Harvest Summary of HRW

July 27, 2023

State Percent Complete

Texas	100%
Oklahoma	100%
Kansas	90%
Colorado	65%
Nebraska	50%
Oregon	50%
South Dakota	46%
Washington	25%
Wyoming	15%
Idaho	3%
Montana	2%

- **Texas** – Harvest completed. Planting September – December.
- **Kansas** – Expect harvest to be done August 1. 208 MLN bushels, lower total production. Some TW issues (58 lb – rains/delays). Higher protein earlier planted - 13-14 S KS. Later planted NW corner - lower proteins.
- **Colorado** – 5 year avg 84%. Very behind. Hot temps (90s-100s), some rain showers. SE mostly complete. Variable yields. 58 lb TW, moving West – 35% avg yield 60s, TW around 60 lbs. Overall good yields. Some rain forecast. NASS 68 mln est. Est. 65-70% harvested.
- **Wyoming** – Harvesting today/tomorrow. Quickly turned. 0-10-15% over 6 days. Good yields, some hail damage. Elevators seeing 11.5-12% pro. Decent weather forecast, showers over weekend.
- **Nebraska** – SE/SC/SW state harvested. Kernel size concerns, good protein, slightly lower TW, 20-70 bu/ac yields. Panhandle starting, precip., behind normal, hot/dry so progressing. 50-70 bu/ac. Some head blight pockets. N. Panhandle 12% pro 50-70 bu/ac, moisture delayed harvest. Est. 50% harvested, est. 85-90% end of week.
- **Minnesota** – Hot May weather took some yield potential, but recent cool weather. 1% harvested (South). Rain last two nights. Est. slightly below avg. crop.
- **North Dakota** – Hot/dry. No widespread measurable precip past 2 month. Variable crop, below avg. to above. Later planted crop still filling. Low disease pressure. 15-80 bu/ac, avg. similar to last year. Durum – precip. needed. Expect avg. crop.
- **Montana –** 2% harvested. Seeing mixed pro, good TW. Hot/dry weather, 2 weeks away from harvest. Avg. yields 49 bu/ac, maybe slightly higher. NE state, better spring wheat.
- **Idaho –** Low elevation dryland harvesting. 1.5 weeks before full swing. Est. 1-2 weeks late. Very hot/dry (90s-100s). Yields, TW in N. ID lower. S. ID slightly lower TW. Avg. - slightly above avg. production.
- **Washington –** Variability across state. Early reports, some higher protein fields. Good supply of low protein left from 2022. 25-30% harvested winter. Lots of variation, earlier planters seeing lower pro. Very hot/dry, slight precip. on Monday. Spring crop, no rain after planting, thin stands.
- **Oregon –** Est. 50% harvested. Expecting below avg. yields and higher protein levels, with potentially lower TW than average.

- **GPAL** – 232 SRW new crop samples. Composites halfway done. Compared to 5 year avg. flour protein, wet gluten and flour ash are slightly lower this year. Cookie w/t ratio to this point averages 9.87 vs. 5 year avg. of 8.93. Wheat protein avg. 9.23% vs. 9.66% for 5 year avg. FN 318 vs. 309. TKW steadily increasing year after year - 35.81 g, vs. 32.46 g 5 year avg.
- **USDA/ARS** – 306 samples. TW 60.1 lbs, 1 lb below 2022 and 3 year avg. (variable). Kernel sizing avg. 69.8 (2022 57%, avg. 61.7%). Protein 13.1%, low 9.9%, high 16.2%. 1000 kernel count 30.2 g, single kernel avg. weight 32.3 mg, diameter 2.66 (above 2022/ avg.), FN 365. Small pockets of issues. Kernel hardness 56.9 avg (low 41.3, high 81.2). 10 points below 2022. 14 milled composites by end of week.

