Idaho Grain Market Report, November 6, 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 November 4, 2020. 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	6.96-7.06		4.80-4.96	5.50	5.49	5.40-5.50
Idaho Falls		8.30-8.33	4.70	5.25	5.25	5.25
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.06	4.70	5.25	5.25	5.25
Grace / Soda Springs	6.75		4.65	5.22	5.24	
Burley / Rupert	6.50-7.75		4.80-4.90	5.26	5.54	5.26
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	5.00		5.15			
Nampa / Weiser			NA			
Nezperce / Craigmont	4.71		5.15	6.10	5.92	
Lewiston	5.23		5.41	6.36	6.18	
Moscow / Genesee	4.74-5.18		5.18-5.30	6.13-6.24	5.95-6.07	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday November 4, 2020. 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			5.90-.6.00	7.11-7.16	6.82-6.92	6.96-7.06
Ogden	7.30		4.90	5.47	5.59	5.42
Great Falls	4.60-5.30			5.60-5.72	5.21-5.39	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.05 to unchanged for the week ending November 4. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for the week of October 23-29. Exports of 500 MT to Japan (300 MT) and Taiwan (200 MT).

Barley and Beer Industry News—The U.S. Grains Council recently held an in-person and virtual “Meet U.S. Malt” workshop in China. The Idaho Barley Commission provided video footage of Idaho barley farms for the event. Chinese brewers are showing increased interest in U.S. barley malt. China is the world’s largest beer consuming nation. The workshop series follows a handful of virtual webinars over the past year focused on helping importers and end-users better understand the quality and brewing characteristics of U.S. malt and to encourage imports. The event had nearly 40 in person and 65 webinar attendees. The event was also live streamed through Wechat, Weibo, and TikTok, with more than 1,000 people viewing. The Council invited three leading Chinses brewers to be speakers on malt characteristics, U.S. malt quality and how to use specialty malt. “Last year, we identified that many brewers in China simply do not know much about U.S. malt,” said Wennie Liu, USGC program manager in China. “These brewers often purchase malt directly, meaning there is a need to educate end-users on U.S. barley and malt to build U.S. market share.” Thanks to these efforts and a strong partnership with an importer in China, China is importing record amounts of U.S. malt. China imported 7,652 metric tons of malt from January to September 2020, yet U.S. malt only represented 0.4 percent market share – meaning there is significant opportunity to increase exports to this specific market. “While these imports are small, they are still record-setting amounts,” Liu said. “We will continue building upon these initial purchases as malt importers learn more about the quality and availability of U.S. barley malt. Malt promotion in China has a long-term payoff, but we expect imports to increase as China’s small but rapidly growing craft beer industry develops.”

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending November 4. SWW prices ranged from down $0.05 to up $0.10 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.61 to up $0.18; DNS prices were down $0.04 to up $0.32; and HWW prices were up $0.10 to up $0.42. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for the period October 23-29 at 597,100 MT, were down 20 percent from the prior week but up 10% percent from the previous 4 week average. Increases were to unknown destinations (135,500 MT), Taiwan (88,600 MT), South Korea (83,800 MT), the Philippines (59,000 MT), and Colombia (50,300 MT). Exports of 319,400 MT, down 28 percent from the prior week and 31 percent from the previous 4 week average, were to South Korea (83,80 MT), Japan (65,900 MT), Nigeria (58,300 MT), Venezuela (45,400 MT), and Jamaica (22,200 MT).

Wheat News— According to Agricensus, the spate of Chinese corn buying as well as tighter supply of corn and wheat from key export regions like Brazil, the US, Ukraine, and Russia boosted global grain prices in October to over six-year highs, the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said in its monthly report. FAO's Cereal Price Index averaged 111.6 points in October, 7.2% up from September, making it the fourth month of consecutive increases. "Wheat export prices rose further in October, reflecting strong global demand amidst shrinking export availabilities, poor growing conditions in Argentina and continued dry weather adversely affecting winter wheat conditions in parts of Europe, northern America and the Black Sea region," the FAO said. Supported by global wheat and corn prices and high demand, sorghum and barley levels also increased in October.

