Idaho Grain Market Report, October 10, 2019—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday, October 9, 2019. 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
Rexburg / Ririe	6.00		4.70			
Idaho Falls		8.30-8.33	4.80	4.65	5.30	4.65
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.06	4.80	4.65	5.30	4.65
Grace / Soda Springs	7.00			4.54	5.21	4.54
Burley / Rupert	6.75		4.75	4.33	5.01	4.53
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	6.00-6.75		4.75-4.80	4.50	5.20	4.50
Nampa / Weiser			NA			
Nezperce / Craigmont	5.46		5.18	4.77	6.13	
Lewiston	5.98		5.44	5.03	6.39	
Moscow / Genesee	5.49-5.93		5.21-5.33	4.80-4.95	6.09-6.16	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday, October 9, 2019. Barley prices in $/Cwt. And wheat prices in $/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			5.92-6.05	5.70-5.75	6.36-6.81	
Ogden	7.90		4.94	4.84	5.51	4.84
Great Falls	4.75-6.50	8.20-8.50		4.09-4.35	5.22-5.41	
Minneapolis					6.42	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up $0.10 for the week ending October 9. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. For the period September 27 - October 3, USDA FAS reported no net barley sales for 2019/2020. Barley exports of 1,200 MT to Japan, down 39 percent from the previous week to Japan.

Barley News—When small grains producers were surveyed for the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 2019 Annual Small Grains Summary released September 30, there was still significant unharvested acreage of barley in Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. Therefore, NASS may update acreage, yield, production and stocks estimates for barley and other small grains in the November 8 Crop Production report. On the food barley market development front, the U.S. Grains Council, with support from partner organizations including the Idaho Barley Commission, has been promoting high beta-glucan barley in Japan for more than 10 years through utilizing Market Access Program (MAP) funds, and has seen increasing interest and sales over that time with the potential for similar promotions in South Korea and Taiwan. Japanese consumers are increasingly placing a value on the nutritional profile of their food. This health awareness combined with a decade of Council promotion, and the efforts of U.S. food barley companies, has created a growing niche market for specific varieties of U.S. food barley containing high levels of beta-glucan, a dietary fiber. High beta-glucan barley has heart-healthy properties that may reduce cholesterol, lower the risk of heart disease, and reduce glycemic index. These nutritional properties make U.S. varieties of food barley attractive for Japanese food producers who use the grain to produce products including cereals and snack bars. South Korea's growing interest in the health benefits of food barley was highlighted last week when MBN - South Korea Television spent three days in Idaho conducting interviews for a Docu-News TV story on food barley. The Idaho Barley Commission and various food barley partners and stakeholders were interviewed for the story to run in South Korea later this month.

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending October 9. SWW prices ranged from up $0.08 to up $.18 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.02 to up $0.13; DNS prices were up $0.02 to up $0.50; and HWW prices were up $0.02 to up $0.10. USDA FAS reported net sales for 2019/2020 for the period September 27—October 3 at 521,900 MT, up 59 percent from the prior week and 38 percent from the previous 4 week average. Increases were primarily for the China (130,000 MT), Taiwan (110,300 MT), South Korea(80,000 MT), Mexico (62,900 MT), and the Philippines (56,700 MT). Exports of 487,400 MT were down 14 percent from the previous week and 2 percent from the prior 4-week average.

Wheat News— USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) may update acreage, yield, production and stocks estimates for Durum wheat and other spring wheat, along with barley and oats, in the November 8 Crop Production report. Estimates included in the Small Grains 2019 Summary released on September 30 were based on a sample of producers growing small grains this year. When the small grains producers were surveyed there was significant unharvested acreage of Durum wheat in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota; and a large proportion of other spring wheat acreage not yet harvested in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. The unharvested area and expected production were included in the totals released on September 30. Low protein levels in a big hard red winter wheat crop and problems with wet conditions on the Canadian Prairies should put growers with higher protein wheat in the drivers' seat, especially if they're willing to hedge it on the board. White wheat is also benefiting from stronger demand potential due to the ongoing drought in Australia, which is extending its run for a third year. Soft red winter wheat basis is also strong due to tight supplies though demand is still limited.

CORN— USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2019/2020 for period September 27—October 3 of 284,500 MT were primarily to Colombia (109,300 MT), Japan (75,600 MT), Mexico (37,600 MT), unknown destinations (20,900 MT), and Costa Rica (12,300 MT). Exports of 474,400 MT were to Mexico (214,900 MT), China (59,300 MT), Colombia (42,300 MT), Costa Rica (32,300 MT), and Japan (27,400 MT).

