



Idaho Wheat Growers Help Educate 4th Grade Students

For the past 27 years, Idaho wheat growers have sponsored Bread in a Bag, an educational, fun, hands-on activity allowing 4th grade students to make their own wheat food product (bread, pizza, pretzels, tortillas) from scratch. The wheat food product can be baked in the school's cafeteria, or at home while they learn the history of wheat, its nutritional importance, and the economic benefits of Idaho's wheat industry to the state of Idaho.

Here's what Booker, a fourth grade student from Grangeville, said about the Bread in a Bag program:

"Thank you, for helping us and other kids in Idaho do bread-in-a-bag. I had so much fun, and I learned a lot about wheat. I had an awesome time making scotch pockets and thought they were amazing. I know we couldn't of done it without you."

The Bread in a Bag program is an amazing opportunity to teach young students where food comes from and how farmers care for their land. If you would like a teacher in your home town to learn about the Bread in a Bag program, contact Tereasa Waterman at the Idaho Wheat Commission (208) 334-2353 or ts@idahowheat.org.



Mark Your Calendar • March 7, 2013 (Thursday) • Idaho Falls, Hilton Garden Inn

South Idaho Direct Seed Workshop

The Direct Seed workshop is a one day educational event for growers who are thinking about direct seeding or have taken the plunge and are looking for new ideas, technology, science and networking opportunities.

This year's featured speaker is Ray Archuleta, a Conservation Agronomist at the NRCS in Greensboro, North Carolina. Ray teaches soil quality and the principles of agro-ecology throughout the country. Ray will discuss how to create healthy soils on your farm and how healthy soils will result in fewer

pests and higher yields in direct seeded soils.

Other topics will include managing weeds, fertility management in direct seed grain and the value of residue.

A highlight each year is growers sharing their on-farm experience with direct seed, what worked in their operations and, equally valuable, what they changed over the years.

Save the date! More information on this year's agenda will be available soon. The Workshop is sponsored by the Idaho Wheat Commission. Contact Cathy.Wilson@idahowheat.org for more information.



Taiwan Millers Team Assess Idaho Hard White Wheat Crop



From left to right Mr. Ching-Yang Lai, Mr. Shin-Yao Lin, Mr. Ronald Lu, Country Director, USW/Taiwan, Mr. Blaine Jacobson, Executive Director IWC, Mr. Hsin-Hong Kuo and Mr. Hsin-Ming Peng at Idaho Falls.

Four Taiwan flour milling managers visited Idaho Falls in July to learn more about the new crop of hard white wheat (HW). U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) sponsored the trade team with support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and the Idaho Wheat Commission.

"Flour millers in Taiwan prefer U.S. wheat and buy

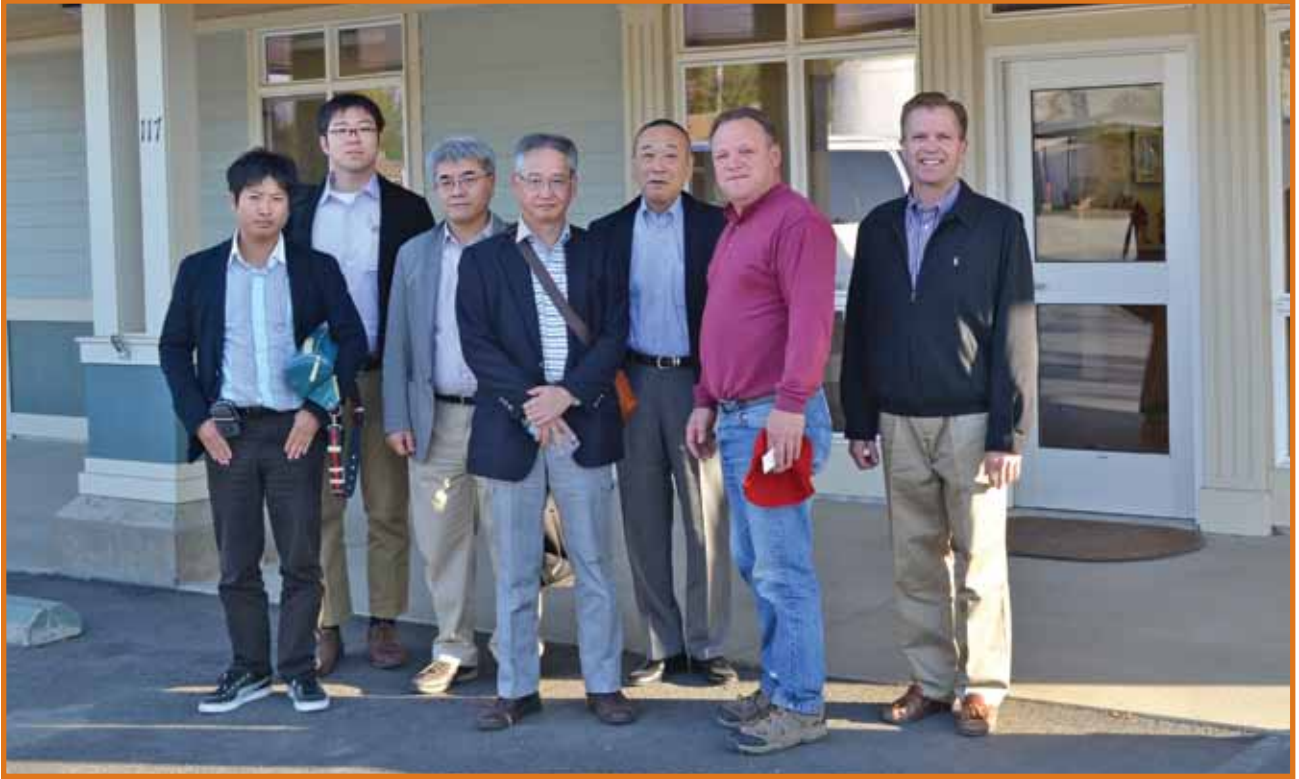
an average of about 80 percent of their total imports from American farmers," said USW Country Manager Ronald Lu, who traveled with the team. "It is still very important for these managers to see for themselves the effort that farmers, wheat breeders and grain handlers take to produce a reliable supply of high-quality wheat for the Taiwan market."

