

Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

January 11, 2007

In cooperation with:



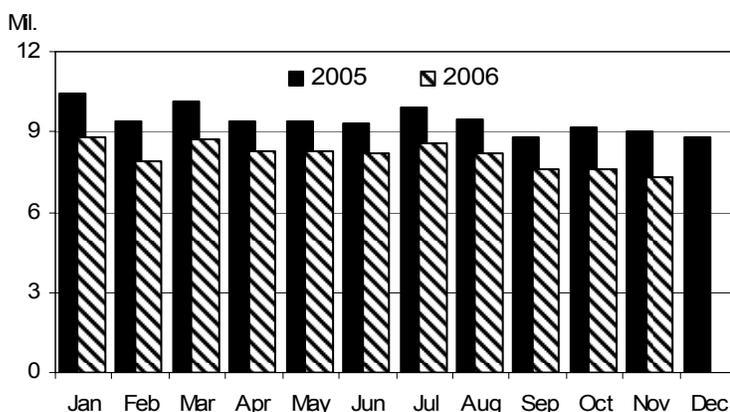
Agricultural Development Division

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November Egg Production Down 19 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 7.3 million (20,278 cases) in November 2006, down 19 percent from November 2005. The average number of layers on hand during November 2006 was estimated at 417,000, down fractionally from October and down 16 percent from November 2005. The average rate of lay during November 2006 was 1,751 per 100 layers (58.4 percent rate of lay), down 4 percent from November 2005. ■

Monthly Eggs: Total eggs produced, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006



EGGS: Number of layers, rate of lay, and production, State of Hawaii, November 2006 and year-to-date totals with comparisons.

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Rate of lay per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Nov. 2005	Nov. 2006	Nov. 2005	Nov. 2006	Year-to-date	
								2005	2006
State ^{1/}	495.0	419.0	417.0	1,818	1,751	9.00	7.30	104.40	89.50

----- thousands ----- ----- eggs ----- ----- millions -----

^{1/} County data series discontinued.

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Total Cattle Marketings and Exports

Cattle Marketings In November Up 5 Percent From A Year Ago

Total cattle marketings for November 2006 is estimated at 4,400 head, up 5 percent from November 2005. Cumulative marketings through November 2006 were 41,500 head, down 5 percent from the same period a year earlier. ■

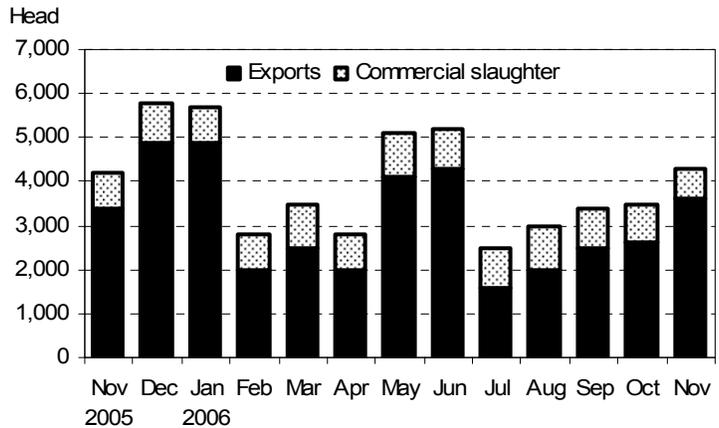
November exports up 6 percent from year ago

Exports of steers and heifers totaled 3,600 head in November 2006, up 6 percent from a year ago. A breakdown of the exports shows that steers accounted for 69 percent of November 2006's total with 2,500 head. Through November 2006, exports of steers were up 5 percent compared to the same period a year ago. Exports of heifers totaled 1,100 head in November 2006, up 10 percent from last November. Cumulative exports of heifers through November 2006 were down 27 percent compared to last year's total over the same period. ■

