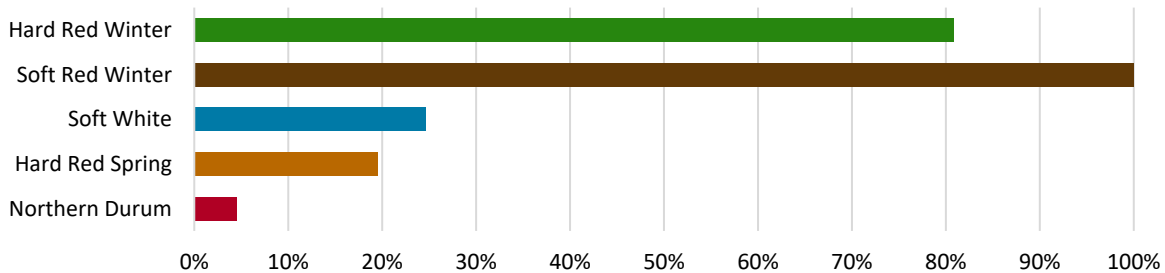




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – August 12, 2022

The HRW harvest continues to advance with steady to improving quality. In the Pacific Northwest, the winter SW harvest is progressing with favorable weather; initial data indicate very good grade and non-grade factors. Heat and dryness brought down official condition ratings for HRS and northern durum but will push crop maturity and harvest.

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



HARD RED WINTER

- **Crop Progress:** The 2022/23 HRW harvest is now complete from Texas to South Dakota. Industry sources report Montana and PNW states range from 25% to 71% complete.
- **Crop Conditions:** Montana continues to report below average yields but good quality; producers are seeing grasshopper pressure across the state. Pacific Northwest (PNW) HRW conditions remain very good, with average to above average yields and excellent quality.
- **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, 408 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 34 composites from Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, with an average farinograph development time of 5.2 minutes, stability time of 8.8 minutes and absorption of 59.5%. Bake absorption on those same 34 composites is averaging 64.3% (14% mb). Loaf volume continues to be very good with an overall average of 923 cc.
- **Weather:** Most areas that have not been harvested expect hot and generally dry conditions in the next week. Growers in the Southern and Northern Plains 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	60.6	79.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8
Last 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
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

The final 2022 SRW weekly harvest report was issued on August 5 and can be found online at <https://www.uswheat.org/wp-content/uploads/HR-220805.pdf>.

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				
2022 Final	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
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:** The SW harvest made progress last week with favorable harvest conditions across the growing region. The winter wheat crop is 62% harvested in Oregon, 27% in Washington and 20% in Idaho; spring wheat crop is 6% harvested in Washington, 8% in Idaho and 23% in Oregon. Industry reports overall yield is average to above average so far.
- **Crop Conditions:** Latest NASS report ratings are holding steady for both the winter and spring crops.
- **Wheat Data:** This week, 30 samples from Oregon arrived at the lab for testing. Weighted average data from a limited sample size indicate good test weight at 62.2 lb/bu (81.8 kg/hl), low moisture content at 9.2%, low protein at 9.0% (12% mb), and sound falling number value at 334 seconds.
- **Weather:** Warm, dry weather continues for the SW growing region, benefiting harvest progress and spring crop development.

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				
Last Week	49	390	9.2	9.0	10.2	0.5	36.4	334	1 SW	62.2	81.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
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 progressing in South Dakota with local sources reporting the crop is 54% harvested with excellent protein levels. The Montana crop is 22% harvested. Test cutting has begun in North Dakota and Minnesota, but the bulk of harvest is not expected to start for another two to three weeks.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA's North Dakota and Minnesota crop ratings dropped to 74% good to excellent due to increasing dryness but are still above the 5-year average. Montana and South Dakota also decreased to 37% and 47% good to excellent, respectively.
- **Weather:** The recent trend of hot, dry weather is expected to continue, accelerating 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 g	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. 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 Montana crop is now 9% harvested on earlier planted fields and 74% of the crop has turned color. In Montana’s drought impacted Golden Triangle, fields have low yields and thin stands, while better quality is reported in eastern Montana. In North Dakota, recent warm, dry weather has accelerated growth, but the crop is still behind average with 60% turned color.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA conditions for the Northern Durum crop dropped slightly with North Dakota rated 77% good to excellent and Montana 43% good.
- **Weather:** Hot, dry conditions continue across the region, accelerating 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