Idaho Grain Market Report, August 7, 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 6, 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		9.00-10.20				
Eden						
Grace / Soda Springs	7.50		4.92	4.85	5.90	5.35
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.20		4.69			
Meridian	8.50		5.05	4.71	5.19	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	8.00		6.05	5.70		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	8.00		6.05	5.70		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00-8.50		6.05	5.70-5.80	6.40	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday August 6, 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			6.05-6.10	5.68-5.78	6.35-6.40	
Ogden			4.82	5.55	6.45	5.70
Great Falls				4.62-4.74	5.39-5.47	
Minneapolis				5.81	6.93	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.05 to unchanged for the week ending August 6. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 5,900 MT for 2025/2026 reported for Canada (2,000 MT). Exports of 2,500 MT were to Canada (2,200 MT) and Japan (300 MT).

Barley News—The U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee passed their FY26 Appropriations Bill in a unanimous 27-0 vote. Keep in mind this was only the Senate passing it out of committee and a lot of obstacles remain to getting any FY26 Appropriations bills enacted. The Senate bill includes an increase of $500,000 for the Barley Pest Initiative, and an increase of $1,000,000 for the USWBSI bringing it back to the fully authorized level of $15 million, and $3,000,000 for the Resilient Barley Initiative! "Barley Pest Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that insects and viral, bacterial, and fungal diseases inflict substantial yield and quality losses to the barley crop throughout the United States, resulting in significant economic losses to growers and end-users. The Committee supports research to be carried out through the Barley Pest Initiative to address these major threats to sustainable and profitable barley production and utilization. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000.""Resilient Barley Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the need to build resiliency within the barley production system in order to maintain a sustainable and high-quality supply for its many value- added end uses. The Committee directs ARS to coordinate research efforts focused on strengthening barley's resilience to climate stressors that threaten that supply through improved genetics and management. The Committee provides $3,000,000 to support this initiative." "U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative [USWBSI].—The Committee recognizes that fusarium head blight is a major threat to agriculture, inflicting substantial yield and quality losses throughout the United States. The Committee supports research carried out through the USWBSI. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 to conduct further research on reducing the impact of fusarium head blight on wheat and barley." "Small Grains Genomic Initiative.—The Committee supports research on barley and wheat high throughput genomics and phenotyping and recognizes its importance in improving crop traits and developing new cultivars. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support the Small Grains Genomic Initiative." (National Barley Growers Association)

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending August 6. SWW prices ranged from down $0.20 to down $0.06 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.12 to down $0.11; DNS prices were down $0.08. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 737.800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period July 25-31 were primarily to the Nigeria (185,900 MT), Bangladesh (165,000 MT), Mexico (105,900 MT), South Korea (89,100 MT), and the Philippines (68,400 MT), Exports of 667,700 MT were primarily to the Philippines (118,400 MT), Japan (115,700 MT), Nigeria (85,900 MT), Mexico (80,100 MT), and Haiti (42,100 MT).

Wheat News—The annual Tri-State Grain Growers Convention in Idaho, Oregon and Washington will fragment into different conferences across the region during the next two years. Farmers from the three states usually gather in November for the annual convention, which has been held at various locations throughout the three states, most often Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Each state takes turns hosting the convention. This year, Washington's convention will remain in Coeur d'Alene Nov.17-19, but Idaho and Oregon farmers will meet during the Idaho-Oregon Grain and Oilseed Convention Nov. 18-20 in Sun Valley, Idaho. In 2026, Washington and Oregon will have their convention in Washington's Tri-Cities. That convention should allow farmers from all three states to participate, as it will be later in November and should not cross with the Idaho Grain Producers Association's event, said Amanda Hoey, Oregon Wheat CEO. "There is a distinct importance in providing a venue for PNW collaboration," Hoey said. Because of the overlapping dates for the two conventions this year, the three commissions will gather in Portland in October to discuss topics relevant to market development, research and producer engagement across all three states, Hoey said. Every few years, Idaho has the opportunity to host the tri-state convention, and organizers wanted to move away from the Spokane-Coeur d'Alene area, said Kellie Kluksdal, director of communications and events for the Idaho Grain Producers Association, during the Idaho Wheat Commission's "From the Field" webinar July 24. "If we brought it further south, would we get a bigger population of folks being able to attend?" she said. (Capital Press)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2024/2025 for period July 25-31 were 170,400 MT, were to Mexico (208,400 MT), Colombia (148,900 MT), Japan (75,000 MT), South Korea (70,100 MT), and Ireland (52,000 MT). Net sales of Net sales of 3,163,200 MT for 2025/2026 were primarily for unknown destinations (1,278,900 MT), Mexico (408,000 MT), South Korea (402,000 MT), Colombia (331,300 MT), and Japan (298,000 MT). Exports of 1,229,200 MT were down 17 percent from the previous week and 10 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (511,000 MT), Colombia (258,300 MT), Japan (147,800 MT), South Korea (135,700 MT), and Portugal (58,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week August 1 was 1.081 million bbls/day down 1.4 percent from the previous week and up 1.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.567 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 23.756 million bbls, down 3.9 percent from last week and down 0.0 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 5.178 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 75.17 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.500 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending August 7, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 7, 2025:

Commodity	Sept 2025	Week Change	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$5.18¼**	**$0.01½**	**$5.39**	**$0.02**	**$5.58¼**	**$0.02½**	**$5.68**	**$0.03½**
KC HRW	**$5.21½**	**$0.02¾**	**$5.41¾**	**$0.03¼**	**$5.59¾**	**$0.02¼**	**$5.72½**	**$0.02½**
MGE DNS	**$5.74**	**$0.01¾**	**$5.95**	**-$0.01¾**	**$6.15½**	**-$0.02½**	**$6.28**	**-$0.03¼**
CORN	**$3.84½**	**-$0.05**	**$4.07**	**-$0.03¾**	**$4.24½**	**-$0.03¾**	**$4.34¾**	**-$0.06¾**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to strong export sales. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.03¼ to up $0.03½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

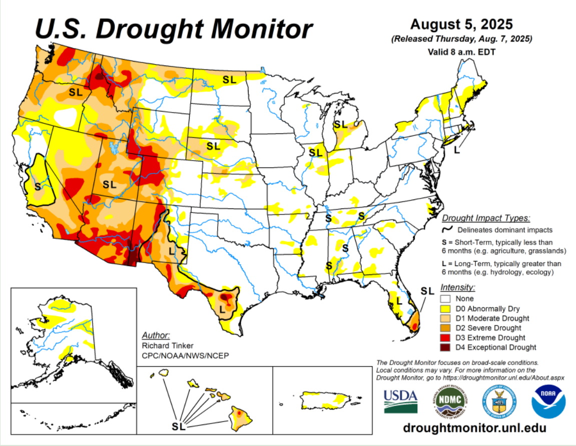
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to good weather conditions and large crop expectations. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.05 to down $0.03¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES— Oil prices slid about 1% to an eight-week low on Wednesday after U.S. President Donald Trump's remarks about progress in talks with Moscow created uncertainty on whether the U.S. would impose new sanctions on Russia. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.1 million bbls day during the week ending August 1, was 213 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.9% of capacity last week. As of August 1, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 3.029 million bbls from last week to 423.662 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 452.995 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.565 million bbls to a total of 112.971 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 134.691 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.323 million bbls to 227.082 million bbls, under the 227.702 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.140 per gallon on August 4, up $0.017 from last week's price and down $0.308 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.800 per gallon, down $0.005 from last week's price and up $0.045 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 7, 2025 to close at $63.72/bbl (September contract), down $3.61 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 7, 2025



Northeast: Worsening conditions across New England. No significant changes were made in the region.

Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in eastern North Carolina.

South: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Worsening conditions in parts of Kentucky, the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, and the Lake Michigan area. Improvements were made in parts of Illinois and Indiana.

High Plains: Degradations were made in the western part of the region. Improvements were made from northern Kansas through much of the Dakotas.

West: Improvements were made across the region.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 7, 2025

West: Record-breaking heat continues in southern California and the Four Corners States. In Arizona, record-setting high temperatures for August 6 included 116°F in Phoenix and 111°F in Tucson, with similar readings expected today. Meanwhile, a significantly elevated wildfire threat persists from the Great Basin into the central Rockies, amid hot, dry, breezy conditions; low humidity levels; gusty winds; and receptive fuels.

