Idaho Grain Market Report, July 30, 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 July 29, 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		5.60	6.74	6.40	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.65	7.76		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.65	7.76		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.25		6.60-6.65	7.76-7391	7.64	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday July 29, 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			6.60-6.65	7.56-7.71	7.50-7.60	
Great Falls				6.46-6.54	6.48-6.55	
Minneapolis					8.40	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending July 29. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 1,000 MT to Canada were reported for the week July 17-23. Exports of 1,300 MT were reported to Canada for the week.

Barley 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. Losses have been especially acute in the Magic Valley, where much of the fall grain was planted early. Eastern Idaho’s short growing season likely helped many grain farmers avoid more serious losses. As a rule, east Idaho farmers must wait until late fall to harvest sugar beets or potatoes, allowing those crops more time to grow and forcing farmers to delay fall grain planting. Late-planted fall grain had less time to grow over the winter and was less susceptible to April frost damage because it hadn’t passed the boot growth stage — when the developing seedhead swells inside the sheath of the last leaf to emerge, called the flag leaf. (https://www.uidaho.edu/newsroom/grain-harvest-update)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending July 29. SWW prices were down $0.20 to down $0.15 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.19 to down $0.05; DNS prices were down $0.09. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 285,200 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027. Increases primarily for Indonesia (70,000 MT), the Philippines (60,000 MT), Bangladesh (58,300 MT), Mexico (46,300 MT), and Colombia (35,400 MT). Exports of 319,200 MT were up 52 percent from the previous week and 7 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Bangladesh (58,300 MT), Mexico (56,400 MT), South Korea (45,100 MT), Colombia (35,000 MT), and Peru (26,600 MT).

Wheat News—Pacific Northwest wheat industry leaders are asking the USDA to develop a policy to compensate growers for low protein, in the wake of price dockage for growers at grain export elevators. Farmers are seeing a reduction of 30 cents per bushel to 50 cents per bushel for soft white wheat below 9% protein levels. USDA Risk Management Agency regional office director Ben Thiel said he is still getting informed on the issue. Crop insurance or disaster aid pays wheat farmers for a loss of quality discount in their crop, but protein is not uniformly included as an eligible loss, said Oregon Wheat CEO Amanda Hoey. With 33% of Washington's wheat crop harvested, the Washington Association of Wheat Growers is actively monitoring protein levels and coordinating with regional and national partners on solutions to offset potential protein discounts, said Michelle Hennings, WAWG executive director. "In low-protein years, farmers can follow every best practice and still face devastating financial hits when elevator discounts reduce grain value," Hennings said. "Therefore, national ad hoc disaster programs and USDA programs must recognize that quality losses from adverse growing conditions are just as damaging as bushel losses. "Pacific Northwest wheat industry members discussed the need to include low protein within quality loss considerations following low-protein discounts due to extreme drought in 2021. "This gives us an opportunity to talk about that further," Hoey said. It's still early in the season for this year's harvest, so not all data for protein levels is available yet, she said. "Overall, (we) anticipate lower than average proteins but a range throughout harvest," Hoey said. One difference is that this year is a larger crop, so storage capacity is a challenge, Hoey said. (capitalpress.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,062,400 MT for 2026/2027 were primarily for unknown destinations (425,500 MT), Mexico (376,300 MT), Colombia (80,500 MT), Thailand (68,000 MT), and Japan (46,500 MT). Exports of 1,528,500 MT. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (404,400 MT), Colombia (291,100 MT), Japan (263,600 MT), Taiwan (150,400 MT), and South Korea (132,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week July 24, was 1.133 million bbls, up 3.6 percent from the previous week and up 3.4 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.931 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.726 million bbls, up 1.0 percent from last week and up 0.0 percent from last year. An estimated 112.84 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.078 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 July 30, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, July 30, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	$6.63½	-$0.14½	$6.81½	-$0.14	$6.97½	-$0.13¾	$7.04½	-$0.13½
KC HRW	$7.30½	-$0.14¾	$7.46¾	-$0.14¾	$7.58¼	-$0.14½	$7.63	-$0.14¾
MGE DNS	$7.11½	-$0.04¼	$7.35	-$0.06½	$7.52	-$0.06¾	$7.61½	-$0.07¼
CORN	$4.45¾	-$0.18½	$4.68½	-$0.19	$4.84½	-$0.18½	$4.89½	-$0.22

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to progress in harvest. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.14¾ to down $0.04¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable frowing weather. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.22 to down $0.04½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices climbed about 7% on Wednesday as airstrikes resumed in the Middle East, adding to worries about dwindling supply as U.S. government data showed domestic crude inventories fell to a multi-year low. (reuters.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.3 million bbls day during the week ending July 24, was 271 thousand bbls/ more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 97.2% of capacity last week. As of July 24, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 7.167 million bbls from last week to 404.508 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 432.332 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.062 million bbls to a total of 110.632 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 120.954 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.007 million bbls to 211.301 million bbls, under the 226.140 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 30, 2026 to close at $84.07 bbl (September contract), down $5.24 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—July 30, 2026

Northeast Improvements were made in much of the region. Drought expanded in areas of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

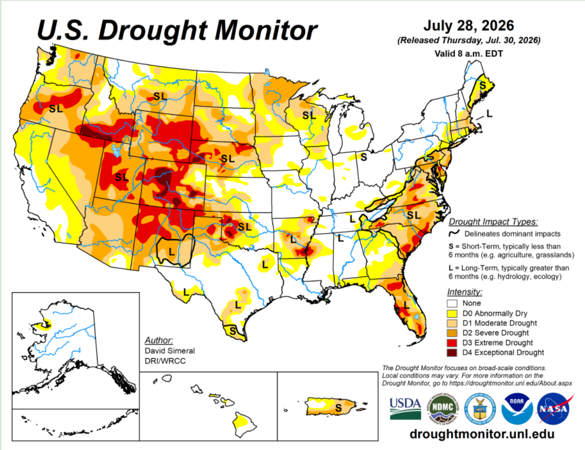
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region. Minor degradations were made in areas of Florida's Panhandle.

