

Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

June 2, 2006

In cooperation with:

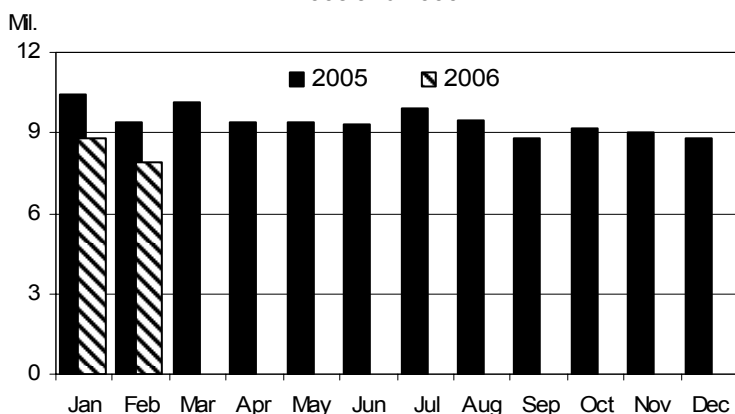


Agricultural Development Division

February Egg Production Down 16 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 7.9 million (21,944 cases) in February 2006, down 16 percent from February 2005. The average number of layers on hand during February 2006 was estimated at 475,000, down 1 percent from January and down 5 percent from February 2005. The average rate of lay during February 2006 was 1,663 per 100 layers (59.4 percent rate of lay), down 12 percent from February 2005. ■

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



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EGGS: Number of layers, rate of lay, and production, by counties, State of Hawaii, February 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			
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Year-to-date	
	thousands			eggs		millions			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	124.3	96.3	94.2	1,866	1,676	2.3	1.6	4.9	3.4
Honolulu	375.7	381.7	380.8	1,884	1,660	7.1	6.3	15.0	13.3
State ^{1/}	500.0	478.0	475.0	1,880	1,663	9.4	7.9	19.8	16.7

^{1/} State totals may not add due to rounding.

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Total Cattle Marketings and Exports

February Cattle Marketings Down 14 Percent From A Year Ago

Total cattle marketings for February 2006 is estimated at 2,500 head, down 14 percent from February 2005. Cumulative marketings for the first two months of 2006 was 8,200 head, down 14 percent from the same period a year earlier.

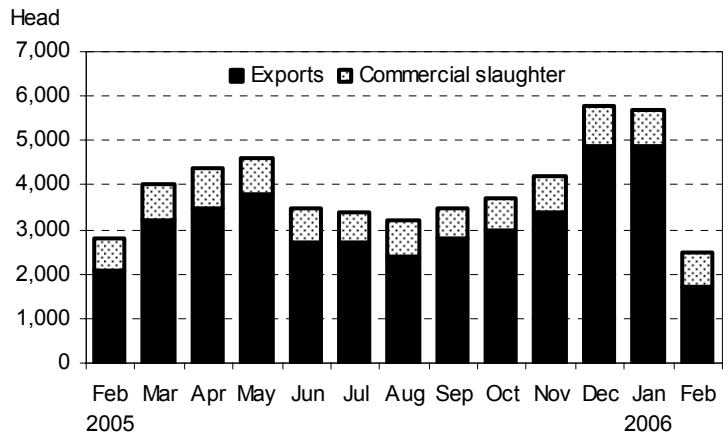
Exports remain below year ago levels

Exports of steers and heifers accounted for 68 percent of total cattle marketings in February. At 1,700 head in February 2006, exports of steers and heifers were down 23 percent from a year ago. A breakdown of February's exports shows that steers accounted for 47 percent of the total at 800 head, down 33 percent compared to February 2005. The amount of heifers exported in February totaled 900 head, unchanged compared to February 2005. Cumulative exports of steers and heifers totaled 6,700 head for the first two months of 2006, down 18 percent from the same period a year ago.

