Idaho Grain Market Report, August 5, 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 4, 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		7.05-7.29	6.96	8.80	6.90-7.01
Idaho Falls		8.30-11.25				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		11.85				
Grace / Soda Springs	9.00		7.25	6.51	7.96	6.51
Burley / Rupert	10.75		7.17	6.81	8.05	7.05
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	11.25		7.00			
Meridian	12.00		8.35	7.17	9.02	
Nezperce / Craigmont	8.21		8.40	7.44	9.33	
Lewiston	8.73		8.66	7.70	9.59	
Moscow / Genesee	8.24-8.43		8.43-8.50	7.47-7.49	9.36-9.38	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday August 4, 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			8.95-9.15	7.99-8.54	10.08-10.38	
Ogden	9.80		7.40	4.71	8.46	6.71
Great Falls	5.75-6.10			7.12-7.34	8.98-9.13	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.25 to up $1.30 for the week ending August 5. 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 23-29. Exports of 300 MT to South Korea were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—On August 4, Scoular announced the formal launch of Barley MVP, in time for the fall planting season. Barley MVP, is a first-of-its-kind program that provides a variety of risk management tools and high-yielding seed varieties for farmers looking for an alternative rotation crop. Scoular is partnering with Idaho barley farmers to expand the production of barley as an economically viable and sustainable rotation crop. While Idaho is the top-producing barley state, only a small percentage of the barley grown in Idaho finds its way into the fast-growing feed, food, and processing sectors compared to malt barley production. By participating in Barley MVP, farmers can help to meet this demand by incorporating barley into their crop rotation. Barley is a more sustainable than some traditional crops in Idaho, such as corn, because barley requires less water and fertilizer to grow. "Barley MVP is a win for local farmers and a win for the state of Idaho," said Andy Hohwieler, Scoular Trade Unit Manger. "Farmers can have confidence knowing that Scoular will connect them to new markets worldwide for their barley and that they are planting a sustainable, drought-tolerant crop." Hohwieler said that in 2021, local farmers recognized the benefit of growing barley, converting more than 12,000 acres to barley production for those growing sectors. Hohwieler added that the demand could exceed 50,000 acres of production in the next five years. Scoular, headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, operates a trading team in Twin Falls, Idaho, and a feed blending facility in nearby Jerome, along with grain elevators in southeast and eastern Idaho. Farmers interested in Barley MVP should go to Scoular.com/barleymvp or call the Twin Falls office at (208) 324-0147. (Scoular press release)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending August 5. SWW prices ranged from up $0.05 to up $0.48 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.32 to up $0.55; DNS prices were up $0.03 to up $0.20; and HWW prices were up $0.39 to up $0.51. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period July 23-29 at 308,300 MT, down 40 percent from the prior week and 28 percent from the previous 4-week average. Increases were to Mexico (97,800 MT), South Korea (54,600 MT), Nigeria (48,000 MT), Colombia (32,200 MT), and the Philippines (27,000 MT). Exports of 387,200 MT were to Mexico (127,400 MT), the Philippines (91,000 MT), South Korea (55,000 MT), Japan (30,200 MT), and Chile (21,000 MT).

Wheat News—As the drought is shriveling wheat crops, millers and bakers are draining their wheat reserves and paying more for spring wheat that is used in baking. U.S farmers are bracing for a substantially smaller spring wheat harvest due to the driest conditions in decades. Severe crop damage across the hemisphere from heat scorching temperatures. Although overall global wheat stocks are large, the drought is affecting the high protein spring wheat crops that millers and bakers rely on to produce the texture and moistness in baked goods that consumers expect. Importers from Britain to China pay up for limited North American harvests or go to other suppliers like Australia and Russia. Minneapolis spring wheat futures are trading near nine-year highs, leaving Camas Country Mill in Eugene, Oregon braced to pay more, said owner Tom Hunton. He plans on passing his higher costs on to the mill's bakery customers. Camas Country Mill will be using stockpiled wheat from last year to produce flour. Hunton is worried about the drought carrying over into next year. "This isn't sustainable for anyone," he said. Bread prices in Canada may rise as much as 6.5% by late this year. U.S. prices are more difficult to predict. Flour prices dropped earlier this year as lockdowns eased and fewer people baked at home. According to the USDA, the spring wheat harvest in expected to drop 41% from a year ago to the lowest production in 33 years. (Reuters)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net reductions for 2021/2022 for period July 23-29 of 830,200 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (238,800 MT), Japan (210,700 MT), unknown destinations (101,700 MT), Colombia (96,300 MT), and Nicaragua (82,500 MT). Exports of 1,410,700 MT were to China (909,500 MT), Mexico (266,100 MT), Honduras (68,600 MT), Japan (64,100 MT), and Costa Rica (29,700 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending July 30 averaged 1.013 million bbls/day down 0.10 percent from the previous week and up 8.81 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.091 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.649 million bbls on July 30, down 0.37 percent from last week and up 11.32 percent from last year. An estimated 102.34 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.62 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 94.722 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 5, 2021

