NESVICK
TRADING GROUP, LLC

Thursday, April 2, 2026
NTG Morning Comments
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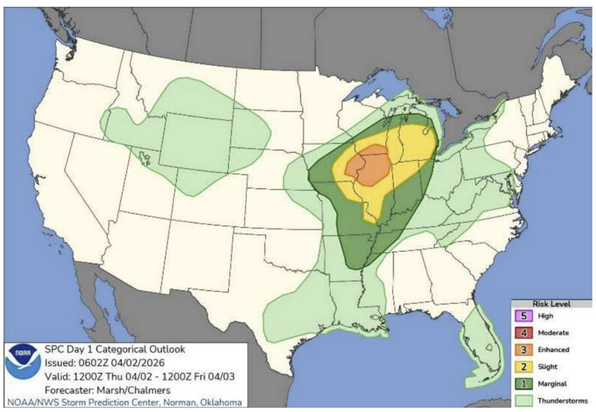
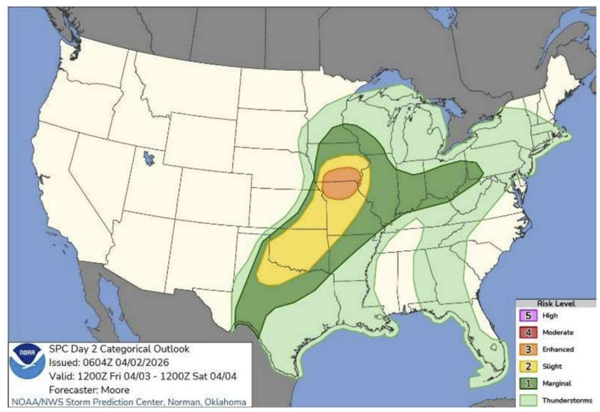
Weather

The US Corn Belt continues to experience an active storm track that is delivering heavy precipitation and severe weather through the 1-5 day period, including crucial drought relief measuring up to 1.5” across eastern Nebraska that will significantly improve soil moisture profiles for upcoming planting operations, while concurrently bringing disruptive, accumulating snow and ice to the northern Plains. Temperatures across the middle of the country will maintain a volatile battle zone gradient featuring exceptional, record-challenging warmth in the Mid-South that accelerates early weed emergence and freezing conditions in the northwest through the weekend, before a uniformly cooler air mass settles across the entire region during the April 6-7 timeframe. Following a uniformly dry stretch through April 8 that will allow for some early fieldwork, a substantial pattern shift will emerge during the 6-10 and 11-15 day periods, returning meaningful precipitation chances exceeding a half-inch to the parched Hard Red Winter wheat regions of the Southern Plains starting April 10, which should aid in breaking the recent dry spell and supporting wheat development.





Northern Brazil safrinha corn areas, specifically Mato Grosso and Goiás, are forecasted to receive regular, near to modestly above-normal precipitation totaling 2-4” over the next 15 days, which will sustain adequate soil moisture. In southern Brazil regions like Paraná, near-normal rainfall heavily targeting the April 6-10 period will be preceded by an intensely warm pattern that maintains above-normal temperatures through April 7. Argentina is experiencing a sharply shifting pattern that is delivering beneficial 2-4” rainfall accumulations alongside exceptional heat to key growing areas like eastern Córdoba and Santa Fe through Monday, which will subsequently transition into a drastically drier and significantly cooler environment during the 6-10 and 11-15 day periods.

Grains

Going to look closer at wheat and balance sheet implications from the acres report Tues (the stocks report didn’t have any major market implications). After going through each state’s acres, adjusting harvesting acres, and yields (lowered HRW some due to continued deteriorating ratings), wanted to highlight the by-class balance sheets as the major classes look to tighten in 26/27. Despite a large carry-in, HRW crop ideas have dipped into the 600-700 milbus area and stocks can tighten in 26/27. I am using a 40.3 HRW yield vs 45.8 last year and 15.9 mil hvst acres. If it stays dry, we could be looking at harvested in the low 15’s and a yield in the 30’s. There is rain forecast this week/weekend but it is expected to favor the eastern growing areas. It would either take a further crop reduction or increased exports to really tighten things.

