

# Idaho Grain Market Report, October 8, 2020—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission  
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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday October 7, 2020. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	<b>Barley (Cwt.) FEED  48 lbs or better</b>	<b>MALTING  Open Market Malting</b>	<b>Wheat (bu.) Milling  #1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 11.5% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 14% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Rexburg / Ririe	6.25-6.75		4.98-4.99	5.24	5.08	5.24-5.35
Idaho Falls		8.30-8.33				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.06				
Grace / Soda Springs	6.50		4.91	5.12	4.84	
Burley / Rupert	6.25		4.83	5.00	5.06	5.00
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	5.00		4.90			
Nampa / Weiser			NA			
Nezperce / Craigmont	4.71		5.00	6.00	5.71	
Lewiston	5.23		5.26	6.26	5.97	
Moscow / Genesee	4.74-4.93		5.03-5.15	6.03-6.04	5.74-5.94	

## Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday October 7, 2020. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	<b>#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --</b>	<b>Malting Barley</b>	<b>#1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 11.5% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 14% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Portland			5.45-5.85	7.00-7.20	6.70-6.90	
Ogden	7.30		5.16	5.47	5.09	4.97
Great Falls	4.60-5.30			5.30-5.45	5.02-5.23	
Minneapolis						

## Market News and Trends This Week

**BARLEY**—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up \$0.25 for the week ending October 7. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for the week of September 25– October 1. Exports of 200 MT to South Korea.

**Barley and Beer Industry News**—COVID-19 social distancing restrictions caused the 2020 University of Idaho field days to be held virtually and available for online viewing. Funds from the Idaho Barley Commission along with other Idaho agricultural commissions, help support UI scientist's research. UI researchers host research field days at various locations across the state each year to engage with farmers and show them an up close look at their research. Because of the current challenges with COVID-19, the field days were replaced with virtual, taped events that include researchers giving the results of their research and field trials. "Although the field days weren't held in person university did a great job with the virtual field days and they are available for people to view online," said Laura Wilder, Executive Director of the Idaho Barley Commission, which spends about a third of its budget funding research projects, most of them conducted by UI scientists. UI researcher Juliet Marshall, a plant pathologist based out of Idaho Falls, said that in the virtual field days she created this year, she was able to include video presentations about certain crop varieties from plant breeders across the country who normally wouldn't be able to attend a field day in-person. "It's interesting how some things work out even better than one would expect," she said. "One of the main take-away messages from the virtual field days is that the normal agricultural research conducted by UI scientists has not stopped during the pandemic, even though researchers have had to alter how they get the results out to growers, Wilder said. "We appreciate the excellent work being done to benefit Idaho growers and the dedication of our University of Idaho scientists," she said. To view UI's 2020 virtual field days online, go to [www.uidaho.edu/extension/news/field-day](http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/news/field-day).

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## Market News and Trends This Week—continued

**WHEAT**—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending October 7. SWW prices ranged from up \$0.20 to up \$0.41 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.29 to up \$0.41; DNS prices were up \$0.03 to up \$0.17; and HWW prices were up \$0.45 to up \$0.65. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for the period September 25– October 1 at 530,600 MT, up 5 percent from the prior week and 27 percent from the previous 4 week average. Increases were to the Philippines (202,900 MT), Mexico (96,300 MT), unknown destinations (79,800 MT), Indonesia (57,000 MT), and Thailand (39,500 MT). Exports of 702,700 MT, up 9 percent from the prior week and 17 percent from the previous week, were to the Philippines (175,200 MT), Mexico (95,000 MT), Nigeria (80,100 MT), Vietnam (66,000 MT), and China (65,200 MT).

