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FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION OFF 13 PERCENT FROM YEAR AGO

Egg production during February, totaled **9.0** million eggs (25,000 cases) 13 percent less than a year earlier, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*. Fewer layers on hand along with a decline in the average rate of lay accounted for the lower production. The average number of layers on hand during February 2002 was 538,000, compared with 609,000 a year ago and 547,000 during January 2002. The average rate of lay was 1,673 eggs per 100 layers (59.8 percent lay rate) compared with 1,691 (60.4 percent) a year ago.



U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 6.56 billion during February 2002, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 5.57 billion table eggs and 987 million hatching eggs, of which 929 million were broiler-type and 58.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during February 2002 averaged 337 million, slightly higher than the average number of layers during February 2001. February egg production per 100 layers was 1,946 eggs, up slightly from the 1,943 eggs in February 2001.

February 2002 contained 20 weekdays, one holiday and four Saturdays, equal to February 2001.

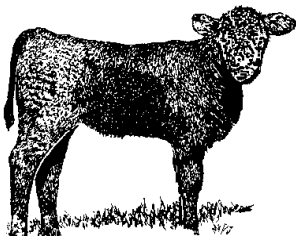
All layers in the U.S. on March 1, 2002 totaled 336 million, slightly lower than a year ago. The 336 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.63 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on March 1, 2002, averaged 70.5 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from the 69.5 eggs a year ago.

Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.15 billion eggs during February 2002, up 1 percent from a year ago. The average number of layers during February, at 316 million, was slightly higher than a year earlier.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, February 2002 ¹

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Year-to-date	
								2001	2002
	----- Thousands -----			--- Number ---		----- Millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	158	130	125	1,761	1,837	2.8	2.3	5.9	5.0
Honolulu	451	417	413	1,666	1,621	7.5	6.7	16.1	14.0
State	609	547	538	1,691	1,673	10.3	9.0	22.0	19.0

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.



FEBRUARY MARKETINGS 10 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR AGO

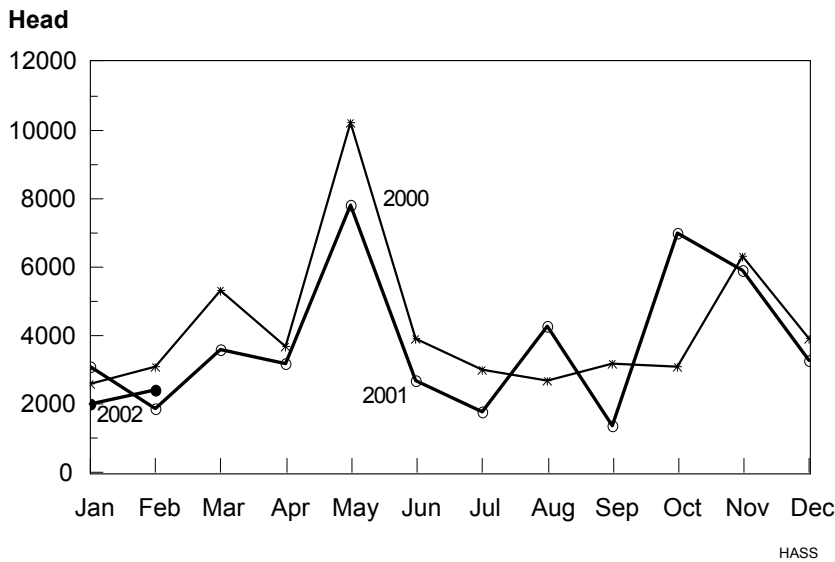
Cattle marketings during February 2002 totaled 3,300 head, compared with 3,000 head from both a year ago and January 2002. Increased out-shipments offset the decline in local slaughter accounting for the 10 percent increase in marketings when compared with February 2002. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State totaled 2,400 head compared with 1,900 a year earlier and 2,000 during January.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, February 2002

Month	Total Marketings ¹		Exports ²						Average Live Weight	
	Number of Head ³		Number of Head				Total ³			
			Steers		Heifers					
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
February	3,000	3,300	1,100	1,200	800	1,200	1,900	2,400	480	430
Year-to-date ⁴	7,300	6,400	2,900	2,400	2,100	2,000	5,000	4,400	440	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, 2000-2002



SLAUGHTER CATTLE (U.S.)

