Idaho Grain Market Report, July 23, 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 July 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
Idaho Falls		9.79				
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	7.75					
Meridian						
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.80	7.95		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.80	7.95		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.25		6.80	7.95-7.96	7.73	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday July 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			6.80	7.96	7.74-7.84	
Great Falls				6.92-7.09	6.47-6.79	
Minneapolis					8.79	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending July 22. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 2,900 MT to Canada were reported for the week July 10-19. Exports of 1,500 MT were reported to Canada for the week.

Barley News— For Molson Coors, the journey to a great beer doesn't begin at the brewery—it begins in the barley fields of the American West. Molson Coors Chief Supply Chain Officer Brian Erhardt says the company's success is built on the quality of the High Country barley produced by growers across Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming. "Our barley growers and our barley program are critical to making great beer," Erhardt said. "Without great barley, we can't make great beer." While Molson Coors employs more than 6,000 people across its brewing and supply chain operations, Erhardt emphasized that everything starts with farmers producing high-quality barley. According to Erhardt, producing premium beer requires quality at every step of the process. "That's where we've got to get the greatest barley possible,' Erhardt said. "We can send it to our malt house, get the greatest malt, and then we can send it to our brewers who put together great brands like Coors Banquet." That close relationship between growers, maltsters and brewers has been a cornerstone of the company's success for generations. One of the highlights of attending field days, Erhardt said, is the opportunity to meet directly with the farm families who grow Molson Coors' barley. He recently visited with a producer whose family has been raising barley for the company since 1991, with three sons now working alongside the next generation. "It's really fun to be out here" said Erhardt. "I was just talking to a grower who has three of his boys working in the business. This is a multi-generational business. They've been growing for us since 1991. It's great to hear their stories and see them handed down, just like we're a multi-generational brewery." Erhardt said those long-term partnerships reflect the shared values between family farms and one of America's oldest brewing companies. While Molson Coors continues introducing new products to meet changing consumer tastes, Erhardt says the company's iconic brands remain the foundation of its business. "Innovation is critical," said Erhardt. "Our consumers are always looking for something new and different, and we've got lots of innovation ideas in the pipeline." At the same time, he says flagship brands continue to drive the company's success. "At the core of our business, brands like Coors Light and Coors Banquet are really where we generate most of our volume and sales," said Erhardt. "We need to make sure those brands are healthy, and brands like Coors Banquet are growing after more than 150 years in the marketplace." (westernagnetwork.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 up for the week ending July 22. SWW prices were up $0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.50 to up $0.51; DNS prices were up $0.48. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 290,000 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027. Increases primarily for Mexico (137,600), Taiwan (98,200 MT), Vietnam (42,000 MT), El Salvador (14,200 MT), and Jamaica (9,600 MT), Exports of 210,600 MT were down 50 percent from the previous week and 42 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (120,700 MT), Chile (52,000 MT), Jamaica (9,600 MT), El Salvador (7,800 MT), and Haiti (7,300 MT).

Wheat News—The 2026 growing season has brought devastating losses for many grain farmers across southern and eastern Idaho, but overall damage could have been much worse, according to a University of Idaho researcher. The combination of drought stress, frost damage and elevated pest and disease pressure following an unusually warm, dry winter forced many regional farmers to mow down large acreages of fall wheat and barley rather than continue raising them. Other cereal fields, however, have recovered surprisingly well. "In some cases, it's been as bad as you can imagine, with farmers having to mow, while in other cases some of the worst outcomes have been avoided depending on when and where the crop was planted," said U of I College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Professor Juliet Marshall, associate director of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station and an Extension cereals specialist. "Overall, the crops recovered quite a bit more than I ever expected." Early-planted fall grains suffered the greatest damage. Winter temperatures never stayed cold long enough for crops to enter full dormancy, allowing plants to continue growing slowly and draw down soil moisture from November through April. The lack of moisture and snow cover stressed crops, stunting plant shoots, known as tillers, and causing seedheads to develop several weeks early. Stressed fields that matured too soon were especially vulnerable when freezing temperatures arrived in April, causing widespread frost damage. In southeast Idaho's Rockland Valley, a dryland production area, frost damage stunted plant growth and triggered new tillers to emerge and produce secondary wheat heads. As of July 10, some primary heads were already overly dry, while grain in secondary heads still needed more time to mature, delaying harvest. Frozen tillers were also more likely to die, creating a layer of dead leaves and stems on the soil surface that could harbor disease. (uidaho.edu/newsroom)

