Idaho Grain Market Report, October 2, 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 1, 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		4.58	4.58	5.61	4.96
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.30		4.67			
Meridian	8.50		4.80	4.55	5.07	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.50		5.80	5.67		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.50		5.80	5.67		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.50-8.00		5.80	5.67	6.29	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday October 1, 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			5.80-5.85	5.67	6.27-6.32	
Ogden			5.23	5.38	6.31	5.66
Great Falls				4.26-4.36	5.07-5.18	
Minneapolis				5.66	6.67	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending October 1. 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.

Barley News—Brewing giant Anheuser-Busch has collaborated with the Idaho National Laboratory and a small Tennessee business to convert waste from its barley malting process into biofuel. The initiative aimed to save the company money and help meet its sustainability goals. Beyond that, it has the potential to make a wider impact on the food and beverage industry and, as an added bonus, offer a pathway for non-recyclable cardboard that would otherwise end up in landfills. The residue at Anheuser-Busch's malting plant in Idaho Falls, which looks and feels like Play-Doh, is produced by algae that eats enzymes in the plant's wastewater. Every day, 30,000 pounds of it must be trucked away and disposed of, costing the facility roughly $2 million a year. The first challenge for principal investigator Zach Smith and his BFNUF team was to lower the algae waste's moisture content and figure out a way to mix it with a dry material that could be turned into pellets. After mixing samples at different ratios with barley dust from the malting plant, the researchers found a 50-50 mix was easiest to handle and feed into a pellet machine. The blend produced pellets with heating values comparable to fuel made from corn cobs, stalks, stems and leaves, but slightly lower than commercial wood pellets. Because Anheuser-Busch sells its barley dust to be mixed with cattle feed, Smith started looking for an alternative material to mix with the algae waste. "We were thinking about other materials we could use, and I had worked with cardboard quite a bit on other projects and felt it would be a good absorbent, since functionally that is all the barley fines were doing," he said. "This turned out to be a very interesting use case for cardboard, which is typically not economically feasible to recycle. In a lot of places, they don't recycle it at all. It's just landfilled with the rest of the trash." (Idaho National Laboratory)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending October 1. SWW prices ranged from down $0.15 to down $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.16 to down $0.12; DNS prices were down $0.12 to down $0.09. 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).

Wheat News— The USDA says farmers will produce a little more wheat in 2025 than 2024. Production for all types of wheat is seen 1.984 billion billion bushels, less than 1% larger than last year, with an improved national yield, now at 53.3 bushels per acre, expected to cancel out declines in planted and harvested area to 45.328 million and 37.241 million acres, respectively. In 2024, all wheat production was 1.979 billion bushels with an average yield of 51.2 bushels per acre on planted area of 46.274 million acres and harvested area of 38.633 million acres. The year-to-year difference is in a rise for winter wheat production against a dip in spring wheat. U.S. winter wheat production is estimated at 1.402 billion bushels, rising 3% on the year, and spring wheat is projected at 496.76 million bushels, a drop of 9%, but with the second best average yield on record at 51.7 bushels per acre. The average yield for winter wheat is seen at 54.9 bushels per acre on planted area of 33.153 million acres and harvested area of 25.508 million acres, while planted area for spring wheat is at 9.99 million acres with harvested area of 9.61 million acres. By type, 2025 hard red winter production is pegged at 804.443 million bushels, with soft red winter at 352.916 million bushels and white winter at a combined 244.195 million bushels, while hard red spring wheat is seen at 458.347 million bushels, with white spring at a combined 38.413 million bushels. For 2024, winter wheat production was 1.355 billion bushels with an average yield of 51.7 bushels per acre on planted area of 33.535 million acres and harvested area of 26.207 million acres, including 773.433 million bushels of HRW, 344.445 million bushels of SRW, and a combined 236.558 million bushels of WW. Spring wheat production last year was 544.21 million bushels with a record average yield of 52.4 bushels per acre on planted area of 10.675 million acres and harvested area of 10.39 million acres, including 504.757 million bushels of HRS and a combined 39.453 million bushels of WS. (browenfieldagnews.com)

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).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week September 26 was 0.995 million bbls, down 2.8 percent from the previous week and down 2.0 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.965 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.764 million bbls, down 3.0 percent from last week and down 3 percent from last year. An estimated 99.10 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 384.758 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.69 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 2, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 2, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.14¾	-$0.05	$5.32½	-$0.05¾	$5.44½	-$0.05¾	$5.57¼	-$0.03½
KC HRW	$4.99	-$0.06½	$5.20	-$0.06¼	$5.35	-$0.05½	$5.50	-$0.04
MGE DNS	$5.60½	-$0.07¼	$5.80¼	-$0.07¾	$5.94	-$0.07¾	$6.08	-$0.07¾
CORN	$4.21¾	-$0.00¼	$4.38	-$0.00¼	$4.47¾	-$0.00¼	$4.54¾	-$0.00½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to unexpectedly large wheat supplies and high production forecasts. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.07¾ to down $0.04 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

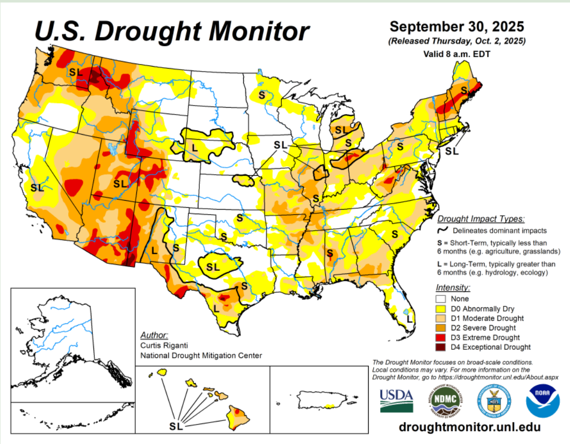
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to lower-than-expected exports. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.00½ to up $0.00¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—The American Petroleum Institute (API) estimated that crude oil inventories in the United States fell by another 3.674 million barrels in the week ending September 30. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.2 million bbls day during the week ending September 26, was 308 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 91.4% of capacity last week. As of September 26, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 1.792 million bbls from last week to 416.546 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 434.233 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.578 million bbls to a total of 123.577 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 130.767 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 4.125 million bbls to 220.694 million bbls, under the 221.127 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.118 per gallon on September 29, down $0.055 from last week's price and down $0.061 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.754 per gallon, up $0.05 from last week's price and up $0.21 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 1, 2025 to close at $60.68/bbl (November contract), down $5.04 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—September 30, 2025



Northeast: No significant changes were made in much of the region. Drought expanded slightly in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Southeast: Drier conditions in much of the region except southern Virginia, parts of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

South: Improvements were made in Louisiana and northwest Arkansas. Degradations were made in parts of Texas, central Oklahoma, southern Louisiana, and southern Mississippi.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region. Degradations were made in northern Minnesota, northern Indiana, northwest Ohio, and Southern Wisconsin.

High Plains: Improvements were made across the region.

West:Improvements were made in much of the region. Worsening conditions in south-central Utah.

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.

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.

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.