

Idaho Grain Market Report, July 9, 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 8, 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	7.75					
Meridian						
Nezperce / Craigmont <small>Does not include delivery</small>			6.50	6.75		
Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small>			6.50	6.75		
Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small>	8.25		6.45-6.50	6.75	6.76	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday July 9, 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			6.50	6.75	6.76-6.86	
Great Falls				5.75-5.90	5.75-5.81	
Minneapolis					7.46-7.91	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending July 8. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. No net sales were reported for the week June 26– July 2. Exports of 800 MT were to Canada (600 MT) and Japan (200 MT) were reported for the week.

Barley News— For the beverage business, no date on that calendar is bigger than the World Cup. This year’s edition is the largest ever staged, with 48 teams and 104 matches spread across the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Brewers planned for this summer the way retailers plan for Christmas. Anheuser-Busch InBev (BUD) signed on as the tournament’s official beer sponsor, rivals wrapped cans in national colors, and analysts penciled the party into their models before a single ball was kicked. The assumption underneath all of it was simple. Fans drink when their team plays, and they drink far more when their team keeps winning. That assumption ran into a wall on the night of July 5. Two results, a few hours apart, knocked out the two most reliable beer-drinking fan bases in the tournament. By the morning of July 6, Morgan Stanley was telling clients that the great beer boom of 2026 had sprung a leak, and investors spent the rest of the session repricing the damage. The link between soccer and beer sales is one of the most dependable relationships in consumer finance. Jefferies analysts projected the 2026 tournament would drive the additional consumption of “more than 1 billion cases of beer globally,” according to Funds Society, enough to lift the sector’s annual volume by 0.2 to 0.3 percentage points. Those cases were never going to be spread evenly. The biggest spikes come from countries where soccer is a religion and beer is the sacrament, which is why Brazil and Mexico sat at the center of every model. Mexico is the world’s largest beer exporter, and Brazil ranks among the largest beer markets anywhere. The corporate map matters here. AB InBev owns Corona, Modelo, and Brazil’s Skol globally, while Constellation Brands (STZ) holds the lucrative U.S. rights to Corona and Modelo. Heineken (HEINY) runs major brewing operations across Mexico, which means all three companies drew up 2026 plans with the same two fan bases at the center. The money followed the models. Morgan Stanley itself estimated that advertising activity tied to the tournament could top \$500 million, with roughly 44% of U.S. consumers planning to engage with the event, according to the same Funds Society report. The industry needed this tournament, too. Beer volumes have been soft for two years as drinkers trade down and younger consumers cut back, so a once-in-a-generation home-continent World Cup looked like the closest thing to a guaranteed win the sector had left. (thestreet.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending July 8. SWW prices were up \$0.10 to up \$0.25 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.16 to up \$0.24; DNS prices were up \$0.14. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 313,100 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027 primarily for South Korea (101,000 MT), Nigeria (100,000 MT), Mexico Japan (47,900 MT), and Ecuador (35,200 MT). Exports of 194,200 MT were to Mexico (98,500 MT), Ecuador (35,200 MT), the Dominican Republic (32,000 MT), Colombia (27,800 MT), and Canada (600 MT).

Wheat News—Across the country, winter wheat harvest is underway. According to the latest USDA Crop Progress report, farmers in 14 of the nation’s top 18 winter wheat-growing states had reached a wide range of harvest progress by June 28 — some were just starting out, while others were nearly done. For the remaining four states, harvest had not yet begun as of June 28. Read on to take a look at the acreage and condition of the crop across those four states. Idaho farmers planted an estimated 840,000 acres of winter wheat for 2026, according to the USDA’s Acreage report released Tuesday. That’s up from 780,000 acres planted for last season. Winter wheat harvest had not started in Idaho as of June 28, which is normal, the USDA said in Monday’s Crop Progress report. Idaho’s winter wheat was rated 0% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, and 18% excellent for the week that ended June 28. Montana farmers planted an estimated 1.85 million acres of winter wheat for 2026, according to the Acreage report. That’s down from 2.25 million acres planted for last season. Winter wheat growers in Montana haven’t started harvesting the crop yet, which is on track with their normal pace. As of June 28, Montana’s winter wheat was rated 5% very poor, 15% poor, 55% fair, 24% good, and 1% excellent. South Dakota farmers planted an estimated 660,000 acres of winter wheat for 2026, according to the Acreage report. That’s down from 780,000 acres planted for last season. Harvest had not started in South Dakota during the week that ended June 28, USDA said. That’s normal for the Mount Rushmore State. USDA rated South Dakota’s winter wheat 12% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, and 1% excellent. Washington farmers planted an estimated 1.85 million acres of winter wheat for 2026, according to the Acreage report. For the entire article visit: <https://www.agriculture.com/no-winter-wheat-harvest-in-4-states-12010588>

