

12/15/2025

Futures Price Changes

Corn down 1 (Mar) @ 4.40
Corn unchanged (May) @ 4.49

Soybeans up 1 (Jan) @ 10.78
Soybeans unchanged (Mar) @ 10.87

Wheat down 4 (Mar) @ 5.25
Wheat down 4 (Jul) @ 5.42



Perdue Grains Commentary



Good morning. Futures ended last week on a negative note, with Friday's March contract settlement of $\$4.40 \frac{3}{4}$ being the lowest of the past two weeks. That's a bit of a concern, given that off-the-farm movement should be picking up noticeably after the first of the year. Also of concern is that the recent slide has occurred while the funds were establishing a net long position for the first time in a very long time. Given the ongoing lag in data from the USDA, that length could be disputed but nonetheless, we should have gotten more from a flip of over a half-billion bushels in the past six weeks. It's going to be more and more difficult to get any kind of notable futures spike from our export numbers unless of course, China makes some surprising purchases. The chance of that isn't looking overly rosy at the moment, given that China announced on Friday a new record production number of 301.2 million metric tonnes. That's *11.86 billion bushels*, which is up 275 million from the previous year. Given their very sparse purchases of U.S. milo, they don't appear to be in a desperate mode for imported feed grains.



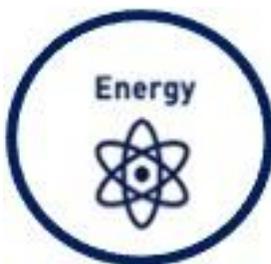
Soybean futures are sharply steady this morning but my confidence in them staying that way isn't overly strong. The latest fund position update has them long over 800 million bushels, which is way too robust given the current fundamentals. The CFTC is still catching up but pegged the net long at nearly 1.2 billion bushels on November 18. The funds apparently got highly stoked over the potential for significant Chinese purchases but those have turned out to be less than previously advertised. The Chinese have been steady buyers over the past month, with their cumulative purchases pushing close to the 7 million-tonne mark. Unfortunately, that's still well short of the expected 12 million tonnes originally projected to be finished by January 1. A large chunk of those purchases has been done by the Chinese agency COFCO, which likely means reserve re-building following a large amount of those reserves being released into the private market.



Wheat futures are trailing off on their own this morning and so far, that's not a good thing. The March contract is down 3 1/4 cents to \$5.26, which is close to its lowest level of the past seven weeks. As we've seen with corn over the past year, an impressive export pace has not been nearly enough to keep the bullish speculator engaged. And while we have seen a very solid improvement in the wheat export picture, it's not nearly as impressive as what we've been seeing in corn. The current marketing-year projection for wheat shipments is 900 million, which is 150 million under the ten-year high seen in the 2016/17 marketing year.



The equity markets stumbled a bit on Friday, with the Dow falling 246 points and the NASDAQ taking a much heavier hit of 1.69%. The polish is starting to fade on the Fed's 1/4-point rate reduction, which was inevitable given the heavy buying of the previous two weeks. A subsequent rate cut next month is not looking likely, as inflation remains a concern for the Fed governors. With the M2 money supply now at a record high and additional economic juicing coming from the Fed, we could be seeing a classic set-up for re-igniting inflation.



Crude futures are attempting to halt their recent slide, with both crude and products seeing mildly higher values. In short, there is very little in the way of new and supportive news going on for this commodity sector.



The national radar map is about as quiet as it can get this morning and that could be the ongoing theme for the upcoming week. Aside from some notable activity in the far northwestern corner of the country, the heaviest precipitation amounts could be seen in southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. The extended maps are showing a robust warm-up into the end of the year, with precipitation amounts trending to the lighter side. Down south, things couldn't look much better for the Brazilian growing areas, although the southernmost states of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul could still use a general soaking.

