



Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

National
Agricultural
Statistics
Service

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In Cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture

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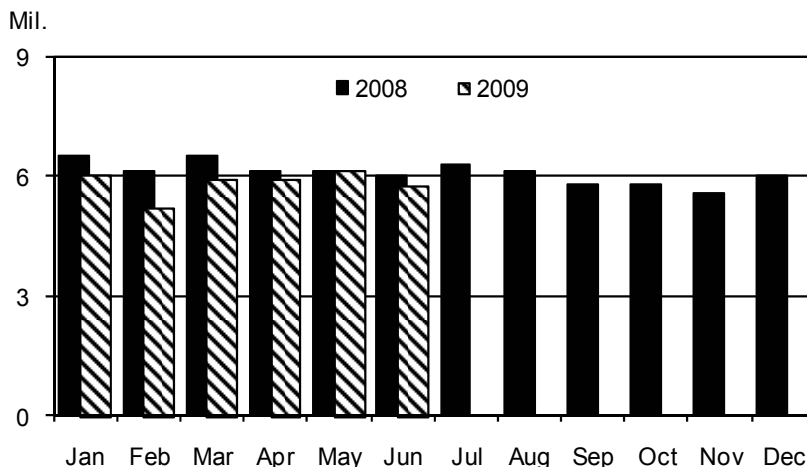
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June Egg Production Down 5 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 5.70 million (15,833 cases) in June 2009, down 5 percent from June 2008 due to a 3 percent decline in layers on hand and a 2 percent reduction in the rate of lay per 1,000 layers.

Cumulative egg production for the first half of 2009 totaled 34.80 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, June 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			
	June 2008	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	June 2009	June 2008	June 2009	Year-to-date	
								2008	2009
State ^{1/}	335.0	333.0	325.0	1,791	1,754	6.00	5.70	37.30	34.80

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

^{1/} County data series discontinued.

Mark Hudson Director
King Whetstone, Deputy Director

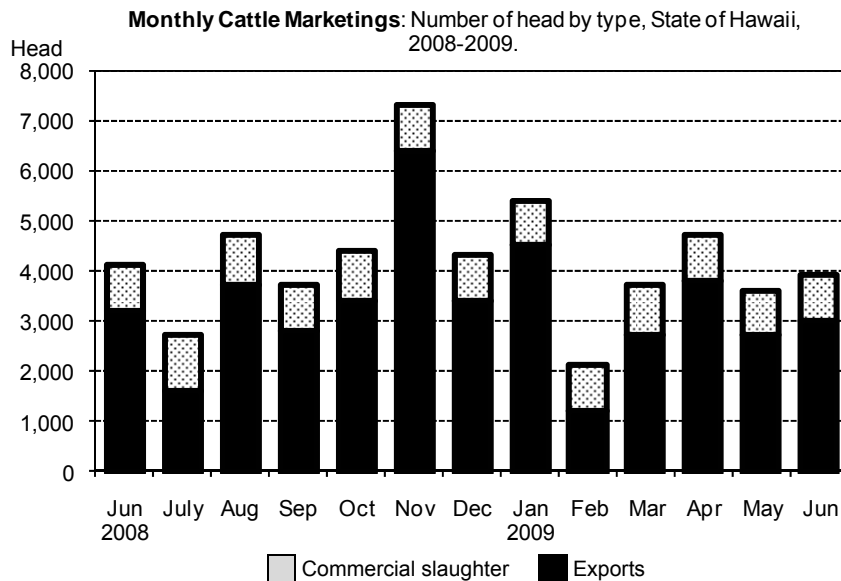
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CATTLE: Monthly Slaughter and Exports

Cattle Marketings Increased 3 Percent In June

Cattle marketings (sum of exports and local slaughter) totaled 3,900 head for June 2009, up 3 percent from May's revised total of 3,800 head. Exports accounted for 77 percent of June's total marketings with steers making up 53 percent of the exported cattle. Local slaughter totaled 900 head killed in June 2009, unchanged from May.

