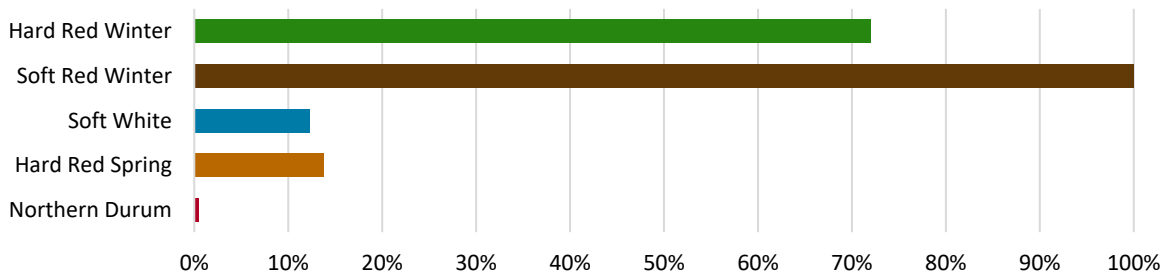




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – August 5, 2022

The HRW harvest is moving north with quality data holding steady. The final 2022 SRW harvest report this week includes flour, dough properties and baking evaluation data. SW harvest continues apace under hot, dry conditions; this is a typically good SW crop with low protein, low moisture and good test weight. A delayed HRS harvest is underway with sample data expected in the coming weeks. The Northern Durum harvest started this week in Montana.

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



HARD RED WINTER

- **Crop Progress:** With hot, dry conditions, the HRW harvest is moving fast. Harvest is all but complete in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota; Montana and PNW states range from 15%-41% complete.
- **Crop Conditions:** Early reports from Montana indicate below average yields but good quality. Pacific Northwest (PNW) HRW conditions remain very good, with excellent quality and average to above average yields.
- **Wheat Data:** All 432 samples in the lab have been tested for 1000 kernel weight, which is holding steady at 30.3 g. Of those, 372 samples have been tested for the other quality parameters with little to no change from last week. Kernel data indicate a good and uniform crop.
- **Flour Data:** There are 24 composites from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, with flour yield ranging from 77%-78%; flour ash 1.54 (12% mb). Early loaf volumes are exceeding expectations with an average of 925 cc.
- **Weather:** Dry, extremely hot conditions continue to push harvest progress and speed up crop maturation. With drought conditions continuing, growers are hoping for any moisture ahead of seeding the next winter wheat crop.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS						
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW g	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
This Week	432*	500	10.7	12.9	14.7	0.4	30.3	339	1 HRW	60.5	79.6	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.9
Last Week	406*	500	10.7	12.9	14.7	0.4	30.3	333	1 HRW	60.6	79.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8
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

* This number represented the number of samples that have arrived at the laboratory for testing, not all of which have had testing completed. Note: HRW averages in the weekly harvest report are not weighted for production. Results shown represent tested samples collected to date. States sampled: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.

Data Source: Plains Grains, Inc.

SOFT RED WINTER

- **Wheat Data:** The lab has received and graded all 2022 SRW samples with the final average grade a U.S. No. 2. Final protein is 9.6% (12% mb). Falling number remains much improved over both last year and the 5-year average. Average vomitoxin this year was 0.695 ppm, compared to 0.715 last year.
- **Flour Data:** Collectively, 2022 SRW flour is very similar to the 2021 with yield, ash, protein and wet gluten all comparable to last year. Bread volume is slightly higher this year, but the internal grain and texture score decreased moderately. The overall cookie W/T average is 10.866 in 2022, compared to 10.672 in 2021. The highest and lowest cookie W/T factors were found in the East Coast states: the highest in western Maryland (11.4) and the lowest in southeast North Carolina (9.72). Farinograph absorption is slightly lower this year at 51.4% compared to last year's 52.2%.
- **Weather:** High summer temperatures are expected, but most of the SRW production region continues to have adequate soil moisture for fall seeding.

This is the final SRW report for the 2022 harvest.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS						
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW g	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
This Week	230	300	12.6	9.6	10.9	0.4	33.1	328	2 SRW	59.9	78.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Last Week	229	300	12.6	9.6	10.9	0.4	33.1	328	2 SRW	59.9	78.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
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: Weekly harvest report averages are simple averages of all samples tested and have not been weighted by the estimated production for each of the 18 reporting areas. States sampled: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia.

Data Source: Great Plains Analytical Laboratory

SOFT WHITE

- **Crop Progress:** Winter crop harvest is picking up speed with 36% harvested in Oregon, 14% in Idaho and 10% in Washington. Spring crop harvest is underway with 5% harvested in Oregon, 5% in Idaho and 1% in Washington. Industry sources report average to above average yields with increased test weights and lower proteins compared to last year.
- **Crop Conditions:** Latest NASS report ratings are holding steady for both the winter and spring crops.
- **Wheat Data:** The first 19 samples arrived at the lab this week. Very early weighted average data from a small sample size indicate good test weight at 62.0 lb/bu (81.6 kg/hl), low moisture content at 9.4%, low protein at 9.6% (12% mb), and sound falling number value at 346 seconds.
- **Weather:** The hot, dry weather continues for the SW growing region, benefiting harvest progress and spring crop development. Recent wildfires have had limited impact in some wheat growing regions of Oregon and Washington. No to minimal rain is forecast.

WHEAT DATA									GRADE FACTORS						
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW g	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %
	Tested	Expected								lb/bu	kg/hl				
This Week	19	390	9.4	9.6	10.9	0.5	36.0	346	1 SW	62.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
2021 Final	375	390	8.8	11.3	12.3	0.5	29.0	344	2 SW	59.3	77.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	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. States sampled: Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

Data Source: Wheat Marketing Center

HARD RED SPRING

- **Crop Progress:** The HRS harvest is moving quickly in South Dakota with local sources reporting the crop 50% harvested with excellent protein levels. The Montana crop is 5% harvested. Overall crop development is behind the 5-year average with the start of harvest two to four weeks away for North Dakota and Minnesota.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA's crop ratings increased for North Dakota (80% good to excellent) and Minnesota (82%), held steady for Montana (42%) and decreased in South Dakota (56%).
- **Weather:** Temperatures remain hot and dry in much of the growing area, accelerating crop development. The Montana crop condition would benefit from rain.

WHEAT DATA								GRADE FACTORS								
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW g	FN sec	Grade	Test Weight		FM %	Damage %	S&B %	Defects %	DHW %
	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. States sampled: Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.

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

NORTHERN DURUM

- **Crop Progress:** The first durum fields are being harvested in Montana where the crop is 5% harvested, 95% headed and 39% turning color. In North Dakota, recent heat has accelerated growth, but the crop is still behind average with 93% headed and 17% turned color.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA conditions for the Northern Durum crop remain very high with North Dakota rated 84% good to excellent; Montana ratings increased slightly to 51%. Hot, humid conditions have increased disease and insect pressures with producers managing.
- **Weather:** There is little chance of rain, and continued heat across the region is expected to accelerate crop maturity.

WHEAT DATA								GRADE FACTORS								
	Samples		Moisture %	Protein %	Dry Basis Protein %	Dockage %	TKW g	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. States sampled: Montana, 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

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

FN = Falling Number
FM = Foreign Material

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