

OHIO FARM REPORT



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FEATURING: Egg Production Milk Production Slaughter Labor Cold Storage

OHIO EGG PRODUCTION

Egg production in Ohio during July, 2006, totaled 614 million eggs; up slightly from last month but down 3 percent compared with a year earlier when production for July, 2005, totaled 631 million eggs. During July, there were 27.5 million layers on Ohio farms. The rate of lay during July, 2006, was 2,233 eggs per 100 layers, or 72.0 percent. There were 5.5 percent of the layers in Ohio being force molted on August 1, 2006, compared with 2.0 percent on the same date a year earlier. Twenty-five percent of the layers in Ohio have completed a forced molt compared with 16.0 percent a year ago. In the U.S. on August 1, 2006, 4.2 percent of the layers on hand were in a molt and 25.3 percent had completed a molt.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.64 billion during July 2006, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.56 billion table eggs, and 1.09 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 66 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during July 2006 averaged 341 million, up 1 percent from last year. July egg production per 100 layers was 2,241 eggs, up slightly from July 2005.

All layers in the U.S. on August 1, 2006, totaled 341 million, up 1 percent from last year. The 341 million layers consisted of 284 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 54.0 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.76 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on August 1, 2006, averaged 71.7 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from August 1, 2005.

Egg-type chicks hatched during July 2006 totaled 33.2 million, down 5 percent from July 2005. Eggs in incubators totaled 31.4 million on August 1, 2006, down 14 percent from a year ago.

Broiler-type chicks hatched during July 2006 totaled 800 million, down 1 percent from July 2005. Eggs in incubators totaled 660 million on August 1, 2006, down 1 percent from a year earlier.

Turkey eggs in incubators on August 1, 2006, in the United States totaled 30.7 million, up 1 percent from August 1 a year ago. Eggs in incubators were down 5 percent from the July 1, 2006 total of 32.2 million eggs.

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

	Layers on hand during month		Eggs per 100 layers	Total Production			
	2005	2006		Monthly		Accumulated ^{1/}	
			2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	Thousands		Number	Million			
Ohio	27,841	27,495	2,233	631	614	4,987	5,087
U.S.	338,573	341,047	2,241	7,563	7,643	59,901	60,524

1/ Accumulation period began December of previous year.

CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, UNITED STATES

	Egg-Type			Broiler-type			Turkeys placed ^{1/}		
	2005	2006	06/05	2005	2006	06/05	2005	2006	06/05
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
July	34,897	33,224	95	808,382	800,132	99	24,533	25,575	104
Jan.-July	261,191	253,862	97	5,567,659	5,540,181	100	249,274	262,576	105

1/ Accumulation period for turkeys begins September 1.

EGGS IN INCUBATORS - AUGUST 1

	Egg-type eggs			Broiler-type eggs			Turkey eggs		
	2005	2006	06/05	2005	2006	06/05	2005	2006	06/05
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
East North Central ^{1/}	6,917	6,368	92	9,153	9,188	100	4,864	4,876	100
United States	36,630	31,378	86	664,087	660,130	99	30,399	30,700	101

1/ Not available by States

JULY MILK PRODUCTION

The total milk production in Ohio during July 2006 was 414 million pounds, 14 million pounds more than a year earlier. The average number of cows on Ohio farms during July 2006 was 274 thousand; 4 thousand more than a year earlier. The yield per cow, at 1,510 pounds, was up 2 percent from the year earlier yield of 1,480 pounds. Milk production in the 23 major States during July totaled 13.9 billion pounds, up 1.5 percent from July 2005. June revised production, at 14 billion pounds, was up 1.9

percent from June 2005. The June revision represented an increase of 6 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,686 pounds for July, 3 pounds above July 2005. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.26 million head, 107,000 head more than July 2005, but 11,000 head less than June 2006.

