

# Idaho Grain Market Report, April 29, 2021—NEW CROP PRICES

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 lwilder@barley.idaho.gov 208-334-2090 www.barley.idaho.gov



Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday April 28, 2021. 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	9.25		6.20-6.25	6.48	6.92	6.48-6.55
Idaho Falls		8.30-9.06	6.05	6.10	7.00	6.10
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.62	6.05	6.10	7.00	6.10
Grace / Soda Springs	8.00		5.87	6.33	6.96	6.38
Burley / Rupert	9.25		6.24	6.39	6.53	6.45
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	10.00		6.20			
Meridian	9.00		7.00	7.30	7.26	
Nezperce / Craigmont	6.71		7.00	7.24	7.53	
Lewiston	7.23		7.26	7.50	7.79	
Moscow / Genesee	6.74-7.43		7.03-7.25	7.27-7.55	7.53-7.75	

**Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB**  
 Wednesday April 28, 2021. 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			6.70-7.90	8.16-8.27	8.52-8.62	
Ogden	8.70		6.32	6.68	7.36	6.68
Great Falls	4.40-7.00			6.69-6.81	7.07-7.12	
Minneapolis						

## Market News and Trends This Week

**BARLEY**—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up \$0.50 for the week ending April 28. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. Net barley sales of 300MT to Taiwan were reported by USDA FAS for 2021/2022 for the week of April 16-22. Exports of 400 MT to Taiwan (200 MT), Canada (100 MT) and Japan (100 MT) were reported for the week.

**Barley and Beer Industry News**—The Haanchen barley bug (*Trionymus haancheni*) was first detected in the United States in the 1950's. It fell off the map until it randomly resurfaced in Idaho about 15 years ago. Females are approximately 0.2 inches long, and they have a soft, elongated body. However, you almost never see the body. They secrete a white waxy powder that resembles crumbled Parmesan cheese. Adult males are rare. They are similar to the females but the males have wings. They are shy and are usually found at the soil surface of under the leaf sheaths. Mealybugs cause significant harm to plants as they feed. Both nymphs and female adults have piercing/sucking mouthparts that cause damage by removing the plants sap, their feeding causes yellowing and browning of the plant, reduced yields, even plant death. Idaho studies have found that a single female can lay up to 256 eggs (J. Alvarez, University of Idaho). The bugs leave a waxy secretion behind. They can feed on any grain crops, but they prefer barley. The mealybug outbreak of 2003 caused millions of dollars in damage to the barley industry. Early sign of the Haanchen mealy bugs infestation include cottony-like wax secretions at the plant base, often accompanied by extensive honeydew deposits and black sooty mold. Abundant, sticky honeydew can cause plugging of the combine at harvest. There is currently not a recommendation to control mealybugs. There is not enough research data to determine the correct pesticide to use. If you suspect Haanchen barley mealybugs are present in your field, consult your local University of Idaho extension office. (Post Register)

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## Market News and Trends This Week—continued

**WHEAT**—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending April 28. SWW prices ranged from up \$0.43 to up \$0.65 from the previous week; HRW prices were up \$0.55 to up 0.87; DNS prices were up \$0.18 to up \$0.67; and HWW prices were up \$0.51 to up \$0.66. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period April 16-22 at 237,700 MT. Increases were to the Philippines (92,500 MT), Mexico (54,800 MT), Honduras (29,000 MT), Japan (26,400 MT) and the Dominican Republic (11,500 MT). Exports of 548,700 MT, down 2 percent from the prior week but up 14 percent from the previous 4 week average, were to China (130,400 MT), South Korea (94,200 MT), Japan (71,400 MT), Vietnam (68,400 MT), and Yemen (52,200 MT).

**Wheat News**—Consumers, now more than ever, have the ability to choose foods that fit their lifestyles, whether it's personal health, planetary health, supporting farmers, or digging into food for the pure joy of it, said Don Trouba, senior director, go-to market, The Annex at Ardent Mills, Denver. "These are all part of what we call 'Drivers of Innovation,'" and they influence the demand for ingredients like specialty flours, and many of the ingredients Ardent Mills has launched over the last year," Trouba said. Specialty flours are extremely versatile, add unique taste and texture in a seemingly endless number of applications, and hit on multiple consumer trends and demands mentioned above. All of these in combination are wheat's driving demand for specialty flours and grains, Trouba said. "At Ardent Mills we ground ourselves in data and insights to ensure we're providing the best innovative ingredients consumers are demanding in a way that is viable for our customers long term," he said. Ardent Mills has a broad portfolio of ancient and heirloom grains, from amaranth and barley, sorghum and North and South American quinoa. Specialty flours and grains are going to continue to grow in popularity. Ardent Mills is proactively investing in their customers success. A Denver community mill allows Ardent Mills to clean and pack intact grains, pearl barley and dehull heirloom grains like emmer, einkorn, and spelt. "We also partner with farmers in Idaho to grow heirloom wheats and source from organic farms nationwide to ensure we can meet customer and consumer demand for specialty flours," Trouba said.

