

Idaho Grain Market Report, January 13, 2022—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 January 12, 2022. 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	13.25		8.60-9.07	9.44	8.90	9.30-9.44
Idaho Falls		8.30-14.59				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		11.50				
Grace / Soda Springs	13.50		8.90	8.73	8.63	
Burley / Rupert	11.50		8.65	8.36	9.06	9.06
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell						
Meridian	12.00		9.70	8.68	9.10	
Nezperce / Craigmont	11.21		9.80	8.72	9.27	
Lewiston	11.73		10.06	8.98	9.53	
Moscow / Genesee	10.43-11.24		9.83-9.95	8.75-8.88	9.30-9.44	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday January 12, 2022. 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			10.20-11.25	9.53-9.78	10.26-10.36	
Ogden						
Great Falls	13.23-14.48	15.62-16.14		8.72-8.88	9.01-9.11	
Minneapolis						

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.25 to up \$0.50 for the week ending January 12. 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 December 31– January 6. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—The new year brings new tariff agreements which has the potential to expand the export market for Australian barley. Effect January 1, 2022, the tariffs on Australian barley to Mexico have been eliminated. Until December 31, 2021, Australian barley exported to Mexico were charged a \$0.15 tariff. Under the Comprehensive and Progressive agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), that tariff dropped to zero on January 1, 2022. "Tariffs on barley to Mexico will be eliminated completely, further enhancing our competitiveness," Minister for Agriculture and Northern Australian David Littleproud said in a January 1 media release announcing new tariff reductions and market access improvements that took effect the same day. Mexico was Australia's largest export of barley in 2021. "The shipments of Australian malting barley to Mexico in 2021 have provided an excellent opportunity for the local maltsters and brewers to experience the quality advantages of Australian barley – hopefully this will lead to a 'quality advantage' for Australian barley into the future and sales will continue in spite of renewed competition from Canada and others." Another potential opportunity for Australia's grain industry under new trade arrangements lies in the continued expansion of Tariff Rate Quotas for Australian feed grain exports to Indonesia under the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. However, this measure appears far less likely to deliver tangible opportunities for Australian exporters in the short term at least, due to continued uncertainty surrounding how the Indonesian Government will manage the new arrangements. (E-Malt)

Published by the Idaho Barley Commission (IBC) weekly except for weeks with major holidays. Information included is from reliable sources and every effort is made to ensure accuracy on the date of publication, but no independent review has been made and we do not guarantee completeness or accuracy. Use of this information is at your own discretion and risk. Editors: Laura Wilder, IBC Executive Director, lwilder@barley.idaho.gov and Wren Hernandez, IBC Office Manager, whernandez@barley.idaho.gov. Office Phone: 208-334-2090.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending January 12. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.05 to up \$0.36 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.17 to down \$0.07; DNS prices were down \$0.42 to down \$0.18; and HWW prices were up \$0.52. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period December 31– January 6 at 264,400 MT, up noticeably from the prior week but down 20 percent from the previous 4-week average. Increases were to the Philippines (50,000 MT), Mexico (42,300 MT), Algeria (33,000 MT), Japan (26,800 MT), and Jamaica (22,000 MT). Exports of 258,400 MT were to Japan (60,300 MT), Indonesia (60,300 MT), Mexico (56,100 MT), Nicaragua (33,000 MT), and Taiwan (28,500 MT).

Wheat News—According to the January 12 USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, the acreage of winter wheat seeded in Idaho and Washington is up from a year ago. The acres of winter wheat planted were 1.8 million in Washington, up 3% from last year and 760,000 acres in Idaho, up 7% from last year. White Winter wheat seeded area totals 3.56 million acres, up 2% from 2021. “Planted acreage is up from last year across most of the growing region,” NASS said. “The largest increases in planted acreage are estimated in Kansas and Texas, while the largest decreases are estimated in Colorado and New Mexico.” The USDA estimated the 2022 soft red wheat planted area at 7.07 million acres, 6% larger than the 2021 planted area at 6.65 million acres. “Compared with last year, the largest acreage increases are expected in Missouri, North Carolina, and Ohio, while the largest acreage decreases are expected in Maryland and Michigan,” NASS explained. The estimated white winter area in 2022 was 3.56 million acres, up 2% from 2021. The NASS said, “Planting in Idaho and Washington was ahead of the five-year average throughout most of the planting process. Seeding was virtually complete in the region by early November.”