Weekly Simple Average of Daily Quotations, Choice 2-4

Dollars per 100 pounds

Week ending	Steers (1,100 - 1,300 pounds)	Heifers (1,000 - 1,200 pounds)
	from California	
2-23-02	—	—
3-9-02	—	—
from Sioux Falls		
2-23-02	70.50	71.00
3-9-02	71.50	72.25

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

DONALD A. MARTIN State Agricultural Statistician		Contributing by County	
REGINA W. HIDANO Agricultural Statistician	JOYCE JAY Statistical Assistant	James Yamaki	Hawaii
NILS K. MORITA Research Statistician	KAREN A. LEE Statistical Assistant	Robert Miyake	Hawaii
		Naomi Landgraf	Maui
		June Okamura	Kauai, Honolulu
		Wendell Au	Honolulu

COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 21 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during February 2002 totaled 488,000 pounds, compared with 614,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for February 2002 totaled 900 head, 200 fewer than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 1,014 pounds, was 2 percent heavier than a year ago.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 1.99 billion pounds, was 6 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.61 million head, up 1 percent from February 2001. The average live weight was 1,255 pounds, up 38 pounds from February a year ago.

PORK PRODUCTION DOWN 4 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during February 2002 totaled 391,000 pounds, compared with 408,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 2,500 head was 100 less than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 208 pounds, was 1 pound heavier than February a year ago.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

Pork production totaled 1.48 billion pounds, virtually unchanged from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.50 million head, 1 percent below February 2001. The average live weight was 267 pounds, up 3 pounds from February a year ago.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, February 2002 ¹

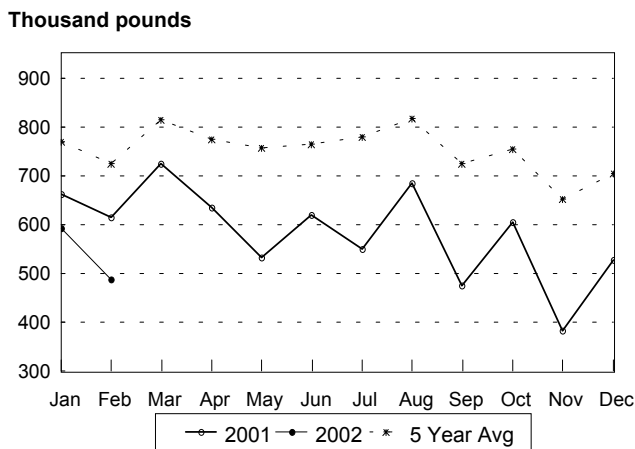
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight ²		Total dressed weight	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
----- pounds -----								
Cattle					----- 1,000 pounds -----			
February	1,100	900	990	1,014	1,118	889	614	488
Year-to-date	2,300	2,000			2,325	1,967	1,276	1,080
Hogs ³								
February	2,600	2,500	207	208	544	521	408	391
Year-to-date	5,500	5,200			1,127	1,074	845	806

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

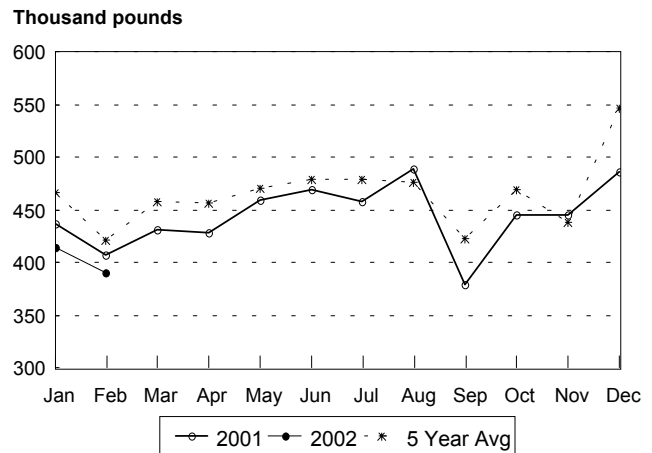
² Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