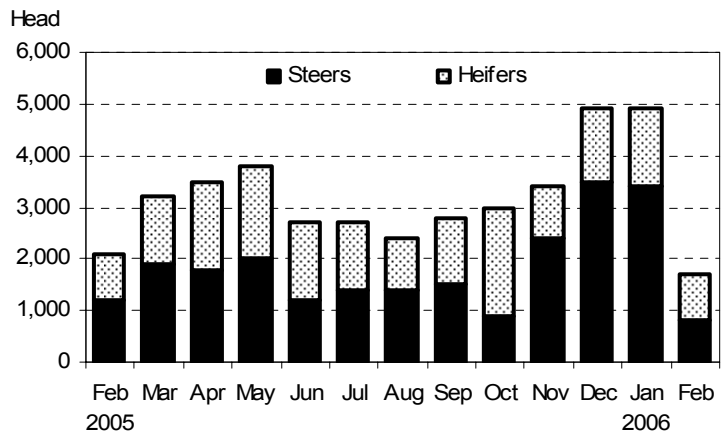
Average live weight lower

The average live weight of steers and heifers exported from Hawaii in February 2006 was 436 pounds, down 21 pounds or 5 percent from a year ago. ■

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, February 2006 and year-to-date comparison.

Month	Total marketings ^{1/}		Exports by type ^{2/}							
			Steers		Heifers		Total ^{3/}		Average live weight	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
February	2,900	2,500	1,200	800	900	900	2,200	1,700	457	436
Year-to-date ^{4/}	9,500	8,200	4,400	4,200	3,400	2,400	8,200	6,700	454	425

^{1/} Sum of commercial slaughter and exports.

^{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.

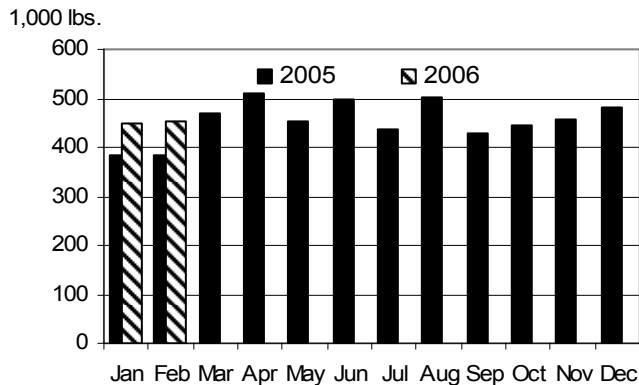
^{4/} Includes any revisions made to previous months.



Cattle and Hogs Commercial Slaughter

Monthly Commercial Beef Production:

Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006

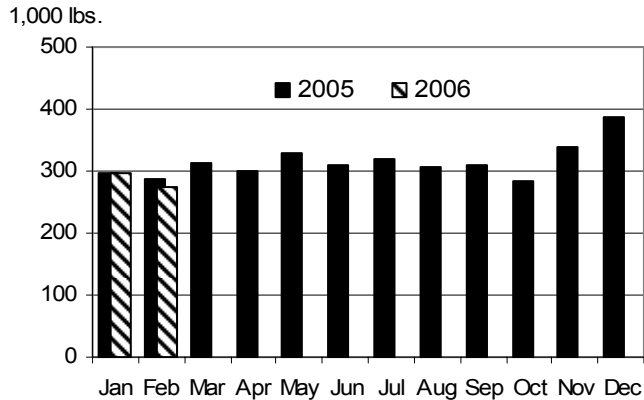


Commercial Beef Production Up 18 Percent

Hawaii commercial beef production (local slaughter) during February 2006 totaled 455,000 pounds, up 18 percent from February 2005. Commercial kill totaled 800 head in February, up 14 percent from the February 2005 total of 700 head. Average live weight per head increased to 1,086 pounds in February 2006, 3 percent heavier than in February 2005. Cumulative beef production for the first two months of 2006 was 901,000 pounds, up 17 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 5 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production during February 2006 totaled 275,000 pounds, down 5 percent from February 2005. Total hog kill was 1,700 head in February 2006, down 200 head or 11 percent from a year ago. Average live weight per head increased 5 percent from a year ago in February 2006 to 366,000 pounds. Cumulative hog production for the first two months of 2006 was 570,000 pounds, down 3 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, February 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-----			
February	700	800	1,058	1,086	702	828	385	455
Year-to-date	1,300	1,600	--	--	1,403	1,642	770	901
Hogs ^{3/}								
February	1,900	1,700	200	222	384	366	288	275
Year-to-date	3,900	3,500	--	--	781	760	586	570

-- 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, March 1, 2006

Hawaii County

February Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Honokaa	16.48"	7.20"
Kamuela upper	3.48"	5.10"
Kahuku Ranch	0.22"	2.90"
Puu Waawaa	0.22"	2.70"
Waiki	0.01"	2.30"

Hilo and Puna district pastures were in fair to good condition. Growth of new grass was slow. Cattle and calves were in good condition with no unusual losses being reported.

Ka'u district pastures were in fair to good condition. New grass was evident in most areas. The normally dry coastal areas were green with new grass growth. Cattle and calves in the district were in generally good condition.

North and South Kona districts pastures were in generally poor condition. Coastal and upper elevation areas of North Kona continued to experience dry weather. Only dry standing feed was available for grazing. Showers in late January provided some moisture to upper Central and South Kona pastures, but dry conditions returned in February and once again slowed new grass growth. Stock water supplies were low. Livestock was in fair condition. Calf crop prospects were expected to be low due to the lack of quality feed.

North and South Kohala districts pastures were in fair to good condition. Trade wind weather benefited pastures in windward areas. Leeward pastures were still dry. Cattle in the drier leeward areas of the Kohala districts were in fair condition. Calves were reportedly lighter than normal. In other areas of the Kohala districts, cattle were in generally good condition.

Hamakua district pastures were in fair to good condition. Growth of new grass was slow due to shorter daylight hours. Near normal rainfall increased the prospects for new grass growth. Most livestock was in good condition.

Maui County

February Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hana Airport	11.12"	5.70"
Pukalani	2.94"	3.40"
Ulupalakua ranch	1.69"	3.80"
Molokai Airport	1.24"	3.20"

Pastures in windward areas saw a significant amount of regrowth during February as rainfall was above normal levels. The Ulupalakua area received less rainfall, but pastures at the higher elevations were observed to be greening-up. Pastures in the upper sections of Kula have generally maintained their condition from the previous month. Lower elevation pastures in Kula showed a slight improvement with signs of new growth. Makawao pastures were in generally fair to good condition. Pastures on the west side of Maui Island were subjected to dry conditions. On Molokai's eastside, pastures have maintained some green forage. The central pastures, especially those along the south shoreline, continued to be dry and only able to provide some dry forage. Pastures in the upper elevation of Kalae were green with a good amount of forage available. The west side of the island had pastures with abundant forage for cattle. Generally, cattle conditions have been good throughout Maui County. Some operations have continued to supplement their animals with minerals and the weather has not been stressful for the livestock. Young calves and cows were doing well.

Honolulu County

February Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hakipuu mauka	10.03"	6.70"
Lualualei	3.42"	2.60"
Waimanalo	8.21"	4.60"

Rainfall in windward areas of the island were near or above normal levels for February. However, the rest of the island show rainfall totals at below normal levels. Cool temperatures helped alleviate some of the dryness. Overall, pastures were in fair to good condition. Cattle and calves were in mostly good condition.