Cumulative cattle marketings for the first half of 2009 totaled 23,600 head, down 20 percent compared to the first six months of last year. Cattle exports were down 24 percent so far this year compared to last year while local slaughter was down 2 percent from a year ago. ■



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	3,800	2,900	1,900	1,000	448	900	1,129	1,008	553
June	3,900	3,000	1,600	1,400	411	900	1,121	1,006	552
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Year-to-date ⁵ :									
2009	23,600	18,100	10,050	7,950	421	5,500	1,163	6,398	3,512
2008	29,300	23,700	12,100	11,000	434	5,600	1,130	6,475	3,555
Change	-19.5	-23.6	-16.9	-27.7	-3.0	-1.8	2.9	-1.2	-1.2

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.



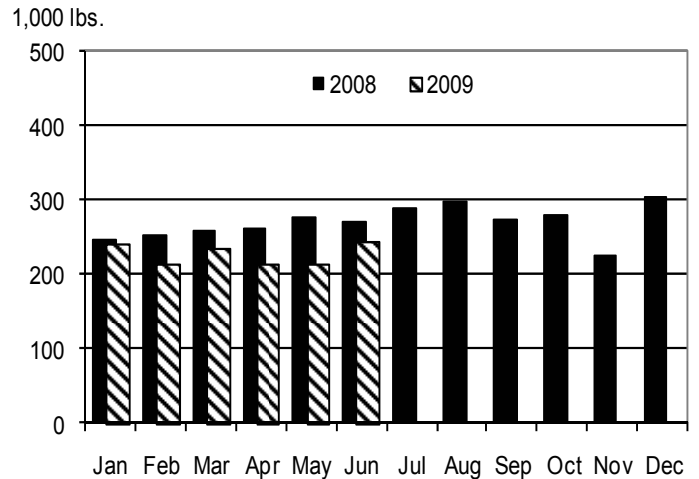
HOGS: Monthly Slaughter

June Commercial Pork Production Increased 14 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production (local slaughter) during June 2009 totaled 243,000 pounds, up 14 percent from May. June's higher dressed weight total was the result of an 15 percent increase in the number of head slaughtered to 1,500 which more than offset a 1 percent drop in average live weight.

Cumulative number of hogs slaughtered through June 2009 totaled 7,900 head, down 16 percent from the first half of 2008. Total dressed weight through June 2009 is estimated at 1.4 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	1,500	222	324	243
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Year-to-date:				
2009	7,900	229	1,809	1,358
2008	9,400	225	2,097	1,573
Change	-16.0	1.8	-13.7	-13.7

^{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, July 1, 2009

Hawaii County

June Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Honokaa	2.73"	2.30"
Kamuela upper	3.65"	3.00"
Kahuku Ranch	0.41"	4.70"
Pahala	0.69"	2.20"
Waikii	1.31"	1.00"

North Hilo, South Hilo, and Puna district pastures were in generally good condition as rainfall was near normal levels. The increased showers, sunny mornings, and warmer temperatures all served to boost grass growth in these districts.

Ka`u district pastures were in mostly fair condition. New growth has been slowed by dry conditions. Volcanic emissions were also carried-in by trade winds, but were of generally low concentrations. Overall, feed supplies were at adequate levels.

North and South Kohala district pastures in windward and upper elevations showed new growth and a general greening of the pastures. Extended dry conditions, however, prevailed in many other areas of the district. Ranchers are concerned that the dry summer conditions will extend into the fall. Overall pasture conditions ranged from poor to good.

North and South Kona district pastures were in poor to fair condition as many areas remained abnormally dry. Pastures conditions were more favorable in areas where localized showers occurred, but widespread rains have been lacking in these districts. Overall prospects for new grass growth were fair.

Hamakua district pastures were in fair to good condition depending on location. Improvement was slow for pastures in most sectors. Water supplies were adequate, but not yet

fully restored. Grass growth improved with the increased soil moisture and new growth improved with the onset of warmer summer weather conditions. In the drier sections, pastures were still recovering from drought conditions but appeared to be steadily improving. Prospects for new grass growth were good.

