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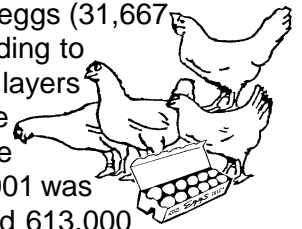
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APRIL EGG PRODUCTION 9 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Egg production during April, totaled 11.4 million eggs (31,667 cases) 9 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 April 2001 was 602,000 compared with 615,000 a year ago and 613,000 during March 2001. The average rate of lay was 1,894 eggs per 100 layers (63.1 percent lay rate) compared with 2,033 (67.8 percent) a year ago.



U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 7.09 billion during April 2001, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.01 billion table eggs and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.01 billion were broiler-type and 66.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during April 2001 averaged 337 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during April 2000. April egg production per 100 layers was 2,106 eggs, down 1 percent from 2,130 eggs in April 2000.

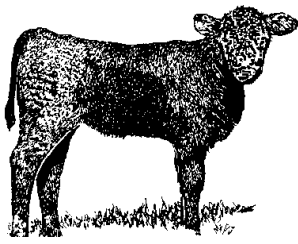
April 2001 contained 21 weekdays, and four Saturdays, compared to 20 weekdays and 5 Saturdays in April 2000.

All layers in the U.S. on May 1, 2001 totaled 337 million, up 3 percent from a year ago. The 337 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.96 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on May 1, 2001, averaged 69.4 eggs per 100 layers, down 2 percent from the 70.6 eggs a year ago. Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.65 billion eggs during April 2001, up 1 percent from April 2000. The average number of layers during April, at 316 million, was up 2 percent from a year earlier.

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

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Apr. 2001	Year-to-date	
	----- Thousands -----			--- Number ---		----- Millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	153	157	152	2,007	1,854	3.1	2.8	12.3	11.7
Honolulu	462	456	450	2,040	1,902	9.4	8.6	36.8	33.2
State	615	613	602	2,033	1,894	12.5	11.4	49.1	44.9

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.



APRIL MARKETINGS 51 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Cattle marketings during April 2001 totaled 2,500 head, compared with 5,100 a year ago and 2,900 during March 2001. Declines in both out-shipments and cattle for local slaughter accounted for the 51 percent drop in marketings compared with April 2000. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State totaled 1,300 head compared with 3,700 a year earlier and 1,600 during March. Several years of drought have forced many ranchers to reduce cattle inventories because of the lack of adequate

forage supplies. Fewer cattle and smaller calf crops, also a result of the prolonged dry conditions, are the reason marketings are currently low.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, April 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
April	5,100	2,500	2,300	700	1,400	600	3,700	1,300	410	420
Year-to-date ⁴	20,200	11,400	9,200	3,600	5,500	3,000	14,700	6,600	410	430

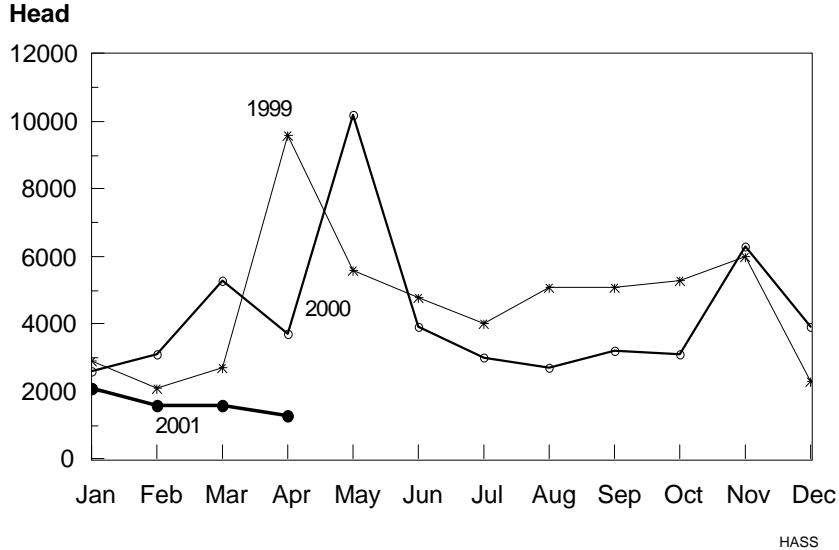
¹ Sum of Commercial Slaughter and Exports.

