Idaho Grain Market Report, August 6, 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 5, 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	9.00		5.40	6.35	5.96	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.50	7.58		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.50	7.58		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.25		6.50	7.58	7.28	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday August 5, 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			6.50-6.55	7.59	7.29-7.39	
Great Falls				6.30-6.37	6.27-6.32	
Minneapolis					8.19-8.29	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending August 4. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 500 MT to Canada were reported for the week July 24-30. Exports of 5000 MT were reported to Japan (300 MT), South Korea (100 MT) and Canada (100 MT) for the week.

Barley News—Feed barley is increasingly proving its value in Western Australia's livestock industries, with nutritionists, veterinarians and feedlot operators arguing the grain offers significant advantages over wheat for animal health, feedlot performance and meat quality. The role of barley in modern feeding systems was the focus of a panel discussion at the Grains Industry Association of Western Australia (GIWA) Barley Forum, where industry experts discussed how the grain is being used across beef, sheep and pig production. The panel featured Mauri Animal Nutrition WA procurement manager, Chayce Creedy, ACE Livestock Consulting, Dr Megan Edwards, RAW Animal Health owner, Dr Adrian Baker, and Paradise Beef owner, Gary Dimasi. Dr Edwards said barley was a valuable source of fiber and starch. She said slowly digestible starch kinetics made it a "very safe" grain to use, with barley being the primary source of energy for WA feedlots. Dr Baker said the value of barley is going to increase, as cattle feeding periods are getting longer, while feeding periods of sheep or lambs tend to be decreasing. Paradise Beef, Donnybrook, uses mostly barley in its feedlot program. Mr Dimasi said barley had helped improve meat quality, particularly for the fine-food and premium beef market because it kept more moisture in the meat. Wheat, by contrast, tended to dehydrate the meat and raise its pH a factor linked to "dark cutting" in beef. He said, despite this, most WA feedlots were using wheat this year, rather than barley. This is mostly because it is cheaper and more readily available for energy during the cold winter months. Mr Dimasi pointed out, however, that instances of dark-cutting meat had increased as a result, a trend that has drawn attention following changes to Meat & Livestock Australia's (MLA) meat colour standards. Dr Edwards asked whether new European Union regulations on rumen modifiers would push lot feeders towards using more barley. Mr Dimasi agreed, and said barley was likely to become the dominant grain in feed rations exported to EU feedlots. . "Barley is the safest grain out there that a backyard lot feeders can't stuff up," Mr Dimasi said. Dr Edwards said barley's value was likely to continue increasing as livestock industries worldwide reduced their reliance on antibiotics and therapeutic minerals. She said barley's strong anti-diarrheal properties meant it was often used in piglet diets even when it cost more than wheat, simply because preventing scours was worth the extra expense. (farmweekly.com)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending August 5. SWW prices were down $0.15 to down $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.33 to down $0.18; DNS prices were down $0.36. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 296,400 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027. Increases primarily for the Philippines (87,800 MT), Mexico (68,700 MT), Vietnam (62,000 MT), Thailand (43,600 MT), and unknown destinations (11,000 MT) Exports of 419,000 MT were up 31 percent from the previous week and 46 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to South Korea (90,700 MT), Thailand (67,600 MT), the Philippines (57,800 MT), Japan (56,400 MT), and Mexico (52,700 MT).

Wheat News—U of I College of Agricultural and Life Sciences researchers led by wheat breeder Jianli Chen, based at the Aberdeen Research and Extension Center, have screened germplasm, or collections of genetic material, including a panel of spring wheat varieties developed by breeders in the Pacific Northwest, for the mutation associated with plant flowering and increased yield. They confirmed the mutation in several high-yielding lines, including UI Gold, a hard white spring wheat variety Chen's program released in 2022, and several new experimental lines. "Because we found this gene mutation and developed molecular markers, we can screen lines for it," Chen said. "I think this marker will be implemented by a lot of breeding programs." The mutation is a nucleotide deletion, meaning a small piece of DNA is missing. Researchers found the deletion was associated with later flowering and more spikelets — the clusters of flowers that develop into grain along a wheat head. Those traits can contribute to greater yield. Chen and her team have isolated a locus — or a specific position on a chromosome where a gene or genetic marker is located — associated with the beneficial deletion. A five-year, $15 million grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA-NIFA) funded the research. Led by the University of California, Davis, the project brought together researchers from 22 institutions across the country. Chen's program received spending authority for $537,644 and built upon progress made during two prior collaborative USDA-NIFA grants. Chen's program uses genomic selection, a breeding method that uses thousands to millions of DNA markers spread across a plant's complete set of genetic material to predict which wheat lines are most likely to have desirable traits. (uidaho.edu)

