bigger issue this year, an issue water will be this summer across the state. Ellis said that signifies just how much of
Resources emergency drought declaration for 34 of 44 Idaho counties, including all of East Idaho. That declaration will
much of a dent in the extended drought outlook. Idaho Gov. Brad Little recently approved an Idaho Department of Water
precipitation and cool temperatures offered a welcome respite from the dry weather this winter carried, it did not put
said in his May 2 daily report. Van Kirk
seemed much wetter than it actually was, but after such a dry winter, any precipitation would seem like a lot,
Foundation, April 2022 had above
average precipitation, only the seventh month to do so since June 2020.

Barley and Beer Industry News—After a swelteringly hot 2021 growing season farmers and ranchers in Teton Valley
are going up against a different beast this year with the effects of a longer spring. With drought conditions persisting
through winter, late spring storms have simultaneously raised morale while creating a fresh set of complexities for local
agricultural producers. Jennifer Werlin, an extension educator at the University of Idaho Teton County Extension Office,
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agricultural producers. Jennifer Werlin, an extension educator at the University of Idaho Teton County Extension Office,
mentioned that late frosts are also a big concern for producers this year. On the other hand, the moisture that has been
falling is what producers would rather take, according to Sean Ellis, Idaho Farm Bureau Federation publications editor.

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.
WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were up for the week ending May 18. SWW prices ranged from up $0.17 to up $0.99 from the previous week; HRW prices were up $0.40 to up $1.26; DNS prices were up $0.42 to up $1.06; and HWW prices were up $0.40 to up $1.51. USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for the period May 6-12 at 325,600 MT. Increases were primarily to Japan (87,600 MT), Vietnam (53,400 MT), Colombia (45,000 MT), unknown destinations (35,000 MT), and Mexico (33,500 MT). Exports of 345,400 MT were to the Nigeria (72,000 MT), Mexico (60,900 MT), Thailand (52,900 MT), Taiwan (52,500 MT), and Venezuela (29,400 MT).

Wheat News—The cool, wet spring may have scuttled a few recreation plans so far, but farmers in the region are generally benefiting from the extra moisture for their crops. “The water has been very welcome and is really making winter crops look pretty good,” said Doug Finkelnburg, University of Idaho Nez Perce County extension agent. Winter wheat especially is thriving, Finkelnburg said, although the persistent rain has forced some delays in spring planting. “I’m estimating that we probably have 15% of the spring ground that would normally be seeded isn’t there yet and may not be. Some may not get planted,” he said. Mark Heitstuman, who is the Washington State University extension agent for Asotin, Garfield and Whitman counties, said farm ground west of Colfax has been helped by the extra moisture. Even a couple of months ago, that part of the region was listed in the severe drought index of the U.S. Drought Monitor. “Winter wheat looks pretty good and with normal precipitation through June, things are looking pretty good,” Heitstuman said. “In the eastern part (of Whitman County), around Uniontown, most spring wheat is in the ground. There have been a few challenges with the rain. (Farmers can) work a few days and then they had to sit out. But most of the wheat is in the ground and most legumes — lentils and peas are in the ground. So they’d like a few dry days but overall it’s much better than it was.” (Daily News)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for the period May 6-12 of 588,500 MT, increases were primarily to China (544,000 MT), Mexico (52,500 MT), Japan (50,000 MT), and Costa Rica (13,700 MT). Exports of 1,380,100 MT were Mexico (60,900 MT), Thailand (52,900 MT), Taiwan (52,500 MT), and Venezuela (29,400 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE’s Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending May 13 averaged 991 thousand bbls/day unchanged from the previous week and up 3.97 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.937 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 23.791 million bbls on May 13, down 1.45 percent from last week and up 22.43 percent from last year. An estimated 100.61 million bu of corn was used in last week’s production bringing this crop year’s cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 3.77 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 100.273 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.35 billions bu for the crop year.

Market News and Trends This Week—continued

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Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending May 19, 2022

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, May 19, 2022:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>July 2022</th>
<th>Week Change</th>
<th>Sept 2022</th>
<th>Week Change</th>
<th>Dec 2022</th>
<th>Week Change</th>
<th>March 2023</th>
<th>Week Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHI SRW</td>
<td>$12.00½</td>
<td>$0.23</td>
<td>$12.06</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$12.10</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$12.09½</td>
<td>$0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KC HRW</td>
<td>$12.95¼</td>
<td>$0.13¼</td>
<td>$12.99</td>
<td>$0.15¼</td>
<td>$13.02</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$12.99¼</td>
<td>$0.23¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGE DNS</td>
<td>$13.33½</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$13.33½</td>
<td>$0.08½</td>
<td>$13.29</td>
<td>$0.10¼</td>
<td>$13.25</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORN</td>
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<td>$0.02</td>
<td>$7.50½</td>
<td>-$0.07</td>
<td>$7.36</td>
<td>-$0.12¼</td>
<td>$7.39½</td>
<td>-$0.12¼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures up after India has put a ban on exports. Wheat futures prices ranged from up $0.70¼ to up $1.07¼ (per bu) over the previous week.

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices mostly down on larger supply than expected. Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.12¼ to up $0.02 (per bu) over the previous week.

