Idaho Grain Market Report, September 29, 2022—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission

lwilder@barley.idaho.gov 208-334-2090 www.barley.idaho.gov

Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday September 28, 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	14.00		8.83	10.42	10.16	10.42
Idaho Falls		8.30-16.25	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Blackfoot / Pocatello		11.50	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs	12.50		8.47	9.84	8.97	9.84
Burley / Rupert	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	13.50		8.59			
Meridian	12.50		8.30	9.77	9.22	
Nezperce / Craigmont	10.21		8.55	10.00	9.61	
Lewiston	10.73		8.84	10.26	9.87	
Moscow / Genesee	10.24-10.43		8.58-8.60	10.03-10.15	9.64-9.76	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday September 28, 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			9.20-9.60	10.89-11.19	10.49-10.69	
Ogden			8.71	10.53	9.61	10.53
Great Falls	12.19	14.80		9.76-9.90	9.33-9.38	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up $0.25 for the week ending September 28. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for 2022/2023 for the week of September 16-22. No net exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—Malt, a common ingredient in beer, is being created by Muntons to aid in producing plant-based meat that is pegged as highly sustainable. Muntons utilizes a 100% environmentally sustainable malt derived from British barley and wheat to help manufacturers create plant-based burgers, sausages and sliced deli beef offerings The plant-based meat industry is constantly innovating to meet market demands from both consumers and environmental needs. Alternative meat launches are booming in Europe after the pandemic, doubling new product development launches in Q1-22 compared to 2019, states Innova Market Insights. "The plant-based food industry is going to continue to grow. It will become more widely available and more easily accessible. Consumers are going to continue to turn to recognizable ingredients and demand transparency on where they come from," Janine Roffey, communications manager at Muntons tells FoodIngredientsFirst. Muntons malt range extends from grain malts to liquid and powdered malt extracts, all of which can be implemented for achieving a plant-based equivalent to meat's flavor, texture, color and mouthfeel. "It has become a recognizable nourishing ingredient to many generations and appears in many well-known and loved food and drink brands across the world," says Roffey. Through the malting process, sugars, enzymes and amino acids are unlocked from the grain to give the nutrition and flavor of the meat. "PlantMalt ingredients have flavor-enhancing properties thanks to the naturally occurring glutamates inside the grain that are unlocked through the malting process; which can allow the creation of a more flavorsome product," voices Roffey. Munton was inspired by flexitarians who gravitate more toward plant-based meat options as the industry grows. "Flexitarians make up 42% of the plant-based market and are responsible for driving the trends," highlights Kate Dixon, head of marketing and innovation for Muntons. (FoodIngedientsfirst.com)

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 September 28. SWW prices ranged from down $0.20 to up $0.25 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.03 to up $0.25; DNS prices were down $0.01 to up $0.21 and HWW prices were up $0.03 to up $0.25**.** USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for the period September 16-22 at 279,800 MT. Increases were to Guatemala (115,400 MT), Thailand (47,500 MT), Mexico (45,500 MT), Italy (31,800 MT), and Brazil (30,000 MT). Exports of 620,700 MT. The destinations were to the China (137,400 MT), Chile (71,100 MT), Nigeria (69,700 MT), Mexico (50,000 MT), and Japan (48,200 MT).

Wheat News—A new modeling study led by Washington State University (WSU) has found that, in the United States, climate change could increase the suitable habitat for the brown marmorated stink bug by 70 percent. The foul-smelling, voracious pest migrated from Asia to the United States two decades ago. By drawing on data from a three-year stink bug monitoring effort in 17 states, as well as several potential climate change scenarios, the experts estimated a possible northward shift in stink bug-hospitable areas, including the Mid-Atlantic, the Great Lakes, and West Coast valleys such as the Sacramento Valley in California or the Treasure Valley in Idaho. However, whether the insects will manage to thrive in these places will depend on the conditions of each area and potential mitigation measures. "Every system will change with climate change, so the fact that you can grow garbanzo beans, lentils or wheat without these pests now, doesn't mean that you will not have them in a few years," said study lead author Javier Gutierrez Illan, an entomologist at WSU. "There are mitigating things that we can do, but it is wise to prepare for change. "The brown marmorated stink bug is a generalist herbivore, known to feast on almost 170 different plants, including crops and even ornamental plants. Since its arrival in the U.S. two decades ago, it has been detected in 46 states and is considered a pest in 15 of them. Because these bugs like to winter indoors, proximity to populated areas appeared to help them get established in new places. Currently, some states (including Washington) are employing a parasitoid insect called the samurai wasp to control stink bugs. These wasps lay their eggs inside stink bug eggs, which not only destroys the affected eggs, but also gives the opportunity to wasp larvae to further consume other developing stink bugs. (Earth.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for period September 16-22 of 512,000 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (321,700 MT), unknown destinations (57,000 MT), Honduras (51,900 MT), Japan (51,100 MT), and Panama (44,200 MT). Exports of 574,700 MT were primarily to Mexico (239,200 MT), China (141,200 MT), Japan (135,000 MT), El Salvador (19,400 MT), and Venezuela (15,300 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending September 23 averaged 855 thousand bbls/day down 5.11 percent from the previous week and down 6.46 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 5.985 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.691 million bbls on September 23, up 0.8 percent from last week and up 12.2 percent from last year. An estimated 85.94 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 301.7 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 102.816 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.325 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending September 29, 2022