CORN—. Net sales of 1,026,900 MT for 2026/2027 were primarily for unknown destinations (490,400 MT), Mexico (151,500 MT), South Korea (151,000 MT), Japan (60,000 MT), and Taiwan (39,100 MT). Exports of 1,925,500 MT.The destinations were primarily to Mexico (535,700 MT), South Korea (347,300 MT), Colombia (305,700 MT), Japan (196,600 MT), and Spain (167,500 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week July 31, was 1.107 million bbls, down 2.3 percent from the previous week and up 2.4 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.749 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.524 million bbls, down 0.8 percent from last week and up 3.2 percent from last year. An estimated 110.25 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.188 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 91.53 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 6, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 6, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	$6.31¼	-$0.08	$6.50½	-$0.07	$6.67¼	-$0.07	$6.76	-$0.06¼
KC HRW	$6.99¾	-$0.07¾	$7.17½	-$0.06¼	$7.30½	-$0.05½	$7.36½	-$0.04¾
MGE DNS	$6.71	-$0.18½	$6.94¼	-$0.12¼	$7.11	-$0.12¼	$7.21	-$0.06¾
CORN	$4.39	-$0.01¾	$4.62	-$0.02	$4.77½	-$0.02¼	$4.86½	-$0.02¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to improved crop conditions. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.18½ to down $0.04¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable growing conditions. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.02¼ to down $0.01¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—U.S. commercial crude oil inventories rose last week as imports increased and refineries ran at a lower rate, according to data released Wednesday by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. (wsj.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.2 million bbls day during the week ending July 31, was 183 thousand bbls/ less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.5% of capacity last week. As of July 31, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 2.479 million bbls from last week to 406.987 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 433.968 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.473 million bbls to a total of 107.159 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.290 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 1.643 million bbls to 209.658 million bbls, under the 223.557 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.079 per gallon on August 3, down $0.017 from last week's price and up $0.939 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.5348 per gallon, up $0.035 from last week's price and up $1.548 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 6, 2026 to close at $77.29 bbl (September contract), down $9.18 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 6, 2026

Northeast Improvements were made in much of the region.

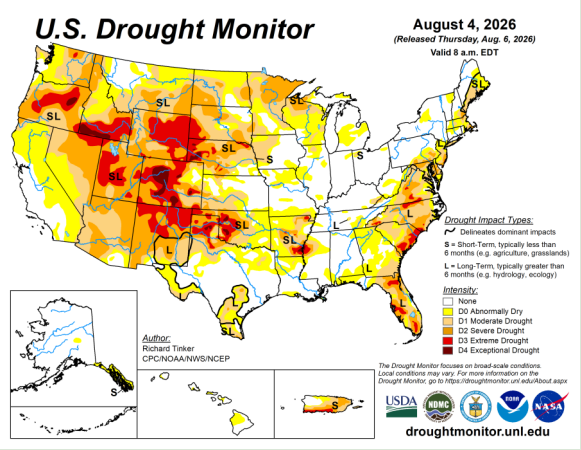
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Improvements were made in much if the region. Drought expanded in Oklahoma and northern Texas.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in northeastern Sought Dakota, Nebraska, and northeastern Kansas. Improvements were made in eastern and central sections of the Dakotas and Nebraska, southern and north-central and east-central Kansas, and parts of Colorado.

West: Improvements were made in across New Mexico and south-eastern Arizona. Worsening conditions across much of California, southeastern Idaho, and Montana.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights— August 6, 2026

West: Linkage between the monsoon circulation and a cold front is resulting in scattered showers in southern sections of Arizona and New Mexico. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather prevails, with today's high temperatures expected to approach or reach 100°F as far north as eastern Washington. Fire-weather concerns are increasing across the interior Northwest, as temperatures rise, winds increase, and humidity levels drop. Much of the Northwest is already contending with poor air quality due to existing wildfires.