CORN—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2020/2021 for period October 23-29 of 2,610,990 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (1,062,600 MT), unknown destinations (781,600 MT), China (212,300 MT), South Korea (132,700 MT), and Colombia (127,700 MT). Exports of 728,800 MT were to China (330,300 MT), Mexico (208,600 MT), Colombia (101,100 MT), Honduras (28,100 MT), and Japan (23,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending October 30 averaged 961 thousand bbls/day –up 2.13 percent from the previous week and down 5.23 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.727 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.675 million bbls on October 30, down 0.38 percent from last week and down 10.05 percent from last year. An estimated 95.51 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 786.47 million bu. Corn used needs to average 97.851 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.05 millions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending November 5, 2020

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, November 5, 2020:

Commodity	December 2020	Week Change	March 2021	Week Change	May 2021	Week Change	July 2021	Week Change
CHI SRW	$6.09¼	$0.10¾	$6.13½	$0.13½	$6.14½	$0.14¼	$6.07	$0.14½
KC HRW	$5.63	$0.10¾	$5.75¼	$0.10	$5.81¼	$0.11½	$5.86½	$0.12
MGE DNS	$5.61	$0.21¾	$5.69½	$0.12¾	$5.74¾	$0.21	$5.78¾	$0.20½
CORN	$4.09¼	$0.10¾	$4.14¾	$0.11½	$4.17½	$0.11½	$4.18¾	$0.15½

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures soared on hopeful outcome of the election. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.08¾ to up $0.21¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices soared on hopeful outcome of the election. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.10¾ to up $0.11½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil settled below $40 a barrel as rising global coronavirus cases stoked fears about lackluster demand and as drawn-out vote counting in the U.S. presidential election kept markets on edge.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 13.6 million bbls/day during the week ending October 30, 2020 was 163 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 75.3% of capacity last week. As of October 30 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 7.998 million bbls from last week to 484.4298 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 455.109 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 1.584 million bbls to a total of 154.644 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 131.452 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 1.541 million bbls to 227.665 million bbls, over the 217.799 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $2.112 per gallon on November 2, down $0.031 from last week's price and $0.493 under a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $2.372 per gallon, down $0.013 per gallon from last week's level and down $0.690 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 29, 2020 to close at $36.17/bbl (December contract), down $2.39 for the week.

USDA Crop Progress/Condition Report—November 2, 2020

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	89%	85%	88%	86%	-	-	-
ID Winter Wheat Planted	**99%**	**98%**	**98%**	**97%**	**-**	**-**	-
US Winter Wheat Emerged	71%	62%	69%	70%	43%	41%	57%
ID Winter Wheat Emerged	**77%**	**61%**	**76%**	**81%**	**62%**	**65%**	-
Corn Harvested	82%	72%	49%	56%			

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—November 5, 2020

West—Cool air in the Pacific Coast States. Rain and snow showers across the Northwest as far south as the northern tier of California. Warm, dry conditions farther inland.

Plains—Record setting warm conditions. On November 5, Scottsbluff, Nebraska had a high temperature of 81 degrees, following a record low of −10 degrees on October 27. The warm conditions are promoting winter wheat growth, except in areas where soil moisture shortages are limiting crop establishment. Warm, dry conditions are benefiting harvesting crops such as cotton, sorghum, and sunflowers.

Corn Belt—Record breaking warm conditions, ranging from 70-80 degrees are promoting final corn and soybean harvesting across the upper Midwest. Warm, dry conditions benefiting winter wheat growth and summer crops harvesting. As of November 1, the only Midwestern states behind the 5 year average harvest pace for soybeans were Missouri (60%) and Ohio (77%).

