

# MOUNTAIN STATE REPORTER

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### MAY RED MEAT PRODUCTION

**West Virginia - Commercial red meat production** during May 2006 totaled 300,000 pounds. This was up 13 percent from May 2005 and down 11 percent from April 2006 production. Commercial red meat production is the carcass weight after slaughter including beef, veal, pork, and lamb and mutton. Individual commodity production is total live weight of commercial slaughter.

**Commercial cattle slaughter** totaled 443,000 pounds live weight, up 58,000 pounds from May 2005. Cattle slaughter totaled 400 head, unchanged from the previous year. The average live weight, at 1,110 pounds, was up 132 pounds from a year ago.

**Commercial calf slaughter** was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

**Commercial hog slaughter** totaled 103,000 pounds live weight, up slightly from last year. Hog slaughter totaled 400 head, unchanged from the previous year. The average live weight, at 240 pounds, was down 31 pounds from the previous year.

**Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter** was not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.

**United States - Commercial red meat production** totaled 4.05 billion pounds in May, up 9 percent from the 3.71 billion pounds produced in May 2005.

**Beef production**, at 2.30 billion pounds, was 11 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.04 million head, up 9 percent from May 2005. The average live weight was up 19 pounds from the previous year, at 1,241 pounds.

**Veal production** totaled 13.1 million pounds, 1 percent below May a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 57,000 head, down 3 percent from May 2005. The average live weight was 2 pounds above last year, at 378 pounds.

**Pork production** totaled 1.72 billion pounds, up 7 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.54 million head, 6 percent above May 2005. The average live weight was 1 pound above the previous year, at 271 pounds.

**Lamb and mutton production**, at 16.3 million pounds, was up 10 percent from May 2005. Sheep slaughter totaled 225,800 head, 9 percent above last year. The average live weight was 144 pounds, up 1 pound from May a year ago.

**January to May 2006 commercial red meat production** was 19.1 billion pounds, up 5 percent from 2005. Accumulated beef production was up 7 percent from last year, veal was down 5 percent, pork was up 2 percent from last year, and lamb and mutton production was up 4 percent.

May 2005 contained 22 weekdays (including one holiday) and 4 Saturdays. May 2006 contained 23 weekdays (including one holiday) and 4 Saturdays.

### CHICKEN AND EGGS

**U.S. egg production** totaled 7.38 billion during June 2006, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.33 billion table eggs, and 1.06 billion hatching eggs, of which 991 million were broiler-type and 66 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during June 2006 averaged 342 million, up 1 percent from last year. **June egg production** per 100 layers was 2,159 eggs, down slightly from June 2005.

**All layers** in the U.S. on July 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 2.82 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on July 1, 2006, averaged 72.7 eggs per 100 layers, up slightly from July 1, 2005.

**Egg-type chicks** hatched during June 2006 totaled 37.7 million, up 8 percent from June 2005. Eggs in incubators totaled 32.1 million on July 1, 2006, down 10 percent from a year ago.

Domestic placements of **egg-type pullet chicks** for future hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders totaled 183,000 during June 2006, up 5 percent from June 2005.

**Broiler-type chicks** hatched during June 2006 totaled 788 million, down 1 percent from June 2005. Eggs in incubators totaled 650 million on July 1, 2006, down 1 percent from a year earlier.

Leading breeders placed 7.64 million broiler-type pullet chicks for future domestic hatchery supply flocks during June 2006, up 7 percent from June 2005.

#### SECOND QUARTER MILK PRODUCTION

**West Virginia - Milk production** in West Virginia totaled 51 million pounds during the April - June quarter of 2006. This was up 2 million pounds from the same quarter last year and up 1 million pounds from the January - March 2006 quarter. The number of dairy cows averaged 13,000 head, unchanged from the previous quarter and the same quarter last year.

**United States - Milk production** in the U.S. during the April - June quarter totaled 46.9 billion pounds, up 2.3 percent from the April - June quarter last year. The average number of milk cows in the U.S. during the quarter was 9.13 million head, 93,000 head more than the same period last year.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS

**Sheep - All sheep and lamb inventory** in the United States on July 1, 2006 totaled 7.77 million head, down slightly from July 1, 2005, but 2 percent above July 1, 2004. Breeding sheep inventory at 4.64 million head on July 1, 2006 was down slightly from July 1, 2005. Market sheep and lambs

(including newborn lambs), at 3.14 million head, were also down slightly from last July.

