

Idaho Grain Market Report, August 21, 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 August 20, 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		4.71			
Meridian	8.50		5.00	4.65	5.20	
Nezperce / Cragmont Does not include delivery	8.00		6.00	5.64		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	8.00		6.00	5.64		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00-8.50		6.00	5.64-5.81	6.40	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday August 20, 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			6.00	5.56-581	6.35-6.50	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.31-4.53	5.32-5.40	
Minneapolis					6.70-6.75	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending August 20. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 3,100 MT for 2025/2026 reported for Canada. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley News—American beer maker Anheuser-Busch, which produces Budweiser, Bud Light, and Michelob ULTRA, is spending \$15 million on its flagship St. Louis brewery as part of its larger \$300 million U.S. manufacturing investment. The capital will fund supply-chain infrastructure to bring "American-grown ingredients" to its brewery and transport its beers to customers, Anheuser-Busch said in a release Tuesday. The brewer is owned by AB InBev, which is headquartered in Leuven, Belgium. Its stock is up more than 1% as of 10:40 a.m. Eastern on Tuesday. President Donald Trump has repeatedly said he wants companies to move manufacturing to the U.S., and Apple, IBM, and Amazon have already promised to spend billions towards U.S. production. Anheuser-Busch's announced in May that it would spend more than \$300 million in 2025 to create and sustain manufacturing jobs in the U.S. Its \$15 million investment comes days after a manufacturing production report from the Federal Reserve showed no growth in July, hinting at a potential future decline in U.S.-based manufacturing production as tariffs squeeze costs. Anheuser-Busch has already poured some of its planned \$300 million investment into its operations in Baldwinsville, NY; Houston, TX; Columbus, OH; Ft. Collins, CO; and Williamsburg, VA. "This latest investment not only supports local jobs and opportunities for our hardworking families, but also reinforces Missouri's position as a leader in American innovation and industry," Missouri Governor Mike Kehoe said in the release. He added, "With the passage of the American Beer Act, we've created an environment that empowers brewers like Anheuser-Busch to thrive, expand, and strengthen our economy." The American Beer Act in Missouri lowered the tax on malt liquors manufactured in U.S. breweries from \$1.86 per barrel to \$0.62 per barrel starting next year. Kehoe signed the act into law at Anheuser-Busch St. Louis brewery, the National Alcohol Beverage Control Association said. (Finance.Yahoo.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending August 20. SWW prices ranged from up \$0.02 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 519,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period August 8-14 were primarily to the Mexico (119,500 MT), South Korea (90,500 MT), unknown destinations (80,400 MT), Thailand (66,000 MT), and South Africa (51,600 MT). Exports of 360,600 MT were primarily to Japan (56,900 MT), South Africa (51,600 MT), Venezuela (44,300 MT), Chile (39,500 MT), and the Philippines (38,500 MT).

Wheat News— Waste from Idaho's agriculture industry does not need to go to the trash heap. In fact, it can help build more sustainable homes. EarthCraft Construction in the Treasure Valley builds homes from straw bales, collected from the leftovers of wheat cultivation throughout the state. Jon Clark, CEO of the company, said there is no shortage of material, noting wheat is cultivated in 48 of Idaho's 50 counties. "There's bales and bales of straw that go to waste every year and the farmers either till it under, use it as compostable material or some people will buy it, maybe for some stables, for bedding, stuff like that," Clark explained. "There's not a real big use for it, but you have to do it in order to make wheat." Clark acknowledged building homes from straw bales is not a new concept. It actually has a history stretching back 200 years. Using agricultural waste from nearby farms also cuts down on the need to ship in materials. He also noted straw bales capture carbon and using them is a carbon-negative strategy. Clark added structures built with straw bale have advantages over those built with traditional materials. "For this environment that we're in here, which is the Treasure Valley, a high desert, it is phenomenal, absolutely phenomenal in all the aspects that you would want it to," Clark emphasized. "Fire resiliency, insulate capacity, thermal mass, cleanliness." Clark believes many people want to conserve resources, which he argued starts with saving the waste we already create. "They understand that and they like to support that," Clark observed. "But I think that they don't really know how unsustainable we have become as a society, as a people, as a country." (Dailyfly.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net reductions of 21,700 MT for 2024/2025. Increases primarily for Israel (56,100 MT), Italy (29,700 MT), Vietnam (19,000 MT), Colombia (11,400 MT), and Malaysia (6,000 MT). Net sales for 2025/2026 for period August 8-14 were 2,860,000 MT, were to unknown destinations (949,400 MT), Mexico (749,000 MT), South Korea (201,000 MT), Japan (187,900 MT), and Spain (187,000 MT). Exports of 1,520,400 MT were primarily to Mexico (316,800 MT), Japan (190,700 MT, including 22,000 MT - late), South Korea (131,000 MT), Colombia (82,900 MT), and Israel (56,100 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week August 15 was 1.072 bbls/day down 1.9 percent from the previous week and down 2.4 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.504 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.688 million bbls, up 0.2 percent from last week and down 3.8 percent from last year. An estimated 108.16 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.396 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 32.25 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 21, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 21, 2025:

