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National Institute of Food and Agriculture U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Understanding the Buyers

There are 4 primary types of buyers that we focus on at CGA for grains. All buyers in our network focus on the no glyphosate, minimized spraying, minimized soluble nitrogen, and a strong commitment to soil health. In addition, each buyer group considers the following requirements:

- Wholesale Buyers millers, baker-millers, maltsters, distillers, bulk food shops
 - **Description:** These buyers will purchase full lots of grains to mill, sell, malt, or distill.
 - Product: For all grain, buyers are looking for raw berries / kernels
 - Cleaning Requirements:
 - For wholesalers requiring cleaning: must be free of stones, dirt, weed seed, insects, and any off odors.
 - For wholesale buyers not requiring cleaning: bin run grain is ok
 - Purchase Quantity:
 - Bushel to truckload
 - Ideal Test Weights¹:
 - o Wheat: 60 lb/bu
 - o Barley: 48 lb/bu

¹ **Test weight** is the quantity (measured in mass or weight) of wheat that can be contained in a standard volume. The standard volume used in the U.S. is the bushel (32 quarts).

Rye: 56 lb/buOats: 32 lb/bu

• Falling Number² for Food Uses:

Wheat: 200-400Barley: >300Rye: 100-250

- Protein for Food Uses³: there is some flexibility in this.
 - For milled products:

Bread Flour: 12-15%All purpose: 9-12%

Pastry: 8-9%Cake: 7-8%

- o For malting:
 - **9-11%**
- o For distilling:
 - 9% or less
- Wholesale Buyers bakers, pasta makers, granola makers, restaurants
 - **Description:** These buyers will purchase more processed grain ready to be made into value-added products
 - Product: Buyers are usually looking for flour, grits, or flaked grain
 - Cleaning Requirements:
 - For wholesalers requiring cleaning: must be free of stones, dirt, weed seed, insects, and any off odors.
 - Purchase Quantity:
 - o 25-500#
 - Other parameters are the same as for other wholesale buyers of food-grade grain
- Retail Buyers
 - **Description:** Those working directly with household customers. Grain will need to be packaged and ready for sale
 - Product:
 - For wheat and rye, buyers will be looking for milled products.
 - o For barley, malting should be considered.
 - For oats, flaked or rolled is the most sought after product.
 - Cleaning: Must be free of stones, dirt, weed seed, insects, and any off odors.
 - Purchase Quantity:

³ Desired **protein** is highly dependent on end use. We recommend discussing desired protein with potential customers before selecting varieties



² Falling Number measures the amount of pre-harvest sprouting that occurs in the grain while on the stalk in the field.

• Other parameters are the same as for wholesale buyers of food-grade grain

Seed Buyers

- **Description:** Seed buyers often contract acres at the start of the season but may be looking to supplement. Some seed buyers have their own cleaning while some play more of a distribution role
- **Product:** For all grain, buyers are looking for raw berries
- **Drying requirement:** Temperature not to exceed 110 F
- Cleaning Requirements:
 - For those requiring cleaning: must be free of stones, dirt, weed seed, insects, and any off odors.
 - For buyers not requiring cleaning: bin run grain

Purity & Germination:

- These are the most important requirement for seed buyers. They will want to ensure the quality of the product they resell
- Inspection Agents will need to inspect your product and visit your facility.
- VA Crop Improvement Association publishes detailed standards for each grain: http://www.virginiacrop.org/
- Seed Purity Standard Table:

Factor	Standards	
Pure Seed (minimum)		
Wheat, Barley	99%	
Oats, Rye	98%	
Inert Matter (maximum)		
Wheat, Barley, Triticale	1.0%	
Oats, Rye	2.0%	
Germination		
Barley, Oats	90%	
Wheat, Rye	85%	

Feed Buyers

- **Description:** Feed buyers can range from your neighbor to a feed dealer. Contract requirements may vary.
- **Product:** For all grain, buyers are looking for raw berries / kernels



- **Cleaning Requirements:**
 - For those requiring cleaning: can contain some impurities
 - For buyers not requiring cleaning: bin run grain is ok
- DON⁴:
 - Feed Uses: 0
 - 5 ppm for swine, not to exceed 20% of diet
 - 10 ppm for ruminating beef cattle and poultry, not to exceed 50% of diet
- Falling Number⁵: Sprouted grain is still suitable for feed, so check with your buyer.

⁵ Falling Number measures the amount of pre-harvest sprouting that occurs in the grain while on the stalk in the field.



 $^{^4}$ DON or Deoxynivalenol, also referred to as vomitoxin, is a substance that is toxic to humans and animals at certain levels and is regulated by the FDA; the limit for human consumption is 1 part per million. DON can be produced in grain infected with the fungal pathogen Fusarium graminearum. Wheat, barley, and rye crops in the mid-atlantic are at high risk for infection by Fusarium due to our humid climate.

2022 Example Price Comparisons

Crop (lbs/Bu)	Commodity Price *USDA AMS for VA 1/11 **Bin-run	Organic Commodity Price *USDA AMS for USA 12/15 **Bin-run	CGA Processor VA Price *Organic and conventional **Cleaned	CGA Processor MD Price *Organic **Bin-run	Wholesale Price *DC Metro ** <u>Cleaned</u>	Retail Price *DC Metro Direct ** <u>Cleaned</u>
Wheat (60)	\$8.70	\$14.25	\$36-54 (\$60)	\$22.80	\$58.80-\$92.40	\$108-\$480
Corn (56)	\$6.51	\$9.75	\$28-\$84	\$32.50	\$84-\$100.80	\$100.80-\$280
Buckwheat (50)	n/a	n/a	\$26-\$34.40	\$26.00	\$110-\$180	\$200-\$350
Rye (56)	n/a	n/a	\$33.60-\$56	\$32.50	\$60.48-\$112	\$100.80-\$280

