

Idaho Grain Market Report, January 22, 2026—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday December 21, 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	7.00		4.55	5.00	5.63	5.20
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.50		4.63			
Meridian						
Nezperce / Craigmont <small>Does not include delivery</small>			5.90	5.84		
Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small>			5.90	5.84		
Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small>	8.00		5.90	5.84-5.90	6.44	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday January 21, 2026 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	5.85-5.90	6.44-6.49	
Ogden			5.19	5.80	6.58	5.90
Great Falls				4.64-4.78	5.27-5.52	
Minneapolis					7.04	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending January 21. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales for 2025/2026 were 100 MT for South Korea reported for the week. Exports of 1,800 MT were to Canada (1,300 MT) and Japan (500 MT) for the week of January 2-8, 2026.

Barley News—It’s no secret that Italians love their coffee. From espresso drinks like the cappuccino to various types of beans and roast styles, some of the world’s best morning beverages originate from this European country. However, while many Italian coffee traditions have made their way into homes and Italian-style coffee shops worldwide, some lesser-known coffee alternatives are just beginning to arrive in the United States. Barley coffee, also known as caffè d’orzo, is one example. It’s a coffee alternative that’s actually not made from coffee at all. It comes from barley grains that are roasted, brewed, and then prepared just like coffee beans. Standing in as a substitute for traditional beans, barley coffee offers a similar texture and flavor profile to coffee without the caffeine. The beverage mimics the rich brown color of espresso and delivers an earthy, slight nuttiness that many like in their morning cup of coffee, while also adding other flavors that are unlike traditional espresso. “It tastes like cereal and bread crust, with a nutty taste due to the roast,” says Katia Delogu, vice president of Quick Service Restaurants (QSR) at Eataly North America. “It is naturally bitter but not like coffee — no acidity and no caffeine.” Before this bean replacement gets near your cup, the barley must undergo a process of roasting until it is deep brown and resembles coffee beans. Then, to make caffè d’orzo, the roasted barley is ground and processed through a coffee pot, espresso machine, or an orziera, a device specifically designed to make caffè d’orzo that resembles a moka pot. Just like a regular shot of espresso, it can be combined with milk for macchiatos and other specialty drinks or enjoyed on its own. Most opt to pair it with steamed milk for a cappuccino-like drink because the malty flavor profile plays nicely with the milk’s richness. (foodandwine.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending January 21. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.03 to down \$0.01 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.01 to up \$0.10; DNS prices were down \$0.04 to down \$0.03. HWW prices were down \$0.39 to up \$0.02. Net sales of 156,300 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of January 2-8 were up 32 percent from the previous week but down 21 percent from the 4-week average. Increases primarily for unknown destinations (72,000 MT), the Philippines (61,500 MT), Japan (6,000 MT), Thailand (4,500 MT), and Mexico (3,400 MT). Exports of 303,300 MT were to the Philippines (100,500 MT), Mexico (87,600 MT), Taiwan (39,900 MT), Venezuela (34,700 MT), and Algeria (34,400 MT).

Wheat News: When it comes to growing high-yielding winter wheat in the high desert of south-central Idaho's Magic Valley, the Reynolds family follows SOP -- standard operating procedure. "We have our program that we believe in, and we stick to it," said Rylee Reynolds, a fourth-generation farmer who works alongside his brother, Oree, and father, Gary. "We treat every single acre of wheat the same." Following SOP on the farm has led to something else becoming standard operating procedure for the Reynolds: Winning. For the second time in the past four seasons, Rylee bested all entries in the National Wheat Yield Contest, earning the title of "Bin Buster" with an entry of irrigated soft white winter wheat that yielded 228.13 bushels per acre (bpa). It was 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. 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. The 2025 contest garnered 465 entries, the second-most during its 10 years of existence. Four entries exceeded 200 bpa, and the Reynolds family accounted for three of them. When farming in a region that annually receives about 7 inches of precipitation, irrigation isn't a luxury -- it's a necessity. Access and availability to that water require rotation considerations. "Our typical rotation is corn, dry edible beans, winter wheat," explained Reynolds, who farms about 2,000 acres. "We're in a desert, and water is scarce. With wheat in the rotation, we're done watering it by the end of June, so that lets us put our water elsewhere. It's a real plus for us." (dtnpf.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,139,500 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of January 2-8. Increases were primarily to Mexico (265,800 MT), Japan (210,800 MT), Taiwan (133,400 MT), Colombia (125,800 MT), and Algeria (96,200 MT). Exports of 1,555,600 MT were primarily to Mexico (685,500 MT), Japan (255,100 MT), Taiwan (161,800 MT), South Korea (131,900 MT), and Ireland (50,500 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week January 16 was 1.119 million bbls, down 6.4 percent from the previous week and up 1.8 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.833 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.739 million bbls, up 5.2 percent from last week and down 0.5 percent from last year. An estimated 111.45 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 2.152 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 106.34 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending January 22 ,2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, January 22, 2026:

