Idaho Grain Market Report, August 24, 2023—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 23, 2023. 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	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Idaho Falls		8.30-12.51	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Blackfoot / Pocatello	No Bid	15.50	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Grace / Soda Springs	9.00		5.96	7.25	7.74	7.55
Burley / Rupert	No Bid		No Bid	No Bid	No Bid	No Bid
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	10.00		6.13			
Meridian	12.50		6.65	6.67	7.16	
Nezperce / Craigmont	8.21		6.10	6.86	7.45	
Lewiston	8.73		6.36	7.12	7.71	
Moscow / Genesee	8.24-8.43		6.13-6.25	6.89-7.01	7.48-7.59	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday August 23, 2023. 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			6.90-7.10	7.71-7.96	8.31	
Ogden						
Great Falls	10.42			6.55-665	7.15-7.25	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were down $0.50 to up $0.25 for the week ending August 23. Idaho cash malt barley prices were down $1.04 to unchanged for the week. No net sales for barley were reported by USDA FAS for 2022/2023 for the week of August 11-17. No exports were reported for the week.

Barley and Beer Industry News—Modelo Especial is now officially America's best-selling beer, dethroning Bud Light, whose popularity faded following the Dylan Mulvaney controversy, CNN reported on August 22. Sales of Modelo at grocery and beer stores have surpassed Bud Light's over the course of 2023, according to newly released NIQ data, the first time Modelo has ever beaten Bud Light on a year-to-date basis. There's a tight race to the top, with Modelo landing in first place, gaining 8.34% share of dollars spent on beer vs. 8.28% for Bud Light through August 12. It's a significant move for Modelo since Bud Light has held the position of America's top-selling beer for the large part of the past two decades. Summer has been a bright spot for the Mexican lager, with Modelo surpassing Bud Light in May, June and July monthly sales. Modelo has held a 9.1 share for the past four weeks as Bud Light slipped to a 7 share of off-premise beer sales. Modelo's move to the top "seemed inevitable for at least the last several months, but the timeline accelerated since Bud Light's trends dramatically worsened in April," Benj Steinman is the president of Beer Marketer's Insights, told CNN. "And it happened far faster than most people expected." However, there's been some "material improvement," for the Anheuser-Busch (BUD) brand Bud Light, according to Beer Business Daily, a trade publication. NIQ data shows that in recent weeks, Bud Light volumes were down 26.7%, which is slightly better than the roughly -30% the brand has been enduring since spring. "It may be too early to call the bottom, as one week does not a trend make. But it's a hopeful sign for the beleaguered brand, particularly if the trend improves sequentially in subsequent weeks," BBD wrote in Tuesday's newsletter. Modelo is distributed by New York-based Constellation Brands. The company posted an 11% increase in sales in its second-quarter earnings, released in June, bolstered by its beer business, which also includes Corona. (E-malt)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

WHEAT—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending August 23. SWW prices ranged from up $0.05 to up $0.28 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.20 to up $0.22; DNS prices were down $0.11 to down $0.03 and HWW prices were unchanged to up $0.10**.** USDA FAS reported net sales for 2023/2024 for the period August 11-17 at 406,600 MT. Primarily to Chile (94,300 MT), South Korea (90,100 MT), the Philippines (71,500 MT), Mexico (52,900 MT), and Yemen (50,000 MT). Exports of 345,100 MT were to Japan (100,200 MT), Mexico (91,700 MT), South Korea (55,000 MT), Chile (27,300 MT), and Taiwan (22,200 MT).

