

# Idaho Grain Market Report, April 30, 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 29, 2026. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu

	<b>Barley (Cwt.) FEED 48 lbs or better</b>	<b>MALTING Open Market Malting</b>	<b>Wheat (bu.) Milling #1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 11.5% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 14% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.25					
Meridian	8.50		5.30	6.06	6.36	
Nezperce / Craigmont <small>Does not include delivery</small>	7.75		6.45	7.40		
Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small>	7.75		6.45	7.40		
Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small>	7.75-8.00		6.45	7.40-7.48	7.79	

## Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday April 29, 2026 Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	<b>#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --</b>	<b>Malting Barley</b>	<b>#1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 12% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 13% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Portland			6.30	7.18-7.35	7.55-7.66	
Great Falls				6.14-6.24	6.26-6.36	
Minneapolis				8.09	7.96-8.36	

## Market News and Trends This Week

**BARLEY**—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending April 29. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales were reported for the week April 17-23. Exports of 1,500 MT were to Canada (900 MT) and Japan (600 MT) for the week.

**Barley News**—Idaho farmers currently face a multitude of production challenges — including heavy weed and pest pressure, rampant crop diseases, frost damage and water shortages — following a historically mild and dry winter. In southern and eastern Idaho, weeds and insects withstood one of the warmest winters on record. Furthermore, the lack of winter moisture has forced many growers to shift toward planting low-water crops — and, in some cases, leaving entire fields unplanted. Juliet Marshall, a University of Idaho Extension specialist in cereals and associate director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, saw unusually large aphid numbers in fields throughout eastern Idaho at planting time, setting the stage for potential insect-related crop damage and the spread of insect-borne diseases. Overwintering conditions allowed insect and mite populations to thrive. “This spring, we saw fields where the mite pressure was so high that the grower opted for chemical control, which is unusual in irrigated winter grain,” Marshall said. Many winter cereal fields are showing symptoms of virus infection. James Woodhall, an Extension specialist in plant pathology, has confirmed higher incidences of cereal viruses spread by aphids, including strains of barley yellow dwarf virus that aren’t normally found in the region. Marshall also worries that an abundance of aphids feeding on grain heads could create a sticky residue capable of gumming up harvesting equipment. As with weeds, fall-planted wheat and barley never went fully dormant during the winter, pushing crop development more than a month ahead of the usual schedule. Some fall-planted barley crops that normally develop grain heads in late May started producing heads in mid-April. Plant heights have been stunted because of premature heading from drought stress, and most plants produced fewer seed-bearing stems, known as tillers, than normal. Marshall suspects crop tillers that developed early were susceptible to mid-April freezes, and she’s heard reports of frost damage to winter barley heads in eastern Idaho. Marshall worries a black, powdery fungal growth, known as sooty mold, will infect frost-damaged tillers, even if plants recover and produce secondary tillers. The lack of ample winter precipitation has left most of the state with insufficient soil moisture and snowpack. In eastern Idaho, the irrigation outlook is so dismal, Marshall has seen fields where growers chose to kill their crops with herbicide in the spring rather than continue raising them. She also knows of a farmer north of Idaho Falls who left nearly 2,000 acres unplanted due to water constraints. (grainjournal.com)

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## Market News and Trends This Week—continued

**Wheat**—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending April 2. SWW prices were up \$0.10 to up \$0.25 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.21 to up \$0.57; DNS prices were up \$0.26 to up \$0.44. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 226,100 MT for 2025/2026 for the week April 10-16 were primarily for Indonesia (40,100 MT), Nigeria (33,400 MT), Venezuela (30,000 MT), and Algeria (19,700 MT). Exports of 410,400 MT were down 22 percent from the previous week, but up 6 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (89,400 MT), the Philippines (84,900 MT), Japan (69,100 MT), South Korea (55,000 MT), and Chile (38,900 MT).