**Wheat News**—On September 18, 2020 President Donald J. Trump and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue today announced up to an additional \$14 billion dollars for agricultural producers who continue to face market disruptions and associated costs because of COVID-19. Signup for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2) will begin September 21st and run through December 11, 2020. “America’s agriculture communities are resilient, but still face many challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. President Trump is once again demonstrating his commitment to ensure America’s farmers and ranchers remain in business to produce the food, fuel, and fiber America needs to thrive,” said Secretary Perdue. “We listened to feedback received from farmers, ranchers and agricultural organizations about the impact of the pandemic on our nations’ farms and ranches, and we developed a program to better meet the needs of those impacted.”

**CORN**—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for period September 25– October 1 of 1,225,700 MT, increases were primarily to Japan (360,100 MT), unknown destinations (310,900 MT), Colombia (93,400 MT), and Panama (52,600 MT). Exports of 934,800 MT were to China (349,900 MT), Mexico (275,400 MT), Colombia (121,600 MT), Japan (86,100 MT), and Costa Rica (46,200 MT).

**Ethanol Corn Usage**—DOE’s Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending September 25 averaged 881 thousand bbls/day –down 2.76 percent from the previous week and down 8.04 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.167 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.691 million bbls on September 25, down 1.53 percent from last week and down 15.19 percent from last year. An estimated 87.42 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 322.08 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 98.369 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.1 millions bu for the crop year.

## Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 8, 2020

### FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 8, 2020:

Commodity	December 2020	Week Change	March 2021	Week Change	May 2021	Week Change	July 2021	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$5.95¼	\$0.22	\$5.98¾	\$0.19¼	\$5.99¾	\$0.16¼	\$5.93½	\$0.12½
KC HRW	\$5.28¾	\$0.19¼	\$5.37½	\$0.19	\$5.43¾	\$0.18½	\$5.48¾	\$0.17¾
MGE DNS	\$5.42½	\$0.10¾	\$5.55½	\$0.10¾	\$5.64½	\$0.10¼	\$5.73¼	\$0.10
CORN	\$3.87	\$0.07¼	\$3.94¾	\$0.05½	\$3.99¾	\$0.05	\$4.03	\$0.04½

**WHEAT FUTURES**—Wheat futures soared with hopeful expectations of a new stimulus package as exports rose slightly. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up \$0.10 to up \$0.22(per bu) over the previous week.**

**CORN FUTURES**—Corn futures prices rose due to optimism in the stock market. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.04½ to up \$0.07¼(per bu) over the previous week.**

**CRUDE OIL FUTURES**—OPEC expects global oil demand will exceed the pre-pandemic levels in 2022 and grow steadily until the late 2030s, when it will begin to plateau.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 13.9 million bbls/day during the week ending October 2, 2020 was 184 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 77.1% of capacity last week. As of October 2 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 1.980 million bbls from last week to 492.426 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 437.941 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.184 million bbls to a total of 172.758 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 142.541 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.683 million bbls to 228.182 million bbls, over the 227.092 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.172 per gallon on October 5, up \$0.003 from last week’s price but \$0.473 under a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$2.387 per gallon, down \$0.007 per gallon from last week’s level and down \$0.660 from a year ago.

**NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 8, 2020 to close at \$41.19/bbl (November contract), up \$4.14 for the week.**

## USDA Crop Progress/Condition Report—October 5, 2020

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Spring Wheat Harvested	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-	-
<b>ID Spring Wheat Harvested</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	-	-	-
US Winter Wheat Planted	52%	35%	48%	47%	-	-	-
<b>ID Winter Wheat Planted</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	-	-	-
US Winter Wheat Emerged	24%	10%	22%	21%	-	-	-
<b>ID Winter Wheat Emerged</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>28%</b>	-	-	-
Corn Mature	87%	75%	54%	78%	62%	61%	56%
Corn Harvested	25%	15%	14%	24%			

## USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—October 8, 2020

**West**—Drought is expanding and intensifying, adversely affecting rangeland, pastures, and native vegetation. As of October 6, the 11-state western region was 77% in drought.

