

Idaho Grain Market Report, March 19, 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 March 18, 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						
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.50					
Meridian	8.50		5.25	5.47	5.83	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.25	6.81		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.25	6.81		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.00		6.25	6.78-6.81	7.11	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
 Wednesday March 18, 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			6.20-6.25	6.76-6.86	7.08	
Ogden						
Great Falls				5.22-5.47	5.64-5.79	
Minneapolis					7.19-7.44	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending March 18. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 400 MT to Canada were reported for the week March 6-12. Exports of 1,100 MT were to Canada (800 MT) and Japan (200 MT) for the week of March 6-12, 2026.

Barley News—The National Barley Improvement Committee, which represents the U.S. barley community of growers, researchers, processors, users, and allied industries, spent last week in Washington, D.C. advocating on behalf of federal research funding for the barley industry. Twenty-eight stakeholders, including Laura Wilder and Sydney Anderson of the Idaho Barley Commission along with University of Idaho Barley Agronomist Jared Spackman, visited over 90 offices delivering a unified message on the importance of federal barley research programs, strained by ongoing vacancies in critical research roles. NBIC’s top priority focused on addressing the vacancies, including positions at the Aberdeen Research Station that are limiting capacity for research within the USDA Agricultural Research Service. Those roles directly support several research initiatives that round out the NBIC priorities, including the Resilient Barley Initiative (RBI), the Barley Pest Initiative (BPI), the U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative (USWBSI), and the Small Grains Genomic Initiative (SGGI). Each leverages federal funds to support work across multiple states within ARS research units and Land Grant universities. Additionally, researchers leverage investments from private industry made by the American Malting Barley Association and state check-off dollars including funds from the Idaho Barley Commission to support these programs. NBIC participants stressed the importance of agricultural research and the incredible return on investment realized, especially as so many of our global competitors are outpacing our investments. Given the new Administration’s priority to support domestic self-reliance and reversal of the agricultural trade deficit, initiatives like the RBI are critical to bolster resilience in the supply chain and to lessen the reliance on imported barley. “Our Hill climb was timed perfectly this year as federal appropriators were hard at work identifying their funding priorities for FY27,” said NBIC Executive Secretary Ashley McFarland. “Not only were we able to make our requests for federal research support, but we were able to illustrate how these federal vacancies inhibit our ability to conduct the work they have supported through appropriations.” (American Malting Barley Association)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending March 18. SWW prices were up \$0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.09 to up \$0.15; DNS prices were up \$0.01. HWW prices were, not given. Net sales of 212,100 MT for 2026/2027 were reported for the Philippines (100,000 MT), Mexico (54,700 MT), South Korea (32,000 MT), unknown destinations (18,000 MT), and Jamaica (6,600 MT). Exports of 383,100 MT were down 11 percent from the previous week and 7 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (92,100 MT), the Philippines (62,600 MT), Bangladesh (56,700 MT), South Korea (47,400 MT), and the Dominican Republic (40,000 MT).

Wheat News—A Washington State University economist says it's time for farmers to sell their wheat, as the conflict in Iran has pushed prices higher. But, the conflict is likely to increase input prices for farmers. Last fall, economist Randy Fortenbery told farmers they might want to start thinking about selling their wheat when December futures prices hit \$6.50 to \$6.70 per bushel for soft red winter wheat. "We're kind of in that range," Fortenbery, WSU's Thomas Mick Endowed Chair for Small Grain Economics, told Capital Press. "We really haven't left the top end of what the expected range was then — we haven't really broken out of it." A hedge-to-arrive contract for some part of a farmer's production might make sense at this level, he said. "That doesn't mean, if the geopolitical situation gets worse, we might not see higher prices later," he said. Wheat and corn exports have been strong, with corn running ahead of USDA projections. Fortenbery doesn't expect to miss USDA's weekly benchmarks. The question is whether exports do a little better than those benchmarks, he said. "If the president's right, and this is a shorter rather than longer-term conflict and doesn't really expand beyond where it is now, wheat prices do have some room to move down," Fortenbery said. Fortenbery estimates the market is 75 cents to 80 cents higher than before the U.S. conflict with Iran. Hard red winter wheat ranged from \$6.37 per bushel to \$7.01 per bushel, depending on protein, on the Portland market. Soft white wheat ranged from \$6.20 to \$6.25 per bushel. Wheat prices often show slight spikes in March and April, as farmers anticipate spring planting and prices for the next marketing year. (capitalpress.com)_

CORN—Net sales of 1,171,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of March 6-12. Increases were primarily to Mexico (287,200 MT), Japan (194,900 MT), Spain (142,300 MT), Taiwan (93,700 MT), and Guatemala (87,900 MT). Exports of 1,749,800 MT were up 4 percent from the previous week, but unchanged from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (524,600 MT), Japan (281,900 MT), Venezuela (170,500 MT), Spain (142,300 MT), and South Korea (134,900 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week March 13 was 1.093 million bbls, down 2.9 percent from the previous week and down 1.1 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.651 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 26.407 million bbls, up 3.2 percent from last week and down 0.6 percent from last year. An estimated 108.86 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.021 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 105.59 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending March 19, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, March 19, 2026:

Commodity	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$6.08	-\$0.05 ^{3/4}	\$6.19 ^{1/2}	-\$0.05	\$6.32 ^{3/4}	-\$0.04 ^{1/2}	\$6.50	-\$0.03 ^{3/4}
KC HRW	\$6.27 ^{1/4}	-\$0.02 ^{3/4}	\$6.42 ^{1/4}	-\$0.01 ^{1/2}	\$6.56 ^{3/4}	-\$0.01 ^{3/4}	\$6.75 ^{3/4}	\$0.01 ^{1/4}
MGE DNS	\$6.43 ^{3/4}	-\$0.01 ^{3/4}	\$6.57 ^{1/2}	-\$0.01 ^{3/4}	\$6.73 ^{1/2}	-\$0.01 ^{3/4}	\$6.86 ^{1/4}	-\$0.02 ^{3/4}
CORN	\$4.69 ^{3/4}	\$0.02 ^{1/2}	\$4.80	\$0.01 ^{3/4}	\$4.82	\$0.02 ^{3/4}	\$4.94 ^{1/2}	\$0.03

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to good weather conditions in growing areas.. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.05 to down \$0.01^{1/4} (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to good export demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.01^{3/4} to up \$0.03 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—After climbing to nearly \$120 a barrel, the price of a barrel of Brent crude pulled back sharply on Thursday. (barrons.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.2 million bbls day during the week ending March 13, was 63 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 91.4% of capacity last week. As of March 13, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 6.156 million bbls from last week to 449.259 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 455.478 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 2.527 million bbls to a total of 116.904 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 119.918 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 5.436 million bbls to 244.040 million bbls, over the 234.213 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.720 per gallon on March 16, up \$0.218 from last week's price and up \$0.662 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$5.071 per gallon, up \$0.212 from last week's price and up \$1.522 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, March 19, 2026 to close at \$96.14/bbl (April contract), down \$2.57 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—March 19, 2026

Northeast: Improvements made in much of the region.

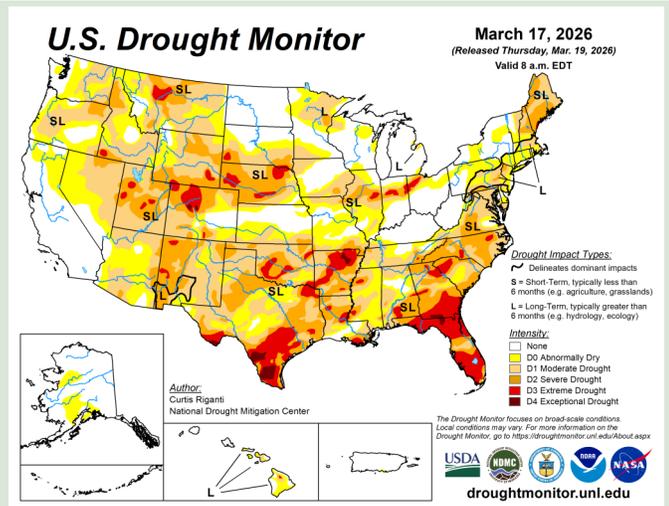
Southeast: Drought expanded in much of the region,

South: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Drought improved across much of the Midwest Region.

High Plains: Worsening conditions in much of the region.

West: Degradations in much of the region this week.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—March 19, 2026

West: Record-shattering warmth prevails, except from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. Meanwhile, any precipitation is limited to western Washington. Mid- to high-elevation snowpack is rapidly and prematurely melting throughout the West, with the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack having dropped from 15 to 10 inches since the beginning of March, according to the California Department of Water Resources.

Plains: Dry weather accompanies record-setting warmth. Additionally, gusty winds, low humidity levels, and receptive fuels are contributing to a significantly elevated wildfire threat in eastern Wyoming and portions of neighboring states. Meanwhile, today's high temperatures will reach at least 90°F as far north as the northern panhandle of Texas.

Corn Belt: Lingering cool weather is mostly limited to the Great Lakes region. Deep snow remains in place in parts of the upper Great Lakes region, but any snow coverage has been reduced or eliminated in other areas of the Midwest. In fact, record-setting warmth is overspreading the southwestern Corn Belt, where today's high temperatures will top 80°F in much of Nebraska.

South: Frost and light freezes were noted this morning as far south as Georgia and eastern Alabama. Meanwhile, rapid warming in the western Gulf Coast region will boost today's high temperatures above 80°F. Dry weather throughout the South favors spring fieldwork, although producers in areas affected by this week's freezes continue to monitor crops such as winter grains and blooming fruits.