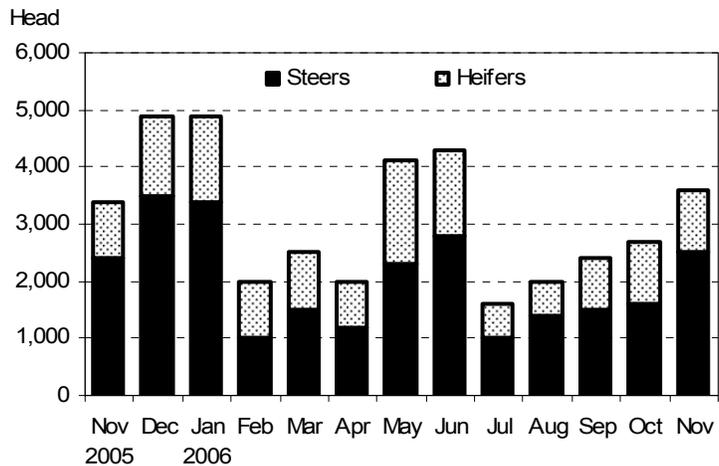
Average live weight down 3 percent

The average live weight of steers and heifers exported from Hawaii in November 2006 was 427 pounds, down 3 percent or 12 pounds from a year ago. The cumulative average live weight for 2006 was 427 pounds through November, down 3 percent from the comparable period last year. ■

Monthly Cattle Marketings: Number of head by type, State of Hawaii, 2005-2006.



Monthly Cattle Exports: Number of head by type, State of Hawaii, 2005-2006.



Cattle: Total marketings, exports by type, and average live weight of exports, State of Hawaii, November 2006 and year-to-date comparison.

Month	Total marketings ^{1/}		Exports by type ^{2/}						Average live weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total ^{3/}			
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
November	4,200	4,400	2,400	2,500	1,000	1,100	3,400	3,600	439	427
Year-to-date ^{4/}	43,600	41,500	18,900	19,900	16,400	12,000	35,300	31,800	441	427

^{1/} Sum of commercial slaughter and exports. Total may not add due to rounding.

^{2/} Cattle calves shipped out-of-State are classified as steers and heifers; all other classes of animals are not included. Annual totals for all classes of exports are available in the *Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture* yearbook.

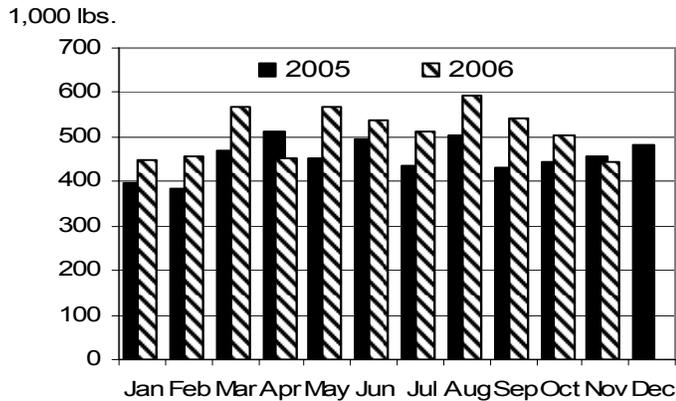
^{3/} Steers and heifers may not add to total due to rounding.

^{4/} Includes any revisions made to previous months.



Cattle and Hogs Commercial Slaughter

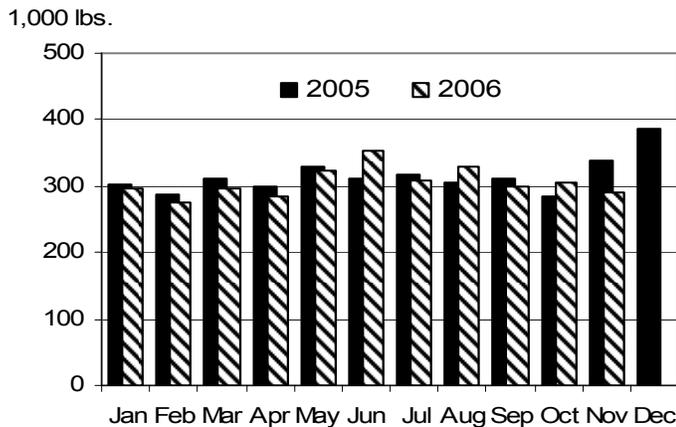
Monthly Commercial Beef Production:
Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii,
2005 and 2006



Commercial Beef Production Down 3 Percent

Hawaii commercial beef production (local slaughter) during November 2006 totaled 443,000 pounds, down 3 percent from November 2005. Commercial kill totaled 700 head in November, down 13 percent from the November 2005's total of 800 head. Average live weight per head decreased to 1,077 pounds in November 2006, 2 percent lighter than in November 2005. Cumulative beef production for 2006 through November was 5.6 million pounds, up 13 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

Monthly Commercial Pork Production:
Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006