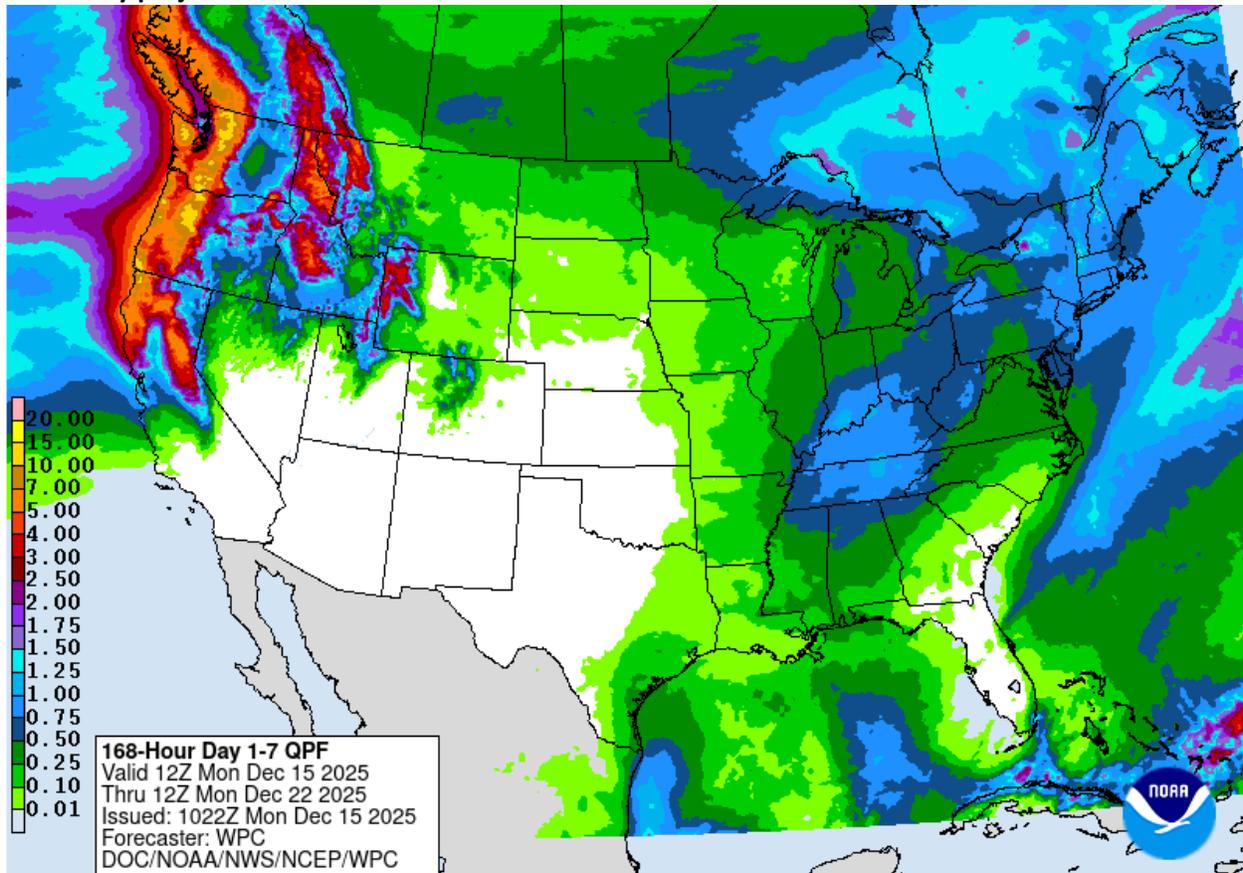
That's all for this morning. I hope your day is an exceptional one.

John

If you're pulling these comments up on a laptop or desktop computer, you'll need to right click on the little window next to "Morning Coffee Comments" at the top to get all the graphics and maps to download.

