Idaho Grain Market Report, June 4, 2026—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday June 3, 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	8.00					
Meridian	8.50		5.40	5.54	5.66	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.30	6.63		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.30	6.63		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.25		6.30	6.63	6.88	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday June 3, 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			6.30-6.40	6.62	6.87	
Great Falls				5.53-5.63	5.67-577	
Minneapolis					7.37	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending June 3. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 7,200 MT were reported for Japan (5,700 MT) and Canada (1,500 MT) for the week May 22-28. Exports of 1,700 MT were to Canada (1,200 MT) and Japan (500 MT) were reported for the week.

Barley News—Unpredictable markets make grain selling decisions very challenging. This has always been the case, but the level of uncertainty has risen in recent years as government policy has a greater impact on agricultural markets, and prices are increasingly affected by political decisions made in other countries. Some of the 'traditional' key influences for barley over the next few months include Chinese demand, the size of Australia and Argentina's crops, the competitiveness of Canadian barley relative to other exporting countries, US corn values and the price of other feed grains in western Canada. Looking further ahead, seeded area next spring and early season weather will shape the outlook into the final months of the current marketing year and set the stage for the 2026/27 season. As much as one can develop a well-informed opinion on each of these (and other important) factors, they are only educated guesses, and still can't account for any potential unforeseeable events might occur. It's a daunting task if the success of one's plan hinges on predicting these outcomes. Fortunately, something that can be very helpful without needing to 'predict the unpredictable' is understanding seasonal price patterns. Values typically follow a rhythm over the course of the year that is fairly consistent. Prices behave a certain way at different times for a reason, including the flow of farmer deliveries, export movement into key destinations, domestic end user buying patterns and logistical factors. That also means these trends don't look the same for each crop. In the case of feed barley, a low is established in the fall, followed by a rebound in early winter, and then showing additional firming into later spring before rolling over in the summer (the black line in the graph is the seasonal index, with the blue and red lines showing the average feed barley price in 2024 and 2025). The idea of prices coming under pressure during harvest and being stronger in spring isn't surprising, although the persistence of seasonal tendencies despite all the external noise over the past number of years is noteworthy. The pattern for malt barley isn't quite as pronounced, but there are some seasonal tendencies in that market as well. Having a sense of the average size of the price move from one month to the next can also be useful when mapping out potential sales. *This barley market report was provided by Leftfield Commodity Research*. (barleybin.com)

Published by the Idaho Barley mission (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 down for the week ending June 3. SWW prices were down $0.15 to down $0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.46 to down $0.39; DNS prices were down $0.53. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 838,500 MT for 2026/2027 for the week of May 22-28 were primarily for South Korea (202,100 MT), the Philippines (156,000 MT), unknown destinations (154,300 MT), Mexico (105,300 MT), and Japan (103,600 MT), were offset by reductions for Thailand (46,000 MT). Exports of 397,200 MT were up 33 percent from the previous week and 10 percent from the prior 4 -week average. The destinations were primarily to the Philippines (102,000 MT), South Korea (66,000 MT), Mexico (62,900 MT), Thailand (55,400 MT), and Taiwan (42,900 MT).

Wheat News—While wheat acres are shrinking across much of the United States, Idaho farmers are bucking the trend, keeping production steady for decades. At Big D Ranch in Meridian, wheat remains a key part of the farm's rotation system — and a crop growers say is essential to Idaho agriculture. In Idaho, wheat is very important to everything we do," said Richard Durant, manager of Big D Ranch. According to the Idaho Wheat Commission, wheat remains the state's second-largest crop, with farmers planting roughly 1.2 million acres each year. Industry leaders say Idaho stands out nationally because wheat continues to hold its ground while other states shift more acreage into corn and soybeans.: Mainly the wheat stays steady because we are a rotation crop," Durant said. "producers, whether they're going to seed corn or even sugar beets, need a crop that they rotate through." Idaho is not a soybean state, and most of the corn grown in the state is used for dairy feed. That makes wheat a critical part of the rotation system across much of southern Idaho agriculture. At Big D Ranch, a farm operating since 1947, wheat has remained central to production for generations. "For crop rotation we have about 300 acres of wheat." Durant said. "A lot of that wheat is grown seed, for other farmers to use and we ship some up into the Walla Walla Basin." The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that the national wheat acreage is at historic lows, with farmers expected to plant the smallest amount since record-keeping began in 1919. But in Idaho, wheat acreage has remained relatively stable for nearly 40 years. (kivitv.com)