Kauai County

February Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Kalaheo	8.20"	4.40"
Kapahi	8.84"	6.80"
Princeville airport	10.00"	5.10"

Nearly the entire island recorded rainfall totals near or above normal totals for February. On February 21, there was a significant rain event which produced flash flooding in Koloa and Hanalei. For the most part, cattle and calves were in good condition during this winter period. ■

^{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:

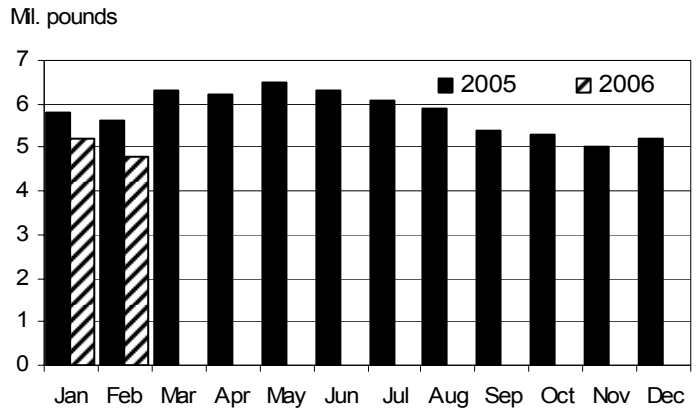
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/pages/hydrology.php>

Milk Cows and Milk Production

February milk production down 14 percent

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 4.8 million pounds of milk in February 2006, down 8 percent from January and down 14 percent from a year ago. Cumulative milk production for the first two months of 2006 totaled 10.0 million pounds, down 12 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

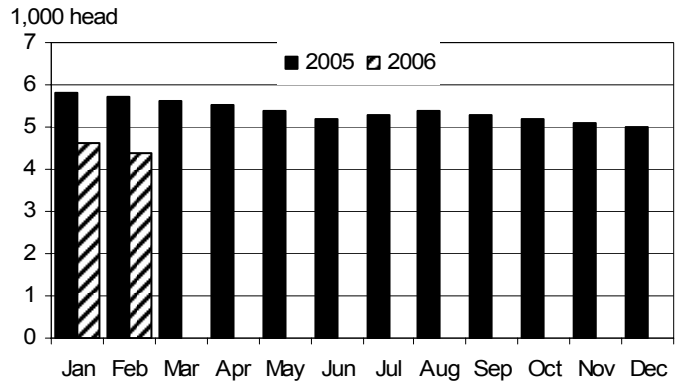
Milk: Monthly production, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006.



Cow herd down 23 percent from year ago

Hawaii's cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 4,400 head in February 2006, down 23 percent from a year ago and down 4 percent from the previous month. Partially offsetting the decline in cow numbers from a year ago was an 11 percent increase in milk per cow production to an average of 1,090 pounds during February 2006. ■

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



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

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Year-to-date	
								2005	2006
State	5,700	4,600	4,400	980	1,090	5,600	4,800	11,400	10,000

----- 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

Farm Prices Record Mixed Changes In February

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at 97.0 cents per pound for February 2006, up 2 cents from January and 6 cents higher than a year ago.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 52.0 cents per pound for February 2006, up 2 percent from January and a year ago.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs is estimated at \$1.15 per pound for February 2006, unchanged from January. Compared to a year ago, the average dress weight farm price was 4 percent lower in February 2006.

Milk

The average farm price for milk was \$26.20 per hundred weight during February 2006, down 2 percent from the previous month. Compared to a year ago, the average farm price for milk was down 3 percent from February 2005's \$26.90 per hundred weight average.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was 95.0 cents in February 2006, down 7 percent from January 2006 and 3 percent lower than a year ago. ■

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

Commodity	February 2005	January 2006	February 2006
----- cents per pound -----			
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	91.0	95.0	97.0
Live weight ^{2/}	50.0	52.2	53.3
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	51.0	51.0	52.0
Live weight ^{2/}	28.0	28.0	28.5
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	119.5	115.0	115.0
Live weight ^{3/}	89.6	86.3	86.3
----- dollars per 100 pounds -----			
Milk.....	26.90	26.80	26.20
----- cents per dozen -----			
Eggs ^{4/}	98.0	105.0	95.0

^{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 3.48 billion pounds in February, up 2 percent from the 3.42 billion pounds produced in February 2005.