The millers are all from member companies of the Taiwan Flour Millers Association (TFMA) based in Taipei. TFMA imports wheat on behalf of all 26 Taiwanese flour mills and has been a loyal customer of U.S. wheat producers for many years. On average for the past five years, Taiwan has imported about 33 million bushels (910,000 metric tons) of U.S. wheat each year.

While in Idaho the team met with three local elevators to discuss sourcing HW from eastern Idaho. The team also met with University of Idaho wheat breeder, Jianli Chen. The team was able to review end use quality and performance data on Idaho's HW and SW varieties.

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Left to right Mr. Osamu Masumura, Mr. Yoriyuki Ono, Mr. Yoshiaki Miyamaoto, Mr. Kenji Ogawara Mr. Wataru Utsunomiya, Director, USW/Tokyo, Mr. Sammie White, COO PNW Farmers Coop, Mr. Blaine Jacobson, Executive Director IWC.

Japanese Flour Millers Evaluate PNW Wheat Quality

The Idaho Wheat Commission hosted four Japanese flour millers in N. Idaho Oct. 2-4. The team, which was sponsored by U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) met with local Idaho elevator operators, University of Idaho officials and the ARS wheat breeder in Pullman, Washington.

“USW provides continual updates to our Japanese customers on the quality of U.S. wheat, but flour millers want to know even more about the U.S. grain market and inspection systems,” said USW Country Director Wataru “Charlie” Utsunomiya, who led the team. “Visits like this one give team members not only the information they are looking for, but also the chance to interact with U.S. wheat farmers, breeders, traders and exporters.”

This year’s members of the annual mid-level management trade team made stops in North

Dakota, Idaho and Oregon. Specifically, the team members learned about the influence of Canada’s new free market system, current crop quality of hard red spring, durum and soft white wheat in addition to exchanging views on desirable end-use quality characteristics and development of biotech wheat.

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Ug99 Still a Threat to World Food Supply

Ug99, yet another new race of the same old stem rust. Rust pathogens are known for mutating into new races almost as fast as flu viruses, so why was this new race of such concern to the world?

Stem rust epidemics have threatened food supplies since biblical times, but the worst rust epidemic to strike the U.S. wheat crop came in 1953, when 40% of the spring wheat harvest was lost to stem rust. In the aftermath, scientists searched for genetic sources of resistance to the various races of stem rust, stacking multiple genes for resistance into a single wheat variety. As a result, "Green Revolution" wheat varieties began to replace the susceptible varieties. Each new race of rust was met with a new gene for resistance. No pandemics occurred for the next 40 years.

Then in 1999, Dr. William Wagoire, a Ugandan crop scientist, isolated a unique race of stem rust that is far more virulent than any previously known. Every cultivar that was tested, including those that had been immune to known stem rust races, was found to be susceptible to this new race, named Ug99 for the country and year of its discovery. Scientists became alarmed, knowing it was only a matter of time before wind currents spread the virulent Ug99 rust spores to neighboring fields, provinces, and countries, thus threatening the food security of many nations.

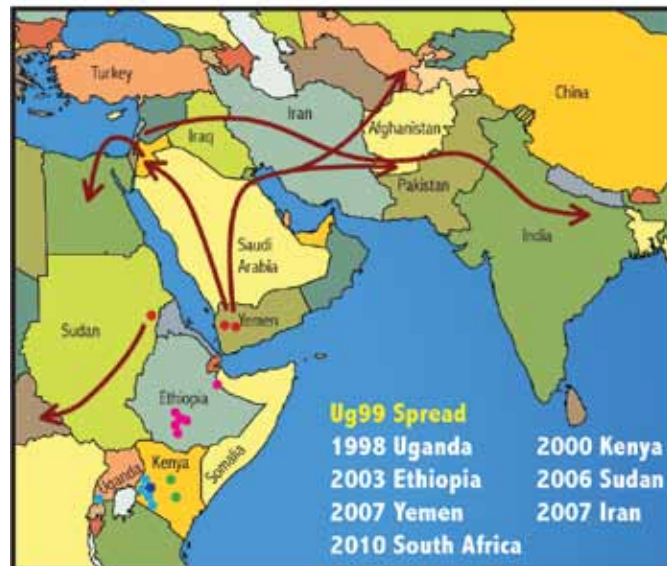
Scientist's concerns were confirmed in

2004, when UG99 was found in fields in Kenya and Ethiopia. In 2005, a scientific panel predicted the continuing spread of Ug99 and warned that it posed a "global threat" to wheat production.

In response to this grave new threat, the global wheat research community launched a multi-pronged assault on Ug99. Efforts were made to track the spread of UG99, to predict outbreaks in specific regions, to develop effective responses to outbreaks at the local level in order minimize spread of the rust spores, and to develop new wheat varieties resistant to Ug99.

A key component of the response was the Durable Rust Resistance in Wheat (DRRW) project. The DRRW project is a worldwide collaboration of scientists dedicated to breeding new rust-resistant wheat varieties. In September 2012, DRRW researchers met in Beijing to share information and coordinate their continuing efforts to prevent a disastrous UG99 pandemic.