Plains: Cloudiness and a few showers linger across Kansas and environs, in the vicinity of a weakening cold front. Hot, dry conditions persist across the southern Plains, while heat is returning across the northern Plains. In the latter region, hot, dry weather favors small grain maturation and harvesting. However, throughout the northern and southern Plains, high temperatures and diminishing soil moisture reserves are stressing rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed crops

Corn Belt: Beneficial showers are occurring along and near a cold front, with the heaviest rain currently falling in the middle Mississippi Valley. Midwestern temperatures are favorable for corn and soybeans; today's maxima should range from 80 to 90°F, except a few higher readings in far western production areas. Despite recent rainfall, moisture shortages remain a concern in parts of the upper Midwest. On August 2, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 65 to 70% very short to short in Nebraska and the Dakotas.

South: Hot weather is pushing summer crops, including corn and rice, toward maturity. From the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta, today's high temperatures will approach or reach 100°F in many non-coastal locations. Meanwhile, widely scattered showers are mainly limited to the Southeast.

Outlook for U.S: The Northwestern wildfire situation may worsen over the next couple of days, amid renewed high temperatures, low humidity levels, gusty winds, and ample dry fuels. Additionally, containment efforts for existing wildfires could be hampered. Dry weather will prevail during the next 5 days from the Pacific Coast to the northern High Plains, but a resurgent monsoon circulation should lead to rainfall totaling as much as 1 to 2 inches in the Four Corners States. The Midwest will receive additional rainfall totaling 1 to 3 inches, except for lower amounts in western corn and soybean production areas. Unsettled, showery weather will spread into the Northeast and linger across the lower Southeast. Elsewhere, unusually hot weather will persist into next week across much of the western half of the U.S., with heat and high humidity levels creeping eastward across the Deep South. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 11 – 15 calls for the likelihood of hotter-than-normal weather nationwide, except for near- or below-normal temperatures from the northern Plains into the Northeast. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal rainfall across most of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal conditions across Florida's peninsula.

International Crop Weather Highlights—July 26– August 1, 2026

Europe: Intensifying drought and a brief incursion of extreme heat in western Europe further lowered yield prospects for rapidly filling to maturing summer crops.

Middle East: Seasonably sunny but cool weather in Turkey promoted the development of irrigated reproductive to filling summer crops, though locally hot conditions were noted in southern cotton areas.

Australia: Mostly sunny but cool weather favored vegetative winter crops.

Western FSU: Drier and warmer weather in western croplands transitioned to moderate to heavy rain in central portions of the region.

Mexico: Hot, mostly dry conditions in north-central and northeastern Mexico contrasted with occasional showers across the southern plateau corn belt and the western Sierra Madre.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 3, 2026							
Crop	**% Progress**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**	**5-Year Average**	**Rating % Good/ Excellent**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**
US Winter Wheat Harvested	86%	81%	85%	86%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**31%**	**20%**	**31%**	**29%**			
US Spring Wheat Headed	98%	92%	95%	97%	55%	53%	48%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**100%**	**97%**	**100%**	**100%**	**54%**	**59%**	
US Spring Wheat Harvested	8%	2%	4%	8%	55%	53%	48%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**5%**	**1%**	**8%**	**6%**	**54%**	**57%**	
US Barley Headed	98%	93%	89%	96%	46%	52%	42%
ID Barley Headed	**100%**	**97%**	**100%**	**100%**	**54%**	**63%**	
US Barley Harvested	7%	2%	4%	9%	46%	52%	42%
ID Barley Harvested	**12%**	**6%**	**10%**	**8%**	**54%**	**63%**	
US Corn Silking	90%	78%	86%	87%	61%	63%	73%
US Corn Dough	43%	25%	40%	36%	61%	63%	73%
US Corn Dented	6%	NA	5%	5%	61%	63%	73%

USDA National Agricultural Summary July 27– August 1, 2026

Corn: Ninety percent of the nation's corn was silking by August 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Six percent of the corn crop had reached the dented stage by August 2, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. On August 2, sixty one percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 12 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 80 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat: Eighty-six percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in 12 of the 18 estimating states.

Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. On August 2, fifty-five percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the same time last year.

Barley: Ninety-eight percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by August 2, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. On August 2, forty-six percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the previous week but 4 points above the same time last year.