South: Improvements were made in much if the region. Drought expanded in southern Texas.

Midwest: Degradations were made in much of the region.

High Plains: Drought expanded in much of the region;

West: Improvements were made in Arizona. Northwestern New Mexico, southeastern Utah, and northeastern Nevada. Degradations were made in eastern New Mexico, eastern Colorado, southeastern California, and western Washington.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—July 30, 2026

West: Near- or above-normal temperatures accompany a break in monsoon-related shower activity. Meanwhile, a hydrological crisis continues to evolve in parts of the Southwest, following an abysmal snowpack and runoff season. In the Colorado River Basin, the surface elevation of Lake Mead, above Hoover Dam, has fallen to just above 1,041 feet, barely above the record low of 1,040.58 feet established on July 27, 2022. Meanwhile, rampant Northwestern wildfires continue to produce smoky, hazy conditions and reduce regional air quality.

Plains: Scattered but generally beneficial showers are occurring from Kansas northward. Meanwhile on the southern Plains, hot, dry weather is stressing livestock and adversely affecting some rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. The northern Plains are preparing for an impending heat wave, which is expected to peak during the weekend.

Corn Belt: Scattered showers and thunderstorms are overspreading the western tier of the region, including Nebraska and the Dakotas. Dry weather covers the remainder of the Corn Belt, although favorable temperatures (at or below 90°F today throughout the Midwest) are helping to limit the adverse crop effects of diminishing topsoil moisture.

South: Widely scattered showers stretch from the Mississippi Delta to Florida. Hot, humid weather lingers across the Deep South, including the western Gulf Coast region, but cooler air has settled as far south as the Carolinas and the Tennessee Valley. Although recent rains have revived many Southern grasses, statewide pastures on July 26 were rated more than 30% very poor to poor in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Outlook for U.S: Showers and thunderstorms currently affecting the central Plains will drift eastward, delivering much-needed rain later today across the western Corn Belt before reaching the remainder of the Midwest on Friday and Saturday. Event-total rainfall should reach 1 to 3 inches or more, except for lower amounts in the northern Corn Belt. Meanwhile, unsettled, showery weather will expand across the Southeast, as an approaching cold front interacts with a pool of enhanced atmospheric moisture. Five-day rainfall could total 2 to 6 inches or more in northern Florida and environs. In contrast, much of the western half of the country will experience hot, dry weather, as rain on the Plains shifts eastward and monsoon-related showers temporarily diminish. Scorching heat on the northern Plains should peak during the weekend, with some locations expected to experience high temperatures ranging from 105 to 110°F. Temperatures will routinely top 100°F on the southern Plains and exceed 110°F in the Desert Southwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 4 – 8 calls for hotter-than-normal weather nearly nationwide, with the Intermountain West having the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusual heat. Meanwhile, nearor above-normal rainfall across much of the country should contrast with drier-than-normal conditions across the northern Great Basin, northern High Plains, and Northwest

International Crop Weather Highlights—July 19-25, 2026

Europe: Short-term drought in western Europe contrasted with widespread moderate to heavy showers in eastern portions of the continent.

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

Australia: Mostly sunny skies promoted the development of vegetative winter crops.

Western FSU: Widespread showers and near- to below normal temperatures maintained good to excellent summer crop prospects

Mexico: Mostly dry weather from northeastern into southeastern Mexico reduced moisture reserves for summer crops, while monsoon-related showers extended northward from the western portion of the southern plateau corn belt.

USDA Crop Progress Report July 27, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	81%	74%	79%	79%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**20%**	**10%**	**18%**	**17%**			
US Spring Wheat Headed	92%	86%	91%	93%	53%	53%	49%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**97%**	**96%**	**100%**	**98%**	**59%**	**58%**	
US Spring Wheat Harvested	2%	NA	1%	2%	53%	53%	49%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**1%**	**-**	**4%**	**2%**	**59%**	**58%**	
US Barley Headed	93%	89%	79%	90%	52%	44%	42%
ID Barley Headed	**97%**	**96%**	**100%**	**97%**	**63%**	**57%**	
US Barley Harvested	2%	NA	1%	2%	52%	44%	42%
ID Barley Harvested	**6%**	**2%**	**4%**	**2%**	**63%**	**57%**	
US Corn Silking	78%	50%	73%	74%	63%	66%	73%
US Corn Dough	25%	13%	24%	22%	63%	66%	73%

USDA National Agricultural Summary July 20-26, 2026

Corn: Seventy-eight percent of the nation’s corn was silking by July 26, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week’s end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On July 26, sixty-three percent of the nation’s corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week and 10 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 80 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat: Eighty-one percent of the nation’s winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 26, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in 11 of the 18 estimating states.

Ninety-two percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by July 26, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Two percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by July 26, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 26, fifty-three percent of the nation’s spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Barley: Ninety-three percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by July 26, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Two percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by July 26, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 26, fifty-two percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the previous week and 10 points below the same time last year.