

Idaho Grain Market Report, January 8, 2026—NEW CROP PRICES

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lwilder@barley.idaho.gov 208-334-2090 www.barley.idaho.gov



Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday December 17, 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						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.75		4.74			
Meridian	8.50		4.90	4.84	5.29	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery			5.90	5.96		
Lewiston Does not include delivery			5.90	5.96		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00		5.90	5.96-6.02	6.54	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday January 7, 2026 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	5.93-5.98	6.52	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.51-4.77	5.32-5.57	
Minneapolis					7.97	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending January 7. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales for 2025/2026 were reported for the week. Exports of 900 MT were to Canada (700 MT) and Japan (200 MT) for the week of December 26, 2025—January 1, 2026.

Barley News—As water resources become increasingly scarce in southern Idaho, producers are looking for forage options that make the most of limited irrigation. One strategy gaining traction is planting fall-seeded annual cereals for forage. These crops – wheat, barley, triticale and, more recently, hybrid rye – offer several advantages over traditional spring-seeded cereals. Fall planting allows these cereals to establish before winter, providing soil cover that reduces erosion and traps snow, which can boost spring soil moisture. They also tend to use less irrigation water, mature earlier and often produce more biomass than spring-planted cereals. Additionally, depending on how early they are seeded, how mild the fall is and water availability, annual cereals may be lightly to moderately grazed during the tillering phase with little to no reduction in grain yield. For operations considering double-cropping with corn or dry beans, or for those facing drought conditions, fall-seeded cereals can be a practical solution. While winter barley, wheat, triticale and hybrid rye offer important opportunities for farms in the Intermountain West, each crop comes with its own strengths and limitations. Winter wheat and triticale are generally the most dependable in terms of winter survival. Hybrid rye also handles the cold well under Midwest U.S. growing conditions and produces high forage yields. Winter barley can provide excellent fall growth and is more palatable to grazing cattle than wheat, but it is typically more sensitive to harsh winter conditions, making variety choice especially important. Soil moisture going into winter plays a major role in stand establishment and spring vigor. Fields seeded into dry conditions are more prone to winter injury and reduced yields the following year. In addition, crop insurance rules for winter cereals can influence planting and grazing decisions, since coverage varies by crop and may affect how growers manage risk in years with poor emergence or winterkill. The University of Idaho Barley Agronomy program conducted a series of field trials in Rexburg, Aberdeen and Kimberly from 2021 through 2023. (agproud.com)

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending January 7. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.10 to up \$0.28 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.15 to up \$0.31; DNS prices were up \$0.11 to up \$0.16. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 118,700 MT for 2025/2026 were up 24 percent from the previous week but down 55 percent from the 4-week average. Increases primarily for the Philippines (61,000 MT), unknown destinations (32,000 MT), Mexico (17,100 MT), Peru (9,400 MT), and Canada (1,700 MT). Exports of 172,000 MT were to the Philippines (66,000 MT), Mexico (58,500 MT), Japan (33,800 MT), Haiti (7,000 MT), and Guatemala (5,200 MT).

Wheat News: The past year was “really tough,” new Idaho Grain Producers Association president Kyle Wangemann said. “In terms of moisture, we had half an inch of rain on July 4 and that was it,” the Soda Springs, Idaho, dryland farmer said. “A very dry summer. We did have a crop. We rely on deep moisture, winter snow, winter precipitation and then we need those summer rains, too. But they don’t come very often.” His annual moisture level is typically about 15 inches. “We probably certainly have gotten our 15 inches this year, but it didn’t necessarily come when we needed it,” he said. “But we’re up at about 6,000 feet elevation. You get those cooler nights and deep moisture that comes up. That’s what gets you through on a dry year like this.” Is he profitable? “Yeah; it makes it hard, but crop insurance is going to kick in for us this year, because of a drought year,” he said. “That just goes to (show) the importance of a farm bill, and to make sure that the safety nets are there for farmers. If they weren’t, then it would be an awfully hard year, if we didn’t have that to help us get through a bad year, to try the next.” The group advocates for wheat and barley farmers on the state and national levels. “Farm bill is top priority,” Wangemann told Capital Press. “We just want to see a farm bill renewed, with the enhancements to the program that we want specifically.” National wheat farmer priorities include doubled funding for the Market Access Program and Foreign Market Development program and improved crop insurance reference pricing. “It’s hard to say, but I think there’s a good possibility,” Wangemann said of the bill’s passage. “There’s a lot happening in Washington D.C., and farm bill keeps getting put to the side for other things.” (Capital Press)

CORN—Net sales of 377,600 MT for 2025/2026. Increases were primarily to South Korea (139,000 MT), Japan (108,100 MT), Mexico (96,800 MT), the Dominican Republic (70,300 MT), and Vietnam (67,200 MT). Exports of 1,396,500 MT were primarily to Mexico (317,200 MT), Japan (294,300 MT), South Korea (142,700 MT), Colombia (137,900 MT), and Guatemala (93,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week January 2 was 1.098 million bbls, down 2.0 percent from the previous week and down 0.4 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.686 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 2.652 million bbls, up 3.1 percent from last week and down 2.1 percent from last year. An estimated 109.35 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 1.921 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 106.86 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 8, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, January 8, 2026:

