

Idaho Grain Market Report, October 1, 2026—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission
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Location	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		5.60	6.56	6.08	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	8.00		6.60	7.68		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	8.00		6.60	7.68		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	8.00-8.50		6.60	7.68	7.29	

Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday, October 1, 2026. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu

Location	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 12% Protein	#1 DNS 13% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			6.60-6.80	7.63-7.68	7.18-7.28	
Great Falls				6.21-6.26	6.23-6.28	
Minneapolis				8.13	8.23	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB Wednesday September 30, 2026.
 Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending September 30. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net sales were reported for the week of September 18-24. Exports of 800MT were reported to Canada for the week.

BARLEY News: The 2026 USDA estimates are out: Idaho retains #1 ranking in U.S. barley production growing 32.9 percent of the nation's barley crop this year according to the USDA NASS 2026 Small Grains Annual Summary Report released on September 30; however, Idaho production is down 31.5 percent compared to 2025. Total Idaho bushels were estimated at 38,000,000 compared to 54,880,000 in 2025. Idaho has been the top producing barley state in the U.S. for all of the past 11 years. 2026 Idaho barley average yield reported by USDA was 100 bushels per acre – down 12 bushels per acre, or 10.7 percent, from 2025, significantly below previous record yields of 112 bushels per acre (irrigated and dryland combined). Some areas of the state faced late frost, hail, or extended hot weather conditions that impacted the crop, besides overall contacted acres being down due to supply on hand. Idaho's harvested acres were 380,000 in 2026 compared to 495,000 in 2025, down 23.2 percent. #2 Montana again harvested the most acres at 650,000 compared to 380,000 for Idaho, but their total bushels produced was 36,400,000 with an average yield of 56 bushels per acre compared to 380,000 harvested acres at 100 bushels per acre for Idaho with the state's high percentage of irrigated acres. Montana's total barley production was 36,400,000 bushels compared to 32,400,000 bushels in 2025, an increase of 12.3 percent. #3 North Dakota's total barley production decreased 30.8 percent with 19,430,000 total bushels on 290,000 harvested acres, compared to 2025's 28,080,000 bushels on 360,000 harvested acres. 2026 yields were 67 bushels per acre compared to 78 bushels per acre in 2025. Together, Idaho (32.9 percent), Montana (31.5 percent) and North Dakota (16.8 percent) harvested 81.2 percent of the total U.S. barley crop in 2026 - this is compared to 81.3 percent in 2025. The next closest states were Wyoming at 2.8 percent, Colorado at 2.5 percent, Pennsylvania at 2.1 percent, Minnesota at 1.9 percent and Washington at 1.86 percent. Total U.S. barley production for 2026 was estimated at 115,667,000 bushels, down 18.8 percent from the 2025 total of 142,508,000 bushels. The U.S. average yield, at 72.1 bushels per acre, was down 7.8 bushels from the previous year. Producers harvested 1,604,000 acres, down 10 percent from 2025. Extreme weather conditions across the barley belt were a primary factor in decreased harvested acres, decreased yields and some quality issues in 2026.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending September 30. SWW prices were down \$0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.37 to down \$0.32; DNS prices were down \$0.30. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 289,300 metric tons (MT) for 2026/2027 were reported. Increases primarily for Mexico (94,400 MT), the Philippines (63,000 MT), Singapore (63,000 MT), Indonesia (55,000 MT), and Peru (26,000 MT). Exports of 315,400 MT. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (90,000 MT), the Philippines (72,000 MT), Nigeria (55,000 MT), Vietnam (49,700 MT), and Guatemala (23,000 MT).

Wheat News—The National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) says producers across the country are facing mounting financial pressure and need both a new long-term Farm Bill and near-term economic support to remain competitive. The organization argues that repeated delays in passing updated legislation have created uncertainty for producers, lenders, and rural communities that depend on agriculture. NAWG President Jamie Kress, an Idaho wheat farmer, said growers have endured years of economic challenges while waiting for Congress to modernize farm policy. According to the organization, many wheat producers continue to confront a difficult financial environment marked by elevated fuel and fertilizer expenses, along with commodity prices that often fail to cover production costs. NAWG argues that these conditions have left many family farms operating with increasingly narrow margins and reduced financial flexibility. The expiration of the current extension has intensified concerns throughout the agricultural sector. While some U.S. Department of Agriculture programs may continue operating administratively for the remainder of the calendar year, industry leaders say farmers need the predictability that comes with a multi-year Farm Bill. That certainty is especially important as growers begin making crop planning, financing, and input purchasing decisions for upcoming production seasons. Farm groups have long maintained that a comprehensive Farm Bill provides essential stability by establishing support programs, conservation initiatives, crop insurance provisions, and rural development policies. Without a new framework in place, many producers fear additional uncertainty at a time when farm profitability is already under pressure. The call for congressional action comes against the backdrop of continued challenges in the broader farm economy. Rising operating expenses have increased production costs across much of U.S. agriculture. (farms.com)

CORN—Net sales of 536,000 MT for 2026/2027 primarily for Mexico (252,200 MT), South Korea (87,300 MT), Portugal (54,700 MT), and Ireland. Exports of 1,445,100 were primarily to Mexico (431,600 MT), South Korea (401,700 MT), Japan (175,600 MT), Colombia (139,100 MT), and Portugal (87,700 MT)

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week September 25, was 1.007 million bbls, down 2.0% from the previous week and up 1.2 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.049 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 23.865 million bbls, down 3.3 percent from last week and up 4.8 percent from last year. An estimated 99.68 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 372,400 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.63 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 1, 2026

Commodity	Dec 2026	Week Change	March 2027	Week Change	May 2027	Week Change	Dec 2027	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$6.82¾	-\$0.20½	\$6.97	-\$0.21¼	\$7.03½	-\$0.21½	\$7.04¾	-\$0.20¾
MGE DNS	\$7.18	-\$0.26½	\$7.29¾	-\$0.32½	\$7.35½	-\$0.39½	\$7.29½	-\$0.26¼
KC HRW	\$7.37½	-\$0.24½	\$7.51	-\$0.23	\$7.56	-\$0.22¼	\$7.51¾	-\$0.22¾
CORN	\$5.02¼	-\$0.26	\$5.16¾	-\$0.25¼	\$5.23¾	-\$0.25	\$5.28	-\$0.23½

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 1, 2026:

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mixed due to low export numbers. Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.39½ to down \$0.20½ (per bu) versus the previous week.