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, September 29, 2022:

Commodity	Dec 2022	Week Change	March 2023	Week Change	May 2023	Week Change	July 2023	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$8.96¼**	**$0.15¾**	**$9.08**	**$0.14¼**	**$9.14¾**	**$0.14**	**$8.99**	**$0.17¾**
KC HRW	**$9.29½**	**-$0.21**	**$9.26**	**-$0.21¼**	**$9.23¾**	**-$0.21½**	**$9.10**	**-$0.21¾**
MGE DNS	**$9.66**	**$0.16¾**	**$9.70¼**	**$0.15½**	**$9.72¼**	**$0.13¾**	**$9.67¼**	**$0.13¼**
CORN	**$6.69½**	**-$0.07¼**	**$6.76**	**-$0.05¾**	**$6.77½**	**-$0.04¾**	**$6.72½**	**-$0.03¼**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures mostly up as harsh weather in the Upper Midwest has raised concerns on wheat supply. **Wheat futures prices ranged down $0.21¾ to up $0.16¾ (per bu) over the previous week.**

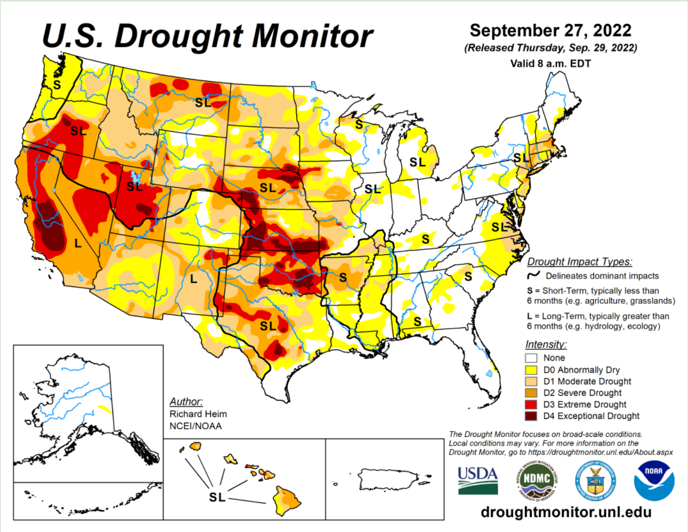
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices down favorable crop conditions at harvest. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.07¼ to down $0.03 ¼(per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices rose on Wednesday for a second day, rebounding from recent losses as the U.S. dollar eased off recent gains and U.S. fuel inventory figures showed larger-than-expected drawdowns and a rebound in consumer demand.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.8 million bbls/day during the week ending September 23, 2022 which was 604 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 90.6% of capacity last week. As of September 23 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 0.215 million bbls from last week to 430.559 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 440.507 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 2.891 million bbls to a total of 114.359 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 141.064 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.422 million bbls to 212.188 million bbls, under the 226.825 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.711 per gallon on September 26, 2022, up $0.057 from last week's price but $0.536 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $4.889 per gallon, down $0.075 from last week's price but up $1.483 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, September 29, 2022 to close at $81.23/bbl (November contract), up $2.49 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—September 29, 2022



Northeast: Improvements were made in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Drought expanded in southern New Jersey.

Southeast: Abnormal dryness expanded in most of the region. Improvements were made in southern Florida.

Midwest: Drought expanded in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri.

High Plains: Improvements were made in parts of Wyoming, Kansas, Colorado, and western South Dakota. Drought expanded in North Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska. South Dakota, and Kansas.