CORN—Net sales of 565,800 MT for 2025/2026 were down 23 percent from the previous week and 38 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily for Mexico (168,900 MT), Japan (162,900 MT), Colombia (149,800 MT), Vietnam (68,500 MT), and South Korea (67,500 MT), Exports of 1,839,700 MT were up 1 percent from the previous week and 4 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (569,800 MT), Colombia (342,200 MT), Japan (312,000 MT), Venezuela (88,600 MT), and Taiwan (77,500 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week July 3, was 1.093 million bbls, down 2.1 percent from the previous week and up 0.7 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.651 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 23.928 million bbls, down 3.1 percent from last week and down 0.1 percent from last year. An estimated 108.86 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.753 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 97.56 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 9, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, July 9, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$6.19 ³ / ₄	\$0.05 ³ / ₄	\$6.34	\$0.05 ¹ / ₂	\$6.46 ¹ / ₂	\$0.05 ¹ / ₂	\$6.53 ¹ / ₂	\$0.05 ¹ / ₂
KC HRW	\$6.54 ¹ / ₄	\$0.04 ¹ / ₂	\$6.68 ¹ / ₄	\$0.03 ³ / ₄	\$6.80 ¹ / ₂	\$0.04	\$6.88	\$0.04
MGE DNS	\$6.39	\$0.21 ³ / ₄	\$6.60 ¹ / ₄	\$0.03 ³ / ₄	\$6.79	\$0.35	\$6.90 ³ / ₄	\$0.42 ³ / ₄
CORN	\$4.31 ¹ / ₂	-\$0.06 ³ / ₄	\$4.52	-\$0.05 ³ / ₄	\$4.67 ¹ / ₄	-\$0.05 ¹ / ₄	\$4.67 ¹ / ₄	-\$0.04 ¹ / ₄

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to lower USDA acreage and output numbers. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up \$0.04 to up \$0.42³/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to weak export numbers. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.06³/₄ to down \$0.04¹/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—The price of oil surged more than 4% Wednesday after President Donald Trump said the U.S. ceasefire deal with Iran was “over” and the United States was planning additional strikes. (nbcnews.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.1 million bbls day during the week ending July 3, was 173 thousand bbls/ less than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 95.8% of capacity last week. As of July 3, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 2.998 million bbls from last week to 411.357 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 440.355 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 4.980 million bbls to a total of 103.619 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 119.617 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.904 million bbls to 212.062 million bbls, under the 227.804 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.777 per gallon on July 6, down \$0.054 from last week’s price and up \$0.652 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$4.578 per gallon, down \$0.090 from last week’s price and up \$0.839 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, July 9, 2026 to close at \$71.69 bbl (August contract), up \$3.19 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—July 9, 2026

Northeast Improvements were made in much of the region.

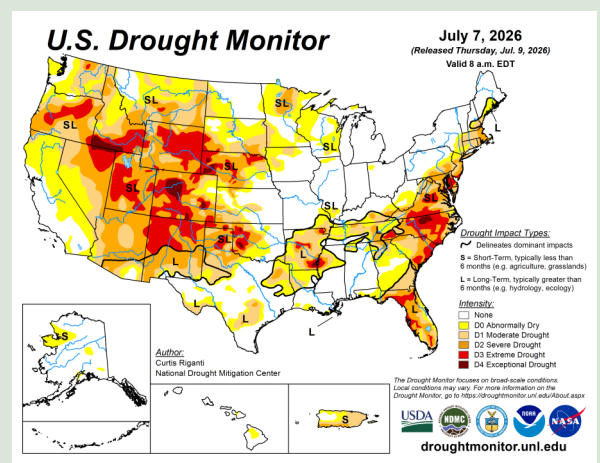
Southeast: Improvements were made in areas on North Carolina, Virginia, and parts of the Florida Panhandle.

South: Improvements were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Degrations were made in much of the region. Improvements were made in part of Wyoming, the Great Plains of northeast Colorado, the northern half of Kansas, parts of Nebraska, and the Missouri and Big Sioux River corridors in South Dakota.

West: Worsening conditions in much of the region. Improvements were made in portions of the Idaho-Montana border and parts of southern and eastern Montana, northwest Washington, and parts of New Mexico.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—July 9, 2026

West: An elevated wildfire threat stretches from parts of southern California into the Four Corners region. The Babylon Fire, burning southwest of Monticello, Utah, since June 26, has become Utah's first wildfire this year to scorch more than 100,000 acres of vegetation. Elsewhere in Utah, the Cottonwood Fire near Beaver has charred more than 96,000 acres and has resulted in nearly 200 structures being lost.