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		
5-12-01	—	—
5-26-01	—	—
from Sioux Falls		
5-12-01	75.50	77.50
5-26-01	77.00	78.00

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

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COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 11 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during April 2001 totaled 636,000 pounds compared with 713,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for April 2001 totaled 1,200 head, 200 fewer than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 987 pounds, was 3 percent heavier than a year ago.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 1.94 billion pounds, was 4 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.71 million head, down 2 percent from April 2000. The average live weight was down 16 pounds from the previous year, at 1,186 pounds.

PORK PRODUCTION 4 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during April 2001 totaled 429,000 pounds, compared with 414,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 2,800 head was 100 more than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 205 pounds, was 1 pound heavier than April a year ago.

Pork production totaled 1.53 billion pounds, up 10 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.83 million head, 8 percent above April 2000. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 265 pounds.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, April 2001 ¹

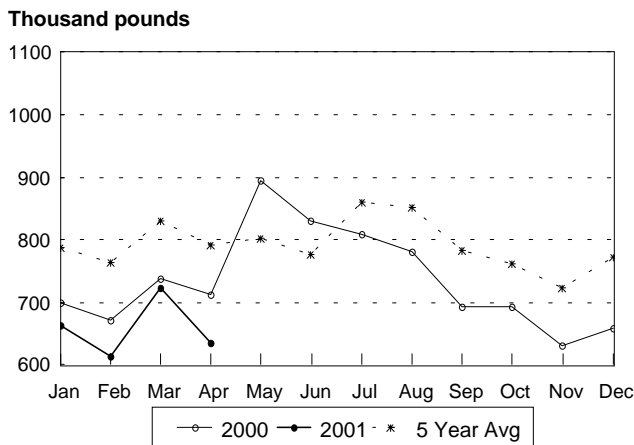
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight ²		Total dressed weight	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
----- pounds -----								
Cattle								
April	1,400	1,200	957	987	1,298	1,158	713	636
Year-to-date	5,500	4,800			5,138	4,801	2,821	2,636
----- 1,000 pounds -----								
Hogs ³								
April	2,700	2,800	204	205	552	572	414	429
Year-to-date	11,400	11,200			2,303	2,274	1,727	1,706

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

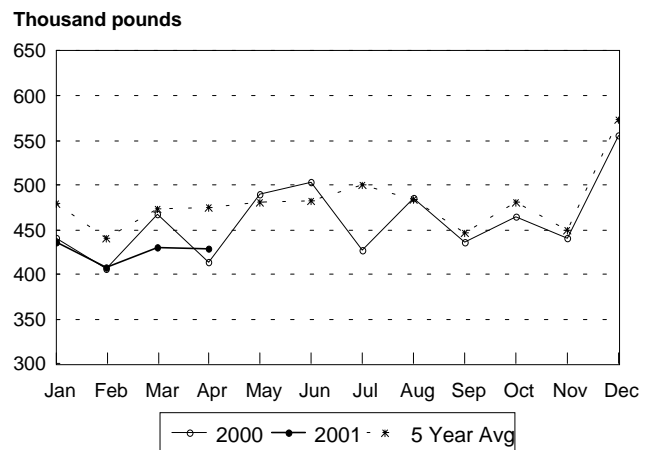
² Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

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

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii 2001, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2001, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, MAY 1, 2001



Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna:

Ample, nearly daily, precipitation during April resulted in variable pasture conditions, although overall the rainfall

benefitted pastures, especially those located north of Hilo. However, frequent rainfall, combined with cooler, overcast conditions, slowed grass growth at most upper elevation pastures south of Hilo, and resulted in some soggy pastures. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka'u: Although rainfall was light, pastures were in fair to good condition. Sunny skies, warm temperatures, and timely showers helped to maintain pasture condition. Pasture conditions were better along the southern sector of the district than those located along the northern sector. Soil moisture levels were sufficient, but beginning to get low. Stock water supply levels were good. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kona: Many areas of Kona received rainfall amounts around 50% of normal, stimulating new grass growth and maintaining soil moisture levels, although still at low levels. Lower elevation pastures continued dry with little forage. Pasture conditions ranged from poor to fair. Stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to poor condition with supplements being fed in the drier areas.