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 5, 2021:

Commodity	September 2021	Week Change	December 2021	Week Change	March 2021	Week Change	May 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$7.12¾**	**$0.09**	**$7.25¼**	**$0.12¼**	**$7.35½**	**$0.15**	**$7.36¼**	**$0.16½**
KC HRW	**$6.91½**	**-$0.18¼**	**$7.03**	**-$0.18¾**	**$7.12¾**	**-$0.21¼**	**$7.15**	**-$0.30¾**
MGE DNS	**$9.03¾**	**-$0.01**	**$8.92¼**	**$0.01¼**	**$8.79¾**	**$0.03½**	**$8.68¼**	**$0.05¼**
CORN	**$5.55¾**	**$0.08¾**	**$5.53**	**$0.07¾**	**$5.61**	**$0.07¾**	**$5.65¾**	**$0.07¾**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are mixed with concerns about drought reduced production. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.30¾ to up $0.16½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

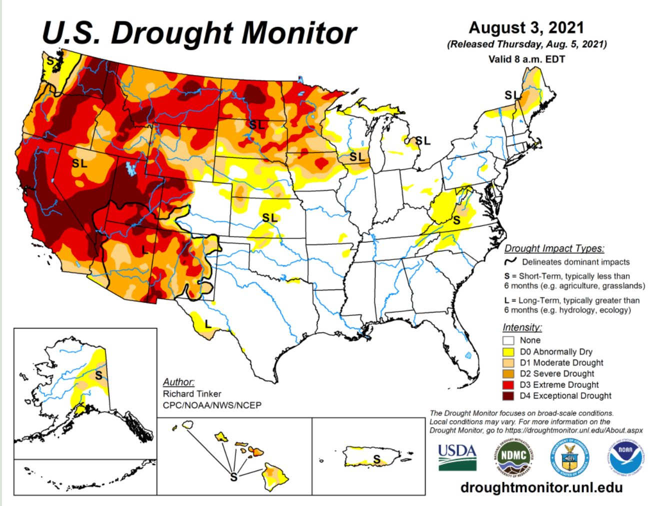
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices are up on sluggish exports, declining crop ratings, and forecasts. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.07¾ to up $0.08¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES–Oil prices fell for a third day in a row on a surprise build in U.S. crude stockpiles, negative U.S. economic report and worries the spread of the coronavirus Delta variant will weigh on global energy demand.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.9 million bbls/day during the week ending July 30, 2021 which was 46 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 91.3% of capacity last week. As of July 30 there was a increase in Crude Oil stocks of 3.627 million bbls from last week to 439.225 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 466.664 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.832 million bbls to a total of 138.744 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 148.346 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 5.291 million bbls to 228.87million bbls, under the 236.666 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.159 per gallon on August 2, 2021, up $0.023 from last week's price and $0.983 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.367 per gallon, up $0.025 from last week's level and up $0.943 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 5, 2021 to close at $69.09/bbl (September contract), down $4.86 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—August 5, 2021



Northeast: Extreme drought in west central Maine. Abnormal dryness introduced in west central Delaware and northeastern Maryland.

Southeast: Abnormal dryness expanded in western Virginia and western North Carolina. Moderate drought was introduced in west central parts of Virginia.

Midwest: Extreme drought in Minnesota and severe drought in Iowa was introduced.