POTENTIAL MIGRATION ROUTES OF UG99



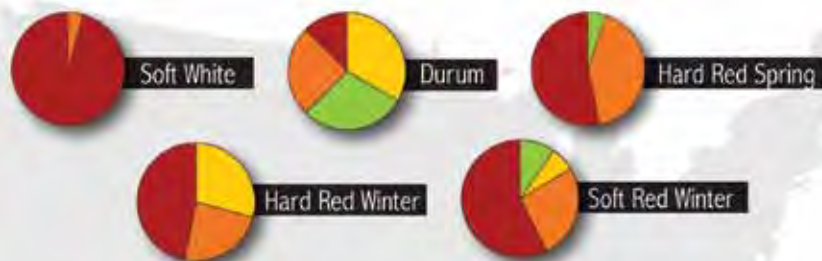
New Wheat Resistant to UG99

At the time of its discovery, Ug99 was a threat to most wheat varieties. In the years since then, breeders have introduced at least 20 new varieties with resistance to Ug99. Research presented at the Beijing meeting reported on the progress made isolating Ug99 resistant genes, like Sr39, from wild relatives of wheat found in Israel and Lebanon. Researchers hope to be able to insert these genes into adapted cultivars, creating a formidable wall of rust resistance the pathogen can't overcome.

Still, developing new, rust-resistant varieties is only one of the challenges facing scientists today. An equally daunting challenge lies in ensuring that farmers in developing nations have access to the new varieties. At the Beijing meetings, Ronnie Coffman, manager of the DRRW project, remarked that, "We have the technology to prevent a tragedy...but the funding is not in place to get enough rust-resistant wheat seed multiplied fast enough and into the hands of the people who need it."

Idaho's Wheat Industry Preparing for Ug99

The key to durable rust resistance is finding new resistant genes and combining them into adapted varieties that fit specific environments, farming practices, and markets around the world. Scientists can't risk importing



RESISTANCE TO UG99 IN COMMERCIALY-AVAILABLE U.S. WHEAT VARIETIES, AS TESTED BY USDA IN KENYA FROM 2005 TO 2010

- Susceptible, greater than 50 percent loss of total yield
- Moderately susceptible, 20 to 50 percent loss in total yield
- Moderately resistant, 5 percent loss in total yield
- Resistant, no loss

ORCF 102 Tops Brundage in 2012 Variety Survey

the pathogen into their own countries for screening trials, so wheat researchers have established field screening stations in Kenya and Ethiopia. Mark Bonman and his team of scientists from the USDA-ARS field station in Aberdeen, Idaho, have traveled to Kenya several times a year since 2006. They have screened 2500 preselected heirloom lines from the National Small Grains Collection (NSGC), maintained at the Aberdeen station. About 10% of the varieties proved resistant to Ug99. Bonman and his team are now using advanced genomic techniques to search for previously unknown stem rust resistant genes which might be hidden in these heirloom varieties.

So far, stem rust has not been a major problem in the PNW or Idaho. Over 65% of Idaho's wheat acreage is planted in winter wheat and rarely encounters the sort of warm, wet conditions that favor stem rust. But stem rust is present, occasionally attacking spring wheat when the conditions are right. Scientists fear that changes in climate may allow earlier and more severe infections of stem rust in the future. That concern, coupled with the threat of virulent new races of stem rust like Ug99, has researchers such as Dr. Jianli Chen from the University of Idaho's Aberdeen R&E Center, working hard to incorporate new stem rust resistant genes into PNW adapted varieties. Chen's strategy is to cross new resistance genes into elite lines already adapted for resistance to local stem rust races and other pathogens such as stripe rust and foot rot. In the search for new combinations of resistant genes, Chen sends elite lines to Kenya for field testing.

Ug99 and other emerging pathogens pose a significant threat to worldwide food security. International and regional breeders, including those in Idaho, are working hard to counter this threat by developing durable rust resistance in wheat varieties. Advances in genomics, molecular marker technology, and information technology will increase the pace of research and development of resistant varieties. As the world population increases to an estimated 9 billion in the next 30 years, all nations must focus on food production, food distribution and food safety. Idaho exports 50-60% of the wheat grown in the state. The adoption of the most disease resistant varieties by Idaho grower's will maximize yield and make a significant contribution to global food security.

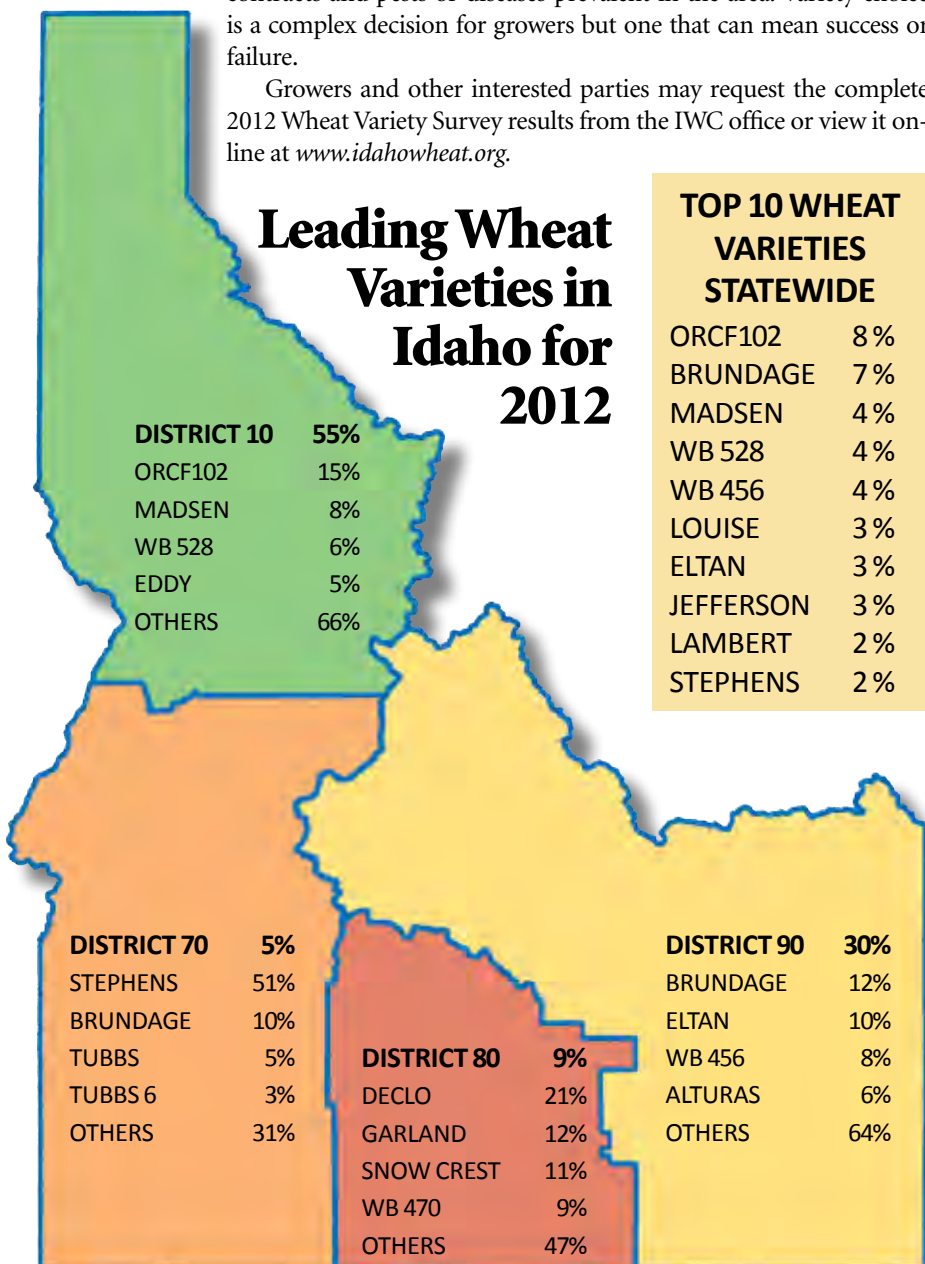
Next time you meet a wheat scientist or a wheat farmer, say "Thank you" for fighting to preserve food security for the people of Idaho and the world. ■

