

Idaho Grain Market Report, October 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 October 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 | 14.00 | | 8.72 | 10.52 | 10.49 | 10.62 |
| 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 | 12.75 | | 8.31 | 9.89 | 9.06 | 9.89 |
| Burley / Rupert | No Bid | | No Bid | No Bid | No Bid | No Bid |
| Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell | 13.75 | | 8.47 | | | |
| Meridian | 12.50 | | 8.00 | 9.81 | 9.26 | |
| Nezperce / Craigmont | 9.71 | | 8.10 | 10.00 | 9.36 | |
| Lewiston | 10.23 | | 8.36 | 10.26 | 9.82 | |
| Moscow / Genesee | 9.74-10.43 | | 8.13-8.25 | 10.03-10.15 | 9.59-9.79 | |

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday October 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 | | | 9.15-9.40 | 11.00-11.30 | 10.54-10.74 | |
| Ogden | | | 8.82 | 10.35 | 9.57 | 10.35 |
| Great Falls | 12.60 | 14.80 | | 9.91-9.99 | 9.40-9.50 | |

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down \$0.50 to unchanged for the week ending October 12. 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 23-29. No net exports were reported for the week. (No update this week)

Barley and Beer Industry News—Idaho's barley crop this year is one for the record books, but producers are not exactly bringing in record profits, and consumers are also feeling the pinch. Even during a record year, the rising cost of business is impacting everyone in the Gem State. This year Idaho barley producers planted and harvested more acres of barley than in 2021. In 2022, 560,000 acres were planned and 540,000 harvested, compared to 530,000 acres planted and 500,000 harvested in 2021. Jerome County farmer Dane Brown said he planted 80 acres of barley last year, and this year nearly 600 acres. "This year we planted more barley because number one, we knew the water situation wasn't going to be very good this year so barley is one of those crops that requires less water," said Brown. "Number two, the barley prices are much higher than last year." He also said barley requires less input costs than other crops, such as less fertilizer. This year is a new record for Idaho barley producers at 111 bushels per acre, said Idaho Barley Commission Executive Director Laura Wilder. The previous record was 110 set in 2020 Idaho. Additionally she said there has been more demand for barley this year. In 2021, all three of the major barley growing states (Idaho, Montana and North Dakota) were in difficult drought situations. In 2021, Idaho barley farmers produced 89 bushels per acre which left not much barley in storage for the maltsters and brewers who need the barley for malt," said Wilder. "So this year everyone worked to increase their production so there is enough for malting and brewing needs for the coming year." Additionally she said barley pricing in 2022 was up 40 to 50 percent from last year, but producers margins are not increasing. They are still feeling the pinch, as the cost of doing business is also up due to inflation and supply chain issues. (KMVT)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending October 12. SSW prices ranged from down \$0.35 to up \$0.02 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.30 to up \$0.04; DNS prices were down \$0.21 to up \$0.09 and HWW prices were down \$0.24 to down \$0.20. USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for the period September 23-29 at 229,400 MT. Increases were to the Philippines (85,300 MT), Taiwan (51,800 MT), Nigeria (51,200 MT), Japan (28,600 MT), and Mexico (28,300 MT). Exports of 629,800 MT. Destinations were to the Philippines (127,300 MT), Indonesia (75,600 MT), Brazil (72,200 MT), China (64,600 MT), and South Korea (55,000 MT). (No sales and exports updated this week)

Wheat News—U.S. crop exports at Louisiana Gulf Coast terminals were at their lowest level in nine years for the first week of October, a period when export shipments typically accelerate, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data issued on Tuesday. Low water on southern sections of the Mississippi River closed the major shipping waterway for days last week, halting the flow of grain barges from Midwest farms to the nation's largest grain shipping port. The ill-timed shipping disruption comes as farmers are busy harvesting corn and soybeans, their top cash crops, leaving exporters scrambling for supplies at the start of the busiest period of the year for overseas U.S. crop shipments. In a weekly report, the USDA said 976,255 tonnes of corn, soybeans and wheat were inspected for export at the Mississippi River Gulf Coast in the week ended Oct. 6, the lowest for the first week of October in at least nine years and down 22% from the previous five-year average. Two closed sections of the Mississippi River reopened over the weekend, allowing a backlog of stalled barges to begin moving again, but low water remains a concern for shippers amid a largely dry weather forecast. Shippers are loading less grain per barge to prevent the vessels from getting stuck in the drought-parched river and towboats are hauling fewer barges per tow to navigate the narrowed channel. "I expect inspections to be below average over the next few weeks and then really ramp up. It doesn't very long to boost shipments out of the Gulf if there are ships ready," said Terry Reilly, senior commodities analyst with Futures International. (Reuters)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2022/2023 for period September 23-29 of 227,000 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (147,300 MT), Honduras (28,200 MT), Guatemala (20,800 MT), China (14,200 MT), and Costa Rica (11,100 MT). Exports of 645,500 MT were primarily to China (422,300 MT), Mexico (182,800 MT), Guatemala (13,300 MT), Canada (10,000 MT), and Jamaica (7,200 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending October 7 averaged 932 thousand bbls/day up 4.84 percent from the previous week and down 9.69 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 6.524 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 21.863 million bbls on October 7, up 0.8 percent from last week and up 10.2 percent from last year. An estimated 93.68 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 484.73 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 102.231 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.275 billions bu for the crop year.

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

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

| Commodity | Dec 2022 | Week Change | March 2023 | Week Change | May 2023 | Week Change | July 2023 | Week Change |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CHI SRW | \$8.92 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.12 | \$9.08 ¹ / ₂ | \$0.13 ¹ / ₂ | \$9.15 ¹ / ₂ | \$0.12 ¹ / ₄ | \$9.06 ³ / ₄ | \$0.10 ¹ / ₄ |
| KC HRW | \$9.82 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.13 ¹ / ₂ | \$9.80 | \$0.13 ³ / ₄ | \$9.77 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.12 ¹ / ₂ | \$9.64 ³ / ₄ | \$0.14 |
| MGE DNS | \$9.79 | \$0.11 | \$9.85 ³ / ₄ | \$0.10 | \$9.90 | \$0.09 ¹ / ₂ | \$9.88 | \$0.08 ¹ / ₄ |
| CORN | \$6.97 ³ / ₄ | \$0.14 ¹ / ₂ | \$7.05 | \$0.14 | \$7.05 ³ / ₄ | \$0.013 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.99 | \$0.12 |

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures up on lower supplies and robust demand. **Wheat futures prices ranged up \$0.08¹/₄ to up \$0.14 (per bu) over the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices up on lower supplies and robust demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from up \$0.12 to up \$0.14¹/₂(per bu) over the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices fell Thursday morning following new CPI data that showed core inflation in the United States had risen to the highest level in four decades.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.7 million bbls/day during the week ending October 7, 2022 which was 279 thousand bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 89.9% of capacity last week. As of October 7 there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 9.879 million bbls from last week to 439.082 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 444.772 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 4.853 million bbls to a total of 106.063 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 136.897 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 2.022 million bbls to 209.482 million bbls, under the 226.184 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.912 per gallon on October 10, 2022, up \$0.130 from last week's price and \$0.645 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$5.224 per gallon, up \$0.388 from last week's price but up \$1.638 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 13, 2022 to close at \$89.11/bbl (November contract), down \$3.53 for the week.

U.S Drought Monitor—October 13, 2022

Northeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

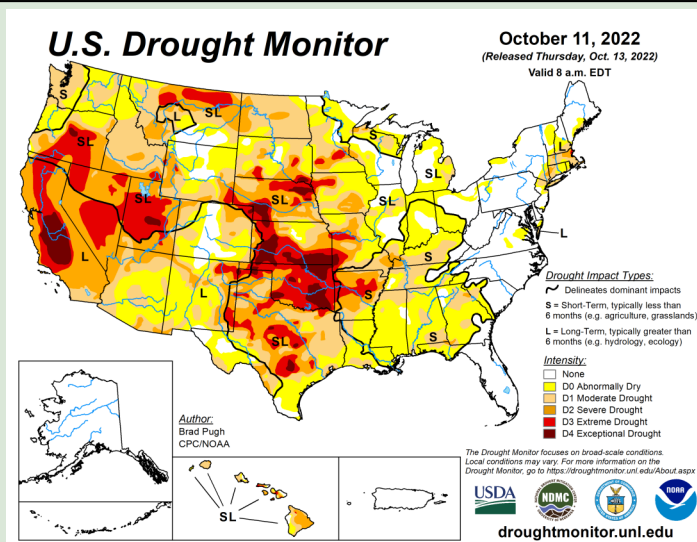
Southeast: Expansion of abnormal dryness across Alabama, Georgia, the Florida Panhandle, and the western Carolinas.

Midwest: Drought and abnormal dryness expanded in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Wisconsin.

High Plains: Drought expanded throughout northern and eastern North Dakota, east-central Nebraska, south-central and southwestern South Dakota, and southeastern Colorado. Improvements were made to southwestern Colorado and northwestern Wyoming.

West: Drought expanded across western Washington, north-west Oregon, and northern Montana. Improvements were made in eastern Montana and parts of Utah.

South: Improvements across New Mexico and western Texas. Degradation were made in eastern Texas, parts of Oklahoma, parts of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—October 13, 2022

West: Warm, dry conditions favor autumn fieldwork. Northwestern dryness is reducing topsoil moisture for rain-fed winter grains and stressing rangeland and pastures. AS of October 9, rangeland and pastures were rated at least 40% very poor to poor in Nevada and each of the Pacific Coast States.

Plains: Unfavorable dry condition hamper winter wheat emergence. The U.S. recently completed its driest September since 1956, with little change in the weather pattern in early October. As of October 9, only 26% of the U.S. winter wheat acreage had emerged, versus the 5-year average of 32%. On that date emergence was more than 10% points behind the average pace in several states, including Kansas and South Dakota.

Corn Belt: Showers lingering in the vicinity of the Great Lakes. Some Midwestern producers are experiencing minor harvest delays, but many of those currently planting winter grains and ground cover crops would welcome more moisture. As of October 9, nearly one-third (31%) of the U.S. corn and 44% of the soybeans had been harvested, slightly ahead of the average pace.

South: A cold front is bringing scattered showers. Rain is causing temporary delays, moisture is beneficial for winter wheat and cover crops that are being planted into dry soils. As of October 9, statewide topsoil moisture across the South rated very short to short ranged from 66 to 95% except in Florida and the Atlantic Coast States from the Carolinas northward.

Outlook for U.S.: A cold front sweeping across the eastern U.S. will produce showers and locally severe thunderstorms, with rain across the Northeast. Dry conditions nearly nationwide, although rain during the weekend and early next week across the southwestern and south-central U.S. Five day rainfall totals could reach 1-2 inches or more in parts of New Mexico and Texas. By early next week, freezes will return across the northern half of the Plains and much of the Midwest. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook for October 18-22 calls for above normal temperatures from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains. Cooler temperatures in the eastern half of the U.S. Wet conditions in the Southwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending October 8, 2022

Europe: Dry conditions over much of Europe renewed summer crop harvesting. Showers caused some fieldwork delays in Scandinavia, northern England, eastern France, and southern Germany. Long-term drought in Spain, western France, northern Italy, and the southern Balkans.

Middle East: Showers in central and northern Turkey moistened soils for winter grain establishment, while dry conditions favored late cotton harvesting in western and southeastern Turkey.

Asia: Rainfall across India, though unwelcome for mature northern cotton and rice, the moisture benefited immature crops elsewhere. Showers in eastern sections of China caused fieldwork delays but boosted soil moisture ahead of winter cropping season. Rainfall throughout the region benefited rice but slowed oil palm harvesting in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Australia: Wet conditions throughout much of the south and east, promoting grain fill but increasing the risk of disease and hampering fieldwork, including summer crop planting. Near ideal conditions in the west for immature and mature winter crops.

South America: Showers benefited immature winter grains and boosted topsoil moisture for germination of summer crops in parts of central and northeastern Argentina. Showers in central Brazil promoted soybean planting.

Mexico: Rain boosted irrigation reserves in central Mexico.

Canada: Spring grain and oilseed harvesting made good progress, except in wet eastern areas.

Western FSU: Dry, favorable conditions in Ukraine and Russia promoted summer crop harvesting. Moisture supplies remained abundant for winter grains and oilseeds.

USDA Crop Progress Report–October 11, 2022

| Crop | % Progress | Previous Week | Previous Year | 5-Year Average | Condition Rating % Good/Excellent | Previous Week | Previous Year |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| US Winter Wheat Planted | 55% | 40% | 58% | 58% | | | |
| ID Winter Wheat Planted | 72% | 49% | 86% | 76% | | | |
| US Winter Wheat Emerged | 26% | 15% | 29% | 32% | | | |
| ID Winter Wheat Emerged | 23% | 10 | 42% | 37% | | | |
| US Corn Mature | 87% | 75% | 93% | 85% | 54% | 52% | 60% |
| US Corn Harvested | 31% | 20% | 39% | 30% | 54% | 52% | 60% |

USDA WASDE– World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates October 12, 2022

WHEAT: The outlook for 2022/23 U.S. wheat this month is for lower supplies, domestic use, exports, and stocks. Supplies are reduced on lower 2022/23 production based on the NASS Small Grains Summary that indicated reductions in both harvested area and yield. This lowered production by 133 million bushels to 1,650 million, leaving production only minimally higher than last year. Partially offsetting the production decline are higher projected imports, raised 10 million bushels to 120 million, all for Hard Red Spring. Annual feed and residual use is lowered 30 million bushels to 50 million, based on first quarter disappearance, as indicated in the NASS Grain Stocks report. This is the lowest first quarter total disappearance since 1983/84. Wheat exports are lowered 50 million bushels to 775 million on reduced supplies, slow pace of export sales, and continued uncompetitive U.S. export prices. This would be the lowest U.S. wheat exports since 1971/72. Projected ending stocks are lowered 34 million bushels to 576 million, which would be the lowest since 2007/08. The season-average farm price is raised \$0.20 per bushel to \$9.20 on reported NASS prices to date and expectations for futures and cash prices for the remainder of 2022/23.

The global wheat outlook for 2022/23 wheat is for reduced supplies, consumption, trade, and stocks. Supplies are lowered 1.9 million tons to 1,057.7 million on reduced production for the United States and Argentina more than offsetting higher EU production although world production remains at a record. Argentina is lowered 1.5 million tons to 17.5 million with reductions in both area harvested and yield on continued widespread dry conditions. EU production is raised 2.7 million tons to 134.8 million, mainly on higher government estimates from Poland and Germany.

Global consumption is reduced 0.9 million tons to 790.2 million on lower food, seed, and industrial use more than offsetting higher feed and residual use. World trade is lowered 0.6 million tons to 208.3 million on reduced exports by the United States and Argentina more than offsetting higher EU exports. Projected 2022/23 ending stocks are lowered 1.0 million tons to 267.5 million mostly on a reduction for the United States.

COARSE GRAINS: This month's 2022/23 U.S. corn outlook is for reduced supplies, greater feed and residual use, lower exports and corn used for ethanol, and smaller ending stocks. Corn production is forecast at 13.895 billion bushels, down 49 million on a reduction in yield to 171.9 bushels per acre. Corn supplies are forecast at 15.322 billion bushels, a decline of 172 million bushels from last month, as lower production and beginning stocks are partially offset by higher imports. Exports are lowered 125 million bushels reflecting smaller supplies and slow early-season demand. Projected feed and residual use is raised 50 million bushels based on indicated disappearance during 2021/22. Corn used for ethanol is lowered 50 million bushels. With supply falling more than use, corn ending stocks for 2022/23 are cut 47 million bushels. The season-average corn price received by producers is raised 5 cents to \$6.80 per bushel.

Global coarse grain production for 2022/23 is forecast down 3.8 million tons to 1,459.8 million. The 2022/23 foreign coarse grain outlook is for lower production, greater trade, and smaller stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is reduced as declines for the EU and Serbia are partly offset by an increase for India. EU corn production is lowered reflecting reductions for Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and France. India corn production is raised based on the latest government statistics.

BARLEY: October 12 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2022/2023 U.S. barley supplies were up at 230 million bushels from the projected estimates at 209 million bushels. The October report estimates a projected yield of 71.7 bushels/acre with 2.4 million acres expected to be harvested, up from the September 2022/2023 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 167 million bushels, and projected imports at 14 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2022/2023 are projected to be 63 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at \$7.25 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$6.90/bu in September 2022/2023 estimates.