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

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii 2002, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2002, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, MARCH 1, 2002



Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna: Second half February rains kept most rain gage totals around normal, except for Hilo which recorded totals over

200 percent of normal. Soggy, wet conditions slowed grass development at the lower to middle elevations, while growth at the higher elevations was slowed due to cool temperatures and low moisture levels. Most pastures were in fair condition with an adequate supply of forage. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka'u: This was the driest location, percentage wise, on the island, and the only area to register rainfall totals below 50 percent of normal. Ample rainfall, during the second half of January, and timely showers during February still maintained most pastures in fair to excellent condition. Pasture development was better in the southern areas of the district. Stock water supplies were good. Cattle and calves were in fair to very good condition.

Kona: Most areas of Kona received beneficial rainfall to help maintain pastures in fair to good condition. The Central Kona area benefitted the greatest with rainfall at the end of both January and February. Forage growth elsewhere was slower, but adequate to provide light to moderate feed. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Livestock were on some supplements.

Kohala: Only the Upolu rain gage recorded below normal rainfall (90 percent), all other Kohala rain gage stations reported normal to above normal rainfall totals. When combined with rainfall from the previous two months, most pastures were in fair to very good condition. Forage supplies were much improved and prospects for new grass growth very good. Even the lower leeward elevation pastures were much improved with the development of some new growth. However, cool temperatures, cloudy skies, and short days slowed grass growth, especially at the higher elevations. Some flooding, resulting for the storm at the end of February, occurred in low lying pastures. The invasion of the Senecio weed was spreading, especially on western pastures. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were improving and in fair to good condition. Some supplements were still being fed.

Hamakua: This district ended-up as the wettest area

on the island as thunderstorms during the last week of February pushed rainfall totals to the highest amount for any rain gage station on the island. However, this downpour also created some soggy conditions as ponding occurred on low lying pastures. Most pastures were in fair to good condition with a good supply of forage feed. But cool temperatures especially at the higher elevations slowed or stall any grass growth. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Honolulu County

A drier month had rainfall totals well below 50 percent of normal for leeward pastures, with windward pastures receiving rainfall amounts above 50 percent of normal. Most pastures continued in fair to good condition. New grass growth was slowed. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kauai County

Rainfall totals were below normal for February, with most rain gage stations recording around 50 percent of normal rainfall amounts. The Hanapepe gage registered the lowest amount with only 14 percent. Most pastures, however, were still in fair to good condition due to the abundant amount of rainfall which occurred during the previous month. New grass growth was slow in some areas due to weed infestation. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Maui County

Rainfall totals were below normal for all rain gage stations, except for Pukalani which recorded rainfall at 120 percent of normal. Most areas received rainfall amounts around 50 percent or above normal, that is except for Kihei which recorded zero rainfall and the Lahainaluna and Kula gages which registered 17 percent and 21 percent of normal. Although many of the pastures were showing good new forage growth and were in good condition, because of the rains from the previous month, undesirable weeds have become established and were thriving because of the previously dry barren field conditions, which offered little competitive resistance. Forage growth at the upper elevations was slow due to the cool 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

Broiler Output Exceeding Earlier Expectations

Broiler production in 2002 is projected at 32.05 billion pounds, up nearly 3 percent from last year and above earlier expectations. Chick placements through the beginning of March have averaged almost 4 percent higher and live weights are about 2 percent heavier. While this is expected to help boost first-half production 3-4 percent, the rate of growth in the second half is expected to be more moderate. Production growth in first-quarter 2002 is also stronger due to its comparison with first-quarter 2001, which registered a decline. The hatchery egg supply flock on February 1 was 2 percent higher, with productivity in broiler egg production down slightly. Thus, with heavier weights, second half production is forecast 2-3 percent higher.

