Idaho Grain Market Report, September 17, 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 September 16, 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	9.75		5.70	7.15	6.58	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	8.00		6.75	8.29		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	8.00		6.75	8.29		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00-8.50		6.75-6.80	8.29	7.86	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday September 16, 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			6.75-6.80	8.30-8.35	7.81-7.91	
Great Falls				6.83-6.92	6.86-6.91	
Minneapolis					9.36	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending September 16. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net sales were reported for the week September 4-10. Exports of 1,300 MT were reported to Canada (1,000 MT), Japan (200 MT), and South Korea (100 MT) for the week.

Barley News—Recently, the U.S. Grains & BioProducts Council (USGBC) led a team of South Korean food barley buyers to North Dakota, Idaho and Washington to facilitate networking and business opportunities with U.S. barley growers and exporters. "This program is particularly timely as the tariff-rate quota provisions for U.S. barley under the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement will expire at the start of next year. At that time, U.S. barley will be able to enter South Korea duty-free without government quota allocation procedures, creating new opportunities for Korean importers to expand purchases of U.S. barley," said Haksoo Kim, USGBC director in South Korea."In preparation for this market transition, the Council is ramping up its work to introduce participants to the quality, reliability and competitiveness of U.S. food barley while providing practical information on sourcing, purchasing procedures, contracting mechanisms and supplier relationships." Korea consumes approximately 180,000 metric tons (8.3 million bushels) of barley annually, primarily for food processing and as a rice substitute. Domestic production fluctuates significantly due to weather conditions and disease concerns and typically supplies only a portion of total demand, making Korea a consistent importer of barley. The team landed in Fargo to kick off the program with presentations on U.S. barley production from Steven Edwardson and Greg Kessel of the North Dakota Barley Council. Later, Valley Grain Milling welcomed the group for a tour of its facilities and to showcase its barley processing capabilities. In Idaho, the delegation met with a range of crucial barley supply chain stakeholders under the guidance of the Idaho Barley Commission. The itinerary included visits to Josh Jones Farms and Clearwater Farms to observe the barley harvesting process, and a tour of McKay Seed Company to discuss high-quality barley varieties and purchasing. Stops at Lewiston Inland Seaport and a grain handling facility also showcased the rigorous U.S. safety standards within the U.S. grain export chain that preserves quality from the farm to the customer. Finally, meetings with the Idaho Barley Commission, Inland Empire Milling and the United Grain Corporation expanded the group's connections in the U.S. barley sector to lay the groundwork for future business partnerships. "Targeted trade servicing, buyer education and market development programs designed to increase awareness of the competitiveness of U.S. barley support the expansion of U.S. barley exports to South Korea in the long term, not only as rice extender but also as a raw material for healthy processed barley products," Kim said. (grains.org)

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly down for the week ending September 16. SWW prices were down $0.20 to down $0.15 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.07 to up $0.02; DNS prices were down $0.05. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 325,900 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027 were primarily for the Philippines (189,600 MT), Mexico (70,300 MT, including decreases of 100 MT), South Korea (51,500 MT), Vietnam (32,800 MT), and Colombia (13,000 MT), were offset by reductions for unknown destinations (52,800 MT) and Japan (29,600 MT). Exports of 502,000 MT were up 2 percent from the previous week and 5 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (139,000 MT), Japan (118,100 MT), Thailand (95,300 MT), the Philippines (82,600 MT), and Vietnam (33,900 MT).

Wheat News—On Tuesday, September 15, 2026, US farmers faced a sharp regional weather divide , with frost threatening Idaho, heavy thunderstorms stretching across the Plains and Corn Belt, drought complicating winter wheat planting and extreme heat persisting across the South. The latest agricultural weather assessment from the USDA's Office of the Chief Economist and World Agricultural Outlook Board shows why the pattern matters: harvest is accelerating in major Southern crops just as rainfall, soil-moisture deficits and temperature swings raise risks for fieldwork, yields and crop quality. Conditions are particularly complicated across the West, where a frost advisory covered portions of Idaho's Snake River Plain early Tuesday September 15, while near- or below-normal temperatures extended into California and the Great Basin. The Southwest, meanwhile, remained warm and showery. Despite recent precipitation, USDA agricultural meteorologist Brad Rippey reported that, as of September 13, pastures and rangeland were rated at least 40% very poor to poor in eight of 11 Western states , with California, Oregon and Washington the only exceptions, underscoring persistent forage pressure for livestock producers. Across the Plains, atmospheric enhanced moisture is separating cooler northwestern air from summer-like heat further southeast, with the main band of rainfall focused over Kansas and Nebraska early Tuesday. The moisture is welcome in drought-affected areas but arrives during a sensitive period for winter wheat. According to USDA data incorporated into the weather assessment, Colorado had planted only 15% of its winter wheat and Nebraska just 5% by September 13 , leaving both states 10 percentage points behind their respective five-year averages as some growers cautiously seed into dry soils. (agrolatam.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,026,700 MT for 2026/2027 primarily for Mexico (626,000 MT), Japan (150,200 MT) Colombia (117,700 MT), South Korea (83,900 MT), and Saudi Arabia (63,700 MT). Exports of 1,683,200 were primarily to Mexico (436,600 MT), South Korea (338,200 MT), Japan (248,400 MT), Colombia (134,700 MT), and Spain (110,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week September 11, was 1.099 million bbls, unchanged from the previous week and up 4.2 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.693 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.220 million bbls, up 0.1 percent from last week and up 11.6 percent from last year. An estimated 108.79 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 107.956 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.35 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.575 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending September 17, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, September 17, 2026:

