



Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

National
Agricultural
Statistics
Service

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In Cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture

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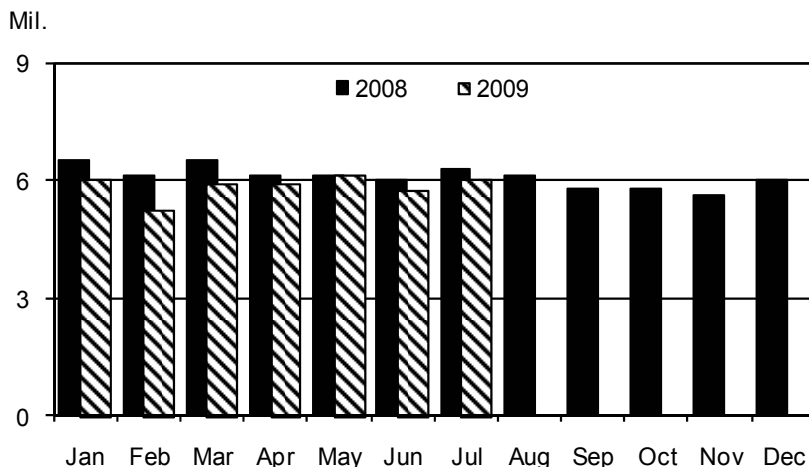
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July Egg Production Down 5 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 6.00 million (16,667 cases) in July 2009, down 5 percent from July 2008 due to a 2 percent decline in layers on hand and a 3 percent reduction in the rate of lay per 1,000 layers.

Cumulative egg production through July 2009 totaled 40.80 million, down 6 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, July 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			
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	Year-to-date	
								2008	2009
State ^{1/}	333.0	325.0	327.0	1,892	1,835	6.30	6.00	43.60	40.80

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

^{1/} County data series discontinued.

Mark Hudson Director
King Whetstone, Deputy Director

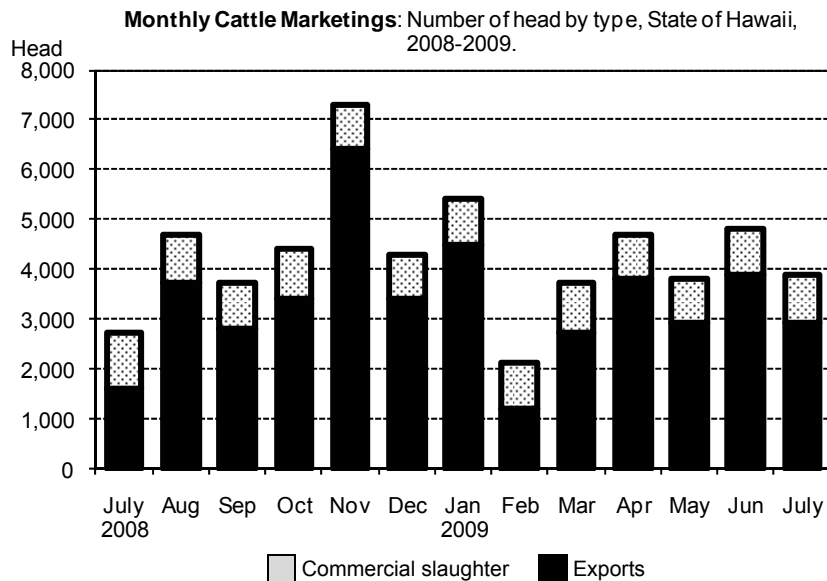
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CATTLE: Monthly Slaughter and Exports

Cattle Marketings Down 19 Percent In July

Cattle marketings (sum of exports and local slaughter) totaled 3,900 head for July 2009, down 19 percent from June's revised total of 4,800 head as a 26 percent drop in exports more than offset an 11 percent increase in local slaughter.

