Idaho Grain Market Report, July 1, 2021—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday June 30, 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	11.00		6.41-6.80	6.00	7.76	6.00-6.50
Idaho Falls		8.30-9.58				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		7.62				
Grace / Soda Springs	8.00		5.80	5.59	7.06	5.64
Burley / Rupert	9.50		6.90	6.14	7.95	6.31
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell						
Meridian	12.00		7.60	6.44	8.07	
Nezperce / Craigmont	8.21		7.70	6.70	8.78	
Lewiston	8.73		7.96	6.96	9.04	
Moscow / Genesee	7.43-8.24		7.73-7.85	6.73-6.99	8.75-8.81	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday June 30, 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			8.00-8.50	7.70-7.80	6.69-9.74	
Ogden	8.50		5.90	5.94	7.36	5.94
Great Falls				6.06-6.29	7.85-7.95	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending June 30. 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 July 18-24. No net in sales were reported for 2021/2022 for the period of June 18-24. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—An international research team has identified a novel mechanism in barley plants, which could help barley growers see high yields as the temperatures rise. With barley production being sensitive to the changing environmental, rising temperatures can reduce the number of seeds that can be produced on each plant. A study published in Nature Plants, research led by Professor Dabing Zhang, from the University of Aldelaide's Waite Research Institute, explored the possibility of increasing seed production through the reproductive mechanisms in plants that respond to high temperatures. Genes that control the amount of grain produced per plant under high temperatures are really attractive targets for breeders and researchers in the face of changing environmental conditions. In the study, Professor Zhang's team found a novel mechanism by which a barley protein, known as HvMADS1, regulates the number of flowers generated on each spike, in response to high temperatures. The researchers were able to demonstrate that HvMADS1 is critical in maintaining an unbranched barley spike under high ambient temperatures. Using a highly-efficient genome editing technique, the researchers were able to generate new plants that lack HvMADS1 function, effectively converting an unbranched barley spike into a branched structure, bearing more flowers at high ambient temperatures. The researcher say the research provides new strategies for crop breeding potential to overcome the compromise between heat tolerance and high yields. (Science Daily)

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WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending June 30. SWW prices ranged from down $0.34 to up $0.49 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $.03 to up $0.50; DNS prices were up $0.08 to up $0.67; and HWW prices were down $0.30 to up $0.55. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period June 18-24 at 226,300 MT. Increases were to Japan (148,700 MT), Mexico (31,100 MT), unknown destinations (18,500 MT), Jamaica (9,400 MT), and Guyana (8,100 MT). Exports of 136,000 MT were Mexico (59,200 MT), Nigeria (27,500 MT), Japan (27,200 MT), Jamaica (9,400 MT), and Guyana (8,100 MT).

Wheat News—The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is making improvements to crop insurance to better enable agricultural producers to manage risk on their operations. Specifically, USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) is adding new options for producers of dry beans, dry peas, and small grains, such as wheat, as well as making other adjustments that make crop insurance more accessible for organic producers and veteran farm families. RMA is making these changes through three Final Rules, which posted this month on the *Federal Register*. "RMA is focused on how we can make crop insurance a better risk management tool for producers," said RMA Acting Administrator Richard Flournoy. "This month, we're rolling out a suite of updates based on feedback from producers and agricultural organizations that strengthen coverage options and increase consistency, clarity, and flexibility. These updates will benefit producers of dry beans, dry peas, and small grains, veteran farm families, and organic producers in the certification process."

Beginning in 2022, the Small Grains regulation will allow enterprise units by type for wheat. Similar to dry beans and dry peas, this change will prevent a gain on one type of crop from impacting an indemnity for a loss on another type. Allow optional units for Khorasan type wheat. Currently, optional units by type are available for all types insured, except for Khorasan. (USDA)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for period June 18-24 of 67,600 MT, increases were primarily to unknown destinations (50,000 MT), Honduras (12,000 MT), Mexico (4,500 MT), Canada (600 MT), and Taiwan (500 MT) . Exports of 1,136,700 MT were to China (335,000 MT), Japan (334,700 MT), Mexico (252,500 MT), South Korea (61,300 MT), and Honduras (49,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending June 25 averaged 1.058 million bbls/day up 0.95 percent from the previous week and up 17.56 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.406 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 21.572 million bbls on June 25, up 2.14 percent from last week and up 6.98 percent from last year. An estimated 106.89 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.1 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 99.738 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.05 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending July 1, 2021

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, July 1, 2021:

Commodity	July 2021	Week Change	September 2021	Week Change	December 2021	Week Change	March 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$6.58½**	**$0.21½**	**$6.65½**	**$0.24¾**	**$6.73¾**	**$0.25¾**	**$6.81**	**$0.26½**
KC HRW	**$6.32**	**$0.31¾**	**$6.38½**	**$0.29½**	**$6.48**	**$0.29¼**	**$6.56¾**	**$0.28¼**
MGE DNS	**$8.60**	**$0.37½**	**$8.36¾**	**$0.28¾**	**$8.29½**	**$0.30¼**	**$7.23¾**	**$0.31¾**
CORN	**$7.19¾**	**$0.83¼**	**$6.03¾**	**$0.71½**	**$5.89**	**$0.69¾**	**$5.95**	**$0.68½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are up on lowered production area and weather forecast. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.52¾ to down $0.13½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices skyrocketed due to unplanted acres. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.68½ to up $0.83¼ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES–Crude oil prices rose higher in a mid-morning trade in Asia after the American Petroleum Institute reported a large draw in US crude inventories.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.3 million bbls/day during the week ending June 25, 2021 which was 187 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 92.9% of capacity last week. As of May June 25 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 6.718 million bbls from last week to 452.342 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 483.306 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.869 million bbls to a total of 137.076 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 143.567 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 1.522 million bbls to 241.572 million bbls, over the 240.607 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.091 per gallon on June 28, 2021, up $0.031 from last week's price and $0.917 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.30 per gallon, up $0.013 from last week's level and $0.870 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, July 1, 2021 to close at $75.23/bbl (August contract), up $1.18 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—July 1, 2021

Northeast: Expansion of moderate to severe drought across New England.

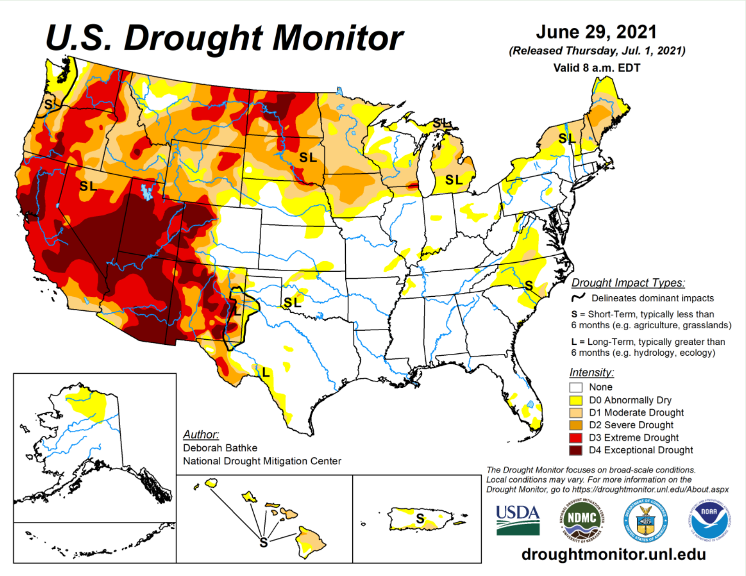
Southeast: The region is virtually drought free.

Midwest: Slight improvements in parts of the lower Midwest. As of June 27, 75% of Minnesota's topsoil moisture was short to very short. Abnormal dryness expanded in Minnesota and moderate drought expanded in northern Illinois.

High Plains: Improvements were made to exceptional and extreme drought in Colorado. The USDA reports that 90% of Sought Dakota and 66% of North Dakota's topsoil moisture is short to very short. Extreme drought was expanded in South Dakota and parts of Wyoming.

West: Worsening drought conditions across the region.

South: Drought improvements made in the region. Drought and abnormal dryness still remains in some areas.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—July 1, 2021

West: Above normal temperatures. Depleted moisture for rain-fed crops, with 88% of the 11-state region is experiencing moderate to exceptional drought, according to the June 29 U.S. Drought Monitor. There are currently four dozen active wildfires across the West.

Plains: Extreme heat across Montana and the Dakotas, long with ongoing drought. As of June 27, 68% of rangeland and pastures, 50% of the winter wheat, 49% of the spring wheat, 45% of oats, 31% of the corn, and 23% of the soybeans were rated very poor to poor condition.

Corn Belt: Showers in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys. Dry conditions cover the remainder of the Midwest. Hot conditions across the drought affected sections of the upper Midwest, where high temperatures are reaching up to 90 degrees. As of June 27, one-tenth to one-quarter of the soybean were blooming– 2 to 11% points ahead of the average, in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

South: Warm, humid conditions promote a rapid pace of crop development. Rainfall and thunderstorms across Florida and from the mid-South into the Tennessee Valley.