Outlook for U.S: During the next several days, any lingering cool weather will be confined to portions of the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. Meanwhile, summer-like heat will envelop the southwestern and south-central U.S., with late-week temperatures approaching or reaching 110°F at lower elevations of the Desert Southwest. In Texas and environs, the weekend will feature high temperatures mostly ranging from 95 to 100°F. The early-season heat wave could lead to less-than-expected spring and summer streamflow in parts of the West and deplete topsoil moisture for rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat on the Plains. Precipitation will be scarce during the next 5 days and limited to the North, with meaningful totals confined to western Washington and from parts of the Great Lakes region into New England. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for March 24 – 28 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures and near- or below-normal precipitation across much of the country. Colder-than-normal conditions will be confined to an area stretching from northeastern North Dakota into the Northeast, while wetter-than-normal weather should be limited to peninsular Florida, the Pacific Northwest, and portions of the Great Lakes and Northeastern States.

International Crop Weather Highlights—March 17, 2026

Europe: Widespread showers across western Europe contrasted with dry and very warm conditions farther east.

Middle East: Cold and dry weather prevailed for much of the week before a storm brought rain and snow late in the period.

Africa: Dry and chilly conditions over much of Morocco juxtaposed with expanding showers across Algeria and Tunisia.

Australia: Dry and warm weather in eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting, while heavy to excessive showers fell in northeastern Queensland.

Argentina: Rainfall persisted through much of the region, though eastern areas remained predominantly dry, with little to no precipitation recorded during the period.

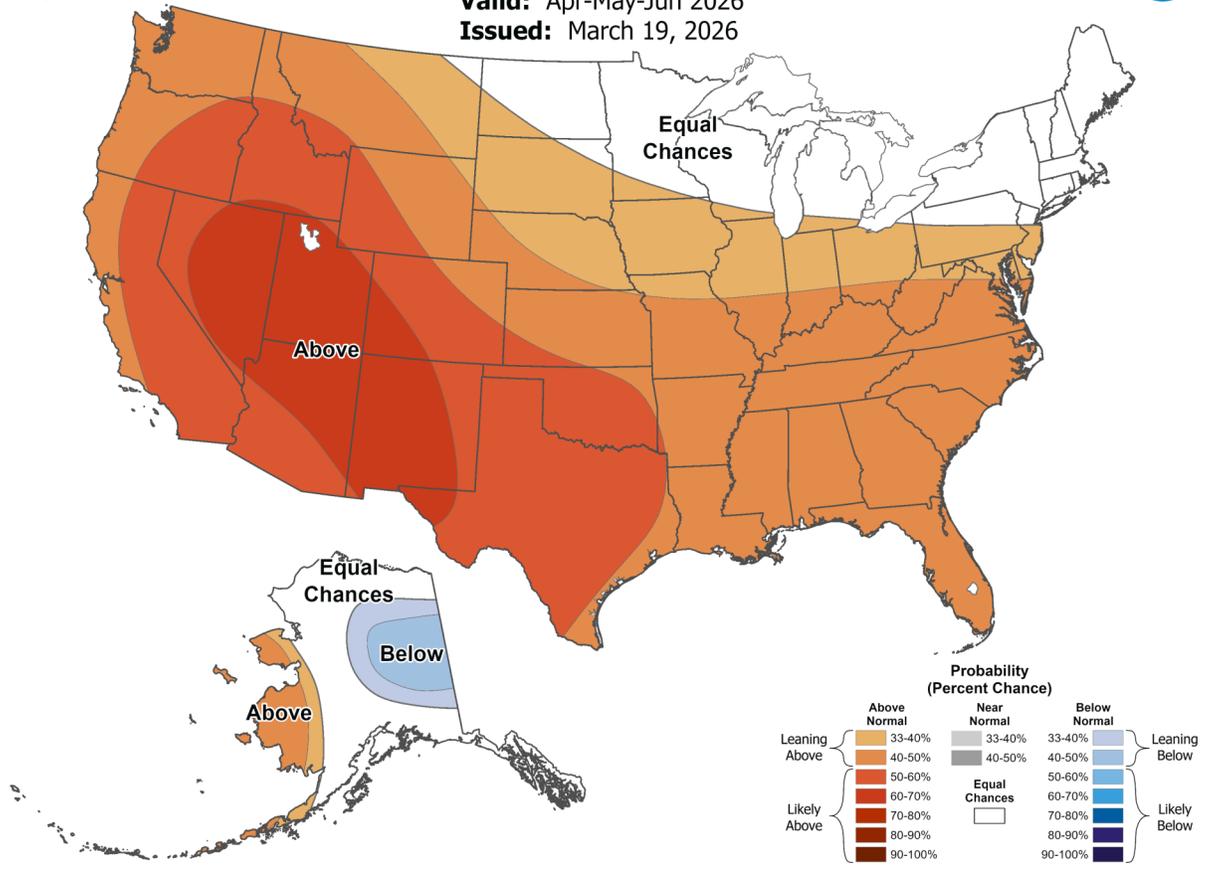
Brazil: Rainfall persisted across much of the region; however, the south and portions of the east remained comparatively dry, continuing the pattern of reduced precipitation in those areas.



Seasonal Temperature Outlook



Valid: Apr-May-Jun 2026
Issued: March 19, 2026



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



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