Idaho Grain Market Report, November 6, 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 November 5, 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		5.00	5.00	5.60	
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.35		4.81			
Meridian	8.50		5.00	5.00	5.12	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.00	6.14		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.00	6.14		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.00		6.00	6.14	6.42	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday November 5, 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			5.95-6.00	6.12	6.32-6.42	
Ogden			5.63	5.85	6.25	6.10
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 5. 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—Wet weather hit some barley fields just before harvest this year, causing new preharvest sprouting (PHS) concerns in the 2025 U.S. malting barley crop according to a National Barley Growers Association (NBGA) report that shows the biggest impact appears to be in Montana. From the press release: Mitch Konen, Montana barley grower and President of the National Barley Growers Association notes "North Central Montana, a primary malt barley growing region, has once again received rains prior to the harvest of the 2025 barley crop, resulting in PHS. There have been pockets of sprout damage in other regions as well." Preharvest sprouting occurs when mature barley kernels start germinating in the field before harvest, usually after late-season rain. Once the germination process begins, enzymes activate inside the grain, breaking down starch and protein that maltsters and brewers depend on for predictable performance. Sprouted kernels often lose viability, leading to uneven germination during malting. That can cause inconsistent malt modification, low extract yield and poor fermentability in the brewhouse. Even mild sprout damage can trigger storage problems or quality losses over time. According to the NBGA, growers are seeing bigger differences between official grading and private buyer results than in past years. That inconsistency stems from two testing methods used to evaluate sprouting: Sprout Damage and Injured by Sprout. The USDA's Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) approves both tests, but results can vary widely. The "Sprout Damage" method is a simple visual inspection, while "Injured by Sprout" involves lightly pearling the barley and checking for embryo loss. Using both tests provides a fuller picture of possible PHS, but according to the NBGA: "If a grower or elevator is submitting samples for grading and suspect there may be a sprouting issue, they are encouraged to request the sample be examined for Injured by Sprout", according to Scott Heisel, President of the American Malting Barley Association (AMBA). (www.craftbrewingbusiness.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending November 5. SWW prices ranged from up $0.04 to up $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.18 to up $0.52; DNS prices were up $0.03 to up $0.22. 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: On Tuesday, the National Wheat Foundation (NWF) announced the 28 winners in the 10th Annual National Wheat Yield Contest. While the number of first-time winners grew, four wheat growers who had previously earned the title of "Bin Buster" did so again in 2025 by topping the contest's main categories. Rylee Reynolds of Twin Falls, Idaho, bested all entries this year and earned Bin Buster honors with his irrigated soft white winter wheat that yielded 228.13 bushels per acre (bpa). It's the second-highest yield recorded in the contest's 10-year history and Reynolds' second time atop the category. He set the overall contest record in 2022 when he raised irrigated soft white winter wheat that yielded 231.37 bpa. For the second consecutive year, the dryland winter wheat Bin Buster was Steve VanGrunsven of Forest Grove, Oregon, who grew soft white winter wheat that averaged 198.32 bpa -- nearly 28 bushels more than his winning entry from the previous year. The dryland spring wheat category also produced a repeat Bin Buster award winner. Nick Pfaff of Bismarck, North Dakota, took the honor with his entry of hard red spring wheat yielding 147.81 bpa, which was more than 30 bushels greater than his 2024 effort. Derek Friehe of Moses Lake, Washington, was named the irrigated spring wheat Bin Buster with hard red spring wheat yielding 204.83 bpa. It's the farmer's third time to earn distinction as a Bin Buster in the contest. Since its inception in 2016, the National Wheat Yield Contest has encouraged wheat growers to strive for exceptional yields, high quality and stronger profitability while trying new and innovative management strategies that drive productivity and marketability. DTN/Progressive Farmer is the official media outlet of the competition. (www.dtnpf.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 October 31 was 1.123 million bbls, up 2.9 percent from the previous week and up 1.6 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.861 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.655 million bbls, up 1.3 percent from last week and up 2.9 percent from last year. An estimated 111.84 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 929.634 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.54 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 6, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, November 6, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$5.35½**	**$0.01½**	**$5.49¾**	**$0.01¼**	**$5.59**	**$0.01¼**	**$5.69**	**$0.01¾**
KC HRW	**$5.22¼**	**-$0.02¼**	**$5.37**	**$0.00¾**	**$5.48¼**	**$0.01¼**	**$5.60½**	**$0.01¾**
MGE DNS	**$5.57**	**$0.04**	**$5.77¼**	**$0.04¼**	**$5.84¼**	**-$0.02½**	**$5.96½**	**-$0.03½**
CORN	**$4.28¾**	**-$0.02¾**	**$4.43**	**-$0.01**	**$4.51½**	**-$0.00¾**	**$4.58¼**	**$0.00**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mostly mixed to a data vacuum due to the government shutdown and variations in crop conditions. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.02¼ to up $0.04¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due favorable harvest conditions. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.02¾ to unchanged (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—The American Petroleum Institute (API) estimated that crude oil inventories in he United States saw a sizable build of 6.5 million barrels in the week ending October 31.(OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.3 million bbls day during the week ending October 31, was 37 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 86% of capacity last week. As of October 31, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 5.202 million bbls from last week to 421.168 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 444.541 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.643 million bbls to a total of 111.546 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 122.368 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 4.729 million bbls to 206.009 million bbls, under the 215.229 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.019 per gallon on November 3, down $0.016 from last week's price and down $0.05 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.753 per gallon, up $0.035 from last week's price and up $0.217 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, November 6, 2025 to close at $59.52/bbl (December contract), down $1.46 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—November 6, 2025

Northeast: Improvements were made in most of the region.

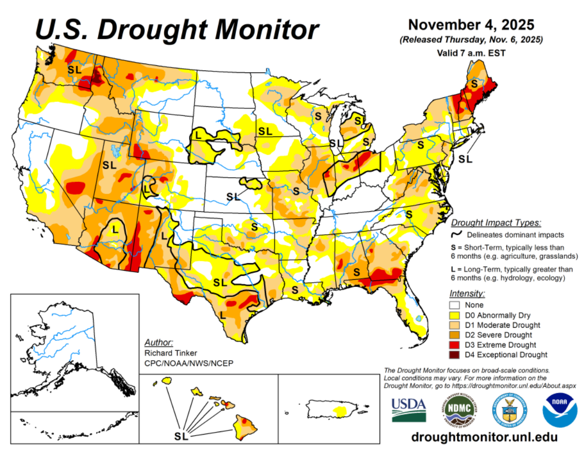
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in southern Georgia and Florida.

South: Improvements were made in western Tennessee and Arkansas. Degradations were made in Texas and Oklahoma.

Midwest: Improvements were made in Ohio. Drought expanded in parts of Michigan, northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

High Plains: No significant changes were made this week. Very little drought in the region.

West: Improvements were made in the Pacific Northwest. Degradations were made in north-central Montana and southeastern New Mexico.



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 DUE TO GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN.

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. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN.

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.

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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.