ORCF102, a soft white winter wheat utilizing the "Clearfield" technology, was planted on 8% of Idaho's wheat acreage in the 2011-2012 crop year. ORCF just edged out Brundage, which came in at 7% of the total acreage. Madsen, a mainstay for 30 years, followed Brundage with 4% of the total wheat acreage.

Idaho's Spring wheat crop was 27% of the all wheat acres reported. Spring wheat lost some acreage to malt barley and corn in the southern part of the state. The top soft white spring variety was Louise (12%) and Jefferson (3%) remained the leading hard red spring wheat.

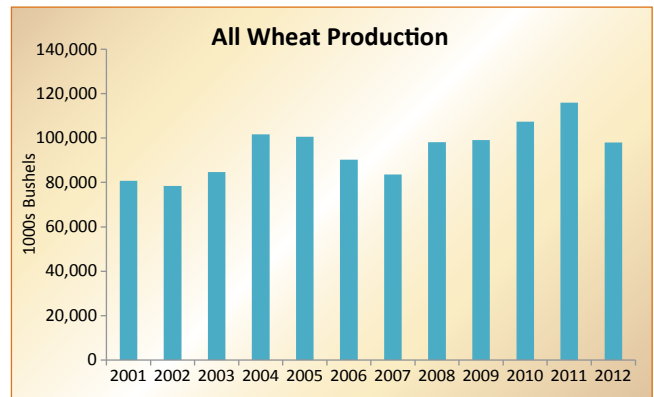
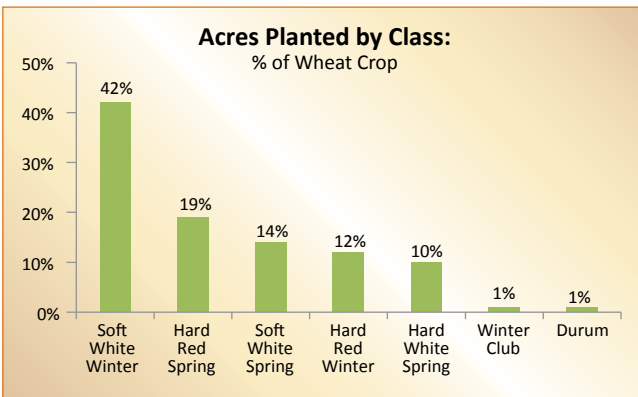
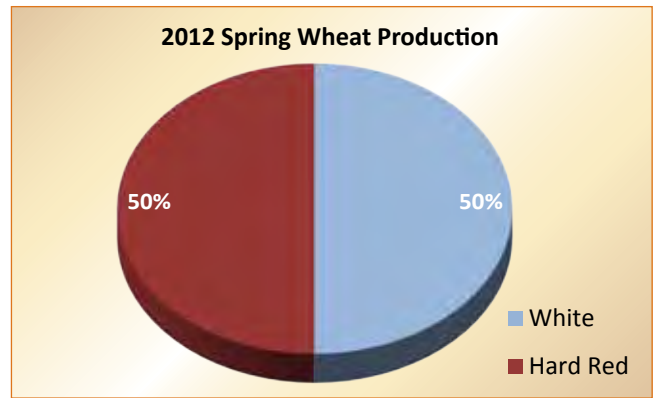
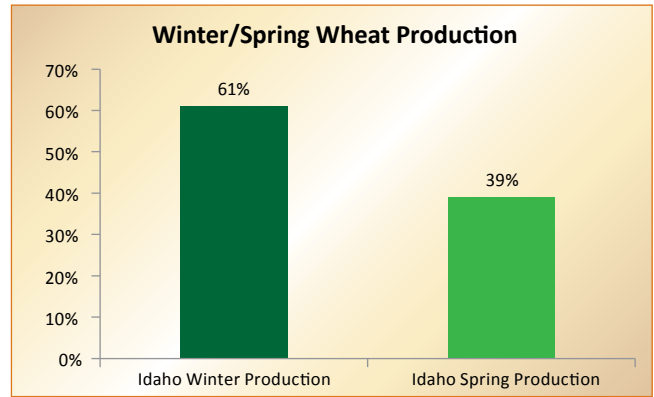
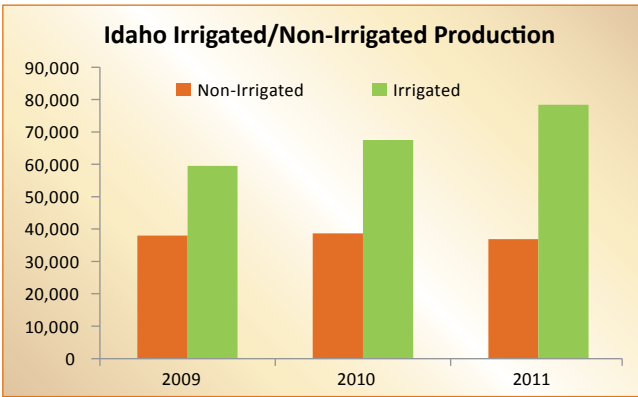
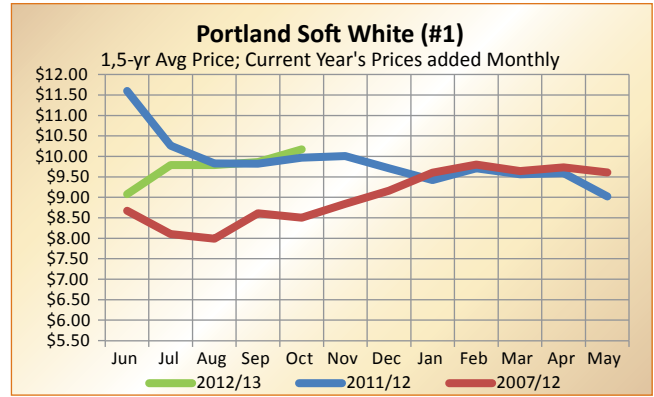
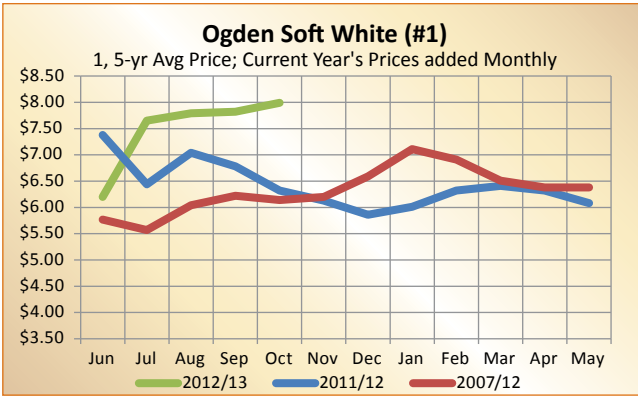
An increasing number of new wheat varieties are competing with the mainstays like Madsen and Jefferson. It is rare for single variety to have more than 10-15% of the total wheat acres in the state. Instead an increasing number of varieties are being developed for specific niche markets based on local crop rotations, irrigation and tillage practices, market contracts and pests or diseases prevalent in the area. Variety choice is a complex decision for growers but one that can mean success or failure.

