Idaho Grain Market Report, June 10, 2021—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 June 9, 2021. 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	9.00		6.20			6.20
Idaho Falls		8.30-9.06				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.62				
Grace / Soda Springs	8.00		5.76	5.72	7.10	5.77
Burley / Rupert	9.50		6.40	6.20	6.77	6.31
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell						
Meridian	12.00		7.50	6.25	7.26	
Nezperce / Craigmont	7.71		7.35	6.55	7.72	
Lewiston	8.23		7.61	6.81	7.98	
Moscow / Genesee	7.43-7.74		7.38-7.75	6.58-6.76	7.75-7.89	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday June 9, 2021. 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			7.75-8.50	7.47-7.57	8.50-8.60	
Ogden	8.50		5.96	6.07	7.50	6.07
Great Falls	4.70-7.00			6.67-6.56	7.29-7.36	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up $0.50 for the week ending June 9. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for 2021/2022 for the week of May 28-June 3. A total of 2,600 MT in sales were carried over from the 2020/2021 marketing year, which ended May 3. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) reported this week that the country's barley production is forecast to decrease by 21% to 10.4 million tonnes but still be 7% above the 10-year average to 2020–21. Mixed yield performance due to tougher seasonal conditions in some areas is expected to reduce production despite the area sown according to officials. In addition, Australian producers also are being challenged with pest issues. Huge mice populations in the eastern states have resulted in producers undertaking more baiting than usual this season which will increase costs of production in affected regions but farm management practices have so far minimized damage to winter crop plantings and development in affected regions. Some producers are expected to incur production losses from the mice, and there is worry of a possible resurgence of mice in the spring along with warmer weather. (World Grain) Meanwhile in France, winter barley production is expected to rebound sharply this year on the back of above-average yields. In its first production forecasts for 2021 harvests, the French farm ministry projected the winter barley crop at 7.74 million tonnes, up 19.3% from last year though 6.4% below the average of the past five years. The production rise would be mainly due to an anticipated rise in the national yield to 6.41 tonnes per hectare (t/ha) from 5.52 t/ha in 2020, surpassing the five-year average, the ministry said. (Reuters)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending June 9. SWW prices ranged from up $0.15 to up $0.80 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $.26 to up 0.45; DNS prices were up $0.12 to up $0.75; and HWW prices were up $0.45. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period May 28– June 3 at 325,900 MT. Increases were to South Korea (80,300 MT), the Philippines (60,200 MT) unknown destinations (45,000 MT), Honduras (39,500 MT), and Nigeria (37,300 MT). A total of 837,100 MT in sales were carried over from the 2020/2021 marketing year, which ended May 31. Exports of 459,900 MT were to the Philippines (177,600 MT), Mexico (65,200 MT), China (63,000 MT), Nigeria (36,800 MT), and Thailand (29,900 MT).

Wheat News—USDA Agricultural Research Service plant research geneticist, Xianming Chen says the dry field conditions mean the wheat disease stripe rust is at a 20–year low. "Overall, it's bad news for growers because of the lack of moisture", said Chen. "Most fields we checked, looked quite dry." Chen says, stripe rust needs moisture to spread and infect other plants. The cold February weather reduced the amount of stripe rust that survived over the winter. Chen believes that growers are planting fewer wheat varieties that are susceptible to stripe rust, but he has not confirmed the number of acres. Farmers are being advised to spray fungicide only if they are raising a susceptible wheat variety under irrigation. Growers should check their field if they are not past the flowering stage, if stripe rust is found then spray. If no stripe rust is found, do not spray. Chen says that the rust will return. Rust is severe in winter and spring cereal nurseries on the west side of the region. The amount of stripe rust was low in 2019. Last year stripe rust was a bigger problem. (Capital Press) In other news, USDA is projecting lower winter wheat production and yields compared to the 2020 numbers. The region's wheat commission executives blame the lower numbers on lack of rain this spring. "Idaho had record yields last year for winter wheat and we did not expect to match those yields for a second year, so it is not surprising that the production estimates are lower," said Casey Chumrau, executive director of the Idaho Wheat Commission. "Considering the dry conditions around the state, we would be happy with only a 3 percent decrease as predicted in this report." (Capital Press)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for period May 28–June 3 of 189,600 MT, increases were primarily to Japan (203,700 MT), China (66,200 MT), Colombia (58,200 MT), Mexico (20,000 MT), and El Salvador (19,300 MT) . Exports of 1,647,000 MT were to China (542,500 MT), Mexico (368,000 MT), Japan (357,800 MT), Colombia (146,200 MT), and South Korea (116,200 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending June 4 averaged 1.067 million bbls/day up 3.19 percent from the previous week and up 27.48 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.469 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.96 million bbls on June 4, up 1.90 percent from last week and down 8.45 percent from last year. An estimated 107.8 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.78 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 95.134 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 4.975 millions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending June 10, 2021