Winter Wheat Crop Ratings			
Good-Excellent/Fair/Poor-Very Poor			
	Mch 30, 2026	Mch 23, 2026	Mch 30, 2025
KS	40/38/22	46/35/19	49/34/17
OK	13/39/48	14/47/39	33/40/27
TX	14/34/52	16/35/49	26/41/33
CO	14/36/50	24/40/36	67/24/9
NE*	9/40/51	18/42/40	30/36/34
MT*	28/66/6	18/82/0	58/32/10
SD*	31/52/17	49/37/14	15/35/50
*previous was Mch 1, 2026			

US HRW Supply/Usage	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	USDA 2024/25	USDA 2025/26	MB 2025/26	MB 2026/27
Carry-in	516	506	428	356	223	274	402	402	427
Production	845	659	750	531	596	773	804	804	642
Imports	2	4	4	5	18	6	5	5	5
Total supply	1363	1169	1182	892	837	1054	1211	1211	1074
Seed	24	26	26	29	27	26	26	26	26
Domestic Mill	378	377	411	374	384	387	390	390	395
Feed/Residual	78	-1	72	42	18	25	25	40	40
Exports	376	340	317	224	134	215	320	328	295
Total Use	856	742	826	669	563	653	761	784	756
Carry-out	506	428	356	223	274	402	450	427	318

With the loss of roughly 300 thous SRW acres from January, that b/s can get a bit tight as well. The HRW dryness has stood out, and overall SRW weather has seemed okay. We will get nationwide crop ratings Monday afternoon and we can get a better idea. Currently am using a similar yield to year ago, and even so, ending stocks tighten to near 100 milbus.

US SRW Supply/Usage	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	USDA 2024/25	USDA 2025/26	MB 2025/26	MB 2026/27
Carry-in	158	105	85	99	90	126	127	127	138
Production	240	266	361	336	449	344	353	353	319
Imports	4	5	3	4	6	5	5	5	5
Total supply	402	376	449	439	545	474	485	485	463
Seed	11	13	13	14	11	12	12	11	13
Domestic Mill	148	148	154	163	158	153	152	155	160
Feed/Residual	46	61	71	65	91	66	65	60	70
Exports	92	69	112	107	158	118	115	121	120
Total Use	296	291	350	349	418	349	344	347	363
Carry-out	105	85	99	90	126	127	141	138	100

HRS acres are forecast to be the lowest ever – 8.8 mil – less than half of the peak 17.8 mil seeded in 1992. I used a yield (50.5 bu/a) slightly below the last two year's records (51.2 and 51.8 respectively) and get a crop of 424 milbus, down from 458 last year. Any weather issue could tighten this up quickly.

US HRS Supply/Usage	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	USDA 2024/25	USDA 2025/26	MB 2025/26	MB 2026/27
Carry-in	263	280	235	142	155	190	218	218	207
Production	520	531	297	446	465	505	458	458	424
Imports	53	47	43	56	63	79	65	65	70
Total supply	836	858	575	644	683	774	741	741	702
Seed	18	17	12	17	15	15	15	17	16
Domestic Mill	265	263	245	266	253	258	255	260	255
Feed/Residual	5	59	-33	-8	-10	33	10	10	-10
Exports	268	284	209	214	235	251	230	247	240
Total Use	556	623	433	489	493	557	510	534	501
Carry-out	280	235	142	155	190	218	231	207	201