Maui County

June Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Hana	2.75"	4.10"
Omaopio ^{2/}	0.00"	0.15"
Pukalani	0.12"	0.40"
Ulupalakua	0.38"	1.60"
Molokai Airport	0.19"	0.50"

Pastures in windward areas of the island of Maui benefitted from occasional trade wind showers. However, the showers were sufficient to only allow for sustaining present pasture conditions. Central and southern sections of the island continued to experience a drying-out of pastures and the overall landscape. Most pastures in the Upcountry area have been adversely affected by Fireweed. Warmer temperatures have increased the insect populations which pester the livestock and the rise in temperatures also place an additional stress on the animals. Some operations have decreased grazing pressure by relocating or shipping animals off the island. Overall condition of the herd is also being maintained by supplemental feeding.

Honolulu County

June Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Dillingham	0.22"	0.90"
Lualualei	0.27"	0.80"
Waimanalo	0.74"	1.50"

Pastures remained in fair condition. Spotty rainfall was beneficial in

some areas, but overall conditions were dry. Most rain gages on the island record below normal totals during the month.

Kauai County

June Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Kalaheo	1.43"	3.50"
Kapahi	3.83"	4.00"
Princeville Airport	1.24"	3.30"

Poor to fair supplies of old feed were available in pastures. Soil moisture levels were poor as most rain gages only recorded 30 to 60 percent of normal totals for the month. As a result, new grass growth was poor. Insect infestations and damages were under control. ■

^{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.



Dairy: Milk Cows and Production

June Milk Production Matches May

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 1.9 million pounds of milk in June 2009, unchanged from May but up 27 percent from a year ago. Improved pasture conditions and health of the herd were major factors for the increased output in milk from a year ago. ■

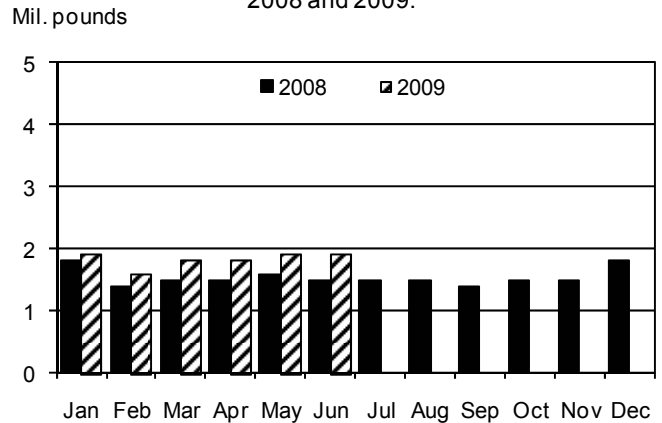
Cow Herd Numbers Remain Steady

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

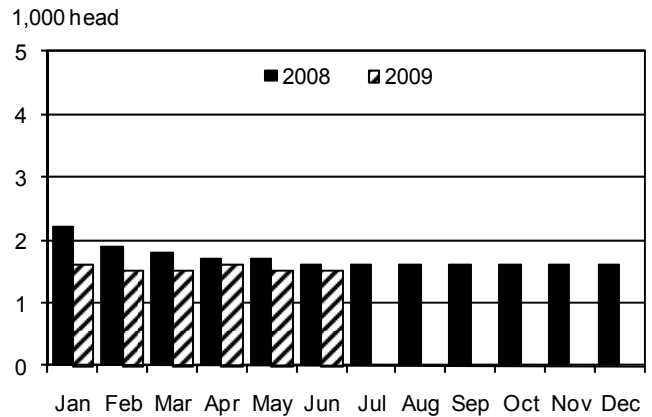
Milk Per Cow Production Remains Above Year-Ago Level

Average milk per cow is estimated at 1,200 pounds for June 2009, unchanged from May but 33 percent higher than June 2008. Improved weather, feed, and herd quality compared to a year ago all contributed to the increase in productivity. ■

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, June 2009 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	June 2008	May 2009	June 2009	June 2008	June 2009	June 2008	June 2009	Year-to-date	
								2008	2009
State	1,600	1,500	1,500	900	1,200	1,500	1,900	9,300	10,900

----- number of head ----- ----- pounds ----- ----- 1,000 pounds -----

^{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 June

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at 113.0 cents per pound for June 2009, up 3 percent from May 2009 and a year ago.

