

Idaho Grain Market Report, May 7, 2026—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission
 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 May 6, 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 | 6.08 | 6.25 | |
| Nezperce / Craigmont <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75 | | 6.20 | 7.26 | | |
| Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75 | | 6.20 | 7.26 | | |
| Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75-8.00 | | 6.20 | 7.26 | 7.48 | |

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
 Wednesday May 6, 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 | | | 6.20-6.30 | 7.18 | 7.46 | |
| Great Falls | | | | 6.08-6.20 | 6.21-6.31 | |
| Minneapolis | | | | | 8.26 | |

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending May 6. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 500 MT were reported to Canada for the week April 24– 30. Exports of 1,900 MT were to Japan (1,000 MT) and Canada (900 MT) for the week.

Barley News—Heineken Mexico has launched its first operational decarbonization pilot in collaboration with biotechnology startup Bioram, marking a significant step toward integrated supply chain sustainability. The solution enhances nutrient absorption in crops while reducing reliance on conventional fertilizers, Mexico Business reported on May 5. According to the company, the process lowers the carbon footprint of raw material production while improving crop quality and the profitability of the production cycle. Carlos Muñoz, Director of Biotechnology, Bioram, said preliminary results show positive impacts on waste transformation and field efficiency. The project operates under a “venture client” model, positioning the brewer as a strategic customer that validates emerging technologies within real-world production environments. Bioram — winner of the decarbonization category in the Heineken Green Challenge, an initiative co-managed with incMTY at Tecnológico de Monterrey — is the first startup from the program to transition from acceleration to full operational deployment. The partnership focuses on circular economy principles by repurposing brewery by-products into agricultural bio stimulants designed for barley cultivation. “This first integration with Bioram is the most tangible proof of our commitment to applied innovation,” said Elena Montes de Oca, Sustainability and Social Responsibility Leader, Heineken Mexico. “We aim to move from entrepreneurship to systemic impact by integrating Mexican talent into our business strategy.” The Bioram integration coincides with a broader strategic push. In March 2026, Heineken Mexico, Fundación Azteca, and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) signed a long-term agreement focused on ecosystem restoration, water management, and climate resilience through 2030. The alliance spans five priority regions: Mexico City and the State of Mexico, Monterrey, Saltillo, Meoqui, and Guadalajara. It combines Fundación Azteca’s community engagement capabilities with GIZ’s technical expertise in biodiversity conservation and emissions reduction. The strategy is implemented through two flagship programs. The first, Un Nuevo Bosque para Brindar un Mundo Mejor, focuses on reforestation and soil restoration using native species and community nurseries. The second, Cultivadoras de Agua y Clima, supports women-led initiatives focused on water stewardship and climate action. GIZ provides the technical framework to measure environmental and social impact. (mexiconews.com)

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

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 187,500 MT for 2026/2027 for the week April 24-30 were primarily for unknown destinations (100,000 MT), Thailand (61,000 MT), Mexico (13,700 MT), Colombia (12,000 MT), and Nicaragua (700 MT). Exports of 472,700 MT were up 15 percent from the previous week and 20 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (182,800 MT), Vietnam (67,400 MT), Thailand (58,700 MT), Japan (47,200 MT), and the Dominican Republic (35,200 MT).

Wheat News—As total U.S. wheat acres have continued to decline for the past three decades, Idaho wheat acres have remained stable. Before 1996, this country's total wheat, corn and soybean acres were about the same every year, ranging between 62 million and 71 million each. But since then, soybean and corn acres have continued to increase, while wheat acres have headed the other direction. Except in Idaho. The state's farmers plant about 1.2 million acres of wheat each year. According to USDA's March 31 Prospective Planting report, U.S. farmers plan to plant 95 million acres of corn and 85 million acres of soybeans in 2026. The nation's farmers plan to plant 44 million acres of wheat, down 3 percent from last year and, if realized, it will be the lowest U.S. wheat acreage since records began in 1919. Meanwhile, Idaho farmers plan to plant 1.24 million acres of wheat this year, up 2 percent from 1.22 million acres last year. "Acres planted to wheat in Idaho have remained steady over the past 40 or so years, even as wheat acres have been replaced by soybeans and corn across the country," says Britany Hurst Marchant, executive director of the Idaho Wheat Commission. Why is this happening? For starters, Idaho is not a soybean state and most of the corn grown here – about 350,000 acres per year – goes to feed for dairies. It's also due to the fact that wheat is an essential rotation crop throughout much of the state, says Burley farmer Wayne Hurst, a member of the wheat commission. Wheat breaks up the disease and wheat cycle for other major crops in Idaho, such as potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa and dry beans, he says. It also adds organic matter to the soil. "It's a great rotation crop. It fits well in Idaho," Hurst says. (farms.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,361,700 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of April 24-30, 2026. Increases were primarily to Taiwan (301,600 MT), Colombia (296,200 MT), South Korea (281,900 MT), Mexico (255,200 MT), and Japan (138,300 MT). Exports of 2,056,600 MT were up 28 percent from the previous week and 18 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (471,100 MT), Japan (313,600 MT), Colombia (310,800 MT), Taiwan (217,900 MT), and South Korea (205,100 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week May 1, was 1.017 million bbls, up 0.8 percent from the previous week and down 0.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.119 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 26.020 million bbls, up 0.5 percent from last week and up 3.3 percent from last year. An estimated 101.29 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.767 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 105.19 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending May 7, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, May 7, 2026:

| Commodity | July 2026 | Week Change | Sept 2026 | Week Change | Dec 2026 | Week Change | March 2027 | Week Change |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CHI SRW | \$6.12 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.25 ¹ / ₂ | \$6.27 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.25 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.48 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.25 | \$6.66 ¹ / ₂ | -\$0.23 ³ / ₄ |
| KC HRW | \$6.67 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.27 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.78 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.27 ³ / ₄ | \$6.93 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.28 | \$7.04 | -\$0.28 ¹ / ₂ |
| MGE DNS | \$6.73 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.30 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.94 | -\$0.27 ³ / ₄ | \$7.12 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.25 ¹ / ₄ | \$7.26 | -\$0.23 ³ / ₄ |
| CORN | \$4.67 ¹ / ₂ | -\$0.12 ³ / ₄ | \$4.74 ¹ / ₄ | -\$0.10 ¹ / ₄ | \$4.89 ¹ / ₂ | -\$0.09 ¹ / ₄ | \$5.02 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.08 ³ / ₄ |

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to improving weather conditions in growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.30¹/₄ to down \$0.23³/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable weather in the Corn Belt, easing supply concerns. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.12³/₄ to down \$0.08³/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices fell on Thursday and stocks moved higher on hopes that, despite rapidly shifting signals from Iranian officials and the Trump administration over the war, the two sides would once again restart peace talks. (nytimes.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.0 million bbls day during the week ending May 1, was 42 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 90.1% of capacity last week. As of May 1, there was an decrease in crude oil stocks of 2.313 million bbls from last week to 457.182 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 453.964 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 1.294 million bbls to a total of 102.344 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 113.891 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.504 million bbls to 219.795 million bbls, over the 226.844 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$4.452 per gallon on May 4, up \$0.329 from last week's price and up \$1.305 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$5.640 per gallon, up \$0.289 from last week's price and up \$2.143 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—May 5, 2026

Northeast Improvements were made in much of the region.

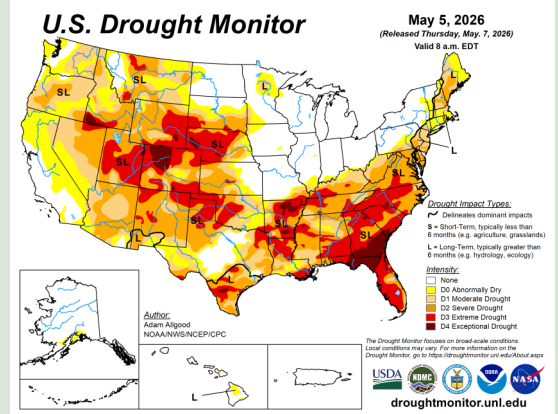
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: NO significant changes were made in much of the region. Despite the beneficial rainfall, widespread severe to exceptional drought continues across the South Region

Midwest: No significant changes were made in much of the region. Slight degradations were noted across southeastern Missouri and right along the Ohio River in south-central Indiana, as these regions missed out on some of the prior precipitation.

High Plains: NO significant changes were made in the region. The moisture received was not sufficient to engender substantive improvements.

West: Improvements were made in much of the region. Degradations across Arizona.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—May 7, 2026

West: A dry pattern has returned. However, lingering cool weather in the central and southern Rockies contrasts with significantly above-normal temperatures in California, the Great Basin, and the Northwest. As long as soil moisture remains adequate, early-season warmth is benefiting Northwestern winter wheat and spring-sown small grains.

