

Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

August 31, 2006

In cooperation with:



Agricultural Development Division

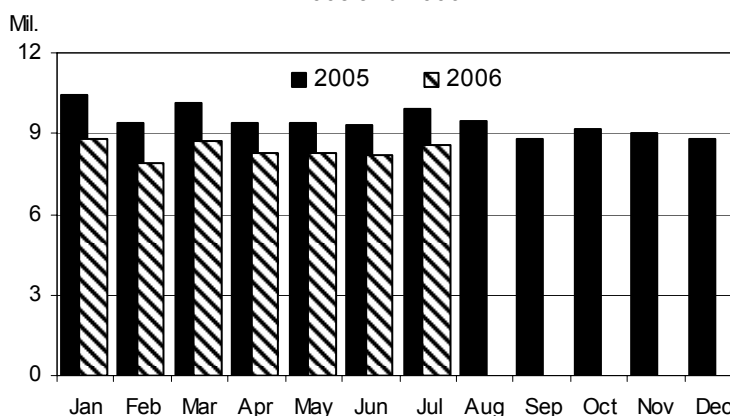
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July Egg Production Down 13 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 8.6 million (23,889 cases) in July 2006, down 13 percent from July 2005. The average number of layers on hand during July 2006 was estimated at 438,000, down 2 percent from June and down 10 percent from July 2005. The average rate of lay during July 2006 was 1,963 per 100 layers (63.3 percent rate of lay), down 3 percent from July 2005. ■

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



EGGS: Number of layers, rate of lay, and production, by counties, State of Hawaii, July 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			
	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	July 2006	July 2005	July 2006	Year-to-date	
								2005	2006
	----- thousands -----			----- eggs -----		----- millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	102.1	85.1	80.0	1,933	1,979	1.97	1.59	14.90	11.40
Honolulu	384.9	360.0	358.0	2,062	1,959	7.93	7.01	53.00	47.40
State ^{1/}	487.0	445.0	438.0	2,033	1,963	9.90	8.60	67.90	58.80

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

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Total Cattle Marketings and Exports

July Cattle Marketings Down 24 Percent From A Year Ago

Total cattle marketings for July 2006 is estimated at 2,600 head, down 24 percent from July 2005. Cumulative marketings through July 2006 was 27,600 head, down 5 percent from the same period a year earlier.

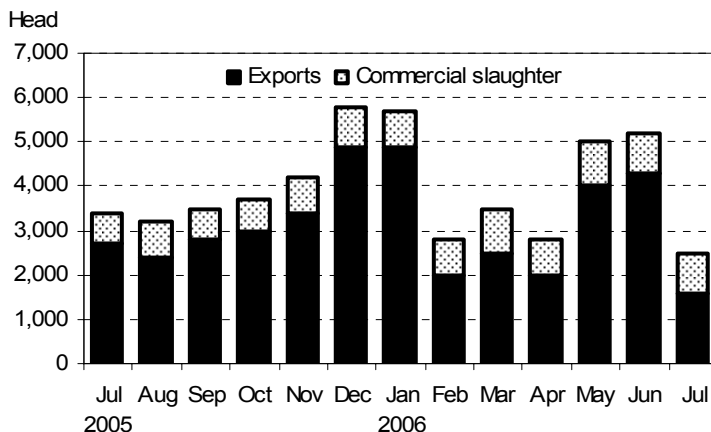
Exports down from year ago

Exports of steers and heifers totaled 1,600 head in July 2006, down 41 percent from a year ago. A breakdown of the exports shows that steers accounted for 63 percent of July 2006's total with 1,000 head. So far in 2006, exports of steers were running 4 percent ahead of last year's comparable total. Exports of heifers totaled 600 head in July 2006, down 54 percent from last July. Unlike steers, exports of heifers through July 2006 were 25 percent less than the first seven months of last year.

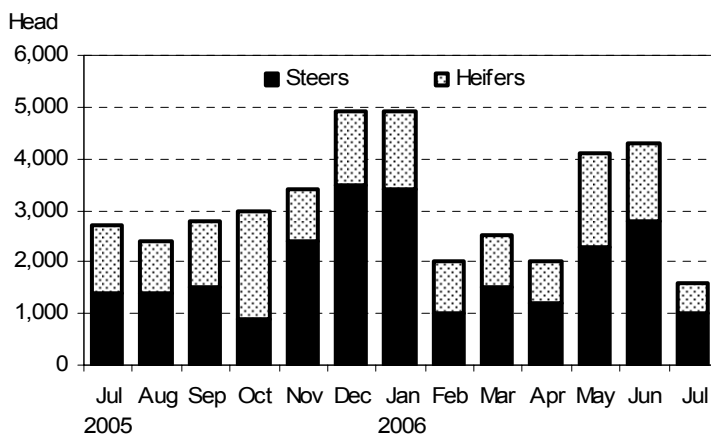
Average live weight increases

The average live weight of steers and heifers exported from Hawaii in July 2006 was 484 pounds, up 10 percent or 44 pounds from a year ago. The cumulative average live weight for the 2006 was 421 pounds through July, down 4 percent from the comparable period last year. ■

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, July 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
July	3,400	2,600	1,400	1,000	1,300	600	2,700	1,600	440	484
Year-to-date ^{4/}	29,000	27,600	12,700	13,200	11,000	8,300	23,700	21,500	439	421

^{1/} Sum of commercial slaughter and exports. Total may not add due to rounding.