Kansas Harvest Report

By: Kansas Wheat

Everyone in the wheat supply chain is feeling the drag of a long and difficult harvest season. Harvest is still only 87 percent complete, well behind 100 percent last year and the five-year average of 98 percent, according to the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) crop progress report for the week ending July 23, 2023.

Producers generally like to wrap up harvest by the Fourth of July across the draw area for Garden City Co-op, but general manager Jeff Boyd noted there are a number of farmers still cutting and hauling in grain. A big storm that dropped three to five inches of rain and hail Thursday, July 20, further delayed those final fields, but with triple-digit temperatures this week, most producers should be able to finish up.

“That’s been the story of this harvest and why we still have folks out there with acres to cut,” Boyd said. “I don’t remember one being this late.”

At the beginning of wheat harvest in Finney County and the surrounding area, test weights were good at 60 to 61 pounds per bushel but are now averaging just under 59 pounds per bushel due to continued rain. Moisture has stayed steady at 12 percent. Proteins are averaging in the 12 percent range.

Yields are highly variable with a lot of abandoned acres with some fields not even germinating until January and February. Boyd reported they expected a big difference between planted and harvested acres, but the cooperative will take in about half the bushels of a 10-year average crop, which is better than anyone expected in the spring.

Wheat producers planted into dust last fall and are now harvesting in the mud, having received a year’s worth of rain since April - some areas up to 15 inches. Boyd noted there is still a moisture deficiency to make up, despite the continued summer showers, which currently good-looking fall crops will need to get to harvest.

Despite the seemingly constant rain delays and ever-increasing weed pressure, wheat farmers like Gary Millershaski in Lakin are stubborn and determined to do whatever it takes to finish cutting the fields left standing. On Monday, July 24, Millershaski was cutting wheat that should have been cut a month ago, but was set back by finally getting rain, mud, then more rain, then weeds, then having to spray fields and wait for residual periods to expire, then more rain. His friends in Oregon and Montana are already cutting their winter wheat, which is always on a different harvest schedule than his Kansas farm.

“I’m not mad, I’m frustrated,” he said. “It has been a mess.”

The entire growing season for Millershaski has been a battle. Before May 15, his acres only had received six to eight inches of moisture for the last year and a half. He planted wheat at the end of September and only had 30 to 40 percent emergence due to the drought. Where the wheat did come up after a small snow in January or rain in May, a lot did not produce kernels. After crop insurance agents adjusted those poor acres anywhere from zero to 2.5 bushels per acre, he destroyed all but 15 percent of his planted acres.

There in the southern half of Kearny County, he estimated up to 90 percent of wheat acres were abandoned. In comparison, the northern half of the county saw unbelievable yields if producers were fortunate enough to get the wheat to come up. Those yields were boosted by a complete turn in the weather after May 15. Since that time, Millershaski reported receiving 16 to 17 inches of rain.

That rain helped fill heads, even if it brought with it troublesome weeds. Millershaski reported test weights started as high as 61.7 pounds per bushel and protein should be higher than average due to the prior drought conditions. If he averages 25 bushels an acre on the fields he has left, he said he will be tickled to death.

As the rain has continued falling, test weights have dropped down to 56 or 57 pounds per bushel, and elevators are now sending samples of nearly every load to the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) to check for potential damage. As a result, it can take up to three days for the producer to know their dockage levels, which Millershaski said is frustrating, but a necessary part of what the cooperatives need to do to sustain local operations.

“We’re back to cutting again,” Millershaski said. “With any luck, I’ll wrap it up tomorrow.”

Millershaski turned 60 years old this year. Of all his harvests, he has never cut this late and the poor year ranks at the very bottom. Despite that struggle, he and his two sons are already on the list for the varieties they selected to plant this fall - refusing to let this year be their last.

“We’re planning for next year,” he said. “If we were throwing in the towel, we wouldn’t be cutting this crap right now.”

“Nobody likes to quit a failure. I’ll be danged if I’m going to quit on a bad year. I may retire after the year of the home-run-over-the-fence yields, but I don’t see how I could quit.”