Cumulative cattle marketings through July 2009 totaled 28,400 head, down 13 percent compared to a year ago. Cattle exports are down 15 percent so far this year compared to last year while local slaughter was down 3 percent from a year ago through July. ■



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		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	4,800	3,900	1,800	2,100	411	900	1,121	1,006	552
July	3,900	2,900	1,600	1,300	453	1,000	1,148	1,160	637
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									
Year-to-date ⁵ :									
2009	28,400	21,900	11,850	9,950	425	6,500	1,163	7,558	4,149
2008	32,500	25,800	13,000	12,100	434	6,700	1,131	7,694	4,224
Change	-12.6	-15.1	-8.8	-17.8	-2.1	-3.0	2.8	-1.8	-1.8

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.

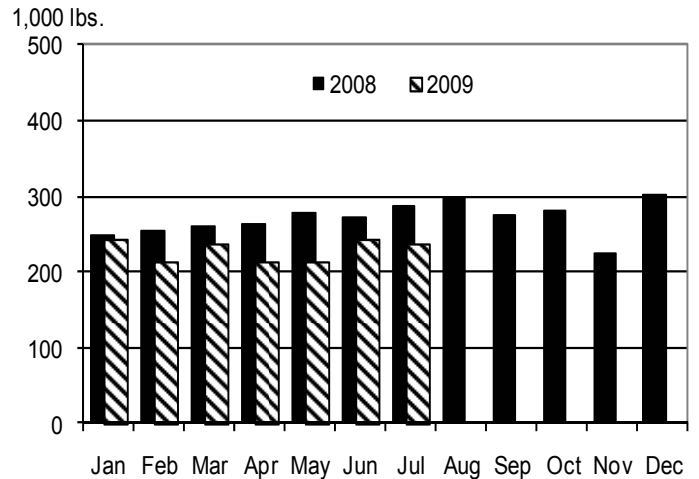
HOGS: Monthly Slaughter

Commercial Pork Production Down 2 Percent in July

Hawaii commercial pork production (local slaughter) during July 2009 totaled 237,000 pounds, down 2 percent from June. Number of head slaughtered remained unchanged at 1,500 in July, but average live weight was 3 percent lower at 215 pounds.

Cumulative number of hogs slaughtered through July 2009 totaled 9,400 head, down 15 percent from the same period a year ago. Total dressed weight through July 2009 is estimated at 1.6 million pounds, down 14 percent from the first seven months of 2008. ■

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	1,500	215	316	237
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				
Year-to-date:				
2009	9,400	226	2,125	1,595
2008	11,100	225	2,481	1,861
Change	-15.3	0.4	-14.3	-14.3

^{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, August 1, 2009

Hawaii County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Honokaa	4.25"	3.80"
Kamuela upper	5.03"	4.40"
Kahuku Ranch	1.00"	4.30"
Pahala	1.77"	2.10"
Waikii	0.19"	1.30"

North Hilo, South Hilo, and Puna district pastures throughout these districts remained in generally good condition. Frequent showers, interspersed with sunny skies, allowed for grass re-growth to progress nicely. Soil moisture was high and stock water supplies were at more than adequate levels. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka`u district pastures were in fair to good condition. Pastures in the higher elevations received a good amount of rainfall during the month while lower elevation pastures were relatively dry. Grass re-growth was noticed, but it was fairly slow in the drier lower elevations. Stock water supplies and soil moisture were both at adequate levels. No unusual deaths or diseases were reported and livestock were in generally good condition.

North and South Kohala district pastures in these areas were in mostly good condition with grass re-growth progressing normally and adequate soil moisture. Leeward areas were relatively dry and soil moisture was reportedly very low. Grass re-growth was also slow in these drier areas. Stock water supplies are adequate in both windward and leeward areas. Cattle and calves were in average condition.

North and South Kona district pastures remained in good to fair condition in most areas despite a relatively dry month. Some ranchers reported good new growth and

largely normal conditions. Stock water supplies were adequate, and soil moisture was sufficient for new grass growth. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Hamakua district pastures were in mostly good condition due to regular, light rainfall and plenty of sunshine. Grass re-growth was progressing well, though not quite as well as in May and June. Overall quality of feed was good, soil moisture was high, and stock water supplies were more than adequate. Livestock were in reportedly good condition.