CORN—Net sales of 701,500 MT for 2026/2027 were primarily for unknown destinations (168,000 MT), Colombia (148,100 MT), Japan (127,000 MT), Mexico (95,800 MT), and Spain (80,000 MT). Exports of 1,786,400 MT were reported for the week. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (549,600 MT), Japan (452,800 MT), South Korea (209,500 MT), Spain (127,800 MT), and Venezuela (122,800 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week July 17, was 1.094 million bbls, up 5.2 percent from the previous week and up 1.5 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.685 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.481 million bbls, up .04 percent from last week and up 0.2 percent from last year. An estimated 108.96 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.965 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 94.85 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.575 billions bu for the crop year.

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

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, July 23, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$6.96¼**	**$0.13½**	**$7.13¾**	**$0.14**	**$7.29¼**	**$0.15½**	**$7.35**	**$0.16**
KC HRW	**$7.59¾**	**$0.27½**	**$7.75¾**	**$0.29**	**$7.87½**	**$0.29½**	**$7.92**	**$0.29½**
MGE DNS	**$7.30**	**$0.32**	**$7.53**	**$0.49**	**$7.66¾**	**$0.40¾**	**$7.73¾**	**$0.51¼**
CORN	**$4.63¾**	**$0.19**	**$4.87¼**	**$0.19¾**	**$5.02½**	**$0.19½**	**$5.11¼**	**$0.19½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to scorching temperatures on growing areas. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.13¼ to up $0.51¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to hot temperatures and low moisture in growing areas.. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.19 to yp $0.19¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices rose Thursday to their highest levels in nearly two months after the latest Iran war escalation threatened severe new disruptions to global energy supplies. (nbcnews.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.1 million bbls day during the week ending July 107 was 58 thousand bbls/ less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.1% of capacity last week. As of July 17, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 2.010 million bbls from last week to 411.675 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 434.814 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.395 million bbls to a total of 109.570 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.177 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.765 million bbls to 211.294 million bbls, under the 227.539 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.001 per gallon on July 20, up $0.146 from last week's price and up $0.880 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.134 per gallon, up $0.338 from last week's price and up $1.322 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, July 23, 2026 to close at $92.08 bbl (September contract), up $10.30 for the week.

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

Northeast Improvements were made in much of the region.

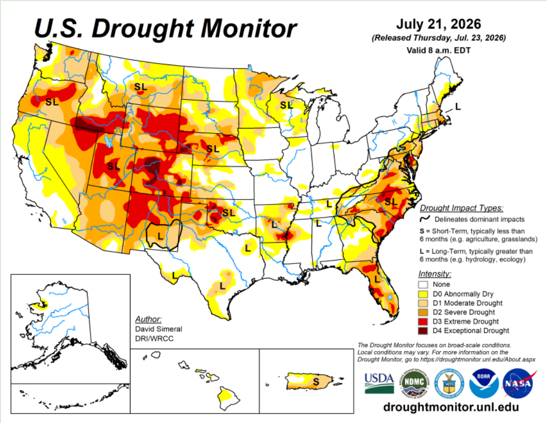
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Improvements were made in much if the region.

Midwest: Improvements were made in Kentucky. Degradations were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Drought expanded in much of the region;

West: Improvements were made in parts of Idaho, Montana, Nevada. Drought expanded in other parts of the region.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—July 23, 2026

West: A temporary break in monsoon-related shower activity is occurring in the Four Corners States, as rain has shifted farther north and east. Hot weather broadly prevails, with today's high temperatures expected to reach at least 115°F at lower elevations of the Desert Southwest. Meanwhile, Northwestern hazards include high temperatures (locally topping 100°F), poor air quality (due to wildfires), and an ongoing threat of dry thunderstorms that could ignite new fires.

