



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service



# Utah Agriculture

Utah Field Office · PO Box 25007 · Salt Lake City, Utah 84125  
(800) 747-8522 · (801) 524-3090 FAX · [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)

Issue number 08-07

Rick Kestle, Director

Released: August 2, 2007

## WILDFIRE RELIEF FOR UTAH<sup>1</sup>

Any Bureau of Land Management (BLM) permittee whose allotment has been affected by a wildfire is encouraged to contact their local BLM Field Office. Contact numbers are as follows:

Fillmore Field Office 435-743-3100	Salt Lake Field Office 801-977-4300
Cedar City Field Office 435- 865-2401	Richfield Field Office 435-896-1500
Henry Mountains Field Station 435-542-3461	Moab Field Station 435-259-2100
Price Field Office 435-636-3600	Vernal Field Office 435-781-4400
Monticello Field Office 435-587-1500	St. George Field Office 435-688-3200
Kanab Field Office 435-644-4600	
Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M. Headquarters 435-644-4300	

The local office and Rangeland Management Specialist (RMS) assigned to your allotment are the best source of information regarding how and if future grazing on your allotment will be impacted. Additional forage is very limited on BLM lands due to drought, prior restoration practices and this year's wildfires. If you know of areas where forage may be available, contact your RMS and they can take action to authorize the livestock use as appropriate. Any seeding done as restoration work will require a minimum rest period of two growing seasons. Restoration practices will help maintain your forage base in future years and reduce the likelihood of future fires. Protection fences may be proposed to allow for use of non-burned areas within your allotment. Burned areas that do not need re-seeding will require a minimum one-year growing season rest to assure that desirable vegetation can recover from the fire. Range improvements damaged in the fire must also be identified and repaired. Be sure to identify these improvements with your RMS and discuss how best to repair them. With your help, these improvements can be replaced more quickly and efficiently than if BLM resources alone are employed. Your local BLM office has been requested to look for opportunities to provide forage for displaced permittees due to fire as well as drought. Wildfire and drought conditions are making for difficult times on BLM permittees in Utah. BLM is committed to doing what we can to provide for use of the forage that is available while maintaining healthy range conditions.

## Commercial Fruit Utilized Production

**UTAH:** Utah's 2006 peach, apricot, and pear were utilized production estimates were up from 2005 according to the Utah Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Utilized production was down for apples and tart cherries in 2006, while sweet cherries remained at the same level, and utilized production rose for peaches, pears, and apricots from 2005. Utilized production for 2006 was as follows: apples, 9.9 million pounds, 25.8 million pounds less than 2005; apricots, 255 tons, 10 tons more than 2005; sweet cherries, 1,750 tons, remained the same as 2005; tart cherries, 25.0 million pounds, down 1 million pounds from 2005; peaches, 5,400 tons, 980 tons more than 2005; and pears, 220 tons, up 20 tons from 2005.

**UNITED STATES:** Utilized apple production for 2006 is estimated at 9.84 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 2005. Washington's utilized production, at 5.65 billion pounds, is down 1 percent from 2005. Utilized production in Michigan and New York increased 9 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Frost during bloom in Washington was a problem for some growers and protective measures were implemented in many areas. Hail, heavy rains, and high winds during early July caused major damage to the apple crop in north central Washington. In New York, abundant rainfall across the State increased disease pressure and severe weather during the fall caused significant losses to some orchards. These adverse weather conditions resulted in higher than normal unharvested production. In Michigan, freezing temperatures in the northwest during April and cold temperatures in the western part of the State during pollination greatly reduced fruit set. However, plentiful rain in August and September aided fruit sizing. Utilized peach production in 2006 is estimated at 987,080 tons, down 14 percent from the previous year and 20 percent below 2004. The California crop, accounting for 72 percent of the U.S. utilized peach production, is down 18 percent from 2005. For California, the Clingstone utilized production is down 26 percent and the Freestone utilized production is down 8 percent from 2005. Utilized pear production for 2006 is 831,120 tons, up 1 percent from the previous year. Washington, the top producing State, utilized 361,000 tons, down 13 percent from 2005. California, the second largest producer at 229,000 tons, is up 13 percent from the previous season. Utilized pear production in Oregon, the third largest producing State, is 215,000 tons, up 13 percent from 2005.