**CORN**—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for period April 16-22 of 553,400 MT, increases were primarily to unknown destinations (361,400 MT), Guatemala (136,700 MT), Panama (20,400 MT), and Mexico (20,300). Exports of 1,915,200 MT were to China (561,600 MT), Japan (399,500 MT), South Korea (183,800 MT), and Colombia (94,600 MT).

**Ethanol Corn Usage**—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending April 23 averaged 945 thousand bbls/day up from 0.43% from the previous week and up 75.98 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.615 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.736 million bbls on April 23, down 3.48 percent from last week and down 25.06 percent from last year. An estimated 95.47 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.17 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 97.447 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 4.975 millions bu for the crop year.

## Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending April 29, 2021

### FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, April 29, 2021:

Commodity	May 2021	Week Change	July 2021	Week Change	September 2021	Week Change	December 2021	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$7.37½	\$0.27¼	\$7.29	\$0.16¾	\$7.27	\$0.14¼	\$7.27	\$0.11
KC HRW	\$6.88½	\$0.15¼	\$6.94½	\$0.14	\$6.98½	\$0.12¼	\$7.04¼	\$0.10¼
MGE DNS	\$7.35½	\$0.17	\$7.44½	\$0.19	\$7.50	\$0.19	\$7.54½	\$0.19¾
CORN	\$7.02	\$0.46½	\$6.48¼	\$0.15¾	\$5.70½	-\$0.05¼	\$5.46¼	-\$0.04½

**WHEAT FUTURES**—Wheat futures are up on drought and dryness causing concern for spring planting. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up \$0.10¼ to up \$0.27¼(per bu) over the previous week.**

**CORN FUTURES**—Corn futures prices are mixed on continued liquidation and tight supply. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.04½ to up \$0.46½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

**CRUDE OIL FUTURES**—Crude oil moved higher today after the Energy Information Administration reported a small inventory build of 100,000 barrels for the week to April 23

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15 million bbls/day during the week ending April 23, 2021 which was 253 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 85.4% of capacity last week. As of April 23 there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 0.090 million bbls from last week to 493.107 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 494.804 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.342 million bbls to a total of 139.049 million bbls, over the 5-year average of 138.771 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.092 million bbls to 235.074 million bbls, under the 241.463 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.872 per gallon on April 26, 2021, down \$0.017 from last week's price and \$1.099 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.124 per gallon, unchanged from last week's level but up \$0.687 from a year ago.

**NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, April 29, 2021 to close at \$65.01/bbl (June contract), up \$2.87 for the week.**

## U.S Drought Monitor—April 29, 2021

**Northeast:** No significant changes were made in the region.

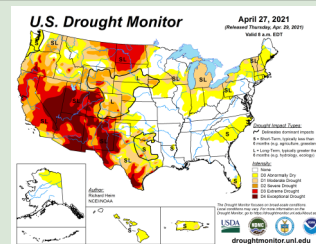
**Southeast:** Reductions in abnormal dryness in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. Abnormal dryness expanded in eastern North Carolina.

**Midwest:** Abnormal dryness expanded in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Moderate drought in northern parts of Indiana and Illinois, across southern Wisconsin, into southeast Minnesota and northeast Iowa.

**High Plains:** Abnormal dryness to moderate drought were reduced in parts of South Dakota and northeastern Wyoming. Exceptional drought was expanded in northwest Colorado. Extreme drought in eastern North Dakota. USDA statistics rate more than half of the topsoil short or very short of moisture in Colorado (57%), Montana (57%), and Wyoming (55%), and nearly two-thirds or more so rated in South Dakota (62%) and North Dakota (80%); 32% of the winter wheat crop in Colorado was rated in poor to very poor condition.

