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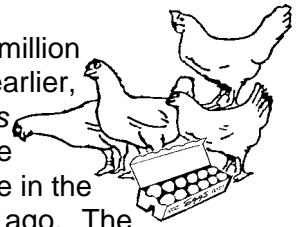
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JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION 2 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Egg production during January, totaled 10.2 million eggs (28,333 cases), 2 percent above a year earlier, according to the Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service. A 6 percent increase in the average rate of lay was enough to offset the 4 percent decline in the average number of layers on hand from a year ago. The average number of layers on hand during January 2003 was 526,000, compared with 547,000 a year ago, and 532,000 during December 2002. The average rate of lay was 1,939 eggs per 100 layers (62.5 percent lay rate) compared with 1,828 (59.0 percent) a year ago.



U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 7.34 billion during January 2003, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.25 billion table eggs and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 64.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during January 2003 averaged 338 million, down slightly from a year earlier. January egg production per 100 layers was 2,170 eggs, compared to 2,143 eggs in January 2002.

January 2003 contained 23 weekdays, two holidays and four Saturdays, the same as January 2002. All layers in the U.S. on February 1, 2003, totaled 339

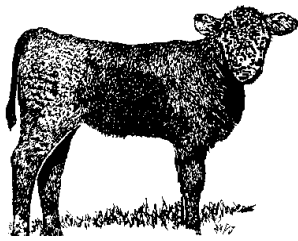
million, up slightly from a year ago. The 339 million layers consisted of 279 million layers producing table type eggs, 56.3 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.71 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on February 1, 2003, averaged 70.1 eggs per 100 layers, up 2 percent from a year ago.

Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.86 billion eggs during January 2003, up 1 percent from a year ago. The average number of layers during January, at 316 million, was down 1 percent from a year ago..

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, January 2003 1

Table with 9 columns: County, Number of layers on hand during month (Jan. 2002, Dec. 2002, Jan. 2003), Eggs per 100 layer (Jan. 2002, Jan. 2003), Total eggs produced (Jan. 2002, Jan. 2003, Year-to-date 2002, Year-to-date 2003). Rows include Hawaii/Kauai/Maui, Honolulu, and State.

1 State totals may not add due to rounding.



JANUARY MARKETINGS OFF 14 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO

Cattle marketings during January totaled 3,100 head, compared with 3,600 head a year ago and 7,600 head during December 2002. Declines in both out-of-state shipments and local slaughter accounted for the 14 percent drop in marketings when compared with a year earlier. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State during January totaled 2,300 head compared with 2,500 a year earlier and 6,800 during December.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, January 2003

Month	Total Marketings ¹		Exports ²							
	Number of Head ³		Number of Head						Average Live Weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total ³			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
January	3,600	3,100	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100	2,500	2,300	420	450
Year-to-date ⁴	3,600	3,100	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100	2,500	2,300	420	450

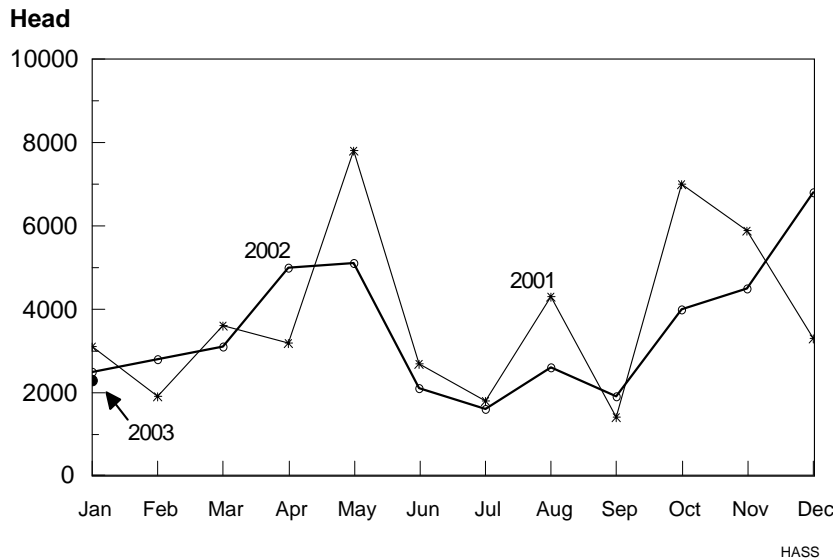
¹ Sum of Commercial Slaughter and Exports.

² Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State.

³ Total may not add to sum due to rounding.

⁴ Includes any revisions made to previous month figures.

