Idaho Grain Market Report, April 23, 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 April 22, 2026. 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
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.25					
Meridian	8.50		5.20	5.85	6.10	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.20	6.87		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.20	6.87		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.00		6.20	6.87-6.88	7.35	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday April 22, 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	6.88	7.35	
Great Falls				5.63-5.75	5.95-6.16	
Minneapolis					7.90	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending April 22. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 1,400 MT were reported to Canada (900 MT) and Japan (500 MT) for the week April 10-16. Exports of 1,300 MT were to Canada for the week.

Barley News—Consistently consuming barley in the morning can help improve cholesterol levels, according to expert advice. According to a report recently featured in the UK media outlet Surrey Live, British nutritionist Sarah Pankhurst said, "Barley is a representative food rich in beta-glucan, a soluble dietary fiber with cholesterol-lowering effects." She added that it is suitable as a convenient breakfast for those managing heart health. Barley contains more than 50 times the beta-glucan found in rice and over seven times that of wheat, giving it the highest content among grains. On a dry weight basis, the content ranges from 3% to 11%. The key mechanism is that beta-glucan transforms into a gel form in the small intestine, blocking the intestinal absorption of cholesterol and binding with bile acids to excrete them from the body, thereby lowering LDL (low-density lipoprotein) cholesterol levels. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) officially recognizes that consuming oat and barley beta-glucan as part of a diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol can reduce the risk of heart disease. Such effects can be expected when at least 3 grams are consumed consistently each day. Clinical evidence also supports this. According to an analysis of 14 studies from seven countries, including Canada, cited by nutritionist Pankhurst, barley consumption lowered LDL cholesterol and non-HDL cholesterol levels by 7% each and also reduced apolipoprotein B levels, which are associated with atherosclerosis. A study published in the Journal of the American College of Nutrition reported that consuming 6 grams of barley beta-glucan daily for six weeks led to reductions in cholesterol levels and weight loss. Barley is also effective for blood sugar management. Its total dietary fiber content is 18 grams per 100 grams, which is more than 70% of the recommended daily intake for adults (25 grams). Dietary fiber helps raise blood sugar gradually, aiding in diabetes prevention. Barley is also beneficial for gut health. Its high dietary fiber content promotes intestinal movement and facilitates bowel movements, while the long-lasting feeling of fullness helps reduce overeating and unnecessary snacking. Choosing barley rice or barley porridge for breakfast can help manage cholesterol, blood sugar, and weight simultaneously. However, there are precautions to note. Barley contains gluten, so those with gluten intolerance should take note. Also, because it is rich in dietary fiber, excessive barley intake may cause abdominal pain, bloating, and diarrhea, making it important to stick to an appropriate amount. (https://en.sedaily.com)

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending April 22. SWW prices were unchanged to up $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.30 to up $0.57; DNS prices were up $0.40 to up $0.41. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 129,000 MT for 2025/2026 for the week April 10-16 were primarily for Japan (59,400 MT), Nigeria (47,400 MT), Algeria (21,000 MT), and Guyana (8,400 MT). Exports of 524,100 MT were up 68 percent from the previous week and 49 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to the Philippines (96,000 MT), Mexico (90,700 MT), Thailand (65,400 MT), Indonesia (57,800 MT), and Nigeria (51,100 MT).

Wheat News—Decision makers in South America's salmon and shrimp feed industries took an up-close look at growing soft white wheat in Eastern Washington this week. It was U.S. Wheat Associates' first aquaculture trade team from South America. From Spokane, the team went on to tour hard wheat production in the Plains Aquaculture is the practice of breeding and harvesting fish, shellfish, or other aquatic organisms in a controlled environment. Trade team members are considering soft white wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest, and other U.S. wheat classes, as a primary ingredient in food pellets for the salmon and shrimp their companies raise on aquatic farms and sell worldwide. Chile leads global salmon production and Ecuador is the world's largest shrimp exporter. "Salmon production continues to grow globally, feed formulations are increasingly technical, and wheat plays a functional role that cannot be easily replaced by other ingredients," said Miguel Galdos, regional director for U.S. Wheat in South America, based in Santiago, Chile. "It's exciting — we don't get an opportunity often to explore pretty much a brand-new market for our region," said Casey Chumrau, executive director of the Washington Grain Commission. Salmon and shrimp markets are growing as wheat farmers experience high input costs and low prices, she noted. "We're looking to sell any extra bushel of wheat," Chumrau said. "To see something materialize like this, and have a team coming here, and plans for additional studies, it's a really optimistic time." Buyers in southern Chile have already been able to use more U.S. wheat, and share the costs of an entire vessel, Chumrau and commission market development manager Jake Liening said. (capitalpress.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,316,700 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of April 10-16, 2026. Increases were primarily to South Korea (345,700 MT), Japan (324,200 MT), unknown destinations (233,600 MT), Spain (70,600 MT), and the Dominican Republic (61,900 MT). Exports of 1,952,500 MT were up 25 percent from the previous week and 11 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (595,500 MT), Japan (424,800 MT), South Korea (409,700 MT), Taiwan (86,900 MT), and Colombia (77,000 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week April 1, was 1.040 million bbls, down 7.1 percent from the previous week and up 0.7 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.280 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 26.948 million bbls, up 0.9 percent from last week and up 5.8 percent from last year. An estimated 103.58 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.565 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 104.74 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending April 23, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, April 16, 2026:

Commodity	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$6.10¾**	**$0.19½**	**$6.20¼**	**$0.21**	**$6.33¼**	**$0.21½**	**$6.51¾**	**$0.21½**
KC HRW	**$6.66¾**	**$0.30**	**$6.79¼**	**$0.29¼**	**$6.90¾**	**$0.29**	**$7.04½**	**$0.28¼**
MGE DNS	**$6.74½**	**$0.21¼**	**$6.91½**	**$0.21¼**	**$7.06¼**	**$0.20¾**	**$7.18¾**	**$0.18¼**
CORN	**$4.55½**	**$0.06¾**	**$4.63¼**	**$0.06¼**	**$4.68½**	**$0.07¼**	**$4.83½**	**$0.06½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to drought in growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.19½ to up $0.30 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to tightening global supply concerns. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.06¼ to up $0.07¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—The American Petroleum Institute (API) estimated that crude oil inventories in the United States fell by 4.4 million barrels in the week ending April 17. In the week prior, US crude oil inventories rose by 6.10 million barrels. Analysts had expected a 1 million barrel draw. (oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.0 million bbls day during the week ending April 17, was 55 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 89.1% of capacity last week. As of April 17, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 1.925 million bbls from last week to 465.729 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 453.017million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.427 million bbls to a total of 108.132 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 116.930 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 4.570 million bbls to 232.944 million bbls, over the 230.443 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.044 per gallon on April 20, down $0.079 from last week's price and up $0.903 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.40. per gallon, down $0.205from last week's price and up $1.869 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, April 23, 2026 to close at $95.85 bbl (June contract), up $13.26 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—April 23, 2026

Northeast: Improvements were made in northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. Drought expanded in northern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, eastern Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

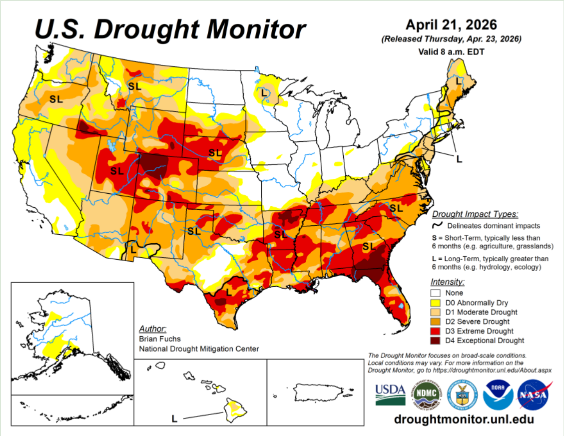
Southeast: Drought expanded in much of the region,

South: Improvements were made in parts of Texas into Oklahoma. Drought expanded in eastern Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

Midwest: Improvements were made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Degradations were made in southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

High Plains: Drought expanded in most of the region. Improvements were made in southeast Kansas.

West: Worsening conditions were made in parts of Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Oregon, and California.



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

West: A former Pacific storm system continues to push farther inland across the northern half of the region. Widespread rain and snow showers, extending as far south as central California and the northern Great Basin, are boosting topsoil moisture and benefiting rain-fed winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley.

Plains: Very warm, windy weather is developing in advance of an approaching storm system. In parts of Montana, today's peak wind gusts could top 60 mph. Meanwhile, a significantly elevated wildfire threat exists throughout the High Plains, from parts of Montana to western Texas. On April 19, topsoil moisture in agricultural areas was rated more than one-half very short to short in all the region's states, except North Dakota—and led by Colorado at 92%.

