

Idaho Grain Market Report, September 11, 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 September 10, 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	7.50		4.77	4.63	5.74	5.08
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.30		4.74			
Meridian	8.50		4.85	4.67	5.19	
Nezperce / Cragmont Does not include delivery	7.50		5.85	5.77		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.50		5.85	5.77		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.50-8.50		5.85	5.77	6.38	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday September 10, 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			5.85-5.90	5.62-5.77	6.35-6.40	
Ogden	8.30		5.17	5.43	6.44	5.78
Great Falls				4.27-4.32	5.17-5.25	
Minneapolis				5.87	6.30	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.50 to up \$0.10 for the week ending September 10. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales for 2025/2026 reported. Exports of 200 to Canada were reported for the week.

Barley News—Garden of Life®, a leader in supplements made from traceable, non-GMO ingredients, is expanding its popular protein portfolio with the launch of Sprouted Barley Protein + Probiotics – a new type of nutritious plant-based protein powder made with just five simple ingredients. Each serving of Garden of Life Sprouted Barley Protein + Probiotics offers 21 grams of sprouted barley and rice protein and all essential amino acids – plus 1 Billion CFU of clinically studied probiotics *Bacillus coagulans* SNZ 1969™ for digestive support. Available in two delicious flavors, Vanilla Caramel and Chocolate, the new plant-based protein powder uses plant-based natural flavors like cocoa and vanilla and is sweetened with Stevia leaf extract (0 grams sugar*). Formulated with versatility in mind, the new plant-based protein powder is a great option for anyone looking to increase their protein intake as a complement to daily meals. Garden of Life Sprouted Barley Protein + Probiotics powder has a smooth, light texture – making it easy to blend into a favorite smoothie, mix with water as a pre- or post-workout protein boost, or even incorporate into delicious baked goods. Garden of Life Sprouted Barley Protein + Probiotics powder stands out for its innovative approach to harnessing the nutritional value of barley as a protein source, repurposing the barley and rice used by the food and beverage industry each year. This plant-based protein powder is upcycled, thoughtfully produced and helps close the loop on food waste. It is Upcycled Certified™ by the Upcycled Food Association, a global third-party certifier for upcycled food ingredients as well as Non-GMO Project Verified, reinforcing the simplicity of the ingredients within. Garden of Life Sprouted Barley Protein + Probiotics powder is free from dairy, soy, gluten and artificial additives – making it suitable for many dietary preferences and lifestyles. It is now available for purchase on Amazon, gardenoflife.com and at natural channel retailers nationwide for an MSRP of \$52.99 (prices may vary by retailer). (prnewswire.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending September 10. SWS prices ranged from down \$0.20 to \$0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.06 to up \$0.22; DNS prices were down \$0.12 to up \$0.04. HWW prices were up \$0.02. USDA FAS reported net sales of 305,400 MT for 2025/2026 for the period August 2– September 4 increases were primarily to the Japan (78,600 MT), Indonesia (70,000 MT), the Philippines (41,000 MT), Venezuela (33,600 MT), and Mexico (27,300 MT). Exports of 356,500 MT were reported for the period August 29– September 4. The destinations were primarily to South Korea (67,400 MT), the Philippines (66,000 MT), Bangladesh (60,800 MT), Taiwan (50,500 MT), and Mexico (37,100 MT).

Wheat News—In a groundbreaking study conducted by researchers Šerá, Doshi, and Věchet, the effects of various stimulants on wheat grain, specifically *Triticum aestivum* L., have been meticulously examined. This research is particularly significant in the context of global food security, as wheat serves as one of the most vital crops worldwide. The investigation reveals how differing treatments can influence not only the germination process but also the early growth stages of this essential cereal. Wheat is a staple food source, sustaining billions of people globally. The current study delves into agronomic practices that can augment wheat production, posing critical questions regarding how the application of various stimulants may enhance the crop's germination rates. Understanding these processes could lead to more efficient agricultural interventions that optimize yield potential under changing environmental conditions. Among the stimulants tested, the research explored several bio stimulants—organic substances that can enhance plant growth and productivity. These bio stimulants are crucial in the face of challenges such as climate change and soil degradation. By analyzing their effects on wheat grain, the authors aim to uncover insights that could lead to improved agricultural practices and heightened food security. Germination is a pivotal stage in the life cycle of a plant, marking the transition from seed to seedling. The study's findings highlight how the application of specific stimulants can accelerate the germination process, allowing for a more rapid establishment of plants in the field. This can be particularly beneficial in regions where growing seasons are short or where adverse weather conditions may delay traditional planting times. The results of this research indicate varying degrees of effectiveness among the tested stimulants. Some formulations showed a marked improvement in germination percentages, while others appeared to have negligible impacts. This variability underscores the importance of selecting the right stimulant based on environmental conditions and soil health, a critical consideration for farmers seeking to optimize crop yields. (bioengineer.org)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales of 539,900 MT for 2025/2026 primarily for Mexico (256,500 MT), Japan (143,700 MT), unknown destinations (95,500 MT), Vietnam (74,500 MT), and Colombia (22,600 MT). Exports of 687,300 MT were primarily to Mexico (185,500 MT), Japan (156,600 MT), South Korea (136,300 MT), Spain (75,000 MT), and Colombia (54,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week September 5 was 1.105 bbls/day up 2.8 percent from the previous week and up 2.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.735 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.837 million bbls, up 1.2 percent from last week and down 3.7 percent from last year. An estimated 78.61 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 78.608 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.36 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending September 11, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, September 11, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.21½	\$0.02¼	\$5.38¼	\$0.02½	\$5.49¼	\$0.02¾	\$5.58½	\$0.02¾
KC HRW	\$5.10	\$0.04¾	\$5.30¼	\$0.04½	\$5.44	\$0.06¼	\$5.56½	\$0.04½
MGE DNS	\$5.71½	\$0.05½	\$5.91	\$0.03¾	\$6.04½	\$0.03¼	\$6.17	\$0.03
CORN	\$4.19¾	\$0.01¾	\$4.37¼	\$0.00¾	\$4.47½	\$0.00	\$4.37¾	\$0.01

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to questions about Russia's crop health. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up \$0.02¼ to up \$0.06¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to reduced corn supply. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.00¾ to up \$0.01 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Sentiment in the crude oil market has shifted to expecting prices to decline, with the debate at the industry's biggest gathering in Asia more about timing than direction. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.8 million bbls/day during the week ending September 5, was 51 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 94.9% of capacity last week. As of September 5, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 3.939 million bbls from last week to 424.646 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 438.734 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 4.715 million bbls to a total of 120.638 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 134.601 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 1.458 million bbls to 219.997 million bbls, under the 221.361 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.192 per gallon on September 8, up \$0.015 from last week's price and down \$0.044 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.766 per gallon, up \$0.032 from last week's price and up \$0.211 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, September 11, 2025 to close at \$62.30/bbl (October contract), up \$0.43 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—September 11, 2025

Northeast: Degradations were made across New England and north-eastern New York.

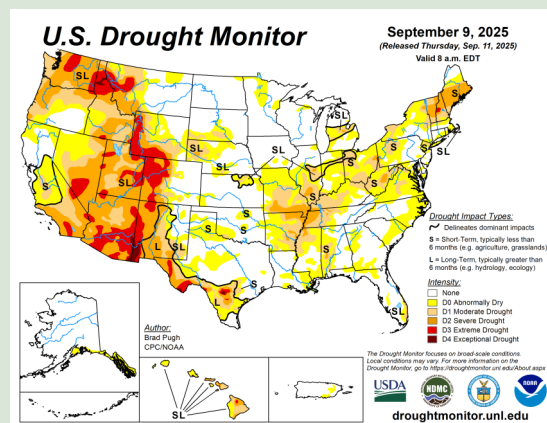
Southeast: Worsening conditions were made in much of the region.

South: Drought expanded in across western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, and northeastern Arkansas. Improvements were made to central and eastern Tennessee.

Midwest: Worsening conditions for much of central and southern Missouri, across Illinois, eastern Indiana, Ohio, and western Kentucky.

High Plains: Improvements were made in areas of central Kansas and southwestern Kansas. Degradations were made in eastern Kansas and northern Colorado.

West: Improvements were made in areas of New Mexico, southeastern Nevada, Southwestern Utah, and Arizona.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—September 11 2025

West: Cooler air has arrived across California and the Great Basin, while near- or above-normal temperatures cover the remainder of the region. Today's high temperatures will reach 90°F or higher as far north as eastern Washington and should top 100°F in parts of the Desert Southwest. Scattered but beneficial showers dot the Northwest, following a mostly hot, dry summer that led to significant impacts such as crop stress and soil moisture depletion.