Maui County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Hana	5.26"	5.90"
Omaopio ^{2/}	0.06"	0.05"
Pukalani	0.81"	0.80"
Ulupalakua	1.09"	1.40"
Molokai Airport	0.27"	0.70"

Pasture conditions worsened throughout Maui County during July due to warm temperatures and light rainfall. Most pastures were able to only provide dry forage. A few windward pastures on Maui contained some green forage, but these pastures were subjected to very low grazing pressure. Irrigated pastures were in generally good condition. Fireweed and tumbleweeds continue to be problems for ranchers in the Upcountry area. Foraging by deer have also been a problem in Upcountry areas.

Pastures on Molokai showed a steady decline in condition during the month. Most pastures were still able to provide dry forage. Central and south shore pastures were bordering on poor condition. Windward pastures benefitted from some light showers while pastures on the west side of the island provided adequate amounts of feed.

Honolulu County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Hakipuu Mauka	2.74"	4.00"
Lualualei	0.06"	0.70"
Waimanalo	2.04"	1.60"

Pastures in windward areas were in generally good condition as passing showers supplied much needed moisture. Leeward pastures were in fair condition as rainfall was light in these areas. There were reports of damage from the yellow sugarcane aphid. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Kauai County

July Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2009	Normal
Kalaheo	2.89"	4.80"
Kapahi	11.95"	5.50"
Princeville Airport	6.58"	4.40"

Pastures have recovered from a relatively dry May. Favorable rains during the second half of July encouraged forage growth in north, east, and south side pastures. West side pastures were in normal condition for this time of the year. There were no report of any unusual issues concerning cattle and calves. ■

^{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.



July's Milk Production Up 20 Percent From Year Ago

Hawaii's dairy cows produced 1.8 million pounds of milk in July 2009, down 5 percent from June but up 20 percent from a year ago. Compared to a year ago, improved pasture conditions and the general health of the herd contributed to the increase in milk production. ■

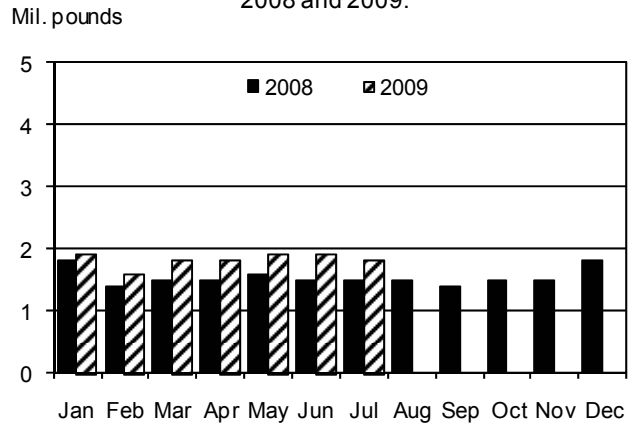
Cow Herd Numbers Remain Steady

Hawaii's cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 1,500 head in July 2009; unchanged from June but down 6 percent compared to July 2008. Currently, the island of Hawaii is home to the State's remaining two commercial dairy operations. ■

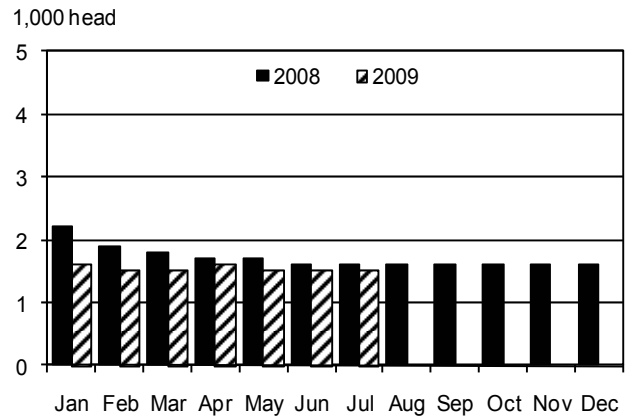
Milk Per Cow Production Remains Above Year-Ago Level

