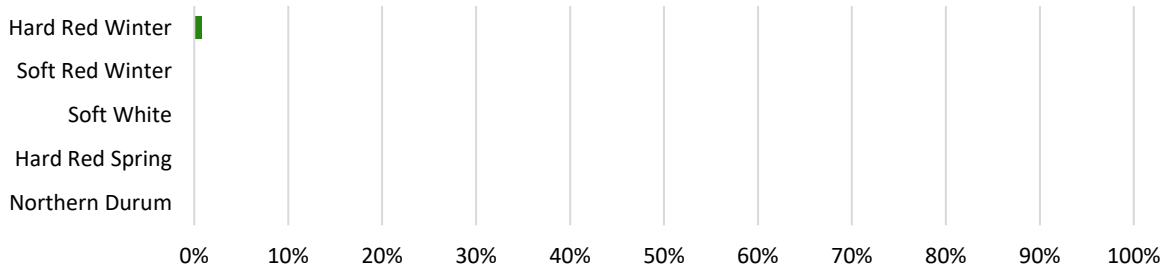




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – May 21, 2021

Welcome to the first Harvest Report for the 2021/22 U.S. wheat crop. Hard red winter (HRW) harvest is just underway in Texas. Samples of HRW and SRW are expected to begin arriving in the coming weeks; initial grade and crop quality data should be available early to mid-June.

Estimated Percent of Sample Crop Harvested to Date
(data: NASS Weekly Crop Progress Reports and industry sources)



HARD RED WINTER

- **Crop progress:** Cooler temperatures and rain held back significant HRW harvest progress this week. USDA’s survey puts the Texas harvest at 10% as of May 16. Across the country, an estimated 53% of the crop is headed and development is running behind average.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA estimates 48% of the HRW wheat crop is in good to excellent condition. The Wheat Quality Council’s Hard Winter Wheat Tour estimated Kansas yield potential at 58.1 bu/acre ... a big crop if realized.
- **Weather:** Temperatures across much of the growing region will stay cool, but rain chances in the dry northern areas are low.
- **Disease/Pest Pressures:** The Wheat Quality Council tour this week noted stripe rust and some wheat streak mosaic in Kansas fields. Disease pressure remains low in the growing region’s drier areas.

WHEAT DATA								GRADE FACTORS							
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW gm	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
2020 Final	431	500	10.9	11.9	13.5	0.5	31.6	367	1 HRW	61.7	81.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.5
5-year Avg	486	493	11.0	11.6	13.2	0.6	32.3	377	1 HRW	60.9	80.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2

Note: HRW averages in the weekly harvest report are not weighted for production. Results shown represent tested samples collected to date.

Data Source: Plains Grains, Inc.

SOFT RED WINTER

- **Crop progress:** Harvest has started in Louisiana and heading is over 80% in many parts of the region.
- **Crop Conditions:** Farmers in SRW states say most of the crop looks very good; USDA’s survey pegs most of the crop in good to excellent condition.
- **Weather:** Warmer, drier weather is expected and will push crop progress. The only significant drought is in Michigan, North Carolina, and far southern Virginia.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS						
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW gm	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
2020 Final	191	300	13.3	9.4	10.6	0.3	33.5	319	2 SRW	59.5	78.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9
5-year Avg	320	339	12.6	9.6	10.9	0.4	32.0	313	2 SRW	58.2	76.6	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.5

Note: SRW averages in the weekly harvest report are simple averages of all samples tested and have not been weighted by the estimated production for each of the 18 reporting areas.

Data Source: Great Plains Analytical Laboratory

SOFT WHITE

- **Crop progress:** Heading remains behind the 5-year average in the Pacific Northwest. Spring SW planting is almost complete earlier than the 5-year average in Idaho and Washington with most of the spring crop emerged.
- **Crop Conditions:** Overall, the PNW crop is drought-stressed with some areas in better condition. The percent of the total PNW crop in good to excellent condition has declined significantly in the last 6 weeks. Washington’s crop at 56% good to excellent leads the way.
- **Weather:** Temperatures widely varied the last week. All three PNW states are in moderate to severe drought, with pockets of extreme drought.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS						
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW gm	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
2020 Final	389	390	9.2	9.8	11.1	0.5	36.3	323	1 SW	61.9	81.4	0	0	0.4	0.5
5-year Avg	443	394	9.3	9.8	11.1	0.5	36.0	319	1 SW	61.4	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6

Note: SW averages in the weekly harvest report are weighted for production. Results shown represent tested samples collected to date.