High Plains: Exceptional drought is confined to northwestern parts of central Colorado. Abnormal dryness and moderate drought expanded in northeastern Colorado and Kansas. Exceptional drought expanded substantially in North Dakota

West: Expansion of moderate to exceptional drought in parts of California and the Northwest. Slight improvements in parts Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and southern sections of Utah and Nevada.

South: Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi is free of dryness and drought. Small areas of abnormal dryness and moderate drought in northeastern Tennessee, northeastern Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 5, 2021

West: Hot, dry conditions across the Four Corner States, the Great Basin, and the northern Intermountain region. Gusty winds and low humidity levels could hamper wildfire containment efforts in the Northwest.

Plains: Mostly dry conditions on the Plains. Short term dryness across the central and southern Plains reducing topsoil moisture reserves. Drought and ongoing heat making for abysmal growing conditions for land, pastures, and immature summer crops on the northern Plains, but favoring small grain harvest activities.

Corn Belt: Few showers in Minnesota and Iowa not affecting drought conditions. Dry conditions across the southern eastern Corn Belt. Moderate temperatures and mostly favorable moisture reserves for corn and soybeans.

South: Showers confined to the southern Atlantic region and the Gulf Coast. Warm, dry conditions elsewhere favor a rapid pace of crop growth. As of August 1, one half of the U.S cotton was setting bolls, compared to the 5 year average of 53%, while 59% of the rice crop had headed, versus 65% on average.

Outlook for U.S.: Little to no rain in many areas of the country, including central and southern Plains, Southwest, Ohio Valley, and lower Mississippi Valley. Scattered showers and thunderstorms in parts of the Midwest, especially from Iowa to Michigan. Scattered showers from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains will not do much for the drought stricken areas. Higher than normal temperatures across most of the country. Throughout the week and weekend, triple digit temperatures will be common across the central and southern Plains and the Southwest. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for August 9-13 calls for above normal temperatures nationwide, with the hotter weather stretching from the Midwest into the Northeast. Below normal rainfall across most of the country. Wetter conditions in the Desert Southwest and from the Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region.

International Crop Weather Highlights—August 3, 2021

Europe: Heavy rain across much of central and northern Europe was favorable for reproductive to filling spring grains and summer crops. Hot, dry conditions in the lower Balkans trimmed yield prospects for corn and sunflowers. Sunny, cool conditions in western France favored corn and sunflowers. Dryness in northern Spain's corn areas worsened.

Middle East: Sunny skies boosted late-reproductive to filling summer crops development in Turkey.

Asia: Showers boosted moisture conditions for kharif crops across central India. Typhoon In-Fa brought heavy rainfall in eastern-most China favoring summer crops but caused flooding in the lower Yangtze River. Rainfall benefited rice in Indochina. Dry conditions in parts of interior Thailand.

Australia: Heavy rainfall in the south and west maintained good to excellent winter crop prospects. Sunny conditions and abundant moisture supplies in the northeast favored wheat development.

South America: Freezing temperatures in southern Brazil raised concerns for damage to corn, coffee, and other crops. Cold conditions in Argentina slowed early winter grain growth. Dry conditions favored corn harvesting.

Mexico: Rainfall boosted reservoirs and favored rain-fed summer crops.

Canada: Unseasonable warmth promoted development of spring rain and oilseed.

FSU: Warm, sunny conditions maintained good prospects for reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans in central and southern Ukraine. Rainfall in the drier northern crop areas. Showers in the northern favored reproductive corn and sunflowers. Sunny conditions in the south moved summer crops towards maturity. Rainfall in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia improved prospects for later-developing spring grains.

USDA Crop Progress—August 2, 2021							
Crop	**% Progress**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**	**5-Year Average**	**Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**
US Winter Wheat Harvested	91%	84%	84%	86%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**47%**	**29%**	**20%**	**24%**			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	17%	3%	4%	8%	10%	9%	73%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**9%**	**2%**	**6%**	**5%**	**29%**	**27%**	
US Barley Harvested	13%	2%	4%	8%	21%	22%	81%
ID Barley Harvested	**13%**	**3%**	**9%**	**8%**	**57%**	**61%**	
US Corn Silking	91%	79%	91%	86%	62%	64%	72%
US Corn Dough	38%	18%	37%	33%	62%	64%	72%