



Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

National Agricultural Statistics Service

July 9, 2009

In Cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Hawaii Field Office · 1428 South King Street · Honolulu, HI 96814-2512 · 1-(800)-804-9514 · www.nass.usda.gov

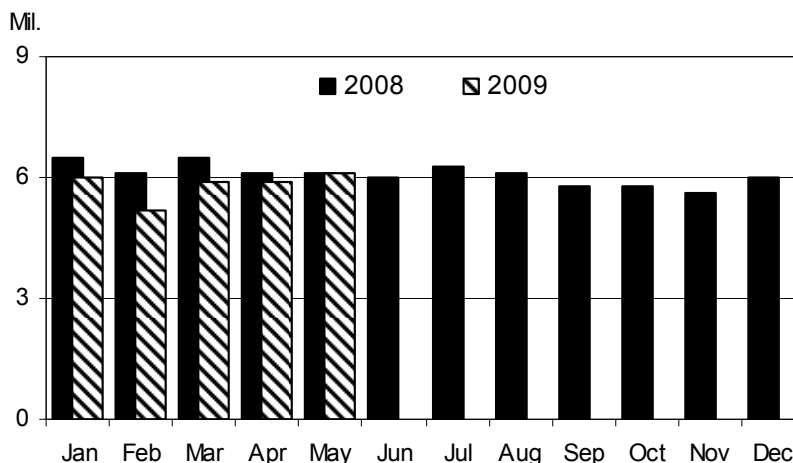
CONTENTS		Page
Poultry		
<i>Number of layers, rate of lay, and total eggs.....</i>		1
Cattle		
<i>Monthly slaughter and exports....</i>		2
Hogs		
<i>Monthly slaughter.....</i>		3
Pasture and livestock conditions		
<i>County summaries.....</i>		4
Dairy		
<i>Number of milk cows, milk per cow, and total milk production....</i>		5
Farm prices		
<i>Farm prices for selected livestock commodities.....</i>		6
U.S. livestock roundup		
<i>Latest national estimates and outlook reports.....</i>		7-8

May Egg Production Unchanged From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 6.10 million (16,944 cases) in May 2009, unchanged from May 2008 as a 1 percent decline in layers was offset by a 1 percent increase in the rate of lay. Compared to April 2009, egg production was up 3 percent in May 2009.

Cumulative egg production for the first 5 months of 2009 totaled 29.10 million, down 7 percent from the same period a year ago.■

Monthly Eggs: Total eggs produced, State of Hawaii, 2008 and 2009



EGGS: Number of layers, rate of lay, and production, State of Hawaii, May 2009 and year-to-date totals with comparisons.

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Rate of lay per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	May 2008	Apr. 2009	May 2009	May 2008	May 2009	May 2008	May 2009	Year-to-date	
								2008	2009
State ^{1/}	336.0	339.0	333.0	1,815	1,832	6.10	6.10	31.30	29.10

-----thousands----- -----eggs----- -----millions-----

^{1/} County data series discontinued.

Mark Hudson Director
King Whetstone, Deputy Director

Ron Nakamura, Research Statistician
Karen Lee and Joyce Jay, Statistical Assistants