^{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.

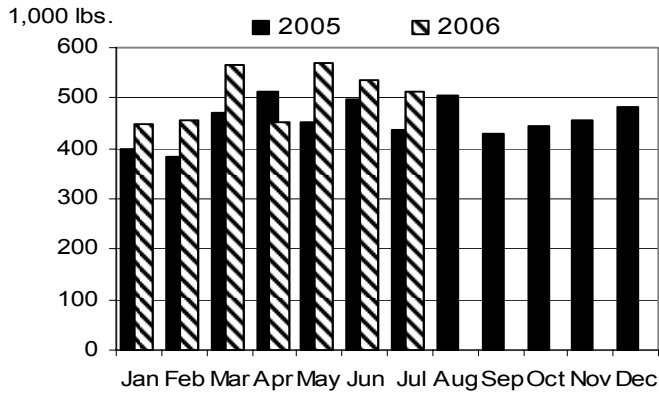
^{3/} Steers and heifers may not add to total due to rounding.

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



Cattle and Hogs Commercial Slaughter

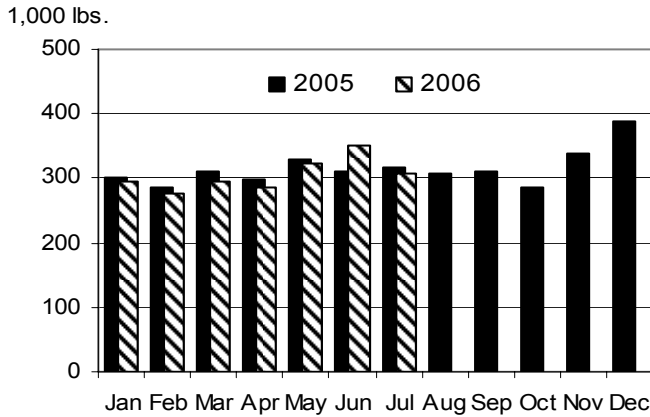
Monthly Commercial Beef Production:
Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii,
2005 and 2006



Commercial Beef Production Up 17 Percent

Hawaii commercial beef production (local slaughter) during July 2006 totaled 511,000 pounds, up 17 percent from July 2005. Commercial kill totaled 900 head in July, up 29 percent from the July 2005 total of 700 head. Average live weight per head decreased to 1,024 pounds in July 2006, 4 percent lighter than in July 2005. Cumulative beef production for 2006 through July was 3,535,000 pounds, up 12 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 3 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production during July 2006 totaled 307,000 pounds, down 3 percent from July 2005. Total hog kill was 1,900 head in July 2006, unchanged from a year ago. Average live weight per head was 220 pounds in July 2006, up slightly from a year ago. Cumulative hog production for the first seven months of 2006 was 2,133,000 pounds, down 1 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, July 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 -----			
July	700	900	1,072	1,024	796	931	437	511
Year-to-date	5,300	6,100	--	--	5,740	6,439	3,151	3,535
Hogs ^{3/}								
July	1,900	1,900	219	220	424	409	318	307
Year-to-date	13,700	12,900	--	--	2,876	2,844	2,157	2,133

-- 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, August 1, 2006

Hawaii County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Honokaa	10.14	3.80
Kamuela upper	8.15	4.40
Kahuku Ranch	1.43	4.30
Puu Waawaa	0.24	1.80
Waikii	0.90	1.30

Hilo and Puna districts experienced mostly sunny skies and timely showers during July. Pastures were in generally good condition and prospects for new growth were fair to good. Higher elevation pastures, however, were very dry and in poor condition. Livestock were in generally good condition.

Ka'u district was mostly sunny and dry during the month. Once green coastal pastures, turned brown. Strong winds amplified the dry conditions by decreasing soil moisture. Higher elevation pastures did not receive significant amounts of moisture, but afternoon cloudiness helped reduce the extremely warm conditions. New grass growth was observed in the upper pastures from Naalehu to Kahuku at the end of the month. Overall, cattle were in fair condition.

North and South Kona districts experienced below-normal rainfall reading for the month. Pastures were in normal condition for this time of the year. Upper elevation pastures were reportedly getting dry. Livestock condition was good.