<sup>1</sup> Source, Utah Partners for Conservation and Development, Utah Wildfire Rancher and Farmer Relief Resource Guide 2007.

## Ethanol Co-Products Used for Livestock Feed

In the production process of converting corn to ethanol, important co-products are produced as well. These co-products, also called distillers grains or corn gluten feed, are created within the dry or wet mill process and can be fed to livestock. With the expansion of the ethanol industry, there is a greater supply of co-products. The National Agricultural Statistics Service has conducted a study to identify how many livestock operations were feeding co-products, which co-products were being fed, and the characteristics of those co-products. Information was also collected about how the operations have used and would like to use co-products and related services. In addition the study identified concerns and barriers which prevented operations from feeding co-products. Approximately 9,400 livestock operations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin were contacted by mail in February 2007 with a second mailing two weeks later and telephone follow-up in March. This probability based survey included dairy cattle, cattle on feed, beef cattle (cow/calf), and hogs. Of the 9,400 operations contacted 1,276 indicated they had used co-products during 2006. To see the results of this study go to [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov) or call Rick Kestle at (800)-747-8522. Two tables from the study are displayed below showing a profile of operations in the study.

Item	Average Peak Inventory of All Operations	Average Peak Inventory of Operations Feeding Co-Products	Average Years Feeding Co-Products	Average Peak Inventory of Operations Not Feeding Co-Products
	<i>Head</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>Head</i>
Dairy Cattle	173	223	9.2	142
Cattle on Feed	725	1,276	5.1	416
Beef Cattle	127	243	4.6	109
Hogs	3,256	10,957	2.7	2,168

Item	Feeding Co-Products	Not Feeding Co-products but Considered Feeding Co-Products	Not Feeding Co-Products and Not Considered Feeding Co-Products
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Dairy Cattle	38	22	40
Cattle on Feed	36	34	30
Beef Cattle	13	30	57
Hogs	12	35	53

## Mink Production

**UTAH:** Utah's mink pelt production in 2006, at 622,840 pelts, increased 3.8 percent from the previous year. The Black color class exceeded Mahogany in popularity as 275,000 pelts were taken, 44.2 percent of total production. Mahogany color class accounted for 35.3 percent of the total production with 220,000 pelts. Females bred to produce kits in 2007 totaled 155,390, an increase of 390 from last year.

**UNITED STATES:** Mink pelt production in the United States in 2006 totaled 2.86 million pelts, up 8 percent from 2005. Wisconsin, the largest mink producing State, produced 885,100 pelts. Utah, the second largest producing State, produced 622,840 pelts. The number of pelts by color class as a percent of the total U.S. production in 2006 is as follows: Black at 49 percent, Mahogany at 21 percent, Blue Iris at 10 percent, Demi/Wild at 6 percent, White at 4 percent, and Sapphire at 4 percent. The remaining color classes accounted for 6 percent. Mink pelts produced during the 2006 crop year were valued at \$136 million, down 15 percent from \$161 million a year ago. The average price per pelt for the 2006 crop year was \$47.50, down from \$60.90 in 2005. Female mink bred to produce kits in 2007 totaled 684,640, up 5 percent from the previous year. Percent of total females bred to produce kits in 2007 by color class are: Black at 51 percent, Mahogany at 20 percent, Blue Iris at 10 percent, Demi/Wild at 5 percent, White at 4 percent and Sapphire at 4 percent. The remaining color classes accounted for 6 percent. There were 271 mink farms producing pelts in 2006, down 1 percent from a year ago. Leading States were Wisconsin with 68 farms, Utah with 66 farms, and Idaho with 27. There were 16 mink farms which also raised fox in 2006, down from 19 the previous year.

## Manufactured Dairy Products

**UTAH:** **Total cheese** output (excluding cottage cheese) in May 2007, at 9.0 million pounds, was 9.5 percent above May 2006, and 14.5 percent above April 2007. **Hard ice cream** production at 2.7 million gallons, was 4.1 percent above May 2006, and was 0.4 percent below April 2007.