Slaughter Weights, Beef Cow Slaughter Remains Large

Commercial steer and heifer dressed slaughter weights continue to average sharply above the weather-depressed levels of a year earlier, but are declining seasonally. Weather conditions remain relatively mild and unfortunately dry this winter, contributing to good feedlot weight gains. Although, mild weather is only marginally holding down beef cow slaughter from the large weather-induced levels of last winter, slaughter remains above 2000 levels. Concerns over poor winter grazing conditions and tight hay stocks result in relatively large beef cow slaughter through February.

Continued mild weather in March and some improvement in moisture conditions are likely resulting in beef cow slaughter levels moving further below the high levels of a year earlier. Dairy cow slaughter remains relatively low. Beef cow slaughter will likely remain somewhat large until additional rains replenish subsoil moisture levels ensuring at least a good spring grazing season.

Boxed beef and fed cattle prices have strengthened during the first quarter, but remain well below the weather-induced tight supply situation that existed a year ago. Similarly, retail prices for Choice beef are moving below the record-setting pace of 2001. On average, cattle feeders have lost money since last spring but are likely to begin to show a profit this spring. Grazing conditions again will be the most important factor for heifer retention and continued declining feedlot placements this spring and summer. Unfortunately for cattle feeders, this tightening feeder cattle supply situation will result in feeder cattle prices rising from the low \$80's this winter and will likely result in declining feeding margins.

Source: Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook, March 13, 2002, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

DECEMBER 1, CHICKEN INVENTORY 9 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

The number of all chickens, egg-type layers and non-laying pullets, on hand December 1, 2001 totaled 659,000 birds, 9 percent less than the 722,000 birds on hand a year earlier.

The number of laying birds on hand December 1, 2001 totaled 554,000, this was also a 9 percent decline from the previous year. Non-laying pullets, under 20 weeks old on December 1, totaled 105,000 birds.

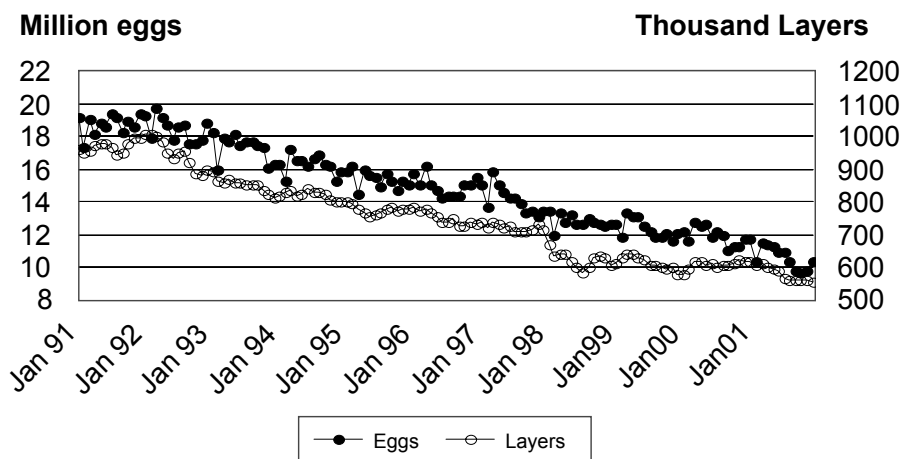
CHICKENS: December 1 inventory by class, by islands, 1997 - 2001

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							
1997	863	465	263	728	55	80	*
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	*
Hawaii / Kauai / Maui County ¹							
1997	150	80	64	144	6	0	*
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	*
Honolulu County							
1997	713	385	199	584	49	80	*
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	*

* = 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, 1991 - 2001



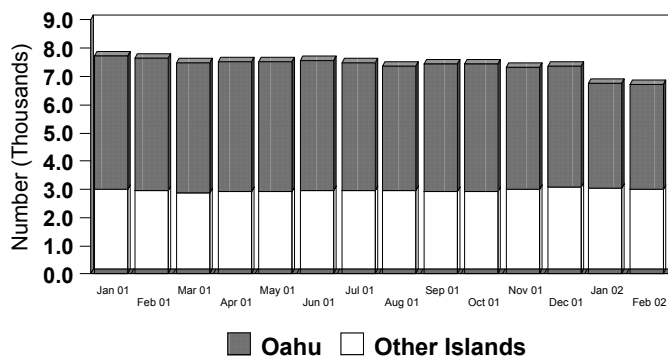
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FEBRUARY OUTPUT DOWN