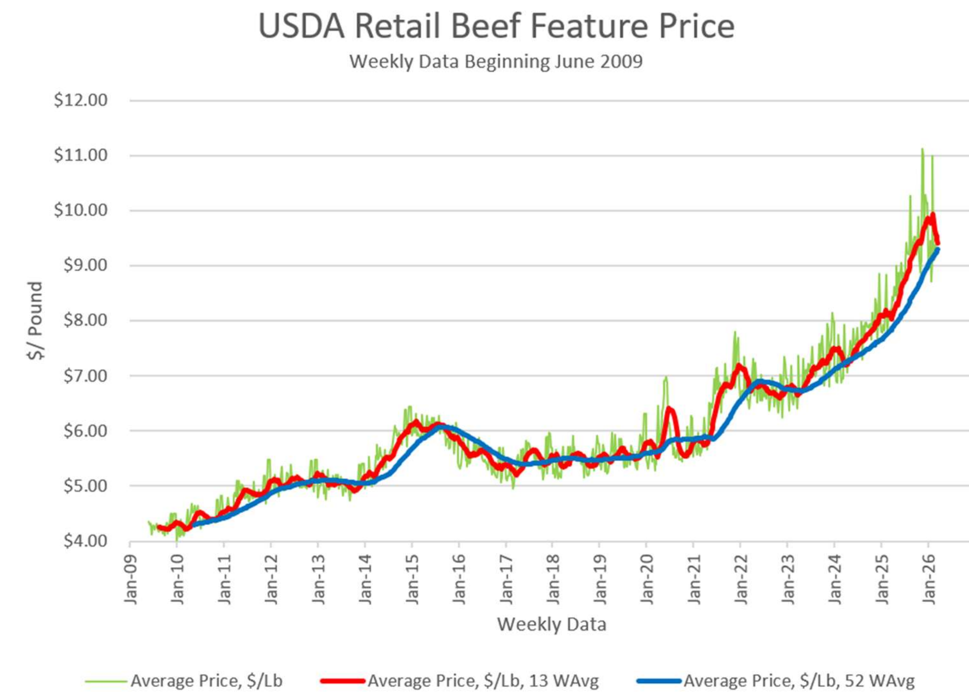
We saw a sizable correction Wednesday – likely in response to end of war talk and on long liquidation. Funds steadily covered shorts in Chgo and are holding length in KC. The recent run-up has priced US out of the market – it's been uncompetitive but more so now, and there hasn't been a lot going on aside from routine N African business. Attaching the all-wheat S&D – I updated the USDA's acres for 26/27 and lowered harvested acres by the same amount and left their usage forecasts from the Outlook Conference. The USDA will release official 26/26 S&D's in May, but won't publish by-class until the July WASDE.

WHEAT: U.S. SUPPLY AND DEMAND (JUNE - MAY MARKETING YEAR)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	10-Mar USDA 2024/25	MB 2025/26	10-Mar USDA 2025/26	Initial MB 2026/27	Outlook USDA 2026/27
Planted Area	45.5	44.5	46.7	45.8	49.6	46.3	45.3	45.3	43.9	43.9
Harvest Area	37.4	36.6	37.1	35.5	37.1	38.6	37.2	37.2	34.4	35.5
Yield	51.7	49.7	44.3	46.5	48.7	51.2	53.3	53.3	51.1	50.8
Carry-in	1080	1028	845	674	570	696	855	855	891	931
Production	1,932	1,820	1,646	1,650	1,804	1,979	1,985	1,985	1,758	1,803
Imports	104	100	96	122	138	149	120	120	120	120
Total supply	**3115**	**2948**	**2588**	**2446**	**2512**	**2823**	**2960**	**2959**	**2769**	**2854**
Seed	62	64	58	68	62	61	62	61	63	58
Domestic Mill	962	961	971	972	961	969	975	967	980	970
Feed/Residual	95	85	88	76	86	113	100	100	90	100
Exports	969	994	796	761	706	826	932	900	900	850
Total Use	**2088**	**2104**	**1913**	**1876**	**1815**	**1968**	**2069**	**2028**	**2033**	**1978**
Carry-out	**1028**	**845**	**674**	**570**	**696**	**855**	**891**	**931**	**736**	**877**
Carryout/use	49.2%	40.1%	35.2%	30.4%	38.3%	43.5%	43.1%	45.9%	36.2%	44.4%

Grains commentary provided by Megan Bocken. For questions or comments, Megan can be reached by email at megan@bockentrading.com *or on Trillian at megan@nesvick.com.*

Livestock

Exceptionally strong consumer beef demand has been a central component of the long cattle market rally. Retail beef prices have increased sharply as the market tries to ration the supply shortage that has been a factor as well. This upward momentum is beginning to stall. Sure, domestic supply has been supplemented by imports and that matters. I'm left wondering if prices have finally hit levels that are high enough that the marginal buyer is pushing back. This possibility is higher given it costs more now to fill up you gas tank than it did a month ago. I'm not a demand bear, but if the rate of demand increase is slowing that means cattle and beef supply take on a more prominent short-term role in cattle prices.

