



May 2011

## First Quarter Taro for Poi Production At Highest Level in 5 Years

In cooperation with



The USDA, NASS, Hawaii Field Office estimates taro for poi production at 1 million pounds for the first quarter of 2011. This represents the highest first quarter production since 2006. First quarter production was up 15 percent from a year ago and down 6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2010.

Taro millers used 325,000 pounds of taro in January, a 17 percent decrease from December 2010. Taro for poi millings then increased 2 percent to 330,000 pounds in February. The amount of taro milled then increased 9 percent in March to 360,000 pounds. This increase in production over the second two months brought first quarter production 6 percent above the five year average. ■

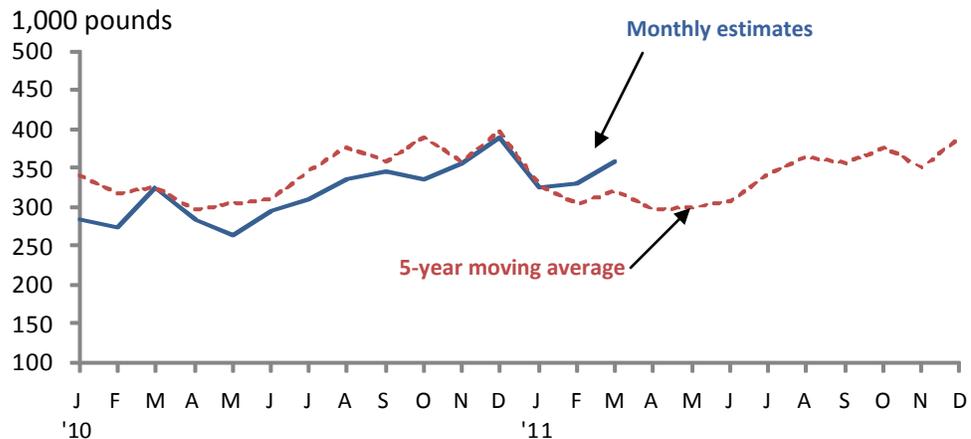
### Inside this issue:

Taro for Poi ..... 1

Bananas..... 2-5

Cattle..... 6-8

**TARO: Monthly Poi Millings,  
State of Hawaii, 2010, 2011, and 5-year averages**



### TARO : Preliminary Monthly Poi Millings, State of Hawaii, 5-year average, 2010, and 2011

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>1,000 pounds</i>													
5-year average <sup>1</sup>	329	306	320	297	301	307	344	364	355	376	352	389	4,040
2010	285	275	325	285	265	295	310	335	345	335	355	390	3,800
<b>2011</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>360</b>										
<i>Percent</i>													
<u>Percent changes:</u>													
2011/5-year	99	108	113										
2011/2010	114	120	111										

<sup>1</sup> Years: 2006-2010.

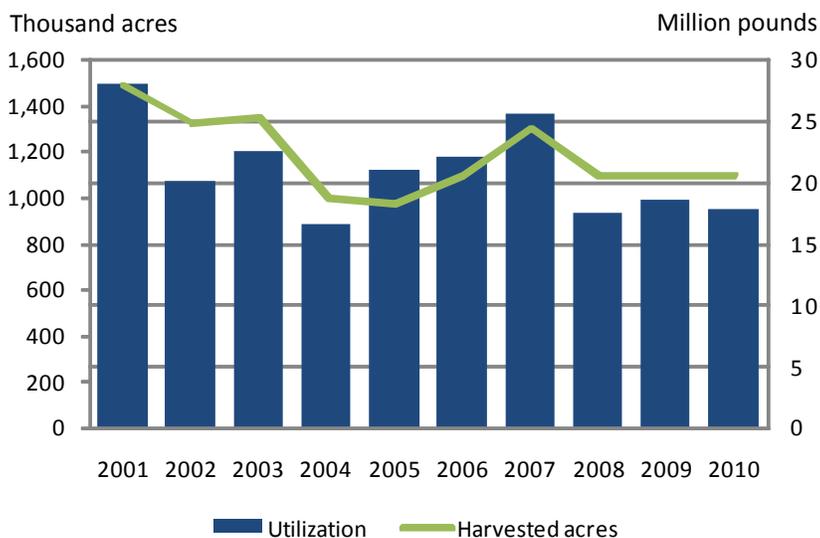
## BANANAS: 2010 Utilization Down 4 Percent