Plains: Late-season warmth is ideal for summer crop maturation. Meanwhile, scattered showers on the northern Plains are slowing fieldwork but boosting topsoil moisture for recently seeded or soon-to-be-planted winter wheat. On September 7, topsoil moisture was rated 64% very short to short in Montana, where 1% of the intended winter wheat acreage had been sown.

Corn Belt: Sudden warmth favors summer crop maturation and early-season harvest efforts. On September 7, Missouri led the Midwest with 9% of its corn acreage harvested, while other states in the region exhibited corn harvest progress ranging from 0 to 2%. On the same date, 25% of the U.S. corn crop was fully mature, while 21% of the soybeans were dropping leaves.

South: Dry weather prevails, except in southern Florida and a few other spots. Additionally, temperatures are rebounding to near- or above-normal levels, with today's high temperatures expected to top 95°F in some areas from the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta. Summer crops are quickly maturing under the warm, dry regime, although short-term drought in the mid-South is adversely affecting some pastures and immature crops.

Outlook for U.S: Mostly dry weather during the next 5 days across the South, East, and lower Midwest will promote fieldwork and summer crop maturation. Exceptions to the dry pattern should include southern Florida and Deep South Texas. Meanwhile, multiple rounds of showers will spread from the Pacific Northwest into the western Corn Belt, slowing fieldwork but helping to replenish topsoil moisture. Additionally, a modestly active Southwestern monsoon circulation will lead to occasional showers in the central and southern Rockies and neighboring areas. Elsewhere, a late-season hot spell will affect much of the nation's mid-section into next week, with temperatures peaking at 95°F or higher at least as far north as the central Plains and middle Mississippi Valley. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for September 16 – 20 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, with the Mississippi Valley having the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusually warm weather. Meanwhile, below-normal precipitation across much of the Pacific Northwest, South (excluding Florida's peninsula), East, and lower Midwest should contrast with wetter-than-normal conditions across the remainder of the country, including much of the Plains, Rockies, Southwest, and upper Midwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of August 31– September 6, 2025

Europe: Additional showers further eased drought in France and maintained overall favorable conditions for winter crops across central and northern Europe, while pockets of dryness and heat lingered in the Balkans.

Middle East: Seasonably hot and dry conditions in Turkey promoted summer crop drydown and harvesting before the arrival of late-week showers in the far north.

Asia: Much of the region was inundated by continuous monsoon downpours, but most of Pakistan and southern India saw distinctly drier weather, with scattered showers in the south. Japan's eastern coast experienced extremely heavy rainfall as a result of Tropical Storm Peipah's movement along the coastline. Thailand and neighboring regions continued to experience heavy, widespread monsoon rains.

Australia: More showers in western growing areas gave way to mostly sunny skies in southern and eastern Australia.

Western FSU: Dry and hot weather favored fieldwork but exacerbated drought in southern portions of the region.

Mexico: The remnants of Hurricane Lorena delivered locally heavy rain in northwestern Mexico, while most areas from the southern plateau corn belt into southeastern Mexico remained well watered.

USDA Crop Progress Report September 8, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	5 %	NA	5%	6%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	-	NA	-	-			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	85%	72%	83%	84%			
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	93%	86%	86%	83%			
US Barley Harvested	87%	72%	87%	87%			
ID Barley Harvested	95%	87%	88%	86%			
US Corn Dough	95%	90%	94%	95%	68%	69%	64%
US Corn Dented	74%	58%	72%	75%	68%	69%	64%
US Corn Mature	25%	15%	28%	25%	68%	69%	64%
US Corn Harvested	4%	NA	5%	3%	68%	69%	64%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary September 1-7, 2025

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 5 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by September 7, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in Washington, with 40 percent planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average.

Eighty-five percent of the nation’s spring wheat had been harvested by September 7, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By week’s end, barley was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in three of the six estimating states.

Barley: Eighty-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by September 7, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By September 7, at least 95 percent of the barley had been harvested in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the nation’s corn was at the dough stage by September 7, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By September 7, seventy-four percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Twenty-five percent of the corn was mature by week’s end, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Four percent of the 2025 corn acreage had been harvested by September 7, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the average. On September 7, sixty eight percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 80 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.