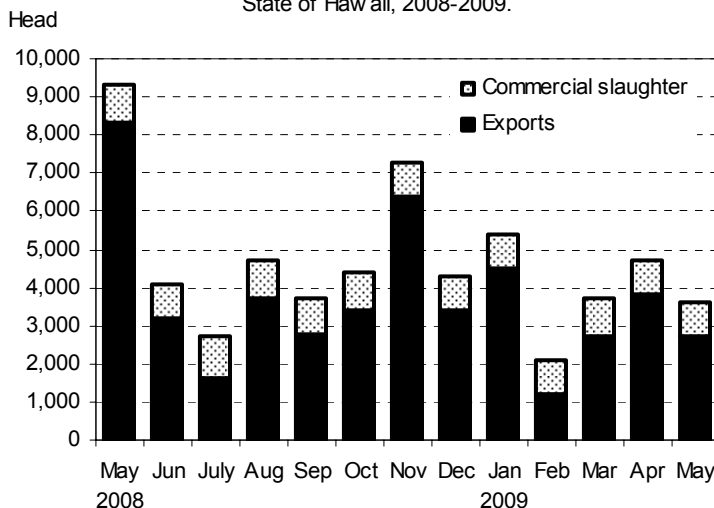
CATTLE: Monthly Slaughter and Exports

Cattle Marketings Down 23 Percent In May

Cattle marketings (sum of exports and local slaughter) totaled 3,600 head for May 2009, down 23 percent from April. Exports accounted for 75 percent of May's total marketings with steers making up a majority of the exported cattle. Local slaughter totaled 900 head killed in May 2009, unchanged from April.

Cumulative cattle marketings through May 2009 totaled 19,500 head, 21 percent less than the first 5 months of 2008. Most of the year-to-year decrease through May was due to a 26 percent decrease in exports. Local slaughter in 2009 is down 2 percent compared to the same 5-month period for 2008. ■

Monthly Cattle Marketings: Number of head by type, State of Hawaii, 2008-2009.



Cattle: Number and weights of total marketing, exports, and local slaughter by months, State of Hawaii, 2009 with 2008 year-to-date comparisons.

Month	Total marketings ¹	Marketings							
		Exports				Commercial (Local) Slaughter ³			
		Total exports ²	Type of cattle		Average live weight	Number slaughter	Average live weight	Total live weight	Total dress weight ⁴
			Steers	Heifers					
		----- Head -----				Pounds	Head	Pounds	---- 1,000 pounds ----
January	5,400	4,500	2,400	2,050	404	900	1,130	1,038	570
February	2,100	1,200	650	550	427	900	1,160	1,094	601
March	3,700	2,700	1,300	1,350	417	1,000	1,221	1,192	654
April	4,700	3,800	2,200	1,600	429	900	1,122	1,060	582
May	3,600	2,700	1,700	1,000	448	900	1,129	1,008	553
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Year-to-date ⁵ :									
2009	19,500	14,900	8,250	6,550	423	4,600	1,172	5,392	2,960
2008	24,800	20,100	10,200	9,300	434	4,700	1,121	5,409	2,970
Change	-21.4	-25.9	-19.1	-29.6	-2.5	-2.1	4.5	-0.3	-0.3

¹ Sum of commercial (local) slaughter and exports. Totals may not add due to rounding.

² Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State include: steers, heifers, and all other classes. All other classes not shown separately, but are included in total exports.

³ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter.

⁴ Estimate based on 54.9 dressing percentage.

⁵ Includes revisions made to previous months.

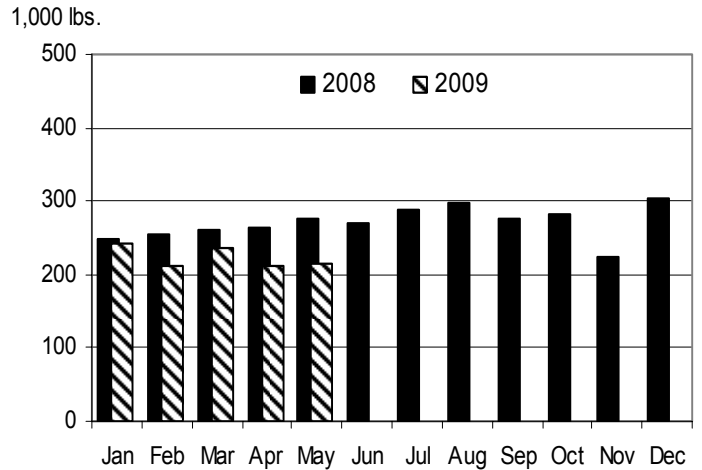
HOGS: Monthly Slaughter

May Commercial Pork Production Up 1 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production (local slaughter) during May 2009 totaled 214,000 pounds, up 1 percent from April. The increase was the result of an 8 percent increase in the number of head slaughtered to 1,300 in May. The average live weight dropped 1 percent to 225 pounds.