West: Drought expanded across coastal Washington and Oregon.

South: Drought expanded in much of Louisiana, Mississippi, western Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, portions of Texas. Improvements made along parts of the Rio Grande River.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—September 29, 2022

West: Late-season warmth. Scattered showers and clouds. Showers in the northern Rockies and environs. Early-autumn fieldwork in California with 20% of the rice harvested and 5% of the intended winter wheat acreage planted by September 25.

Plains: Dry conditions favor summer crop maturation and harvesting, as well as winter wheat planting. Record-breaking warmth across the northern High Plains, where today's high temperatures could reach 90 degrees. Rangeland and pastures-currently rated two-thirds very poor to poor in Oklahoma (75% very poor to poor on September 25), Kansas (71%), and Nebraska (70%), continue to exhibit significant drought.

Corn Belt: Frost and sub-freezing temperatures were reported in the Great Lakes region, including parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, and northern Illinois. In Wisconsin, 54% of the soybeans were dropping leaves by September 25, versus the 5-year average of 60%.

South: Tropical storm Ian has devastated a path of the Florida's peninsula, from Cayo Costa Island on the Gulf Coast to near Cape Canaveral along Atlantic Seaboard. Storm surge is subsiding in coastal southwestern Florida, but rainfall-induced flooding continues at many inland locations. Power outages in Florida. Hardest-hit areas in wind and storm surge battered Fort Myers and nearby communities are awakening to severe infrastructural damage and a transformer of coastal geographic features.

Outlook for U.S.: Tropical storm Ian will likely make landfall in South Carolina. Tropical storm Ian will bring flash flooding, damaging wind guests, a modest storm surge, and isolated tornadoes. Southeastern cotton bolls, ranging from to 80% open, could be harmed over the next few days by wet, windy weather. Other unharvested summer crops, including corn, peanuts, and soybeans should be more resilient. Southeastern rainfall could reach 4-8 inches. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for October 4-8 calls for above normal temperatures across most of the country. Cooler than normal conditions in the Atlantic Coast States. Wetter than normal conditions in the Southwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending September 24, 2022

Europe: Showers favored winter crop establishment over much of central and eastern Europe. Long term drought persisted in Spain, France, Italy, and the southern Balkans.

Middle East: Moderate to heavy rainfall in eastern and northern growing areas of Turkey slowed summer crops harvesting but provided soil moisture for winter grain planting and emergence. Dry conditions in western Turkey favored cotton harvesting.

Asia: Favorable drier conditions in flood-ravaged portions of Pakistan. Drenching rain in northern India was unwelcome for maturing cotton and rice. Warm, dry conditions in eastern China supported maturing summer grains and oilseeds, while a localized freeze in the northeast ended the growing season for some corn and soybean growers. Downpours in western Yangtze Valley eradicated late-season drought but were unfavorable for summer crop harvesting. Showers across Thailand and environs continued to benefit reproductive rice, while Typhoon Noru approached the northeastern Philippines.

Australia: Soaking rain in the east maintained abundant soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains oilseeds, but caused local flooding and likely slowed summer crop sowing. Scattered showers in the south and west and warm conditions near ideal winter crops.

South America: Moderate showers brought some relief from dryness to winter grains in central and northeastern Argentina. Scattered showers increased moisture for Brazil's soybeans, but more was needed.

Mexico: Showers boosted reservoir levels in many northern winter grain areas.

Canada: Favorable conditions for Prairie spring grain and oilseed harvesting.

USDA Crop Progress Report–September 26, 2022							
Crop	**% Progress**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**	**5-Year Average**	**Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent**	**Previous Week**	**Previous Year**
US Spring Wheat Harvested	96%	94%	100%	97%			
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**97%**	**93%**	**100%**	**97%**			
US Winter Wheat Planted	31%	21%	32%	30%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	**34%**	**17%**	**51%**	**41%**			
US Winter Wheat Emerged	9%	2%	8%	6%			
ID Winter Wheat Emerged	**5%**	**1%**	**13%**	**8%**			
US Barley Harvested	97%	94%	100%	98%			
ID Barley Harvested	**96%**	**92%**	**100%**	**100%**			
US Corn Dented	92%	87%	96%	94%	52%	52%	59%
US Corn Mature	58%	40%	72%	61%	52%	52%	59%
US Corn Harvested	12%	7	17%	14%	52%	52%	59%