CATTLE & CALF OUTSHIPMENTS STATE OF HAWAII, 2001-2003



SLAUGHTER CATTLE (U.S.)

Weekly Simple Average of Daily Quotations, Choice 2-4

Dollars per 100 pounds

Week ending	Steers	Heifers
	(1,100 - 1,300 pounds)	(1,000 - 1,200 pounds)
from California		
12-28-02	—	—
1-11-03	—	—
from Sioux Falls		
12-28-02		
1-11-03	77.00	77.50

Source: Livestock, Meat and Wool Weekly Summary and Statistics; **Agricultural Marketing Service, Livestock and Seed Division**

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COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 18 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during January 2003 totaled 484,000 pounds, compared with 592,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for January 2003 totaled 800 head, 300 fewer than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 1,056 pounds, was 5 percent heavier than a year ago.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 2.29 billion pounds, was 2 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.01 million head, down 2 percent from January 2002. The average live weight was 1,268 pounds, up 8 pounds from January a year ago.

PORK PRODUCTION DOWN 4 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during January 2003 totaled 398,000 pounds, compared with 415,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 2,600 head was 100 less than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 203 pounds, was 2 percent less than January a year ago.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

Pork production totaled 1.75 billion pounds, up 2 percent from the previous year and a monthly record high. Hog kill totaled 8.79 million head, 1 percent above January 2002. The average live weight was 268 pounds, unchanged from January a year ago.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, January 2003 ¹

Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight ²		Total dressed weight	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
----- pounds -----								
Cattle					----- 1,000 pounds -----			
January	1,100	800	1,001	1,056	1,078	882	592	484
Year-to-date	1,100	800			1,078	882	592	484

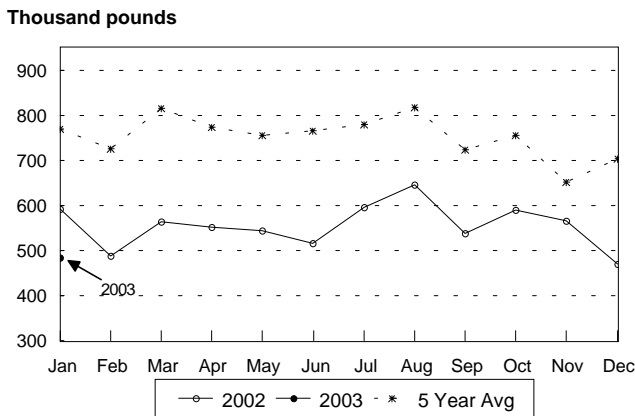
Hogs ³								
January	2,700	2,600	208	203	553	531	415	398
Year-to-date	2,700	2,600			553	531	415	398

¹ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter and live cattle and calves shipped out-of-state; includes custom slaughter.

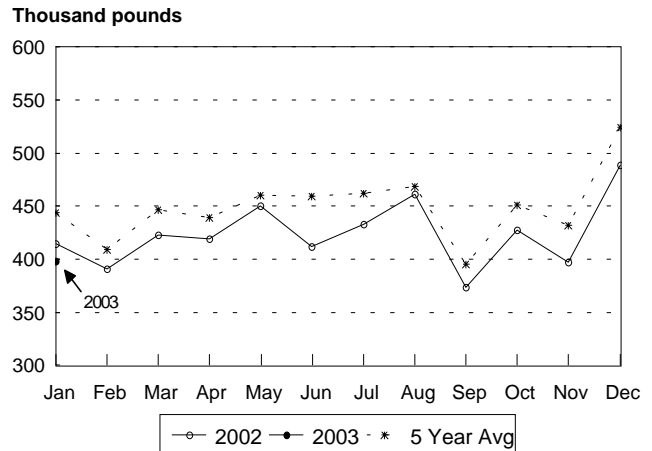
² Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

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

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii 2003, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2003, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, FEBRUARY 1, 2003



Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna:

This normally wet district became the driest district in the State during January. Very light rainfall drastically reduced soil

moisture levels and dried pastures. Rainfall during the month totaled as little as 4 percent in Piihonua to a high of 30 percent in Laupahoehoe. Many of the paddocks were well cropped with little new growth. Most pastures were in fair condition with a few in poor condition. Stock water levels were low. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Some minimal supplementation was taking place.

Ka'u: Most pastures in the district were in fair condition. Forage supplies were dry and limited to only old feed on hand. This dry condition has promoted the continued spread of some undesirable weeds in several areas of the district. Some water hauling was necessary. Most of the cattle and calves were in fair condition. Supplements were being feed to livestock in the drier, lower elevations.

