



Allow me to introduce myself...

I am Todd Hubbs, the new crop marketing specialist. My preferred method for analyzing grain markets is via fundamental analysis so there is a lot of discussion on supply, demand, and data in my work. This newsletter is one of the ways I plan to disseminate information. These emails will be coming into your inbox for a month on a weekly basis. Feel free to provide feedback, either positive or negative. If you find them useful, let me know via email and I will build a distribution list to prevent cluttering everyone’s inbox. Typically, in this space, I will provide a brief overview of major market developments during the previous week. The remainder of the newsletter will include a deeper dive into various crop markets. Thanks for your time.

Wheat Market Outlook:

Last week wheat prices across all the major futures markets rallied on trade news. Trade deals made by President Trump across Asia last week combined with rumors of Chinese buying U.S. wheat helped to drive prices higher and saw strong follow through on Monday in the HRW market. A lack a detail on trade deals leaves quite a bit of uncertainty around this rally. July 2026 HRW prices eclipsed the projected RMA insurance price of \$5.61 and subsequently closed yesterday at \$5.71.

Todd Hubbs

120 Agricultural Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078

Phone

405-744-6061

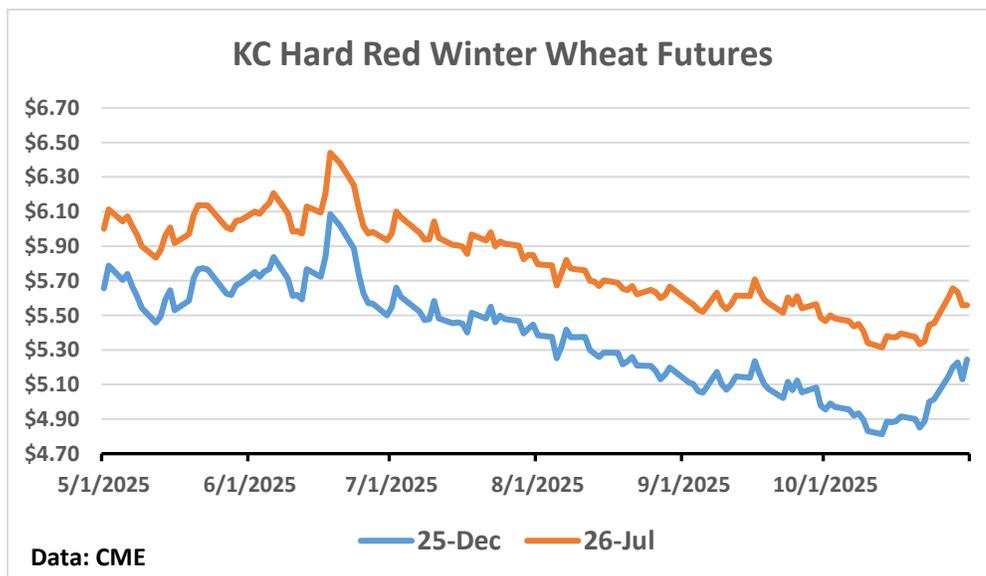
Email

todd.hubbs@okstate.edu

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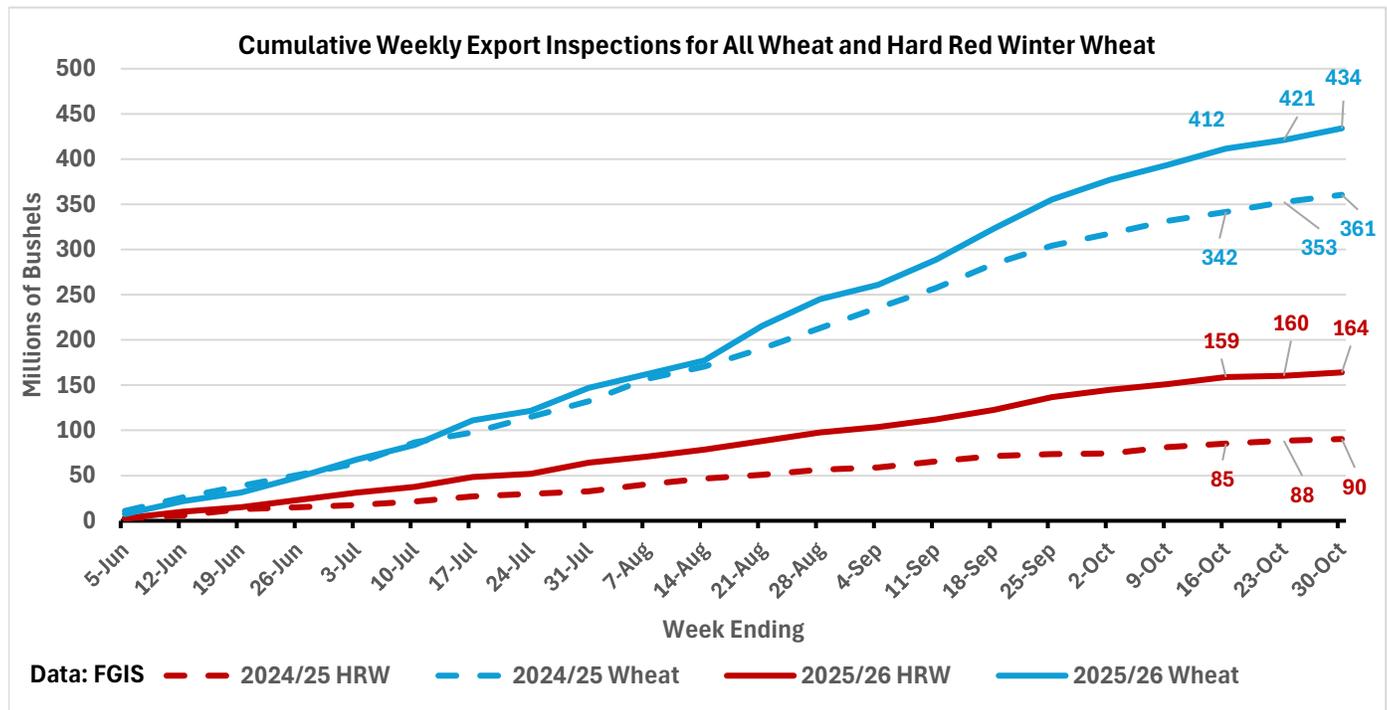
