Idaho Grain Market Report, September 3, 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 2, 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		5.80	7.29	6.48	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	8.00		6.95	8.36		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	8.00		6.95	8.36		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00-8.50		6.95	8.27-8.36	7.91	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday September 2, 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			6.95	8.54-8.79	8.07-8.37	
Great Falls				7.12-7.26	7.07-7.12	
Minneapolis				9.34	9-.02	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending September 2. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net sales of 500 MT to Canada were reported for the week August 21-27. Exports of 1,000 MT were reported to Canada (800 MT) and Japan (200 MT) for the week.

Barley News—The Brewers Association (BA) released results from its midyear survey, presenting a look at the craft beer industry. While the findings point to continued pressure, several indicators suggest the contraction may be moderating. The BA estimates craft volume declined 4% in the first six months of 2026, compared against the same period in 2025. The estimate draws on survey responses from 600+ breweries representing roughly 20% of industry volume, along with triangulation with other industry resources. Because the survey sample of breweries outperformed the wider industry by 5.5 percentage points (pp) in 2025, the estimate accounts for the sample's share of the industry and adjusts for response bias. The number of operating breweries also continued to decline. There were 9,344 breweries operating in June 2026, down 1.8% from 9,515 a year earlier in June 2025. This represents a slight uptick in the rate of decline, from -1% in the first half of 2025. The number of regional breweries and microbreweries each declined 3%, followed by taprooms at 2% and brewpubs at 1%. Because taprooms and brewpubs are far more numerous, those smaller percentage changes still represent meaningful absolute numbers of closures. For the first half of 2026, taprooms were the best-performing brewery type by volume change, outpacing other models by 1–2 pp. Additionally, when assessing by channel, distributed draught gained 0.5 pp of channel share, while distributed packaged product declined 0.4 pp and onsite sales declined 0.1 pp. This suggests craft brewers are finding opportunities to meet consumer need in draught amid wholesaler consolidation and portfolio rationalization. The overall decline of craft volume is not the only story in these data. Among survey respondents, 54% reported growth, 43% reported declines, and 3% remained flat. Every craft brewery type had a greater share reporting growth than decline, with taprooms (57% growing) and regional breweries (56% growing) leading the charge. Among breweries producing more than 10,000 barrels, 59% reported growth and just 40% reported declines. While there's likely positive-leaning sample bias (breweries are more likely to report when things are going well), this is an overall bump from 49% reporting growth in this survey last year. To read entire article visit: https://www.brewersassociation.org/association-news/2026-midyear-report-pressure-persists-as-signs-of-stability-emerge/

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending September 2. SWW prices were up $0.25 to up $0.40 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.13 to down $0.03; DNS prices were up $0.11. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 313,500 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027. Increases primarily for Mexico (80,400 MT), the Philippines (57,100 MT), Indonesia (31,000 MT), and Ecuador (30,300 MT). Exports of 474,800 MT were primarily to Taiwan (100,500 MT), the Philippines (87,100 MT), Mexico (85,600 MT), South Korea (65,000 MT), and Italy (31,200 MT).

Wheat News—Russian grain exporters began redirecting shipments toward Baltic Sea ports by late August 2026 after Ukrainian drone attacks disrupted facilities and shipping in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, according to traders and analysts cited by Reuters. The shift matters for global agriculture because Russia normally moves the overwhelming majority of its seaborne grain through those southern gateways, and alternative routes lack enough capacity to fully absorb stalled cargoes. For U.S. farmers, traders and grain elevators, the disruption introduces another source of uncertainty into global wheat supply, export competition and commodity prices. MOSCOW - Russian grain exporters began redirecting shipments toward Baltic Sea ports by late August 2026 after Ukrainian drone attacks disrupted facilities and shipping in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, according to traders and analysts cited by Reuters. The shift matters for global agriculture because Russia normally moves the overwhelming majority of its seaborne grain through those southern gateways, and alternative routes lack enough capacity to fully absorb stalled cargoes. For U.S. farmers, traders and grain elevators, the disruption introduces another source of uncertainty into global wheat supply, export competition and commodity prices. The scale of Russia's dependence on the Black Sea explains why the market is paying attention. During the July 2025-June 2026 export season, Russia shipped 46.3 million metric tons of grain through ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov, representing about 90% of its total seaborne grain exports. By comparison, Russian Baltic ports handled only about 1 million tons. That imbalance means even a partial shutdown or prolonged disruption in southern export corridors can create a substantial logistical problem for one of the world's biggest grain suppliers. (agrolatam.com)

