Idaho Grain Market Report, August 13, 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 August 11, 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	11.25		7.36-7.50	7.10	8.86	7.10-7.30
Idaho Falls		8.30-11.25				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		11.50				
Grace / Soda Springs	9.20		7.25	7.03	7.95	7.03
Burley / Rupert	11.25		7.25	7.11	8.13	7.21
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	11.00-11.25		7.50			
Meridian	12.00		8.80	7.38	9.15	
Nezperce / Craigmont	8.21		9.00	7.60	9.58	
Lewiston	8.73		9.26	7.86	9.84	
Moscow / Genesee	8.24-8.43		9.03-9.15	7.23-7.80	9.61-9.63	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday August 11, 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			8.95-9.90	8.05-8.60	10.18-10.53	
Ogden	10.00		7.40	7.23	8.45	7.23
Great Falls	5.70-6.10	6.20-6.40		7.32-7.50	9.13-9.23	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.20 to up $2.25 for the week ending August 11. Idaho cash malt barley prices were down $0.30 to unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for 2021/2022 for the week of July 30– August 5. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—This Idaho summer has seen record high heats in June and July. With Idaho being the number one barley producing state, it's important to what that record-breaking heat could mean for the barley crop and how to prevent negative affects when it comes time to harvest. Agricultural engineers say modified crops is the best step toward a better harvest quality. "Anytime you can change the genetics of crops so they're drought-resistant, you're going to see a tremendous amount of benefits from it," says Andrew Lyons, an agricultural engineer at N.C. State University. Lyons also says that by avoiding planting early and avoiding watering during the day, farmers can prevent early blooms, allowing the crop to attain better longevity. (KMVT)

Idaho is experiencing a drought like it has never seen despite getting normal snow levels last winter. Water managers are warning that the state could be entering a dry spell that could last for many years. "Idaho is in the midst of a drought that is unprecedented in recent memory, mostly due to an exceptionally dry spring followed by a summer heat wave," David Hoekema, hydrologist for the Idaho Department of Water Resources, wrote in a new analysis, the Idaho Press reported. "Without a snowpack that is significantly greater than normal next winter, Idaho could be seeing several years with limited water supply." Few saw this coming, as Idaho began the year with normal snowfall in the mountains, though temperatures were above normal every month but February. Then came a dry spring, followed by a blistering hot summer. The state's basins all experienced the hottest June and July on record, Hoekema said. "With storage being rapidly depleted across the state, concern is rising that we may be entering into a multi-year drought," he said. The driest year that Idaho has seen was in 1977. (Spokesman)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mostly up for the week ending August 12. SWW prices ranged from down $0.50 to up $0.65 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.14 to up $0.60; DNS prices were down $0.01 to up $0.25; and HWW prices were up $0.09 to up $0.70. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period July 30– August 5 at 293,100 MT, down 5 percent from the prior week and 32 percent from the previous 4-week average. Increases were to unknown destinations (98,600 MT), Japan (34,300 MT), Nigeria (31,800 MT), Venezuela (27,100 MT), and Chile (21,500 MT). Exports of 627,900 MT were to Japan (130,400 MT), Mexico (89,600 MT), Nigeria (82,300 MT), China (64,700 MT), and South Korea (62,800 MT).

