Idaho Grain Market Report, November 13, 2025—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday November 12, 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		4.81	4.85	6.68	5.36
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.35		4.85			
Meridian	8.50		4.95	4.90	5.25	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		5.95	6.00		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		5.95	6.00		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.00		5.94-5.95	6.00	6.55	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday November 12, 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			5.90-6.00	6.00	6.47-6.62	
Ogden			5.45	5.75	6.35	9.10
Great Falls				4.90-5.05	5.21-5.41	
Minneapolis					7.56	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged or the week ending November 12. 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—Every year, billions of dollars' worth of crops worldwide perish due to pre-harvest sprouting (PHS), a phenomenon in which grain or seeds germinate on the plant before harvest. The process is triggered by a variety of factors, such as warm, moist weather, which can spoil the crop and threaten the global food supply. But this could be a thing of the past, as a team of researchers, primarily from the Carlsberg Research Laboratory in Denmark, has uncovered the genetic mechanism that controls when barley should sprout. PHS is entirely a problem of our own making. When early farmers domesticated barley, they wanted a crop that would sprout soon after planting. So, they selected strains with less natural seed dormancy, a pause that stops seeds from sprouting until conditions are just right. While this allows farmers to plant quickly after harvest, sometimes yielding two crops, it comes with a considerable downside. If perfect weather conditions hit before harvest, the entire crop starts to sprout early on the stalk. This is a problem because even if you could pick it early, the grain is often too wet for storage or has already started the biochemical changes that ruin its quality for food or brewing. To better understand the causes of PHS, scientists focused on MKK3, a gene known to play a role in controlling dormancy in barley and other cereals. They analyzed the DNA of more than 1,000 barley types from farms and seed banks worldwide. They also cultivated barley varieties in fields over several seasons, subjecting half to conditions that would cause PHS. This allowed them to compare affected grain against normal grain. Back in the lab, researchers studied gene expression and measured protein activity to see how MKK3 genes directly influenced dormancy. (Phys.org)

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending November 5. SWW prices ranged from down $0.19 to up $0.02 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.15 to down $0.10; DNS prices were up $0.13 to up $1.08. 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: U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) today expressed appreciation for the reopening of the federal government, following passage of a continuing resolution that funds the federal government through January 31, 2026, and extends key agricultural provisions. "USW welcomes the reopening of the U.S. federal government, especially the passage of a full agricultural appropriations bill," said Mike Spier, USW president and CEO. "We are grateful for the commitment to funding agricultural programs that are essential for supporting U.S. wheat farmers." The U.S. House of Representatives passed the continuing resolution on Wednesday, November 12, after the U.S. Senate approved it on Monday, November 9. President Donald J. Trump signed the measure into law on Wednesday night. The legislation that reopened the federal government also delivered full appropriations for agriculture for fiscal year 2026, including funding USDA operations and reports. The bill extended farm bill programs left out of earlier budget reconciliation for one year, through September 30, 2026. The extension of the U.S. Grain Standards Act through January 31, 2026, was also a significant priority for the U.S. wheat industry. The act authorizes USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to establish the official marketing standards for grain and oilseeds and oversee grain inspection and grading services. The reauthorization bill restored FGIS's authority to conduct this work and to collect and manage the user fees customers pay for this vital service. "Extending the U.S. Grain Standards Act was crucial for U.S. wheat farmers and our international customers," Spier said. "The work of USDA's FGIS underpins the integrity and efficiency of our U.S. grain marketing system and maintains the reliability of U.S. grain exports." (grainjouirnal.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) 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 November 7 was 1.075 million bbls, down 4.3 percent from the previous week and down 3.4 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.525 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.219 million bbls, down 1.9 percent from last week and up 0.8 percent from last year. An estimated 107.06 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 1.037 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 107.55 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending November 13, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, November 13, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$5.35¾**	**$0.08**	**$5.52¼**	**$0.10**	**$5.63½**	**$0.12**	**$5.75**	**$0.13½**
KC HRW	**$5.25¾**	**$0.06½**	**$5.43**	**$0.11**	**$5.55¼**	**$0.12¾**	**$5.68¾**	**$0.14**
MGE DNS	**$5.69¾**	**$0.11¾**	**$5.83**	**$0.10**	**$5.94**	**$0.09**	**$6.06¼**	**$0.09¼**
CORN	**$4.41½**	**$0.14¼**	**$4.45½**	**$0.13½**	**$4.63**	**$0.12½**	**$4.58½**	**$0.11¼**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to increased interest from China and good export numbers. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.06½ to up $0.14 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to improved export numbers. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.11¼ to up $0.14¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Crude oil inventories in the United States increased by 6.4 million barrels during the week ending November 7, after gaining 5.2 million barrels in the week prior, according to new data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) released on Thursday. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.0 million bbls day during the week ending November 7, was 717 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 89.4% of capacity last week. As of November 7, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 6.413 million bbls from last week to 445.653 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 427.581 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.637 million bbls to a total of 110.909 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 120.435 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 0.945 million bbls to 213.708 million bbls, under the 205.064 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.056 per gallon on November 10, up $0.037 from last week's price and up $0.04 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.837 per gallon, up $0.084 from last week's price and up $0.316 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, November 13, 2025 to close at $58.70/ bbl (December contract), down $1.05 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—November 13, 2025