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to higher than anticipated USDA Quarterly Grain Stocks Report. Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.26 to down \$0.23½ (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 25, was 554 thousand bbls/ less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 92.5% of capacity last week. As of September 25, there was an increase in crude oil stocks of 0.922 million bbls from last week to 427.320 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 419.057 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 2.251 million bbls to a total of 105.180 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 120.930 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.684 million bbls to 204.362 million bbls, under the 219.630 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, October 1, 2026 to close at \$93.13 bbl (November contract), up \$0.72 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—October 1, 2026

Northeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

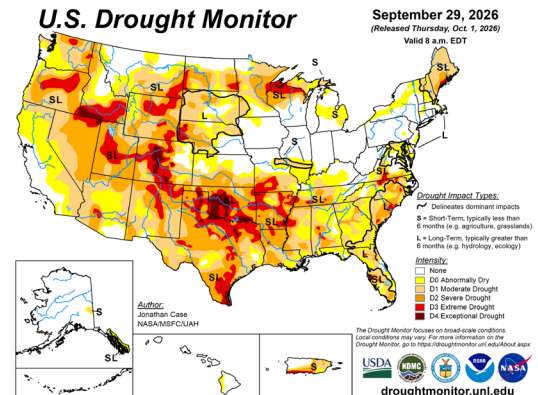
Southeast: Improvements were made in Virginia, North Carolina, and the Miami area. Degradation was made in Alabama and Georgia.

South: Degradations were made in much of the region. Improvements were made in much of Texas and Oklahoma.

Midwest: Degradations were made in much of the region. Improvements were made in Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of the region.

West: NO significant changes were made in the region. Improvements were made in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—October 1, 2026

West— dry weather prevails, except for lingering precipitation in eastern Colorado. A significant warming trend accompanies the return to—or continuation of—dry weather, with today's high temperatures expected to approach 100°F as far north as California's Central Valley. On September 27, California's rice harvest was 20% complete, slightly behind the 5-year average of 25%, while the state's cotton harvest (2% complete) was just getting underway.

Plains — Flooding remains a threat across the southeastern half of the region, even in areas where heavy rain has ended. Some of the most significant overnight flooding occurred in southeastern Nebraska, where several communities along Salt Creek reported near-record crests. Consequential flooding will persist through today across portions of the central and southern Plains. Meanwhile on the northern Plains, cool but dry weather favors autumn fieldwork.

Corn Belt— Significant lowland flooding and excessively wet conditions have developed from southeastern Nebraska into southern Iowa and northern Missouri. Early today, precipitation is shifting eastward, with some of the heaviest rain stretching from the lower Missouri Valley to Lake Michigan. Corn and soybean harvest activities have been curtailed in the wettest areas, while very warm, dry weather in the Ohio Valley favors summer crop maturation.

South- Unusual warmth favors summer crop maturation and harvesting, as well as the early stages of winter wheat planting. Today's high temperatures should reach 90°F or higher as far north as the Ohio River. Significant rainfall is limited to parts of southern Florida, although showers and thunderstorms are quickly advancing toward mid-South.

Outlook- A moisture-laden storm system crossing the nation's mid-section will continue to produce heavy rain while moving eastward. However, the progressive nature of the system will limit additional flooding, following the recent deluge across portions of the central and southern Plains and western Corn Belt. Still, additional rainfall could total 1 to 3 inches from the central Plains into the Midwest. Heavier rain, locally 2 to 6 inches, can be expected from eastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma to the southern Atlantic Coast, with higher amounts possible along and near the Gulf Coast. In contrast, mostly dry weather will prevail during the next 5 days across the West and the northern Plains, with dry air encompassing much of the country—excluding the Deep South—by early next week. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for October 6 – 10 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, except for cooler-than-normal conditions in the Northeast. The western U.S. and the northern High Plains will have the greatest likelihood of experiencing unusual warmth. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal precipitation across most of the country, including the Midwest, should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather from the southern half of Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast.

International Crop Weather Highlights– September 29, 2026

Europe: Additional showers in northern and eastern growing areas contrasted with continued dry and hot conditions in southwestern Europe.

Middle East: Showers in Turkey contrasted with dry and hot weather from Syria into Iran.

Australia: Dry and hot weather in southern and eastern Australia accelerated winter crop development but caused some crop stress, while showers returned to southern portions of Western Australia.

Western FSU: Widespread moderate to heavy rain hampered fieldwork but improved soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment.

USDA Crop Progress Report September 29, 2026

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	27%	17%	32%	34%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	35%	22%	37%	39			
US Corn Dented	96%	92%	84%	96%	57%	57%	66%
US Corn Mature	72%	58%	69%	71%	57%	57%	66%
US Corn Harvested	18%	13%	17%	18%	57%	57%	66%

USDA National Agricultural Summary September 29, 2026

Wheat: Twenty-seven percent of the intended 2027 winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 27, five percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. By September 27, eight percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the corn crop had reached the dented stage by September 27, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the nation's corn was mature by September 27, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Eighteen percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been harvested by September 27, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. On September 27, fifty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 9 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 75 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.