Hawaii's 2010 banana utilization for fresh market totaled 17.8 million pounds, 4 percent less than the 2009 total of 18.5 million pounds, according to USDA's NASS Hawaii Field Office. Weather for 2010 was mixed for banana production. Rainfall totals for the year were again generally below normal levels, but conditions varied greatly by location. Irrigation was necessary to maintain adequate levels of soil moisture. Orchard maintenance and banana bunchy top virus monitoring was an ongoing task for growers.

Statewide total banana acreage was estimated at 1,400 acres, up 100 acres from 2009. Harvested acreage remained unchanged at 1,100 acres.

Based on preliminary data results, Hawaii's banana producers received an average 61.0 cents per pound for fresh banana in 2010, 11 percent (6.0 cents) more than 2009. Preliminary value of

**BANANAS: Acres Harvested and Utilization, State of Hawaii, 2001 - 2010**



sales, based on final production numbers and preliminary price, totaled \$10.9 million, 7 percent higher than the \$10.2 million received in the previous year. The final estimate for value of production for bananas will be released in July. ■

### BANANAS: Number of Farms, Acreage, Yield, Utilization, Price, and Value, State of Hawaii, 2001-2010

Year	Farms	Acreage		Yield per acre (harvested) <sup>2</sup>	Utilization fresh	Farm price <sup>3</sup>	Value of sales <sup>4</sup>
		In crop <sup>1</sup>	Harvested				
	Number	Acres		1,000 pounds		Cents per pound	1,000 dollars
2001	200	1,660	1,490	18.8	28,000	38.0	10,640
2002	220	1,510	1,330	15.0	20,000	43.0	8,600
2003	230	1,560	1,350	16.7	22,500	41.0	9,225
2004	210	1,360	1,000	16.5	16,500	49.0	8,085
2005	190	1,145	980	21.3	20,900	43.9	9,175
2006	230	1,300	1,100	20.0	22,000	49.0	10,780
2007	240	1,500	1,300	19.7	25,600	41.0	10,496
2008	230	1,300	1,100	15.8	17,400	46.0	8,004
2009	240	1,300	1,100	16.8	18,500	55.0	10,175
<b>2010</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>10,858</b>

<sup>1</sup> At the end of the year. <sup>2</sup> Utilized production divided by acreage harvested. <sup>3</sup> Farm price for latest year is preliminary price. Final price will be released in the July Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Report and may contain a revised price. <sup>4</sup> Value of sales for latest year calculated off of final production multiplied by preliminary price.

