



Tennessee Farm Facts

National
Agricultural
Statistics
Service

In Cooperation with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture

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Tennessee & U.S. Hog Inventory Cotton Ginnings Prices Received
Tennessee December Weather Crop Summary ARMS Survey

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Tennessee Hog Inventory Up 16 Percent

Tennessee inventory of all hogs and pigs on December 1, 2006, was 220,000 head, up 16 percent from the previous year. The December 1, 2006, inventory breakdown and comparison to 2005 are as follows: **breeding hogs**, 22,000 head, up 10 percent; **market hogs**, 198,000 head, up 16 percent; market pigs under 60 pounds, 73,000, up 22 percent; market pigs 60 to 119 pounds, 40,000, unchanged; market pigs 120 to 179 pounds, 40,000, up 14 percent; market pigs 180 pounds and over, 45,000, up 29 percent. The **sows farrowed** from December 2005 to November 2006 were 37,000 head, down 7 percent from the previous period. Tennessee's annual litter rate was 8.89 pigs per litter, up 4 percent from last year and a new record. **Pig crop** was down 14,000 to 329,000 head.

U.S. Hog Inventory Up Slightly

U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs on December 1, 2006, was 62.1 million head. This was up 1 percent from December 1, 2005, but down 1 percent from September 1, 2006.

Breeding inventory, at 6.09 million head, was up 1 percent from last year and up slightly from the previous quarter. Market hog inventory, at 56.1 million head, was up 1 percent from last year, but down 1 percent from last quarter.

The September-November 2006 pig crop, at 26.6 million head, was up 1 percent from 2005 and up 3 percent from 2004. Sows farrowing during this period totaled 2.91 million head, up slightly from 2005 and up 1 percent from 2004. The sows farrowed during this quarter represented 48 percent of the breeding herd. The average pigs saved per litter was 9.13 for the September-November 2006 period, compared to 9.03 last year. Pigs saved per litter by size of operation ranged from 7.60 for operations with 1-99 hogs and pigs to 9.20 for operations with more than 5,000 hogs and pigs.

U.S. hog producers intend to have 2.90 million sows farrow during the December 2006 - February 2007 quarter, up 2 percent from the actual farrowings during the same period in both 2006 and 2005.

**Hogs and Pigs: Number on Farms,
Tennessee, December 1, 1997-2006**

Year	Total Inventory	Breeding	Market	1,000 Head			
				Under 60 lbs.	60 to 119 lbs.	120 to 179 lbs.	180+ lbs.
1997	340	45	295	115	75	60	45
1998	300	40	260	120	55	40	45
1999	250	30	220	70	60	40	50
2000	230	35	195	70	50	40	35
2001	225	30	195	78	43	40	34
2002	225	30	195	75	42	42	36
2003	215	25	190	77	43	36	34
2004	215	23	192	72	45	38	37
2005	190	20	170	60	40	35	35
2006	220	22	198	73	40	40	45

**Sows Farrowing and Pig Crop, Tennessee,
Dec. - Nov. 1997-2006¹**

Year	Sows Farrowing	% Prev. Year	Pigs Per Litter	% Prev. Year	Pig Crop	% Prev. Year
	1,000 Head	Percent	Number	Percent	1,000 Head	Percent
1997	73	75	8.16	104	596	78
1998	80	110	8.18	100	654	110
1999	54	68	8.07	99	436	67
2000	67	124	8.28	103	555	127
2001	53	79	8.36	101	443	80
2002	51	96	8.33	100	425	96
2003	51	100	8.41	101	429	101
2004	43	84	8.28	98	356	83
2005	40	93	8.58	104	343	96
2006	37	93	8.89	104	329	96

¹ December previous

Cotton Ginnings: Running Bales Ginned (Excluding Linters) Prior to December 15, Crop Years 2003-2006

	Running Bales Ginned			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
All Cotton				
AL	728,150	723,300	754,950	590,850
AZ	368,600	440,050	386,200	337,800
AR	1,720,800	1,946,600	2,073,600	2,373,950
CA	1,452,900	1,798,750	1,286,900	1,027,800
FL	113,700	86,900	102,950	127,800
GA	1,773,350	1,603,950	1,760,050	1,813,250
KS	28,300	9,800	56,050	64,250
LA	1,028,300	881,600	1,105,650	1,249,000
MS	2,038,650	2,227,400	2,088,550	2,027,850
MO	655,800	782,950	860,650	898,950
NM	48,400	44,100	51,050	39,300
NC	931,950	1,262,850	1,208,100	1,152,750
OK	159,900	175,600	214,000	150,500
SC	263,750	336,300	324,400	320,700
TN	821,300	912,400	1,062,650	1,176,950
TX	3,444,500	3,701,700	4,927,150	4,235,100
VA	99,650	138,100	138,300	123,700
US	15,678,000	17,072,350	18,401,200	17,710,500