Kohala: Generally very dry conditions prevailed throughout the district. Except for the rain gage at Upolu, which recorded rainfall at 63% of normal, all other stations reported rainfall below 34% of normal. Windward pastures provided adequate forage and were in fair to good conditions, however, most other pastures, especially those elevation leeward pastures, were in poor condition. Even leeward facing pastures at the higher elevations along the Kohala mountains were drying up. The continued dry weather kept many pastures barren with only sparse vegetation. An increase in the spread of a yellow flowering noxious weed has spread and is causing illness and deaths of livestock. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Feeding of supplements was on the increase in the drier areas.

Hamakua: Pasture grass at the upper elevations was short and regrowth slow due to low rainfall and windy

conditions. Soil moisture levels and stock water supplies were low necessitating some ranchers to haul water for livestock. Elsewhere, satisfactory rainfall provided sufficient soil moisture to benefit new grass growth. The condition of cattle and calves ranged from fair to good.

Honolulu County

Pasture conditions on the whole were considered poor to fair for this time of year. Variable rainfall during April, with increased precipitation along most windward and upper elevation sectors where rainfall totals were usually above 50% of normal, kept pastures in fair condition. Most leeward pastures, on the other hand, received rainfall amounts well below 50% of normal, leaving them dry and in poor to fair condition. Cattle and calves were in poor to fair condition. Supplements were fed to maintain livestock.

Kauai County

When compared with the previous month, April showers helped to alleviate some of the dryness that resulted during March. However, conditions were still below normal for this time of year along windward and eastern pastures. On the other hand, leeward areas around Hanapepe received some much needed rainfall, greening pastures up. Pastures, in general, were in fair to good condition with some old feed available. Most of the cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Some heavy infestation of hornfly were reported on the eastside of the island.

Maui County

Another relatively dry month had pasture conditions in Maui County in poor to fair condition. Rainfall totals ranged from 0 inches in Kihei to 5.63 inches in Haiku. Windward pastures fared only slightly better than leeward pastures. Lower elevation leeward pastures remained poor as drought-like conditions kept soil moisture levels negligible, and forage supplies low. Conditions on Molokai also continued dry. The lack of rainfall had ranchers hauling or pumping water for livestock. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. The lack of forage has forced ranchers to wean calves at lighter weights. Protein supplements were being fed in areas that lacked adequate forage.

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

Poor Winter Weather Reduces Beef Supply

Cold, wet conditions have limited cattle weight gain in feedlots since late November, resulting in lower marketing weights, delayed marketings, and a very tight supply of market-ready animals. With buyer demand strong, competition for the reduced supply of beef, particularly higher quality beef, has pressed retail prices above the record levels of the early 1990's.

Poor weather conditions in recent months have given prices an extra boost and the market a view of the next couple of years. Overall cattle numbers continue to decline, putting a long-term squeeze on production. The total cattle inventory dipped slightly for the fifth straight year in 2000. Beef cows declined less than 1 percent from 1999, while dairy cows rose less than 1 percent. The total cow inventory was down 5 percent from the 1996 peak, and the downturn is unlikely to be reversed for at least the next several years.

The downward trend has been exacerbated by a sharp increase in cow slaughter this past winter and near-record number of heifers slaughtered in 2000. Consequently, the number of beef replacement heifers calving and entering the herd is expected to be down this year. In addition, on January 1, 2001, the number of heifers on feed (and thus not entering the breeding herd) in the seven states that report monthly was up from the large numbers recorded in 2000 and 1999 by 4 and 15 percent, respectively.