Wheat News—Washington's wheat crop has been devastated by a drought that the National Weather Service has classified as "Exceptional" and the worst the state has seen since 1977. "This is definitely the worst crop year we have had since we started farming 35 years ago," said Marci Green, a wheat farmer whose family is the sixth generation on the same farming land just south of the city of Spokane. Green is lucky to have some wheat to sell, some Washington wheat farms haven't produced much because of the drought. "We're seeing complete crop failure in some areas," said Michelle Hennings, executive director of the Washington Association of Wheat Growers in the small community of Ritzville, in the heart of the state's wheat growing region. Most of Washington's wheat farms are dry land farming, which means they don't have irrigation and rely on rain . Only about 10 percent of wheat farms have irrigation. The current estimate for the crop is 117 million bushels, down from last year's 165 million, and there is a good chance the crop will be smaller than 117 million, said Glen Squires, director of the Washington Grain Commission, which represents farmers. A bushel is about 60 pounds. "The lack of spring and early summer precipitation has led to record dryness across much of the Inland Northwest," the agency said. "The record breaking heat wave in late June made conditions even worse as multiple stations recorded their hottest temperature on record." (Idaho Statesman)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net reductions for 2021/2022 for period July 30– August 5 of 601,800 MT, increases were primarily to unknown destinations (278,400 MT), Colombia (80,500 MT), Costa Rica (60,800 MT), Mexico (52,200 MT), and Japan (45,000 MT). Exports of 1,060,000 MT were to China (352,600 MT), Mexico (337,300 MT), Japan (80,500 MT), Saudi Arabia (57,900 MT), and Colombia (54,800 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending August 6 averaged 986 thousand bbls/day down 2.67 percent from the previous week and up 7.14 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.902 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.276 million bbls on August 6, down 1.65 percent from last week and up 12.79 percent from last year. An estimated 99.62 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.72 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 93.352 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.05 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending August 12, 2021

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 12, 2021:

Commodity	September 2021	Week Change	December 2021	Week Change	March 2021	Week Change	May 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$7.53½**	**$0.34½**	**$7.64¾**	**$0.31½**	**$7.74½**	**$0.31**	**$7.77**	**$0.30½**
KC HRW	**$7.38¾**	**$0.33**	**$7.50¾**	**$0.33¼**	**$7.59½**	**$0.32¾**	**$7.60¼**	**$0.30¾**
MGE DNS	**$9.32¾**	**$0.16½**	**$9.19**	**$0.15¾**	**$9.08½**	**$0.17**	**$8.96½**	**$0.16¾**
CORN	**$5.67**	**$0.12**	**$5.73¼**	**$0.16¾**	**$5.79¾**	**$0.15**	**$5.83¼**	**$0.13¾**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are up on supply concerns. **Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.15¾ to up $0.34½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

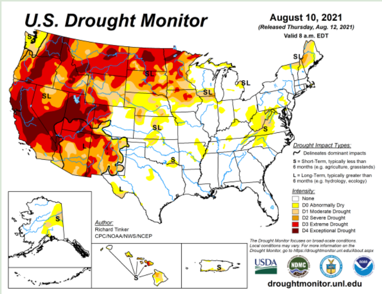
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices are up on supply concerns. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.12 to up $0.16¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES–Oil prices steady after the International Energy Agency (IEA) said that the spread of the Delta variant of the Coronavirus would slow the global oil demand recovery.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.2 million bbls/day during the week ending August 6, 2021 which was 277 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 91.8% of capacity last week. As of August 6 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 0.448 million bbls from last week to 438.777 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 465.148 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.767 million bbls to a total of 140.511 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 148.736 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.401 million bbls to 227.469 million bbls, under the 235.551 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.172 per gallon on August 9, 2021, up $0.013 from last week's price and $1.006 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.364 per gallon, down $0.003 from last week's level but up $0.936 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 12, 2021 to close at $69.09/bbl (September contract), up $0.81 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—August 12, 2021



Northeast: Abnormal dryness eliminated from a small part of central Maine. Abnormal dryness and moderate drought expanded across West Virginia, Maryland, and portions of Pennsylvania.

Southeast: Abnormal dryness expanded and some moderate drought was introduced in parts of central and southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina.

Midwest: Improvements were made across southern Minnesota, central and northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. Drought intensified across central and northern Minnesota. Dryness expanded in some areas from Missouri to Michigan and Ohio.

High Plains: Slight improvements were in southwestern North Dakota. Drought intensified across eastern North Dakota and many areas from South Dakota through Nebraska and Kansas.

