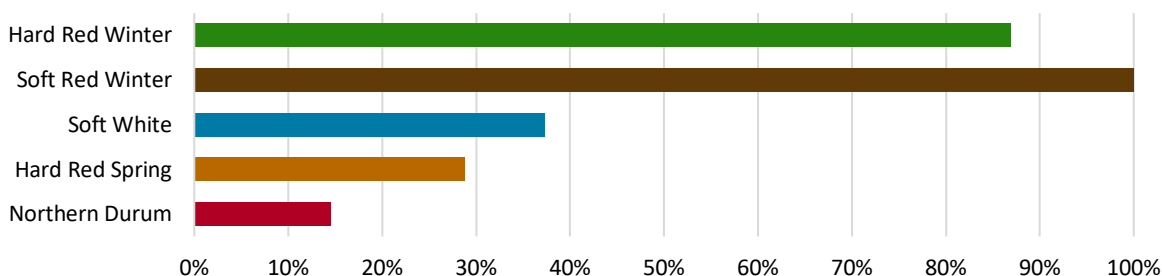




WEEKLY HARVEST REPORT – August 19, 2022

Very good HRW quality is holding steady as harvest advances somewhat slowly in the northern Plains. The HRS and northern durum harvest is underway and has moved into early-seeded North Dakota fields. Warm, dry weather is speeding the work, but growers will still finish later than normal. As the SW harvest progresses with some localized weather challenges, roughly half the expected SW samples suggest attractively low protein and big kernels are evident in the crop.

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



HARD RED WINTER

- **Crop Progress:** Overall, the 2022/23 HRW harvest is running later than in 2021. The remaining harvest is now advancing in Montana with 71% complete as of Aug. 15, which is close to the 5-year average. There are a few fields in South Dakota to cut, and warm conditions are helping push HRW to maturity in the Pacific Northwest.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA increased the percentage of poor condition ratings in Montana based on severe to extreme drought. Grasshopper pressure remains bad in the state. Conditions improve for HRW in the Pacific Northwest where yields and quality remain quite good.
- **Wheat Data:** With the slowdown in harvest, only a few additional samples have been tested this week and cumulative data did not vary much from last week. New composite data also supports the higher protein, 1000 kernel weight and Number 1 level grade factors seen in sample testing.
- **Flour Data:** There have now been 56 composites from the High Plains tested with farinograph absorption at just under 60% with not much difference within protein spreads. Extensograph results are slightly below 2021 levels and U.S. millers have reported no stability issues with this year's crop. Loaf volume continues to be very good.
- **Weather:** Warm and generally dry conditions are holding in areas that have not yet been harvested. Extreme to severe drought continues through most of the HRW production region from Texas to Montana as farmers look ahead to seeding their 2023 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	439*	520	10.7	12.9	14.7	0.5	30.3	339	1 HRW	60.6	79.6	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	60.6	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

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:** Harvest of a very good SW crop in Oregon moved fast last week with USDA estimating 82% complete; harvest at higher elevations will linger into September. This is a big Oregon crop with good quality. Harvest progress is slower in Idaho and Washington state that saw some rain last week. The crop hit 28% harvested in Idaho and 45% in Washington. Spring SW stood at 14% in both states.
- **Crop Conditions:** Even with late season showers in Washington and Idaho, both winter and spring SW conditions remain mostly good to excellent. Industry also noted that white club production and quality should be more than sufficient to meet customer needs.
- **Wheat Data:** This week, 90 additional samples arrived for testing bringing the total to 139 of 390 samples expected. Weighted average data from the larger sample size indicate much improved wheat data compared to the drought stressed 2021/22 SW crop. Protein is low at 9.2% (12% mb), 1000 kernel weight of 35.7 g is well above the 5-year average. Test weight of 61.3 lb/bu (80.7 kg/hl) and lower kernel defects pushes this crop up to Number 1 SW so far.
- **Weather:** Southeast Washington experienced localized hail and wind damage, but with limited production impact. Chances of rain are very low into the coming week, allowing good harvest progress.

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	139	390	9.0	9.2	10.4	0.4	35.7	328	1 SW	61.3	80.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
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
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

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

FN = Falling Number
FM = Foreign Material

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

- **Crop Progress:** Total U.S. HRS harvest reached 16% this week. USDA reports 72% of HRS in South Dakota’s harvest is complete and 26% of Montana’s harvest is done. Minnesota is pegged at 12% complete. Early-seeded fields in North Dakota have matured and cutting has started, representing about 5% of the total expected harvest. Yet maturity may be 2 to 3 weeks away in other North Dakota production areas.
- **Crop Conditions:** USDA’s North Dakota HRS crop ratings dropped slightly to 72% good to excellent compared to 74% last week. Minnesota HRS ratings stood at 80% good to excellent while Montana at 38% and South Dakota at 47% did not change much from last week. Montana’s wheat-producing Golden Triangle region remains in severe to extreme drought.
- **Weather:** The forecast for North Dakota and Montana suggests more moderate temperatures and very limited changes for rain, supporting harvest progress.

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 19% harvested while North Dakota durum is estimated at 10% harvested, mainly in the southwest. That is close to average but well behind progress a year ago. Of the remaining North Dakota crop, 47% is mature and 70% is turning color.
- **Crop Conditions:** Crop condition ratings in North Dakota dropped slightly this week with 74% rated in good to excellent condition.
- **Weather:** Moderating temperatures and low rain changes should help maturity and harvest advance.

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