Commercial Pork Production Down 14 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production during November 2006 totaled 291,000 pounds, down 14 percent from November 2005. Total hog kill was 1,800 head in November 2006, down 10 percent from a year ago. Average live weight per head was 219 pounds in November 2006, down 3 percent from the 225-pound average a year ago. Cumulative hog production through November 2006 was 3.4 million pounds, down 1 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

Cattle and Hogs: Total commercial slaughter, average live weight, total live weight, And total dressed weight, State of Hawaii, November 2006 and year-to-date with comparison. ^{1/}

Month	Total commercial slaughter		Average live weight		Total live weight		Total dressed weight ^{2/}	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Cattle	----- number of head-----		----- Pounds -----		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
November	800	700	1,094	1,077	830	807	456	443
Year-to-date	8,300	9,700	--	--	9,079	10,228	4,984	5,615
Hogs ^{3/}								
November	2,000	1,800	225	219	451	388	338	291
Year-to-date	21,100	20,400	--	--	4,528	4,476	3,396	3,357

-- Not estimated.

^{1/} Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter and live cattle and calves shipped out-of-State; includes custom slaughter.

^{2/} Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle and 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

^{3/} Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter and live hog inshipments from the mainland for slaughter.



Pasture and Livestock Conditions, December 1, 2006

Hawaii County

November Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Honokaa	8.97	7.90
Kamuela upper	2.02	5.30
Kahuku Ranch	0.68	3.90
Puu Waawaa	0.76	1.90
Waikii	0.72	1.70

Hilo and Puna districts pastures remained in fair to good condition as light showers and cloudy skies provided just enough to promote new grass growth. Grass progress, however, was slower than normal due to overall dry conditions. High elevation pastures, at the base of Mauna Kea, were very dry. Only dry feed was available for grazing at these high elevation pastures. Cattle were in generally good condition.

Ka`u district pastures were in fair to good condition. Occasional showers mixed with sunny skies helped to sustain good grass growth in most areas in the district. Prospects for new grass growth were good. Cattle were in fair to good condition.

North and South Kona districts experienced relatively dry weather during November. As a result, pastures continued to dry-out and re-growth slowed. Upper elevations were fairing better due to some convective showers activity. Most pastures were in fair condition in the upper elevations.

North and South Kohala districts were also dry as rainfall readings were near 50 percent at many stations. Soil moisture was still adequate, but re-growth was slowed by the dry conditions, cooler temperatures, and shorter daylight hours. Cattle conditions were reportedly normal for this time of the year.

Hamakua district pastures were in fair to good condition. Weather

conditions were a mixture of light to heavy showers mixed with sunny days. Grass growth, in the lower elevation pastures, was normal. Mid-elevation pastures were in fair condition. Heavy showers at the end of the month provided good soil moisture and grass growth was expected to improve in December.

Maui County

November Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hana Airport	6.50	8.00
Pukalani	2.18	2.50
Ulupalakua ranch	2.37	2.80
Molokai Airport	4.70	2.80

Maui Island:

Pastures continued to show improvement during November. The windward sections received a fair amount of precipitation with some showers reaching the southwest facing slopes of Haleakala. The upper sections of Kula to Ulupalakua were green although cooler temperatures may have hindered optimum re-growth. Lower elevation pastures of Kula were able to provide some green forage. Pastures from Haiku to Makawao benefited from trade wind showers. The central section of Maui also benefited from passing showers. Irrigation needs decreased for pastures in Maalaea. The general landscape along the southwest shore show some forage growth and this will reduce the possibility of brush fires in the area. The upper sections of Kihei also greened-up. Pastures along the northwest section have fair forage which is an improvement from previous months.

Molokai island:

Pastures on the island also benefited from recent showers. The east side of the island had additional green forage. South-facing pastures had poor quality forage with some areas showing

new growth. Pastures on the west side of the island had abundant feed and continual rain has allowed for the growth of forage. Grazing pressure for these pastures is low.

Honolulu County

November Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hakipuu mauka	8.45	8.30
Lualualei	2.29	2.50
Waimanalo	5.46	5.60

Rainfall totals were near to above normal for many stations on Oahu. The bulk of the showers, however, occurred during the first half of the month. Windward pasture conditions were reportedly good to very good. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Kauai County

November Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Kalaheo	5.37	5.90
Kapahi	7.06	8.40
Princeville airport	5.48	5.50

Most of the rain gages on Kauai recorded near to normal totals for November. As a result, grass growth was fair to good during the month. Prospects for new grass growth were fair as shorten daylight hours and overcast skies hampered growth. Cattle and calves were in fair condition. ■