Plains: Unsettled, showery weather prevails as far south as northern Oklahoma. However, hot, dry weather prevails on the southern Plains, where today's high temperatures will approach or reach 100°F. Producers on the northern Plains are currently experiencing favorable weather but are bracing for a heat wave that is expected to peak on Sunday.

Corn Belt: Temperatures and soil moisture levels remain mostly favorable for summer crops entering or moving through the reproductive stage of development. Rain is scattered across the Midwest, with the heaviest showers early today falling in parts of Missouri. On July 5, topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 17% surplus in Missouri, with higher statewide values noted in Iowa (18%), Indiana (22%), Illinois (26%), and Michigan (27%).

South: Hot, humid weather accompanies widely scattered showers. Today's high temperatures will approach or reach 100°F in portions of the southern Atlantic States and inland sections of the western Gulf Coast region. Lingering drought impacts are most apparent in the southern Atlantic States, where pastures were rated 50% very poor to poor on July 5 in North Carolina, along with 46% in Virginia.

Outlook for U.S.: Widely scattered showers and thunderstorms across the central and eastern U.S. will become a little more focused, starting today from the central Plains into the middle Atlantic States before gradually shifting southward. Five-day rainfall totals should reach 1 to 4 inches or more in most areas from the Ohio and Potomac Valleys southward to the Gulf Coast. During the weekend and early next week, completely dry weather should return across the northern and central Plains and Midwest. Although Midwestern temperatures should remain below stressful thresholds for reproductive corn and soybeans, the northern High Plains will be subjected to a heat wave that should peak on Sunday with high temperatures broadly ranging from 100 to 110°F. Hot weather will also cover much of the western U.S., although monsoon-related shower activity should begin to increase across the Southwest during the weekend and early next week. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 14 – 18 calls for the likelihood of hotter-than-normal conditions nationwide, except for near-normal temperatures on the southern High Plains and near- or below-normal temperatures in the Northeast. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal rainfall in the North, except in parts of Maine, should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather across much of the southern U.S.

International Crop Weather Highlights—June 28– July 4, 2026

Europe: The recent record-shattering heat over western Europe shifted briefly over central and eastern growing areas before widespread showers signaled the arrival of much cooler air.

Middle East: Seasonably sunny skies in Turkey promoted fieldwork and summer crop development.

Australia: Widespread moderate to heavy rain eased drought in New South Wales and boosted soil moisture for winter crops elsewhere.

Western FSU: Hot and mostly dry weather for much of the week was replaced by cooler temperatures and showers late in the period.

Mexico: Seasonal showers across the southern plateau corn belt benefited summer crops, while dry weather dominated northwestern and northeastern Mexico.

SOUTH ASIA: The Southwest Monsoon advanced farther northward, bringing beneficial rainfall to central and northern India and improving moisture for cotton, soybeans, and corn.

USDA Crop Progress Report July 6, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	59%	48%	51%	51%	26%	26%	48%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	1%	-	2%	1%	81%	-	-
US Spring Wheat Headed	54%	32%	58%	54%	57%	59%	49%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	80%	65%	79%	69%	69%	74%	
US Barley Headed	60%	39%	51%	52%	51%	52%	42%
ID Barley Headed	83%	68%	80%	69%	68%	73%	
US Corn Emerged	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	68%	70%
US Corn Silking	16%	9%	17%	14%	67%	67%	74%
US Corn Dough	3%	NA	3%	2%	67%	67%	74%

USDA National Agricultural Summary June 29– July 5, 2026

Corn: Sixteen percent of the nation’s corn was silking, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week’s end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, sixty seven percent of the nation’s corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 78 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat: Fifty-nine percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 5, eight percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5- year average. On July 5, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 22 percentage points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 55 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in poor to very poor condition.

Fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, four percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty-seven percent of the nation’s spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 7 points above the same time last year.

Barley: Sixty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty two percent of the nation’s barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

USDA Grain Stocks June 30, 2026

Old crop all wheat stored in all positions on June 1, 2026 totaled 920 million bushels, up 8 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 177 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year. Off-farm stocks, at 743 million bushels, are up 11 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2026 indicated disappearance is 383 million bushels, up slightly from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop Durum wheat stocks in all positions on June 1, 2026 totaled 33.5 million bushels, up 20 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks, at 18.6 million bushels, are up 32 percent from June 1, 2025. Off-farm stocks totaled 14.9 million bushels, up 8 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2026 indicated disappearance of 12.3 million bushels is up 17 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop barley stocks in all positions on June 1, 2026 totaled 66.4 million bushels, down 4 percent from June 1, 2025. On-farm stocks are estimated at 23.5 million bushels, 12 percent above a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 42.9 million bushels, are 12 percent below June 1, 2025. The March - May 2026 indicated disappearance is 26.7 million bushels, 20 percent below the same period a year earlier