# BANANAS: Historical Data

**BANANAS: Number of Farms, Acreage, Yield, Utilization, Price, and Value, State of Hawaii, 1949-2010**

Year	Farms	Acreage		Yield per Acre (harvested) <sup>2</sup>	Utilization Fresh	Farm price <sup>3</sup>	Value of sales <sup>4</sup>
		In crop <sup>1</sup>	Harvested				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	
1949	NA	1,010	910	6.7	6,115	7.6	464
1950	NA	1,020	910	6.5	5,870	7.2	424
1951	NA	990	910	6.7	6,085	7.4	451
1952	NA	1,010	930	7.8	7,250	6.7	489
1953	NA	980	910	8.5	7,760	6.5	503
1954	NA	930	870	7.4	6,430	6.8	436
1955	NA	950	870	7.9	6,850	6.5	444
1956	NA	1,000	890	7.6	6,725	6.8	454
1957	NA	1,050	910	7.7	6,985	5.7	398
1958	NA	1,050	900	7.4	6,665	6.8	435
1959	NA	1,010	840	7.4	6,210	7.1	438
1960	NA	1,130	970	7.8	6,810	6.4	435
1961	NA	1,160	940	9.4	8,835	6.7	592
1962	NA	1,110	890	8.7	7,710	6.6	509
1963	NA	1,040	760	8.2	6,245	7.8	484
1964	246	1,090	890	10.1	9,010	7.7	690
1965	243	1,160	950	7.5	7,160	7.7	545
1966	229	1,150	1,010	8.6	8,730	7.7	668
1967	216	1,155	1,010	8.0	8,095	7.0	567
1968	207	1,115	965	6.7	6,485	7.7	499
1969	170	1,038	933	6.6	6,170	9.4	580
1970	182	820	760	7.4	5,600	10.6	594
1971	172	810	725	8.1	5,865	11.6	680
1972	172	795	720	8.3	6,000	12.0	720
1973	171	730	660	11.1	7,295	10.6	773
1974	173	670	610	10.8	6,600	13.1	865
1975	154	690	630	9.8	6,200	13.8	856
1976	152	615	560	9.0	5,030	15.5	780
1977	153	610	550	10.5	5,800	15.6	905
1978	147	660	580	9.8	5,700	18.5	1,055
1979	148	690	630	8.8	5,550	20.5	1,138
1980	159	730	580	7.9	4,600	23.9	1,099
1981	152	760	650	9.2	6,000	25.7	1,542
1982	179	940	720	8.0	5,750	28.6	1,645
1983	183	1,100	860	5.2	4,470	31.2	1,395
1984	180	990	870	10.2	8,900	30.0	2,670
1985	178	1,060	840	9.7	8,160	30.3	2,472
1986	185	1,140	980	9.9	9,700	30.0	2,910
1987	175	1,220	1,070	10.7	11,400	29.7	3,386
1988	160	1,220	1,070	12.3	13,200	33.0	4,356
1989	150	1,150	1,000	11.9	11,900	36.5	4,344

**Continued**

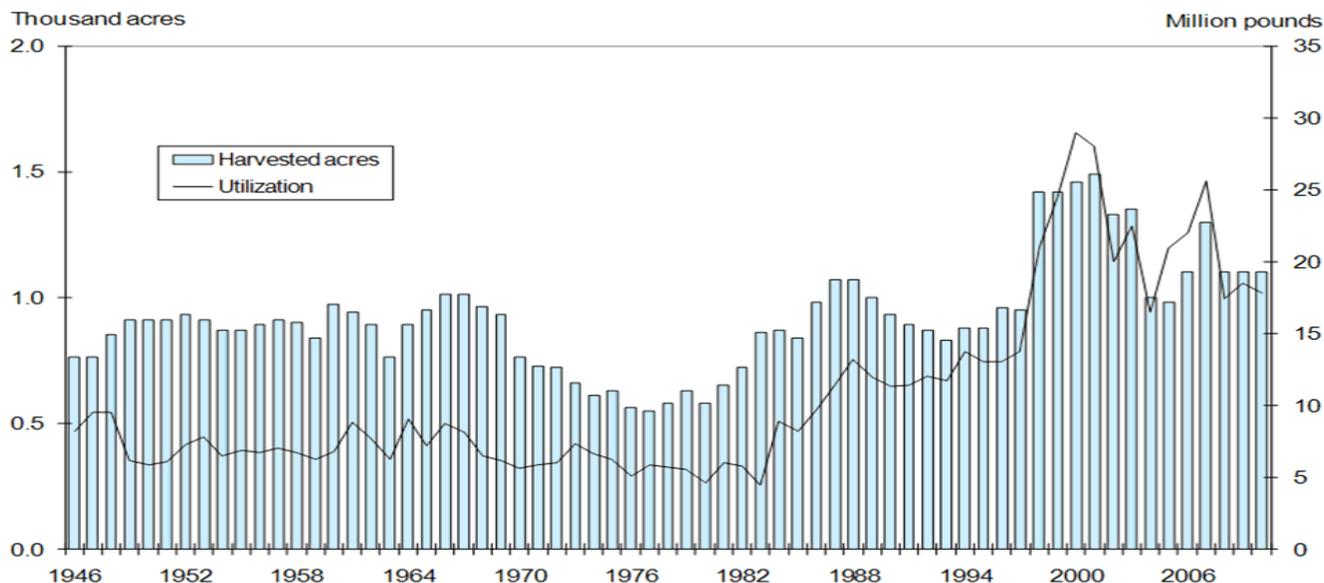
# BANANAS: Historical Data (continued)