^{1/} Rainfall stations were selected from the National Weather Service's Hydronet system of automated rain gages. Featured stations may vary each month. All rainfall data has not been quality controlled, and therefore is not certified by the National Weather Service. A complete listing of Hydronet stations, rainfall gage location maps, and other rainfall data may be found at the National Weather Service's hydrology homepage:

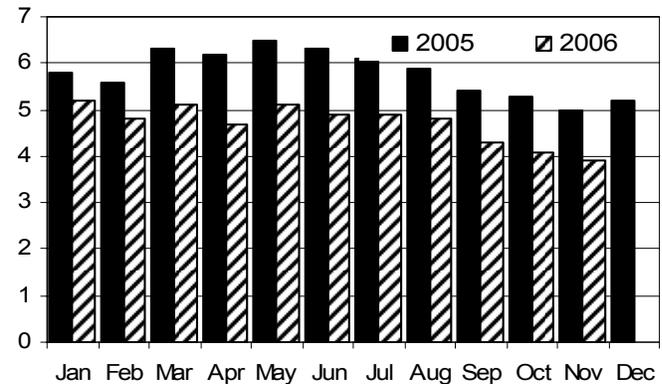
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/pages/hydrology.php>

Milk Cows and Milk Production

November Milk Production Down 22 Percent From Year Ago

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 3.9 million pounds of milk in November 2006, down 22 percent from a year ago and down 5 percent from the previous month. Cumulative milk production through November 2006 totaled 51.8 million pounds, down 20 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

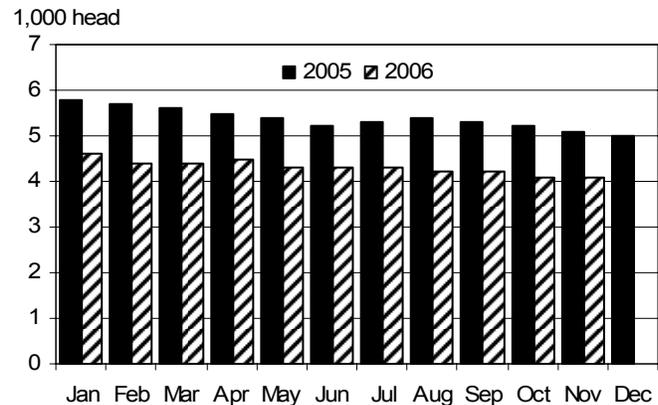
Milk: Monthly production, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006.
Mil. pounds



November's Cow Herd Down 20 Percent From Year Ago

Hawaii's cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 4,100 head in November 2006, unchanged from the previous month but down 20 percent from November 2005. Average milk per cow is estimated at 950 pounds for November 2006, down 3 percent from November 2005's average of 980 pounds per cow. ■

Milk: Average number of cows on hand during month, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006.
1,000 head



Milk: All milk cows, milk per cow, and total milk production, State of Hawaii, November 2006 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Nov. 2005	Nov. 2006	Nov. 2005	Nov. 2006	Year-to-date	
								2005	2006
State	5,100	4,100	4,100	980	950	5,000	3,900	64,400	51,800

----- number of head ----- ----- pounds ----- ----- 1,000 pounds -----

^{1/} Figures for 2006 are preliminary.

^{2/} Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.



Average Farm Prices

Cattle Prices Higher Than Year-ago

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at \$1.02 per pound for November 2006, up 3 cents per pound or 3 percent from October. Compared to a year ago, November 2006 average dress weight farm price was 5 cents higher.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 54.0 cents per pound in November 2006, unchanged from October but up 4 percent or 2 cents per pound from a year ago.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs is estimated at \$1.15 per pound for November 2006, down a penny or 1 percent from October and 9 cents per pound less than a year ago.

Milk

The average farm price for milk was \$27.00 per hundredweight during November 2006, up 10 cents from the previous month and 20 cents per 100 pounds more than a year ago.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was 93.0 cents in November 2006, unchanged from October 2006 but down 6 percent from a year ago. ■

Livestock Commodity Farm Prices: Average farm prices for steers and heifers, cows, market hogs, milk, and eggs, State of Hawaii, November 2006 with comparisons.

Commodity	November 2005	October 2006	November 2006
----- cents per pound -----			
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	97.0	99.0	102.0
Live weight ^{2/}	53.3	54.4	56.0
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	52.0	54.0	54.0
Live weight ^{2/}	28.5	29.6	29.6
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	124.0	116.0	115.0
Live weight ^{3/}	93.0	87.0	86.3
----- dollars per 100 pounds -----			
Milk.....	26.80	26.90	27.00
----- cents per dozen -----			
Eggs ^{4/}	98.5	93.0	93.0

^{1/} Equivalent delivered slaughterhouse for sales in county of production and delivered shipper's dock for off-island sales.