CORN—Net sales of 883,300 MT for 2025/2026 for the week of May 22-28, 2026. Increases were primarily to Japan (330,300 MT), Mexico (243,900 MT), South Korea (193,900 MT), Colombia (77,700 MT), and Spain (57,800 MT). Exports of 1,723,700 MT were reported for the week of May 22-28, 2026. The destinations were primarily to Japan (592,200 MT), Mexico (408,000 MT), Portugal (159,700 MT), Colombia (148,200 MT), and South Korea (132,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week May 29, was 1.108 million bbls, up 1.7 percent from the previous week and up 0.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.756 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.606 million bbls, down 1.4 percent from last week and up 0.7 percent from last year. An estimated 110.35 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.204 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 103.96 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending June 4, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, June 4, 2026:

Commodity	July 2026	Week Change	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	$5.81½	-$0.29	$5.94¾	-$0.28¾	$6.12¾	-$0.30¼	$6.30	-$0.30
KC HRW	$6.18	-$0.31¾	$6.29¾	-$0.31¾	$6.47¼	-$0.29¾	$6.60¼	-$0.30
MGE DNS	$6.25½	-$0.46¾	$6.49½	-$0.46¼	$6.67¾	-$0.43¾	$6.87¾	-$0.47¼
CORN	$4.22	-$0.24¾	$4.30¾	-$0.25	$4.49¾	-$0.25¼	$4.65	-$0.24¾

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to improving weather conditions. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.47¼ to down $0.29 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

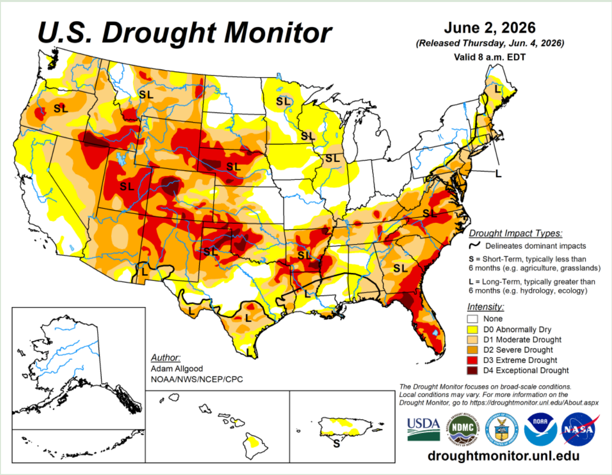
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable growing conditions. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.25¼ to down $0.24¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices rose in early Asian trade on Wednesday after yet another escalation in the Middle East, with Iran firing missiles at Kuwait and Bahrain, and the U.S. firing on and disabling an oil tanker heading toward Iran. (oilprice.com

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.3 million bbls day during the week ending May 29, was 90 thousand bbls/less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 94.7% of capacity last week. As of May 29, there was an decrease in crude oil stocks of 7.974 million bbls from last week to 433.712 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 449.443 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.502 million bbls to a total of 102.31 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 116.726 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 3.364 million bbls to 214.955 million bbls, under the 226.045 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.30 per gallon on Juna 1, down $0.170 from last week's price and up $1.178 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.350 per gallon, down $0.173 from last week's price and up $1.899 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, June 4, 2026 to close at $93.18 bbl (July contract), up $5.82 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—June 2, 2026



Northeast Improvements were made across New Hampshire and Main.

Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Improvements were made in much if the region. Worsening conditions across northern Texas and western Oklahoma.

Midwest: Degradations were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of the region. Worsening conditions in Nebraska.

West: Improvements were southern Oregon and northern California. Degradations were made in portions of California, Oregon, and the Great Basin.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—June 4, 2026

West: Cool weather in the Pacific Northwest contrasts with above-normal temperatures in other areas. Today's high temperatures will exceed 100°F in the Desert Southwest, approaching or reaching 110°F at a few low-elevation sites. Any lingering precipitation is limited to parts of New Mexico.