**UNITED STATES:** **Total cheese** output (excluding cottage cheese) was 820 million pounds, slightly below May 2006 but 2.2 percent above April 2007. **Italian type cheese** production totaled 349 million pounds, 3.3 percent above May 2006 and 1.1 percent above April 2007. **American type cheese** production totaled 332 million pounds, 4.2 percent below May 2006 but 1.8 percent above April 2007. **Butter** production was 125 million pounds, 2.8 percent below May 2006 and 7.0 percent below April 2007. **Hard Ice Cream** production at 85.2 million gallons was up 0.4 percent from May 2006, and up 5.7 percent from April 2007.

## June Milk Production Up 1.2 Percent

**Milk production** in the 23 major States during June totaled 14.2 billion pounds, up 1.2 percent from June 2006. May revised production, at 14.9 billion pounds, was up 1.1 percent from May 2006. The May revision represented an increase of 7 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. **Production per cow** in the 23 major States averaged 1,713 pounds for June, 16 pounds above June 2006. **The number of milk cows** on farms in the 23 major States was 8.29 million head, 19,000 head more than June 2006, and 2,000 head more than May 2007.

### Milk Cows and Production: By State and United States Preliminary April-June 2006-2007

State	Apr-Jun Milk Cows <sup>1</sup>		Apr-Jun Milk Production <sup>2</sup>		Change from 2006
	2006	2007	2006	2007	
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	
AL	14	13	56	54	-3.6
AK	0.8	0.6	2.5	2.1	-16.0
AZ	172	182	1,078	1,123	4.2
AR	20.0	17.5	71	60	-15.5
CA	1,785	1,800	9,898	10,261	3.7
CO	110	116	644	679	5.4
CT	20	19	95	94	-1.1
DE	7	7	30.8	27.9	-9.4
FL	133	128	594	605	1.9
GA	77	77	383	388	1.3
HI	4.4	3.2	14.8	10.0	-32.4
ID	484	505	2,757	2,879	4.4
IL	103	103	508	501	-1.4
IN	166	168	851	867	1.9
IA	204	212	1,058	1,102	4.2
KS	113	110	614	582	-5.2
KY	98	91	349	335	-4.0
LA	32	29	111	98	-11.7
ME	32	32	147	147	
MD	66	59	290	270	-6.9
MA	16	15	73	65	-11.0
MI	320	330	1,803	1,895	5.1
MN	450	458	2,140	2,218	3.6
MS	23	21	94	90	-4.3
MO	116	113	498	455	-8.6
MT	19	18	92	85	-7.6
NE	61	59	289	277	-4.2
NV	27	27	140	150	7.1
NH	15.0	14.0	76	74	-2.6
NJ	11.0	10.5	47	44	-6.4
NM	355	340	2,035	1,846	-9.3
NY	642	626	3,112	3,078	-1.1
NC	51	48	253	242	-4.3
ND	32	30	120	117	-2.5
OH	273	275	1,261	1,290	2.3
OK	74	69	313	295	-5.8
OR	118	110	581	548	-5.7
PA	556	549	2,763	2,747	-0.6
RI	1.1	1.1	5.0	4.6	-8.0
SC	17	19	77	87	13.0
SD	81	85	382	420	9.9
TN	67	64	284	272	-4.2
TX	333	347	1,891	1,900	0.5
UT	85	85	435	447	2.8
VT	142	140	672	637	-5.2
VA	103	100	467	456	-2.4
WA	237	233	1,407	1,392	-1.1
WV	13	13	51	51	
WI	1,242	1,247	5,986	6,133	2.5
WY	6.7	7.2	30.8	34.2	11.0
US <sup>3</sup>	9,128	9,126	46,930	47,435	1.1

<sup>1</sup>Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet fresh. <sup>2</sup>Excludes milk sucked by calves. <sup>3</sup>May not add due to rounding.