**BANANAS: Number of Farms, Acreage, Yield, Utilization, Price, and Value, State of Hawaii, 1949-2010 (continued)**

Year	Farms	Acreage		Yield per Acre (harvested) <sup>2</sup>	Utilization Fresh	Farm price <sup>3</sup>	Value of sales <sup>4</sup>
		In crop <sup>1</sup>	Harvested				
	Number	Acres		1,000 pounds		Cents per pound	1,000 dollars
1990	150	1,000	930	12.2	11,300	38.0	4,294
1991	145	970	890	12.8	11,400	41.0	4,674
1992	135	960	870	13.8	12,000	41.0	4,920
1993	130	980	830	14.1	11,700	38.0	4,446
1994	145	1,020	880	15.6	13,700	37.0	5,069
1995	170	1,120	880	14.8	13,000	40.0	5,200
1996	170	1,240	960	13.5	13,000	40.0	5,200
1997	170	1,590	950	14.4	13,700	38.0	5,206
1998	200	1,600	1,420	14.8	21,000	35.0	7,350
1999	210	1,760	1,420	17.3	24,500	35.0	8,575
2000	210	1,710	1,460	19.9	29,000	36.0	10,440
2001	200	1,660	1,490	18.8	28,000	38.0	10,640
2002	220	1,510	1,330	15.0	20,000	43.0	8,600
2003	230	1,560	1,350	16.7	22,500	41.0	9,225
2004	210	1,360	1,000	16.5	16,500	49.0	8,085
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<sup>1</sup> At the end of the year. <sup>2</sup> Utilized production divided by acreage harvested. <sup>3</sup> Farm price for latest year is preliminary price. Final price will be released in the July Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Report and may contain a revised price. <sup>4</sup> Value of sales for latest year calculated off of final production multiplied by preliminary price.

**BANANAS: Acres Harvested and Utilization, State of Hawaii, 1946-2010**



# BANANAS: U. S. Fresh Imports



## BANANAS: U.S. Fresh Banana Imports, Quantity and Value, by Country, 2010 <sup>1</sup> Harmonized Number: 0803002020

Country	Quantity	Custom value
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Colombia	461,108	223,097
Costa Rica	853,598	341,599
Dominica	4	3
Dominican Republic	139	97
Ecuador	981,795	385,709
Guatemala	1,151,843	445,724
Honduras	435,722	175,227
Mexico	145,592	60,827
Nicaragua	35,977	12,834
Panama	29,033	10,774
Peru	20,060	12,732
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,114,891</b>	<b>1,668,623</b>

The conversion for 1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds. <sup>1</sup> Data may not add due to rounding. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 2010, the U.S. imported 4.1 million metric tons of fresh bananas from foreign sources, 14 percent more than the previous year. Guatemala, Ecuador, and Costa Rica, respectively, were the top three exporters of bananas to the U.S. The value posted was \$1.7 billion, 15 percent more than the 2009 value. ■

## BANANAS: U.S. Fresh Imports, Quantity and Value, 2006-2010

Year	Quantity	Custom value
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2006	3,839,467	1,101,182
2007	4,003,800	1,126,737
2008	3,977,914	1,254,890
2009	3,599,199	1,454,871
<b>2010</b>	<b>4,114,891</b>	<b>1,668,623</b>

The conversion for 1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

## CATTLE: Hawaii Losses Total \$3.7 Million in 2010

Cattle death loss during the year of 2010 was estimated at 9,000 head, resulting in a loss of \$3.7 million to farmers and ranchers according to the USDA NASS Hawaii Field Office. This represents 6 percent of the 151,000 cattle and calves in the State of Hawaii at the beginning of 2010. Cattle lost totaled 5,000 head or 56 percent, while calves made up 4,000 head or 44 percent. Of the total losses 8,400 head, 93 percent, occurred due to non-predator causes. The remaining 600 head, 7 percent, were lost due to predators. Statewide, the most commonly used non-lethal predator control measure was exclusion fencing which was used 80.6 percent of the time.

Cattle and calf losses from non-predator causes totaled \$3.5 million in 2010. The most common cause of death was attributed to weather conditions, which made up 66 percent of all deaths and 71 percent of non-predator deaths. 'Other' causes came in second at 7 percent of all deaths followed by calving problems which made up 6 percent of deaths. According to ranchers who were interviewed during the survey period drought as well as acid rain from vog caused the majority of these deaths which corroborate survey results.