Kona: Pastures were in fair to poor condition. Showers were light and intermittent, as the Kona rain gages only recorded rainfall in the 30 percentile range for the month. The hot and dry conditions left pastures dry with only old feed available. Lower coastal pastures had minimal forage left. Both soil moisture levels and stock water levels were low. Cattle and calves were in fair condition with an increasing need to feed supplements.

Kohala: Except for rainfall activities toward the middle of the month, weather conditions were generally dry. Most pastures were dry or starting to dry up and were turn brown. Nonetheless most of these pastures provided sufficient dry feed. Lower elevation leeward coastal pastures around Kawaihae and Mahukona were very dry with very little feed available. Cooler temperatures along with low soil moisture levels slowed

any new grass growth at the upper elevations. Stock water supplies were getting low. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Some protein supplements were being feed.

Hamakua: Light showers kept most pastures dry and in fair condition. Forage supplies were dwindling at the lower elevations and in short supply at the higher elevations. Water hauling was necessary as stock water supplies were low. Cattle and calves were in fair condition, with supplements fed in the drier sectors.

Honolulu County

Rainfall totals during the month of January were below normal at all rain gages. However, some timely rainfall in combination with sunny days kept many windward pastures in fair to good condition. Leeward pastures, on the other hand, were generally dry and in fair condition at best. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kauai County

Rainfall on the island remained below normal. This dry condition combined with cool temperatures to slow any new grass growth. Although most pastures continued dry with only limited old feed on hand, most of these pastures were still in fair condition. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Maui County

Maui County was the only county in the State to have any of its rain gages record rainfall totals above normal. In general, windward pastures received the most rainfall and continued in fair to good condition. Even the grazing areas of Ulupalakua received some much needed rainfall from the south to help improve its pasture condition. However, grass growth along the upper elevation had slowed due to cooler temperatures. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Rainfall Data Source: National Weather Service Forecast Office.
NWS-NOAA.

Disclaimer: Data from Hydronet state-wide network of automated rain gages. Gages are not certified and rainfall information is provided for informational purposes only.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sheep and Lamb Inventory Continues To Decline

The inventory of all sheep and lambs fell in 2002, continuing the long downturn. On January 1, 2003, inventory totaled 6.35 million head, down 5 percent from 2002 and 9 percent from 2001. Among the top 10 States, the biggest percentage drops were in Oregon (18 percent), Utah (12 percent), and Montana (10 percent). Texas, the largest sheep producing State, experienced a 7 percent drop. California, the second largest sheep producing State, saw a 1 percent drop.

The breeding sheep inventory declined by 5 percent from a year ago, compared with a 1 percent decline last year. Texas saw a 40,000-head reduction in breeding sheep and lambs, while Montana, Wyoming, and Utah each saw 30,000-head reductions. The replacement lamb inventory was 4 percent below a year earlier but 4 percent higher than 2 years ago, prior to the ewe retention program instituted as part of the Lamb Industry Improvement Initiative. Persistent drought conditions in the Western States resulted in a higher than normal selloff of breeding ewes, especially in the summer and early fall of 2002. Continued drought conditions in 2003 may result in further reductions in the breeding stock and continue to dampen the impact of the ewe retention program.

Tight Supplies Expected and Lamb Prices Near Record Levels

In 2003, commercial production of lamb and mutton is projected to total 208 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year ago. The inventory decline and the ongoing drought conditions would continue to reduce numbers of market lambs and tighten domestic supplies. Tight

supplies are expected to continue in the first quarter of 2003 as high prices encourage producers to hold lambs to heavier weights and market them for the Easter and Passover holidays. Lamb demand usually peaks at the religious holidays, which are in mid-April this year.

With the existing lamb supplies, prices are expected to increase to near record levels. Prices of slaughter lambs at San Angelo are expected to average \$97 per cwt in the first quarter, 2003, more than \$30 per cwt above the same period last year. Lower production estimates also suggest higher U.S. farm prices for lamb in 2003.

Lamb and Mutton Imports To Increase Despite Growing Problems Raising Sheep in Australia

In 2003, lamb and mutton imports are expected to total about 172 million pounds, up 6 percent. In 2002 imports rose about 12 percent. Attractive U.S. prices favor increased imports from Australia and New Zealand.

Drought conditions in Australia, the supplier of nearly 60 percent of U.S. imported lamb, persist. Australian producers have had to reduce their stock due to unfavorable weather conditions. The optimal stocking rate is heavily influenced by pasture conditions.

