

Idaho Grain Market Report, August 14, 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 August 13, 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						
Idaho Falls/Idaho Falls						
Eden						
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.00		4.69			
Meridian	8.50		5.05	4.67	5.27	
Nezperce / Cragmont <small>Does not include delivery</small>	8.00		6.10	5.66		
Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small>	8.00		6.10	5.66		
Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small>	8.00-8.50		6.05-6.10	5.66-5.77	6.46	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday August 13, 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			6.05-6.10	5.68-5.78	6.42-6.47	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.37-4.59	5.39-5.47	
Minneapolis					6.87	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.20 to unchanged for the week ending August 13. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 800 MT for 2025/2026 reported for Japan (600 MT) and South Korea (200 MT). Exports of 2,400 MT were to Canada (1,500 MT) and Japan (900 MT).

Barley News—Barley production in the United States is set to hit another historic low in 2025, tightening supply for maltsters and brewers. The latest USDA data, shared by the American Malting Barley Association (AMBA), shows planted acres and expected harvest numbers continuing a downward slide. As of the August USDA Crop Production Report, total planted barley area stands at a record low 2.28 million acres — down 6% from the June Acreage report and 4% from 2024. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 1.81 million acres, the smallest since 1875 if realized. Production is projected at 141 million bushels, down 2% from last year. Yields are expected to average 77.9 bushels per acre, 1.2 bushels higher than 2024. Despite the slight yield increase, total supply remains constrained. Several states, including California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin, are reporting record-low planted areas. New York's harvested area will also hit a record low if forecasts hold. In July, USDA predicted 148 million bushels of barley production, a 3% increase from 2024, with yields at 77.1 bushels per acre. That forecast assumed 1.92 million acres harvested for grain, unchanged from June but 2% above 2024. Colorado, Idaho, and North Dakota were expected to hit record yields. Still, crop condition ratings told a more cautious story, only 43% of barley acreage was rated good to excellent at the end of June, down 21 points from the same time in 2024. Lower barley acreage and shrinking stocks put pressure on malt supplies. Even with higher yields in some regions, total U.S. production remains historically low. For craft brewers, this can mean tighter malt contracts — securing supply early will be key. Price volatility — smaller harvests can push malt prices higher. Greater import reliance — domestic shortages may drive more imported malt use, but tariffs may affect price. Quality variability — weather and regional acreage shifts can affect malt specs. (Craft Brewing Business)

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending August 13. SWW prices ranged from unchanged to up \$0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.05 to down \$0.04; DNS prices were up \$0.06 to up \$0.08. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 722,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period August 1-7 were primarily to the South Korea (130,000 MT), Mexico (114,900 MT), the Philippines (99,500 MT), Sri Lanka (66,000 MT), and Japan (60,600 MT). Exports of 340,800 MT were primarily to Mexico (74,000 MT), Vietnam (67,100 MT), Colombia (50,400 MT), Nigeria (49,700 MT), and Taiwan (36,600 MT).

Wheat News—In a developing story, new wheat varieties from Oklahoma State University (OSU) could lead to bread made with fewer ingredients. For those who want fewer additives, without sacrificing flavor and texture, this could be the best thing since sliced bread. “It comes through normal breeding channels, so this isn’t something genetically engineered, genetically modified. This is just a normal breeding program that’s expressed very differently than anything else,” said Andrew Hoelscher with Farm Strategy, a food supply chain consultant. According to researchers at OSU in Stillwater, gluten additives are used in bread to improve the dough strength because natural gluten is not enough to create strong, flexible bread products. Instead of milling companies solving problems, this solution is in the hands of farmers. “We can build that supply chain and deliver flour all the way to that baker who is actually able to sit here and now use flour to solve their food problems, rather than additives or things you can’t pronounce on the back of a label,” said Hoelscher. Hoelscher and Regent Professor Brett Carver hope the flour from the three OX wheat varieties will one day replace most or all of the wheat gluten additives in bread. “Dr. Carver’s ability to be both an artist and a scientist is pretty unique,” said Hoelscher. Hoelscher said the “flour with solutions” will change the economics inside Oklahoma bakeries, giving them the ability to produce bread at more efficient costs. Hoelscher said it is still early on, but they are able to do bulk shipments. Although OX wheat isn’t on the market yet, OSU has partnered with Oklahoma-based Shawnee Milling Company to research the potential of the three wheat varieties. (www.fox23.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net reductions of 88,700 MT for 2024/2025. Increases primarily for Japan (136,900 MT), Spin (88,200 MT), Venezuela (84,200 MT), Portugal (70,500 MT), and Israel (50,300 MT). Net sales for 2025/2026 for period August 1-7 were 2,047,800 MT, were to Mexico (498,400 MT), unknown destinations (356,200 MT), Japan (249,000 MT), Taiwan (202,300 MT), and Guatemala (161,300 MT). Exports of 1,520,400 MT were up 24 percent from the previous week and 22 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (449,500 MT), Japan (272,400 MT), South Korea (198,000 MT), Colombia (173,100 MT), and Venezuela (103,200 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week August 8 was 1.093 million bbls/day up 1.1 percent from the previous week and up 2.0 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.651 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.649 million bbls, down 4.7 percent from last week and down 3.0 percent from last year. An estimated 110.28 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.288 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 55.335 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.470 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending August 14, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 14, 2025:

Commodity	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.03½	-\$0.11	\$5.24½	-\$0.10½	\$5.42¼	-\$0.12	\$5.54	-\$0.13¼
KC HRW	\$5.04¼	-\$0.14	\$5.26	-\$0.11¼	\$5.43¾	-\$0.11¼	\$5.56¼	-\$0.11¼
MGE DNS	\$5.72	-\$0.04¾	\$5.92	-\$0.05¼	\$6.11¾	-\$0.06¼	\$6.24¾	-\$0.06
CORN	\$3.75	-\$0.07¾	\$3.97¼	-\$0.08¼	\$4.14	-\$0.09	\$4.24½	-\$0.08½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to ample global supplies and strong export sales. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.14 to down \$0.04¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to good global supplies. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.09 to down \$0.07¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Crude oil inventories in the United States increased by 3.0 million barrels during the week ending August 8, after dropping by 3 million barrels in the week prior, according to new data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) released on Wednesday. (oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.2 million bbls day during the week ending August 8, was 56 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 96.4% of capacity last week. As of August 8, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 3.036 million bbls from last week to 426.698 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 449.631 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.714 million bbls to a total of 113.685 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 134.458 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 0.792 million bbls to 226.290 million bbls, over the 225.718 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.118 per gallon on August 11, down \$0.022 from last week’s price and down \$0.296 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.754 per gallon, down \$0.046 from last week’s price and up \$0.05 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 14, 2025 to close at \$64.05/ bbl (September contract), up \$0.17 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 14, 2025

Northeast: Worsening conditions across the region.

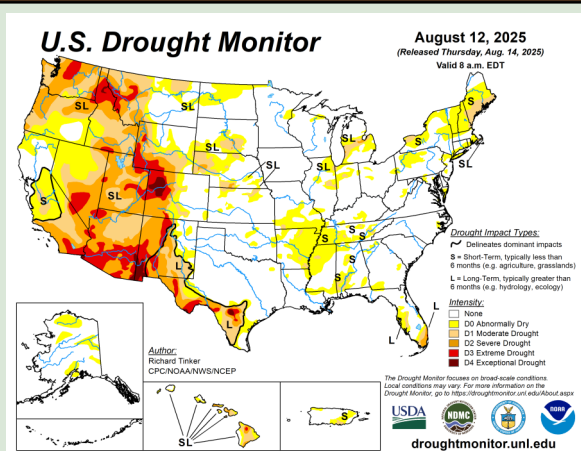
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Worsening conditions in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and parts of Texas. Improvements were made in parts of Louisiana, parts of Texas, and the northern tier of Oklahoma.

Midwest: Improvements were made in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, portions of the western Lower Peninsula of Michigan, the northern and western parts of the Missouri, and northwestern Illinois.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of North Dakota, southern Nebraska, parts of Kansas, and the southeast Wyoming High Plains.

West: Improvements were made across the northern and western parts of Montana and portions of northern Idaho.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 14, 2025

West: Heat is easing, although temperatures remain above normal at many interior locations. Despite the cooling trend, a substantially elevated wildfire threat persists across much of the Great Basin and Intermountain West, as well as portions of the Rockies. Although the Southwestern monsoon circulation is becoming re-established, some of the initial thunderstorm activity may contain significant lightning without much, if any, rain-fall.

Plains: Hot weather prevails, except in parts of Montana and North Dakota. Mostly dry weather accompanying the heat favors fieldwork but is increasing stress on some rain-fed summer crops. Still, on August 10, nearly two-thirds (66%) of the U.S. sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, compared to 51% at the same time a year ago.

Corn Belt: Temperatures remain favorable for corn and soybeans, both of which continue to develop at a near-normal pace. By August 10, fourteen percent of the U.S. corn had dented, versus the 5-year average of 13%. U.S. corn, currently rated 72% good to excellent, remains in the best condition at this time of year since 2016. Currently, hotter weather and a few thunderstorms are overspreading western production areas, including parts of Nebraska and South Dakota.

South: Scattered but locally heavy showers continue, mainly from the Mississippi Delta eastward. Some communities, including Chattanooga, Tennessee, have experienced significant flash flooding in recent days. On August 12, Chattanooga's 6.42-inch rainfall marked the second-wettest day on record in that location, behind only 9.49 inches (associated with Tropical Storm Lee) on September 5, 2011.

