

Idaho Grain Market Report, October 16, 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 October 15, 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	8.35		4.44			
Meridian	8.50		4.85	4.42	5.02	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.50		5.90	5.58		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.50		5.90	5.58		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.50-8.00		5.90	5.58	6.21	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday October 15, 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			5.90-5.95	5.58-5.63	6.21-6.26	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.28-4.38	5.11-5.26	
Minneapolis					6.71-6.96	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending October 15. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Total net sale of 7,300 MT were for Canada. Exports of 2,300 MT were to South Korea, Canada (500 MT), and Japan (500 MT) for the week of September 12-18. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED.

Barley News—Idaho barley production led the U.S. in 2025. "The state produced 39% of the nation's total, up from 38.7% in 2024", said Idaho Barley Commission executive director Laura Wilder, citing the Small Grains Summary released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service Sept. 30. Estimated production of 54.88 million bushels was down by about 1.3%, from 55.59 million. "Idaho's average barley yield in 2025 was 112 bushels per acre — from irrigated and dryland production combined", Wilder said — up three bushels from 2024 and tying the 2023 record high. A high percentage of irrigated acres helped to boost the state's production in bushels per acre compared to Montana and U.S. averages. "No. 2 Montana again in 2025 harvested the most acres — 585,000 compared to Idaho's 490,000 — but Montana produced 31.59 million bushels on an average yield of 51 bushels an acre", she said. Montana's production was down 13.9%. Harvested acres dropped by 18.8% in Montana and by 3.9% in Idaho. No. 3 North Dakota's total barley production increased by 33.2% from 2024, to 28.08 million bushels — from 360,000 acres at an average of 74 bushels per acre. North Dakota production in 2025 was "back to more normal levels after a 47.9 percent decrease last year," Wilder said. "Together, Idaho (39 percent), Montana (22.4 percent) and North Dakota (19.9 percent) harvested 81.3 percent of the U.S. barley crop in 2025." "The next closest states in share of 2025 barley production were Wyoming at 3.5 percent, Colorado at 3.4 percent and Washington at 1.7 percent", she said. U.S. production was estimated at 141 million bushels, down about 2% from the 2024 total of 144 million, according to NASS. Average yield, a record high 80 bushels per acre, was up 3.4 bushels. Producers seeded a record low 2.3 million acres, down 3%. Harvested area at 1.76 million acres was down 7%. (Capital Press)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly down for the week ending October 15. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.19 to up unchanged from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.11 to down \$0.05; DNS prices were down \$0.05 to down \$0.02. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 539,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period September 12-18 increases were primarily to the Philippines (116,000 MT), Italy (86,900 MT), Indonesia (77,400 MT), Japan (58,100 MT), and Bangladesh (55,000 MT), Exports of 896,000 MT were reported for the period September 12-18. The destinations were primarily to the Philippines (132,000 MT), Indonesia (83,800 MT), Mexico (82,700 MT), Venezuela (71,900 MT), and Vietnam (69,600 MT). REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED.

Wheat News: Kansas State University researchers and the state's farmers are putting their collective support behind a project to reduce the allergenicity of gluten in wheat, while maintaining the grain's ability for bread and other products. Eduard Akhunov, a University Distinguished Professor in K-State's Department of Plant Pathology, said his team is identifying proteins in the wheat genome that trigger allergic reactions in people with celiac disease. The autoimmune disorder causes the immune system to react abnormally to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye and barley. Once they find the problematic proteins, the researchers will use a gene-editing technique known as CRISPR-Cas9 to target changes in the genome, which they hope will reduce or eliminate the allergic response in future varieties grown by U.S. wheat producers. According to the Celiac Disease Foundation, the disorder affects 1 in 100 people worldwide, including about 2 million Americans. The Foundation notes that when people with the disease eat gluten, their immune system attacks the small intestine, damaging the small, fingerlike villi that help absorb nutrients. "Our dilemma in doing this work," Akhunov said, "is that in the past we have successfully reduced immunotoxicity in wheat by suppressing the expression of gluten-encoding genes. But, in most cases, this inevitably leads to the reduction of bread-making quality of that wheat." "We are working to develop wheat varieties that have a lower abundance of gluten proteins that cause allergic reactions, while at the same time maintaining bread-making quality." The three-year project began earlier this year and is funded by a \$990,000 grant from the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research. Project partners include K-State, University of California-Davis, the California Wheat Commission, the Celiac Disease Foundation and Kansas Wheat. (High Plains Journal)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales of 1,923,400 MT for 2025/2026 primarily for Mexico (891,100 MT), unknown destinations, (290,700 MT), Colombia (190,900 MT), Spain (97,100 MT), and Japan (86,900 MT). Exports of 1,315,900 MT were primarily to Mexico (491,000 MT), Japan (331,600 MT), Colombia (162,400 MT), Spain (97,100 MT), and Ireland (71,500 MT) for period September 12-18, 2025. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED.