Data Source: Wheat Marketing Center

HARD RED SPRING

- **Crop progress:** HRS planting progress was good this week with Minnesota 99% planted, South Dakota 97%, Montana 71%, and North Dakota 84%. Emergence is ahead of the 5-year average with Minnesota 84% emerged, South Dakota 76% and Montana and North Dakota each at about 35%.
- **Weather:** After 90°F temperatures May 14, snow was falling in Montana’s Golden Triangle on May 20. The late spring changes provided spotty rain, but most of the HRS production region stayed in severe to extreme drought. Industry representatives in Montana were a bit more optimistic. Official HRS crop condition reports are not yet available.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS							
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW gm	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %	DHV %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl					
2020 Final	475	451	11.9	14.4	16.4	0.7	31.8	390	1 NS	61.6	81	0	0.5	0.6	1.1	67
5-year Avg	472	465	12.1	14.5	16.5	0.7	32.0	401	1 DNS	61.2	80.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9	77

Note: HRS averages in the weekly harvest report are not weighted for production. Results shown represent tested samples collected to date.

Data source: North Dakota State University, Hard Red Spring Wheat Quality Laboratory

NORTHERN DURUM

- **Crop progress:** Northern durum planting in North Dakota moved ahead from 35% complete to 57% complete by May 17., ahead of last year. Emergence in North Dakota is up to 17% this week but is said to be “slow.”
- **Weather:** Conditions in the durum producing region are like spring wheat – dry soil and only isolated precipitation in small amounts. Drought conditions dominate.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS							
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW gm	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %	HVAC %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl					
2020 Final	102	120	10.9	13.6	15.5	1.1	46.4	418	1 HAD	61.9	80.6	0	0.7	0.6	1.3	88.8
5-year Avg	111	117	11.4	13.9	15.8	1.1	41.6	394	1 HAD	61.0	79.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	81.4

Note: Northern durum averages in the weekly harvest report are not weighted for production. Results shown represent tested samples collected to date.

Data source: North Dakota State University, Durum Wheat Quality Laboratory

RESOURCES		
<p>California Wheat Commission Laboratory</p> <p>Colorado Wheat Blog</p> <p>Great Plains Analytical Laboratory</p> <p>Kansas Wheat Harvest Update</p> <p>Montana Crop Progress Report</p> <p>Nebraska Crop Report</p>	<p>North Dakota Crop Progress Report</p> <p>Plains Grains Inc.</p> <p>South Dakota Wheat Outlook</p> <p>Texas Wheat Harvest Update</p> <p>Wheat Marketing Center</p>	<p>Questions?</p> <p>Please contact USW Director of Programs Erica Oakley at eoakley@uwheat.org</p> <p>Subscribe here to receive this report by email</p> <p>www.uswheat.org Facebook Twitter LinkedIn Vimeo</p>

GENERAL CROP CONDITION DEFINITIONS

- **Very Poor** – Extreme degree of loss to yield potential, complete or near crop failure.
- **Poor** – Heavy degree of loss of yield potential which can be caused by excess soil moisture, drought, disease, etc.
- **Fair** – Less than normal crop condition. Yield loss is a possibility, but the extent is unknown.
- **Good** – Yield prospects are normal or above normal. Moisture levels are adequate with only light disease and insect damage.
- **Excellent** – Yield prospects are above normal, and crops are experiencing little or no stress.

TOP AND SUB-SOIL MOISTURE DEFINITIONS (WITH TOP-SOIL DEFINED AS THE TOP 6 INCHES):

- **Very Short** – Soil moisture supplies are significantly less than what is required for normal plant development. Growth has been stopped or nearly so and plants are showing visible signs of moisture stress. Under these conditions, plants will quickly suffer irreparable damage.
- **Short** – Soil dry. Seed germination and/or normal crop growth and development would be curtailed.
- **Adequate** – Soil moist. Seed germination and/or crop growth and development would be normal or unhindered.
- **Surplus** – Soil wet. Fields may be muddy and will generally be unable to absorb additional moisture. Young developing crops may be yellowing from excess moisture.

Source: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress/Terms_and_Definitions/index.php#percents

Legend:

Protein = 12% Moisture Basis
TKW = 1000 Kernel Weight

FN = Falling Number
FM = Foreign Material

S&B = Shrunken and Broken
n/a = not available