Plains: Chilly weather prevails, except in parts of Montana. Scattered to widespread freezes were observed early today on the central High Plains and environs. In eastern Colorado, where wet snow fell on May 5-6, totals included 5.8 inches in Denver and 1.6 inches in Colorado Springs. Meanwhile, warmer air is overspreading Montana, accompanied by a few rain showers. With drought impacts rampant across the region, statewide rangeland and pastures were rated more than one-half very poor to poor on May 3 in several states, including Nebraska (72%) and Colorado (57%).

Corn Belt: Freezes occurred early today across much of the northern Corn Belt, extending as far south as northern Illinois. Although few summer crops have emerged in the northern Corn Belt, the cool weather is slowing the germination of recently planted corn and soybeans. In Minnesota, 42% of the intended corn acreage had been planted by May 3, but only 3% of the crop had emerged.

South: Showers and thunderstorms stretching from the Carolinas to southern Texas are providing variable drought relief. However, overnight tornadoes in southern Mississippi resulted in localized but significant damage, with the threat of severe weather continuing early today across the lower Southeast.

Outlook for U.S: The freeze threat east of the Rockies will greatly diminish after this morning, except across the nation's northern tier. Meanwhile, an early-season hot spell will continue in the Northwest, with expansion to other areas of the western U.S. during the weekend and to the Plains by Monday. During the next 5 days, significant precipitation will be focused along a frontal boundary, which will initially move into the Deep South as a cold front, then lift northward as a warm front. Five-day rainfall totals could reach 2 to 4 inches or more from southeastern Texas to the southern Appalachians, while a broader area of the South, excluding Florida's peninsula, should receive at least an inch. Periods of mostly light precipitation will extend as far north as the southern and eastern Corn Belt, but the north-central U.S. should remain dry. Generally dry weather will also prevail west of the Rockies. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for May 12 - 16 calls for the likelihood of below-normal temperatures from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast, while warmer-than-normal weather will cover Florida's peninsula and most areas west of the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal precipitation over much of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal conditions across the northern High Plains and Northwest, extending as far south as northern California and the northern Great Basin.

International Crop Weather Highlights—April 26– May 2, 2026

Europe: Intensifying dryness in northern Europe contrasted with additional beneficial showers in southern growing areas.

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

Africa: Dry conditions in Morocco and northern Tunisia juxtaposed with additional late-season showers in Algeria and central Tunisia.

Australia: Showers in western Australia improved soil moisture for winter crop planting, while dryness intensified in east central Australia.

Western FSU: Unseasonably cold weather slowed or suspended the development of vegetative winter crops.

Mexico: Infrequent showers, accompanied by early-season heat, limited planting across the southern plateau corn belt, despite a general lack of drought across the country.

USDA Crop Progress Report May 4, 2026

| Crop | % Progress | Previous Week | Previous Year | 5-Year Average | Rating % Good/Excellent | Previous Week | Previous Year |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| US Winter Wheat Headed | 49% | 34% | 37% | 32% | 31% | 30% | 51% |
| ID Winter Wheat Headed | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| US Spring Wheat Planted | 32% | 19% | 42% | 35% | | | |
| ID Spring Wheat Planted | 82% | 66% | 84% | 72% | | | - |
| US Spring Wheat Emerged | 10% | 5% | 12% | 9% | - | - | - |
| ID Spring Wheat Emerged | 55% | 38% | 47% | 38% | | | - |
| US Barley Planted | 49% | 34% | 48% | 43% | | | |
| ID Barley Planted | 81% | 63% | 82% | 71% | | | |
| US Barley Emerged | 22% | 11% | 17% | 13% | | | |
| ID Barley Emerged | 54% | 37% | 45% | 36% | | | |
| US Corn Planted | 38% | 25% | 38% | 34% | | | |
| US Corn Emerged | 13% | 7% | 10% | 9% | | | |

USDA National Agricultural Summary April 27– May 3, 2026

Corn: By May 3, producers had planted 38 percent of the nation’s corn crop, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation’s corn acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average.

Wheat: Forty-nine percent of the nation’s winter wheat crop was headed by May 3, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 3, thirty-one percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week but 20 points below the same time last year

Thirty-two percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded by May 3, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 3, two percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average.

Barley: Forty-nine percent of the nation’s barley acreage had been planted by May 3, one percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 3, five percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average.