**Wheat News**—University of Idaho Extension is preparing to launch a new season of its Ag Talk Tuesday program, offering free virtual sessions focused on crop conditions, water issues and other topics impacting agriculture across Idaho. The sessions will be held via Zoom from 11 a.m. to noon on the first and third Tuesdays from May through August. Registration is required to receive access links. Each session will begin with a statewide crop update, where Extension experts and participants share observations on current conditions, pest concerns and other production issues. The second half will feature a guest speaker from the agricultural industry or academic community. The series opens May 5 with David Hoekema, who will provide an update on water outlook and irrigation supply. On May 19, Meetpal Kukal will present on water movement and usage. Additional speakers include representatives from The Nature Conservancy discussing beneficial insect habitats on farms, and Patrick Hatzenbuehler, who is scheduled to close the season in August. Organizers say the program has continued to grow since it began in 2018, evolving from in-person lunch sessions into a fully virtual format that allows participants to tune in from the field or workplace. In 2025, 188 people registered, with individual sessions drawing between 32 and 55 participants. “The more people we have participating, the more diversity of crops we have covered, the more expertise we have and the more insights we can get,” said Kasia Duellman, who leads the program. All sessions are recorded and made available online following each event, allowing those unable to attend live to watch later. The program is organized through University of Idaho’s College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, with support from Extension educators and specialists across the state. (dailyfly.com)

**CORN**—Net sales of 1,597,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of April 17-23, 2026. Increases were primarily to Colombia (420,300 MT), Mexico (261,400 MT), Venezuela (239,300 MT), unknown destinations (224,400 MT), and Spain (106,900 MT). Exports of 1,611,300 MT were down 18 percent from the previous week and 12 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (324,200 MT), Colombia (304,000 MT), South Korea (197,800 MT), Japan (194,800 MT), and Venezuela (104,300 MT).

**Ethanol Corn Usage**—DOE’s Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week April 24, was 1.009 million bbls, down 3.0 percent from the previous week and down 3.0 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.063 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.881 million bbls, down 4.0 percent from last week and up 1.9 percent from last year. An estimated 100.49 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.665 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 104.97 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 30, 2026

### FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, April 30, 2026:

Commodity	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$6.36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.20	\$6.51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$6.73	\$0.23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$6.90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
KC HRW	\$6.93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$0.23 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$7.05 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.25	\$7.20	\$0.29	\$7.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$0.28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
MGE DNS	\$7.05 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$7.22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$0.13	\$7.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.55	\$7.48	\$0.16
CORN	\$4.74 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$4.79 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$4.94 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.10	\$5.07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$0.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

**WHEAT FUTURES**—Wheat futures were up due to drought in growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up \$0.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to up \$0.26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (per bu) versus the previous week.**

**CORN FUTURES**—Corn futures were up due to planting delays due to wet weather. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.09<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to up \$0.011<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (per bu) versus the previous week.**

**CRUDE OIL FUTURES**— The United States became a net exporter of crude for the first time since World War Two as the country shipped a record volume of oil to refiners scrambling for supplies after the Iran war, leading to large drops in domestic inventories, the Energy Information Administration said on Wednesday. (investing.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.1 million bbls day during the week ending April 24, was 85 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 89.6% of capacity last week. As of April 24, there was an decrease in crude oil stocks of 6.234 million bbls from last week to 459.495 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 453.953 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 4.494 million bbls to a total of 103.638 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 115.596 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 6.075 million bbls to 222.299 million bbls, over the 227.731 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$4.123 per gallon on April 27, up \$0.079 from last week’s price and up \$0.990 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$5.351. per gallon, down \$0.052 from last week’s price and up \$1.837 from last year.

**NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, April 30, 2026 to close at \$99.48 bbl (July contract), up \$9.90 for the week.**

## USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—April 30, 2026

**Northeast** No significant changes were made in the region. Drought expanded across southern New England.

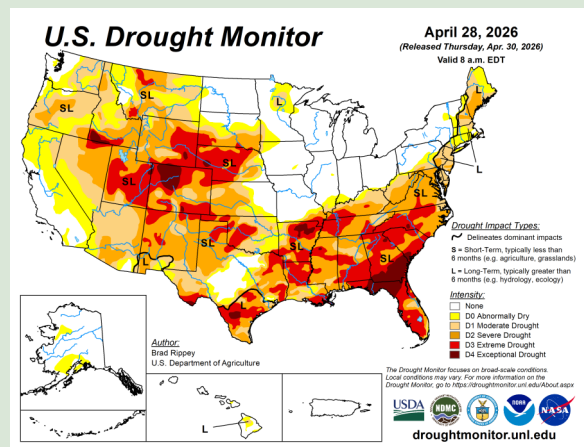
**Southeast:** Drought expanded in much of the region,

**South:** Improvements were made in much of the region.

**Midwest:** Improvements were made in much of the region.

**High Plains:** Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in parts of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska.