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil climbs as EU firms up plans to ban Russian crude.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.9 million bbls/day during the week ending May 13, 2022 which was 239 thousand bbls/day more than last week’s average. Refineries operated at 91.8% of capacity last week. As of May there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 3.394 million bbls from last week to 420.82 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 488.750 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 1.235 million bbls to a total of 105.264 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 135.535 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 4.779 million bbls to 220.189 million bbls, under the 238.494 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $4.491 per gallon on May 16, 2022, up $0.163 from last week’s price and $1.463 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $5.613 per gallon, down $0.010 from last week’s level but up $2.364 from a year ago.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, March May 19, 2022 to close at $112.21/bbl (June contract), up $1.72 for the week.
**U.S Drought Monitor— May 19, 2022**

**Northeast:** Reduction in abnormal dryness in Delaware but was added in western New York and expanded along the New England coast.

**Southeast:** Abnormal dryness expanded across northern Alabama to western North Carolina. Pockets of moderate to severe drought expanded coastal parts of the Carolinas and Georgia. Reductions in abnormal dryness and drought in parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and southern Florida.

**Midwest:** Abnormal dryness was removed in northeast Minnesota.

**High Plains:** Moderate to exceptional drought was expanded in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and western Montana. Improvements were made in North Dakota, eastern Montana, and northern Wyoming.

**West:** Drought was expanded in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. Drought was removed from Washington. Improvements were made in Oregon.

**South:** Abnormal dryness and moderate to exceptional drought expanded in many areas in Texas, southwest Louisiana, and Tennessee.

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**USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights— May 19, 2022**

**West:** Rapid wildfire expansion in portions of the Four Corners States. Cool, showery conditions in the Northwest. Snow in parts of the Cascades and northern Rockies.

**Plains:** Thunderstorms from Kansas to Texas bringing limited drought relief, although too late for some winter grains. High temperatures neat 100 degrees as far north as southwestern Kansas. Cool, showery conditions across the northern Plains, where spring planting has been delayed by a variety of factors, including frequent rain and cool, damp conditions.

**Corn Belt:** Dry conditions favor fieldwork, including corn and soybean planting. Cool conditions across the northern tier of the Corn Belt. Warm conditions in the remainder of the Midwest. High temperatures could reach 95 degrees as far north as southeastern Nebraska.

**South:** Hot, dry conditions promote fieldwork and crop development, including summer crop emergence and winter wheat maturation. Little to no rain has fallen in much of Georgia and environs. May 1-18 rainfall in Athens, Georgia, totaled just 0.7 inch (4% of normal). High temperatures will range from 90–100 degrees.

**Outlook for U.S.:** Weekend heat will shift into the eastern U.S., where temperatures could reach 100 degrees as far north as the Middle Atlantic States. A cold front bringing showers and thunderstorms wet the East. Showers across the South. Rainfall totals could reach 1-3 inches from Texas to Wisconsin. Dry conditions from California to the Four Corners region. Cool conditions across the North. Frost across the interior Northwest spreading into prats of the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Cool conditions across the remainder of the country. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for May 24-28 calls for above normal temperatures across most of the country. Cooler temperatures in parts of the Northwest and upper Midwest. Above normal precipitation in the Northwest and much of the eastern half of the U.S.

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**International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending May 14, 2022**

**Europe:** Some showers but mostly dry conditions raised concerns for reproductive winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed in England, France, and northern Germany. Sunny, hot conditions in Spain accelerated winter grains through reproduction and grain fill. Winter crops are developing favorably on the Iberian Peninsula due to good winter and spring precipitation.

**Middle East:** Dry, cool conditions from Turkey and Syria into Iraq and Iran favored reproductive to filling winter wheat. Winter grain prospects have improved following recent rain.

**Asia:** Dry, scorching conditions across India’s interior and into Pakistan, slowing early season rice and cotton sowing. Heavy rainfall in southern China favored reproductive early-crop rice. Sunny conditions on the North China Plain favored filling wheat. Rainfall in Thailand and surrounding areas, boosting moisture supplies and promoting main-season rice sowing.

**Australia:** Rain in the east and west favored early winter grain and oilseed development but slowed planting and summer crop harvesting.

**South America:** Mild, dry conditions promoted fieldwork in Argentina, including winter grain planting. Dry conditions in Brazil favored wheat planting but limited moisture for corn and cotton.

**Mexico:** Warm, dry conditions reduced moisture for corn and other rain fed summer crops.

**Western FSU:** Rainfall in central Ukraine boosted soil moisture for vegetative winter crops. Dry, cool conditions in southern Russia favored vegetative to reproductive winter wheat.

**Canada:** Excessive wetness in eastern spring grain and oilseed areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>% Progress</th>
<th>Previous Week</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
<th>5-Year Average</th>
<th>Condition Rating % Good/Excellent</th>
<th>Previous Week</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US Winter Wheat Headed</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Spring Wheat Planted</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>72%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<td>70%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>61%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Barley Planted</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID Barley Emerged</td>
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<td>42%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>49%</td>
<td>67%</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Corn Emerged</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOAA Three Month Temperature and Precipitation Outlook for June-July-Aug—May 19, 2022**

**Seasonal Temperature Outlook**

**Seasonal Precipitation Outlook**