Growers and other interested parties may request the complete 2012 Wheat Variety Survey results from the IWC office or view it online at www.idahowheat.org.





Idaho Wheat Statistics





What's up with the Wheat Survey?

Since 1989, the Idaho Wheat Commission (IWC) has funded an annual wheat variety survey. But something was different in 2012; the IWC conducted the survey themselves rather than under contract with National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS). A simple, quick, easy to complete form was created to encourage grower participation in the survey. An online version was tested and compared with the traditional paper-mail survey method. Response rates, accuracy of information and cost effectiveness were compared.

A variety survey gathers information on the leading varieties planted in the state showing where they are well adapted. Wheat industry stakeholders rely on information about leading varieties to make production and marketing decisions that keep them competitive with other growers in the region. PNW researchers use leading varieties as the benchmark for new releases and an indication of the value of new genetics to the industry. Growers follow trends within their district to help guide planting decisions and testing new varieties. Our goal is to provide the most complete accurate information to the wheat industry.

On July 9, the survey was launched. An email with a link to the online survey was sent to about 20% of the 1670 growers surveyed. The remainder received a one page survey in the mail. The response rate was slightly higher for the online survey (20%), compared to the paper-mail survey (19%). Email responses came in within a month of the launch date while paper-mail surveys were still dribbling in 4 months later.

An online surveys offer multiple advantages,

including the ability to increase participation by sending multiple reminders at no additional cost.

Drop down menus listing varieties and counties makes it easier to respond, while increasing the accuracy of the information reported. Online respondents could skip questions that didn't apply, reducing completion time to just a few minutes.

Data is exported to a spreadsheet for analysis, thus eliminating the expense and errors associated with time consuming data transfer from paper to computer. For these reasons, the IWC encourages growers to take advantage of the online option for future wheat variety surveys.

Paper-mail was the preferred method of contact based on responses to that question in the survey. The paper-mail option will remain for those growers who do not have Internet access or who prefer not to utilize email.

Regardless of the format, surveys are only as good as the sample size, level of participation, and accuracy of data reported. Responses to this survey covered about 20% of the

Idaho wheat acres planted, as reported by NASS. Predictions on variety survey data are more accurate when based on a survey of 30-50% of the acres planted.

The 2012-2013 winter wheat variety survey will be expanded to reach more growers, but grower participation is the key to increasing the number of acres reported. Just a reminder, **responses are confidential**; data is only reported in percentages. Contact information is not given to third parties nor are unsolicited emails sent to our growers. Your participation keeps Idaho's wheat industry competitive.



2012-2013 Winter Wheat Variety Survey

Coming to your mailbox or inbox in December

Your participation keeps Idaho's wheat industry competitive.