The estimated 600 cattle and calves lost from predators totaled \$189,000 during 2010. Predator related deaths as a percentage of total losses were slightly higher in Hawaii than the national average at 6.7 percent locally versus 5.5 nationally. This comes despite the narrow breadth of predators in Hawaii. Locally, dogs caused the majority of cattle and calf predator losses accounting for 86 percent of losses. 'Other' and unknown predators made up the remainder predator related cattle and calf deaths. See the following 'National' section (on page 8) to see a list of the breakouts. ■

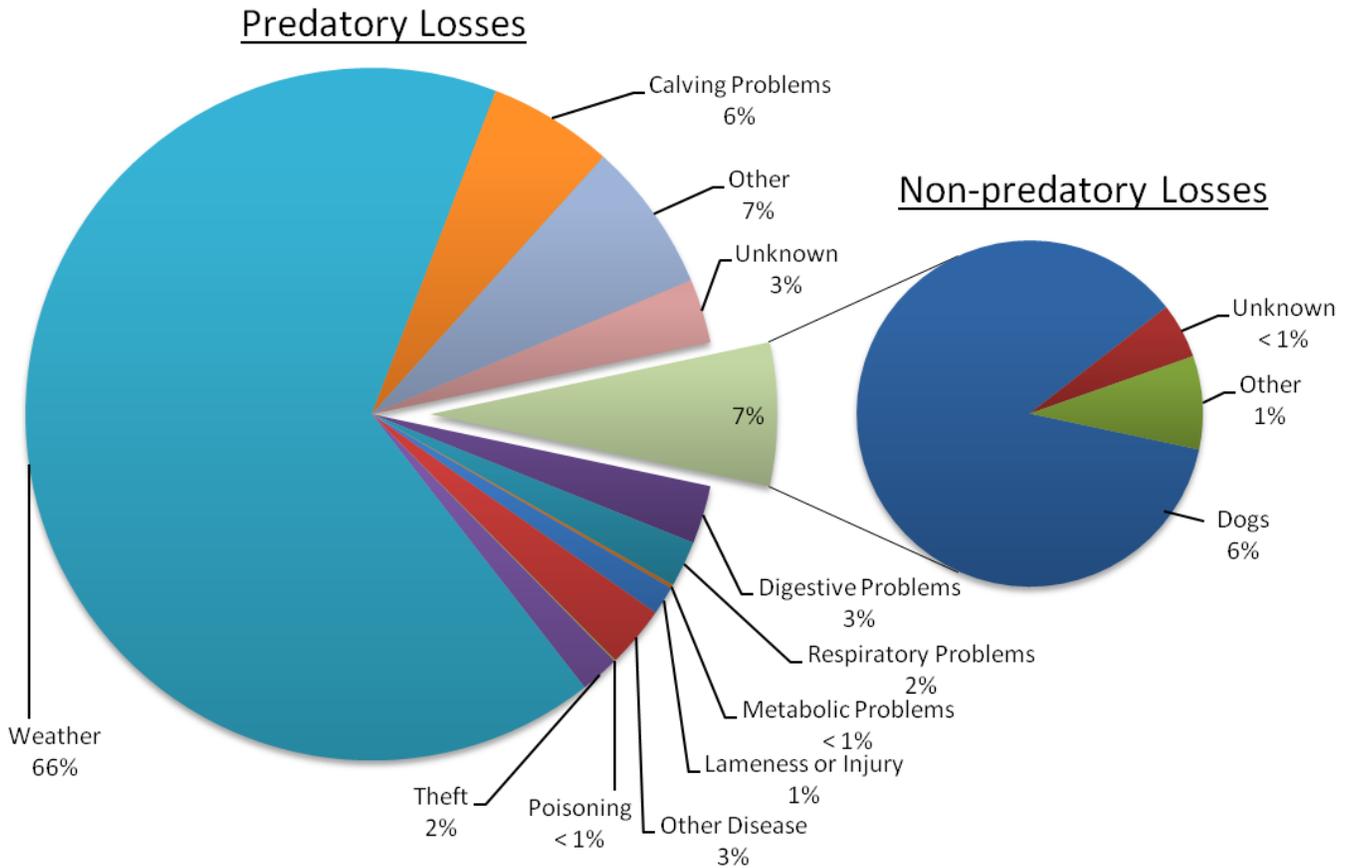
### Cattle and Calf Losses by Cause State of Hawaii, 2010<sup>1</sup>