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2021/2022 for period December 31– January 6 of 457,700 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (278,800 MT), Japan (233,000 MT), China (70,200 MT), Canada (27,000 MT), and Nicaragua (16,900 MT). Exports of 1,011,800 MT were to Mexico (347,800 MT), China (274,700 MT), Japan (131,700 MT), Saudi Arabia (73,300 MT), and Costa Rica (49,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending January 7 averaged 1.006 million bbls/day down 4.01 percent from the previous week and up 6.91 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.042 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.911 million bbls on January 7, up 7.27 percent from last week and down 3.30 percent from last year. An estimated 102.13 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 1.93 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 98.371 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.25 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending January 13, 2022

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, January 13, 2022:

Commodity	March 2022	Week Change	May 2022	Week Change	July 2022	Week Change	September 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$7.46¾	-\$0.11¾	\$7.49	-\$0.11½	\$7.42½	-\$0.14½	\$7.44¾	-\$0.14¼
KC HRW	\$7.59¾	-\$0.15¼	\$7.62¼	-\$0.13¾	\$7.64¾	-\$0.10¾	\$7.68½	-\$0.10½
MGE DNS	\$8.95½	-\$0.27¾	\$8.94¼	-\$0.26	\$8.92½	-\$0.19¾	\$8.74	-\$0.05½
CORN	\$5.87½	-\$0.19¼	\$5.89½	-\$0.18¼	\$5.87¾	-\$0.16¾	\$5.67¼	-\$0.04¼

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are down on declined wheat contracts and concerns about crop quality. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.27¾ to down \$0.05½ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices down on supply concerns. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.19¼ to down \$0.04¼ (per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES— Crude oil rallies on falling inventories, natural gas prices rise on tight supply in Europe.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.6 million bbls/day during the week ending January 7, 2022 which was 293 thousand bbls/day less than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 88.4% of capacity last week. As of January 7 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 4.553 million bbls from last week to 413.298 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 449.177 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 2.537 million bbls to a total of 129.383 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 152.342 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 7.961 million bbls to 240.748 million bbls, under the 249.339 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.295 per gallon on January 10, 2022, up \$0.014 from last week’s price and \$0.978 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.657 per gallon, up \$0.044 from last week’s level and up \$0.987 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, January 13, 2022 to close at \$82.12/bbl (February contract), up \$3.22 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—January 13, 2022

Northeast: Abnormal dryness removed from central Maryland, portions of southern Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

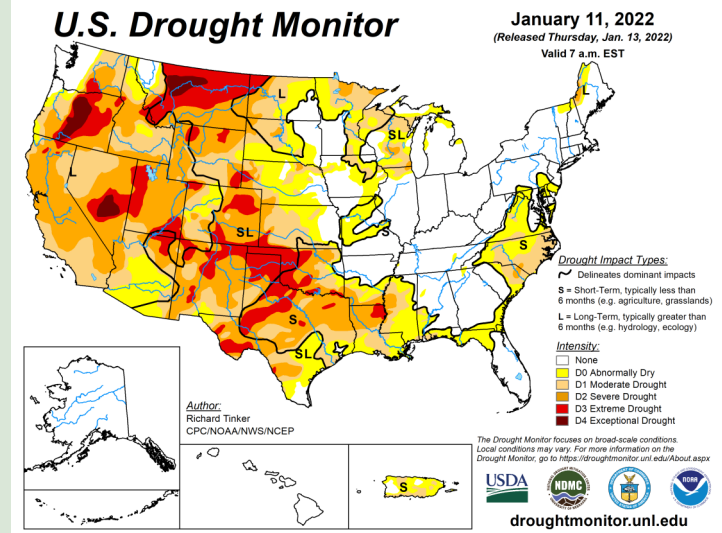
Southeast: No significant changes were made in the region. Abnormal dryness was expanded along the northeastern Carolinas

Midwest: Abnormal dryness removed from southwestern Illinois. Minor improvements were made in and near Illinois, and across portions of Missouri.

High Plains: Some improvements were made in eastern Wyoming, eastern Montana, central North Dakota, southern South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska.