Commodity	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.07	-\$0.00½	\$5.29¾	\$0.02¾	\$5.47¼	\$0.02¼	\$5.57¾	\$0.00¾
KC HRW	\$5.03¼	-\$0.03¾	\$5.26	-\$0.02½	\$5.44¼	-\$0.02½	\$5.56¾	-\$0.02¾
MGE DNS	\$5.69¼	-\$0.00¾	\$5.90	\$0.00¾	\$6.09	-\$0.00¾	\$6.22	-\$0.00¾
CORN	\$3.87¼	\$0.03½	\$4.11¾	\$0.06½	\$4.29¾	\$0.07¼	\$4.40	\$0.07¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mixed due to ample global supplies and strong export sales. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.03¾ to up \$0.02¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to good export numbers. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.03½ to up \$0.07 (per bu)¼ versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices climbed about 2% on Wednesday on a bigger-than-expected weekly drop in U.S. crude inventories as investors awaited the next steps in talks to end the Ukraine war, with sanctions on Russian crude remaining in place for now. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.2 million bbls day during the week ending August 15, was 28 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.6% of capacity last week. As of August 15, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 6.014 million bbls from last week to 420.684 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 445.845 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 2.343 million bbls to a total of 116.028 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 133.343 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.720 million bbls to 223.570 million bbls, under the 225.159 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.125 per gallon on August 18, up \$0.007 from last week's price and down \$0.257 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.713 per gallon, down \$0.041 from last week's price and up \$0.025 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 21, 2025 to close at \$63.41/bbl (September contract), up \$0.61 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 21, 2025

Northeast: Worsening conditions across the region.

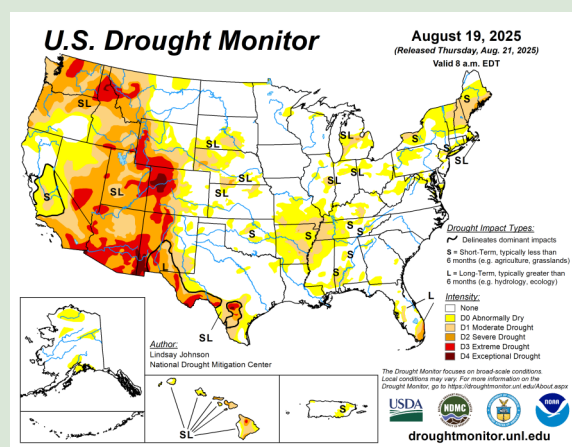
Southeast: Degradations were made in much of the region.

South: Drought expanded across the region.

Midwest: Worsening conditions across the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of North Dakota, Drought expanded in parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

West: Worsening conditions in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho. Oregon and Washington had a mix of improvements and degradations.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 21, 2025

West: Above-normal temperatures favor fieldwork and summer crop maturation. On August 17, Arizona led the nation with cotton bolls 51% opening, versus the 5-year average of 48%. Meanwhile, the winter wheat harvest was slightly ahead of the 5-year average pace in Oregon (95% complete), Washington (78%), and Idaho (72%). The monsoon circulation is moderately active, with isolated showers extending northeastward from the Southwest.

Plains: A cold front crossing Montana and North Dakota is producing a few showers and introducing cooler conditions. Across the remainder of the nation's mid-section, warm, dry weather is promoting summer crop development. On August 17, more than three-quarters (78%) of the U.S. sorghum had headed and 34% was coloring, versus the respective 5-year averages of 80 and 35%.