CORN—Net sales of Net sales of 1,986,400 MT for 2026/2027 were primarily for Mexico (665,000 MT), Japan (371,800 MT), unknown destinations (353,300 MT), Colombia (198,600 MT), and Venezuela (80,000 MT). Exports of 1,570,200 MT were up 8 percent from the previous week, but down 12 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (539,000 MT), South Korea (267,400 MT), Spain (226,200 MT), Colombia (194,800 MT), and Japan (173,100 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week August 28, was 1.110 million bbls, down 0.2 percent from the previous week and up 3.3 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.770 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 25.035 million bbls, down 0.7 percent from last week and up 11.0 percent from last year. An estimated 110.75 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.519 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 39.34 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 3, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, September 3, 2026:

Commodity	Sept 2026	Week Change	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	$7.29¼	-$0.37¾	$7.53¾	-$0.30¼	$7.69¾	-$0.28	$7.77¾	-$0.25
MGE DNS	$7.65¼	-$0.18¾	$7.84½	-$0.11½	$7.94	-$0.06	$7.95½	-$0.09½
KC HRW	$8.03	-$0.24¾	$8.16	-$0.28¼	$8.28½	-$0.28¼	$8.33¼	-$0.26¼
CORN	$5.15	$0.03	$5.40¼	$0.06¾	$5.55¼	$0.04	$5.62½	$0.05½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were down due to robust global supply. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.37¾ to down $0.06 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

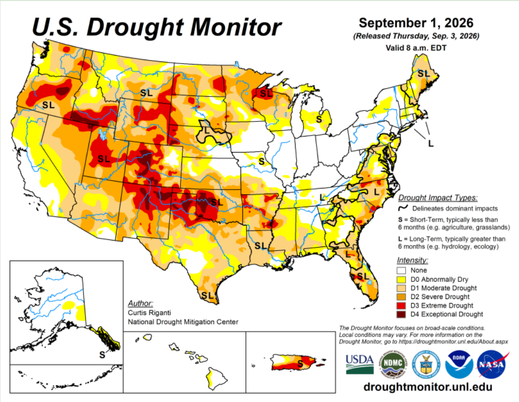
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due to deteriorating U.S. crop conditions. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.03 to up $0.06¾ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Crude oil prices are on their way up again, driven by the latest flare-up of hostilities in the Persian Gulf—but they are also up because U.S. crude inventories are down again, and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is moving closer to critical levels. (oilprice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.4 million bbls day during the week ending August 28, was 102 thousand bbls/ more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 98% of capacity last week. As of August 28, there was an decrease in crude oil stocks of 4.450 million bbls from last week to 424.460 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 421.648 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.796million bbls to a total of 104.187 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 121.154 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.173 million bbls to 205.669 million bbls, under the 218.910 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.071 per gallon on August 31, down $0.014 from last week's price and up $0894 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.599 per gallon, down $0.053 from last week's price and up $1.865 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, September 3, 2026 to close at $91.30 bbl (October contract), up $7.90 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—September 3, 2026



Northeast Improvements were made in parts of New Jersey, southern New England, and southeast Pennsylvania.

Southeast: Improvements were made in the Florida Peninsula, south-east Georgia, coastal South Carolina and southern North Carolina. Drought expanded southern Alabama and parts of central Georgia.

South: Worsening conditions were made in parts of Mississippi, Texas, eastern Oklahoma, and portions of Arkansas.

Midwest: Drought expanded in in Illinois and Kentucky, and widespread degradation of conditions in Missouri, especially in south-central and southwest Missouri.

High Plains: Improvements were made in parts of Wyoming, the west-ern Dakotas, and much of eastern Colorado.