Commodity	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.15½	-\$0.02½	\$5.26½	-\$0.02¼	\$5.39	-\$0.01½	\$5.53½	-\$0.01¼
KC HRW	\$5.25¾	-\$0.01½	\$5.36	-\$0.02¼	\$5.48¼	-\$0.02¾	\$5.63½	-\$0.02
MGE DNS	\$5.73¾	\$0.08¾	\$5.85¼	\$0.08¾	\$5.96½	\$0.08½	\$6.12¾	\$0.08¼
CORN	\$4.24	-\$0.00¾	\$4.32¼	\$0.00¼	\$4.38½	\$0.00½	\$4.37¾	\$0.01½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mostly up due to abundant global supplies. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.02¾ to up \$0.08¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to stronger-than-expected export demand signals **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.00¾ to up \$0.01½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices slid about 2% to a one-week low on Thursday after U.S. President Donald Trump softened threats toward Greenland and Iran, and on some positive movement that could lead to a solution to end Russia's war in Ukraine. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.6 million bbls day during the week ending January 16, was 354 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 93.% of capacity last week. As of January 16, there was a increase in crude oil stocks of 3.602 million bbls from last week to 426.049 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 436.728 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 3.348 million bbls to a total of 132.592million bbls, under the 5-year average of 133.273 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 5.977 million bbls to 256.990 million bbls, over the 244.806 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.806 per gallon on January 19, up \$0.027 from last week's price and down \$0.303 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.530 per gallon, up \$0.071 from last week's price and down \$0.185 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, January 22, 2026 to close at \$59.48/bbl (March contract), down \$0.14 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—January 22, 2026

Northeast: No significant changes were made in the region this week.

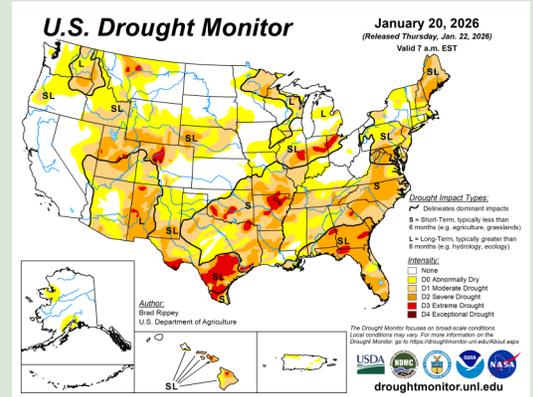
Southeast: Drought expanded in parts of Alabama and Georgia.

South: Worsening conditions in eastern Texas into Arkansas.

Midwest: No significant changes were made in the region.

High Plains: Degradations were made in Nebraska, Wyoming, and southern South Dakota.

West: No significant changes were made in the region this week. More than half of the 11 state Western region, including California, are drought free.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—January 22, 2026

West: Mild, mostly dry weather prevails from California to the southern Rockies, despite widespread cloudiness. Rain showers are starting to move ashore, however, in parts of central and southern California. Meanwhile, patchy fog and air-stagnation issues linger in California's San Joaquin Valley, as well as parts of the Northwest.

Plains: A sharp north-to-south temperature gradient exists. For example, today's high temperatures will remain below 0°F in parts of North Dakota—but will reach 60°F or higher in much of Texas. In advance of an upcoming cold outbreak, the Plains' winter wheat crop is largely devoid of a protective snow cover.