Corn Belt: Warm weather has replaced previously cool conditions. In fact, record-setting heat has developed in parts of the western Corn Belt, where today's high temperatures in parts of Nebraska and South Dakota should range from 90 to 95°F. Meanwhile, pockets of lowland flooding persist in the Great Lakes States, particularly across western Michigan, eastern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois.

South: Cool, cloudy, showery weather lingers across eastern Texas and environs. However, mild, dry weather across the remainder of the region is further reducing soil moisture for pastures, winter grains, and spring-sown crops. Although Southern fieldwork has been mostly proceeding at a torrid pace, with at least one-half of the intended soybean acreage planted by April 19 in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, some producers are awaiting rain before planting.

Outlook for U.S: A slow-moving but powerful storm system emerging from the western U.S. will reach south-central Canada by the end of the week before stalling and gradually weakening. A second system will trail the first, arriving in coastal California on Saturday before following a similar path. Between storms, a late-week and weekend cold surge should result in freezes across various parts of the West, as well as roughly the northwestern half of the Plains. Most sections of the country will receive light to moderately heavy precipitation at least once during the next 5 days, although an area stretching from southern California to the southern High Plains will remain dry. From the Plains to the Mississippi Valley, spotty severe thunderstorms could result in localized wind and hail damage. Windy weather will be common, especially in the western and central U.S., as the back-to back storms traverse the country. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for April 27 – May 1 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures and precipitation across most of the country. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be confined to the upper Midwest, northern and central Plains, and parts of the Southwest, while drier-than-normal weather should be limited to southern Florida and the Pacific Northwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—April 21, 2026

Europe: Dry weather prevailed across much of Europe, with western warmth contrasting with cooler-than-normal conditions farther east.

Middle East: Additional showers sustained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

Africa: The return of showers in Morocco and western Algeria contrasted with drier and warmer conditions farther east.

Australia: Mostly dry and hot weather in eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting

Western FSU: Cooler temperatures were accompanied by widespread showers, maintaining good conditions for vegetative winter crops.

Brazil: Scattered showers brought renewed rainfall to southern Brazil, while much of the northeastern region remained predominantly dry.

USDA Crop Progress Report April 20, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	20%	11%	14%	12%	30%	34%	45%
ID Winter Wheat Headed	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Spring Wheat Panted	6%	2%	6%	7%			
ID Spring Wheat Planted	**32%**	**18%**	**36%**	**27%**			-
US Spring Wheat Emerged	13%	5%	12%	10%	-	-	-
ID Spring Wheat Emerged	**13%**	**5%**	**12%**	**10%**			**-**
US Barley Planted	24%	13%	24%	20%			
ID Barley Planted	**44%**	**31%**	**49%**	**40%**			
US Barley Emerged	9%	NA	3%	2%			
ID Barley Emerged	**19%**	**6%**	**12%**	**7%**			
US Corn Planted	11%	5%	11%	9%			
US Corn Emerged	4%	NA	2%	2%			

USDA National Agricultural Summary April 13-19, 2026

Corn: By April 19, producers had planted 11 percent of the nation’s corn crop, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, planting had begun in 17 of the 18 estimating states. Texas was the furthest advanced, with 65 percent planted. Four percent of the nation’s corn acreage had emerged by April 19, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Wheat: By April 19, twenty percent of the nation’s winter wheat crop was headed, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead the 5-year average. On April 19, thirty percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below last week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 24 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

By April 19, twelve percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Two percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by April 19, equal to both last year and the 5-year average

Small Grains: By April 19, twenty-four percent of the nation’s barley crop was planted, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the barley crop had emerged by April 19, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

USDA Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States April 21, 2026

Snowpack and Precipitation Record-shattering March warmth in eight of eleven Western States—all but Montana, Oregon, and Washington—greatly contributed to an early loss of nearly all mountain snowpack, except from the northern Cascades to the northern Rockies. By mid-April, basin-average snowpack was less than 50 percent of average, except across the region’s northern tier, with many basins reporting little remaining snow (figure 1). During the first half of April, light to moderately heavy Western precipitation—accompanied by cooler weather—dusted higher peaks, locally boosted topsoil moisture, and reduced early-season irrigation demands, but was insufficient to fundamentally alter the broadly bleak spring and summer water-supply outlook.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts By March 31, 2026, water-supply projections were highlighting the likelihood of poor spring and summer runoff, except in parts of the northern Rockies. Streamflow concerns were particularly acute in Oregon, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. How the Western water-supply situation will play out for the remainder of 2026 is highly basin-dependent and may include complex local, state, or regional factors such as water rights, water allocations, reservoir storage, and groundwater availability.