Northeast: Improvements were made in most of the region. Drought expanded in northwestern Maine.

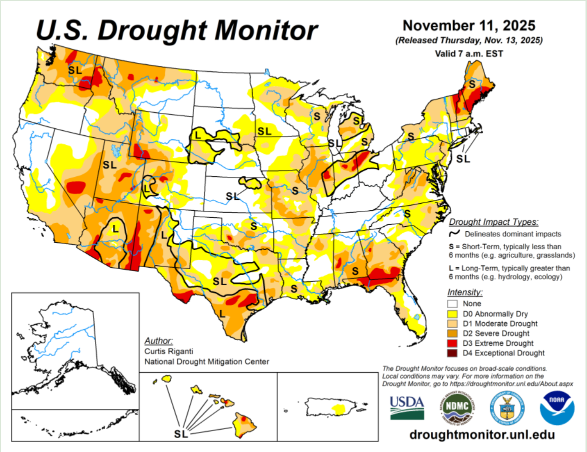
Southeast: Worsening conditions in southern Georgia, the Florida Panhandle, and Tampa Bay.

South: Degradations were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in the northern Lower Peninsula of Michigan and southeast Missouri.

High Plains: Degradations in parts of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado.

West: Improvements were made in much of the region.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—November 13, 2025

West: Storminess is moving ashore in northern and central California. Precipitation is also falling in the Pacific Northwest. As unsettled weather expands and spreads farther inland, hazards may include travel disruptions due to wind, rain, and high-elevation snow, as well as flash flooding and debris flows, especially in burn-scarred areas.

Plains: Dry weather and significantly above-normal temperatures favor winter wheat development. Today's high temperatures will top 80°F in much of Texas and should reach 70°F as far north as southern Montana. Currently, major drought impacts are limited across the Plains, except in far northern and southern winter wheat production areas, such as northern Montana and portions of Oklahoma and Texas.

Corn Belt: Drought has stubbornly persisted through autumn across the lower Midwest, from the middle Mississippi Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Despite periods of precipitation in recent weeks, lower Midwestern soil moisture shortages have generally persisted through the winter wheat establishment season. However, the return of above normal Midwestern temperatures should promote additional wheat development in areas with adequate soil moisture

South: Temperatures have rebounded to above-normal levels, following an early-week cold snap. On November 11, freezes were noted as far south as Florida locations such as Pensacola and Gainesville—both 31°F. Over the past several weeks, drought has expanded across much of the Deep South, favoring fieldwork but limiting moisture availability for the establishment of fall-sown small grains and cover crops.

Outlook for U.S: Over the next several days, storminess currently spreading inland along the Pacific Coast will gradually shift southward and eastward, engulfing much of the West. Some of the highest 5-day precipitation totals (locally 4 to 10 inches) will fall in orographically favored areas of California, including the Sierra Nevada and the southern coastal mountains. Significant snow will fall in the Sierra Nevada, as well as higher elevations of the Cascades, Wasatch Range, and Rockies, while heavy rain could lead to flooding and debris flows in southern California. By early next week, precipitation will finally spread east of the Rockies, reaching into portions of the northern and central Plains, mid-South, and Midwest. Unusual warmth will prevail in advance of the storminess, leading to numerous record-setting high temperatures for mid-November. Elsewhere, chilly air will graze the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, accompanied by periodic rain and snow showers. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for November 18 – 22 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures from the Plains to the Atlantic Coast, while colder-than-normal conditions will cover the West. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal weather will prevail nationwide, except for near-normal rainfall along the southern Atlantic Coast and near- or below-normal precipitation in New England and northern New York.

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.

REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN.

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. Seventy one 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.