Commodity	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change	Dec 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	$7.27	$0.01¾	$7.43	$0.01¾	$7.50	$0.00¾	$7.47½	$0.01¾
MGE DNS	$7.52½	-$0.06	$7.71½	-$0.03¼	$7.82¼	-$0.05¼	$7.81¾	-$0.05½
KC HRW	$7.94½	-$0.04	$8.07	-$0.05	$8.10¾	-$0.05¾	$8.01½	-$0.04½
CORN	$5.30½	$0.00¼	$5.44½	-$0.01	$5.50¾	-$0.02¼	$5.53¼	-$0.03

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mixed due to reports of Turkish proposal for a truce on commercial shipping strikes. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.06 to up $0.01¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

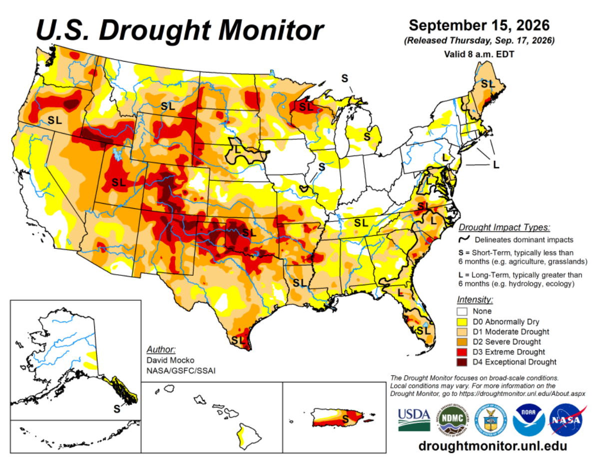
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were mostly down due expanding seasonal harvest pressure. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.02¼ to up $0.00¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Crude oil prices fell for a second straight session, with Brent crude settling down 1% at $104.82 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) dropping 0.5% to $101.91 a barrel. (wsj.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.3 million bbls day during the week ending September 11, was 256 thousand bbls/ less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 96.8% of capacity last week. As of September 11, there was an decrease in crude oil stocks of 0.640 million bbls from last week to 423.429 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 419.910 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.585 million bbls to a total of 107.859 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 123.729 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.794 million bbls to 207.732 million bbls, under the 218.300 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.319 per gallon on September 14, up $0.162 from last week's price and up $1.151 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $6.285 per gallon, up $0.318 from last week's price and up $2.546 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, September 17, 2026 to close at $101.91 bbl (October contract), up $1.86 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—September 17, 2026



Northeast Degradations were made in the region.

Southeast: Improvements were made in central Virginia and Florida. Worsening conditions most of the Carolinas into Georgia, and Alabama.

South: Degradations were made in much of the region except northern Arkansas.

Midwest: Improvements were made in western Kentucky, Missouri, northwestern Iowa, northern Minnesota, and central Wisconsin.

High Plains: Improvements were made in eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and most of Colorado.

West: Improvements were made in southwestern Oregon to central Washington into northern Idaho and Montana. Degradations were made in areas California-Nevada border and central Arizona.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights— September 17, 2026

West– A flash flood threat continues in portions of the Four Corners States, with showers extending as far north as the northern Intermountain region. In contrast, an elevated wildfire threat exists in portions of the Great Basin. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather in the Pacific Coast States favors fieldwork, including Northwestern winter wheat planting.

Plains –Mostly dry weather favors summer crop maturation and harvesting, as well as the early stages of winter wheat planting. Eight percent of the nation’s intended winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 13, compared to the 5-year average of 12%, as some producers await improved topsoil moisture before seeding. Seasonable temperatures on the northern Plains contrast with persistently hot weather across the southern half of the region

Corn Belt– Lingering heat is limited to the southern tier of the region, including the Ohio Valley and the middle Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere, showers and thunderstorms span the Midwest, from Iowa to Ohio, while cool air—accompanied by locally dense fog—is settling across northern corn and soybean production areas.