North and South Kohala districts recorded above normal rainfall for the month in windward areas, but below normal levels in leeward areas. As a result, windward pastures were in good condition. Leeward pastures were dry, but contained a good amount of old feed. Livestock condition was reportedly good to excellent.

Prospects were high for a better calf crop.

Hamakua district pastures were in good condition due to a combination of sunny skies, warm temperatures, and good soil moisture. Cattle were in generally good condition. Calves continued to gain weight gains due to good grazing conditions.

Maui County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hana Airport	2.47	5.90
Pukalani	0.11	0.80
Ulupalakua ranch	0.08	1.40
Molokai Airport	0.34	0.70

Maui Island:

Pastures in most sections of the island have declined in condition due to continued warm, dry weather. In Hana, pastures were reportedly able to provide forage for livestock. Along the east side of the island, Kaupo toward Kahikinui pastures were drying out. Pastures in the lower elevations of Ulupalakua were drying out and may have forage for only a couple of weeks. Upper elevation pastures were in better condition, but added rainfall is need to stimulate new grass growth. Forage quality in Makawao pastures was good. Haiku pastures were in fair condition. Irrigated pastures in the Maalaea area continued to provide a good amount of forage. In the northwest section of the island, forage quality was poor. Cattle conditions were mostly good.

Molokai island:

Generally, pastures continued to be in fair condition. Passing showers benefited pastures in the eastside of the island. South shore pastures were very dry and provided little feed. Upper elevation pastures in Kalae remained in fair to good condition. The west side of the

island had pastures with an abundant amount of forage partly due to low grazing pressure.

Honolulu County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hakipuu mauka	2.69	4.00
Lualualei	0.03	0.70
Waimanalo	0.85	1.60

Grass growth continued to be hampered by less than normal amounts of rain. Leeward areas were particularly dry during the month.

Kauai County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Omao	1.05	4.70
Kapahi	4.17	5.50
Princeville airport	2.16	4.40

For the fourth consecutive month, rainfall was below normal for most of the island. Some rainfall at the end of the month, however, brought up the soil moisture level. Overall, prospects for new grass growth were poor. Insect damage was heavy in some areas. Cattle and calves were in fair condition. ■

^{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:

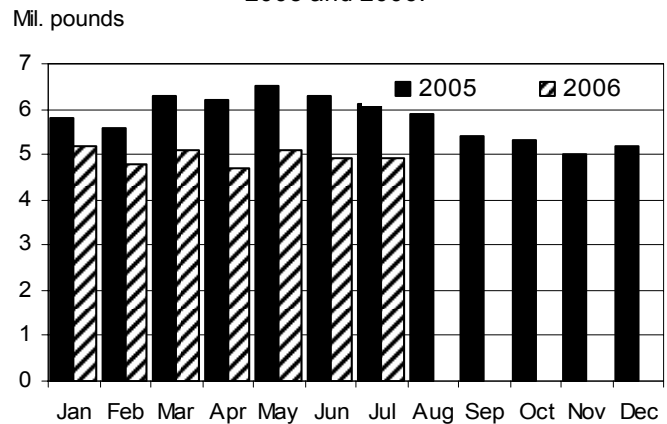
<http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/pages/hydrology.php>

Milk Cows and Milk Production

July milk production down 20 percent from year ago

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 4.9 million pounds of milk in July 2006, unchanged from the previous month, but down 20 percent from a year ago. A smaller cow herd was responsible for the year-to-year decline as the milk per cow rate increased. Cumulative milk production for the seven months of 2006 totaled 34.7 million pounds, down 19 percent from the same period a year ago. ■

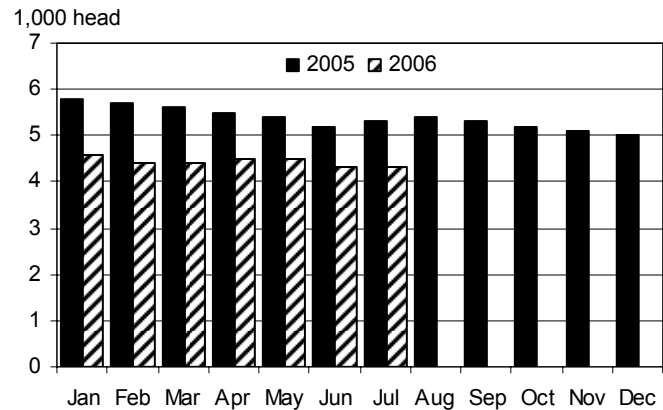
Milk: Monthly production, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006.



Cow herd down 19 percent from year ago

Hawaii's cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 4,300 head in July 2006, unchanged from the previous month but down 19 percent from July 2005. Average milk per cow is estimated at 1,160 pounds for July 2006, up one percent from July 2005's average of 1,150 pounds per cow. ■

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, July 2006 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006	July 2005	July 2006	July 2005	July 2006	Year-to-date	
	number of head			pounds		1,000 pounds			
State	5,300	4,300	4,300	1,150	1,160	6,100	4,900	42,800	34,700

^{1/} Figures for 2006 are preliminary.