Source: Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook, February 25, 2003, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP and LAMB: January 1 inventory by class, State of Hawaii, 1999 - 2003

Year	All sheep and lambs	Breeding				Market			Lamb crop
		Total	Ewes 1 year +	Rams 1 year +	Replacement lambs	Total	Lambs	Sheep	
1,000 head									
State									
1999	19	13	9	3	1	6	5	1	5
2000	18	13	9	3	1	5	4	1	5
2001	20	13	7	3	3	7	5	2	5
2002	20	14	6	3	5	6	4	2	5
2003	20	13	6	3	4	7	4	3	5

DECEMBER 1, CHICKEN INVENTORY 5 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

The number of all chickens, egg-type layers and non-laying pullets, on hand December 1, 2002 totaled 625,000 birds, 5 percent less than the 659,000 birds on hand a year earlier. The number of laying birds on hand December 1, 2002 totaled 523,000, a 6 percent decline from the previous year. Non-laying pullets, under 20 weeks old on December 1, totaled 102,000 birds.

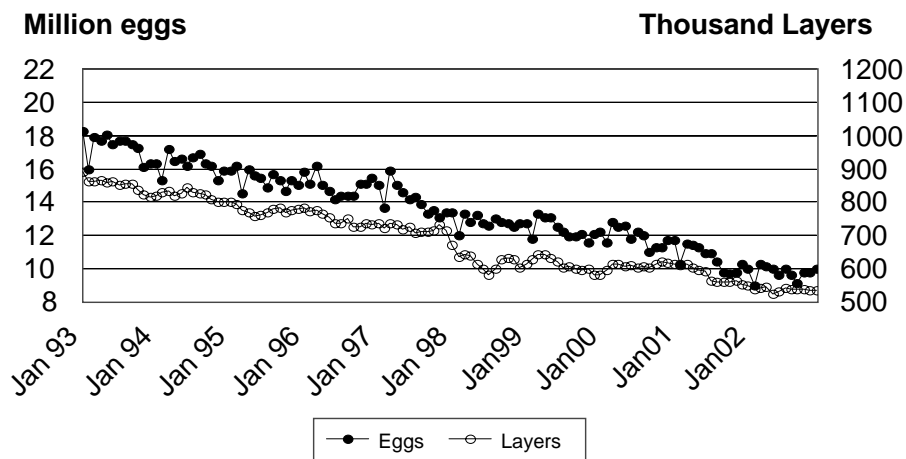
CHICKENS: December 1 inventory by class, by islands, 1998 - 2002

Year	All chickens (excluding broilers)	Number of layers			Non-laying pullets		Other chickens (excluding broilers)
		Hens 1 year +	Pullets under 1 year	Total	Over 3 months	Under 3 months	
----- Thousands -----							
State							
1998	747	408	199	607	77	63	*
1999	721	404	184	588	70	63	*
2000	722	435	174	609	56	57	*
2001	659	373	181	554	50	55	*
2002	625	381	142	523	44	58	*
Hawaii / Kauai / Maui County ¹							
1998	146	82	58	140	0	6	*
1999	153	92	56	148	0	5	*
2000	152	95	53	148	0	4	*
2001	146	77	65	142	0	4	*
2002	130	89	37	126	0	4	*
Honolulu County							
1998	601	326	141	467	77	134	*
1999	568	312	128	440	70	58	*
2000	570	340	121	461	56	53	*
2001	513	296	116	412	50	51	*
2002	495	292	105	397	44	54	*

* = Less than 500.

¹ Counties of Kauai and Maui combined with Hawaii to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

EGG PRODUCTION vs LAYERS State of Hawaii, 1993 - 2002



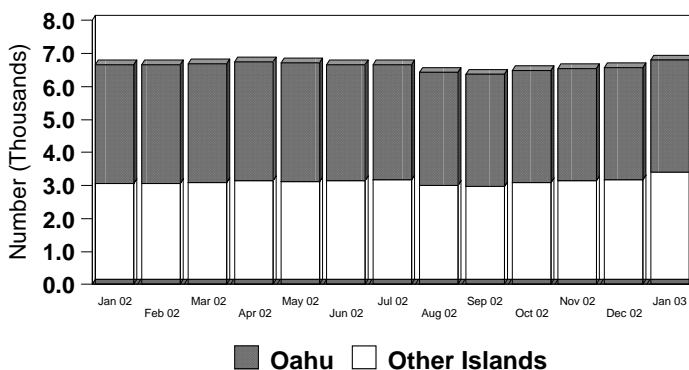
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JANUARY MILK OUTPUT UNCHANGED