Corn Belt: Bitterly cold, windy weather has begun to overspread the upper Midwest, with this morning's minimum temperatures falling below 0°F in much of North Dakota and northern sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Any snow is generally light and confined to areas downwind of the Great Lakes. Livestock producers are preparing for even colder weather in coming days.

South: Light rain showers stretch from parts of Mississippi into the southern Appalachians. Elsewhere, mild, dry weather prevails in advance of approaching cold air and storminess. In fact, today's high temperatures will exceed 75°F across Florida's peninsula and southern Texas. However, farmers continue to monitor weather forecasts due to the upcoming likelihood of cold, wintry weather, which will affect all areas except the Deep South.

Outlook for U.S.: From Friday into Monday, a sprawling and dangerous winter storm will produce wintry precipitation (snow, sleet, and freezing rain) from central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains to the Atlantic Coast. Snowfall totals of 1 to 2 feet may occur in several areas, including the Ozark Plateau and portions of the middle Atlantic States. Significant ice accretion could lead to extensive and extended power outages from northeastern Texas into the mid-South, as well as interior sections of the Carolinas and portions of neighboring states. There will be a relatively sharp northern cutoff of accumulating snow, especially from the central Plains into the eastern Corn Belt. However, many areas east of the Rockies will also have to contend with extreme cold, with temperatures expected to fall to 0°F or below at least as far south as the central Plains, Ohio Valley, and portions of the middle Atlantic States. Livestock will experience stressful conditions in the South due to cold, snowy, icy weather and in the North due extremely cold, windy conditions. Some winter wheat across the northern half of the Plains will experience sub-0°F temperatures without the benefit of a protective snow cover. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for January 27 – 31 calls for the likelihood of below-normal temperatures throughout the eastern half of the U.S., while warmer than-normal weather will prevail in the West. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal precipitation nearly nationwide should contrast with wetter-than-normal conditions in a few areas, including southern Florida and southern and coastal Texas.

International Crop Weather Highlights—January 21, 2026

Europe: Warmer, showery weather in western Europe contrasted with cold and snowy conditions farther east.

Middle East: Moderate to heavy rain and snow continued across western and central portions of the region

Africa: Showers continued over most major winter grain areas, with additional moderate to heavy rainfall reported in Morocco. Torrential rains across Limpopo and Mpumalanga caused flooding, posing a threat to local crops.

Australia: Cooler but mostly dry weather settled over Australia's primary summer crop areas following recent extreme heat, while heavy to excessive rain fell along the country's east coast.

Argentina: Rainfall provided a welcome reprieve for southern agricultural areas that had been enduring a prolonged dry stretch.

Brazil: Scattered showers across central and southern production areas helped maintain favorable soil moisture levels .

USDA Grain Stocks January 12, 2026

Corn stored in all positions on December 1, 2025 totaled 13.3 billion bushels, up 10 percent from December 1, 2024. Of the total stocks, 8.70 billion bushels are stored on farms, up 14 percent from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks, at 4.58 billion bushels, are up 4 percent from a year ago. The September - November 2025 indicated disappearance is 5.29 billion bushels, compared with 4.58 billion bushels during the same period last year.

All wheat stored in all positions on December 1, 2025 totaled 1.68 billion bushels, up 7 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 446 million bushels, down 4 percent from last December. Off-farm stocks, at 1.23 billion bushels, are up 11 percent from a year ago. The September - November 2025 indicated disappearance is 459 million bushels, 9 percent above the same period a year earlier.

Durum wheat stored in all positions on December 1, 2025 totaled 61.1 million bushels, up 8 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks, at 40.9 million bushels, are up 8 percent from December 1, 2024. Off-farm stocks totaled 20.2 million bushels, up 8 percent from a year ago. The September - November 2025 indicated disappearance of 10.8 million bushels is slightly above the same period a year earlier.

Barley stored in all positions on December 1, 2025 totaled 121 million bushels, up 3 percent from December 1, 2024. On-farm stocks are estimated at 68.9 million bushels, 4 percent above a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 51.8 million bushels, are 2 percent above December 2024. The September - November 2025 indicated disappearance is 29.4 million bushels, 20 percent below the same period a year earlier.