^{2/} The average live weight price for range steers, heifers, and cows is equal to the dressed weight price multiplied by a factor of 0.549.

^{3/} The average live weight price for market hogs (includes roasters) is equal to the dressed weight price multiplied by a factor of 0.75.

^{4/} Prices are for all eggs, equivalent delivered processing plant. Preliminary prices are based on processor reports from the counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. Final prices are based on processor reports from all counties.



Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 4.14 billion pounds in November, up 5 percent from the 3.94 billion pounds produced in November 2005.

Beef production, at 2.22 billion pounds, was 7 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.84 million head, up 6 percent from November 2005. The average live weight was up 7 pounds from the previous year, at 1,291 pounds.

Veal production totaled 14.3 million pounds, 15 percent above November a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 66,800 head, up 18 percent from November 2005. The average live weight was 14 pounds below last year, at 351 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.89 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 9.37 million head, 3 percent above November 2005. The average live weight was 1 pound above the previous year, at 273 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 15.3 million pounds, was down 3 percent from November 2005. Sheep

slaughter totaled 223,800 head, slightly below last year. The average live weight was 137 pounds, down 3 pounds from November a year ago.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.52 billion during November 2006, up slightly from last year. Production included 6.49 billion table eggs, and 1.03 billion hatching eggs, of which 969 million were broiler-type and 64 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during November 2006 averaged 346 million, down slightly from last year. November egg production per 100 layers was 2,176 eggs, up slightly from November 2005.

All layers in the U.S. on December 1, 2006 totaled 347 million, down slightly from last year. The 347 million layers consisted of 290 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 54.1 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.82 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on December 1, 2006, averaged 72.9 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from December 1, 2005.■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (December 22, 2006) and *Chickens and Eggs* (December 22, 2006) releases.



Cattle/Beef: Ethanol demand for corn and continued dry conditions are driving feed and forage prices significantly higher. These factors, combined with large feedlot inventories, continued heavy cow slaughter, and slower than-anticipated increases in beef exports, are keeping beef production higher than 2005 levels, with a corresponding decline in cattle and beef prices.

Beef Trade: The beef export forecast for the fourth quarter was reduced slightly due, first, to some softness observed in exports to Mexico to date, based on weekly reports by the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, and, secondly, to the failure of the South Korean market to effectively open to U.S. beef. The South Korean government recently rejected small shipments of beef from three different U.S. packers after small pieces of bone or cartilage were found. The "zero tolerance"

standard reflected in these actions appears to preclude meaningful levels of beef exports to South Korea until this issue is resolved. Forecast beef exports for 2007 were also reduced as projected exports to South Korea will lag behind earlier expectations. Exports to Mexico, while expected to rise in 2007, may not increase as much as previously expected. On a positive note, Colombia and Peru have reopened their markets to U.S. beef products, and shipments to other smaller markets have been growing and should continue to grow through 2007.

Dairy: Continued strong demand for dairy products, both international and domestic, will combine with marginally higher 2007 production to boost prices throughout the dairy complex. Cow numbers are expected to decline, but productivity increases will boost



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

production slightly. Global supplies are likely remain tight into 2007, helping to support U.S. dairy prices.

Poultry: Relatively low stock levels, little or no growth in production, and continued smaller chick placements are expected to place upward pressure on most broiler prices. Cold storage holdings for the end of the third quarter were revised downward by 14 million pounds to 699 million, 7 percent lower than the previous year. Broiler meat production was 4.3 percent higher in October even though October had one additional slaughter day. Turkey supplies remained tight, with wholesale prices for whole birds near \$1 dollar per pound in November.

Poultry Trade: Broiler exports were down in October, while demand for U.S. turkey continued to grow. Broiler shipments totaled 444 million pounds, a decline of 9 percent, while October turkey exports totaled 54 million pounds, an increase of 8 percent from a year ago.

Eggs: Wholesale egg prices (NY grade A large) averaged 99.95 cents per dozen in November 2006, nearly 78 percent above the year's lowest monthly average of 56.4 cents per dozen recorded in May 2006. The rapid rise in egg prices is likely due to continued firm demand and very modest production growth.■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-150/December 18, 2006* Economic Research Service, USDA.