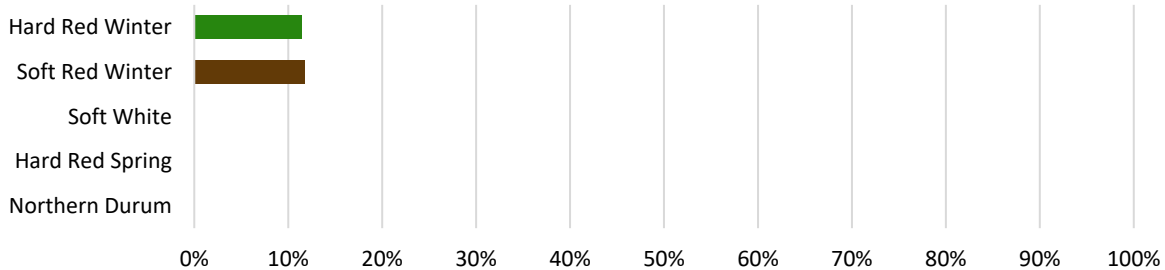




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – June 17, 2022

The HRW harvest is expected to accelerate as temperatures trend hot. SRW harvest pace is picking up with combines rolling in seven states. The first analysis of 23 HRW and 25 SRW samples are available this week. HRS and northern durum planting is wrapped up, but development is lagging in North Dakota and Minnesota. The SW crop is 2 to 3 weeks delayed but in good condition. USDA estimates winter wheat production at 1.18 billion bushels (32.2 MMT), a decrease of 7% from last year; spring and durum wheat production estimates are expected in July.

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



HARD RED WINTER

- **Crop Progress:** The 2022 HRW harvest is in full swing from Texas to southern Kansas, with Texas 61% complete, Oklahoma 58% and Kansas 7%. USDA estimates that HRW production will be 582 mil bu (15.8 MMT), a 22% decrease from last year and down 1% from the May forecast.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA's HRW crop conditions are up slightly with 35% of the HRW crop rated good to excellent. In Texas and Oklahoma, early reports indicate average dryland yields from 20 bu/ac (1.3 tons/ha) to 30 bu/ac (2.0 tons/ha), average test weights between 59 and 60 lb/bu (77.6 and 78.9 kg/hl), and average protein above 12.5% (12% mb).
- **Wheat Data:** The first 23 samples are from Texas and Oklahoma. Currently, very early data indicate moisture is lower than last year while protein is higher and test weight remains the same.
- **Weather:** Harvest in the Southern Plains is moving fast because an extreme heat wave is pushing the crop to maturity.
- **Disease/Pest Pressure:** Isolated reports of disease and pest pressures have been noted, including wheat streak mosaic, barley yellow dwarf, stripe rust and sawfly. Quality issues are being closely monitored.

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				
This Week	23	500	10.9	13.4		0.5			1 HRW	60.4	79.5				
2021 Final	522	500	11.2	11.9	13.5	0.5	30.5	372	1 HRW	60.4	79.5	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.7
5-year Avg	483	498	11.1	11.8	13.4	0.5	31.2	374	1 HRW	60.8	79.9	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:** The SRW harvest is well underway from Alabama to North Carolina. Harvest is expected to begin in Maryland this weekend and in Kentucky and Indiana next week. Recent wind and heavy rain will likely delay the Ohio harvest. USDA estimates that SRW production will be 358 mil bu (9.7 MMT), a 1% decrease from last year but up 1% from the May forecast.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA crop conditions ratings are holding steady, ranging from 61% good to excellent in Virginia to 91% in Maryland, with an overall average of 75% good to excellent.
- **Wheat Data:** Very early data from the first samples taken from North Carolina are available this week. Testing is underway with samples from Alabama and Arkansas; the first samples from Missouri are expected next week.
- **Weather:** Much of the growing region experienced widespread storms with heavy rain, damaging winds, humidity, and hot temperatures. There is a chance of severe storms through the weekend.

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				
This Week	25	300	12.3	10.5	12.0	0.3	33.3	347	2 SRW	59.0	77.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.6
2021 Final	263	300	13.6	9.3	10.5	0.3	34.4	297	2 SRW	59.7	78.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9
5-year Avg	250	294	13.3	9.5	10.8	0.4	32.8	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 PNW SW winter crop is now 52% headed and the spring crop is 6%. State representatives note that the crop is 2-3 weeks behind normal. USDA estimates SW winter production at 226 mil bu (6.2 MMT), a 54% increase from last year; the SW spring estimate is expected in July.
- **Crop Conditions:** Latest NASS report rates the winter crop at 76% good to excellent in Washington, 74% in Idaho and 67% in Oregon. Spring crop ratings are 79% good to excellent in Idaho, 56% in Oregon and 81% in Washington.
- **Weather:** Recent precipitation continues to boost topsoil moisture, but the cool, wet weather has slowed crop development.
- **Disease/Pest Pressure:** With continued precipitation, producers are managing the crop to prevent stripe rust.

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				
2021 Final	375	390	8.8	11.3	12.3	0.5	29	344	2 SW	59.3	77.9	0	0.1	1	1.1
5-year Avg	438	392	9.1	10.0	11.3	0.5	34.6	327	1 SW	61.1	80.3	0.0	0.1	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:** After a challenging spring, HRS planting is all but complete with producers seeding the last fields in North Dakota and Minnesota. The U.S. HRS crop is now 96% planted and 78% emerged.
- **Crop Conditions:** According to USDA, 49% of the U.S. crop is rated in good to excellent condition. Crop condition ratings range from 15% good to excellent in Montana to 67% in North Dakota. With the delayed planting in North Dakota and Minnesota, late planted field conditions will be a concern as temperatures trend hot.
- **Weather:** Record-breaking temperatures are forecast, pushing crop development.

Legend: Protein = 12% Moisture Basis
TKW = 1000 Kernel Weight

FN = Falling Number
FM = Foreign Material

S&B = Shrunken and Broken
n/a = not 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					
2021 Final	481	451	11.6	15.4	17.5	0.6	29.3	377	1 DNS	61.3	80.6	0	0.2	1.1	1.3	80
5-year Avg	474	457	12.0	14.6	16.6	0.6	30.8	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:** Like HRS, northern durum planting has all but wrapped up. North Dakota was 83% planted as of June 12 and is 43% emerged compared to the 5-year average of 87%. Montana is 98% planted and 86% emerged. Northwest North Dakota has stayed wet longer so unplanted area is expected to be above average. Official durum crop condition reports are not yet available.
- **Weather:** Like HRS, above average temperatures are forecast with a return to normal temperatures 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 %	HVAC %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl					
2021 Final	121	120	10.9	15.5	17.6	0.5	41.2	428	1 HAD	60.5	78.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	86
5-year Avg	113	118	11.3	14.4	16.3	0.9	42.3	399	1 HAD	61.2	79.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	83

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

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