**West:** NO significant changes were made in the region.



## USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—April 30, 2026

**West:** Any precipitation is limited to the central and southern Rockies, where some wet snow is falling. A warming trend has commenced in the Pacific Coast States, but cool conditions linger farther inland. Freeze warnings are in effect this morning for some valley locations in Utah, western Colorado, and southern Idaho.

**Plains:** Scattered freezes were noted this morning as far south as western Nebraska. Generally cool weather covers the region, with light rain falling early today in portions of central Texas, eastern Colorado, and western Kansas. Despite patchy precipitation currently falling on the central and southern High Plains, most rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat continue to exhibit significant drought stress.

**Corn Belt:** Frost advisories and freeze warnings are in effect early today in several areas, mainly from Minnesota to Michigan. While late-April frost is not uncommon in the northern Corn Belt, earlier warmth has left a variety of plants, including blooming fruits, susceptible to freeze injury. Producers in areas recently hit by heavy rain and currently experiencing cool weather are awaiting more favorable weather before starting or resuming corn and soybean planting.

**South:** lingering warmth is confined to an area stretching from Deep South Texas to Florida. Meanwhile, scattered Southern showers are providing limited drought relief, although many areas will need sustained storminess to fully recover from historically dry conditions, which have reduced surface water availability and have significantly stressed pastures and a variety of crops, including winter wheat and spring-sown crops.

**Outlook for U.S:** Southern rainfall will gradually expand in coverage and intensity before shifting eastward on Saturday. However, rain may linger into Sunday or Monday across southern Florida. Five-day rainfall totals should reach 1 to 3 inches or more from much of Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast. However, a sharp northern rainfall cutoff will leave areas along and north of a line from southern Oklahoma to southeastern Virginia with little or no precipitation. Aside from wet snow today into Friday in the central and southern Rockies, the West will also be mostly dry during the next 5 days, except for rain and snow showers late in the weekend and early next week from northern California into Colorado. Elsewhere, chilly air will continue to lurk east of the Rockies, with frequent freezes expected across the northwestern half of the Plains and upper Midwest. Occasional frost may occur as far south as the southern High Plains and the Ohio Valley. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for May 5 – 9 calls for the likelihood of cooler-than-normal conditions in most locations east of the Rockies, while warmer-than-normal weather will be confined to an area stretching from the Pacific Coast to the northern Rockies, including the Great Basin and northern Intermountain West. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal precipitation from the Pacific Northwest into the upper Midwest should contrast with wetter-than-normal conditions across the remainder of the Lower 48 States.

## International Crop Weather Highlights—April 19-25, 2026

**Europe:** Expanding and intensifying dryness in northwestern and northeastern portions of the continent contrasted with beneficial showers in Spain and from Germany southeastward.

**Middle East:** Additional moderate to heavy rain maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to filling winter grains across much of the region.

**Africa:** Dry and much warmer weather in Morocco and Tunisia bracketed showers in Algeria.

**Australia:** Dry weather across most of Australia favored seasonal fieldwork, with anomalous heat in the south contrasting with cool weather elsewhere.

**Western FSU:** Widespread rain from the Black Sea Coast into western Russia was followed by much colder temperatures, while short-term dryness intensified in the northwest.

**Brazil:** Large portions of the central and eastern regions experienced predominantly dry, sunny conditions.

## USDA Crop Progress Report April 27, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	34%	20%	25%	21%	30%	30%	49%
<b>ID Winter Wheat Headed</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US Spring Wheat Planted	19%	12%	28%	22%			
<b>ID Spring Wheat Planted</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>56%</b>			-
US Spring Wheat Emerged	5%	2%	5%	4%	-	-	-
<b>ID Spring Wheat Emerged</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>21%</b>			-
US Barley Planted	34%	24%	35%	29%			
<b>ID Barley Planted</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>55%</b>			
US Barley Emerged	11%	6%	8%	6%			
<b>ID Barley Emerged</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>			
US Corn Planted	25%	11%	22%	19%			
US Corn Emerged	7%	4%	5%	4%			

### USDA National Agricultural Summary April 20-26, 2026

**Corn:** By April 26, producers had planted 25 percent of the nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, planting had begun in 17 of the 18 estimating states. Seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 26, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Wheat:** Thirty-four percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by April 26, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. On April 26, thirty percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 19 percentage points below previous year.

By April 26, nineteen percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, 9 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by April 26, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

**Small Grains:** By April 26, thirty-four percent of the nation's barley acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the barley crop had emerged by April 26, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.