U.S. Prices: The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in December, at 121 percent, based on 1990-92=100, increased 1 point (0.8 percent) from November. The Crop Index is up 6 points (4.9 percent) but the Livestock Index decreased 3 points (2.6 percent). Producers received higher commodity prices for lettuce, corn, grapes, and broccoli. Lower prices were received for turkeys, cattle, hogs, and tomatoes. The overall index is also affected by the seasonal change based on a 3-year average mix of commodities producers sell. Increased average marketings of oranges, wheat, milk, and broilers offset decreased marketings of cattle, soybeans, grapes, and corn.

The preliminary All Farm Products Index is up 6 points (5.2 percent) from December 2005. The Food Commodities Index, at 123, increased 2 points (1.7 percent) from last month and 1 point (0.8 percent) from December 2005.

Prices Received by Farmers: Tennessee & U.S., December 2006 with Comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Tennessee			United States		
		December 2005	November ¹ 2006	December ² 2006	December 2005	November ¹ 2006	December ² 2006

Dollars Per Unit

Field Crops

Corn	bu.	2.22	3.29	3.35	1.92	2.87	3.01
Cotton Lint	lb.	.486	.488	.494 ³	.480	.476	.479 ³
Sorghum	cwt.	3.67	6.78	n/a	2.91	5.83	6.05
Soybeans	bu.	6.03	6.48	6.65	5.78	6.07	6.14
Winter Wheat	bu.	3.25	4.64	n/a	3.45	4.68	4.58

Livestock

All beef cattle	cwt.	79.80	68.00	69.20	93.30	84.70	83.70
Steers/heifers	cwt.	105.00	86.00	88.00	99.60	90.20	89.20
Cows	cwt.	42.00	41.00	41.00	47.10	43.40	42.90
Calves	cwt.	117.00	98.00	101.00	137.00	118.00	115.00

¹ Entire month. ² Mid-month. ³ Based on purchases first half of month. n/a = not available.

U.S. Prospective Winter Vegetable Acreage

Snap Beans: Florida area for harvest is forecast at 12,400 acres, down 6 percent from last year and 1 percent below 2005. Mild weather conditions during October through December allowed growers to plant the snap bean crop on schedule.

Broccoli: California harvested area is forecast at 30,000 acres, up 5 percent from 2006 and 11 percent above 2005. Planting was delayed due to a freeze in early December. Growers were able to resume planting by mid-December as temperatures increased. No major pests or disease problems were reported.

Cabbage: Winter acreage for harvest is forecast at 10,800 acres, 2 percent above 2006 but down 14 percent from 2005. In Florida, mostly mild conditions during October through December allowed planting to proceed on schedule. Light harvest started by mid-December. In Texas, heavy rainfall in the Lower Valley during September caused flooding and seed washouts that kept the cabbage crop from getting a good start. Some fields had to be transplanted instead of grown from seed.

Carrots: Winter harvested area is forecast at 20,300 acres, down 4 percent from last year but 4 percent above two years ago. The California crop is growing well with very few problems. High demand for baby carrots continues.

Cauliflower: California acreage is forecast at 9,000 acres, unchanged from last year but 6 percent greater than 2005. Planting was delayed due to a freeze in early December. Growers were able to resume planting by mid-December as temperatures increased. No major pests or disease problems were reported.

Celery: The winter celery crop for harvest in California is forecast at 6,800 acres, down 6 percent from last year and 9 percent below the year before. The winter celery crop is in good condition with no pest or disease problems reported.

Sweet Corn: Florida harvested area is forecast at 7,000 acres, 94 percent above last year's freeze damaged crop but 10 percent below 2005. Mostly favorable conditions during October, November, and December permitted planting and harvesting of the sweet corn crop to stay on schedule.