JUNE MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Item	Ohio			United States		
	2005	2006	06/05	2005	2006	06/05
	1,000 Gallons		Percent	1,000 Gallons		Percent
Ice Cream	2,758	2,699	98	91,190	88,167	97

JULY MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION

State	Milk cows on farms ^{1/}			Milk per cow ^{2/}			Milk production ^{2/}			06/05
	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006	
	Thousands			Pounds			Million Pounds			Percent
California	1,756	1,783	1,771	1,780	1,800	1,760	3,126	3,209	3,117	100
Ohio	270	274	274	1,480	1,490	1,510	400	408	414	104
Wisconsin	1,236	1,243	1,244	1,600	1,590	1,600	1,978	1,976	1,990	101
23 State Total	8,151	8,269	8,258	1,683	1,695	1,686	13,715	14,017	13,919	102

1/Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh. 2/Excludes milk sucked by calves.

OHIO RED MEAT PRODUCTION

Commercial red meat production in Ohio during July 2006 totaled 21.4 million pounds, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Total live weight production in Ohio by species, compared with a year earlier was: cattle, 8.3 million pounds, down 8 percent; calves, very little reported slaughter; hogs, 23.6 million pounds, up 1 percent; sheep & lambs, 109 thousand pounds, down 17 percent from last year. July 2006 contained 21 weekdays (including one holiday) and 5 Saturdays.

Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.78 billion pounds in July, up 5 percent from the 3.61 billion pounds produced in July 2005.

Beef production, at 2.20 billion pounds, was 6 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.83 million head, up 4

percent from July 2005. The average live weight was up 18 pounds from the previous year, at 1,272 pounds.

Veal production totaled 12.0 million pounds, 4 percent below July a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 57,900 head, down 1 percent from July 2005. The average live weight was 10 pounds below last year, at 340 pounds. Pork production totaled 1.55 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.88 million head, 3 percent above July 2005. The average live weight was 1 pound above the previous year, at 265 pounds. Lamb and mutton production, at 13.2 million pounds, was down 1 percent from July 2005. Sheep slaughter totaled 202,100 head, 1 percent above last year. The average live weight was 131 pounds, down 3 pounds from July a year ago.

JULY COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Item	Ohio			United States		
	2005	2006	Pct. of prev. yr.	2005	2006	Pct. of prev. yr.
	Number of Head (000)					
Cattle	7.9	7.4	94	2,717.5	2,834.3	104
Calves ^{1/}	3.9	0.1	3	58.6	57.9	99
Hogs	87.7	87.2	99	7,662.2	7,884.8	103
Sheep & Lambs	1.2	1.0	83	199.9	202.1	101
	Average Live Weight (lbs)					
Cattle	1,156	1,127	97	1,254	1,272	101
Calves	408	350	86	350	340	97
Hogs	266	270	102	264	265	100
Sheep & Lambs	114	105	92	134	131	98
	Total Live Weight (000 lbs)					
Cattle	9,091	8,330	92	3,406,482	3,604,618	106
Calves ^{1/}	1,589	26	2	20,549	19,663	96
Hogs	23,329	23,575	101	2,025,470	2,090,113	103
Sheep & Lambs	132	109	83	26,801	26,465	99

1/ Very little reported slaughter.

EASTERN CORN BELT HIRED WORKERS UP 2 PERCENT, WAGES RATE UP

In the eastern Corn Belt (Corn Belt I) region, there were 55,000 hired workers during the survey week of July 9-15, 2006. This number is up 1,000 hired workers from a year ago. There were 33,000 hired workers who worked 150 days or more, up 2,000 workers from the previous year. In the 149 days or less category, there was a decrease of 1,000 workers from 23,000 to 22,000 workers.

Farm operators in the eastern Corn Belt paid their hired workers an average wage of \$10.14 per hour during the survey week, up 58 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$9.46 per hour, up 26 cents from July 2005. Livestock workers earned \$9.28 per hour compared to \$8.77 a year ago. Field and livestock workers earned \$9.40 per hour, up 30 cents from last year's wage rate of \$9.10.

There were 1,202,000 hired workers on the Nation's farms and ranches during the week of July 9-15, 2006, down 11 percent from a year ago. Of these hired workers, 875,000 workers were hired directly by farm operators. Agricultural service employees on farms and ranches made up the remaining 327,000 workers.