**Plains**—Summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting continue. Winter wheat emergence delays have been noted in several states, including Nebraska (33% emerged, compared to 49% for the 5 year average)/ As of October 4, topsoil was rated at least 60% very short to short in each of the Plains States from Oklahoma northward.

**Corn Belt**—Dry conditions are beneficial for corn and soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting. Soil moisture has become limited for some planted soft red winter wheat, Scattered morning frost have been reported in the Great Lakes region.

**South**—Producers in the Mississippi Delta and central Gulf Coast region are readying for Hurricane Delta. As of 7am CDT, the hurricane was 425 miles south of Cameron, Louisiana, moving northwest and 15 mph. IN the possible path of the storm are producers harvesting cotton, rice, soybeans, and sugarcane.

**Outlook for U.S.**— Hurricane Delta is expected to make landfall in the Louisiana coast Friday afternoon or evening. Rainfall totals could reach 5-10 inches. Rainfall totals in the Mississippi Delta could reach 3-6 inches. Rainfall totals of 1 -3 inches could occur as far north as the Ohio Valley and the mid-Atlantic. Rainfall in the Northwest. Dry conditions across most areas in California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. Cooler conditions across the Plain and Midwest. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for October 13-17 calls for near or above temperatures nationwide. Warm conditions in the Northeast and Far West. Near or below normal precipitation in the lower Southeast and from the Pacific Coast to the Plains. Wetter than normal conditions across much of the eastern one third of the U.S.

## International Crop Weather Highlights—October 6, 2020

**Europe**— Rainfall boosted soil moisture for winter crop establishment in France, Heavy rainfall in western portions of northern Italy's Piedmont region caused extensive flooding, damaging rice and pastures.

**Middle East**—Dry, warm conditions in Turkey favored summer crop harvesting. More rain needed for winter gain planting and establishment.

**Asia**—Dry conditions benefit maturing rice and open cotton bolls. Rainfall in eastern and southern India favor kharif crops. Rainfall slowed fieldwork in southern China but boosted soil moisture for rapeseed sowing. Dry condition elsewhere benefited summer crop maturation. Rainfall in Thailand, Indochina, and the Philippines favored rice. Early west season came a month ahead of usual, benefiting early rice sowing.

**Australia**— Showers in the southeast maintained food to excellent wheat, barley, and canola prospects. Dry conditions in the west was unfavorable for winter crops, potentially reducing yield prospects. Dry conditions in southern Queensland hastened wheat growth and limited summer crop sowing.

**South America**— Rainfall favored southern winter grain areas in Argentina. Limited moisture farther north for emerging summer crops.

**Mexico**— Favorable conditions for summer crops across the southern plateau corn belt. Dry conditions in northern watersheds.

**Canada**— Good summer crop harvesting progress throughout the Prairies. Rainfall boosted moisture for winter wheat establishment in Ontario.

**FSU**—Rainfall in central and western Ukraine eased drought, providing moisture for wheat, barley, and rapeseed establishment. Drought in western Russian reduced winter wheat establishment prospects.

**Northeast:** The greatest rains fell from northern Virginia into central Pennsylvania and portions of New England. Coastal areas did not fare as well and conditions continued to dry out there. Temperatures ranged from 6-8 degrees above normal in Maine to 2-4 degrees below normal in western Pennsylvania. Where the greatest rains fell, abnormally dry conditions were improved over eastern New York, southern Vermont and into extreme western Massachusetts and Connecticut. Extreme drought continued to spread into more of southern New Hampshire, eastern Massachusetts and Connecticut. A new area of extreme drought was also introduced in western Maine, as even with the recent precipitation, indicators were still the driest in this region. Abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions were expanded over northern and western New York, eastern and western areas of Pennsylvania and into northern West Virginia.

**Southeast:** Cooler than normal temperatures dominated the region this week with departures of 6-9 degrees below normal. Most areas were dry this week, but coupled with the cooler temperatures, development of dryness or drought conditions was minimal. In the short term of the last 60 days or so, there are pockets of dryness developing, and abnormally dry conditions were expanded in southeast Georgia and also western Alabama this week. The impact of Hurricane Delta will need to be watched going forward to determine how quickly other areas could develop into the abnormally dry status.