Cows

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

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs was \$1.36 per pound in June 2009, down 3.0 cents per pound from May but 3.0 cents per pound higher than a year ago.

Milk

The average farm price for milk remained unchanged at \$35.40 per hundredweight during June 2009. Compared to a year ago, June 2009's average farm price for milk was 20 percent higher than a year ago.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was \$1.29 in June 2009, down 25.0 cents per dozen from May and 9.0 cents per dozen 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, June 2009 with comparisons.

Commodity	June 2008	May 2009	June 2009
----- cents per pound -----			
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	110.0	110.0	113.0
Live weight ^{2/}	60.4	60.4	62.0
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	53.0	54.0	54.0
Live weight ^{2/}	29.1	29.6	29.6
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	133.0	139.0	136.0
Live weight ^{3/}	99.8	104.3	102.0
----- dollars per 100 pounds -----			
Milk.....	29.40	35.40	35.40
----- cents per dozen -----			
Eggs ^{4/}	138.0	154.0	129.0

^{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 4.16 billion pounds in June, up 3 percent from the 4.05 billion pounds produced in June 2008.

Beef production, at 2.29 billion pounds, was 1 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.98 million head, up 1 percent from June 2008. The average live weight was up 8 pounds from the previous year, at 1,269 pounds.

Veal production totaled 11.5 million pounds, 2 percent below June a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 77,200 head, up 2 percent from June 2008. The average live weight was down 16 pounds from last year, at 251 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.85 billion pounds, up 5 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 9.18 million head, up 3 percent from June 2008. The average live weight was up 3 pounds from the previous year, at 269 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 13.9 million pounds, was up 6 percent from June 2008. Sheep slaughter totaled 203,000 head, 6 percent above last year. The

average live weight was 137 pounds, unchanged from June a year ago.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.34 billion during June 2009, down slightly from last year. Production included 6.29 billion table eggs, and 1.06 billion hatching eggs, of which 988 million were broiler-type and 70 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during June 2009 averaged 333 million, down 2 percent from last year. June egg production per 100 layers was 2,204 eggs, up 1 percent from June 2008.

All layers in the U.S. on July 1, 2009 totaled 332 million, down 2 percent from last year. The 332 million layers consisted of 275 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 53.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.89 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on July 1, 2009, averaged 73.7 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from July 1, 2008. ■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (July 24, 2009) and *Chickens and Eggs* (July 21, 2009) releases.



The Economics of Food, Farming, Natural Resources, and Rural America

Cattle: Increased dairy cow slaughter has offset declining beef cow slaughter since the last week of May 2009. Feedlot placements move in concert with fed cattle prices.

Beef/Cattle Trade: The United States is expected to import 13 percent more beef in 2009, as imports from Australia are well above 2008 levels. U.S. beef exports have been hampered by reduced demand due to weak economies overseas and a stronger U.S. dollar making U.S. beef less competitive.

Pork: The second quarter of 2009 ended with both pork production and hog and pork prices below a year ago, which strongly suggests lower product demand. Lower production and lower prices are expected to persist for the balance of this year. Pork exports in May were

almost 307 million pounds, 36 percent below May 2008. It is likely that May exports—particularly to Mexico and Russia—did not register the full negative impacts of H1N1-related slow-down in demand for U.S. pork.

Dairy: Feed prices are expected to moderate slightly both this year and next. But milk supplies still lead demand, and exports are expected to be well behind the last two years. Consequently, prices will remain weak this year. A modest improvement in prices is expected in 2010 as the dairy herd decline helps to move supplies into line with demand.

Poultry: Broiler production estimates for the 2nd and 3rd quarters were increased due to somewhat higher numbers of birds being slaughtered and a steady



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

number of chicks being placed for growout. Broiler meat production is now expected to be down 2 percent in the second half of 2009 and to be down 4 percent for the year. Even with much lower production, whole

turkey prices continue to be pressured by high stock levels.■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-181/* July 17, 2009 Economic Research Service, USDA.