketers look beyond traditional offerings. Athletic Brewing’s non-alcoholic beer improved its performance over last year, as did Modelo Ranch Water. (Vinetur.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending July 9. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.10 to up \$0.22 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.08 to up \$0.12; DNS prices were down \$0.01 to up \$0.22. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 597,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period June 27—July 3 were primarily to the South Korea (90,000 MT) Japan (70,000 MT), Mexico (55,900 MT), Malaysia (55,000 MT), and the Philippines (54,400 MT). Total net sales of 9,400 MT for 2026/2027 were for Peru. Exports of 447,200 MT were primarily to Brazil (63,300 MT), the Philippines (58,000 MT), South Korea (55,000 MT), South Africa (48,300 MT), and Japan (35,300 MT).

Wheat News- University of Idaho cereals pathology and agronomy researcher Juliet Marshall on July 1 received a report of stripe rust in a Montevideo-area farmer's field of UI Gold, a hard white spring wheat variety. A private crop consultant reported the finding and sent photos of affected plants to Marshall, who confirmed stripe rust. The infection was limited to field corners that were outside the coverage area of pivot sprinklers and instead irrigated by hand lines. "This is the first report," she said. "I have not heard of any additional report of stripe rust infection, though I would welcome additional reports." Stripe rust can reduce yields by 40% or more, according to USDA's Agricultural Research Service. Small yellowish fungal structures called uredinia appear in rows on leaves. Growers who have UI Gold or other susceptible varieties at an early enough growth stage to be within a fungicide label's application window should consider spraying, said Marshall, who is based in Idaho Falls. On the farm where stripe rust was found recently, the crop was at too advanced a stage — headed and flowering — for fungicide application. "In a lot of cases, we are past the window of application," she said July 7. "But in some of the upper-elevation areas, it is not past the window." In wheat, heading occurs before flowering. The strobiluron class of fungicides can be applied until flowering, though UI does not recommend doing so after heading, Marshall said. The triazole class — which the university recommends because it controls stripe rust and Fusarium head blight — can only be applied at heading. (Capitalpress.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period June 27—July 3 were 1,262,100 MT, were to Mexico (469,900 MT), Japan (436,200 MT), South Korea (146,100 MT), Colombia (119,000 MT), and Guatemala (59,600 MT). Net sales of 888,600 MT for 2025/2026 were primarily for Mexico (423,900 MT), Japan (304,800 MT), unknown destinations (112,400 MT), El Salvador (37,000 MT), and Nicaragua (6,500 MT). Exports of 1,679,000 MT were up 15 percent from the previous week and 5 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (727,100 MT), Japan (429,700 MT), South Korea (136,100 MT), Colombia (75,600 MT), and the Dominican Republic (54,400 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week July 4 was 1.085 million bbls/day up 0.8 percent from the previous week and up 2.9 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.595 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 23.959 million bbls, down 0.7 percent from last week and up 1.5 percent from last year. An estimated 109.47 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.740 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 91.75 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

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

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

Commodity	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.54½	\$0.06	\$5.75	\$0.04¾	\$5.93¼	\$0.04¾	\$6.04	\$0.04¼
KC HRW	\$5.34¾	\$0.07¼	\$5.58¼	\$0.06¼	\$5.80½	\$0.06½	\$5.94¼	\$0.06¾
MGE DNS	\$6.31¾	-\$0.03½	\$6.51¾	-\$0.05¼	\$6.68¾	-\$0.04¼	\$6.77½	-\$0.04
CORN	\$3.99¼	-\$0.04¼	\$4.16½	-\$0.04¼	\$4.33¾	-\$0.03½	\$4.44½	-\$0.03¾

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mixed due to weather condition difference in growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.05½ to up \$0.07¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable growing conditions and expectations of a large harvest. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.04¼ to down \$0.03½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—So far this year, crude oil inventories are up 11 million barrels, according to Oilprice calculations of API data. (Oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17 million bbls day during the week ending July 4, was 98 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 94.7% of capacity last week. As of July 4, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 7.070 million bbls from last week to 426.021 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 462.987 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.825 million bbls to a total of 102.797 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 134.510 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.658 million bbls to 229.468 million bbls, under the 232.247 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.125 per gallon on July 7, down \$0.039 from last week's price and down \$0.364 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.739 per gallon, up \$0.012 from last week's price and down \$0.126 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, July 10, 2025 to close at \$66.57/bbl (August contract), down \$1.36 for the week.

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

Northeast: Most of region is drought free.

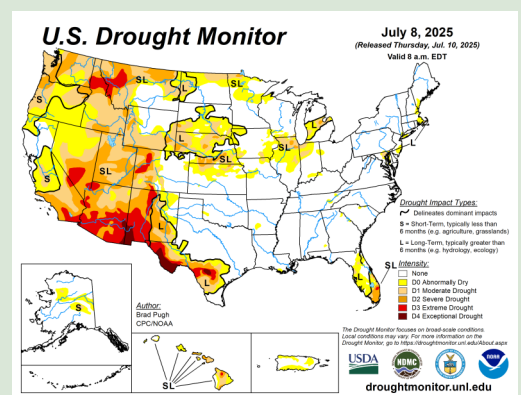
Southeast: Improvements were made in the region.