South—Scattered showers along the southern Atlantic Coast. Warm, dry conditions elsewhere are ideal for previously delayed fieldwork, including winter wheat planting and cotton, peanut, and soybeans harvesting.

Outlook for U.S.— Cold air spreading eastward, reaching the Plains. Warm conditions across the eastern one third of the country. Rain and snow showers possible as far south as south California and the Four Corners region. A weekend snowstorm across the northern sections of the Rockies and High Plains. Showers and thunderstorms across the central and southern Plains and upper Midwest. Wind and rain from Hurricane Eta will reach southern Florida with rainfall totals possible reaching more than 6 inches. The NWS 6-10 weather outlook for November 11-15 calls for above normal temperatures in the western Gulf Coast region and across the eastern one third of the U.S. Cooler than normal conditions from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains. Wetter than normal temperatures across most of the country. Drier conditions in portions of the Plains, primarily form the Dakotas to northern Texas.

International Crop Weather Highlights—November 3, 2020

Europe— Rainfall and above normal temperatures were beneficial for winter crop establishment. Heavy rainfall in Greece was unfavorable for unharvested cotton.

Middle East–Showers were favorable to ease short term dryness and boosted moisture for winter grain planting and establishment across western Turkey.

Asia–Dry conditions across the country supported kharif crop harvesting and started rabi crop sowing in India. Sunny, mild conditions promoted the emergence of wheat and rapeseed in eastern China. Super Typhoon Goni brought winds of 170 knots to northern Philippines.

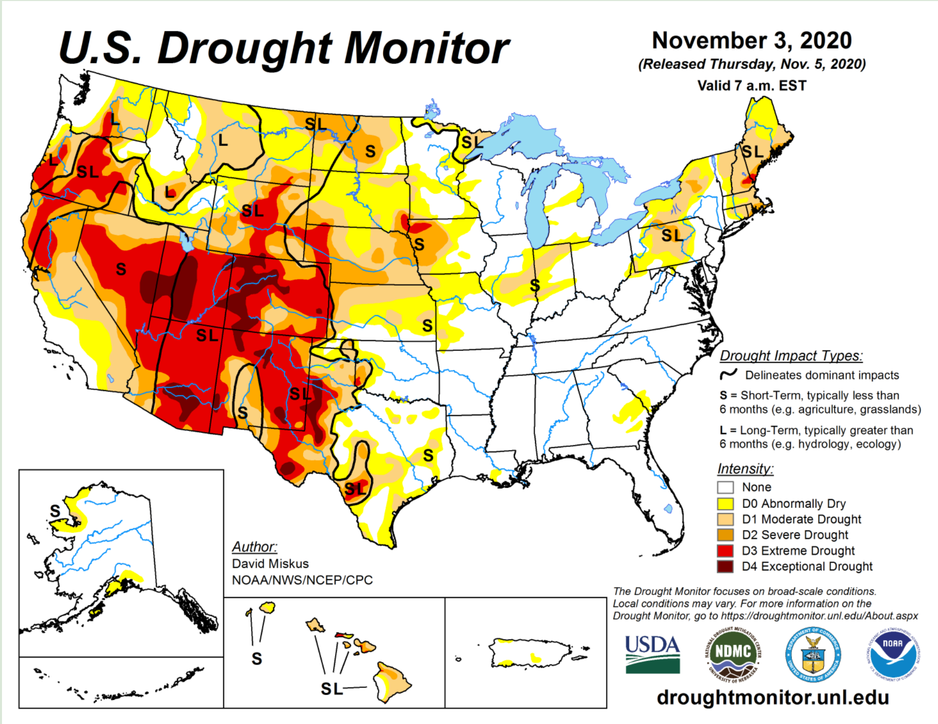
Australia– Rain benefited summer crop germination and emergence for immature winter crops in the east. Rainfall maintained good to excellent yield prospects for filling winter grains and oilseeds in the south. Dry conditions promoted wheat, barley, and canola maturation and favored early harvest in the west.

