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MARCH EGG PRODUCTION 10 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Egg production during March, totaled **11.5 million** eggs (31,944 cases) 10 percent less than a year earlier, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*. Fewer layers on hand along with a decrease in the average rate of lay accounted for the lower production. The average number of layers on hand during March 2001 was 613,000 compared with 615,000 a year ago and 609,000 during February 2001. The average rate of lay was 1,876 eggs per 100 layers (60.5 percent lay rate) compared with 2,081 (67.1 percent) a year ago.



U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

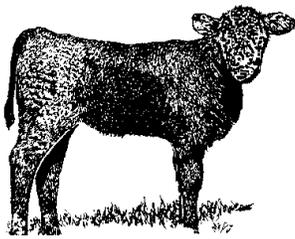
U.S. egg production totaled 7.33 billion during March 2001, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.22 billion table eggs and 1.11 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.05 billion were broiler-type and 67.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during March 2001 averaged 337 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during March 2000. March egg production per 100 layers was 2,178 eggs, down slightly from 2,186 eggs in March 2000. March 2001 contained 22 weekdays and five Saturdays, compared to 23 weekdays and 4 Saturdays in March 2000.

All layers in the U.S. on April 1, 2001 totaled 337 million, up 2 percent from a year ago. The 337 million layers consisted of 278 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.4 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.80 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on April 1, 2001, averaged 70.9 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from the 71.2 eggs a year ago. Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.87 billion eggs during March 2001, up 1 percent from March 2000. The average number of layers during March, at 315 million, was up 2 percent from a year earlier.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, March 2001 ¹

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Mar. 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001	Year-to-date	
								2000	2001
	----- Thousands -----			--- Number ---		----- Millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	156	158	157	2,027	1,910	3.2	3.0	9.1	8.9
Honolulu	459	451	456	2,102	1,866	9.6	8.5	27.1	24.6
State	615	609	613	2,081	1,876	12.8	11.5	36.2	33.5

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.



MARCH MARKETINGS 57 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Cattle marketings during March 2001 totaled 2,900 head, compared with 6,700 a year ago and 2,700 during February 2001. Declines in both out-shipments and cattle for local slaughter accounted for the 57 percent drop in marketings compared with March 2000. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State totaled 1,600 head compared with 5,300 a year earlier and 1,600 during February.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, March 2001

Month	Total Marketings ¹		Exports ²						Average Live Weight	
	Number of Head ³		Number of Head			Total ³				
			Steers		Heifers					
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
March	6,700	2,900	3,300	800	2,000	800	5,300	1,600	410	420
Year-to-date ⁴	15,100	8,900	6,900	2,900	4,100	2,400	11,000	5,300	410	430

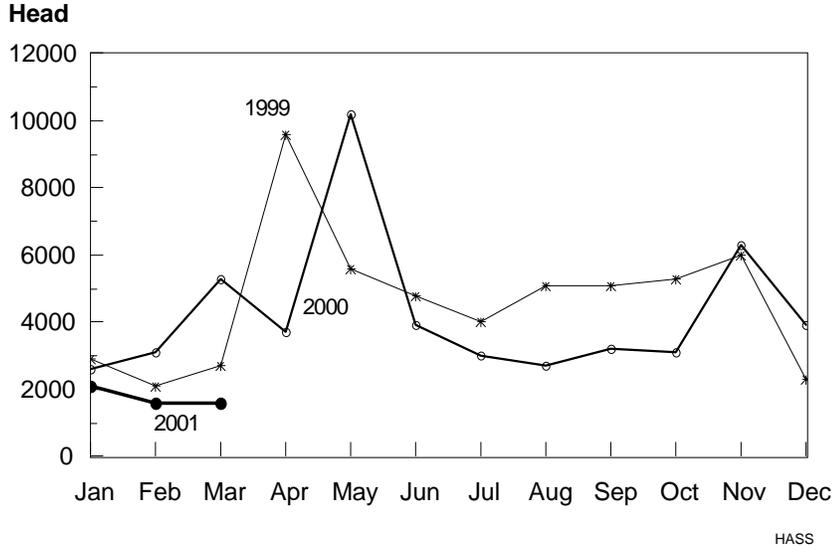
¹ Sum of Commercial Slaughter and Exports.