Wheat News—U.S. wheat exports are expected to plummet to levels not seen since the 1970s as drought conditions scorch crops and push up prices, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said earlier this month. Total exports are forecasted to come in at 700 million bushels, the lowest point in 52 years, according to the USDA. Exports of Hard Red Winter wheat are likely to reach the lowest level since record keeping began in the 1973-1974 period. A rapidly intensifying drought is drying up the market for U.S. exporters, especially as other countries, such as France and Russia, report bumper harvests. Around 52% of spring wheat areas were reported to be in drought conditions as of Aug. 15, compared to only 25% last month, according to the USDA report. For hard red winter wheat, which makes up 40% of U.S. wheat production, persistent drought resulted in both lower yields and higher abandonment this season compared to the average, reported the USDA. The drier conditions have pushed U.S. wheat to the fourth-highest price on record, according to the USDA. Although costs have come down from records set in 2022 following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, U.S. export prices were still higher compared to other key exporters. Russia is benefiting from a second consecutive year of above-average wheat harvests, while France is set to recover from dry conditions that had pressured crops. Ukraine is also set to see increased production, though the country's ability to export crops has been called into question following the end of the Black Sea Grain Initiative in mid-July. (Agriculterdrive.com)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2023/2024 for period August 11-17 were 673,500 MT, were to Mexico (351,400 MT), Unknown Destinations (128,000 MT), Colombia (120,000 MT), Egypt (30,000 MT), and Canada (21,900 MT). Exports of 496,500 MT were primarily to Mexico (244,000 MT), Japan (86,400 MT), China (69,600 MT), Honduras (46,500 MT), and Canada (22,600 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending August 18 averaged 1.048 million bbls/day down 2.0 percent from the previous week and up 6.2 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.336 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.790 million bbls on August 18, down 2.8 percent from last week and down 4.3 percent from last year. An estimated 105.34 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 5.082 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 77.22 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.255 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending August 24, 2023

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, August 24, 2023:

Commodity	Sept 2023	Week Change	Dec 2023	Week Change	March 2023	Week Change	May 2024	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$6.04**	**-$0.09¼**	**$6.31¾**	**-$0.07¼**	**$6.58**	**-$0.04¾**	**$6.74**	**-$0.03¼**
KC HRW	**$7.53**	**-$0.00½**	**$7.62½**	**$0.01¾**	**$7.67¾**	**$0.03½**	**$7.70½**	**$0.04¼**
MGE DNS	**$7.74¾**	**-$0.28**	**$7.99¼**	**-$0.18½**	**$8.14**	**-$0.12¾**	**$8.23¼**	**-$0.09¾**
CORN	**$4.72¼**	**-$0.07¼**	**$4.88¼**	**-$0.04¾**	**$5.03**	**-$0.03½**	**$5.10¾**	**-$0.03½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures are mostly down on waning export demand. **Wheat futures prices ranged down $0.28 to up $0.04¼ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures prices were down on waning export demand. **Corn futures prices ranged from down $0.07¼ to down $0.03½ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—Oil prices slipped on Thursday, still under pressure from the previous day's weak data from major economies, which had investors worried about the demand outlook ahead of a speech from U.S. Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell. (Reuters)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 16.8 million bbls/day during the week ending August 18 was 30 thousand bbls/day more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 94.5% of capacity last week. As of August 18 there was a decrease in Crude Oil stocks of 6.134 million bbls from last week to 433.528 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 443.161 million bbls. Distillate stocks increased by 0.945 million bbls to a total of 116.688 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 139.235 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 1.468 million bbls to 217.626 million bbls, under the 231.195 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.868/per gallon on August 21, 2023, up $0.018 from last week's price and down $0.012 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $4.389 per gallon, up $0.011 from last week's price and down $0.520 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, August 24, 2023 to close at $79.05/bbl (September contract), down $2.02 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—August 24, 2023

Northeast: Minor degradations in West Virginia. Improvements were made in western Pennsylvania and western New York.

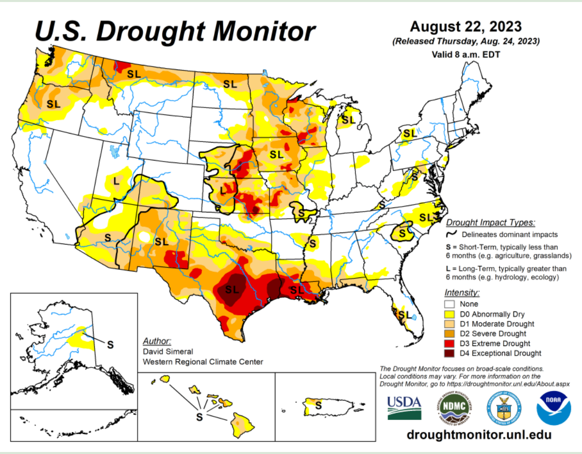
Southeast: Improvements were made in North Carolina and Florida. Degradations were made in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

Midwest: Degradations were made in areas of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

High Plains: Improvements were made in northwestern Wyoming. Degradations were made across south-central Colorado.

West: Improvements were made in southern California and Nevada.

South: Degradations were made in Louisiana, areas of Texas, and southern Oklahoma.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—August 24, 2023

West: Moisture associated with the remnants of Tropical Storm Harold is contributing to locally heavy showers in the Four Corners States. The remainder of the western U.S. is experiencing dry weather. In many agricultural areas of the Northwest, dryness favors small grain harvesting, but is a concern as the winter wheat planting season approaches.

Plains: Dry weather and above-normal temperatures are promoting summer crop maturation and fieldwork, including Northern small grain harvesting. Triple-digit (100-degree) heat persists in many areas from Nebraska southward, maintaining stress on rangeland, pastures, and immature summer crops. On August 20, more than two-thirds (71%) of the cotton in Texas was rated in very poor to poor condition, with 74% of the crop having set bolls and 22% with open bolls.

Corn Belt: Some of the hottest weather in decades continues, with potentially adverse effects on filling corn and soybeans. The hottest weather is focused across the western and central Corn Belt, while early-morning thunderstorms are soaking Ohio and portions of neighboring states. On August 23, the maximum temperature of 105°F in Waterloo, Iowa, represented the highest reading in that location since August 17, 1988. Similarly, La Crosse, Wisconsin (104°F on August 23), reported its highest temperature since July 13, 1995.

South: Hot, humid, mostly dry weather continues to stress livestock, poultry, pastures, and immature summer crops. However, the hot, dry conditions also favor late-summer fieldwork. In the western Gulf Coast States, where heat and dryness have persisted the longest, topsoil moisture is currently rated 94% very short to short in Texas, along with 79% in Louisiana. On August 20, Texas also led the U.S. with rangeland and pastures rated 77% very poor to poor, followed by Louisiana at 53%. Any benefit from the recent passage of Tropical Storm Harold was confined to southern Texas.

Outlook for U.S: Harold's residual tropical moisture will become entangled with a cold front, helping to trigger weekend showers across the South. The cold front will also end a heat wave across the Plains and Midwest, although significantly elevated temperatures will linger into next week across the Deep South, from the western Gulf Coast region to the southern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, a warming trend will affect the West, with mostly above-normal temperatures expected during the weekend and early next week. Aside from the Southwest, central Plains, and South, meaningful, late-week precipitation should be limited to the Northeast. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for August 29 – September 2 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures nationwide, except for cooler-than-normal conditions from the lower Great Lakes region and Ohio Valley into the Northeast. Meanwhile, near- or- below-normal rainfall in most areas between the Rockies and Appalachians should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather in the Atlantic Coast States and the West.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending August 19, 2023

Europe: Widespread showers over central and northwestern Europe as well as Serbia and immediate environs maintained good soil moisture for filling summer crops but slowed winter rapeseed sowing, with late-week heat having little adverse impact on corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. Dry and increasingly hot weather in Spain, Italy, and the southern Balkans accelerated corn, soybeans, and sunflowers toward maturity.

Middle East: Seasonably dry and hot weather in Turkey accelerated summer crop maturation and drydown in the west and south and through the filling stage of development on the Anatolian Plateau.

Asia: A lull in monsoon showers abated somewhat with increased rainfall in central India benefiting vegetative to reproductive kharif crops, but dryness still persisted in the south and west. Uneven rainfall that has plagued the region all season continued, with unseasonably light showers in most of Indochina and the northern Philippines further limiting moisture supplies for rice. Uneven rainfall that has plagued the region all season continued, with unseasonably light showers in most of Indochina and the northern Philippines further limiting moisture supplies for rice.

Australia: In the south and west, scattered showers locally increased soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds, which are in or nearing reproduction, but more rain is needed. In the northeast, hot, mostly dry weather stressed winter wheat.

Mexico: The strong hurricane helped to channel moisture into southern and northwestern watersheds.

Canada: Unseasonable heat and dryness hastened spring crop maturation across the southern Prairies.

USDA U.S. Crop Progress Report Highlights—August 14, 2023

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Harvested	96%	92%	94%	96%			
ID Winter Wheat Harvested	**70%**	**49%**	**43%**	**73%**			
US Spring Wheat Harvested	39%	24%	31%	46%	38%	42%	64%
ID Spring Wheat Harvested	**27%**	**6%**	**25%**	**44%**	**62%**	**59%**	
US Barley Harvested	49%	28%	42%	52%	54%	50%	58%
ID Barley Harvested	**27%**	**6%**	**37%**	**55%**	**66%**	**77%**	
Corn Dough	78%	65%	73%	77%	58%	59%	55%
Corn Dented	35%	18%	29%	33%	58%	59%	55%
Corn Mature	4%	NA	4%	4%	58%	59%	55%

NOAA Three Month Outlook– September-October-November August 17, 2023