Plains: Heat is peaking, with today's maximum temperatures expected to top 100°F as far north as western and central South Dakota. Heat favors fieldwork but is boosting moisture demands for rain-fed and irrigated crops. Farther north, cool conditions—accompanied by showers and thunderstorms—linger along and near the Canadian border. However, in drought-affected Montana, where 47% of the spring wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on August 3, the rain is generally too late to benefit spring-sown small grains.

Corn Belt: Near- or slightly above-normal temperatures; scattered thunderstorms; and mostly abundant soil moisture reserves are supporting robust corn and soybean development. Today's Midwestern high temperatures will remain at or below 90°F, aside from a few higher readings in the southwestern Corn Belt.

South: Cool, cloudy, showery conditions in the Carolinas and neighboring areas contrast with hot dry weather in the western Gulf Coast region. Amid the heat, the rice harvest is underway in the western Gulf Coast States and was 27% complete by August 3 in Louisiana.

Outlook for U.S: Occasional showers will continue for the next 5 days in several regions, including large sections of the Plains, Midwest, and Southeast. Some of the heaviest rain—locally 2 to 4 inches or more—should fall across the lower Southeast, including Florida. Weekend thunderstorms could be heavy and locally severe in the Midwest, especially in Iowa and portions of neighboring states. Interestingly, a band of mostly dry weather—stretching from the southeastern Plains into the Northeast—will prevail between the two areas of storminess. Meanwhile, hot weather—currently focused on the Plains and Southwest—will gradually expand, with above-normal temperatures returning across most of the country during the weekend or early next week. Cooler-than-normal conditions should prevail, however, across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather will cover much of the western U.S. during the next 5 days. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 12 – 16 calls for above-normal temperatures nearly nationwide, with the Northeast having the greatest likelihood of experiencing anomalously hot weather. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal rainfall across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal conditions across interior sections of the West, including much of the Great Basin and portions of the Intermountain region.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of July 27– August 2, 2025

Europe: Widespread rain and cool temperatures continued across much of the continent, though early-week heat afflicted southeastern summer crops.

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

Asia: Southern India experienced a notably drier week compared to the previous one, while monsoon rainfall was widespread across other parts of the region. Northern and northeastern China experienced severe flooding, landslides, and potential crop damage due to torrential downpours.

Australia: Widespread albeit highly variable showers across the country's primary growing areas maintained or further improved soil moisture for vegetative winter crops.

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

Mexico: Showers benefited summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt, while hotter, drier weather developed across northern Mexico.

Southern Canada: Warm, mostly dry weather favored crop development and fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 4, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	86%	80%	87%	87%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**33%**	**19%**	**24%**	**29%**			
US Spring Wheat Headed	95%	2%	97%	98%	48%	49%	74%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**100%**	**100$**	**99$**	**100%**	**42%**	**50%**	
US Spring Wheat Harvested	5%	1%	5%	9%	48%	49%	74%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**9%**	**4%**	**2%**	**8%**	**42%**	**50%**	
US Barley Headed	90%	80%	96%	98%	42%	42%	72%
ID Barley Headed	**100%**	**100%**	**99%**	**100%**	**66%**	**75%**	
US Barley Harvested	1%	-	2%	3%	42%	42%	72%
ID Barley Harvested	**4%**	**1%**	**-**	**3%**	**66%**	**75%**	
US Corn Silking	88%	76%	86%	89%	73%	73%	67%
US Corn Dough	42%	26%	44%	40%	73%	73%	67%
US Corn Dented	6%	NA	6%	6%	73%	73%	67%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary July 28–August 3, 2025

Winter Wheat: Eighty-six percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest of the 2025 winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent in 11 of the 18 estimating states.

Ninety-five percent of the nation’s spring wheat was headed by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by week’s end, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind average. On August 3, forty-eight percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week.

Barley: By August 3, ninety percent of the nation’s barley had headed, 6 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5- year average. Five percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind last year and 5 points behind average. On August 3, forty-two percent of the nation’s barley was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

Corn: Eighty-eight percent of the nation’s corn had reached the silking stage by August 3, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week’s end, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Six percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by August 3, equal to both last year and the average. On August 3, seventy three percent of the nation’s corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 85 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.