Idaho Grain Market Report, August 13, 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 August 12, 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	8.00		5.40	6.54	5.99	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.40	7.65		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.40	7.65		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.50		6.40	7.64-7.65	7.16	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday August 12, 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			6.35-6.55	7.65	7.19-7.29	
Great Falls				6.29-6.36	6.16-6.21	
Minneapolis					7.89-7.99	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up $.25 for the week ending August 12. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net sales were reported for the week August 12. Exports of 1,900 MT were reported to Canada (1,300 MT), Japan (500 MT) for the week.

Barley News—University of Idaho and U.S. Department of Agriculture researchers have developed a free online calculator to help Idaho barley and sugar beet growers determine how much nitrogen fertilizer to apply for the greatest profit. The researchers plan to expand the tool in the future to provide customized nitrogen recommendations for additional Idaho crops. Using data collected during the project, the team has also updated Idaho's nitrogen application guidelines for malt barley. The calculator and updated guidelines are available at idahocropnitrogen.org. Jared Spackman, a U of I associate professor and Extension specialist and the Idaho Barley Commission Endowed Barley Agronomist, and Christopher Rogers, a research soil scientist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in Kimberly, led the crop research. UI Extension agricultural economist Patrick Hatzenbuehler led the project's economic analysis. Users enter information about their crop variety, existing soil nitrogen levels, yield goals, commodity prices, fertilizer type and fertilizer costs. The calculator then estimates both the nitrogen rate needed to achieve maximum yield and the rate likely to produce the greatest profit. Applying more fertilizer can eventually cost more than the additional crop yield is worth. "It's really helping farmers make better on-farm decisions for their bottom line," Rogers said. "Just achieving the maximum yield may not be the most profitable for them." The team launched the calculator in early July and plans to refine it by February, in time to help growers plan their fertilizer purchases. The calculator's estimates for irrigated spring barley and the recently updated nitrogen guidelines for malt barley are based on field trials conducted at research plots spanning from Twin Falls to Tetonia. The tool currently includes barley data from 2015 through 2023 and will be updated regularly. The team plans to add data from trials conducted through 2026 by February 2027. Idaho is the nation's No. 1 barley-producing state and accounts for 40% of U.S. barley production. Idaho's nitrogen guidelines for malt barley were last updated in 2003. Rogers led barley nitrogen trials while working at U of I from 2015-18 and in 2019 while with ARS. Spackman has spearheaded the trials since 2020. Several stakeholders have helped support the work. ARS contributed $176,000 toward salary and travel expenses of Hatzenbuehler's postdoctoral researcher, Chanchal Pramanik, who developed underlying economic equations and a prototype of the calculator. To read entire article visit https://www.uidaho.edu/newsroom/nitrogen-guidelines-calculator.

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending August 12. SWW prices were down $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.06 to up $0.07; DNS prices were down $0.12. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 255,900 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027. Increases primarily for Mexico (101,100 MT), South Korea (87,700 MT), Indonesia (66,500 MT), Japan (47,200 MT), and Peru (40,600 MT). Exports of 490,600 MT--a marketing-year high--were up 17 percent from the previous week and 43 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (110,700 MT), Japan (81,500 MT), the Philippines (66,000 MT), Vietnam (49,000 MT), and Peru (40,600 MT).

Wheat News—Kansas farmer Gary Millershaski is blunt in describing the economics of wheat production. "There has not been any profitability," Millershaski said. "Our profitability is nothing right now." Millershaski took over as chairman of U.S. Wheat Associates in June, and will serve a one-year term. He spoke with Capital Press the morning of Aug. 7. Millershaski cites increased input costs as a result of first Russia invading Ukraine, and then conflicts with Iran. "Our nitrogen went from 60 cents a pound to $1 a pound; our fuel probably went up $1.50 a gallon," he said. "Any time you mess with either one of those, it's a domino effect that just explodes." Machinery parts are also affected. "We are in a hand-to-mouth society on parts," Millershaski said. "Freight has just exploded. It used to be, we would get parts on stock order that's almost a thing of the past. If you do that, you may not get it for a month. Nobody inventories anything. A cylinder on my sprayer broke, nobody had one, it came out of Canada. It got tied up in Buffalo, N.Y., it sat there for a week. We can't do that." Overseas millers and buyers always want the best wheat for the lowest price. "Cheapest price is a thing of the past," Millershaski said. "If this price, where it's at, and all of our expenses – it's not sustainable. There's going to be more people saying, 'You know what? It's not fun any more, I'm retiring. I'm letting it go.'" Millershaski tells farmers not to give up. "The economic times will get better. All things will pass. But it is amazing how if you sell somebody something substandard, they're going to remember that. We don't want that to happen. We want to produce good, quality wheat (with) good milling and baking. If you're raising wheat and you want a decent price for it, you need to take care of it and treat it like a real crop. Let's raise good wheat, and it will sell itself." (capitalpress.com)