Total cattle-on-feed inventories on March 1 were up 3 percent from a year earlier as the poor feeding conditions (plus one less slaughter day) resulted in the marketing pace declining 16 percent in February. The sharp slowdown in the slaughter pace has been partially offset by a spike in cow slaughter in the first quarter, after poor weather conditions forced producers to use rapidly tightening hay stocks. Although annual cow slaughter is expected to decline for the fifth consecutive year, first-quarter slaughter rose 9 percent above a year earlier. For the year, steer and heifer slaughter is expected to decline about 4 to 5 percent, while cow slaughter drops 7 percent.

Slaughter weights for federally inspected beef declined in December after running well above year-earlier levels since mid-spring 2000. With continued poor weather

and feedlot conditions, weights in March were sharply lower. This past winter (2000/01) will likely go down as the worst feeding year since 1992/93 when feedlot conditions remained poor until well into spring.

Beef production declined nearly 7 percent in the first quarter (January-March) compared with first-quarter 2000. Production in the second quarter (April-June) will be about unchanged from a year earlier as more production is pushed into the second quarter. Second-half production will begin to fall well under year-earlier levels, a result of the declining cattle inventory. For the year, beef production is forecast down 4 percent from 2000.

With demand strong and total slaughter running well below expectations given record on-feed inventories, first-quarter fed cattle prices averaged \$79 per cwt, up from \$69 a year earlier. Prices averaged near \$80 in early April, compared with \$73.52 a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain strong in 2001, reflecting the reduced supplies, but the present price premiums will erode somewhat as feedlot conditions improve and marketings increase.

Retail prices for USDA Choice beef soared in January and February, reflecting strong domestic and export demand and tight supplies. January's average \$3.21 per pound, up from the monthly record \$3.13 set in September 2000, rose to \$3.34 in February and March, the result of even tighter supplies. Prices will moderate from this high but should remain 5 to 10 cents above the 2000 annual record of \$3.07 per pound. Both the farm-retail spread and cattle prices, which rose in January, will likely moderate as beef supplies increase this spring. Prices for Choice boxed beef in January eclipsed the December 1990 record of \$129.48 per cwt and approached \$135 in late February. First-quarter prices averaged \$129.41. With seasonal moderation of feeding conditions, prices this spring are expected to decline. However, prices remained strong in April as feeding conditions remained poor.

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

Foot and Mouth Disease Highlight

The current outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the European Union (EU) and elsewhere is creating uncertainty in international meat trade. Officials have confirmed FMD cases in the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Ireland, and Argentina, as well as a number of other countries.

FMD is a highly contagious and economically devastating disease of cattle and swine. It also affects sheep, goats, deer, and other cloven-hooved ruminants. While many affected animals recover, the disease leaves them debilitated, causing severe losses in production of meat and milk. The disease does not affect the safety of food and is not considered a public health threat. The virus can be spread by many different carriers, including humans, most uncooked meat products, manure, flies, water, and soil. To prevent FMD from entering the U.S., USDA in March intensified scrutiny and inspections at ports of entry and implemented a temporary import prohibition of swine, ruminants, and products that could potentially carry the virus from the EU and other countries that have confirmed cases of this animal disease.

As of mid-April, the U.S., Japan, and Russia (major red meat importers) continue to temporarily ban imports of live animals, frozen and chilled red meats, and other red meats from the EU and Argentina if the products do not meet certain processing standards to kill the FMD virus.

The U.S. ban affects a relatively small share (10 percent) of the U.S. red meat import market. In 2000, the U.S. imported \$3.8 billion of red meat and products, including \$278 million from the EU (pork) and \$113 million from Argentina (mostly beef). Leading suppliers include Canada (beef and pork), Australia (beef and lamb), and New Zealand (beef and lamb). Beef from the EU was already banned due to concerns about bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) — so — called “mad cow disease.” For more information, see the USDA website on FMD: <http://www.usda.gov/special/fmd/fmd.html>

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

APRIL MILK LOWER



Hawaii's dairy cows produced **9.8** million pounds of milk in April compared to 10.3 million pounds produced during April 2000 and 10.1 million pounds produced in March 2001. The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, totaled 7,600 head, down 900 from April last year but up 100 from March this year. Output per cow during the month averaged 1,290 pounds, 80 pounds more than April a year ago but

55 pounds less than March. Milk production for the first four months of 2001 totaled 37.3 million pounds, 4 percent below the same period last year.