Commodity	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.18	\$0.11½	\$5.29	\$0.10¾	\$5.41	\$0.10	\$5.54¾	\$0.09
KC HRW	\$5.30¼	\$0.15¼	\$5.43	\$0.15	\$5.56½	\$0.14½	\$5.71½	\$0.14¼
MGE DNS	\$5.71¼	\$0.00½	\$5.81½	\$0.00	\$5.93¾	-\$0.00½	\$6.10½	-\$0.00¼
CORN	\$4.46	\$0.08½	\$4.54	\$0.08½	\$4.60½	\$0.08½	\$4.53¾	\$0.07¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to warm, dry conditions in growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.00½ to up \$0.15¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due stronger demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.07¼ to up \$0.08½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices climbed sharply on Thursday morning, with both Brent crude and U.S. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) futures trading up 2% in early U.S. trading hours as investors assessed the ongoing fallout from dramatic political and oil-market developments in Venezuela. (Oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.9 million bbls day during the week ending January 2, was 62 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 94.7% of capacity last week. As of January 2, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 3.832 million bbls from last week to 419.056 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 437.082 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 5.594 million bbls to a total of 129.273 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 133.368 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 7.702 million bbls to 242.036 million bbls, over the 238.260 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.796 per gallon on January 5, down \$0.015 from last week’s price and down \$0.251 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.477 per gallon, down \$0.023 from last week’s price and down \$0.084 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, January 8, 2026 to close at \$58.40/bbl (February contract), up \$1.08 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—January 8, 2026

Northeast: No significant changes in the region this week. Improvements were made in western New York, the Maine coast, and northern Pennsylvania.

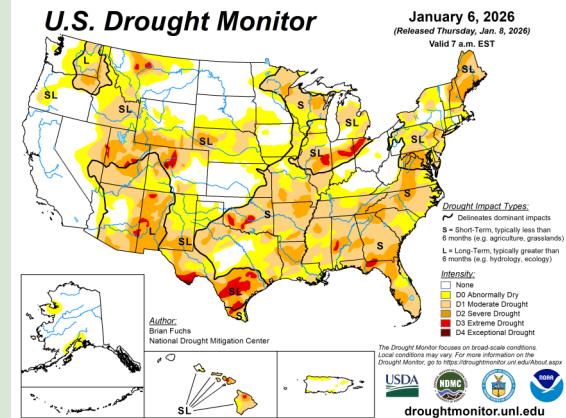
Southeast: Degradations were made in most of the region this week.

South: Drought worsened in much of the region this week.

Midwest: Degradations were made in much of the region. Improvements were made in southwest Michigan, northwest Illinois, eastern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin.

High Plains: Degradations were made in much of the region.

West: Improvements were made in most of the region. Drought expanded in central Colorado.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—January 8, 2026

West: A final day of precipitation is occurring, although rain and snow showers have become more scattered. Colder air accompanies the residual storminess, resulting in rain changing to snow in parts of the Great Basin, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest.

Plains: Beneficial rain—albeit accompanied by locally severe weather—is falling across the southeastern half of the region—an area that has received little, if any, precipitation since December 1. In fact, December precipitation totaled 0.02 to 0.05 inch, and was more than an inch below average, in locations such as Wichita Falls, Texas, and Chanute, Salina, and Wichita, Kansas. Despite the recent dryness, winter wheat ended December in reasonably good shape, with 60% of the crop in top-producer Kansas rated in good to excellent condition, according to USDA/NASS.

Corn Belt: Cloudiness is increasing in advance of an approaching storm system. A surge of warmth precedes the storm, with today's high temperatures expected to reach 60°F or higher in much of Missouri, central and southern Illinois, and southern Indiana. Temperatures will climb above 32°F throughout the Midwest, except in the Red River Valley of the North, eroding any remaining snow cover across the northern Corn Belt.

South: Spring-like warmth continues, although a few rain showers are overspreading areas west of the Mississippi Delta. According to USDA/NASS, topsoil moisture in agricultural areas was rated at least 40% very short to short at the end of December in many Southern States, including Louisiana (57%), Virginia (56%), Arkansas (46%), North Carolina (44%), Tennessee (40%), and Mississippi (40%).

Outlook for U.S.: Back-to-back storm systems emerging from the western U.S. will result in widespread precipitation. The lead system, currently crossing the central Plains, will reach the Great Lakes region early Friday. Although most of the precipitation will fall as rain, some snow may accumulate in the upper Great Lakes States and environs. Meanwhile, the trailing storm will traverse the lower Mississippi Valley on Friday night before nearly stalling over the Great Lakes region during the weekend. The latter storm may result in a Southern severe weather outbreak on Friday and Saturday, along with rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches or more from the central Gulf Coast to the southern Appalachians. Additionally, heavy weekend snow will blanket portions of the Great Lakes States, including northern Lower Michigan. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for January 13 – 17 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, with the northern High Plains and the Far West having the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusually warm weather. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions across the West and from the southern Plains into the mid-South should contrast with near- or above-normal precipitation across the remainder of the country, including the Midwest, East, Gulf Coast region, and northern half of the Plains.

International Crop Weather Highlights—January 6, 2026

Europe: Cold temperatures and widespread snow were observed over central, northern, and eastern Europe.

Middle East: A pair of storms brought rain and snow to most of the region, with below-normal temperatures in western and central areas contrasting with lingering warmth in Iran

Africa: Additional moderate to heavy rain in Morocco juxtaposed with dry conditions over Algeria and Tunisia.. Generous rainfall saturated eastern corn growing regions, preserving good soil conditions, while the western portion of the belt remained somewhat drier.

Australia: Mostly sunny skies promoted winter crop harvesting over much of western, southern, and southeastern Australia, though excessive rain sustained flooding in northern Queensland.

Argentina: Abundant rainfall in the north benefited cotton, but moisture deficits in the south hindered the primary grain and oilseed belts.

Brazil: Showers were widespread across core growing areas, bolstering soybean pod-setting; however, moisture remained erratic in the northeast.