## Livestock Slaughter

**UTAH: Commercial red meat production** totaled 41.0 million pounds in June 2007, down 10.1 percent from June of the previous year. **Cattle slaughter** in Utah for June 2007 totaled 52,400 head, 10.3 percent below a year earlier. The average live weight was 1,249 pounds, down 9 pounds from June 2006. **Hog slaughter** totaled 5,000 head up 22.0 percent from the previous year. The average live weight was 204 pounds, down 10 pounds from the previous year. **Sheep and lamb slaughter** during June 2007 totaled 2,600 head, up 3.7 percent from the previous year. Average live weight, at 143 pounds, was up 2 pounds from the previous year.

### Agricultural Prices

**Utah:** Mid-July 2007 price received by Utah farmers and ranchers for baled alfalfa hay was up \$2.00 per ton from last month, and up \$19.00 per ton from last year. Other hay, at \$105.00 per ton, was up \$13.00 from June 2007, and was \$25.00 higher than June 2006. Barley was not published to avoid disclosure of other firms. The average price of all milk purchased in June 2007 from Utah farmers was \$20.10 per hundred wt. (Cwt) up 12.9 percent from May 2007 and up 76.3 percent from June 2006.

**United States:** The preliminary All Farm Products Index of Prices Received by Farmers in July, at 142 percent, based on 1990-92=100, increased 3 points (2.2 percent) from June. The Crop Index is up 2 points (1.4 percent) and the Livestock Index increased 3 points (2.2 percent). Producers received higher commodity prices for milk, eggs, wheat, and snap beans. Lower prices were received for corn, broilers, hogs, and cantaloups. 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 grapes, wheat, hay, and tomatoes offset decreased marketings of milk, cantaloups, and potatoes. The preliminary All Farm Products Index is up 25 points (21 percent) from July 2006. The Food Commodities Index, at 144, increased 4 points (2.9 percent) from last month and increased 25 points (21 percent) from July 2006.

#### Average Prices Received by Farmers <sup>1</sup>

Commodity	Utah						United States					
	Barley <sup>2</sup>		Alfalfa Hay <sup>3</sup> Baled		Other Hay <sup>3</sup> Baled		Barley <sup>2</sup>		Alfalfa Hay Baled <sup>3</sup>		Other Hay Baled <sup>3</sup>	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
January	( <sup>4</sup> )	3.65	95.00	105.00	80.00	79.00	2.42	3.03	96.40	115.00	84.30	102.00
February	2.11	3.91	100.00	107.00	85.00	81.00	2.57	3.10	99.20	117.00	83.20	105.00
March	2.17	3.70	96.00	113.00	85.00	87.00	2.71	3.10	100.00	120.00	86.60	108.00
April	2.29	3.18	106.00	113.00	90.00	85.00	2.67	3.07	110.00	128.00	93.20	113.00
May	2.20	3.72	98.00	120.00	77.00	90.00	2.97	3.12	117.00	144.00	95.80	116.00
June	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	99.00	121.00	87.00	92.00	2.78	3.30	115.00	137.00	90.10	111.00
July	2.36	( <sup>4</sup> )	104.00	123.00	80.00	105.00	2.71	3.37	113.00	137.00	89.30	113.00
August	2.39		105.00		81.00		2.70		110.00		91.50	
September	2.58		95.00		71.00		2.56		112.00		93.00	
October	2.95		99.00		71.00		2.76		112.00		93.80	
November	2.72		99.00		75.00		2.92		109.00		98.10	
December	3.40		105.00		79.00		2.95		112.00		99.30	

<sup>1</sup> July 2007 is mid-month. <sup>2</sup> Dollars per bushel. <sup>3</sup> Dollars per ton. <sup>4</sup> Price not published to avoid disclosure of individual firms.

Commodity <sup>1</sup>	Utah		United States	
	All Milk		All Milk	
Month	2006	2007	2006	2007
January	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50
February	13.70	14.80	13.50	14.90
March	12.70	15.60	12.60	15.60
April	11.60	16.00	12.10	16.60
May	11.50	17.80	11.90	18.00
June	11.40	20.10	11.90	20.20
July	11.40		11.80	21.70 <sup>2</sup>
August	11.50		12.00	
September	13.10		12.90	
October	13.30		13.50	
November	13.80		13.90	
December	14.10		14.10	

<sup>1</sup> Dollars per hundred wt.(CWT) <sup>2</sup> preliminary