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, 1999-2001



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		
4-14-01	—	—
4-28-01	—	—
from Sioux Falls		
4-14-01	79.75	79.50
4-28-01	74.50	74.00

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

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PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, APRIL 1, 2001



Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna:

Although rainfall totals were below normal during March, sufficient precipitation fell to benefit pastures.

Grass growth was, however, slow due to the cool temperatures and shorter daylight hours. Forage supplies were adequate, but less abundant at the higher elevations. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka'u: Pastures were in fair to good condition as sunny skies and timely showers benefitted pasture development. Soil moisture levels were sufficient with adequate forage supplies. Stock water supply levels was good. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kona: Dry weather kept soil moisture levels low and forage supplies light. Pastures were in poor to fair condition with many areas only having old feed on hand. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to poor condition with supplements being fed. Because of the dry conditions some ranchers were reducing herd sizes, cow weights were down, and some deaths were reported in the drier areas.

Kohala: Light but sufficient rainfall over windward pastures maintained pastures in fair to good conditions. Dry conditions throughout the remainder of Kohala, especially lower elevation leeward pastures, kept pastures in poor condition. The continued dry weather kept many pastures barren with only sparse vegetation. An increase in a yellow flowering noxious weed has spread and is causing illness and deaths. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Feeding of supplements were on the increase in the drier areas.

Hamakua: Cool temperatures, windy conditions, cloud cover, and low soil moisture slowed forage growth at all elevations. Stock water supplies were generally adequate, although a few ranchers still needed to haul water. The condition of cattle and calves ranged from

fair to good.

Honolulu County

Rainfall, during March, along windward areas were generally below 50% of normal. However, a storm system during the second half of the month helped to bring rainfall totals above 50% of normal along leeward and central locations. The moisture provided by the system helped pasture development. Windward pastures, on the other hand, were not faring well. Pasture conditions were considered poor to fair for this time of year. Cattle and calf were in poor to fair condition. Supplements were being fed to maintain the livestock.

Kauai County

Drier conditions prevailed during March after experiencing a wet, normal February. Rainfall totals ranged from ½ an inch at Anahola to about 2¾ of an inch in Lihue, resulting in rainfall ranging from 9% to 68% of normal for March. Pastures were mostly green but beginning to show signs of drying. Forage feed was adequate and pastures were in fair to good condition. Most cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Maui County

Continued dry conditions in Maui County left pastures in poor to fair condition. Rainfall ranged from 0% in Waikapu to 43% in Haiku with only 3.04 inches. Windward pastures, as usual, were in better condition than leeward pastures. Lower elevation leeward pastures remained poor as drought-like conditions kept soil moisture levels negligible, and forage supplies low. Dry conditions on Molokai have left the irrigation reservoirs at critically low levels. The lack of rainfall necessitated ranchers hauling or pumping water for livestock. 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 & Lamb Inventory Continues To Decline

The U.S. sheep industry continues a long-term trend of negative growth that has seen the inventory shrink from a 1942 peak of 56 million head to 6.92 million head on January 1, 2001. This year's inventory is 2 percent below the level on January 1, 2000, and 50 percent below 1975, reflecting decreasing U.S. demand for wool and for lamb and mutton and rising competition from Australia and New Zealand.

Texas, the largest sheep-producing state, saw an 8-percent drop in inventory during 2000, while Wyoming (third largest) saw a 7-percent decline. Several states did register gains, including California, Oregon, Nebraska, and Indiana. But drought conditions in the Southern Plains and western states contributed to a relatively large decline (5 percent) in national breeding stock.