Ethanol corn usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending October 4 averaged 963 thousand bbls/day – up 0.52 percent from the previous week but down 7.40 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week came in at 6.741 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 21.224 million bbls on October 4, down 8.59 percent from last week and down 11.64 percent from last year. An estimated 96.4 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 474.76 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 105.745 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.475 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 10, 2019

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 10:

Commodity	Dec 2019	Week Change	Mar 2020	Week Change	May 2020	Week Change	July 2020	Week Change
CHI SRW	$4.93	$0.02½	$4.99½	$0.02¼	$5.05¼	$0.02½	$5.10	$0.03
KC HRW	$4.03¼	-$0.00¾	$4.16½	-$0.02	$4.27	-$0.01¼	$4.36¾	-$0.01
MGE DNS	$5.35¼	-$0.00¾	$5.49	-$0.00¾	$5.58¼	-$0.00¾	$5.65¾	-$0.01¾
CORN	$3.80¼	-$0.04½	$3.91½	-$0.05½	$3.97½	-$0.05	$4.02¼	-$0.03¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures prices were mostly lower for the market week ending October 10. **Wheat futures prices were down $0.02 to up $0.03 (per bu) compared to the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices were down with lower sales according to the export data from USDA to end the market week October 10.
Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.03¼ to $0.05½ (per bu) over the previous week.

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Crude oil futures fell lower for the market week ending October 10. Futures ended the week just $2 from the average price forecast of $56.90 a barrel. Given currently volatilities, the trading range for crude over the next year could bounce from $40 to $71, around twice the range seen so far in 2019. Just how the damage to Saudi's fields will affect supply remains unclear. But one thing seems certain: Diesel just got more expensive, with prices up 25 to 30 cents a gallon.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.7 million bbls/day during the week ending October 4, 2019 361,000 bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 85.7% of capacity last week. As of October 4, there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 2.927 million bbls from last week to 425.569 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 424.404 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.943 million bbls to a total of 127.324 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 139.330 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.213 million bbls to 228.763 million bbls, over the 222.041 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $2.645 per gallon on October 7, $0.003 higher than last week's price and $0.258 under a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.047 per gallon, down $0.019 per gallon from last week's level and down $0.338 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 10, 2019 to close at $53.55/bbl (November contract), up $0.74 for the week.

USDA Crop Progress / Condition Report—October 7, 2019

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	52%	39%	55%	53%	-	-	-
ID Winter Wheat Planted	**58%**	**43%**	**65%**	**67%**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Winter Wheat Emerged	26%	11%	28%	26%	-	-	-
ID Winter Wheat Emerged	**27%**	**12%**	**32%**	**32%**	**-**	**-**	-
US Spring Wheat Harvested	91%	90%	100%	99%	-	-	-
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**99%**	**97%**	**100%**	**100%**	**-**	**-**	-
US Corn Dented	93%	88%	100%	99%			
US Corn Mature	58%	43%	92%	85%	56%	57%	68%
Corn Harvested	15%	11%	33%	27%			

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—October 10, 2019

West—High wildfire risk in parts of California, local power outages have been initiated. Dry, windy weather across the Four Corners region. Cold conditions in the northern half of the region. Freeze warnings in parts of the Pacific Northwest.

Plains—Cold, windy weather southward. Freeze warning across the central Plains and southern High Plains. Early season snow storm across the Dakotas and environs. Cold, windy conditions accompany the snow, increasing stress on livestock and a cessation to fieldwork operations.

Corn Belt— Showers from the Mississippi Valley westward. Mild, dry conditions in the eastern Corn Belt benefit summer crop maturation and early season harvest efforts.

South—Showers across Florida. Mild, dry conditions benefit autumn fieldwork elsewhere. Critically dry weather adversely affecting pastures and fall sown crops. Limited drought in parts of the mid south and the Tennessee Valley.

Outlook for U.S.— Early season storm across the north central U.S. bring heavy snow, high winds, and low temperatures. Cold condition from Texas' northern panhandle to Lake Michigan, including the northwestern half of the Corn Belt will result in growing season ending freezes. Heavy rain in Southern New England. The NWS 6-10 day outlook for October 15-19 calls for Above normal temperatures from the south to along the Atlantic Seaboard. Colder than normal temperatures from the northern Rockies into the Midwest. Above normal rainfall across most of the country. Drier than normal conditions in central sections of the Rockies and Plains. Wet conditions in the Southeast and Pacific Northwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—October 8, 2019

Europe— Drought further eased and improved moisture in France and Germany for winter crops establishment. Short term dryness and drought continued to limit winter wheat and rapeseed establishment in Balkans. Good soil moisture for winter crops in England and Poland.

Middle East– Dry conditions in Turkey and Iran benefited simmer crop harvesting and winter grain planting .

FSU– Drought eased and soil moisture improved for winter wheat in Ukraine. Sunny skies in southwestern Russia favored winter wheat establishment.

Asia– Showers provided immature kharif crops with late season beneficial moisture in across India. Showers slowed maturation and harvesting of summer crops in parts of eastern and central China. Heavy showers easing season long drought in South Korea and portions of eastern North Korea. Dry conditions aided rice maturation in across Thailand and environs. More rain is needed for irrigation reserves ahead of dry season sowing. Rain favored immature rice and boosted reservoir levels in the Philippines.

Australia–Rain in southern parts of Western Australia helped stabilize wheat, barley, and canola conditions. Dry weather in northern Victoria hindered winter crop development. Dry conditions in New South Wales and Queensland slowed wheat maturation and spurred early harvesting.

South America–Rain in central Brazil provided timely moisture for soybean planting. Limited moisture in western Argentina for germination of summer grains and oilseeds.

Mexico– Late season boost to northwestern and southern reservoirs.

Canada—Concerns for potential damage to unharvested spring crops due to cold, snowy weather.