CORN—Net sales of 924,500 MT for 2026/2027 primarily for Mexico (416,400 MT), unknown destinations (253,700 MT), Colombia (129,200 MT), South Korea (55,000 MT), and El Salvador (31,000 MT). Exports of 1,767,300 MT for the week. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (426,500 MT), Japan (407,300 MT), Spain (358,600 MT), Colombia (221,200 MT), and Venezuela (109,100 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week August 7, was 1.117 million bbls, up 0.9 percent from the previous week and up 2.2 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.819 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.798 million bbls, up 1.1 percent from last week and up 9.5 percent from last year. An estimated 111.25 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.300 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 80.33 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.575 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending August 13, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 13, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$6.52¾**	**$0.13**	**$6.68¼**	**$0.10**	**$6.85¼**	**$0.10½**	**$6.92½**	**$0.10**
KC HRW	**$7.20½**	**$0.06½**	**$7.34¾**	**$0.04¼**	**$7.48¾**	**$0.05¾**	**$7.55½**	**$0.07¼**
MGE DNS	**$6.69¼**	**$0.09¾**	**$6.93¾**	**$0.10¼**	**$7.12½**	**$0.10¾**	**$7.24¼**	**$0.10½**
CORN	**$4.48**	**$0.09**	**$4.72**	**$0.10**	**$4.87¾**	**$0.10**	**$4.96¼**	**$0.09½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up due to tightening U.S. and global supplies. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.04¼ to up $0.13 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to USDA low yield estimates. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.09 to up $0.10 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Brent Crude prices dropped by 0.5% to trade below $89 per barrel at $88.56, easing from the Wednesday intraday high of over $89 a barrel, amid demand concerns and a bearish EIA inventory report. (oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.2 million bbls day during the week ending August 7, was 26 thousand bbls/ more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.2% of capacity last week. As of August 7, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 17.423 million bbls from last week to 424.410 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 432.154 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.010 million bbls to a total of 107.149 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.664 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 0.968 million bbls to 208.690 million bbls, under the 221.559 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.006 per gallon on August 10, down $0.073 from last week's price and up $0.888 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.2578 per gallon, down $0.091 from last week's price and up $1.503 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 13, 2026 to close at $81.20 bbl (September contract), up $3.02 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 13, 2026

Northeast Drought expanded across New Hampshire, much of Maine, and near the Atlantic Coast. Improvements were made from lower New England through Maryland.

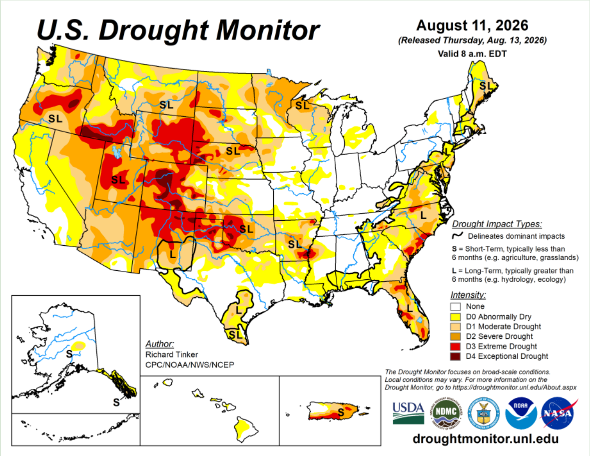
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Worsening conditions were made in much of the region.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Drought expanded in much of the region. Improvements were isolated to southern North Dakota, North Dakota, and parts of Nebraska.

West: No significant changes were made in the region.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights— August 13, 2026

West: Temperatures have fallen from record-setting values but remain at near- or above-normal levels. Cloudiness and showers associated with the North American monsoon circulation are contributing to the slightly cooler conditions. However, much of the Northwest—where wildfire activity is concentrated—remains dry. At approximately 575,000 acres, the Big Grass Fire in southeastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho has become the nation's second-largest wildfire of the year, behind only Nebraska's 642,000-acre Morrill Fire, which burned in March.

Plains: Overnight thunderstorms produced localized wind and hail damage in Nebraska and the Dakotas, with unverified reports of wind gusts near 100 mph and hail at least 4 inches in diameter. The threat of severe weather will return later today across portions of the northern Plains. Meanwhile, hot, dry weather is severely stressing rain-fed crops across the central and southern Plains, where today's high temperatures should mostly range from 100 to 105°F.