Commercial production of lamb and mutton has mirrored the long-term decline in inventory. In calendar 2001, production of lamb and mutton is expected to total about 217 million pounds, down 7 percent from 2000 and 46 percent from 1975. With production down, farm prices of lambs are expected to average in the low \$80's per cwt this year, up about \$1 from 2000. Based on seasonal price patterns, market lamb prices are expected to peak during the Easter/Passover season, averaging \$81-\$85 in the second quarter.

In recent years, rising U.S. imports have offset declining lamb and mutton production, keeping per capita consumption stable. Imports, which account for

about one-third of U.S. consumption, are nearly all from Australia (59 percent) and New Zealand (39 percent). Mutton and lamb enjoy a niche market, with regular consumption concentrated in ethnic groups of Middle Eastern, African, Latin American, and Caribbean descent.

Following the import rise in the mid-1990s, the U.S. established in July 1999 a 3-year tariff-rate quota (TRQ). The *ad valorem* duty for in-quota amounts (up to 70.2 million pounds) was 9 percent in the first year (July 1999 - June 2000) and is reduced by 3 percentage points for each subsequent year. The over-quota duty was 40 percent in the first year. In the second and third years, in-quota import levels will rise to about 72.1 million pounds and about 74 million pounds, respectively, with over-quota tariffs at 32 percent and 24 percent. In 2001, U.S. lamb and mutton imports are expected to be up about 5 percent from 2000 to 135 million pounds as import restrictions are reduced.

In October 1999, New Zealand and Australia filed complaints against the U.S. to the World Trade Organization (WTO). A WTO panel ruled in favor of New Zealand and Australia in December 2000, recommending that the U.S. bring its import safeguard measures on lamb meat (the TRQ) into conformity with its WTO obligations concerning safeguards. The U.S. has since appealed the ruling, and the results of the appeal are pending.

Source: *Agricultural Outlook, April 2001, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.*

2000 CATTLE CASH RECEIPTS 14 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR EARLIER

Cash receipts from the sales of cattle and calves during 2000 was \$19.2 million, 14 percent above both 1999 and 1998. According to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*, the increase in cash receipts was the result of heavier animals. Although the number of cattle and calves sold declined from a year ago, the average live weight increased due to the increase in the marketings of heavier cattle (weighing 500 pounds or more), as opposed to the lighter calves. Again marketings have been driven by effects of the drought conditions ranchers have been experiencing.

2000 HOG VALUE OF SALES DOWN 13 PERCENT FROM YEAR AGO

Revenues from the sales of hogs and pigs during 2000 totaled \$4.4 million, 13 percent and 15 percent below 1999 and 1998, respectively, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*. The decline in the value of sales can be attributed to a lower farm price and fewer heads sold from a year earlier.

CATTLE: Number and pounds sold, price, and value, by islands, 1996 - 2000

Year	Numbers sold	Pounds sold (live weight)	Farm price (live weight)	Value of sales
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	\$/ cwt	1,000 dollars
State				
1996	62	38,510	34.20	13,175
1997	58	35,890	39.90	14,323
1998	67	40,060	42.10	16,861
1999	74	38,070	44.10	16,806
2000	73	39,840	48.20	19,204

HOGS: Number and pounds sold, price, and value, by islands, 1996 - 2000

Year	Numbers sold	Pounds sold (live weight)	Farm price (live weight)	Value of sales
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	\$/ cwt	1,000 dollars
State				
1996	45	8,100	81.30	6,585
1997	33	6,105	80.30	4,902
1998	35	6,300	83.10	5,235
1999	35	6,300	80.50	5,072
2000	31	5,580	79.30	4,425

MARCH, FIRST QUARTER OUTPUT LOWER



Hawaii's dairy cows produced **10.1** million pounds of milk in March compared to 10.2 million pounds produced during the same month last year. Although output was down fractionally from last year, higher yields provided an offset to a smaller herd. The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, totaled 7,500 head, down 1,000 from March last year and 200 lower

than February this year. Output per cow during the month averaged 1,345 pounds, 145 pounds more than last year and 240 pounds higher than February. Milk production for the first quarter of 2001 totaled 27.5 million pounds, 3 percent below the same period last year.