South America– Heavy rainfall across Argentina's summer crop regions boosting timely moisture for emergence of grains, oilseeds, and cotton. Showers promoted rapid soybean planting in central Brazil.

Mexico– Heavy rainfall in Texas caused flooding in the vicinity of Tabasco. Dry conditions elsewhere favoring corn but limiting reservoir recharge.

FSU–Much needed rainfall brought moisture for winter wheat establishment in western Russia but more soaking rain is needed in the region to end the drought.

U.S Drought Monitor—November 3, 2020



Northeast : Precipitation returned to much of the Northeast, especially southern and eastern sections, after drier weather last week. As the remnants of Zeta and the upper-air low tracked across the mid-Atlantic, 1-3 inches of rain fell on most of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, southern New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, southern New Hampshire, and eastern Maine. The rains brought most 7-day average USGS stream flows up into the normal range, although some gauges at 14- and 28-days were still below normal in western New York, central Pennsylvania, and portions of coastal New England. With the precipitation, some drought was trimmed where the heaviest rains occurred and the 60- to 90-day deficits were greatly decreased or alleviated.

Southeast: Fast-moving Hurricane Zeta dropped moderate to heavy rains (2-4 inches, locally 8) on the western and northern sections of the Southeast, while scattered showers (1-2.5 inches) fell on parts of Florida and southern Georgia. Little or no rain was measured in central sections of Georgia, South Carolina, and eastern North Carolina. The small D0 areas in southeastern Mississippi, southwestern Alabama, and southeastern Louisiana were effectively erased by heavy rains from Zeta, except for western portions in southeastern Louisiana that missed out on the rain.

Midwest While the northern and western sections of the Midwest were dry and cold, additional heavy precipitation, courtesy of the upper-air low, dropped light to moderate precipitation (1-3 inches) across southern and eastern portions of the region, with greater totals (3-5 inches) measured in southern sections of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and western Kentucky. With copious precipitation falling during the past 2 weeks (200-400% of normal), much of southern Missouri, especially the southwest corner, has seen a rapid elimination of drought and abnormal dryness, as have parts of the lower Ohio Valley.

South : As the week started, the upper-air low over the southern Rockies tapped Gulf moisture, bringing welcome and beneficial precipitation (1.5-5 inches) to the south-central Plains. Unfortunately, the demarcation of the haves versus have-nots was sharp, with southern Kansas, the northern half and far eastern Oklahoma, and the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas coming out favorably. Rainfall has resulted in 1-2 cat improvements, especially in northwestern Oklahoma where 3-5 inches fell.

High Plains With much of the region cold and dry this week, status-quo was the norm for most states that either received precipitation 2 weeks ago (Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas), or deteriorations were made (North Dakota). Unfortunately, southern Nebraska and northern Kansas missed out on precipitation during late October, thus some degradations were made there. With short-term (out to 90-days) SPIs much drier than D1, and 90-day precipitation less than half of normal - producing 4-6 inch deficits - D1 was extended across northern Kansas and into southeastern Nebraska. D2 was slightly expanded into northwestern Kansas and southwestern and northeastern Nebraska .

West Dry weather prevailed across the entire West, with only light precipitation (less than 2 inches) reported in western Washington and the extreme northern Cascades. Temperatures gradually increased during the week, with most locations averaging at or above-normal weekly anomalies. With beneficial precipitation falling the previous week (Oct. 21-27) across the Northwest and Rockies, no deteriorations were made this week where precipitation fell in late October. However, with two consecutive weeks of no precipitation, the wet season that should be in full swing by now, and lingering long-term impacts, some slight deterioration was made in Oregon (D2 and D3 expansions) and southwestern Idaho (Elmore County to D1). In northern Colorado, D4 was expanded into northern Routt and northern Grand Counties which missed significant precipitation 2 weeks ago, with SPIs, evaporative demands, and precipitation out to 6-months at D4 levels.