**The breeding herd** consists of 3.78 million ewes one year old and older, 185,000 rams one year old and older, and 670,000 replacement lambs (including newborn lambs). **Market lamb** inventory at 3.06 million head was comprised of 1.80 million lambs under 65 pounds, 630,000 lambs 65-84 pounds, 370,000 lambs 85-105 pounds, and 260,000 lambs over 105 pounds. Market sheep inventory was 80,000 head.

The **2006 lamb crop** in the United States is expected to total 4.10 million head, down 1 percent from the 2005 lamb crop of 4.13 million head. Lambs born during January through June 2006 totaled 3.62 million head or 88 percent of the yearly total. An additional 480,000 head are expected to be born during the period July through December 2006.

Region 3 (CO, MT, SD, UT, & WY) accounted for 34.1 percent of all sheep and lambs. Region 2 (NM & TX) accounted for 18.9 percent, Region 1 (AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, & WA) for 16.5 percent, Region 4 (IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, & OK) for 15.4 percent, and Region 5 (all other States) for 15.1 percent.

**Goats** - This is the first publication of July 1 estimates of total goat inventory and kid crop for the United States. Estimates for July 2006 and 2005 are being published.

**All goat inventory** on July 1, 2006 totaled 3.47 million head, up 3 percent from the previous July. Breeding goat inventory totaled 2.58 million head, up 3 percent from July 2005. All market goats and kids totaled 890,000 head, up 5 percent from the previous July. On July 1, 2006 **meat and all other goats** totaled 2.86 million head, up 4 percent from July 2005. **Milk goat** inventory remained steady at 320,000 head while **angora goat** numbers fell 2 percent to 285,000 head. The 2006 **kid crop** is expected to total 1.97 million head, up 7 percent from the 2005 kid crop of 1.84 million head.

#### NONCITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

**West Virginia - The 2006 peach crop** is forecast at 6,000 tons, up 9 percent, or 500 tons from the 2005 crop, and the same as the 2004 crop.

In 2005, utilized production totaled 5,300 tons, a decrease of 500 tons from 2004. Value of utilized production totaled \$3.8 million, an increase of 38 percent from 2004. Bearing acres were estimated at 950, down 20 acres from 2004, with an average yield of 5.79 tons per acre. The average price

received per ton was estimated at \$724.00. This was an increase of \$246.00 from 2004.

Total **apple production** for 2005 was estimated at 87.0 million pounds (2.07 million, 42 lb. bushels), up 7 percent, or 6 million pounds from 2004. Utilized production totaled 83.0 million pounds, up 3 million pounds from 2004. Apples for fresh market totaled 16.0 million pounds, up 1 million pounds from 2004. Apples for processing accounted for 67.0 million pounds of the 2005 crop, 2 million pounds more than the 2004 crop.

The average price received for 2005 apples was 8.4 cents per pound, down 0.7 cents from 2004. Total value of utilized production was \$7.0 million for the crop, down \$240,000 from the 2004 crop. Fresh market apples brought 17.3 cents per pound in 2005, 1.0 cents more than 2004. Processed apples sold for \$127.00 per ton, \$17.00 less than in 2004.

The number of bearing acres of apples totaled 5,000 in 2005, unchanged from 2004. The yield per acre was 17,400 pounds, 1,200 pounds more than 2004. The yield was based on total production, which includes unharvested production and fruit harvested, but not sold due to marketing conditions.

**United States** - The July 2006 forecast of U.S. **peach production** is 1.06 million tons, down 11 percent from 2005 and 19 percent below the 2004 crop. Half of the 28 Freestone peach estimating States expect increases in production from last year, while 12 States decreased their production from the previous season, and 2 States showed no change.