West: Some improvements were made in southern Utah, conditions deteriorated in central Washington. Most areas are unchanged from last week. Dixie Fire in northern California has scorched hundreds of thousands of acres, making it the second-largest fire in the state's history. Fires in the western half of the contiguous states (including Colorado and Wyoming) have burned, on average, 30 square miles of total area every day since early June – an area approaching half the size of Washington, DC.

South: Abnormal dryness was introduced in central and northeastern Arkansas. Moderate drought was introduced in the eastern Red River Valley.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 12, 2021

West: Monsoon related rainfall limited to Arizona and New Mexico. Another heat wave in northern California and the Northwest. Record tying high temperatures in Portland.

Plains: Cooler air in Montana and the Dakotas. Heat across the southern half of the Plains, where high temperatures could reach 100 degrees in some locations. Dry conditions most of the region leading to reduction in topsoil moisture. Drought and stock water shortages on the northern Plains. Water shortages in North Dakota were rated 88% very short to short.

Corn Belt: Scattered showers favoring corn and soybeans along and south if a line from northern Missouri to southern lower Michigan. Dry conditions in the upper Midwest. Lower expectations for drought affected crops such as corn and soybeans.

South: High humidity and scattered showers accompany the hottest weather of the year. As of August 8, statewide pastures were rated 20% or less very poor to poor, except in Virginia (50% very poor to poor) and North Carolina (33%).

Outlook for U.S.: Very little precipitation from the Pacific Coast to the northern Plains and upper Great Lakes region adding to the drought impacts. Extreme heat in the Northwest. Cool conditions on the northern Plains. Rainfall and thunderstorms across the southeastern half of the U.S. Rainfall totals could reach 2-4 inches may fall in southern sections of Arizona and New Mexico. Rainfall totals could reach 1-3 inches in the South, East, and lower Midwest. Rainfall in Florida could reach up to 8 inches. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for August 17-21 calls for above normal temperatures across much of the central and eastern U.S. Cooler conditions in the West.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending August 7, 2021

Europe: Rain benefited filling summer crops across central and northern Europe, though wetness was hampering fieldwork and crop maturation from eastern France into central Poland. Hot, dry weather further trimmed yield prospects for filling corn and sunflowers in the lower Balkans. Sun and cool temperatures favored irrigated corn in Spain.

Middle East: Despite scattered showers, extreme heat in Turkey hastened summer crops toward maturity and may have trimmed yield prospects somewhat.

Asia: Unseasonably dry weather prevailed across much of India, though flooding rainfall was reported in some western oilseed areas. Widespread showers in northeastern China maintained favorable yield prospects for corn and soybeans. Drier weather expanded across Thailand and environs, with seasonable rainfall limited to only a few locales.

Australia: Widespread showers and seasonably warm weather persisted, sustaining good to excellent wheat, barley, and canola prospects.

South America: In Argentina, mild, dry weather supported late corn harvesting. o Warmer weather spurred growth of Brazilian wheat, though additional moisture would be welcome. Meanwhile, corn and cotton harvesting advanced.

Mexico: Showers continued across the southern plateau corn belt as well as in northwestern watersheds.

Canada: Warm, mostly dry weather maintained stress on spring grains and oilseeds.

FSU: Warm, wet weather in Ukraine maintained good to excellent prospects for reproductive to filling corn, sunflowers, and soybeans, though some northeastern crop areas remained dry. In western Russia, hot, dry weather hastened summer crops toward maturity in the south, while showers maintained good growing conditions for corn and sunflowers in the north. Rain in Russia's Siberia District favored reproductive to filling spring wheat. Extreme heat in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia renewed stress on filling spring grains.