U.S. PRODUCTION DOWN 1.9 PERCENT

Milk production in the 20 major States during April totaled 12.2 billion pounds, down 1.9 percent from April 2000. March revised production, at 12.4 billion pounds was down 2.3 percent from March 2000. The March revision represented a decrease of 2 million pounds, virtually unchanged from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,572 pounds for April, 21 pounds below April 2000. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.74 million head, 45,000 head less than April 2000 and 12,000 head less than March 2001.

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

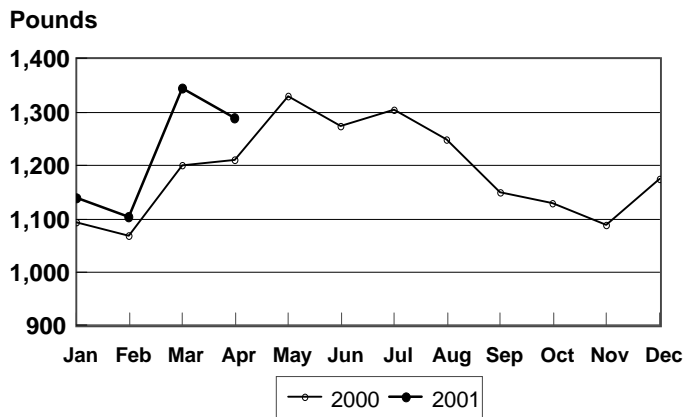
County	All milk cows ^{1,2,3}			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ^{1,3}			
	Apr. 2000	Mar. 2001	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Apr. 2001	Apr. 2000	Apr. 2001	Year-to-date	
	----- Number -----			----- Pounds -----		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
Hawaii/Kauai	3,210	2,900	2,950	1,060	1,000	3,410	2,950	12,830	11,435
Honolulu	5,300	4,600	4,600	1,290	1,480	6,840	6,800	25,835	25,945
State	8,500	7,500	7,600	1,210	1,290	10,300	9,800	38,700	37,300

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

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

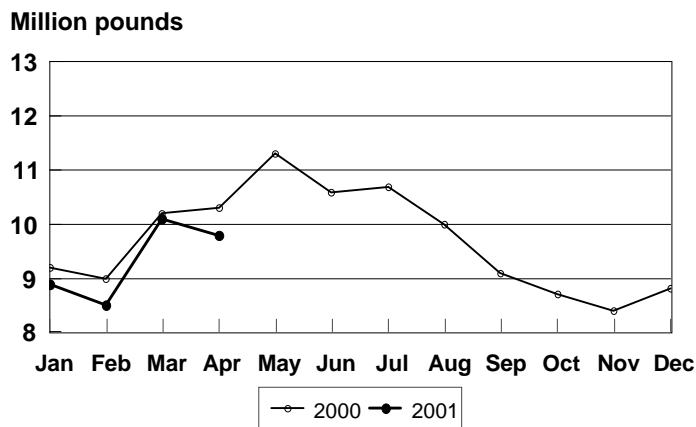
³ Figures for 2000 are final but preliminary for 2001.

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, April 2001

Commodity	April 2000	March 2001	April 2001
	----- cents per pound -----		
Range steers and heifers ¹			
- dressed weight	81.0	78.0	79.0
- (live weight equivalent)	(44.5)	(42.8)	(43.4)
Cows ¹			
- dressed weight	50.0	52.0	51.0
- (live weight equivalent)	(27.5)	(28.5)	(28.0)
Market hogs ^{1 2}			
- dressed weight	109.0	112.0	111.0
- (live weight equivalent)	(81.8)	(84.0)	(83.3)
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk ³	24.40	24.90	24.90
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ⁴	88.5	84.0	85.0

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

⁴ 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.