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, June 10, 2021:

Commodity	July 2021	Week Change	September 2021	Week Change	December 2021	Week Change	March 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	$6.83¾	-$0.04	$6.89¾	-$0.02¾	$6.97¼	-$0.02½	$7.03¾	-$0.02¾
KC HRW	$6.40¼	$0.03¾	$6.48½	$0.04¾	$6.57¼	$0.02	$6.65¾	$0.00½
MGE DNS	$7.75½	-$0.37¼	$7.81¾	-$0.34	$7.83¼	-$0.28¼	$7.82¾	-$0.21¾
CORN	$6.99	$0.16¼	$6.38¼	$0.31¾	$6.16½	$0.25	$6.22	$0.24

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are mixed following the USDA report as SRW weakened to HRW and HRS gains. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.37¼ to up $0.04¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

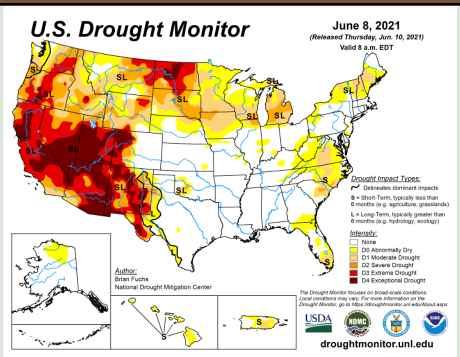
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices are up because of hot, dry weather. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.16¼ to up $0.34¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES–Oil broke through a months-long trading range as expectations of tightening supplies in the U.S. compounded signs the world's largest oil-consuming country is in the midst of a robust recovery. (Bloomberg)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.9 million bbls/day during the week ending June 4, 2021 which was 327 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 91.3% of capacity last week. As of May June 4 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 5.241 million bbls from last week to 474.029 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 493.687 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 4.412 million bbls to a total of 137.214million bbls, under the 5-year average of 144.495 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 7.046 million bbls to 241.026 million bbls, under the 241.957 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.035 per gallon on June 7, 2021, up $0.008 from last week's price and $0.999 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.274 per gallon, up $0.019 from last week's level and $0.878 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, June 10, 2021 to close at $70.29/bbl (July contract), up $0.67 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—June 8, 2021



Northeast: Moderate drought was expanded over western Maine and into northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Abnormally dry conditions were increased over northern New York, eastern Massachusetts, and west central New Jersey.

Southeast: Improvements were made to severe and moderate drought long the coastal region of the Carolinas. Abnormal dryness expanded in central Florida. Abnormal dry conditions alleviated in Tennessee.

Midwest: Drought expanded and intensified in the region.

High Plains: Moderate drought and abnormal dryness spread over Nebraska. Southeast South Dakota expanded and intensified.

West: Eastern Washington saw conditions continuing to decline, and an expansion of moderate, severe, and extreme drought took place this week. Oregon was similar with widespread areas of degradation in the state and expansion of exceptional, extreme, severe, and moderate drought. Idaho also had widespread degradations with expansion of extreme, severe, and moderate drought and also a new introduction of exceptional drought. California continued to see the impacts of drought increase, and there was expansion of extreme and exceptional drought in the northern and central areas as well as along the coast of central California.