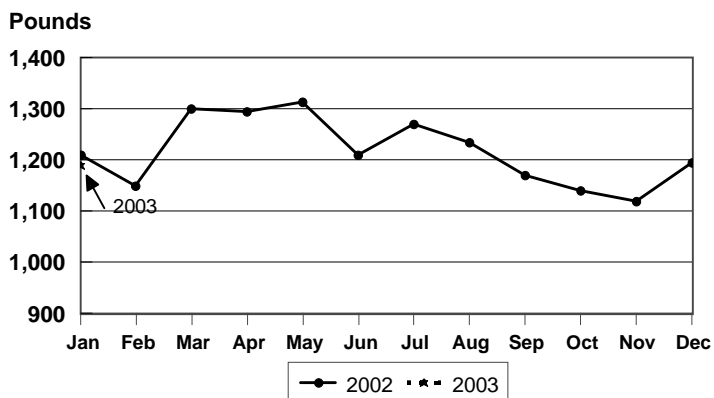
In January, Hawaii's dairy cows produced 8.1 million pounds of milk, unchanged from the same month in 2002 but up 3 percent from the amount produced in December. The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, numbered 6,800 head, 100 more than January 2002 and 200 above December 2002. Milk production per cow averaged 1,190 pounds in January, 20 pounds below January last year and 5 pounds less than December.

Milk Cows State of Hawaii, 2002-2003



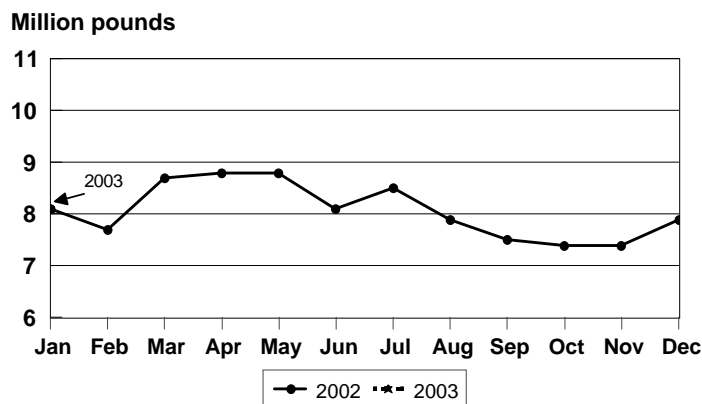
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Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 2002-2003



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Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 2002-2003



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Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, January 2003

County	All milk cows ^{1,2,3}			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ^{1,3}			
	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Year-to-date	
	Number			Pounds		1,000 pounds			
Hawaii	3,060	3,180	3,400	940	920	2,875	3,130	2,875	3,130
Honolulu	3,600	3,400	3,400	1,450	1,465	5,225	4,975	5,225	4,975
State	6,700	6,600	6,800	1,210	1,190	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

² Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.

³ Figures for 2001 are final but preliminary for 2002.

U.S. PRODUCTION UP 1.8 PERCENT

Milk production in the 20 major States during January totaled 12.5 billion pounds, up 1.8 percent from January 2002. December revised production, at 12.3 billion pounds was up 1.6 percent from December 2001. The December revision represented an increase of 0.6 percent or 70 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,608 pounds for January, 17 pounds above January 2002. The number of milk cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.81 million head, 56,000 head more than January 2002, and 4,000 head more than December 2002.

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, January 2003

Commodity	January 2002	December 2002	January 2003
	----- cents per pound -----		
Range steers and heifers ¹	80.0	74.0	76.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>	(43.9)	(40.6)	(41.7)
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>			
Cows ¹	55.0	52.0	56.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>	(30.2)	(28.5)	(30.7)
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>			
Market hogs ^{1 2}	113.0	112.0	114.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>	(84.8)	(84.0)	(85.5)
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>			
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk ³	24.00	23.40	23.40
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ⁴	87.0	85.0	84.0

¹Equivalent delivered slaughterhouse for sales on island of production and delivered shippers dock for off-island sales. Factors of 0.549 and 0.75 used to convert dressed weight prices to live weight equivalent for cattle and hogs, respectively.

²Includes roasters.

³Beginning 1999, monthly average price rounded to the nearest dime.

⁴Prices are for all eggs, equivalent delivered processing plant. Preliminary prices are based on processor reports from Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and adjusted Market Analysis & News Branch wholesale prices for Oahu. Final prices are based on processor reports from all islands.