Cash prices moved higher during the runup, but basis relative to the December futures contract remained stable in most Oklahoma locations reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Oklahoma Cash Wheat Prices select region averages, \$/BU

Date	North Central Avg. Price	North Central Basis	Southwest Avg. Price	Southwest Basis
10/3/2025	4.22	-74.80	4.11	-86.00
10/10/2025	4.08	-74.80	3.97	-86.00
10/17/2025	4.17	-74.80	4.06	-86.00
10/24/2025	4.27	-74.80	4.17	-85.00
10/31/2025	4.49	-74.80	4.39	-85.00

Data: USDA, AMS

The prospect of wheat prices continuing to run higher remains linked to the general outlook for a trade and follow through buying by China. The current marketing year’s forecast for wheat exports sits at nine hundred million bushels. Recent export inspection data signals support for reaching and exceeding the USDA forecast.



Export inspections in October started like the previous couple of months but faded slightly as the month ended. The weekly rate of export inspections moved above last year’s pace, beginning in July and accelerated with buying from Latin America and Asia. With a little over 30 weeks left in the marketing year, additional exports need to reach 466 million bushels to reach the current USDA projection. Census data and the inclusion of wheat products tend to run above grain inspection data, but inspection data is all we have at this point. The weekly pace of exports to reach the USDA forecast averages 15.3 million bushels per week. For the eight weeks prior to October 23, weekly export