**West:** Moderate—extreme drought were expanded along the northern California Coast. Abnormal dryness—moderate drought were expanded in the Pacific Northwest. Extreme drought was expanded in western New Mexico. USDA statistics showed increases in the percentage topsoil moisture short or very short – up to 89% in New Mexico, 70% in California, 69% in Oregon, 61% in Washington, 50% in Utah, and 32% in Idaho

**South:** Reduction in abnormal dryness in eastern Texas, parts of Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Abnormal dryness to exceptional drought expanded in southern southwest Texas and western Oklahoma. Dry or very dry soils grew in area to 67% of Texas and 29% of Oklahoma, according to USDA statistics, and 43% of the winter wheat crop in Texas was in poor to very poor condition.



## USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—April 29, 2021

**West**—Hot conditions across the Pacific Coast States and the Desert Southwest. High temperatures could exceed 90 degrees in parts of California's Central Valley and could approach 100 degrees in the Desert Southwest. The western heat combined with drought is leading to irrigations shortages and the possibility of an extended wildfire season.

**Plains**—Morning freezes in eastern North Dakota. Rainfall across the southern Plains. Mild, dry conditions elsewhere favor fieldwork, including summer crop planting. Drought concerns in many areas. As of April 25, topsoil moisture was at least two-thirds very short to short in North Dakota (80%) and Texas (67%).

**Corn Belt**—Conditions across the Midwest are mostly favorable for corn and soybean planting. Planting concerns across parts of the northern Corn Belt due to cool and dry conditions.

**South**—Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms across much of Arkansas and portions of neighboring states, causing flash flooding and sharp river rises. At the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, the Illinois River near Watts, Oklahoma, recently crested nearly 11 feet above stage. Very warm, dry conditions across the lower Southeast boosted fieldwork, including spring planting activities and crop development.

**Outlook for U.S.**—Western heat moving eastward towards the nation's mid-section. High temperatures could reach 90 degrees as far north as eastern Montana and western Dakotas. A new storm system will cross the northern U.S. Warm conditions in the South. Mostly dry conditions across the northern Plains and west of the Rockies. Beneficial rain across portions of the central and southern Plains. Additional rain in the mid-South and lower Midwest. The NWS 6-10 weather outlook for May 4-8 calls for warmer conditions nearly nationwide. Cooler than normal conditions in the Pacific Northwest. Drier conditions from the Pacific Coast to the Plains.

## International Crop Weather Highlights—April 27, 2021

**Europe**—Dry conditions in England, France, and Germany reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. Rape-seed and wheat were reproductive in parts of France.

**Middle East**—Hot conditions were untimely for winter grains approaching or progressing through reproduction in Syria, Iraq, and Iran. Rainfall was beneficial for vegetative to reproductive wheat and barley in western Turkey.

**Asia**—Winter wheat and barley were approaching or progressing through the filling stages of development across the region. Good conditions in Morocco and Tunisia but variable in Algeria. Showers and hot conditions across India and southern Pakistan. Rabi crop harvesting continued and preparations are underway for the kharif growing season. Rainfall supported reproductive wheat and rapeseed in eastern and southern China as well as early crop rice. Heavy showers in the eastern coast of the Philippines. Rainfall moved northward. Drier conditions in southern Indonesia and wetter conditions in southern parts of Thailand. Field and paddy preparations in northern portions of the region.

**Australia**—Abundant soil moisture and mostly dry conditions promoted early winter crop planting and allowed summer crop harvesting to proceed in the wheat belt.

**South America**—Heavy rainfall in Argentina increased long-term moisture reserves for establishment of winter wheat and barley. Wetness disrupted harvesting of summer grains. Oilseeds, and cotton. Rainfall favored corn and cotton, and emerging wheat.

**Northwestern Africa**—Winter wheat and barley approaching or progressing through the filling stages of development.

**Western FSU**—Rainfall maintained abundant soil moisture for vegetative winter crops in the Black Sea Region.

USDA Crop Progress—April 26, 2021							
Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	17%	10%	20%	23%	49%	53%	54%
<b>ID Winter Wheat Headed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>-</b>
US Spring Wheat Planted	28%	19%	13%	19%	-	-	-
<b>ID Spring Wheat Planted</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Spring Wheat Emerged	7%	NA	4%	5%	-	-	-
<b>ID Spring Wheat Emerged</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
US Barley Planted	35%	26%	23%	28%	-	-	-
<b>ID Barley Planted</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
US Barley Emerged	10%	NA	7%	8%	-	-	-
<b>ID Barley Emerged</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
US Corn Planted	17%	8%	24%	20%	-	-	-
US Corn Emerged	3%	2%	3%	4%	-	-	-