The California Clingstone crop is forecast at 380,000 tons, equal to the June 1 forecast but 21 percent below the 2005 crop. Rain during March and April along with below average temperatures have California growers concerned about their 2006 Clingstone peach crop. Warmer temperatures toward the latter part of April helped fruit growth. Early variety peaches reportedly have the best fruit set, while the late and extra late varieties appear to have lighter sets. Harvest began in the Kingsburg area on June 22, eleven days later than last year. Harvest is expected to begin in Yuba and Sutter Counties around July 15. Fruit sizes are reported to be excellent but quality is expected to be less than average due to gum and split pits.

The U.S. **peach production** in 2005 was estimated at 1.18 million tons, down 9 percent from 2004. Of this production, 1.15 million tons were utilized, down 7 percent from 2004. Value of utilized production totaled \$511.3 million, up 11 percent

from 2004. The average price received for peaches was \$446.00 per ton, up \$71.00 from 2004.

Total **apple production** for 2005 totaled 9.9 billion pounds, down 6 percent from 2004. Utilized apple production totaled 9.8 billion pounds, down 6 percent from the 2004 level. Value of utilized production totaled \$1.89 billion, up 15 percent from 2004. Price per pound averaged 19.4 cents, up 3.5 cents. A total of 6.2 billion pounds were sold for fresh market, down 7 percent from 2004. There were 3.6 billion pounds for processing, down 4 percent from 2004.

### CROP PRODUCTION

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels. This is up 1 percent from last month but 15 percent below 2005. The U.S. yield is forecast at 41.1 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 3.3 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain totals 31.1 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006, but down 8 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 660 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 375 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the last forecast. White Winter is down 1 percent from last month and now totals 245 million bushels. Of this total, 19.9 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

**Durum wheat** production is forecast at 60.4 million bushels, down 40 percent from 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 1.82 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006 but down 33 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 4.1 bushels less than last year. If realized this will be the lowest harvested area since 1961 and the lowest production since 1988.

**Other Spring wheat** production is forecast at 465 million bushels, down 8 percent from 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 14.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2006. The U.S. yield is forecast at 32.9 bushels per acre, 4.2 bushels less than last year. Of the total production, 425 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 9 percent from last season.

### AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL USAGE

**Apples:** Eight States covering 80 percent of the U.S. acreage, were included in the 2005 survey for apples: California, Michigan, New York, North Car-

olina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. Herbicides were applied to 43 percent of the apple acreage. The most utilized herbicides were **Glyphosate isopropylamine salt** (formerly recorded as Glyphosate) on 33 percent of the acres, followed by **Paraquat** on 14 percent of the acres. Insecticides were applied to 92 percent of the surveyed acreage. The most common insecticides applied were: **Azinphos-methyl**, on 63 percent of the acres; **Carbaryl**, applied to 55 percent of the acreage; and **Petroleum distillate**, applied to 53 percent of the acreage. Fungicides were used on 86 percent of the acreage. The most commonly used fungicides were **Myclobutanil** on 43 percent of the acreage; followed by **Mancozeb** and **Triflumizole**, applied to 40 and 36 percent, respectively. Other Chemicals were used to treat 56 percent of the acreage. **NAA** and **Ethephon** were the two most commonly used Other Chemicals applied to 29 and 22 percent of the acres, respectively.

**Peaches:** In the seven program States (California, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas) herbicides were applied to 52 percent of the acreage, while 79 percent of the acreage was treated with insecticides and fungicides. **Glyphosate isopropylamine salt** (formerly recorded as Gly-

phosate), at 40 percent applied, was the most widely used herbicide, followed by **Oxyfluorfen** and **Simazine**, which were applied to 23 and 18 percent of the acres, respectively. The insecticide **Phosmet** was applied to 46 percent of the acreage, followed by **Esfenvalerate** on 37 percent, and **Petroleum distillate** on 28 percent of the acres. **Sulfur** was the most utilized fungicide, covering 57 percent of the acreage, followed by **Propiconazole** which was applied to 30 percent of the acres. Other Chemicals were applied to 10 percent of the acreage. The most commonly used Other Chemicals were **E-8-Dodecenyl acetat**, **Z-8-Dodecanol**, and **Z-8-Dodecen acetate**, all of which were applied to 8 percent of the acres.

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