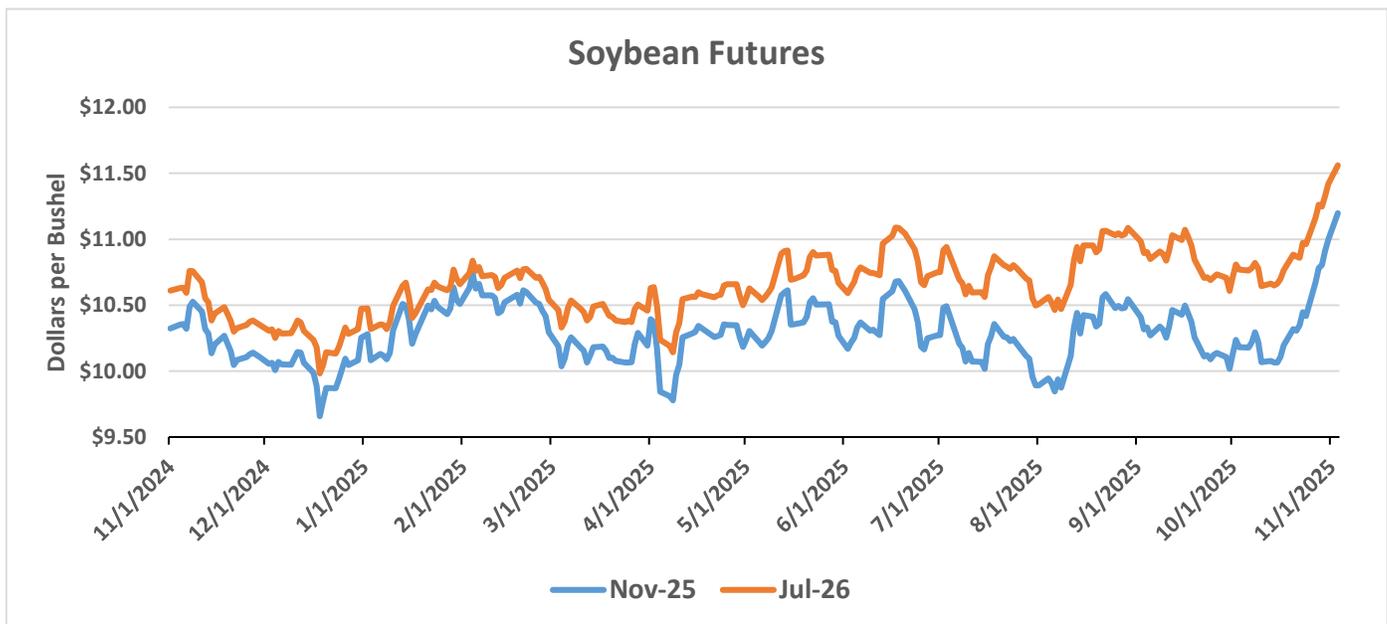
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inspections averaged twenty-two million bushels per week, but the most recent two weeks fell to 11.2 million bushels.

While the export demand for U.S wheat during the remainder of the marketing year is uncertain, the potential for wheat exports to eclipse the current forecast appears strong. A growth in forecasted marketing year exports seems certain in the WASDE report due out on November 14 if China and additional buying from Asia materialize. Even so, large wheat crops around the world with the Black Sea region, Australia, and South America entering the market in earnest may erode export demand out of the U.S. in the latter half of the marketing year. Price action should remain volatile on trade news over the near term and taking advantage of strong rallies for marketing both old and new crop seems prudent.

Soybean Outlook:

Trade negotiations dominated soybean markets last week. A strong price rally on an agreement for China to purchase twelve million metric tons (MMT) (441 million bushels) of soybeans this year and 25 MMT (920 million bushels) each year for the next three years. November soybeans averaged a close of \$10.35 throughout October and sets the harvest price for crop insurance. Despite the late rally, the soybean crop insurance price came in well below the \$10.54 set in February.