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Seven-day projected



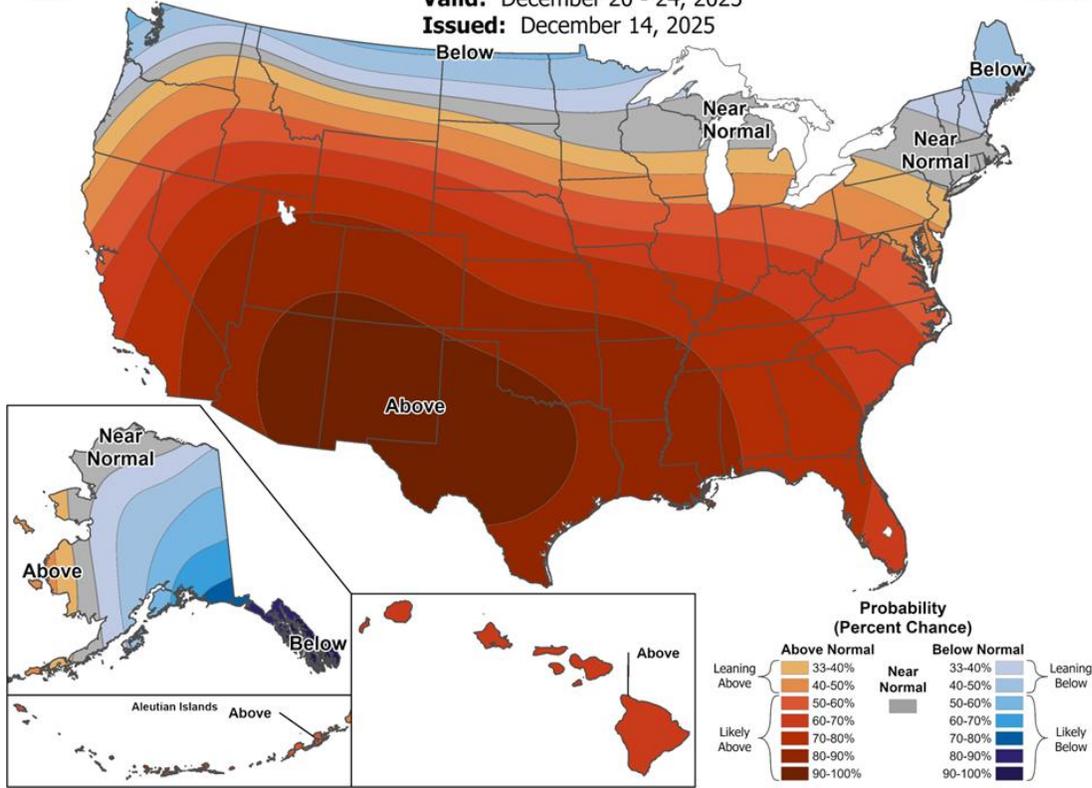


6-10 Day Temperature Outlook



Valid: December 20 - 24, 2025

Issued: December 14, 2025

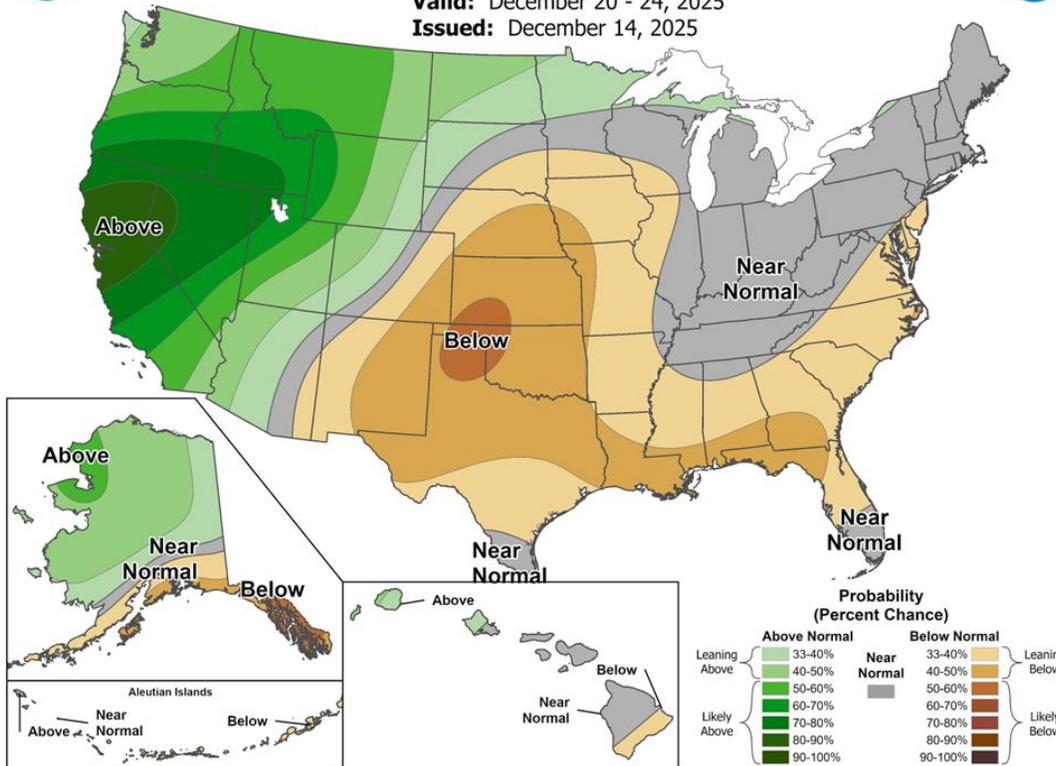


6-10 Day Precipitation Outlook



Valid: December 20 - 24, 2025

Issued: December 14, 2025



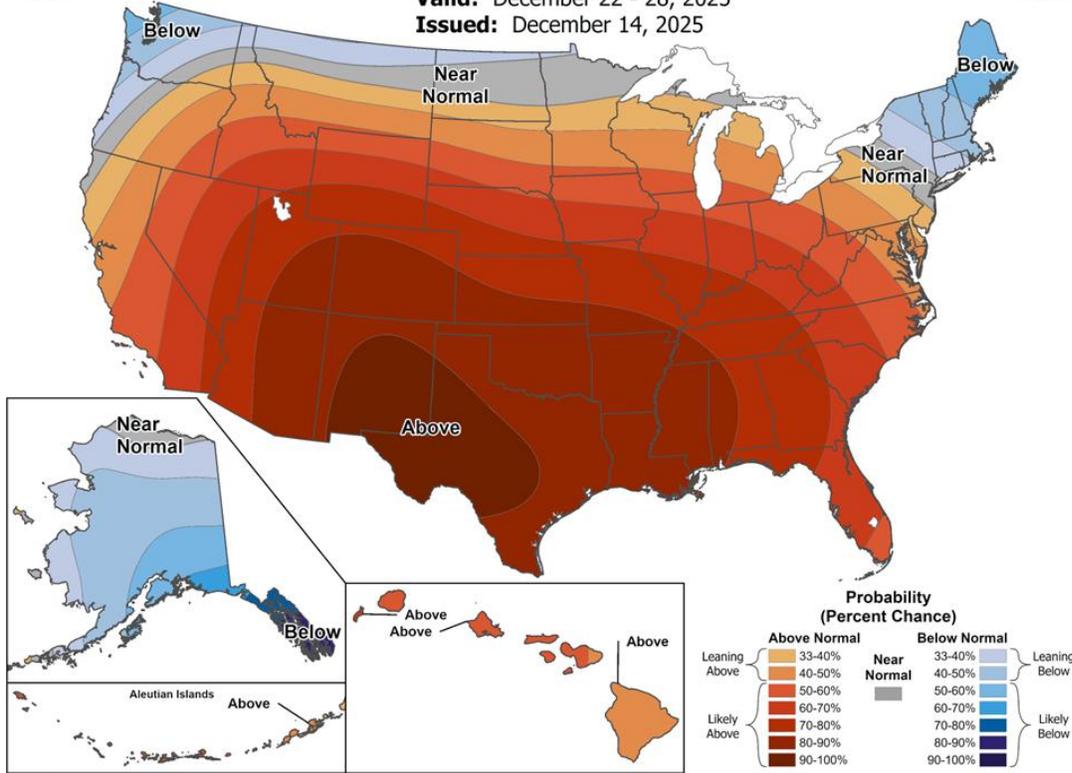