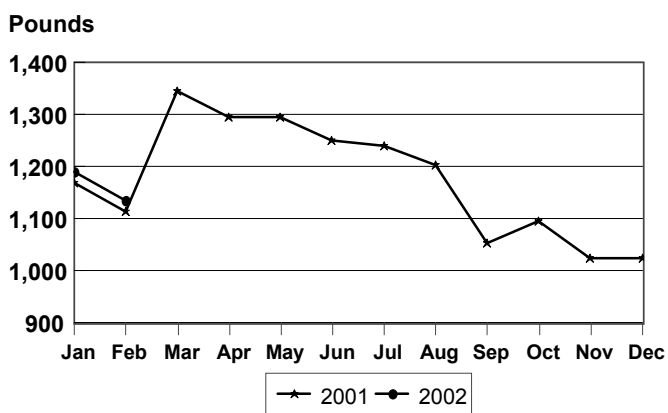
Hawaii's dairy cows produced 7.6 million pounds of milk in February compared to 8.6 million pounds in February 2001 and 8.1 million pounds in January 2002. The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, numbered 6,700 head, 1,000 less than February 2001 and 100 lower than January 2002. February average output per cow was 1,135 pounds, up 20 pounds from February but down 55 pounds from January. Production for the first two months of 2002 was down 11 percent from the comparable period in 2001 to 15.7 million pounds.

Milk Cows State of Hawaii, 2001-2002



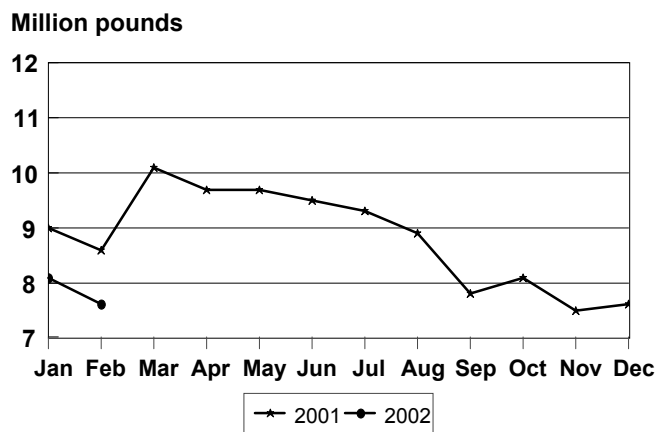
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Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 2001-2002



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Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 2001-2002



HASS

Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, February 2002

County	All milk cows ^{1,2,3}			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ^{1,3}			
	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2002	Year-to-date	
	Number			Pounds		1,000 pounds			
Hawaii	2,960	3,060	3,010	885	925	2,620	2,780	5,460	5,645
Honolulu	4,700	3,700	3,700	1,265	1,315	5,940	4,860	12,050	10,070
State	7,700	6,800	6,700	1,115	1,135	8,600	7,600	17,600	15,700

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 2.8 PERCENT

Milk production in the 20 major States during February totaled 11.4 billion pounds, up 2.8 percent from February 2001. January revised production, at 12.3 billion pounds was up 1.8 percent from January 2001. The January revision represented an increase of 1 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,474 pounds for February, 43 pounds above February 2001. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.75 million head, 18,000 head less than February 2001, but 1,000 head more than January 2002.

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, February 2002

Commodity	February 2001	January 2002	February 2002
	----- cents per pound -----		
Range steers and heifers ¹			
- <i>dressed weight</i>	79.0	80.0	79.0
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(43.4)	(43.9)	(43.4)
Cows ¹			
- <i>dressed weight</i>	53.0	55.0	56.0
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(29.1)	(30.2)	(30.7)
Market hogs ^{1 2}			
- <i>dressed weight</i>	111.0	113.0	114.0
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(83.3)	(84.8)	(85.5)
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk ³	24.50	24.00	24.00
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ⁴	84.0	87.0	87.0

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.