South: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Minor degradations were made to parts of Indiana, western Ohio, northwestern Kentucky, and northwestern Missouri.

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

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



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

West: Broadly above-normal temperatures continue, with extreme heat persisting in the Desert Southwest. On July 9, Phoenix, Arizona, reached 118°F, a record for the date. The area experiencing an elevated wildfire threat has shifted southward, into the Four Corners region, where humidity levels have dropped and westerly winds have increased.

Plains: scattered showers and thunderstorms are confined to the northern half of the region, where temperatures have slightly fallen but remain mostly above normal. Later today, some of the region's hottest weather will be focused on the central Plains, where temperatures will approach or reach 100°F. The Plains' heat favors winter wheat maturation and harvesting, except in areas where rain is falling. By July 6, more than one-half (53%) of the U.S. winter wheat acreage had been harvested, only slightly behind the 5-year average of 54%.

Corn Belt: the latest round of rain, falling from the Mississippi Valley westward, is helping to maintain adequate to abundant moisture reserves for most corn and soybeans. U.S. corn, rated 74% in good to excellent condition on July 6, last had a higher rating this time of year on July 8, 2018, when three-quarters of the crop was good to excellent. Midwestern temperatures remain mostly favorable for reproductive summer crops, although today's high temperatures may creep above 95°F in the southwestern Corn Belt, including parts of southeastern Nebraska.

South: warm, humid, showery weather continues to promote grass growth and a rapid pace of summer crop development, although some fieldwork remains on hold. The most extensive shower activity is affecting the Southeast, while favorably drier air is overspreading the western Gulf Coast region, including drought-ravaged areas in south-central Texas.

Outlook for U.S.: During the next 5 days, cold fronts will continue to interact with abundant tropical and subtropical moisture, leading to widespread showers and thunderstorms from the Rockies to the Atlantic Coast. Some of the highest rainfall totals (1 to 4 inches, with locally higher amounts) should occur in the Atlantic Coast States and from the central and southern Plains into the upper Midwest. Rain will bypass only a few areas, including southern Texas. Meanwhile, hot, dry weather will dominate the West, aside from monsoon-related showers in the central and southern Rockies and neighboring areas. Temperatures will continue to top 110°F in the Desert Southwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 15 – 19 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures in much of the West, as well as areas along and east of a line from eastern Texas to Lake Huron. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be mostly confined to the Plains and upper Midwest. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal rainfall across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal weather in the Pacific Northwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of June 29– July 5, 2025

Europe: A blistering heat wave over western Europe gave way to cooler conditions by week's end, while increasingly hot weather developed over the eastern third of the continent.

Middle East: Mostly dry but cooler weather in Turkey promoted winter grain harvesting and favored the development of reproductive summer crops.

Asia: The Southwest Monsoon circulation reached its fullest extent, producing widespread showers throughout much of the region. Precipitation on the North China Plain helped to lessen drought severity, whereas warmer and drier weather in southeast China may have negatively impacted rice production.

Australia: :Showers in southwestern Australia eased dryness and improved soil moisture for vegetative winter crops, while mostly dry weather over eastern croplands juxtaposed with heavy to excessive rain along the southeastern coast.

Western FSU: Mostly cool and showery weather continued, though dry and warmer conditions developed in southwestern portions of the region.

Mexico: Widespread showers maintained mostly favorable growing conditions for summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt, although residual tropical moisture in the wake of Tropical Storm Barry's passage led to localized flooding in the Gulf Coast States.

USDA Crop Progress Report July 7, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	53%	37%	62%	54%	48%	48%	51%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	2%	-	1%	1%	61%		
US Spring Wheat Headed	61%	38%	56%	58%	50%	53%	75%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	83%	58%	69%	69%	60%	60%	
US Barley Emerged	94%	89%	94%	97%	42%	45%	69%
ID Barley Emerged	100%	100%	100%	100%	73%	82%	
US Barley Headed	54%	35%	53%	57%	42%	43%	70%
ID Barley Headed	83%	62%	67%	68%	75%	82%	
US Corn Silking	18%	8%	22%	15%	74%	73%	68%
US Corn Silking	3%	NA	3%	2%	74%	73%	68%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary June 30– July 6, 2025

Wheat: Fifty-three percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 6, nine percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5- year average. On July 6, forty-eight percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 48 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Sixty-one percent of the nation’s spring wheat crop was headed by July 9, five percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 6, fifty percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week.

Small Grains: By July 6, fifty-four percent of the nation’s barley crop had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. On July 6, forty-two percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week.

Corn: Eighteen percent of the nation’s corn had reached the silking stage by July 6, four percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week’s end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On July 6, seventy-four percent of the nation’s corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn producing state, 86 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.