Corn Belt: Numerous showers and thunderstorms stretch from Nebraska into the Ohio Valley, with some storms having a history of producing large hail and damaging winds. However, rain is generally benefiting corn (61% in the dough stage, nationally, on August 9, and 16% dented) and soybeans (74% setting pods). Midwestern temperatures are mostly favorable for summer crops, although heat (high temperatures above 95°F) has crept into much of Missouri.

South: Hot, mostly dry weather favors fieldwork but is reducing soil moisture availability for pastures and immature summer crops. Today's high temperatures will approach or reach 100°F from the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta. Any showers are widely scattered, although a few thunderstorms will continue to spill across the Ohio River into Kentucky and environs.

Outlook: Additional Midwestern rainfall should total 1 to 3 inches or more, with some of the highest amounts stretching from Iowa into the Ohio Valley. Similar totals will occur across the northwestern half of the Plains, including much of Nebraska and the Dakotas. In contrast, hot, dry weather will persist during the next 5 days from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta. The Southeast will also experience hot weather, although scattered showers may help to offset some of the heat's detrimental effects on pastures and immature summer crops. In the West, frequent showers should occur the next few days, except in the Pacific Coast States, with drier weather arriving during the weekend. Moderately cooler weather will prevail in the West, as heat shifts eastward and becomes more focused across the South. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 17 – 21 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, except for cooler-than-normal conditions in the Sierra Nevada, western Great Basin, and northern New England. The South will have the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusually hot weather. Meanwhile, above-normal rainfall throughout the northern and western U.S. should contrast with drier-than-normal weather from the southern Plains to the southern Atlantic Coast.

International Crop Weather Highlights- August 2-8, 2026

Europe: Extreme heat and intensifying drought further lowered yield prospects for rapidly filling to maturing summer crops from England and France into east-central Europe.

Middle East: Sunny skies in Turkey promoted the development of filling to maturing summer crops.

Australia: Beneficial showers in western and southern portions of the continent contrasted with short-term dryness in east central Australia.

Western FSU: The hottest weather of the summer stressed filling summer crops in western portions of the regions

Mexico: Hot, mostly dry weather from northeastern to southeastern Mexico contrasted with occasional showers from western sections of the southern plateau into the western Sierra Madre.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 10, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	91%	86%	89%	91%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**55%**	**31%**	**48%**	**45%**			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	24%	5%	14%	19%	51%	55%	49%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**25%**	**5%**	**19%**	**17%**	**62%**	**54%**	
US Barley Harvested	27%	7%	16%	22%	50%	46%	43%
ID Barley Harvested	**32%**	**12%**	**26%**	**21%**	**65%**	**54%**	
US Corn Silking	94%	90%	93%	93%	61%	63%	72%
US Corn Dough	61%	43%	56%	55%	61%	63%	72%
US Corn Dented	16%	6%	13%	12%	61%	63%	72%

USDA National Agricultural Summary August 3-9 , 2026

Wheat: Ninety-one percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 9, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5- year average. Harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in 14 of the 18 estimating states

Twenty-four percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 9, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, fifty-one percent of the spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but 2 points above the same time last year.

Barley: Twenty-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 9, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, fifty percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the same time last year.

USDA WASDE World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates August 12, 2026

WHEAT: The outlook for 2026/27 U.S. wheat this month is for lower supplies, unchanged domestic use and exports, and smaller ending stocks. Supplies are reduced on lower production, which is forecast at 1,531 million bushels, down 5 million from last month on decreased harvested area and yield. Hard Red Winter and Durum account for most of the reductions this month. Projected 2026/27 ending stocks are reduced 5 million bushels to 717 million and are down 22 percent from last year. The projected 2026/27 season-average farm price is raised $0.20 per bushel to $6.20 on a lower stocks-to-use ratio and expectations for futures and cash prices for the remainder of the marketing year.

COARSE GRAINS: Global coarse grain production for 2026/27 is raised 1.1 million tons to 1.593 billion. This month’s 2026/27 foreign coarse grain outlook is for higher production, smaller trade, increased use, and larger ending stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is up, reflecting increases for Russia, Ukraine, and Zambia that are partially offset by a reduction for the EU. Extreme heat and dryness in major EU corn production areas reduce yield prospects and area is also lowered. Foreign barley production for 2026/27 is higher with increases for Russia, Canada, and Ukraine

BARLEY: The August WASDE report shows the outlook for 2026/2027 U.S. barley supplies were down at 214 million bushels from the projected estimates at 217 million bushels. The August report estimates a projected yield of 78.8 bushels/acre with 1.8 million acres expected to be harvested, down from the July 2026/2027 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 154 million bushels, and projected exports at 9 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2026/2027 are projected to be 60 million bushels. The season-average farm price is unchanged at $5.60 bu on updated NASS prices compared to $5.60/bu in July 2026/2027 estimates.