Cumulative number of hogs slaughtered through May totaled 6,400 head in 2009, down 17 percent from the first five months of 2008. Total dressed weight through May 2009 is estimated at 1.1 million pounds, down 14 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

Monthly Commercial Pork Production:
Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii, 2008 and 2009



Hogs: Number and weights of commercial slaughter by months, State of Hawaii, 2009 and 2008 year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Month	Total commercial slaughter	Average live weight	Total live weight	Total dressed weight ^{2/}
	----- Head -----	----- Pounds -----	----- 1,000 pounds -----	
January	1,400	229	322	242
February	1,200	231	283	212
March	1,300	234	313	235
April	1,200	227	282	212
May	1,300	225	285	214
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
<hr/>				
Year-to-date:				
2009	6,400	232	1,485	1,115
2008	7,700	226	1,736	1,302
Change	-16.9	2.7	-14.5	-14.4

^{1/} Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter and live hog inshipments from the mainland for slaughter.

^{2/} Estimate based on 75.0 dressing percentage.



Pasture and Livestock Conditions, June 1, 2009

Hawaii County

May Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Honokaa	1.31"	5.00"
Kamuela upper	0.24"	3.90"
Kahuku Ranch	0.88"	5.10"
Puu Waawaa	0.32"	2.80"
Waikii	1.87"	2.10"

North Hilo, South Hilo, and Puna district pastures were in generally good condition although rainfall was significantly lower than normal. New grass growth was maintained by relatively high soil moisture. Warm weather with fairly sunny skies also encouraged grass growth. Streams provided adequate stock water supplies.

Ka`u district pastures in upper areas were in better condition than those in the lower elevations. Showers in the higher elevations helped to maintain soil moisture and benefited grass growth. Lower elevation pastures in the district remained parched under drought-like conditions.

North and South Kohala district pastures in south facing areas benefited more than normal for this time of year as light, variable winds allowed cloud buildup along the slopes. Normally drier areas such as Waikii experienced some showers and greening of grass which indicated new growth had occurred. Further north, showers were more sporadic and growth was minimal at best. Soil moisture was further reduced by warm temperatures and prospects for new grass were poor. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition which was normal for this time of the year.

North and South Kona district pastures showed limited grass growth. Forage supplies, however, were adequate in most areas. The drier areas in the district were in normal condition for this time of

year. Some of the drier areas had little to no new grass. Livestock were in fair to good condition and no unusual losses were reported.

Hamakua district pastures were in fair to good condition. Rainfall was generally poor in the district, however, showers earlier in the year helped boost soil moisture and sustain some new growth. As the month progressed, feed supplies dwindled and growth of new grass slowed. Stream flows also slowed and water in stock ponds declined. Livestock were in fair to good condition.

Maui County

May Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Hana	0.81"	5.90"
Omaopio ^{2/}	0.96"	0.71"
Pukalani	0.35"	1.00"
Ulupalakua	0.93"	1.40"
Molokai Airport	1.38"	1.00"

Pastures in the lower, south facing areas of the island were drying out with some only providing dry forage. Kihei pastures continued to provide a good amount of dry forage. This area is recovering from a brush fire that started on May 31 and took a couple of days to put out. Brush fires will remain a major concern for ranchers during the dry summer months. Pastures in windward areas were adversely affected by reduced shower activities. Pastures in Hana were drying out and grass growth slowed. Grass re-growth in Kula has been adversely affected by a relatively quick transition from a long winter into a hot summer. The abrupt weather transition also required ranchers to make timing adjustments to their rotation of pastures. Fireweeds remained a major challenge for ranchers. This weed continued to spread in the Upcountry areas despite spraying and manual pulling efforts.

Tumbleweeds and wildlife feeding are also increasing concerns of ranchers in the Upcountry area.

Honolulu County

May Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Hakipuu Mauka	2.67"	4.90"
Lualualei	0.43"	1.20"
Waimanalo	4.83"	3.20"

Pastures were in generally fair condition. Like the rest of the State, May was relatively dry on Oahu. The eastern end of the island, however, was an exception as rainfall was above normal due to a passing frontal band of showers.