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



Average Farm Prices

Farm Prices Up For Cattle Compared To Year-ago

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at \$1.00 per pound for July 2006, up 2 cents from June 2006 and 5 cents higher than a year ago.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 53.0 cents per pound in July 2006, a 1-cent increase from June 2006 and 2 cents more than a year ago.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs is estimated at \$1.16 per pound for July 2006, unchanged from June 2006 but down 9 cents from last July's average price of \$1.25 per pound.

Milk

The average farm price for milk was \$24.90 per hundredweight during July 2006, up 10 cents from the previous month. Compared to a year ago, the average farm price for milk was down \$1.60 per hundredweight from a year ago.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was 92.0 cents in July 2006, unchanged from June 2006 but up a half-cent from a year ago. ■

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

Commodity	July 2005	June 2006	July 2006
	----- cents per pound -----		
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	95.0	98.0	100.0
Live weight ^{2/}	52.2	53.8	54.9
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	51.0	52.0	53.0
Live weight ^{2/}	28.0	28.5	29.1
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	125.0	116.0	116.0
Live weight ^{3/}	93.8	87.0	87.0
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk.....	26.50	24.80	24.90
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ^{4/}	91.5	92.0	92.0

^{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 3.78 billion pounds in July, up 5 percent from the 3.61 billion pounds produced in July 2005.

Beef production, at 2.20 billion pounds, was 6 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.83 million head, up 4 percent from July 2005. The average live weight was up 18 pounds from the previous year, at 1,272 pounds.

Veal production totaled 12.0 million pounds, 4 percent below July a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 57,900 head, down 1 percent from July 2005. The average live weight was 10 pounds below last year, at 340 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.55 billion pounds, up 3 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.88 million head, 3 percent above July 2005. The average live weight was 1 pound above the previous year, at 265 pounds.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.64 billion during July 2006, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 6.56 billion table eggs, and 1.09 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 66 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during July 2006 averaged 341 million, up 1 percent from last year. July egg production per 100 layers was 2,241 eggs, up slightly from July 2005.

All layers in the U.S. on August 1, 2006, totaled 341 million, up 1 percent from last year. The 341 million layers consisted of 284 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 54.0 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.76 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on August 1, 2006, averaged 71.7 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from August 1, 2005.■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (August 25, 2006) and *Chickens and Eggs* (August 22, 2006) releases.



Cattle/Beef: Drought and feed prices dominate the cattle and beef sectors at present. Dry conditions over much of the U.S. cattle-producing regions continue to force early cattle movement. The larger crop forecast will take some pressure off the meat complex's need for adjustment as more and more corn is shifted to the rapidly expanding ethanol production sector.

Beef Trade: U.S. cattle imports began moving toward their typical summer lows during the second quarter, though imports from Mexico are showing more strength this summer than in 2005. U.S.-Canadian cattle price differentials have narrowed significantly. Beef imports declined markedly in the second quarter, as domestic lean beef supplies rose due to drought induced increases in cow culling. In addition, Uruguay shifted a significant portion of its exports from the United States

to other countries formerly served by Brazil and Argentina. U.S. beef exports surged to 315 million pounds in the second quarter on the strength of rising exports to Mexico and Canada.

Hogs/Pork: Forecasts for pork production in the second half of 2006 and for 2007 were lowered slightly to reflect lower-than-expected increases of Canadian swine imports. Second-half pork production is expected to be about 1.7 percent above a year ago. Pork production in 2007 is expected to be almost 3 percent above this year's forecast. U.S. live swine imports are expected to be about 8.6 million head, both this year and in 2007.

Poultry: Broiler production is slowing as the number of chicks being placed for growout continues to be below a year earlier. The slowdown in production growth has lowered stocks and raised prices for most broiler



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

products, but prices remain below a year ago. Prices for whole turkeys remain above last year, reflecting lower stocks. Stocks of turkey parts and other products are higher, in part, due to lower turkey exports over the first half of 2006.

Eggs: First-half 2006 prices for table eggs (NY grade A large) averaged slightly more than 67 cents per dozen, or slightly more than 11 percent above the same period a year ago. For 2006, egg prices are forecast to average 69 to 71 cents per dozen, 6.5 percent higher

than 2005. In 2007, prices will likely increase almost 12 percent to average 75 to 81 cents per dozen.

Dairy: Unusually, warm weather throughout much of the United States in mid-July has reduced USDA's August estimated 2006 milk output from July. This has led to slightly higher prices for milk and dairy products than previously forecast.■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-146*/August 17, 2006 Economic Research Service, USDA.