Cause	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cattle	Calves
<b>Non-Predator</b>			
Weather	5,973	3,646	2,328
Other	631	480	151
Calving Problems	525	319	207
Unknown	270	98	172
Other Disease	258	108	151
Digestive Problems	245	49	196
Respiratory Problems	194	29	165
Theft	165	123	42
Lameness or Injury	120	29	91
Metabolic Problems	15	15	0
Poisoning	5	5	0
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>3,500</b>
<b>Predator</b>			
Dogs	517	67	450
Unknown	108	18	90
Other	89	15	74
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Grand Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>

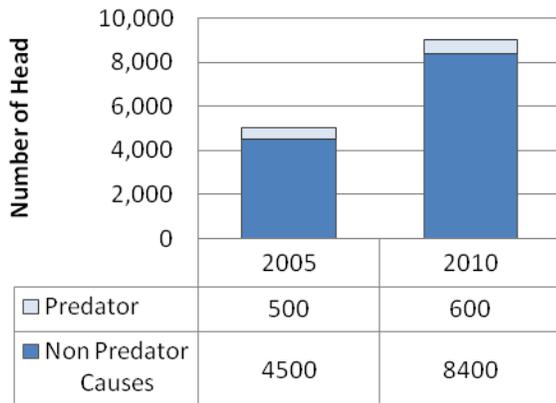
<sup>1</sup> Values are based off of percentages from NASS Cattle Death Loss report applied to total deaths. <sup>2</sup> Sum of causes may not add to totals due to rounding.

# CATTLE: Losses (continued)

## Cattle and Calves: Percent Lost by Specified Cause State of Hawaii, 2010



**CATTLE AND CALVES:  
Losses By Cause  
State of Hawaii 2005,2010**



**CATTLE AND CALVES:  
Value of Losses By Cause  
State of Hawaii 2005,2010**



## CATTLE: Losses (continued)



### Nationally

Cattle and calf losses from predators and non-predator causes in the United States totaled 3.99 million head (excluding Alaska) during 2010. This represents 4.3 percent of the 93.9 million cattle and calves in the United States at the beginning of 2010. Cattle and calves lost were worth with a total estimated value of \$2.5 billion. Losses of cattle weighing more than 500 pounds totaled 1.73 million head or 43.4 percent of total losses. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds lost to all causes totaled 2.26 million head or 56.6 percent of total losses.

Cattle and calf losses from animal predators totaled nearly 220 thousand head during 2010. This represented 5.5 percent of the total deaths from all causes and resulted in a loss of \$98.5 million to farmers and ranchers. Coyotes and dogs caused the majority of cattle and calf predator losses accounting for 53.1 percent and 9.9 percent respectively. Vultures, the fourth ranked specified predator, killed an estimated 11,900 cattle and calves in 2010. This accounted for 32 percent more deaths than the estimated 8,100 head killed by wolves. In last place for the specified predator category, bears accounted for approximately 2,800 head, or 1.3 percent of total predatory losses for cattle and calves.

Cattle and calf losses from non-predator causes totaled 3.77 million head or 94.5 percent of the total losses during 2010. Respiratory problems represented the leading cause of non-predator deaths, accounting for 28.0 percent, followed by digestive problems at 13.4 percent.

Non-lethal predator control measures cost farmers and ranchers throughout the United States \$188.5 million during 2010. Use of guard animals was the most common method at 36.9 percent. Exclusion fencing, frequent checking, and culling were the next most commonly used methods of preventing cattle and calf losses at 32.8 percent, 32.1 percent, and 28.9 percent respectively.

The Cattle Death Loss report is released every five years as a cooperative effort between the National Agricultural Statistics Service and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service – Wildlife Services and Veterinary Services. The information presented in this report is based on producer reports from the January 2011 Cattle survey and includes detailed percentage breakouts of cattle and calf losses by predators and non-predator causes as well as non-lethal control measures. ■



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