Idaho Grain Market Report, October 9, 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 8, 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		4.55	4.53	5.60	
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell			4.63			
Meridian	8.50		4.90	4.53	5.04	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.50		5.90	5.64		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.50		5.90	5.64		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.50-8.00		5.90	5.63-5.64	6.26	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday October 8, 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			5.90-6.00	5.63	6.26-6.31	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.32-4.42	5.12-5.27	
Minneapolis				5.77	6.57-6.72	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending October 8. 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—A further increase in the global barley crop’25 forecast of +2.4 mln tonnes to 148.7 mln tonnes, stretches further the already quite comfortable supply situation, RMI Analytics said in their latest report. The total increase in production is the result of improved final yields in Europe (+1.3 mln tonnes), Russia (+0.4 mln tonnes), Ukraine (+0.2 mln tonnes), and an improved forecast for Australia’s crop (+0.5 mln tonnes). A consequence of this higher production is the ongoing need for increased feed usage, especially in light of the on-going constrained requirements for malt production. Still, even with higher feed usage, ending stocks are to climb by 1.5 mln tonnes to 20.8 mln tonnes by the end of crop’25. Global barley trade is expected to increase during 2025/26, better than crop’24 but still trailing crop’23 levels. The global balance of barley supply and demand is increasingly tilting towards a comfortable, or even oversupplied, situation. Until there is a resurgence in malting barley demand, a significant amount of quality malting barley will, regrettably, end up in feed barley channels. The global trend for malting barley prices continues to decline, driven by a comfortable supply situation alongside falling beer volumes and reduced whisky production. Furthermore, the activities for crop’24 have largely wrapped up, with limited prospects in Australia and Argentina. Consequently, prices for crop’24 and crop’25 are aligning, leading to the disappearance of any previous premium associated with the old crop. The competition for any emerging demand is anticipated to be fierce, as all origins have significant volumes still available for sale. (castlemalting.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly down for the week ending October 8. SWW prices ranged from down $0.04 to up $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.05 to down $0.02; DNS prices were down $0.03 to down $0.01. 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: Bangladesh's Cabinet Committee on Government Purchase has approved the purchase of about 220,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat under a government-to-government deal aimed at easing trade tensions with Washington following the import tariffs imposed by President Donald Trump's administration. According to officials, the wheat — priced at $308 per ton — will be supplied through Agrocorp International, a Singapore-based trading house authorized by U.S. Wheat Associates. The deal follows a memorandum of understanding signed in July, under which Bangladesh will import 700,000 tons of U.S. wheat annually for the next five years. The agreement is part of Dhaka's effort to diversify its grain sources and strengthen trade ties with the United States, reducing dependence on lower-cost wheat from the Black Sea region. Bangladesh currently relies heavily on Black Sea suppliers for cheaper wheat, while importing smaller volumes of higher-quality grain from the United States and Canada for blending and milling improvement. In previous years, the country also received U.S. wheat and other grains as food aid through USAID, a program that was discontinued earlier this year after the agency's dissolution by the Trump administration. Officials said the latest deal is part of a broader strategy to reduce Bangladesh's $6 billion trade deficit with the United States and to seek more favorable treatment for key export sectors, particularly ready-made garments, which dominate the country's exports to the U.S. market. In addition to wheat purchases, Dhaka is expanding imports of agricultural commodities such as soybeans and cotton, and has ordered 25 Boeing aircraft. The committee also approved the purchase of 50,000 tons of rice from India at $359.77 per ton through an international tender, as part of efforts to stabilize domestic rice prices. (ukagroconsult.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 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	$5.06½	-$0.08¾	$5.24	-$0.08½	$5.36¼	-$0.08¼	$5.48¼	-$0.08¾
KC HRW	$4.89¾	-$0.07¼	$5.11¼	-$0.07¼	$5.26	-$0.07¼	$5.41	-$0.07¼
MGE DNS	$5.57	-$0.02¾	$5.77¼	-$0.02¼	$5.90¾	-$0.02¼	$6.04¼	-$0.02½
CORN	$4.18¼	-$0.00¾	$4.34	-$0.01¾	$4.42¾	-$0.02½	$4.48½	-$0.03¾

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to strong global supplies, with recent USDA reports raising global production forecasts. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.08¾ to down $0.02¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to U.S. corn harvesting of a likely record-large crop. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.03¾ to down $0.00¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices rose early on Wednesday after an industry report showed on Tuesday that the crude stocks at the key Cushing hub fell further and OPEC+ somewhat eased fears of an imminent glut with a planned modest increase in output. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.2 million bbls day during the week ending October 3, was 130 thousand bbls/day Imore than last week's average. Refineries operated at 92.4% of capacity last week. As of October 3, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 3.715 million bbls from last week to 420.261 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 439.975 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 2.018 million bbls to a total of 121.559 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 128.532 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.601 million bbls to 219.093 million bbls, under the 220.373 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.124 per gallon on October 6, up $0.006 from last week's price and down $0.012 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.711 per gallon, down $0.043 from last week's price and up $0.127 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 9, 2025 to close at $61.52/bbl (November contract), up $0.64 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—October 9, 2025

Northeast: Worsening conditions in much of the region this week.

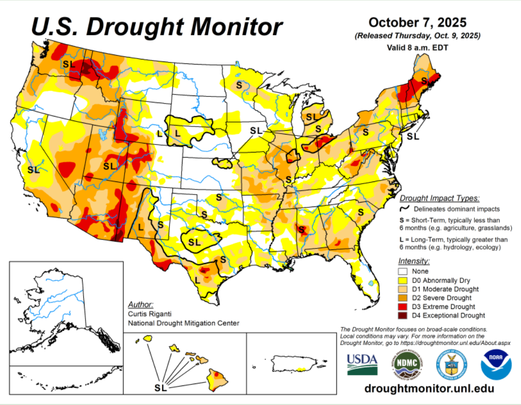
Southeast: Degradation in much of the region this week.

South: Improvements were made in western Tennessee, northeast Arkansas, and in southeast Louisiana. Worsening conditions in northeast Mississippi.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region. Worsening conditions from southwest Missouri northeast into central and northern Illinois, northern Indiana and northwest Ohio.

High Plains: Improvements were made in the San Juans, north-central Colorado, southeast Wyoming, and north-central Kansas. Degradations in eastern Kansas, northeast Nebraska, and southeast South Dakota.

West:Improvements were made in parts of Nevada, northern Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and the Olympic Peninsula of Washington.



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.