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week October 3 was 10.71 million bbls, up 7.6 percent from the previous week and up 3.2 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.497 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.720 million bbls, down 0.2 percent from last week and up 2.6 percent from last year. An estimated 106.66 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 491.423 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.71 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 9, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 9, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.02½	\$0.04	\$5.18¾	\$0.03½	\$5.29½	\$0.02¼	\$5.40½	\$0.01
KC HRW	\$4.88¾	\$0.05¾	\$5.09	\$0.04½	\$5.22¾	\$0.03½	\$5.37¼	\$0.03¼
MGE DNS	\$5.49½	-\$0.02¼	\$5.69	-\$0.03	\$5.83	-\$0.02½	\$5.96½	-\$0.02¾
CORN	\$4.21¾	\$0.08¾	\$4.35½	\$0.06½	\$4.43¾	\$0.05¾	\$4.49½	\$0.05¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mostly up due to bargain buying after reaching a five-year low. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.03 to up \$.05¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to strong underlying export demand and lower yields in some areas of the Corn Belt. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.05¼ to up \$0.08¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices extended losses on Wednesday as rising OPEC+ supply and escalating U.S.-China trade tensions deepened concerns over global demand, prompting Bank of America to warn that Brent crude could drop below \$50 per barrel in the months ahead. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.2 million bbls/day during the week ending October 10, was 13.2 million less bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 85.7% of capacity last week. As of October 10, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 3.524 million bbls from last week to 423.785 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 438.748 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 4.529 million bbls to a total of 117.030 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 125.759 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 0.267 million bbls to 218.826 million bbls, over the 218.719 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.061 per gallon on October 13, down \$0.063 from last week's price and down \$0.011 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.665 per gallon, down \$0.046 from last week's price and up \$0.034 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 16, 2025 to close at \$57.56/ bbl (November contract), down \$1.34 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—October 16, 2025

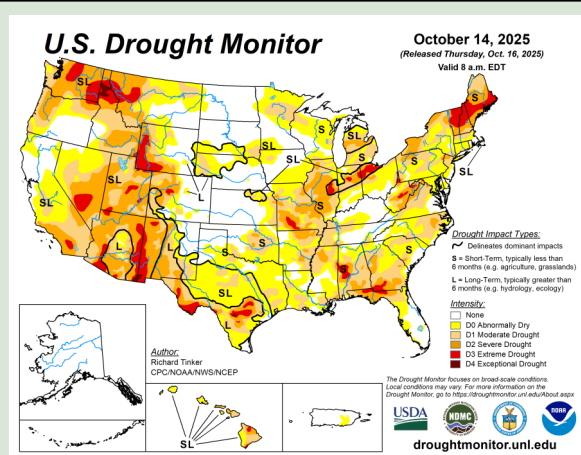
Northeast: Improvements were made in much of the region this week.

Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region this week.

South: Improvements were made in Tennessee, Mississippi, central Oklahoma, and western Texas. Deterioration across the South Region.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region. Deterioration across Illinois, central Indiana, Michigan, east-central and northwestern Wisconsin, Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and parts of Missouri

High Plains: Improvements were made in most of the region. Deterioration in eastern Kansas and the southern tier of South Dakota.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—September 30, 2025

West: Scattered showers stretch from the northern Rockies into the Great Basin. Cooler air is arriving in the Pacific Coast States, but late-season warmth prevails in the Rockies and Southwest. Although recently planted Northwestern winter wheat is germinating, moisture will be needed to support autumn establishment in advance of dormancy. On September 28, topsoil moisture was rated 92% very short to short in Washington, along with 82% in Oregon.