Outlook for U.S: With a ridge of high pressure moving eastward, the focus for extreme heat has temporarily shifted to the nation's mid-section, where today's high temperatures will top 100°F as far north as South Dakota. Subsequently, heat will linger into next week across the central and southern Plains and spread into the mid-South, while a surge of cooler air will overspread the North. Meanwhile, the re-establishment of the Southwestern monsoon circulation and subsequent interaction with Northern cold fronts will result in "ring of fire" thunderstorms, extending from the Four Corners States into the northern Plains, upper Midwest, and Great Lakes region. Five-day rainfall totals could reach 2 to 6 inches or more in the upper Great Lakes region and neighboring areas. Elsewhere, spotty but locally heavy showers will continue in the Southeast, while precipitation could provide some drought relief in the Pacific Northwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 19 – 23 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures and rainfall across most of the country. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be confined to the Northeast and portions of the Great Lakes region, while drier-than-normal weather should be limited to parts of the Northwest and an area stretching from the Great Lakes States into northern New England.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of August 3-9, 2025

Europe: Early-week showers in eastern croplands transitioned to drier weather in western Europe, while heat lingered across the Mediterranean Basin.

Middle East: Hot weather in Turkey hastened the development of filling to maturing summer crops.

Asia: Monsoon rains were abundant across most of the region, except for northwestern India and southern Pakistan, which experienced notable dryness. Widespread rainfall eased drought on the North China Plain but exacerbated the south's coastal flooding.

Australia: Additional late-week showers in western growing areas contrasted with drier weather in southern and eastern Australia.

Western FSU: Additional showers across western and northern growing areas contrasted with lingering dryness and heat closer to the Black Sea Coast.

Mexico: Widespread, locally heavy showers in parts of southern and western Mexico contrasted with hot, mostly dry weather farther north.

Southern Canada: Warm, sunny weather favored fieldwork but reduced soil moisture for summer crops.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 11, 2025							
Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	90%	86%	92%	91%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	50%	33%	45%	45%			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	16%	5%	16%	22%	49%	48%	72%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	21%	9%	15%	19%	42%	42%	
US Barley Headed	98%	98%	100%	100%	43%	42%	69%
ID Barley Headed	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	66%	
US Barley Harvested	18%	5%	16%	24%	43%	42%	69%
ID Barley Harvested	28%	11%	16%	22%	67%	66%	
US Corn Silking	94%	88%	93%	95%	72%	73%	67%
US Corn Dough	58%	42%	58%	58%	72%	73%	67%
US Corn Dented	14%	6%	16%	13%	72%	73%	67%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary August 4-10, 2025

Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest of the 2025 winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent in 13 of the 18 estimating states

Sixteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 10, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On August 10, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Barley: By August 10, ninety-eight percent of the barley had headed, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind average. On August 10, forty-three percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

USDA WASDE World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates August 12, 2025

WHEAT: The outlook for 2025/26 U.S. wheat is for slightly tighter supplies, reduced domestic use, higher exports, and smaller ending stocks. Supplies are reduced on lower production, down 2 million bushels to 1,927 million on smaller harvested area only partly offset by a higher yield. The all wheat yield is raised 0.1 bushels per acre to 52.7. Production forecasts are decreased for Hard Red Spring and White, but increased for Hard Red Winter, Durum, and Soft Red Winter. Domestic use is lowered 5 million bushels on reduced food use, based primarily on the latest NASS Flour Millings Products report. Exports are raised 25 million bushels to 875 million on the continued strong early pace of sales and shipments, particularly for Hard Red Winter. Projected ending stocks are reduced by 21 million bushels to 869 million. The 2025/26 season-average farm price is reduced by \$0.10 per bushel to \$5.30 on a lower projected U.S. corn price and price expectation for wheat the remainder of the marketing year.

COARSE GRAINS: Global coarse grain production for 2025/26 is forecast 24.9 million tons higher to 1.572 billion. This month’s 2025/26 foreign coarse grain outlook is for lower production, trade, and ending stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is down reflecting cuts to the EU and Serbia that are partially offset by increases for Ukraine and Canada. For the EU and Serbia extreme heat and dryness in southeastern Europe during the month of July reduces yield prospects. Area is also lowered for the EU. Ukraine production is raised on greater area. Canada is higher reflecting an increase in yield expectations. Foreign barley production for 2025/26 is reduced with a decline for Uruguay.

BARLEY: The August WASDE report shows the outlook for 2025/2026 U.S. barley supplies were down at 220 million bushels from the projected estimates at 226 million bushels. The August report estimates a projected yield of 77.9 bushels/acre with 1.8 million acres expected to be harvested, down from the July 2025/2026 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 150 million bushels, and projected imports at 9 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2025/2026 are projected to be 70 million bushels. The season-average farm price is unchanged at \$5.30 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$5.30/bu in July 2025/2026 estimates.

4