Crop insurance helps provide a bridge from this bad year to a hopefully better harvest next year, but Millershaski was quick to point out that not many could average out their yearly wages for the past 15 years, take 60 to 70 percent of that and make that work for their budgets.

“If it weren’t for crop insurance, there would be a lot of people that would not be here next year,” Millershaski said.

His son Kyler is off the combine and back in Washington, DC, this week, visiting with Congressional leaders about the importance of programs like crop insurance to helping farmers like themselves persist through bad years like this one. Millershaski said he’s fortunate to have two sons that didn’t want to do anything but farm and are home working as the next generation in the operation.

“This is our passion,” he said, noting he wished he could explain the good smell of a shovel full of good dirt in the spring or the soothing feel of ripe wheat to the touch. “This is what we do.”

Oregon Harvest Report

By: Oregon Wheat

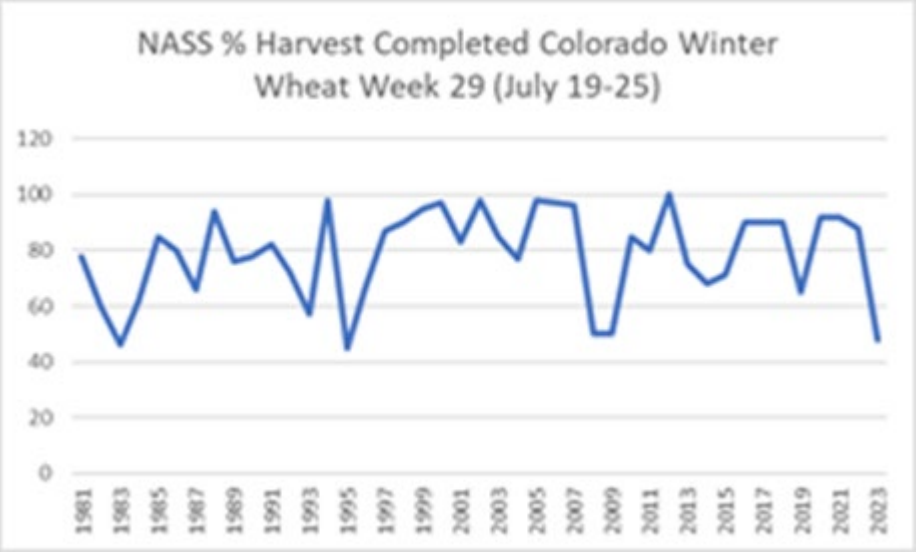
Harvest is progressing quickly in Oregon, with an estimated 44% percent completed as of the end of last week. The state is projected to yield below average overall, with variation by region depending on the amount of precipitation received at key growing times. With the onset of heat and dry conditions prior to harvest, protein levels are expected to be higher than average for soft white. There is more carry-over of the lower protein 2022 crop for blending and more acres planted in irrigated areas that will provide for blending opportunities. Sampling for crop quality is underway, with the first weekly report expected shortly.

Colorado Harvest Report

By: Colorado Wheat

Several days of hot temperatures allowed Colorado's wheat harvest to make huge strides over the last week. As of today, we are calling Colorado harvest 65% complete.

Colorado's wheat harvest is running much later this year. According to the USDA-NASS Crop Condition Report that was released earlier this week (Week 29), Colorado was 48% harvested as of July 23. Going off of week 29 data from past years, that makes the 2023 wheat harvest the latest the state has seen since 1995. The chart below shows week 29 percent of harvest completed since 1981.



There is still some activity in the southeast corner of the state, but harvest is expected to be wrapped up by the end of the week. Moving further north in to the east central part of Colorado, harvest is estimated to be roughly 50% complete. Yields have varied, ranging anywhere from 20-100 bushels per acre. The average test weight is around 58 lbs./bushel and the average protein is around 10%. Parts of northwestern Kit Carson County and northeastern Lincoln County have had several hail storms that have caused significant damage to fields.