Corn Belt: Dry weather accompanies near- or below-normal temperatures. Today's Midwestern high temperatures will range from near 75°F in the vicinity of the Great Lakes to 90°F or higher in far western corn and soybean production areas. Parts of the southern and eastern Corn Belt are still experiencing topsoil moisture shortages, despite scattered showers earlier in the week.

South: Hurricane Erin passed within about 200 miles of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, during the overnight hours, and is starting to move away from the U.S. East Coast. Tropical storm-force winds (39 mph or greater) are grazing the middle Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere, somewhat cooler air is overspreading the mid-South, but heat lingers from southern Texas to peninsular Florida. Weather conditions generally favor fieldwork, including corn and rice harvesting.

Outlook for U.S: Atlantic coastal impacts related to Hurricane Erin will gradually diminish, although life-threatening surf will linger for a few days. Meanwhile, cold fronts traversing the central and eastern U.S. will spark scattered showers, with 5-day rainfall totals expected to total 1 to 3 inches along the Gulf Coast and in the Southeast. Late in the weekend and early next week, the interaction between the North American monsoon circulation and a cold front could lead to significant rain in the southwestern and south-central U.S., particularly from the Four Corners region eastward into parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. Elsewhere, an autumn-like surge of cool air will overspread the northern and central Plains, Midwest, and Northeast, while hot, dry weather will dominate the Northwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 26 – 30 calls for the likelihood of near- or below-normal temperatures east of the Rockies, except for hotter-than-normal conditions across peninsular Florida, western and southern Texas, and the northern High Plains. Above-normal temperatures will also prevail in northern and central California and the Northwest. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal rainfall across much of the northern and eastern U.S. should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather across much of the West, mid-South, and central and southern Plains.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of August 10-16, 2025

Europe: Dry and increasingly hot weather prevailed, with scorching heat in Spain and France afflicting late-filling summer crops.

Middle East: Hot and dry conditions in Turkey accelerated summer crops toward maturity.

Asia: Monsoon rainfall was plentiful across much of the region, resulting in flooding in northern India and northwestern Pakistan. Typhoon Podul brought heavy rain to southern China and Taiwan, while a low-pressure system caused torrential downpours in southern Japan.

Australia: Showers in western and southern growing areas contrasted with dry weather in eastern Australia.

Western FSU: Cooler temperatures overspread the region, with additional showers across northern growing areas contrasting with persistent dryness closer to the Black Sea Coast.

Mexico: Typical seasonal showers covered much of southeastern Mexico and stretched from the southern plateau corn belt into parts of the northwest.

Southern Canada: Hot, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork and summer crop development but further reduced topsoil moisture.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 18, 2025							
Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	94%	90%	96%	95%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	72%	50%	69%	63%			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	36%	16%	29%	36%	50%	49%	73%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	45%	21%	23%	33%	43%	42%	
US Barley Headed	98%	98%	100%	100%	43%	42%	69%
ID Barley Headed	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	66%	
US Barley Harvested	37%	18%	28%	40%	44%	43%	69%
ID Barley Harvested	50%	28%	34%	39%	67%	66%	
US Corn Silking	97%	94%	97%	98%	71%	72%	67%
US Corn Dough	72%	58%	72%	73%	71%	72%	67%
US Corn Dented	27%	14%	28%	26%	71%	72%	67%
US Corn Mature	3%	NA	4%	3%	71%	72%	67%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary August 11-17, 2025

Winter Wheat: Ninety-four percent of the nation’s winter wheat had been harvested by August 17, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By week’s end, at least 95 percent of the winter wheat had been harvested in 15 of the 18 estimating states. Winter wheat harvest progress advanced by 25 and 22 percentage points from the previous week, respectively, in Montana and Idaho.

Thirty-six percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 17, seven percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On August 17, fifty percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Barley: Thirty-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 17, nine percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. On August 17, forty-four percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Corn: Ninety-seven percent of the nation’s corn had reached the silking stage by August 17, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week’s end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. By August 17, twenty-seven percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Three percent of the corn was mature by August 17, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On August 17, seventy one percent of the nation’s corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 86 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.