**South:** Although most of the region received no precipitation during the week, cooler temperatures helped to reduce the amount of drought expansion this week as temperatures were generally 3-6 degrees below normal. Abnormally dry conditions and moderate drought were expanded over northern Oklahoma this week while extreme drought expanded over the southwest portions of the state. Abnormally dry conditions expanded over portions of southern Louisiana and eastern Mississippi while moderate drought and abnormally dry conditions expanded over northwest Arkansas. Texas continued to see conditions deteriorate over the panhandle and areas of the south Texas Plains and into the Hill Country.

**Midwest:** A mix of precipitation over the eastern portions of the region and into Michigan but dry over much of the rest of the area was the theme for this week. Temperatures were well below normal in the region, with most areas 6-8 degrees below normal for the week. Abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions were expanded this week in portions of Ohio, Indiana and southern Illinois. Portions of northern Illinois were reevaluated based on recent precipitation, and some improvements were made to the moderate drought and abnormally dry conditions based on the short-term precipitation. Areas of southwestern Missouri continue to dry out and a new area of extreme drought was added this week while areas of moderate and severe drought also expanded. Northwest Iowa also saw degradation this week as severe drought was expanded and a new pocket of extreme drought was introduced. Abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions were also expanded over southeast and northeast Minnesota, northwest Minnesota, and portions of western Wisconsin.

**West:** Hot and dry continues to be the theme of the region and also the monsoon season that was minimal at best, all of which is providing the conduit for continued deterioration in the region. Over the last 6 months, Arizona and California have had their warmest April–September period ever in 126 years, with New Mexico and Nevada the 2nd warmest. During that same 6-month period, Utah and Arizona have also had their driest period ever, with New Mexico having their 2nd and Colorado their 3rd driest. In Arizona, the new established record for statewide precipitation was greater than 2 inches drier than the previous record. During the current week, temperatures were warmest along the coast, where departures were 5-10 degrees above normal for the week. Drought intensified and expanded over southeast Montana and into northwest Wyoming where moderate, severe, and extreme drought all increased in coverage. A new area of moderate drought was introduced in southwest Wyoming and into southeast Idaho. Western Colorado and eastern Utah had large expansions of exceptional drought, and this also went into northwest New Mexico. Extreme drought also expanded over north central Colorado. Western and northern New Mexico as well as northeast Arizona had severe and extreme drought expand while a new area of extreme drought was introduced in eastern portions of New Mexico. In southern Arizona, extreme and exceptional drought also expanded in coverage. In Idaho, abnormally dry conditions and moderate drought expanded over the southeast and southwest portions of the state as well as into southeast Oregon. Central and northeast Oregon also had expansion of severe and extreme drought this week.

**High Plains:** Cooler than normal temperatures dominated the eastern half of the region with departures of up to 6-8 degrees below normal while the western half was warmer than normal with departures of 4-6 degrees above normal. Precipitation was almost none existent in the region for the week, with only a few areas of light showers in portions of South Dakota and Nebraska. Moderate drought and abnormally dry conditions were expanded in portions of eastern North Dakota. In eastern, southwest and central Nebraska, severe drought expanded along with some expansion of moderate drought. Moderate, severe, and extreme drought also expanded in western Nebraska as the entire state continues to dry out. In South Dakota, moderate drought was expanded in the northwest while severe drought was expanded in the southeast. A new area of extreme drought was also introduced in southeast South Dakota. Extreme drought was introduced in far southwest South Dakota while moderate drought also expanded to the east. In northeast Wyoming, moderate drought expanded while severe drought expanded slightly in the southeast. Eastern Colorado had a large expansion of extreme drought conditions while severe drought expanded in the northeast.