Plains: Scattered showers and thunderstorms are occurring in the vicinity of a cold front, which bisects the region. Any rain is especially beneficial for rangeland and pastures—many still slowly recovering from drought—and spring-sown crops. Despite some May rainfall, statewide topsoil moisture at month's end was rated more than 40% very short to short throughout the Plains, except in North Dakota (33% very short to short), and led by Colorado at 91%.

Corn Belt: Rain showers extend southwestward from the upper Great Lakes region. Across the remainder of the Midwest, warm, dry weather favors final summer crop planting efforts, as well as a rapid pace of corn and soybean development. By May 31, more than three-quarters (76%) of the U.S. corn had emerged, along with 65% of the soybeans.

South: Showers are mostly limited to the western Gulf Coast region and the southern tip of Florida. Elsewhere, dry weather and near- or slightly below-normal temperatures generally favor fieldwork and crop development. Spotty wet conditions have replaced drought in some areas, mainly along and near the Gulf Coast, where May rainfall locally exceeded 12 inches. At the end of May, topsoil moisture was rated 20 to 35% surplus in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Outlook for U.S: A slow-moving cold front crossing the nation's mid-section will remain active, with locally severe thunderstorms expected across the northern and central Plains and upper Midwest through Friday. During the weekend, the focus for locally heavy showers will briefly shift into the south-central U.S. Five-day rainfall should total 1 to 2 inches or more from parts of Texas into the Great Lakes region. However, significant rain will mostly bypass the middle and southern Atlantic States. Dry weather will also dominate the West, except for a few showers in the Rockies and Pacific Northwest. Most of the country will experience near- or above-normal temperatures during the next 5 days, although 100-degree heat will be mostly confined to the Desert Southwest. At times, however, temperatures will approach 100°F on the central and southern Plains. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for June 9 – 13 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, with the upper Great Lakes region having the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusual warmth. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal rainfall across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal weather from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast.

International Crop Weather Highlights—May 24-30, 2026

Europe: Mostly dry weather prevailed, with record-setting May heat arriving over western portions of the continent.

Middle East: Mostly dry weather prevailed, with record-setting May heat arriving over western portions of the continent.

Australia: Additional rain in eastern Australia further eased drought and improved soil moisture for winter crop planting and emergence.

Western FSU: Cool and rainy weather further delayed fieldwork but benefited reproductive winter crops.

Mexico: Similar to the previous week, showers favored crop development in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt, while some producers farther west planted while awaiting rain.

USDA Crop Progress Report June 1, 2026							
Crop	**% Progress**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**	**5-Year Average**	**Rating % Good/ Excellent**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**
US Winter Wheat Harvested	5%	NA	3%	3%	26%	26%	52%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**-**	**-**	**NA**	**-**			**-**
US Spring Wheat Planted	94%	86%	94%	89%			
ID Spring Wheat Planted	**99%**	**98%**	**100%**	**89%**			-
US Spring Wheat Emerged	72%	56%	71%	67%	47%	NA	50%
ID Spring Wheat Emerged	**96%**	**94%**	**96%**	**89%**	**75%**		**-**
US Barley Planted	96%	90%	89%	90%			
ID Barley Planted	**97%**	**5%**	**100%**	**97%**			
US Barley Emerged	80%	67%	69%	69%	39%	42%	43%
ID Barley Emerged	**93%**	**90%**	**95%**	**87%**	**74%**	**80%**	
US Corn Planted	93%	86%	92%	92%			
US Corn Emerged	76%	60%	76%	74%	67%	NA	69%

USDA National Agricultural Summary May 25-31, 2026

Corn: By May 31, producers had planted 93 percent of the nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the corn acreage had emerged by May 31, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On May 31, sixty-seven percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn producing state, 82 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat: Eighty-seven percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by May 31, five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5- year average. On May 31, twenty-six percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to last week but 26 percentage points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 15 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded by May 31, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by May 31, one percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On May 31, forty-seven percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year

Barley: Ninety-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had been planted by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty percent of the barley had emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On May 31, thirty-eight percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below last week and 5 points below the same time last year.