Plains: Hot weather has retreated, although today's highs could still reach 100°F as far north as southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas. Across portions of the central Plains, cooler conditions—accompanied by rain showers— are benefiting rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. However, significant drought stress persists in many areas, with statewide rangeland and pastures rated 75% very poor to poor on July 19 in Colorado, along with 68% in Nebraska.

Corn Belt: Cool, mostly dry weather prevails. Any showers are confined to the southwestern Corn Belt, including parts of Nebraska. Today's Midwestern high temperatures near 80°F will benefit summer crops, despite a gradual increase in soil moisture shortages. Some of the most acute dryness exists across the western tier of the Corn Belt, which has also experienced higher temperatures in recent weeks than other areas of the Midwest.

South: Consistent with Tropical Storm Bertha's history, most of the heavy rain remains offshore. To date, Bertha has produced minimal rain along the U.S. Gulf Coast, except during the formative stage in Florida, while impacts related to wind and storm surge have been modest. Dangerously hot, humid conditions have eased but linger across the Deep South, while pleasantly cooler air has spread as far south as the Tennessee Valley and the middle Atlantic States.

Outlook for U.S: Bertha will make a final landfall later today on the upper Texas coast. Although heavy rain remains a possibility today across southern and coastal Texas, rapid dissipation is expected once Bertha moves inland. Meanwhile, Southeastern showers related to a weakening cold front will linger through the weekend, with additional rainfall expected to total 1 to 4 inches or more. Farther west, only scattered showers will dot the Plains and Midwest during the next 5 days, with many areas receiving less than an inch. Elsewhere, heat will expand and intensify across much of the western and central U.S., with weekend temperatures soaring to 100°F or higher throughout the Plains. By early next week, temperatures near 100°F could spread as far east as the Mississippi Delta and as far north as the middle Mississippi Valley. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 28 – August 1 calls for the likelihood of hotter-than-normal conditions nationwide, except for near-normal temperatures in western Washington and near- or below-normal temperatures from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Meanwhile, below-normal rainfall in much of the Northwest and from Texas and Louisiana into the Great Lakes region should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather in the Southwest and Intermountain West, as well as areas along the Atlantic Coast.

International Crop Weather Highlights—July 12-18, 2026

Europe: The latest western Europe heat wave abated as the week progressed, while widespread albeit highly variable showers lingered in central and eastern growing areas.

Middle East: Seasonably sunny skies and near- to above normal temperatures in Turkey promoted the development of irrigated reproductive to filling summer crops.

Australia: Late-week showers in southwestern Australia contrasted with dry weather in eastern growing areas.

Western FSU: Mostly below-normal temperatures and widespread but highly variable rainfall maintained good to excellent summer crop yield prospects.

Mexico: Drier weather in central sections of the southern plateau corn belt reduced topsoil moisture reserves for summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Localized heavy monsoon rains in the north and east contrasted with dryness in the south and west, creating uneven moisture conditions and mixed crop prospects.

USDA Crop Progress Report July 20, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	74%	67%	72%	71%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**10%**	**5%**	**11%**	**9%**			
US Spring Wheat Headed	86%	72%	86%	85%	52%	58%	52%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**96%**	**95%**	**98%**	**95%**	**58%**	**65%**	
US Barley Headed	89%	79%	75%	83%	44%	48%	45%
ID Barley Headed	**96%**	**95%**	**98%**	**93%**	**57%**	**68%**	
US Corn Silking	59%	34%	53%	54%	67%	68%	74%
US Corn Dough	13%	6%	13%	11%	67%	68%	74%

USDA National Agricultural Summary July 13-19, 2026

Corn: Fifty-nine percent of the nation's corn was silking by July 19, six percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On July 19, sixty seven percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 7 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 80 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition

Wheat: Seventy-four percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 19, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in eight of the 18 estimating states.

Eighty-six percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by July 19, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 19, fifty-three percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

Barley: Eighty-nine percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by July 19, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 19, forty-four percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week and 1 point below the same time last year.

NOAA Three Month Outlook for Temperature and Precipitation for Aug-Sep-Oct, July 16, 2026