USDA Crop Progress—August 9, 2021

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	95%	91%	89%	91%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**71%**	**47%**	**33%**	**47%**			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	38%	17%	14%	21%	11%	10%	69%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**37%**	**9%**	**19%**	**21%**	**31%**	**29%**	
US Barley Harvested	35%	13%	14%	24%	24%	21%	79%
ID Barley Harvested	**40%**	**13%**	**19%**	**25%**	**61%**	**57%**	
US Corn Silking	95%	91%	96%	94%	64%	62%	71%
US Corn Dough	56%	38%	56%	51%	64%	62%	71%
US Corn Dented	8%	(NA)	10%	11%	64%	62%	71%

WASDE- World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates August 12, 2021

WHEAT: The outlook for 2021/22 U.S. wheat this month is for reduced supplies, lower domestic use, unchanged exports, and decreased ending stocks. The NASS Crop Production report forecast all wheat production at 1,697 million bushels, down 49 million from the previous forecast. Most of the reduction is in Hard Red Winter and Soft White Winter. The all wheat yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from the previous forecast. Feed and residual use is lowered 10 million bushels to 160 million on reduced supplies. Food use for both 2020/21 and 2021/22 is reduced slightly, based primarily on the latest NASS Flour Milling Products report. Wheat exports are unchanged but there are offsetting by-class export changes for several classes. Projected 2021/22 ending stocks are reduced 38 million bushels to 627 million and are 26 percent below last year. The projected 2021/22 season-average farm price is raised $0.10 per bushel to $6.70.

The global wheat outlook for 2021/22 is for reduced supplies, lower consumption, reduced trade, and smaller ending stocks. Supplies are projected to decline 16.8 million tons to 1,065.7 million, primarily on lower production for Russia, Canada, and the United States. Russia's production is reduced 12.5 million tons to 72.5 million on decreased winter wheat production, which is only slightly offset by higher spring wheat output. Winter wheat harvested area is reduced on updated area data from Rosstat, Russia's statistical agency, while yield is lowered on harvest results reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. A series of thawing and refreezing events during February and March, referred to as "ice crusting," resulted in reductions for both area harvested and yield for Russia's winter wheat. Canada's production is lowered 7.5 million tons to 24.0 million on worsening drought conditions across the Prairie Provinces during July. This would be the smallest Canadian wheat crop since 2010/11. Partially offsetting these reductions are production increases for Ukraine and Australia. Ukraine is raised to a record 33.0 million tons on increased area as reported by its State Statistical Service and a higher yield on harvest results to date. Australia is increased 1.5 million tons to 30.0 million as continued abundant precipitation has benefited crop conditions.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2021/22 U.S. corn outlook is for lower supplies, reduced feed and residual use, increased food, seed, and industrial use, lower exports, and smaller ending stocks. Projected beginning stocks for 2021/22 are 35 million bushels higher based on a lower use forecast for 2020/21. Reduced exports are partially offset by greater corn used for ethanol, starch, and glucose and dextrose. Corn production for 2021/22 is forecast at 14.8 billion WASDE-615-2 bushels, down 415 million from the July projection. The season's first survey-based corn yield forecast, at 174.6 bushels per acre, is 4.9 bushels below last month's trend-based projection. Among the major producing states, today's Crop Production report indicates that record-high yields are expected in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In contrast, yields in Minnesota and South Dakota are forecast below a year ago.

BARLEY: The August 12 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2021/2022 U.S. barley supplies down from the projected estimates at 184 million bushels. The August report estimates a projected yield of 51.6 bushels/acre with 2.0 million acres expected to be harvested, down from the July 2021/2022 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 131 million bushels, and projected imports at 7 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2021/2022 are projected to be 53 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at $5.75 bu on updated NASS prices compared to $5.95/bu in July 2020/2021 estimates.

This month's 2021/22 foreign coarse grain outlook is for lower production, slightly lower trade, and smaller stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is forecast higher relative to last month. Ukraine corn production is raised as a reduction in area is more than offset by a boost in yield prospects. Russia corn production is increased based on expectations of greater area. EU corn production is lowered, mostly reflecting reductions for Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria that are partially offset by increases for France, Croatia, and Germany. Other notable corn production changes include projected increases for India, Canada, and Moldova, with a reduction for Serbia. Foreign barley production is lower, with reductions for Canada, Kazakhstan, Turkey, the EU, and Russia more than offsetting increases for Ukraine, Australia, and Morocco.