South: With a continued wet pattern, temperatures were well below normal, with departures of 6-8 degrees below normal in portions of Texas and Oklahoma.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—June 10, 2021

West: Rain and snow showers near the Idaho-Oregon border in to the northern Rockies. Cooler conditions into much of California and the Great Basin. Critical wildfire threats from the Four Corner region in to parts of the Intermountain West due to high winds.

Plains: Hot, dry conditions on the Plains. High temperatures from 90 to 105 degrees. Hot conditions are beneficial for winter wheat harvesting and fieldwork activities in the southern Plains. High temperatures on the northern Plains stressing a variety of crops.

Corn Belt: Hot conditions across the upper Midwest benefit a rapid pace of crop development but reducing topsoil moisture for corn and soybeans.

South: Heavy rainfall in northern Mississippi. Heavy showers in the middle Atlantic, including North Carolina and Virginia. Favorable dry conditions across sections of the western Gulf Coast region.

Outlook for U.S.: Severe thunderstorms crossing the northern Plains bringing damaging winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes. Hail up to 4 inches in diameter in eastern Montana. Thunderstorms will move into the upper Midwest by Friday. Rainfall totals could reach 1 or more inches. Heavy rainfall from the mid-South into the mid-Atlantic. Rainfall totals could reach 1-3 inches or more. Dry conditions in the middle Mississippi Valle and from California to the southern half of the Plains. Hot, dry conditions in the Southwest, with temperatures rising to 110 degrees or higher, during the weekend and early next week. Hot, dry conditions across the northern Plains. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for June 15-19 calls for above normal temperatures across the Plains, West, upper Midwest, and southern Florida. Cooler than normal conditions across much of the southern and eastern U.S. Near or below normal precipitation across most of the country and wetter than normal conditions along and near the Gulf Coast and Desert Southwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—June 8, 2021

Europe: Warm, showery conditions favored reproductive to filling wheat, barley, and rapeseed across central and northern Europe. Rainfall improved moisture for filling winter grains and vegetative summer crops in Spain.

Middle East: Cool, showery conditions in Turkey favored vegetative summer crops. Dry, hot conditions in southeastern Turkey trimmed yield prospects. Heat and drought afflicted winter grains have reached maturity in Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

Asia: Widespread showers encourage sowing in cotton and oilseed areas. Heavy rainfall favored vegetative single crop rice in western India. Showers boosted soil moisture for vegetative corn, soybeans, and rice in the northeast. Drought easing rainfall in Taiwan. Mostly dry conditions limiting moisture supplies for rainfed rice in Thailand and the environs. Rainfall in the Philippines favored rice.

Australia: Widespread showers in Western Australia, southern Queensland, and most of New South Wales, maintained good to excellent early-season crop prospects for recently sown wheat, barley, and canola.

South America: Rainfall brought drought relief to corn in south-central Brazil. Dry conditions in most other areas.

Mexico: Rainfall across the southern plateau corn belt.

Canada: Moisture is needed for Prairie soring grains and oilseeds as planting neared competition.

Western FSU: Heavy rainfall in Moldova, Ukraine, and western Russia boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed .

USDA Crop Progress—June 7, 2021

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Headed	85%	79%	84%	86%	50%	48%	51%
ID Winter Wheat Headed	**29%**	**19%**	**31%**	**43%**	**36%**		
US Winter Wheat Harvested	2%	NA	6%	7%	50%	48%	51%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**-**	**NA**	**-**	**-**	**36%**		
US Spring Wheat Emerged	90%	80%	79%	86%	38%	43%	82%
ID Spring Wheat Emerged	**99%**	**94%**	**96%**	**90%**	**25%**	**25%**	**-**
US Barley Emerged	87%	79%	85%	86%	43%	48%	79%
ID Barley Emerged	**97%**	**90%**	**94%**	**92%**	**43%**	**-**	**-**
US Corn Emerged	90%	81%	87%	82%	72%	76%	75%

USDA WASDE—World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates June 10, 2021