Persistence Pays in World Wheat Trade

U.S. Wheat Associates (USW) helped maintain strong demand for U.S. wheat in marketing year 2011/12 (June – May) by aggressively reminding overseas customers about our plentiful supply, excellent quality wheat and proven export system. With total commercial export sales exceeding 28.5 million metric tons* (MMT), the United States once again led world wheat trade. Expert technical assistance and reliable trade service will continue returning revenue as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) expects U.S. wheat export sales will grow to more than 32.0 MMT in 2012/13. *1 metric ton = 36.74 bushels

As the industry's export market development organization, USW promotes all six U.S. wheat classes: hard red winter (HRW), hard red spring (HRS), hard white (HW), soft red winter (SRW), soft white (SW) and durum. Funding is made possible through checkoff dollars, goods and services from 19 state wheat commissions and cost-share grants from the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. This report reviews 2011/12 USW activities and looks ahead to 2012/13. For more information, please visit www.uswheat.org/success.

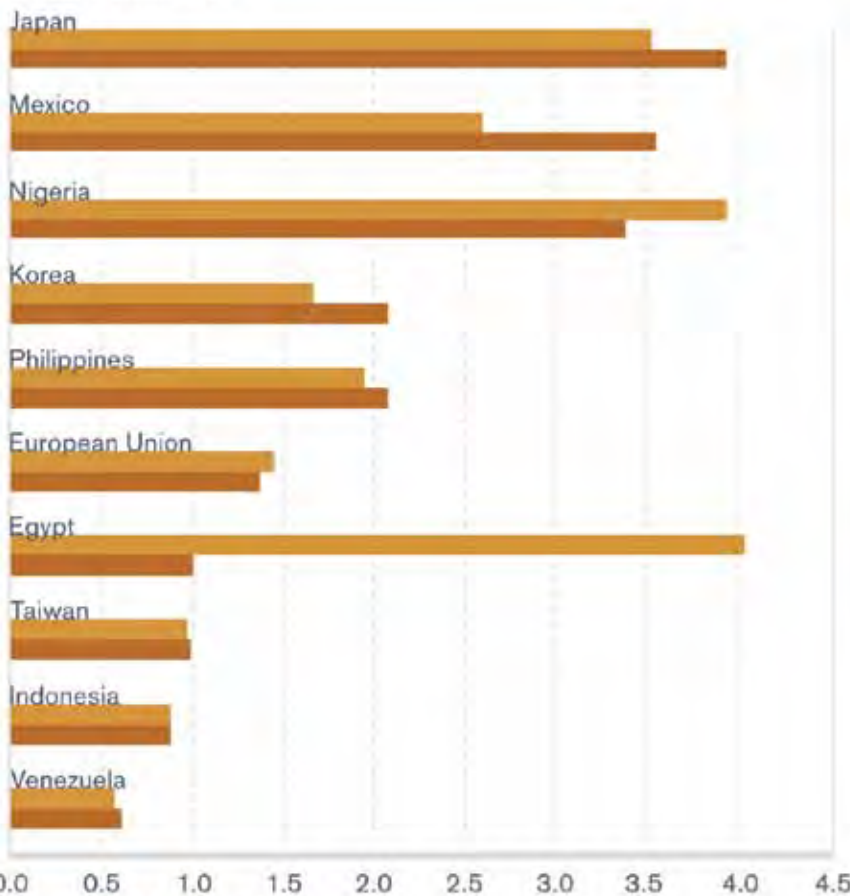
Our work, and the positive influence our market development activities have on farm gate prices, would not be possible without your support. Thank you for your commitment to expanding U.S. wheat exports.

2011/12 TRADE OVERVIEW AND ACTIVITIES

TOP 10 CUSTOMERS FOR U.S. WHEAT

2010/11 2011/12

In Million Metric Tons



Source: USDA/FAS, Weekly Export Sales August 2012

Japan, Mexico and Nigeria took the top three U.S. wheat importer spots for 2011/12. Sales to Korea and the Philippines remained strong while Indonesia and Venezuela moved up to the top 10.

EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS

Record world production added stability to the 2011/12 wheat market. As the year progressed, cheaper wheat supplies from the Black Sea region and other exporters declined and wheat competed with corn in world feed markets late in the year. USW kept buyers informed and 2011/12 U.S. wheat export sales to several countries hit record or near-record levels. Total sales beat USDA's original predictions and ended close to our five-year average. As 2012/13 started, U.S. wheat producers were again ready to lead world wheat trade.

RAISING SALES IN A RISING ECONOMY

Southeast Asia's milling and baking industries are thriving USW is giving millers the technical know-how to improve and expand product lines using U.S. hard red spring (HRS) and hard red winter (HRW) for bread flour and soft white





U.S. wheat growers are winning the competition to supply rapidly growing milling and baking industries in Southeast Asia and elsewhere because they consistently support export market development through their checkoff dollars.

(SW) for cake, cookie and confectionery flour. USW is also conducting baking seminars to help food companies introduce new, premium breads and other products using flour milled from U.S. wheat. 2011/12 HRS exports to Southeast Asia reached a record of more than 2.0 MMT. Total U.S. wheat sales to the region since 2010/11 now average 40 percent more than they did five years ago and are worth more than \$1 billion per year.

TARGETING THE RIGHT CUSTOMERS

As wheat consumption increases, USW is helping commercial milling, baking and food companies in Guatemala reduce costs and improve quality using U.S. wheat. As a result, Guatemala has all but stopped importing Canadian wheat and now imports five classes of U.S. wheat. In 2011/12, USW made sure Guatemalan millers met with staff and several USW farmer board members at the Latin American Millers Association meeting in Antigua. These long-term activities form a strong base for future sales in this growing Central American market.

RESTORING DEMAND IN COLOMBIA

USW and the National Association of Wheat Growers worked together for years to support the U.S.-Colombia free trade agreement (FTA).



Well-respected USW bakery experts like Roy Chung (above) demonstrate the superior performance and value of U.S. wheat compared to competing Australian and Canadian supplies.



USW helps build demand in Guatemala and other Latin American markets through technical assistance, like this milling training session, that demonstrates the value, versatility and consistency of U.S. wheat.