Head Lettuce: Area for harvest is forecast at 65,000 acres, down 2 percent from last year and 4 percent below the year before. In Florida, the growing and harvest season has been significantly affected by below average and freezing temperatures. These temperatures resulted in delayed harvest with the crop suffering from frost damage, epidermal peeling, and smaller head sizes. In California, lettuce fields are in various stages of growth. Growers had to treat their crop to control insects. There are concerns that mildew may affect the crop by causing smaller head sizes, lower yields, and reduced quality.

Onions: Growers intend to plant 34,600 acres of spring onions for 2007, down 15 percent from both 2006 and 2005.

Bell Peppers: Winter acreage in Florida is forecast at 6,100 acres, unchanged from last year but 3 percent below 2005. Mostly clear and mild conditions from October through December allowed planting to progress on schedule.

Spinach: Harvested area of winter spinach in Texas is forecast at 1,800 acres, a decrease of 18 percent from 2006 and 14 percent below the 2005 crop. Harvest started by early December.

Strawberries: Planted acreage for the major States (California, Florida, and Oregon) is forecast at 47,900 acres, up 3 percent from 2006 and 7 percent above 2005 in those same States.

Tomatoes: Florida winter tomato acreage is forecast at 10,000 acres, down 9 percent from 2006 and 20 percent below 2005. Growers were able to keep planting on schedule due to mostly mild weather conditions during October, November, and December.

Tennessee Weather and Crop Summary - December 2006

Temperatures across the State were generally below normal during the first two weeks of December. By mid-month, high pressure built back into the region causing temperatures to average above normal for the last several weeks. Precipitation amounts averaged below normal until the end of the month when a surface low pressure system moved into the area, bringing rain showers to much of the State. The winter wheat crop was rated in mostly good condition with some seeding delays caused by wet weather. Cattle were rated in mostly good condition. Overall, hay stocks appear mostly adequate; however, some localized areas are experiencing moderate to severe shortages.

National Agricultural Summary, January 1 - 7, 2007

Highlights: Temperatures again averaged above normal nearly nationwide, with the exception of some areas of the Southwest, Great Basin, and Pacific Coast. Across the Corn Belt, Ohio River Valley, and much of the Atlantic Coast, the weekly average temperature was over 12 degrees Fahrenheit above normal, with parts of the northern Corn Belt exceeding their average by over 20 degrees. Snow cover was non-existent across most of the Corn Belt, but temperatures were not low enough to threaten winter wheat, though the crop remains vulnerable to potential cold weather in the future. Heavy precipitation continued to drench coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest with more moderate precipitation in the crop-growing areas further inland improving soil moisture levels for winter wheat. In the Great Plains, conditions were mostly dry. Snow cover was spotty in the northern areas of the region but heavier in the central Plains. Moderate precipitation fell across much of the Gulf Coast, Atlantic Coast, and Ohio River Valley. Florida growers harvested and marketed a variety of fruits and vegetables. In Texas, cotton and pecan harvest neared completion, while land preparation was underway for planting spring crops. Small grain planting continued in Arizona, along with harvest of citrus and vegetable crops. Showers in California slowed citrus harvest but benefited newly planted small grain fields.

USDA to Measure the Economic State of U.S. Agriculture

Farmers will soon have the opportunity to set the record straight about the issues that affect them – and to help ensure that policies and programs, such as the Farm Bill, are based on accurate, real-world data. This is the goal of the annual Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). ARMS is USDA’s primary source of information on production practices, resource use and economic well-being of America’s farm households.

“Just about every federal policy and program that affects U.S. farmers and farm families is based on information from ARMS,” said Debra Kenerson, Director of the NASS Tennessee Field Office. “This information is used not just by USDA and Congress, but also by agribusinesses and others who make the decisions that shape the future of Tennessee agriculture.”

During the February through March data collection period, NASS field offices will send interviewers to contact 36,000 farmers nationwide to complete the survey. Producers will be asked to provide data on their operating expenditures, production costs and household characteristics.

“All farm operators rely on quality information and sound government policies in order to run a successful business. That’s why participation in ARMS is so important,” Kenerson explained. “Producer participation in ARMS ensures that decisions affecting farmers, their families, their businesses and their communities are based on the facts, straight from the source.”

Survey responses will be compiled and NASS will publish the farm economic data in the annual *Farm Production Expenditures* report, to be released on August 2, 2007. As with all NASS surveys, information provided by respondents is confidential by law. NASS safeguards the confidentiality of all responses and publishes only state- and national-level data, ensuring that no individual producer or operation can be identified. All NASS reports are available online at: www.nass.usda.gov.