South-Hot, humid, mostly dry weather prevails. Any showers are limited to areas along and near the Gulf Coast. Some locations from the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta, including Greenville, Mississippi, began September with 16 consecutive days reaching 95°F or higher. Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, has experienced 13 days in a row (September 4-16) with a high temperature of 100°F or greater. The relentless Southern heat favors crop maturation and fieldwork, but is depleting topsoil moisture, reducing surface water supplies, and greatly increasing stress on pastures.

Outlook- An unusually wet pattern in the Southwest will shift eastward during the weekend, although additional rainfall of up to 1 to 2 inches could still result in flash flooding, especially on burn-scarred hillsides. Meanwhile, the Plains will experience an increase in rainfall, with some of the highest amounts (locally 1 to 3 inches) occurring from Kansas northward. Even higher amounts, 2 to 4 inches, may occur during the next 5 days across the Midwest, from South Dakota into the lower Great Lakes region. Farther south, however, hot, mostly dry weather will persist from the western Gulf Coast region to the Mississippi Delta. Elsewhere, shower activity should increase late in the week in the southern Atlantic States, while mostly dry weather will prevail in the Pacific Coast States and the Great Basin. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for September 22 – 26 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, with the Gulf Coast region having the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusual warmth. Meanwhile, below-normal rainfall in much of the Mississippi Valley and environs should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather in the East and from central and southern California to the High Plains.

International Crop Weather Highlights– September 15, 2026

Europe: Late-summer heat returned to central and southern Europe, while highly variable rain in northern and central growing areas contrasted with dry weather in the west and south.

Middle East: Dry weather in Turkey and Iran favored summer crop harvesting and winter grain sowing, though locally heavy showers were noted on the Black and Caspian Sea Coasts.

Australia: After some early-week showers outside of primary growing areas, mostly sunny skies promoted winter crop development.

Western FSU: Widespread showers eased short-term dryness and developing drought, though some locales missed out on the rain.

Mexico: Beneficial showers continued in southern and western Mexico, while unfavorably hot, dry weather maintained heavy irrigation demands and stress on immature summer crops in many northern production areas.

USDA Crop Progress Report September 14, 2026							
Crop	**% Progress**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**	**5-Year Average**	**Rating % Good/ Excellent**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**
US Winter Wheat Planted	8%	2%	10%	12%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	**10%**	**6%**	**11%**	**13%**			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	93%	86%	93%	92%			
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**96%**	**95%**	**96%**	**91%**			
US Barley Harvested	94%	90%	94%	93%			
ID Barley Harvested	**98%**	**97%**	**97%**	**92%**			
US Corn Dented	86%	76%	83%	84%	57%	56%	67%
US Corn Mature	42%	25%	39%	38%	57%	56%	67%
US Corn Mature	8%%	5%	7%	6%	57%	56%	67%

USDA National Agricultural Summary September 7-13 , 2026

Wheat: Ninety-three percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by September 13, unchanged from last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was at or beyond 95 percent complete in four of the six estimating states.

Barley: Ninety-four percent of the nation's barley crop had been harvested by September 13, unchanged from last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest completion was at or beyond 95 percent in four of the five estimating states.

Corn: Eighty-six percent of the corn crop had reached the dented stage by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty two percent of the nation's corn crop was mature by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 13, fifty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 10 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 76 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

USDA WASDE World 2026 Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates September 11, 2026

WHEAT: All of the aggregate supply and use categories for 2026/27 U.S. wheat are unchanged this month. However, there are offsetting by-class changes for exports. White wheat exports are raised 20 million bushels and Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring exports are lowered 15 and 5 million, respectively. This change is based on reported sales and shipments of these wheat classes to date and their prices relative to key competitors. The season-average farm price (SAFP) is increased $0.20 per bushel to $6.40 based on NASS prices reported to date and expectations for futures and cash prices for the remainder of the marketing year. Additionally, the higher wheat SAFP is supported by increased U.S. corn prices.

COARSE GRAINS: Global coarse grain production for 2026/27 is forecast 5.1 million tons lower to 1.588 billion. This month's foreign coarse grain outlook is for larger production, trade, use, and stocks relative to last month.

BARLEY: The September WASDE report shows the outlook for 2026/2027 U.S. barley supplies were unchanged at 214 million bushels from the projected estimates at 214 million bushels. The September report estimates a projected yield of 78.8 bushels/acre with 1.8 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the August 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 up at $5.70 bu on updated NASS prices compared to $5.60/bu in August 2026/2027 estimates.