As pressure built for approval, other FTA advocates cited their concern that wheat export sales would fall by \$100 million per year. In a huge victory for U.S. wheat farmers, the FTA entered into force on May 15, 2012. To begin restoring demand and a dominant market share, USW held the 10th Latin American & Caribbean Buyers Conference in Bogota, Colombia, in June 2012. Additionally, USW brought Colombian millers and bakers to visit Kansas, Montana and Oregon in July 2012 for a firsthand look at the 2012/13 wheat crop.

FREE TRADE FIGHT

USW also fights to remove trade barriers to U.S. wheat exports. USW is working with trade officials to ensure Brazil meets its World Trade Organization obligation to import 750,000 MT of

In the last three years, the world has consumed more wheat than it has produced, and available stocks, while still sufficient, have declined overall.

wheat every year, making U.S. wheat more competitive in a large export market. USW also assisted several global organizations that raise money for developmental projects by selling U.S. wheat. In addition, USW is informing overseas customers about why the U.S. wheat industry supports advanced breeding techniques in wheat, including biotechnology.

STRONG OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

Prospects for U.S. wheat sales remain strong in 2012/13 and into the future. Global wheat demand is growing with increasing incomes and urbanization. In the last three years, the world has consumed more wheat than it has produced, and available stocks, while still sufficient, have declined overall.

As of September 2012, USDA expected 2012/13 exports to grow to more than 32.0 MMT. Results ultimately depend on weather, government actions and many other factors.

American farm families continue to support export market development, and USW will continue promoting the benefits of their wheat in competitive markets and demonstrating that the reliability and quality of U.S. wheat reflects the hard work and innovation of the farmers who grow it. ■



The White House invited 2011/12 NAWG President Wayne Hurst and 2011/12 USW Chairman Randy Suess (center) to celebrate President Barack Obama signing FTAs with Colombia, Panama and South Korea. "Now we can compete in these countries equally based on quality, supply and service," Suess said.

Official White House Photo by Pete Souza.



Update from the Idaho Barley Commission

IBC launches 11th consecutive year of Grain Marketing & Risk Management Education

The IBC has been awarded another competitive grant from the Western Center for Risk Management Education at Washington State University to conduct grain marketing and risk management education across Idaho in 2012/13. This year's activities will include:

I. WEBINAR SERIES

■ **2012/13 Grain Market Outlook & Understanding Technical Trends in Grain Futures** — was held Oct. 30, 2012. You can find link to recorded webinar at <http://connect.cals.uidaho.edu/p47995616/>.

■ **Creating & Fine-tuning a 2012/13 Grain Marketing Plan** — was held Nov. 20. Check for link for recorded webinar at IBC website at www.barley.idaho.gov.

Elements:

➤ Details of marketing plan crafted in March 2012 including description of all tools that seemed most appropriate at that time and explanation of how to execute.

➤ Detail of adjustments to the plan in fall 2012 — review what has happened in the market for the past 6 months and explain mid-course adjustments that seem appropriate.

II. BASIC GRAIN MARKETING WORKSHOPS — LIVE SESSIONS WILL BE HELD IN REXBURG AND POCATELLO

■ **Dec. 4 — How do grain markets work and what tools are available?**

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. at Madison Library, 73 N Center, Rexburg
2:00 - 4:00 p.m. at the Idaho Farm Bureau main office in Pocatello, 275 Tierra Vista Dr., alongside I-15

■ **Dec. 5 — Developing a 2013 Grain Marketing Plan using cash and hedging tools and technical futures trading signals**

8:00 - 11:00 a.m. at Rexburg AmericInn, 1098 Golden Beauty Drive
2:00 - 5:00 p.m. at Idaho Farm Bureau main office in Pocatello

■ **Dec. 10 — Making adjustments to your Grain Marketing Plan in Volatile Grain Markets**

8:30 - 11:00 a.m. at Rexburg AmericInn, 1098 Golden Beauty Drive
2:30 - 5:00 p.m. at Idaho Farm Bureau main office in Pocatello

III. RISK ASSESSED GRAIN MARKETING WORKSHOPS, FEATURING NOTED KANSAS STATE UNIV. AG ECONOMIST DR. ART BARNABY.

This will be a comprehensive one-day workshop that integrates New 2012 Farm Bill commodity provisions with marketing and crop insurance strategies.

■ Wheat-Risk Assessed Marketing – February 25, 2013 in Lewiston

■ Barley-Risk Assessed Marketing – February 26, 2013 in Idaho Falls

Current Global Grain Market Outlook, Nov. 2012

■ World barley production down 2% (U.S. crop up 41%), usage down 2% (U.S. up 9%) and carryover down 13% (U.S. up 34%). Consumption will outpace production for the 3rd consecutive year. Near record low global stocks-to-use.

■ World wheat production down 6% (U.S. crop up 13%), usage down 2% (U.S. up 13%) and carryover down 13% (U.S. down 12%).

■ World corn production down 4% (U.S. crop down 13%), usage down 2% (U.S. down 9%) and carryover down 11% (U.S. down 37%). Lowest global and domestic stocks-to-use on record.

Key Drivers to Watch

- Outside market influences/investor attitudes – investment money flow continues to be highly erratic due to continued uncertainties about Europe's debt crisis and mixed views on the prospects for global economic growth. Volatility is likely to remain high through the year.
- U.S. beer demand showing modest rebound - down 1.7% in 2011 but 1H 2012 up 1.3%.
- How much corn will China need to import to meet its expanding livestock feed demand? They have imported about 1.1 MMT so far this year, compared to 5.174 MMT last year.
- Future of U.S. ethanol industry – In the wake of a record drought that cut U.S. corn production by 30%, petitions were filed with EPA this summer to suspend the Renewable Fuels Standard which mandates blending 13.2 billion gallons ethanol in 2012 (4.7 billion bu corn) and 13.8 billion gallons in 2013 (4.9 billion bu corn). EPA denied the waiver petition on November 16.