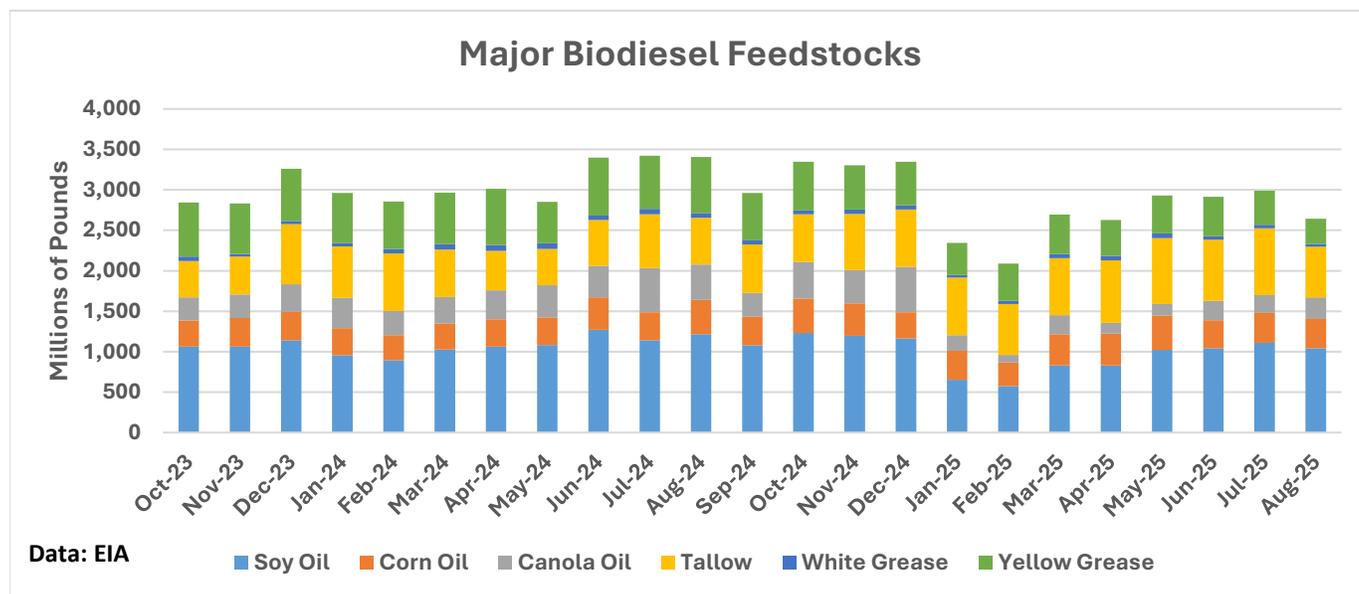


Following the talks between US and China, China reportedly purchased cargoes of US soybeans as they look to fill their 12 MMT commitments made last week. U.S. soybean export inspections are running well below last year's pace with totals at 286 million bushels through October 30, down from 476 million bushels over the same period last year. China purchasing 441 million bushels for U.S. origins brings USDA's projection from September of 1,685 million bushels back into play for a marketing year forecast.

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Prices over the near term will continue to reflect the politics around trade and the potential of the Brazilian crop being planted now. The trade outcomes remain highly uncertain. The Brazilian crop is slightly behind last year's planting pace but has a good chance of hitting USDA's forecast of 6.4 billion bushels due to favorable weather. Another factor that has fallen onto the back burner due to the trade talks is soybean crush and the importance of biofuel policy.

USDA is not releasing official crush reports due to the shutdown. In September, approximately 205 million bushels were processed based off the NOPA crush report. If the September crush number is near that level, it reflects the robust growth in crush capacity to support biofuel expansion. At present, soybean oil usage for biofuels during the 2024/25 marketing year (October – September) is coming in well below the USDA forecast last put out in September. The weakness in soybean oil usage reflects a general weakening of biomass-based diesel production. The Energy Information Agency (EIA) released August feedstock updates for biodiesel on October 31. Soybean oil usage came in at 1.04 billion pounds, down 14 percent from August 2024. USDA's estimate of 12.25 billion pounds for 2024/25 sits approximately four hundred million pounds too high for the marketing year. Soybean oil prices briefly reflected this development. For the 2025/26 marketing year, USDA forecasted 15.5 billion pounds for feedstock usage.



An expectation of increased usage and biodiesel production should materialize during 2026. Major changes in the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) and other policy levers to incentivize domestic feedstock and biodiesel production occurred this year and are waiting finalization. A detailed discussion of changes in RFS policy are found [here](#) for those interested. Finalization of the various rule changes may not occur until 2026 due to the shutdown. Certainty in policy should help oilseed crush and prices.