Outlook for U.S.: Extreme in the Northwest. Temperatures will remain above normal throughout the drought-stricken western U.S. Cooler conditions over the Northeast briefly, returning to hot weather next week. Heavy rainfall moving towards the Gulf Coast. Heavy downpours across the Deep South, 5 day rainfall totals could reach inches. Mostly dry conditions across the Midwest from the Pacific Coast to the northern Plains. Tropical Storm Elsa will move northwestward across the Atlantic Ocean, potentially reaching Florida's peninsula early next week. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for July—ca;;s for hot conditions throughout the northern and western U.S. Cooler than normal condition from the southern Plains into the lower Southeast. Drier than normal from the Pacific Coast to the northern and central High Plains. Wetter than normal conditions across much of the South, East, and Midwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—June 29, 2021

Europe: Heavy rainfall and severe thunderstorms across northeastern Europe eased dryness for vegetative summer crops and boosted corn and sunflower prospects in Spain and France. Increased dryness from Italy into Hungary reduced soil moisture for summer crops. Heavy rainfall boosted moisture supplies across Romania and Bulgaria.

Middle East: Heavy rainfall across central and western Turkey boosted prospects for vegetative summer crops. Lingering drought in southern and eastern Turkey

Asia: Monsoon brought light rain in most crops areas in south Asia. Adequate soil moisture for summer crops in most of northeastern China. Below average soil moisture for rice in southern China. Lighter than normal rainfall provided limited moisture to rice in Thailand and environs.

Australia: Widespread rainfall across the wheat belt maintained good to excellent winter crop prospects in the west and east.

South America: Light showers in southern Brazil favored wheat and corn. Farther north, warm, sunny conditions hastened corn and cotton maturity.

Mexico: Rainfall on the southern plateau favored corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

Canada: Limited moisture for spring crops in and around Manitoba. Rainfall in Ontario and Quebec favored corn and soybeans.

Western FSU: Dry, warm conditions accelerated winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed towards maturity. Summer crops remained vegetative. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms boosted spring grains and summer crops on Moldova, western Russia, and Belarus.

USDA Crop Progress—June 28, 2021

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	33%	17%	39%	40%	48%	49%	52%
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**			
US Spring Wheat Headed	48%	27%	33%	39%	19%	27%	69%
ID Spring Wheat Headed	**40%**	**22%**	**39%**	**43%**	**21%**	**27%**	
US Barley Headed	43%	19%	36%	37%	31%	39%	75%
ID Barley Headed	**54%**	**29%**	**54%**	**51%**	**44%**	**47%**	**-**
US Corn Silking	4%	NA	4%	6%	64%	65%	73%

USDA Grain Stocks Report —June 30, 2021

Old crop all wheat stored in all positions on June 1, 2021 totaled 844 million bushels, down 18 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 142 million bushels, down 38 percent from last year. Off-farm stocks, at 702 million bushels, are down 12 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2021 indicated disappearance is 467 million bushels, up 21 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop Durum wheat stocks in all positions on June 1, 2021 totaled 27.5 million bushels, down 34 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks, at 13.5 million bushels, are down 24 percent from June 1, 2020. Off-farm stocks totaled 14.0 million bushels, down 42 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2021 indicated disappearance of 14.7 million bushels is up 55 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop barley stocks in all positions on June 1, 2021 totaled 71.8 million bushels, down 11 percent from June 1, 2020. On-farm stocks are estimated at 21.4 million bushels, 15 percent below a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 50.4 million bushels, are 9 percent below June 1, 2020. The March - May 2021 indicated disappearance is 48.7 million bushels, 39 percent above the same period a year earlier.

USDA Crop Progress Report —June 30, 2021

Winter wheat acres planted in Idaho are estimated at 720,000 acres, unchanged from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 670,000 acres, up 2 percent from 2020. In Oregon, acres planted to winter wheat are estimated at 720,000 acres, down 20,000 acres from the previous year. Acres to be harvested are forecast at 695,000 acres, down 4 percent from 2020. Acres planted to winter wheat in Washington are estimated at 1.75 million acres, down 50,000 acres from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 1.69 million acres, down 3 percent from 2020. Nationally, winter wheat acres planted totaled 33.7 million acres, up 11 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to total 25.4 million acres, up 11 percent from 2020.

Spring wheat acres planted in the Northwest Region are up 3 percent from 2020. Idaho spring wheat planted acres increased from 510,000 acres in 2020 to 520,000 acres in 2021. Washington spring wheat planted area at 560,000 acres, is up 20,000 acres from 2020.

Barley acres planted in Idaho are estimated at 510,000 planted in 2021 compared to 530,000 in 2020, and 2021 harvested barley acres are estimated at 460,000, compared to 500,000 in 2020.

Final harvested acreage for wheat and barley will be reported in the USDA Annual Small Grains Summary to publish on September 30. The June 30 report is an estimate based on grower surveys and other production factors compiled by USDA NASS.