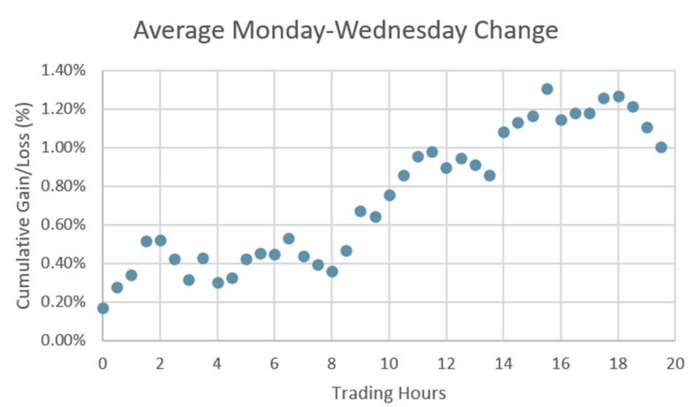


Livestock commentary provided by David Holloway. For questions or comments, David can be reached by email at david@holloway-trading.com *or on Trillian at dholloway05@trillian.im.*

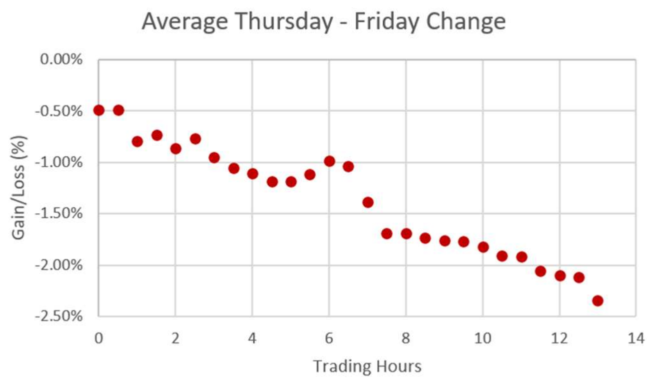
Macro/Financials

I saw someone point out the other day that the S&P has fallen into a remarkably consistent intraweek pattern since the Iran war began: rallying Monday through Wednesday before giving it all back (and then some) on Thursday and Friday. I pulled the data myself, and it's even clearer than I expected.

On average, the S&P grinds higher from Monday's open through Wednesday's close, putting up ~1% in cumulative gains over the first three days of the week. It's a steady, almost linear drift upward – not a single gap-and-hold, but a slow accumulation of buying pressure. Then Thursday morning hits, and the whole thing almost immediately unravels. From Wednesday's close to Friday's close, the index has averaged a decline of ~2.3%. The selling starts immediately at Thursday's open, on average erasing the gains from the first half of the week in the first half hour of the day, and continues through



the end of the week. There's looks to be a bit of a Wednesday afternoon fade; but come Thursday, there's no gradual wind-down – the switch flips overnight.



The logic is straightforward enough. The weekend represents a two-day window where investors can't trade but plenty can still happen: missile strikes, diplomatic breakdowns, Trump rhetoric that reshapes the war's trajectory. Given this administration's tendency to make major moves outside of market hours, it's not hard to see why traders would want to lighten up heading into the weekend. The early-week bid, meanwhile, likely reflects a combination of relief that the worst-case scenario didn't materialize over the prior weekend and opportunistic buying into the dip that closed out the previous Friday.

What's worth noting is that the pattern hasn't faded; if anything, the Thursday-Friday selloffs have gotten more severe as the war has dragged on, even as this Monday-Wednesday has had the strongest rally of the conflict. The net effect is a grinding downtrend masked by early-week optimism. The Trump administration has indicated the war should be wrapped up in two to three weeks, and if that timeline holds, this dynamic could persist through the end of the conflict – a few more cycles of buy-the-dip Monday, sell-the-risk Thursday. With today being the last day of trading this week, the market could price in greater risk due to the extra day in this weekend. Something to keep in mind if you're thinking about timing.

Macro/Financials commentary provided by Zachary Davis. For questions or comments, Zachary can be reached by email at zdavis@nesvick.com *or on Trillian at zdavis@nesvick.com.*

Today's Calendar (all times Central)

- Challenger Job Cuts – 6:30 AM
- Jobless Claims – 7:30 AM
- Export Sales – 7:30 AM
- Nat Gas Storage Change – 9:30 AM

Thanks for reading,

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