WHEAT: The outlook for 2021/22 U.S. wheat this month is for larger supplies, higher domestic use, unchanged exports, and slightly lower stocks. Supplies are raised as higher production more than offsets reduced beginning stocks. All wheat production is projected at 1,898 million bushels, up 26 million from last month on increased Hard Red Winter and Soft Red Winter production more than offsetting lower White Winter production. The all wheat yield is 50.7 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushels from last month. Beginning stocks declined due to higher 2020/21 exports, which were raised 20 million bushels to 985 million, primarily on larger recent monthly exports. Feed and residual use is raised 10 million bushels to 180 million on the higher supplies as wheat is expected to be priced competitively with corn in the summer months. Projected 2021/22 ending stocks are lowered 4 million bushels to 770 million, down 10 percent from the revised 2020/21 ending stocks. The projected 2021/22 season-average farm price is unchanged at $6.50 per bushel, compared to $5.05 for 2020/21, which is also unchanged this month.

The global wheat outlook for 2021/22 is for larger supplies, higher consumption, increased trade, and higher stocks. Supplies are projected to increase 4.3 million tons to 1,087.9 million, mainly on higher production for the EU, Russia, and Ukraine as world production is projected at a record 794.4 million. The EU is raised 3.5 million tons to 137.5 million on recent beneficial precipitation across Northern and Central Europe. The largest increases are for Germany, France, and Romania. Russia's production is raised 1.0 million tons to a record 86.0 million. Winter wheat production is increased on a higher yield with widespread spring rainfall across Western Russia, while spring wheat is raised on higher area, based on Agricultural Ministry estimates. Ukraine is increased 0.5 million tons to a record 29.5 million on continued favorable weather conditions. Projected 2021/22 world consumption is raised 2.4 million tons to a record 791.1 million, primarily on higher feed and residual use by the EU and Russia on increased supplies. Projected 2021/22 global trade is raised 0.8 million tons to a record 203.2 million, on increased exports by Ukraine and India. Projected 2021/22 world ending stocks are raised 1.8 million tons to 296.8 million with China accounting for 48 percent of the total.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2021/22 U.S. corn outlook is for reduced beginning and ending stocks. Beginning stocks are down 150 million bushels reflecting projected increases for 2020/21 in corn used for ethanol and exports. Corn used for ethanol is raised 75 million bushels based on the most recent data from the Grain Crushings and Co-Products Production report, and weekly ethanol production and refiner and blender net inputs data during May which indicate demand is almost back to levels seen prior to COVID-19. Exports are raised 75 million bushels, based on export inspection data for the month of May that implies continued robust global demand for U.S. corn, despite high WASDE-613-2 prices. With no use changes for 2021/22, ending stocks are lowered 150 million bushels. The season-average farm price received by producers is unchanged at $5.70 per bushel.

This month's 2021/22 foreign coarse grain outlook is for greater production, marginally higher trade, and larger ending stocks relative to last month. Barley production is raised for the EU, mostly reflecting forecast increases for Germany and France that are partly offset by a reduction for Spain. Barley production is also lowered for Turkey. Brazil corn production for 2020/21 is reduced on lower yield expectations for second-crop corn, based on below-normal rainfall in the Center-West and South during the month of May. Partly offsetting is greater indicated area for the second and third crops. Major global trade changes for 2021/22 include larger forecast barley exports for the EU with increased imports for China. For 2020/21, Brazil's corn exports are lowered for the marketing year beginning March 2021. Foreign corn ending stocks for 2021/22 are raised relative to last month, mostly reflecting increases for Pakistan and South Africa that are partly offset by a reduction for Canada.

BARLEY: The June 10 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2021/2022 U.S. barley supplies down from the 2020/21 estimates at 247 million bushels. The June report estimates a projected yield of 76.7 bushels/acre with 2.1 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the May 2021/2022 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 168 million bushels, and projected imports at 7 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2021/2022 are projected to be 79 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at $5.95/bu on updated NASS prices compared to $5.95/bu in 2020/2021 estimates.