U.S. PRODUCTION DOWN 2.2 PERCENT

Milk production in the 20 major States during March totaled 12.4 billion pounds, down 2.2 percent from March 2000. February revised production, at 11.1 billion pounds was down 5.0 percent from February 2000. However, adjusting production for leap year would put February milk production down 1.6 percent. The February revision represented a decrease of 0.7 percent or 82 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,599 pounds for March, 33 pounds below March 2000. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.76 million head, 18,000 head less than March 2000 and 9,000 head less than February 2001.

Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, March 2001

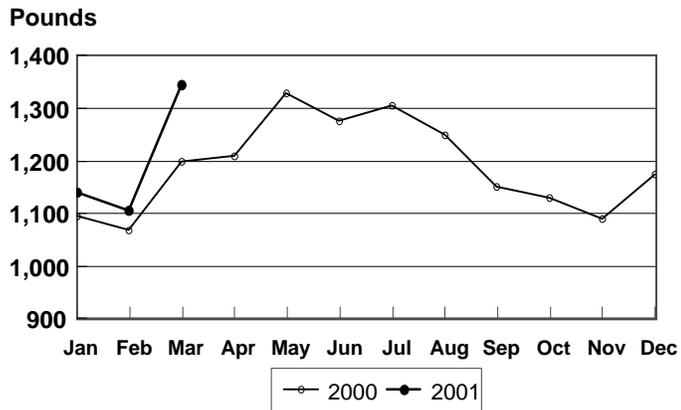
County	All milk cows ^{1,2,3}			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ^{1,3}			
	Mar. 2000	Feb. 2001	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001	Mar. 2000	Mar. 2001	Year-to-date	
	----- Number -----			--- Pounds ---		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
Hawaii/Kauai	3,120	2,980	2,900	1,090	1,050	3,395	3,045	9,420	8,485
Honolulu	5,400	4,700	4,600	1,255	1,540	6,770	7,095	18,995	19,145
State	8,500	7,700	7,500	1,200	1,345	10,200	10,100	28,400	27,500

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

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

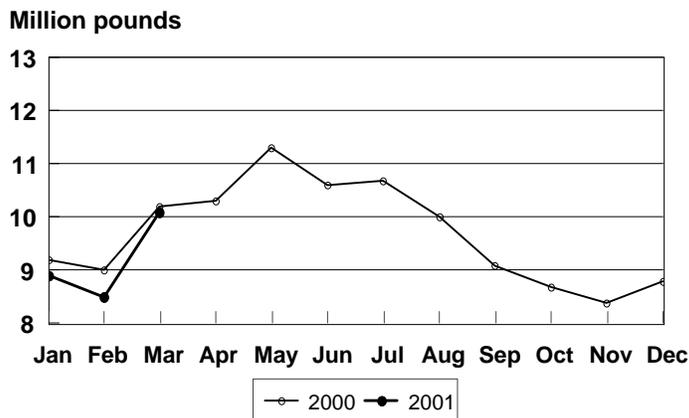
³ Figures for 2000 are final but preliminary for 2001.

**Milk Production Per Cow,
State of Hawaii, 2000-2001**



HASS

**Total Milk Production,
State of Hawaii, 2000-2001**



HASS

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, March 2001

Commodity	March 2000	February 2001	March 2001
	----- cents per pound -----		
Range steers and heifers ¹	81.0	79.0	78.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(44.5)	(43.4)	(42.8)
Cows ¹	50.0	53.0	52.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(27.5)	(29.1)	(28.5)
Market hogs ^{1 2}	109.0	111.0	112.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(81.8)	(83.3)	(84.0)
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk	23.50	24.53	24.91
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ³	88.0	84.0	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.

² Includes roasters.

³ Prices 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.