Harvest in northeastern Colorado (Logan, Phillips, Sedgwick and Yuma Counties) is estimated to be about 75% complete. Average test weight has dropped to be around 58 lbs./bushel, with average protein holding at around 10.5%.

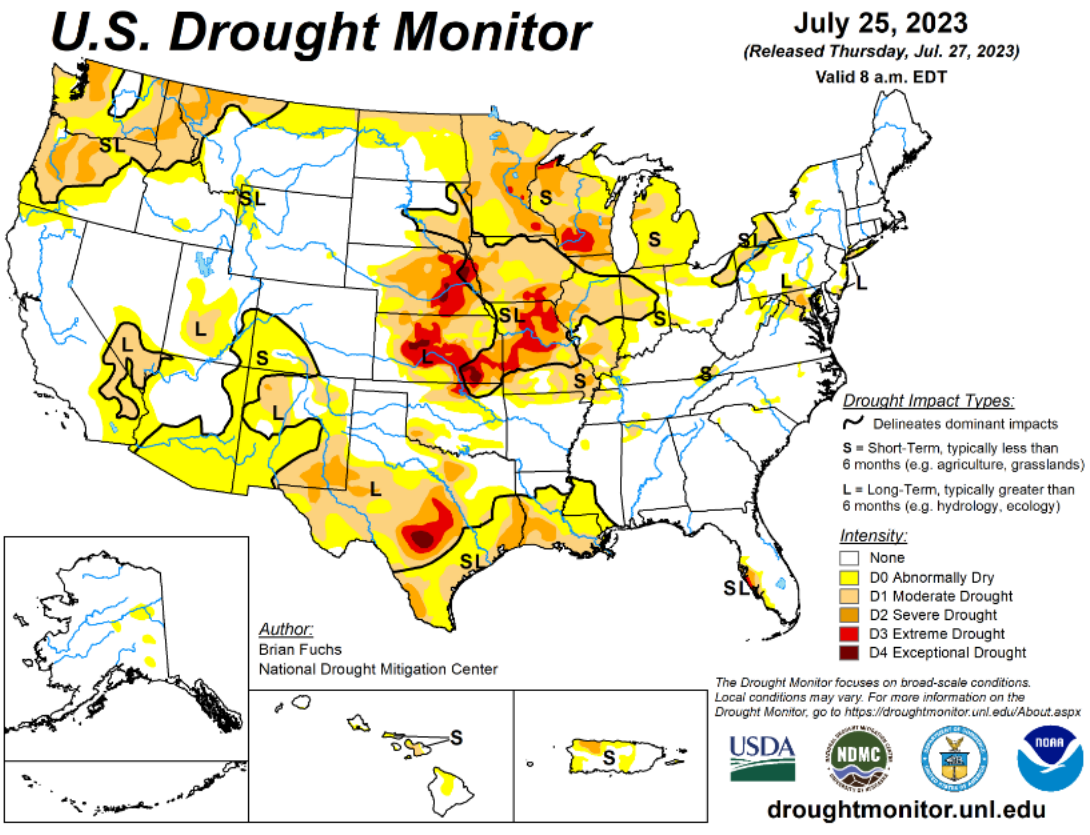
Harvest in Morgan, Adams, and the southeastern portion of Weld Counties is estimated to be roughly 35% complete. Average yields are reported to be around 60 bushels/acre, with an average test weight of 60 lbs./bushel and average protein of 10.4%.