MY 2011/12 U.S. Grain Supply & Demand

USDA, Nov. 9, 2012 (million bu)

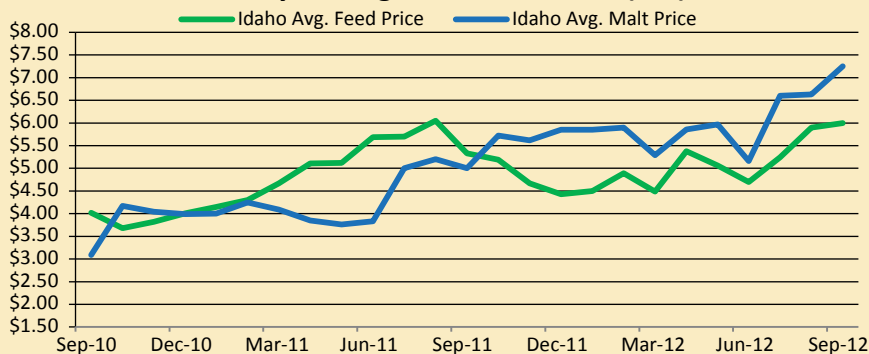
	BARLEY		CORN		WHEAT	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Harvested Acres (mln)	2.2	3.2	84	87.7	45.7	49.0
Carryin	89	60	1,128	988	862	743
Production	156	220	12,358	10,725	1,999	2,269
Imports	16	20	29	100	112	130
Total supply	261	300	13,515	11,814	2,974	3,142
Food, seed & industrial	155	155	6,437	5,867	1,017	1,023
Ethanol			5,011	4,500		
Feed	38	55	4,547	4,150	164	315
Exports	9	10	1,543	1,150	1,050	1,100
Total usage	201	220	12,527	11,167	2,231	2,438
Ending stocks	60	80	988	647	743	704
Stocks-to-use	30%	36%	7.9%	5.8%	33.3%	29%

MY 2011/12 World Grain Supply & Demand

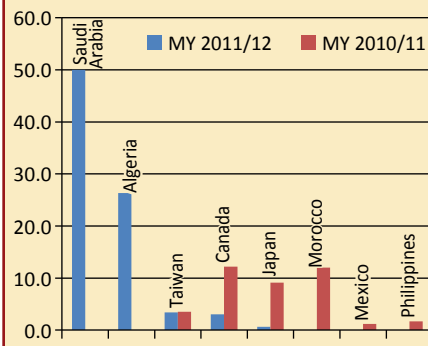
USDA, Nov. 9, 2012 (million metric tons, MMT)

	BARLEY		CORN		WHEAT	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Carryin	24.3	22.8	127.0	132.1	197.9	197.9
Production	134.1	130.8	880.5	839.7	696.1	653.0
Total Supply	158.6	153.6	1007.5	971.8	894.0	850.9
Export trade	21.2	17.5	102.6	95.7	152.8	138.8
Total Usage	135.8	133.4	875.4	853.8	696.1	675.1
Carryout	22.8	20.2	132.1	118.0	197.9	174.2
Stocks-to-use	16.8%	15.1%	15.1%	13.8%	28.4%	25.8%

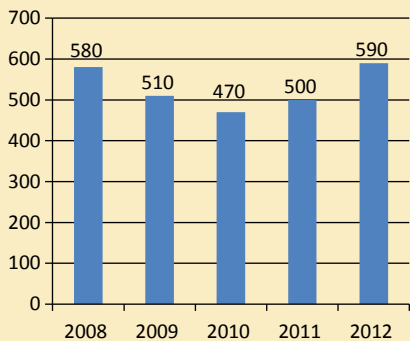
Monthly Average Price for Idaho (bu.)



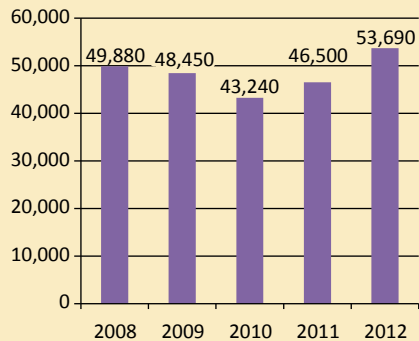
U.S. Barley Exports (000 bu)



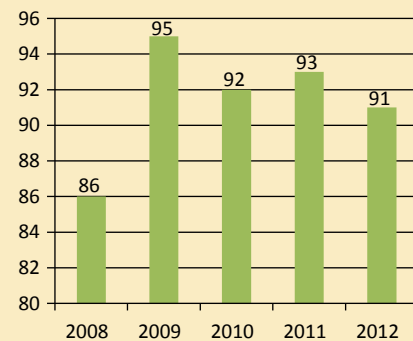
Idaho Barley Harvested Acres (000)



Idaho Barley Production (000 bu)



Idaho Yield Per Harvested Acre



Bon voyage, wheat.

A growing amount of the wheat you grow is exported every year, and that makes a huge difference in farm gate prices. In fact for every \$1 you contribute to export market development through your state checkoff program, you get back \$23 in net revenue. U.S. Wheat Associates wants you to understand how we work with state commissions to build overseas demand for all six classes of U.S. wheat.

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More **POWER** to you

The John Deere S-690



Good looks, brains and a whole lot of brawn

Underneath the bold lines of the S-690 Combine lies a harvesting system like no other. Engineered to give you more power and productivity, the S690 boasts 543 hp and 617 hp* at its peak power, making it one of the most powerful combines on the market. Big and nimble, it can easily handle 40-ft platforms including the 640FD HydraFlex Draper. The 400-bushel capacity grain tank and grain cleaning system, keep you moving through harvest at maximum capacity without compromise. What about comfort and convenience? The S-Series cab is one-of-a-kind with 30% more interior space than the 70 Series cab. Expanded glass, tinted windows and slimline cornerposts, give you almost 180-degrees of visibility, so you see more. Adding to the cab's appeal are familiar controls and an integrated refrigerator that keeps your food and drink cold all day. Better still, JDLink is standard on all the S-Series combines. Visit your John Deere dealer today to learn more about the harvesting solutions waiting for you.

*At 1900 RPM.