West: Improvements were made in large areas of the region.

South: Improvements made in the eastern region. Abnormal dryness removed across central Arkansas and all of Tennessee. Some improvements in eastern Texas. Moderate drought was expanded southward through most of Louisiana.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights– January 13, 2022

West: Dry conditions, except in the Pacific Northwest. Moderate flooding in western Washington along the Snoqualmie and Snokomish Rivers.

Plains: Mild conditions, except in the eastern Dakotas. High temperatures as far north as eastern Colorado and western Kansas, temperatures will reach 60 degrees. Dry conditions throughout the Plains is reducing topsoil moisture available for winter grains. Much of the region is devoid for snow, except North Dakota.

Corn Belt: Widespread cloudiness but minimal precipitation. Mild conditions across the southwestern Corn Belt, including Nebraska and Missouri, where temperatures could exceed 50 degrees. Excessive wetness across the eastern Corn Belt. As of the end of December, USDA/NASS reported that topsoil moisture was at least on-third surplus in Ohio (65%), Indiana (42%), and Michigan (40%).

South: Warm conditions returned along and near the Gulf Coast. Temperatures could reach 75 degrees in the western Gulf Coast region. Dry conditions throughout the region promote off-season farm chores. Some streams and rivers in the mid-South are running high.

Outlook for U.S.: A Pacific storm is moving inland. Conditions will deteriorate across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Snow will engulf an area from North Dakota into Iowa, snow totals could reach 5-10 inches. Snow will shift into the mid-South including the Ozark Plateau by the weekend. The storm will the Mississippi Delta before turning northeastward toward the middle and northern Atlantic- States. Little to no precipitation from California to the High Plains. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for January calls for above normal temperatures across much of the southern and western states. Cooler conditions from the upper Midwest into the middle and northern Atlantic States. Drier than normal conditions across much of the Pacific Coast States, Great Basin, Four Corners region, central and southern Plains, and Ohio Valley. Wetter conditions in New England, the northern Plains, and upper Midwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending January 8, 2022

Europe: Rainfall benefits semi-dormant to vegetative winter grains in Spain Italy, and Greece. Warm, wet conditions across central and northern Europe, benefiting dormant winter crops.

Middle East: Heavy rainfall boosted moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat in southern Iran and eased drought for dormant winter barley in northeastern Iran's Khorasan Province. Dry conditions from central Turkey into Syria benefited winter grain development in warmer southern crop areas. Heavy rain and snow were approaching.

Asia: Heavy rainfall in northern India and Pakistan, boosting soil moisture for wheat and other rabi crops but causing localized damage to the vegetative to reproductive crops. Mild, showery conditions favored overwintering wheat and rapeseed in eastern and southern China. Rainfall in the Philippines eased moisture deficits in the north. Wet conditions across Malaysia and Indonesia, slowing oil palm harvesting but boosted moisture for rice. Hot conditions in Thailand increased irrigation needs for dry-season rice.

Australia: Heavy rainfall boosted moisture supplies for cotton and sorghum but hampered final winter crops harvests.

South America: Rainfall helped ease drought-stressed soybeans and first-crop corn in southern Brazil. Wet conditions benefited soybeans in key central and northeastern farming areas and maintained favorable soil moisture for germination of second-crop corn and cotton. Cool, rainy conditions for soybeans and corn in central Argentina. Areas of dryness throughout Buenos Aires.

South Africa: Favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

WHEAT: The outlook for 2021/22 U.S. wheat this month is for smaller supplies, reduced domestic use, lower exports, and higher ending stocks. Imports are lowered 10 million bushels to 100 million on a slower than expected pace for Durum and Hard Red Spring. Feed and residual use is lowered 25 million bushels to 110 million on lower implied feed and residual use in the second quarter, based on December 1 stocks reported in today's NASS Grain Stocks report. Seed use is unchanged at 66 million bushels, reflecting the latest estimated seed use for winter wheat plantings in the fall of 2021 reported in today's NASS Winter Wheat and Canola Seedings report. Exports are reduced 15 million bushels to 825 million bushels with all the reduction in Hard Red Winter. U.S. wheat sales and shipments continue to be sluggish as U.S. wheat remains uncompetitive in several markets. Projected 2021/22 ending stocks are raised 30 million bushels to 628 million but still down 26 percent from last year and the lowest level since 2013/14. The season-average farm price is raised \$0.10 per bushel to \$7.15 based on NASS prices reported to date and expectations for prices in the remainder of the marketing year.