Beef production, at 1.82 billion pounds, was 3 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.35 million head, up slightly from February 2005. The average live weight was up 30 pounds from the previous year, at 1,283 pounds.

Veal production totaled 11.7 million pounds, 3 percent below February a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 53,000 head, down 14 percent from February 2005. The average live weight was 35 pounds above last year, at 362 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.63 billion pounds, up slightly from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.05 million head, 1 percent below February 2005. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 272 pounds.

U.S. egg production totaled 6.97 billion during February 2006, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 5.99 billion table eggs, and 989 million hatching eggs, of which 927 million were broiler-type and 62 million were egg-type. The number of layers during February 2006 averaged 350 million, up slightly from a year earlier. February egg production per 100 layers was 1,995 eggs, also up slightly from February 2005.

All layers in the U.S. on March 1, 2006, totaled 350 million, up slightly from a year ago. The 350 million layers consisted of 291 million layers producing table-type eggs, 56 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.91 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on March 1, 2006, averaged 71.6 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from March.■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (March 24, 2006) and *Chickens and Eggs* (March 24, 2006) releases.



Cattle/Beef: Slaughter weights continue at record levels and above trend, resulting in first-quarter beef production likely to be, almost 5 percent larger than the same period in 2005 and slaughter levels up over 2 percent from last year. Despite the heavier weights and the slaughter levels above a year earlier, the percent of cattle grading Choice or better remains below the 5-year average, although the difference continues to narrow. The spread between Choice and Select cutout values currently hovers around \$10 per hundredweight (cwt), well above last year's \$4. Retail prices in February were down a penny from January but 1.7 percent below a year ago, and face increasing pressure from pork and poultry supplies, especially as Easter approaches.

Dairy: On an annual basis, milk production is forecast to be slightly less than 3 percent over that of 2005.

Dairy product use is expected to absorb most of the production increase, but commercial stocks likely will be above last year. The all milk price will average \$12.75 to 13.35 per cwt, about \$2 per cwt below 2005.

Hogs/Pork: Pork production forecasts for 2006 remain unchanged at 21.215 billion pounds. First quarter prices of live equivalent 51-52 percent lean hogs are expected to average \$42 and \$43 per cwt. U.S. pork exports for January were more than 20 percent larger than in January 2005. Stand-out markets for U.S. pork in January were Mexico, Russia, and South Korea. Through the first week of March, preliminary swine import data shows that total imports are about 7 percent higher than the same period last year, with feeder pigs/iso-wean animals accounting for a greater share.

Poultry Trade: 2005 fourth-quarter broiler exports fell short of 2004 exports due to the spread of Avian



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

Influenza (particularly the H5N1), which is likely to put downward pressure on consumer demand for broilers in first the half of 2006. Turkey exports finished the fourth-quarter of 2005 strong and are expecting to continue in 2006.

Poultry: Broiler meat production rose sharply in January and is expected higher in February, but slowing growth in weekly chick placements points toward slowing growth in broiler meat production by the end of the first and into the second quarter. Prices for almost all broiler products continue to be depressed due to strong production growth and an uncertain export situation.

Eggs: In 2005, wholesale table egg prices (NY grade A large) declined 20.3 percent to 65.5 cents a dozen compared with 2004. The price fall was mainly due to the rise of U.S. layer flocks, boosting egg production

and the inelastic demand for eggs. Similarly, retail prices dropped 9.1 percent to \$1.22 per dozen for the same period U.S. exports of total shell eggs and egg products (in shell egg equivalent) rose 23 percent to 205.7 million in 2005. The increase was mainly due to lifting of the 2003-2004 trade restrictions imposed on U.S. exports of shell eggs and products, as well as increased demand associated directly or indirectly with the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in East and Southeast Asia. ■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-141*/March 17, 2006 Economic Research Service, USDA.