Plains: Mostly dry weather prevails, despite an increase in cloudiness. By September 28, more than one-third (34%) of the intended U.S. winter wheat acreage had been planted, with 13% emerged. More than one-half of the winter wheat acreage had been planted in South Dakota (60%), Colorado (59%), Nebraska (57%), and Montana (56%). On the same date, 28% of the U.S. sorghum had been harvested.

Corn Belt: Warm, dry weather remains ideal for summer crop maturation and harvesting. By September 28, nearly one-fifth of soybeans and corn—19 and 18%, respectively—had been harvested, nationwide. However, despite recent rainfall, significant soil moisture shortages exist across much of the lower Midwest. Ohio led the Midwest on September 28 with topsoil moisture rated 77% very short to short, followed by Illinois at 75%.

South: Imelda made its closest approach to Florida overnight, about 200 miles east of Cape Canaveral, and has since veered eastward while becoming a hurricane. Imelda is contributing to modest impacts along the middle Atlantic Coast, including rain showers, gusty winds, heavy surf, and elevated coastal water levels. Elsewhere in the South, warm, dry weather favors summer crop maturation and harvesting.

Outlook for U.S: From the southern half of the Plains into the Midwest, dry weather will prevail through the weekend. Meanwhile, a series of Pacific cold fronts will progress from the Northwest into the north-central U.S., generating a few showers. Some of the most significant precipitation will fall in the Pacific Northwest, west of the Cascades. Key agricultural areas of the interior Northwest and northern High Plains should experience occasional showers—but will need heavier rain to promote proper winter wheat establishment. Elsewhere, Hurricanes Imelda and Humberto will continue to move away from the U.S., but unsettled, showery weather will linger across the lower Southeast, including much of Florida. Even without a named tropical system, rain could become heavy by week's end in parts of Florida, especially along the Atlantic Coast. The NWS 6- to 10- day outlook for October 5 – 9 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures along and east of a line from the Four Corners region to the western Dakotas, while cooler-than-normal conditions will cover the Pacific Coast States, Great Basin, and Northwest. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal precipitation across most of the country should contrast with drier-than normal weather in parts of the Northeast and Pacific Northwest. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of September 21-27, 2025

Europe: Soaking rain in central Europe contrasted with intensifying drought in Greece and the Balkans.

Middle East: Dry but cool conditions in Turkey favored seasonal fieldwork, though soil moisture has become limited for winter grain establishment.

Asia: Monsoon rainfall continued for most of the region, but Pakistan and northwestern India received little to no rain due to the continued withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon. With the exception of northern China and Mongolia, the region experienced widespread showers, with Typhoon Ragasa bringing torrential rainfall to the southern coast.

Australia: Sunny skies but highly variable temperatures favored the development of vegetative to filling winter crops.

Western FSU: Sunny and cooler weather favored fieldwork but exacerbated short-term drought.

Mexico: Frequent showers maintained favorable prospects for immature summer crops across the southern plateau corn belt, as well as other key production areas.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Prairie harvesting of small grains and oilseeds advanced toward completion under a warm, dry weather regime. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED

USDA Crop Progress Report September 29, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	34%	20%	37%	36%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	40%	22%	40%	41%			
US Winter Wheat Emerged	13%	4%	13%	12%			
ID Winter Wheat Emerged	10%	5%	7%	10%			
US Corn Dented	95%	91%	95%	96%	66%	66%	64%
US Corn Mature	73%	56%	71%	74%	66%	66%	64%
US Corn Harvested	20%	11%	18%	19%	66%	66%	64%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary September 22-28, 2025

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 34 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by September 28, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By September 28, thirteen percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the nation’s corn crop had reached the dented stage by September 28, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventyone percent of the corn was mature by week’s end, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Eighteen percent of the 2025 corn acreage had been harvested by September 28, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On September 28, sixty-six 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, 71 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

REPORTS ON THIS PAGE WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN