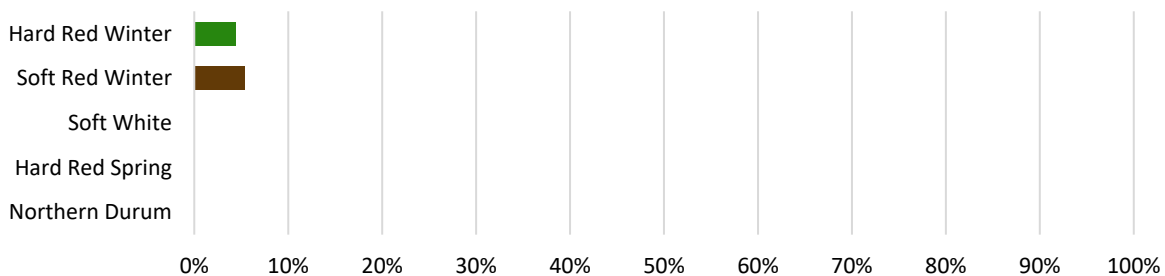




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – June 9, 2023

USDA estimates winter wheat production at 1.14 billion bushels (31.0 MMT), an increase of 1% from last month; spring and durum wheat production estimates are expected in July. HRW harvest is slowly progressing as it moves into central Oklahoma; the first samples should arrive for analysis in the next two weeks. SRW harvest pace is picking up with combines rolling in six states and the first quality samples are expected next week. SW in the Pacific Northwest is in stable condition but could use moisture. Spring wheat and durum planting is nearly complete, mostly emerged and in good condition so far.

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



HARD RED WINTER

- Crop Progress:** The 2023 HRW harvest progressed into parts of southcentral Oklahoma this week. Harvest progress stands at 29% in Texas and 20% in Oklahoma. If conditions are favorable, harvest will move into central and northern Oklahoma and southern Kansas next week. USDA currently estimates hard red winter production at 525 mil bu (14.3 MMT), up 2% from May.
- Crop Conditions:** Conditions were stable or increased in all states except Washington which saw a decrease this week; USDA estimates 38% of the HRW wheat crop is in good to excellent condition. In Texas, test weights have dropped slightly but 95% of the crop is above 59 lb/bu (76.9 kg/hl); protein is above average, and no sprout damage has been reported. Yields have varied depending on drought stress, genetics, management practices and moisture timeliness.
- Disease/Pest Pressure:** Isolated reports of disease and pest pressures have been noted, including hessian fly, stripe rust, sawfly and grasshoppers. In areas of excessive rains, weed pressure is a major concern and producers are watching for scab. Disease pressure remains low in the drier areas.
- Weather:** Precipitation continues to vary across the growing region with excessive rains in some areas. Isolated thunderstorms are forecast for the Southern Plains with temperatures trending warmer into next week.

| 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 | | | | |
| 2022 Final | 524 | 520 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 14.8 | 0.5 | 31.4 | 361 | 1 HRW | 61.0 | 80.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| 5-year Avg | 488 | 504 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 0.5 | 31.3 | 370 | 1 HRW | 60.9 | 80.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 |

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:** SRW harvest is speeding up: Alabama is 29% harvested, Arkansas 14%, North Carolina 8%, Virginia 4%, Tennessee 3% and Missouri 1%. In Maryland, state representatives report harvest should start in 2-3 weeks and yield estimates are 70-100 bu/ac (4.7-6.7 tons/ha). The first samples are expected in the lab next week. USDA estimates that SRW production will be 402 mil bu (10.9 MMT), down 1% from last month.
- **Crop Conditions:** SRW crop conditions are stable with 73% of the crop reported good to excellent. With a mostly dry spring, incidence of disease has been minimal.
- **Weather:** This week’s USDA drought monitor indicates portions of the growing region are moving from abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions, but isolated rains are forecast for much of the region. Mild temperatures will trend warmer and wildfire smoke from Canadian fires has blanketed states from the Great Lakes to the Mid-Atlantic.

| WHEAT DATA | | | | | | | | | GRADE FACTORS | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------|-------|------|----------|-------|-----------|
| | Samples | | Moisture % | Protein 12% mb | Dry Basis Protein % | Dockage % | TKW gm | FN sec | Grade | Test Weight | | FM % | Damage % | S&B % | Defects % |
| | Tested | Expected | | | | | | | | lb/bu | kg/hl | | | | |
| 2022 Final | 229 | 300 | 12.4 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 0.4 | 32.9 | 327 | 1 SRW | 60.1 | 79.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| 5-year Avg | 242 | 300 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 32.7 | 309 | 2 SRW | 58.9 | 77.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 |

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:** The SW winter wheat crop is 62% headed and SW spring wheat crop is 11%. Overall, crop progress is similar to or ahead of the 5-year average. USDA currently estimates soft white winter production at 199 mil bu (5.4 MMT), a 1% decrease from May.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA rates the winter crop at 53% good to excellent and the spring crop 46%. Washington representatives are currently expecting an average crop. In Oregon, fields with shallow soil are starting to show stress.
- **Disease/Pest Pressure:** Due to excessive rains in southern Idaho, the first incidence of soil-borne wheat mosaic virus was reported. In Oregon, isolated reports of stripe and cereal leaf beetle. And no diseases reported in Washington.
- **Weather:** Southern Idaho has experienced significant rains with flooding and hail damage while northern Idaho is drier and warmer. Farmers in Oregon and Washington are hoping for rain as the crop is starting to show signs of stress.

| 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 | | | | |
| 2022 Final | 404 | 390 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 34.8 | 340 | 1 SW | 61.0 | 80.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 5-year Avg | 416 | 390 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 0.5 | 34.6 | 327 | 1 SW | 61.1 | 80.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

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:** Spring wheat planting is reported to be 95% complete; local representatives expect remaining fields to be planted by this weekend. Favorable weather conditions have aided emergence, which is pegged at 82%.
- **Crop Conditions:** Overall, the crop looks good at 64% rated in good to excellent condition. In South Dakota, producers could use moisture as fields are starting to show stress.
- **Disease/Pest Pressure:** There are isolated dry reports of grasshoppers and weed pressure in Montana. Disease pressure has been low in drier areas.

- **Weather:** This past week, the region experienced above average temperatures and isolated rains. Looking ahead, cooler temperatures and increased chance for precipitation will be beneficial in areas that missed recent rains to keep crop stress low.

| 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 | | | | | |
| 2022 Final | 423 | 451 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 0.6 | 30.4 | 386 | 1 NS | 62.1 | 81.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 74 |
| 5-year Avg | 463 | 452 | 12.0 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 30.7 | 375 | 1 NS | 61.5 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 73 |

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:** The northern durum crop is nearly 90% planted with emergence at 52% in North Dakota and 61% in Montana.
- **Crop Conditions:** Official durum crop condition reports are not yet available, but state representatives report the emerging crop looks good.
- **Weather:** Similar to HRS, there is an increased chance for precipitation, which will aid the emerging crop.

| 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 | | | | | |
| 2022 Final | 121 | 122 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 1.1 | 40.4 | 433 | 1 HAD | 61.8 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 11.0 |
| 5-year Avg | 113 | 122 | 11.3 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 0.9 | 42.3 | 399 | 1 HAD | 61.1 | 79.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 11.3 |

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

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