Kauai County

May Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Kalaheo	0.16"	4.00"
Kapahi	4.53"	5.90"
Princeville Airport	1.58"	6.10"

Rainfall was below normal in most areas of the island. Mt. Waialeale, normally the wettest spot in Hawaii and one of the wettest in the world, unofficially experienced its driest May on record with 1.51 inches of rain. New grass growth has slowed as pastures were taking longer to recover from grazing. Cattle and calves were in good condition. ■

^{1/} Rainfall stations were selected from the National Weather Service's Hydronet system of automated rain gauges. 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 gauge 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.ph>

^{2/} Omaopio rainfall data courtesy of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, a division of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. Normal reading represents the 5-year period 2004-2008.



May Milk Production Up 6 Percent

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 1.9 million pounds of milk in May 2009, up 6 percent from April's 1.8 million pounds and 19 percent more than a year ago. Improved pasture conditions and health of the herd were major factors for the increased output in milk from a year ago. ■

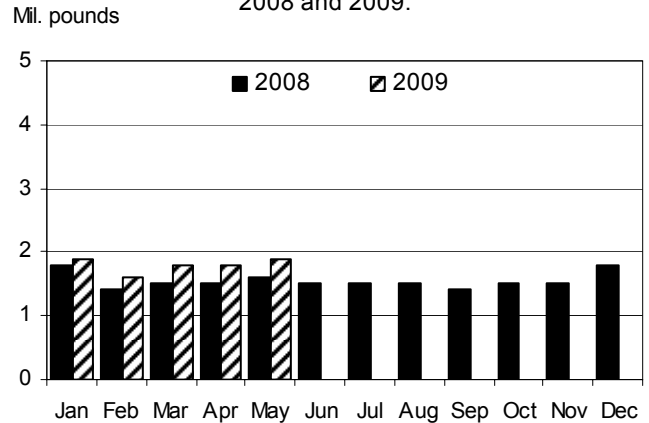
Size Of Cow Herd Decreases

Hawaii's cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 1,500 head in May 2009; down 6 percent from April and down 12 percent compared to May 2008. Currently, there are two commercial dairy operations in the State. Both are located on the island of Hawaii. ■

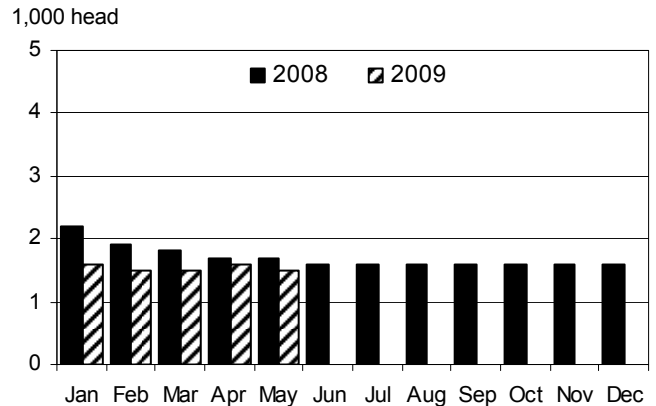
Milk Per Cow Production Remains Above Year-Ago Level

Average milk per cow is estimated at 1,200 pounds for May 2009, unchanged from April but 26 percent higher than May 2008. Improved weather, feed, and herd quality compared to a year ago all contributed to the increase in productivity. As of June 30, the area surrounding Hawaii's two dairies were experiencing moderate drought conditions. ■

Milk: Monthly production, State of Hawaii, 2008 and 2009.



Milk: Average number of cows on hand during month, State of Hawaii, 2008 and 2009.



Milk: All milk cows, milk per cow, and total milk production, State of Hawaii, May 2009 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	May 2008	Apr. 2009	May 2009	May 2008	May 2009	May 2008	May 2009	Year-to-date	
	----- number of head -----			----- pounds -----		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
State	1,700	1,600	1,500	950	1,200	1,600	1,900	7,800	9,000

^{1/} Figures for 2009 are preliminary.

^{2/} Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.

Average Farm Prices

Farm Prices Show Mix Changes In May

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at 110.0 cents per pound for May 2009, down 3 percent from April 2009 but unchanged from a year ago.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 54.0 cents per pound in May 2009, unchanged from April 2009 but up a penny per pound compared to May 2008.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs was \$1.39 per pound in May 2009, up 8.0 cents per pound from April and 4.0 cents per pound higher than a year ago.