8-14 Day Temperature Outlook



Valid: December 22 - 28, 2025

Issued: December 14, 2025

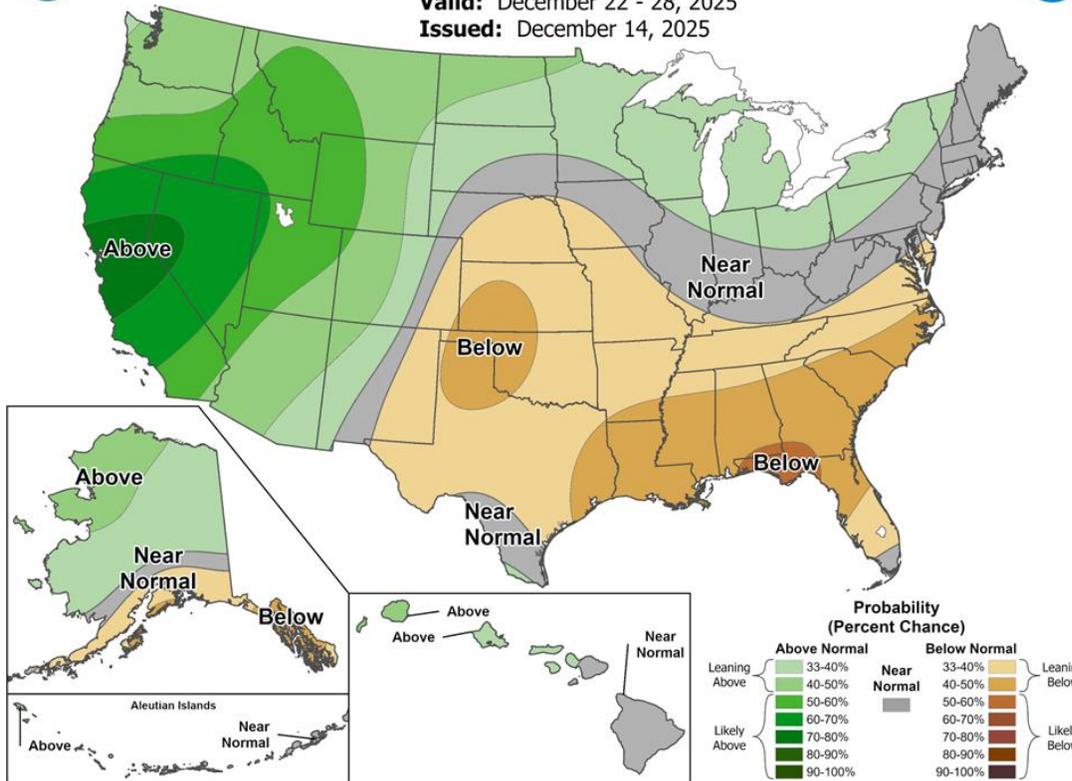


8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook



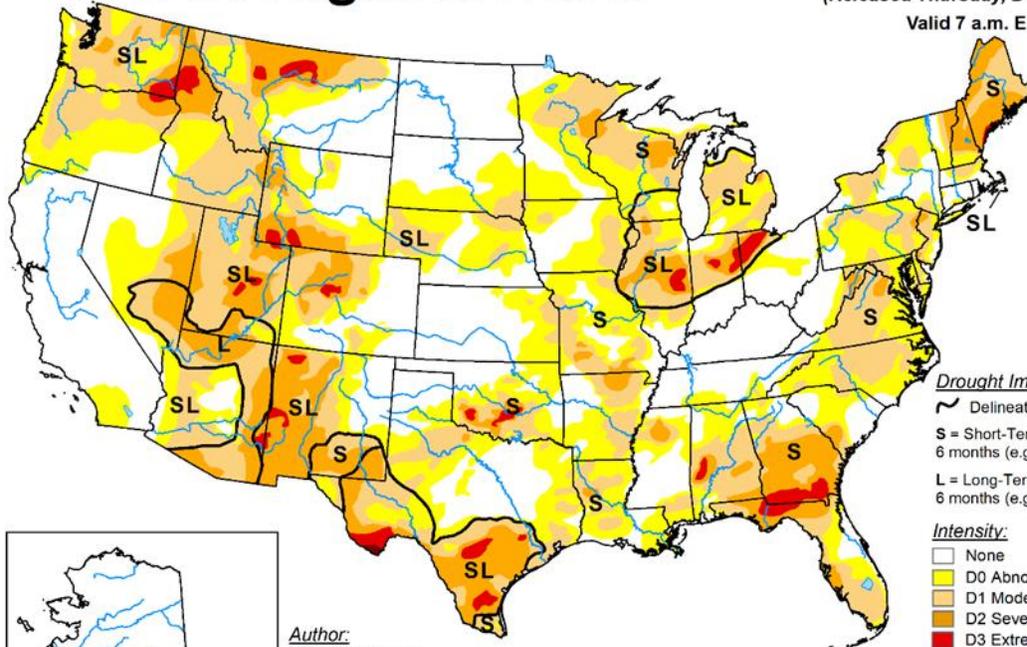
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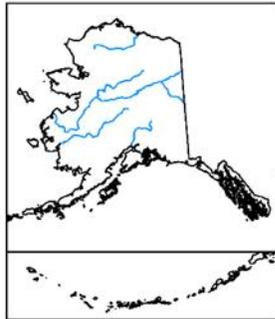
U.S. Drought Monitor

December 9, 2025
 (Released Thursday, Dec. 11, 2025)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST

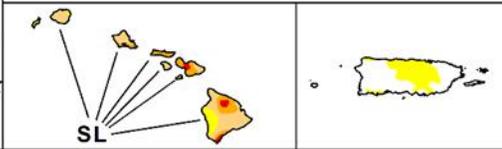


Drought Impact Types:
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
 L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought



Author:
 Lindsay Johnson
 National Drought Mitigation Center



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



droughtmonitor.unl.edu