West: Heavy rains in parts of Arizona, Utah, and the rocky Mountains in Colorado. Drought expanded in parts of the Idaho Panhandle, Spokane, WA, and northwest Montana.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights— September 3, 2026

West– Cool weather and scattered showers from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies are aiding wild-fire containment efforts. So far this year across the country, more than 8.2 million acres of vegetation have burned, well above the 10-year average of 5.1 million acres. Cooler air is also overspreading the remainder of the western U.S.

Plains –Hot weather persists, especially from Kansas southward. Abilene, Texas, has experienced a station-record 32 consecutive days with a high temperature of 100°F or greater. Drought continues to generally worsen across the central and southern Plains, while scattered showers are causing minor small grain harvest delays on the northern Plains.

Corn Belt– Cool weather is limited to the upper Great Lakies region. Elsewhere, today’s Midwestern high tem-peratures should range from 90 to 100°F. The late-season heat is helping to push corn and soybeans toward ma-turity. Thunderstorms across the northern tier of the Corn Belt are providing locally beneficial moisture for imma-ture summer crops but have the potential to produce damaging winds

South-The remnants of Tropical Storm Edouard are producing heavy showers in eastern Texas. Unsettled weather also continues in Florida. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather favors fieldwork and summer crop matura-tion, although widespread topsoil moisture shortages exist in the Mississippi Delta. On August 30, statewide top-soil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 78% very short to short in Louisiana, along with 79% in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Outlook- A strong ridge of high pressure, or “heat dome,” will drift westward from its current position over the southern Appalachians, reaching the southeastern Plains early next week. Hot, mostly dry weather will prevail beneath the ridge, with temperatures frequently approaching, reaching, or exceeding 100°F. Meanwhile, below-normal temperatures should return by week’s end in the mid-Atlantic and Midwestern States. Showers and local-ly severe thunderstorms will propagate eastward or southeastward across the northern periphery of the ridge, resulting in scattered 1- to 3-inch rainfall totals from the northern Rockies to the northern Corn Belt. Showers will also remain active across the Deep South, including Florida. In the West, cooler weather will accompany scattered showers, as Pacific cold fronts interact with tropical moisture being drawn northward. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 1 to 2 inches or more, should fall in the Northwest and portions of the Four Corners States. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for September 8 – 12 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, except for cooler-than-normal conditions in the western Great Basin and northern Maine. An area stretching from the central and southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta will have the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusually hot weather. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal rainfall across much of the South, East, and lower Midwest should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather in parts of Florida and west of a line from eastern Texas to Lake Michigan.

International Crop Weather Highlights– September 1, 2026

Europe: Additional moderate to heavy rain eased drought over much of western and south-central Europe, while pockets of dryness lingered in southwestern and southeastern portions of the continent.

Middle East: Sunny skies in Turkey favored summer crop maturation and early harvesting before the arrival of late-week showers and thunderstorms.

Australia: Widespread moderate to heavy rain maintained or improved soil moisture for vegetative to reproduc-tive winter crops across much of Australia.

Western FSU: Showers in southwestern growing areas transitioned to hot and dry conditions farther east.

Mexico: A spell of mostly hotter- and drier-than-normal weather stretched nearly to two months, leading to fur-ther drought expansion and additional stress on immature summer crops.

USDA Crop Progress Report August 31, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Spring Wheat Harvested	77%	64%	70%	72%			
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**86%**	**68%**	**83%**	**69%**			
US Barley Harvested	77%	64%	70%	72%			
ID Barley Harvested	**90%**	**73%**	**85%**	**73%**			
US Corn Dough	92%	86%	89%	89%	57%	57%	69%
US Corn Dented	62%	45%	56%	56%	57%	57%	69%
US Corn Mature	13%	6%	14%	13%	57%	57%	69%

USDA National Agricultural Summary August 24-30 , 2026

Wheat: Seventy-seven percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 30, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Barley: Seventy-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 30, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Corn: Ninety-two percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by August 30, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sixty two percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Thirteen percent of the nation's corn was mature by August 30, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On August 30, fifty seven percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 12 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.