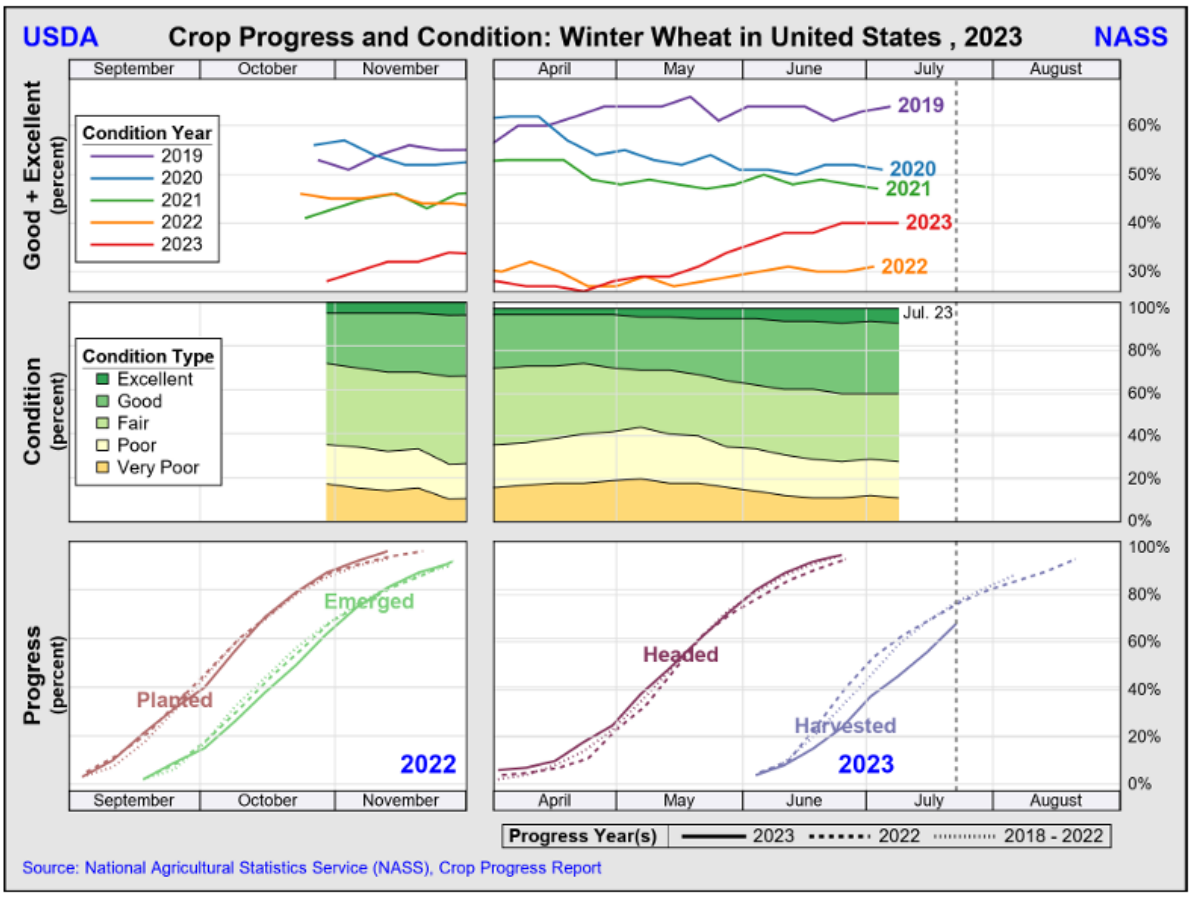
July 27, 2023

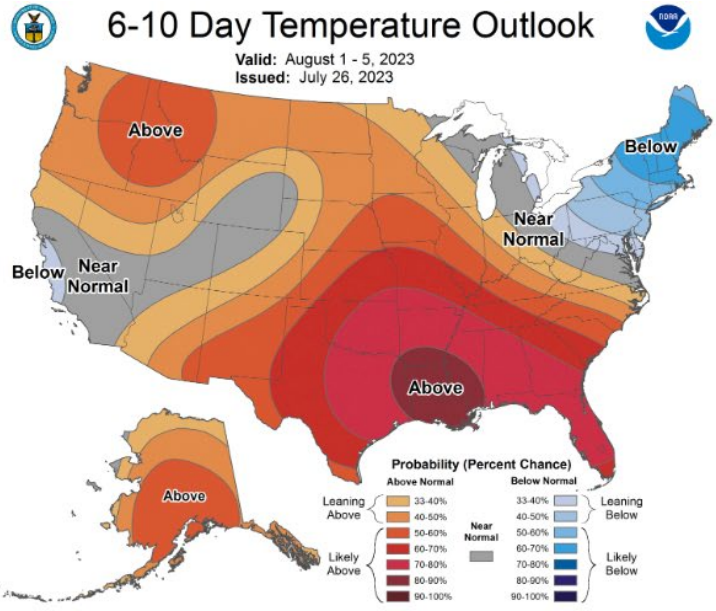
Tst	Exp	MST	Pro%	DKG	TKW	FN	Grade	Test Weight	FM	DMG	S&B	DEF
264	520	11.9	13.1	0.8	30.2	366	2	59.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4

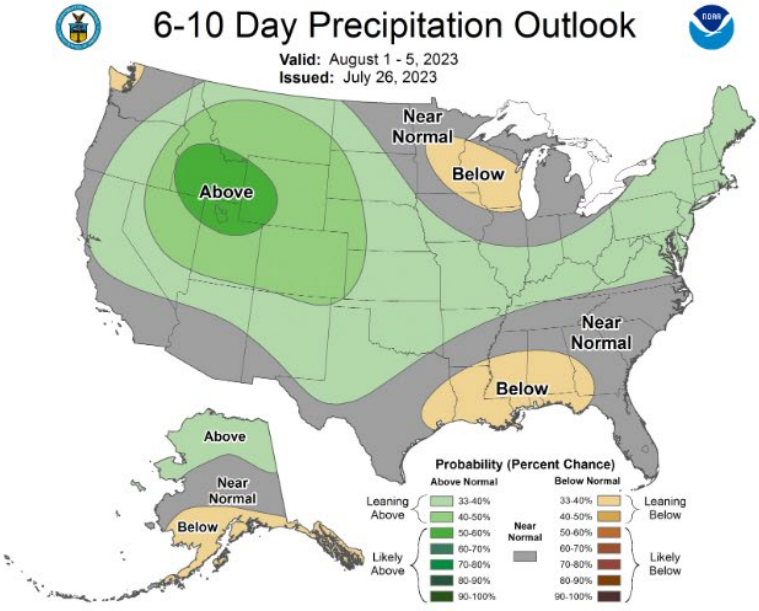
Approaching the halfway point for sampling, this crop continues to test well in the first phase of tests. Proteins are higher mainly due to the drought conditions throughout most of the growing season. Falling number and test weights are very functional. No performance issues have been reported from domestic mills that have started utilizing the new crop.

The data is a straight average of all the samples that have gone through all tests. This is the first 264 samples that have received all testing of the first phase of tests. Due to rounding and the way information is presented and being early in the sampling, these numbers will change.




USDA
Crop Progress and Condition: Winter Wheat in United States , 2023
NASS
Good + Excellent (percent)
Condition Year
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
Condition (percent)
Condition Type
Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor
Very Poor
Jul. 23
Progress (percent)
Planted
Emerged
Headed
Harvested
2022
2023
September
October
November
April
May
June
July
August
Progress Year(s)
2018 - 2022
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Crop Progress Report


6-10 Day Temperature Outlook
Valid: August 1 - 5, 2023
Issued: July 26, 2023
Above
Below
Near Normal
Probability (Percent Chance)
Above Normal
Below Normal
Leaning Above
Likely Above
Near Normal
Leaning Below
Likely Below


6-10 Day Precipitation Outlook
Valid: August 1 - 5, 2023
Issued: July 26, 2023
Above
Near Normal
Below
Probability (Percent Chance)
Above Normal
Below Normal
Leaning Above
Likely Above
Near Normal
Leaning Below
Likely Below

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