Milk

The average farm price for milk was \$35.40 per hundredweight during May 2009, down a fraction from April's average of \$35.50 per hundredweight. Compared to a year ago, the average farm price for milk was 20 percent higher in May 2009.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was \$1.54 in May 2009, down 8.0 cents per dozen from April but 7.0 cents per dozen higher than a year ago. ■

Livestock Commodity Farm Prices: Average farm prices for steers and heifers, cows, market hogs, milk, and eggs, State of Hawaii, May 2009 with comparisons.

Commodity	May 2008	April 2009	May 2009
	----- cents per pound -----		
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	110.0	113.0	110.0
Live weight ^{2/}	60.4	62.0	60.4
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	53.0	54.0	54.0
Live weight ^{2/}	29.1	29.6	29.6
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	135.0	131.0	139.0
Live weight ^{3/}	101.3	98.3	104.3
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk.....	29.40	35.50	35.40
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ^{4/}	147.0	162.0	154.0

^{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 3.92 billion pounds in May, down 7 percent from the 4.22 billion pounds produced in May 2008.

Beef production, at 2.18 billion pounds, was 8 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.85 million head, down 9 percent from May 2008. The average live weight was up 13 pounds from the previous year, at 1,264 pounds.

Veal production totaled 10.3 million pounds, 11 percent below May a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 65,100 head, down 8 percent from May 2008. The average live weight was down 7 pounds from last year, at 268 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.72 billion pounds, down 5 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.45 million head, down 7 percent from May 2008. The average live weight was up 3 pounds from the previous year, at 271 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 13.0 million pounds, was down 13 percent from May 2008. Sheep slaughter totaled 184,700 head, 11 percent below last year. The

average live weight was 141 pounds, down 5 pounds from May a year ago.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.60 billion during May 2009, up slightly from last year. Production included 6.51 billion table eggs, and 1.09 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 73 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during May 2009 averaged 337 million, down 1 percent from last year. May egg production per 100 layers was 2,256 eggs, up 1 percent from May 2008.

All layers in the U.S. on June 1, 2009 totaled 335 million, down 2 percent from last year. The 335 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 54.2 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.91 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on June 1, 2009, averaged 73.1 eggs per 100 layers, up 2 percent from June 1, 2008. ■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (June 26, 2009) and *Chickens and Eggs* (June 22, 2009) releases.



Cattle: Commercial dairy cow slaughter will increase due to the Cooperatives Working Together program and will offset the decline in beef cow slaughter. Rising costs, reflecting demand for feeder calves to stock rain-improved pastures and rising corn prices, will dampen enthusiasm for feedlot placements aimed at post-summer markets. Beef markets continue to face stiff competition from abundant supplies of pork and poultry.

Beef/Cattle Trade: U.S. beef exports continuing to be affected by weak foreign demand are expected to fall 8 percent in 2009. Increased imports from Australia are the main driver behind an expected 12-percent increase in beef imports this year.

Pork: Higher expected feed prices and relatively weak hog prices in 2010 should result in 2010 pork production

of 22.3 billion pounds, down 1.8 percent. In the face of relatively weak hog prices and higher feed prices, producers are expected to hold down growth in hog weights.

Dairy: Reduction in herd size will lead to lower milk production both this year and next despite rising output per cow. Dairy product exports could improve slightly next year; however, domestic use is expected to remain flat in 2010 after a 2-percent improvement in 2009. Prices for milk and dairy products will show some recovery this year, strengthening further in 2010, but still remain below 2007 and 2008 highs.

Poultry: Broiler meat production is expected to total 8.87 billion pounds in second-quarter 2009, down



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

6 percent from a year earlier. After declining strongly in the first half, broiler meat production in the second half of 2009 is expected to be somewhat closer to the previous year, with fourth-quarter 2009 production even slightly higher. Turkey meat production is expected to decline strongly throughout 2009, but then to grow

slightly in 2010. However, even with these gains, turkey meat production in 2010 is expected to be down 5 percent from 2008.■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-180/* June 17, 2009 Economic Research Service, USDA.