The 2021/22 global wheat outlook is for stable supplies, decreased consumption, reduced exports, and increased stocks. Production increases in Argentina and the EU are offset by decreased production in Brazil and Paraguay and lower beginning stocks for Russia. Argentina's production is increased 0.5 million tons to a record 20.5 million on updated harvest results. Russian beginning stocks are lowered 0.6 million tons on larger end-of-season exports in 2020/21. World 2021/22 consumption is lowered 1.9 million tons to 787.5 million, primarily due to lower feed and residual use for the United States, the EU, and Ukraine. Relatively higher wheat prices compared to feed grains are expected to reduce global feed use. Projected 2021/22 global trade is lowered 1.1 million tons to 204.4 million as reductions in exports for Russia and the United States are only partially offset by higher exports from the EU. Russia recently announced a wheat export quota of 8.0 million tons from mid-February until the end of June, which is expected to constrain their exports in the latter half of the marketing year. Russia's exports are reduced 1.0 million tons to 35.0 million while EU exports are raised 0.5 million tons to 37.5 million. Projected 2021/22 world ending stocks are raised 1.8 million tons to 280.0 million, with increases primarily for the United States, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Argentina. However, 2021/22 global ending stocks are still forecast at the lowest level since 2016/17.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2021/22 U.S. corn outlook is for higher production, greater food, seed, and industrial use (FSI), lower exports, and larger ending stocks. Corn production is estimated at 15.115 billion bushels, up 53 million on a 0.3-million acre increase in harvested area. Total corn use is virtually unchanged at 14.835 billion. Exports are lowered 75 million bushels to 2.425 billion, reflecting expectations of increased competition from other exporters. FSI use is raised 80 million bushels. Corn used for ethanol is raised 75 million bushels to 5.325 billion, based on data through November from the Grain

Global coarse grain production for 2021/22 is forecast 1.6 million tons lower to 1,500.1 million. This month's foreign coarse grain outlook is for lower production, consumption, and stocks. Foreign corn production is forecast lower with declines for Brazil, Argentina, Kenya, Mexico, the EU, and Paraguay that are partially offset by an increase for Ukraine. For Argentina, dryness during December reduces yield prospects for early-planted corn in key central growing areas, although with an increase in late-planted corn area for much of the crop the critical phase of the growing season lies in the months ahead. Brazil is lowered reflecting reduced yield expectations for first-crop corn in southern Brazil. Other major coarse grain production changes include updated barley, sorghum, and millet production for China based on the latest information from the Rural Statistical Yearbook.

BARLEY: The January 12 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2021/2022 U.S. barley supplies rose to at 198 million bushels from the projected estimates at 118 million bushels. The January report estimates a projected yield of 60.4 bushels/acre with 1.9 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the December 2021/2022 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 141 million bushels, and projected imports at 9 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2021/2022 are projected to be 57 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at \$5.15 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$5.15/bu in December 2020/2021 estimates.

USDA Grain Stocks- January 12, 2022

All wheat stored in all positions on December 1, 2021 totaled 1.39 billion bushels, down 18 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 273 million bushels, down 43 percent from last December. Off-farm stocks, at 1.12 billion bushels, are down 8 percent from a year ago. The September - November 2021 indicated disappearance is 384 million bushels, 16 percent below the same period a year earlier.

Durum wheat stored in all positions on December 1, 2021 totaled 43.0 million bushels, down 30 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks, at 16.9 million bushels, are down 57 percent from December 1, 2020. Off-farm stocks totaled 26.1 million bushels, up 15 percent from a year ago. The September - November 2021 indicated disappearance of 3.00 million bushels is 68 percent below the same period a year earlier.

Barley stored in all positions on December 1, 2021 totaled 97.6 million bushels, down 34 percent from December 1, 2020. On-farm stocks are estimated at 43.1 million bushels, 49 percent below a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 54.5 million bushels, are 14 percent below December 2020. The September - November 2021 indicated disappearance is 37.8 million bushels, 23 percent above the same period a year earlier.