

Idaho Grain Market Report, June 11, 2026—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 June 10, 2026. 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 |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Grace / Soda Springs | | | | | | |
| Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell | 7.75 | | | | | |
| Meridian | 8.50 | | 5.25 | 5.61 | 5.58 | |
| Nezperce / Craigmont <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75 | | 6.25 | 6.70 | | |
| Lewiston <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75 | | 6.25 | 6.70 | | |
| Moscow / Genesee <small>Does not include delivery</small> | 7.75-8.25 | | 6.25 | 6.70 | 6.79 | |

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
 Wednesday June 10, 2026 Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

| | #2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. -- | Malting Barley | #1 SWW | #1 HRW 12% Protein | #1 DNS 13% Protein | #1 HWW |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Portland | | | 6.25-6.35 | 6.71 | 6.78 | |
| Great Falls | | | | 5.49-5.59 | 5.48-5.63 | |
| Minneapolis | | | | | 7.60 | |

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged for the week ending June 10. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Net sales of 11,200 MT were reported for Canada (7,700 MT) and South Korea (3,500 MT) for the week May 29– June 4. Exports of 500 MT were to Canada were reported for the week.

Barley News—Over 50 organizations, representing farmers, ranchers, agricultural scientists, land-grant universities, commodity groups, agribusinesses, and food producers across the country, sent a letter to Congress expressing their concerns about actions taken within the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Research, Education, and Economics (REE) mission area over the past year. Several of the disruptions detailed in the letter have directly undermined the agricultural research enterprise that underpins American farmers' productivity, profitability, and global leadership. The REE mission area – comprising the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), the Economic Research Service (ERS), and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) – is the backbone of American agricultural innovation. For farmers and ranchers, federal food and agricultural research translates directly into better seeds, more effective pest management, lower input costs, and the agronomic knowledge that keeps American producers competitive in global markets. Just as critically, USDA research safeguards the quality and safety of the food supply itself, increasing yields, advancing pathogen reduction, improving post-harvest handling, strengthening processing technologies, and ensuring that the nutritional value of crop and livestock products is maintained from farm to consumer. According to a December 2025 report by USDA's own Office of Inspector General (OIG Report 25-064-01), USDA lost 20,306 employees between January 12 and June 14, 2025, roughly 18 percent of the department's entire workforce, in just five months. We are deeply concerned by the recent USDA announcement to reorganize the REE Mission Area, proposing to relocate REE researchers and staff and to close, consolidate, or relocate research programs and laboratories. The permanent closure or significant downsizing of ARS labs and facilities would represent an irreversible loss, not just of physical infrastructure, but of ongoing research programs whose value compounds over time. Once these programs are ended and their scientists dispersed, they cannot be reconstituted at a later date. The American Malting Barley Association, National Barley Improvement Committee, and National Barley Growers Association were all signatories on the letter. To read the letter in its entirety visit (<https://ambainc.org/news/barley-groups-sign-onto-support-for-usda-agencies-impacted-by-proposed-restructuring>)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Wheat—Idaho cash wheat prices were down for the week ending June 10. SWW prices were down \$0.15 to down \$0.05 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.07; DNS prices were down \$0.09 to down \$0.08. HWW prices were not given. Net sales of 666,300 MT for 2026/2027 for the week of May 29– June 4 were primarily for Mexico (143,100 MT), Taiwan (118,500 MT), the Philippines (116,900 MT), Japan (71,000 MT), and Indonesia (65,100 MT),

Wheat News—Weather continues to take a toll on winter wheat and barley production across parts of the West, with researchers in Idaho warning that drought, disease, and repeated freezes have created significant challenges for growers heading into harvest. Juliet Marshall, a cereal crops specialist with the University of Idaho, says this spring's weather has been particularly damaging. "The month of April has turned out to be one of the coldest that I've seen," Marshall said. "We've had consistent freezes and frosts, which have added a lot of damage to the crop situation." Marshall says winter barley has been hit especially hard. Many fields headed out earlier than normal and were exposed to repeated freezing temperatures, resulting in damaged grain heads and reduced yield potential. "We have a lot of winter wheat and winter barley that is significantly damaged by the freezes and the frost," she explained. "The winter barley pretty much has headed out too early and blanked the heads. A lot of it was extraordinarily short, so they mowed it off or put it off for forage." Marshall says winter wheat is facing many of the same issues, but weather is only part of the problem. In addition to drought and freeze damage, producers are also battling disease pressure, including barley yellow dwarf virus, which can reduce plant vigor and grain production. "In some cases, it's really short. It's got barley yellow dwarf disease," Marshall said. "The combination of the barley yellow dwarf diseases or other virus disease, in combination with the drought, in combination with the significant April freezes, has put our cropping situation significantly at risk." While researchers continue to evaluate the fields and estimate losses, Marshall says the damage appears to be far greater than early projections. (RFDtv.com)

CORN—Net sales of 1,000,400 MT for 2025/2026 were up 13 percent from the previous week, but down 15 percent from the prior 4-week average. Increases primarily for Japan (373,100 MT, including 96,900 MT switched from unknown destinations and decreases of 9,300 MT), Mexico (356,200 MT, Spain (237,200 MT), Colombia (219,100 MT), and Honduras (74,400 MT). Exports of 1,916,200 MT were up 11 percent from the previous week and 19 percent from the prior 4-week average. The destinations were primarily to Mexico (565,100 MT), Spain (247,200 MT), South Korea (205,200 MT), Japan (164,600 MT), and Colombia (142,500 MT).

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week June 5, was 1.108 million bbls, unchanged from the previous week and down 1.1 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.756 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 24.452 million bbls, down 0.6 percent from last week and up 3.0 percent from last year. An estimated 110.35 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 4.314 billion bu. Corn used needs to average 103.45 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending June 11, 2026

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, June 11, 2026:

| Commodity | July 2026 | Week Change | Sept 2026 | Week Change | Dec 2026 | Week Change | March 2027 | Week Change |
|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CHI SRW | \$5.86 ³ / ₄ | \$0.06 ³ / ₄ | \$5.98 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.05 ¹ / ₂ | \$6.124 ³ / ₄ | \$0.03 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.29 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.01 ¹ / ₄ |
| KC HRW | \$6.34 ¹ / ₂ | \$0.13 ³ / ₄ | \$6.41 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.09 ³ / ₄ | \$6.56 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.09 ¹ / ₂ | \$6.68 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.08 ¹ / ₄ |
| MGE DNS | \$6.18 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.05 ³ / ₄ | \$6.44 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.01 ¹ / ₄ | \$6.67 ¹ / ₄ | \$0.00 ¹ / ₂ | \$6.87 | -\$0.04 ¹ / ₄ |
| CORN | \$4.11 ³ / ₄ | -\$0.05 ³ / ₄ | \$4.20 | -\$0.07 | \$4.39 ¹ / ₂ | -\$0.06 ¹ / ₂ | \$4.54 | -\$0.07 ¹ / ₂ |

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were mostly up due to concern for winter wheat crop condition. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.05³/₄ to up \$0.13³/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were down due to favorable growing conditions. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.07¹/₂ to down \$0.05³/₄ (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—President Trump has threatened on Truth Social to seize Kharg Island — the hub for roughly 90% of Iran's crude exports — and take "total control" of Iran's oil and gas markets, drawing an explicit comparison to the U.S. operation in Venezuela. (oilrpice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 17.0 million bbls day during the week ending June 5, was 80 thousand bbls/more than last week's average. Refineries operated at 95.3% of capacity last week. As of June 5, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 7.227 million bbls from last week to 426.485 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 450.387 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.200 million bbls to a total of 102.101 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 118.605 million bbls; while gasoline stocks increased by 0.186 million bbls to 214.141 million bbls, under the 228.548 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$4.146 per gallon on June 8, down \$0.159 from last week's price and up \$1.038 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$5.210 per gallon, down \$0.140 from last week's price and up \$1.739 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, June 11, 2026 to close at \$87.74 bbl (July contract), down \$2.80 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—June 11, 2026

Northeast Drought expanded in most of the region.

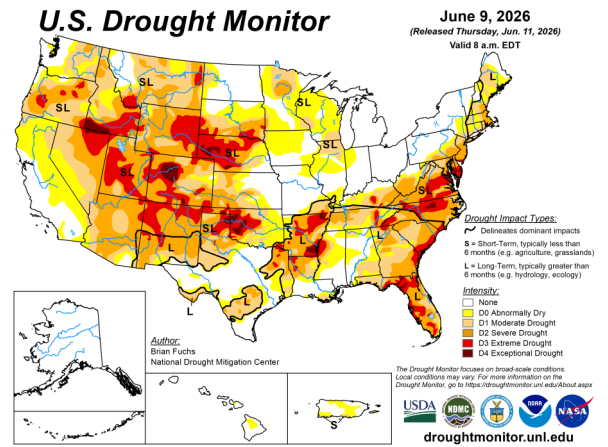
Southeast: Improvements were made in much of the region.

South: Improvements were made in much if the region.

Midwest: Degradations were made in Minnesota. No significant changes in much of the region.

High Plains: Improvements were made in much of the region. Worsening conditions in southeast South Dakota.

West: No significant changes were made in much of the region. Degradations were made in eastern Oregon. Improvements were made in southern Oregon, eastern Utah, and New Mexico.



USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—June 11, 2026

West: Chilly weather prevails across the northern half of the region, with freeze warnings in effect early today in portions of Idaho's Snake River Plain. In contrast, hot weather stretches from California to the southern Rockies, with many low-elevation sites expected to top 100°F later today.

Plains: Cooler air has overspread the northwestern half of the region, accompanied by lingering showers. Recent stormy weather across the northern and central Plains has led to localized wind and hail damage; on June 9, official winds related to thunderstorm activity gusted to exactly 70 mph in Jamestown, North Dakota; Aberdeen, South Dakota; and Russell, Kansas. Elsewhere, triple-digit (100-degree) heat lingers across portions of the southern High Plains.

Corn Belt: Overnight thunderstorms produced localized wind and hail damage, especially from southeastern Nebraska and northern Missouri into the Great Lakes region. An official wind gust to 94 mph was clocked in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Early today, unsettled Midwestern weather continues, with severe thunderstorms broadly remaining a threat along an axis extending from Missouri to Michigan.

South: Hot, humid weather prevails, with today's high temperatures expected to approach 100°F in parts of Virginia and the Carolinas. Dry weather accompanies the heat, although afternoon thundershowers should flare in the mid-South and portions of the Atlantic Coast States. Recovery from drought is far from complete in several areas, particularly in the middle and southern Atlantic States, with ongoing impacts on pastures and some summer crops.

Outlook for U.S: Stormy Midwestern weather will persist through today, followed by a temporary reprieve. However, another round of potentially heavy rain and severe thunderstorms will affect parts of the southern Corn Belt during the weekend. By early next week, significant rainfall will fully shift into the South, with mostly dry weather overspreading the northern and central Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. The pattern shift will also result in lingering hot weather being confined to the South. Farther west, heat will continue in the Southwest and begin to build northward, with temperatures approaching or reaching 100°F by early next week as far north as the Columbia River Basin. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for June 16 – 20 calls for the likelihood of near- or above-normal temperatures throughout the western half of the U.S. and across the South, while cooler than-normal conditions will cover much of the Midwest and interior Northeast. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal rainfall in the Far West and across the North as far east as the upper Great Lakes region should contrast with wetter-than-normal weather throughout the South, East, and lower Midwest.

International Crop Weather Highlights—May 31– June 6, 2026

Europe: Widespread showers and thunderstorms ended the late-May heat wave and improved soil moisture for late-filling winter crops and vegetative summer crops.

Middle East: Despite some lingering showers, overall drier weather in Turkey was beneficial for filling to maturing winter grains.

Australia: Widespread showers further eased southeastern drought and improved soil moisture for winter crop planting and emergence elsewhere.

Western FSU: Additional showers further delayed fieldwork but benefited reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds.

Mexico: Seasonal showers spread across the remainder of the southern plateau corn belt, including previously dry western production areas.

USDA Crop Progress Report June 8, 2026

| Crop | % Progress | Previous Week | Previous Year | 5-Year Average | Rating % Good/Excellent | Previous Week | Previous Year |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| US Winter Wheat Harvested | 11% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 25% | 26% | 54% |
| ID Winter Wheat Harvested | - | - | - | - | | | - |
| US Spring Wheat Planted | 98% | 94% | 98% | 95% | | | |
| ID Spring Wheat Planted | 100% | 99% | 100% | 100% | | | - |
| US Spring Wheat Emerged | 87% | 72% | 81% | 80% | 52% | 47% | 53% |
| ID Spring Wheat Emerged | 98% | 96% | 98% | 94% | 75% | 75% | - |
| US Barley Emerged | 91% | 80% | 79% | 81% | 40% | 38% | 53% |
| ID Barley Emerged | 98% | 93% | 97% | 94% | 73% | 74% | |
| US Corn Planted | 97% | 93% | 96% | 96% | | | |
| US Corn Emerged | 86% | 76% | 86% | 86% | 67% | 67% | 71% |

USDA National Agricultural Summary June 1-7, 2026

Corn: By June 7, producers had planted 97 percent of the nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 7, equal to both last year and the average. On June 7, sixty seven percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn producing state, 84 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed by June 7, five percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by the week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On June 7, twenty-five percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 29 points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 14 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat had been seeded by June 7, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by June 7, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. On June 7, fifty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the previous week but 1 point below the same time last year.

Barley: Ninety-one percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 7, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 7, forty percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 13 points below the same time last year.

USDA WASDE World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates June 11, 2026

WHEAT: The U.S. wheat outlook for 2026/27 projects smaller supplies and, with no other changes to the balance sheet, lower ending stocks. Supplies are reduced on decreased output as all wheat production is projected at 1,543 million bushels, down 18 million from last month largely on smaller Hard Red Winter wheat production. The all wheat yield is down 0.5 bushels per acre to 47.0 bushels. Exports are unchanged at 775 million bushels, down 15 percent from the prior year. Projected ending stocks are reduced 18 million bushels to 744 million, 20 percent below the previous year. The 2026/27 season average farm price is projected \$0.50 per bushel lower this month to \$6.00 based on expectations of futures and cash prices for the marketing year.

BARLEY: The June WASDE report shows the outlook for 2025/2026 U.S. barley supplies were down at 219 million bushels from the projected estimates at 220 million bushels. The June report estimates a projected yield of 78.4 bushels/acre with 1.9 million acres expected to be harvested, unchanged from the May 2026/2027 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 154 million bushels, and projected imports at 9 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2026/2027 are projected to be 65 million bushels. The season-average farm price is up at \$5.60 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$5.60/bu in May 2026/2027 estimates.