Farm operators paid their hired workers an average wage of \$9.74 per hour during the July 2006 reference week, up 36 cents from a year earlier. Field workers received an average of \$8.95 per hour, up 34 cents from last July, while livestock workers earned \$9.56 per hour compared with \$9.26 a year earlier. The field and livestock worker combined wage rate, at \$9.10 per hour, was up 32 cents from last year.

The number of hours worked averaged 40.9 hours for hired workers during the survey week, up 1 percent from a year ago.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE RATES, EASTERN CORN BELT AND U.S., JULY 9-15, 2006 WITH COMPARISONS

	Eastern Corn Belt ^{1/}			United States ^{2/}		
	July 10-16 2005	April 9-15 2006 ^{5/}	July 9-15 2006	July 10-16 2005	April 9-15 2006 ^{5/}	July 9-15 2006
Thousands of Workers						
Farm Employment						
Hired	54	47	55	936	720	875
150 days or more	31	40	33	662	581	630
149 days or less	23	7	22	274	139	245
Ag. Service Workers						
Dollars per hour						
Wage Rates						
All hired farm workers ^{3/4/}	9.56	10.47	10.14	9.38	9.78	9.74
Type of Worker						
Field & livestock	9.10	10.00	9.40	8.78	9.06	9.10
Field	9.20	10.18	9.46	8.61	8.95	8.95
Livestock	8.77	9.59	9.28	9.26	9.31	9.56
Hours Worked per week						
Hired	36.0	42.0	34.7	40.6	40.8	40.9

1/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. 2/ Excludes AK. 3/ Benefits, such as housing and meals are provided some workers but the values are not included in the wage rates. 4/ Excludes Agricultural Service workers. 5/ Revised

FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS: DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FARM, 48 STATES ^{1/2/3/}

Type of Farm	July 10-16, 2005	April 9-15, 2006	July 9-15, 2006
Percent of Field and Livestock Workers			
Field Crops	14	10	11
Other Crops	53	54	58
Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry	33	36	31
Total	100	100	100

1/ 48 States, excluding AK and HI. 2/ Field and Livestock workers combined. 3/ Excludes Agricultural service workers.

JULY COLD STORAGE SUMMARY

Frozen food stocks in refrigerated warehouses on July 31, 2006 were greater than year earlier levels for eggs, butter, beef, cheese and chicken.

Butter stocks were down 1 percent from last month, but up 30 percent from a year ago.

Total red meat supplies in freezers were up 4 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Frozen pork supplies were up 1 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from the

previous year. Stocks of pork bellies were down 29 percent from last month and down 26 percent from last year.

Total frozen poultry supplies on July 31, 2006 were down 2 percent from the previous month, but up 2 percent from a year ago. Total stocks of chicken were down 4 percent from the previous month, but up 4 percent from last year. Total pounds of turkey in freezers were up 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from July 31, 2005.

U.S. STOCKS IN COLD STORAGE JULY 31, 2006 WITH COMPARISONS

Commodity	July 31, 2005	June 30, 2006	July 31, 2006	July 31, 2006 as percent of	
				07/31/05	06/30/06
		1,000 Pounds		Percent	
Butter	176,666	230,376	229,118	130	99
Cheese, Total Natural	837,181	863,521	887,384	106	103
Eggs, Frozen	19,611	22,062	23,611	120	107
Fruits, Frozen	1,045,598	849,117	1,060,862	101	125
Fruit Juices, Frozen	1,770,050	1,387,099	1,271,092	72	92
Meats, Total Red	855,856	865,053	897,053	105	104
Beef, Total Frozen	385,246	436,792	466,801	121	107
Pork, Total Frozen	447,984	408,351	411,652	92	101
Poultry, Total Frozen	1,243,594	1,294,864	1,271,825	102	98
Chicken	722,192	781,273	753,291	104	96
Turkeys	518,879	507,465	511,024	98	101
Vegetables, Total Frozen	1,702,806	1,413,886	1,645,559	97	116
Potatoes, Total Frozen	1,154,878	1,108,110	996,662	86	90

Data for this report are collected from public and private refrigerated warehouses storing commodities for 30 days or more. Stocks in space owned or leased by the armed forces are excluded. Food stocks held under bond are included in the storage data.

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