Average milk per cow is estimated at 1,200 pounds for July 2009, unchanged from June but 33 percent higher than a year ago. 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, July 2009 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	July 2008	July 2009	Year-to-date	
								2008	2009
State	1,600	1,500	1,500	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	10,800	12,700

----- 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 Price of Eggs Increases

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at 118.0 cents per pound for July 2009, up 4 percent from June 2009 and 7 percent higher than a year ago.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 53.0 cents per pound in July 2009, down 2 percent from June 2009 but identical to a year ago.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs was \$1.33 per pound in July 2009, down 3.0 cents per pound from June and down 3.5 cents per pound from a year ago.

Milk

The average farm price for milk remained unchanged at \$35.40 per hundredweight during July 2009. Compared to a year ago, July 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 \$1.46 in July 2009, up 17.0 cents per dozen from June and a penny 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, July 2009 with comparisons.

Commodity	July 2008	June 2009	July 2009
----- cents per pound -----			
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	110.0	113.0	118.0
Live weight ^{2/}	60.4	62.0	64.8
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	53.0	54.0	53.0
Live weight ^{2/}	29.1	29.6	29.1
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight	136.5	136.0	133.0
Live weight ^{3/}	102.4	102.0	99.8
----- dollars per 100 pounds -----			
Milk.....	29.40	35.40	35.40
----- cents per dozen -----			
Eggs ^{4/}	145.0	129.0	146.0

^{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 4.12 billion pounds in July, down 3 percent from the 4.25 billion pounds produced in July 2008.

Beef production, at 2.27 billion pounds, was 4 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.92 million head, down 5 percent from July 2008. The average live weight was up 9 pounds from the previous year, at 1,282 pounds.

Veal production totaled 10.8 million pounds, 12 percent below July a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 79,900 head, down 9 percent from July 2008. The average live weight was down 13 pounds from last year, at 230 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.83 billion pounds, down 1 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 9.15 million head, down 3 percent from July 2008. The average live weight was up 5 pounds from the previous year, at 267 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 13.9 million pounds, was up 2 percent from July 2008. Sheep slaughter totaled 207,400 head, slightly above last year. The

average live weight was 135 pounds, up 3 pounds from July a year ago.

U.S. egg production totaled 7.59 billion during July 2009, down slightly from last year. Production included 6.51 billion table eggs, and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.01 billion were broiler-type and 71 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during July 2009 averaged 333 million, down 1 percent from last year. July egg production per 100 layers was 2,281 eggs, up 1 percent from July 2008.

All layers in the U.S. on August 1, 2009 totaled 333 million, down 1 percent from last year. The 333 million layers consisted of 277 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 52.9 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.88 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on August 1, 2009, averaged 73.4 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from August 1, 2008.■

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



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

Beef: Declining dairy cow inventories, no growth in dairy replacement heifer inventories, and beef heifer inventories that are declining more rapidly than beef cow inventories imply continuing liquidation of the national cow herd. The other-heifer category contributes to short-term beef supplies, but the combination of reduced replacement heifer inventories, increased short-term heifer beef, and declining placements of cattle in feedlots will likely result in reduced beef supplies beyond 2009.

Beef Trade: Beef exports declined slightly in the second quarter, as demand from Canada, Mexico, and South Korea remains weaker than last year. The United States imported 14 percent more beef in the second quarter, compared with 2008, mainly due to increased

exports from Australia and New Zealand. Imports are expected to increase in 2009 and 2010.

Pork: Summer prices for hogs and pork cuts continue to languish at year-over-year lower levels due to lackluster demand for pork products. Second-quarter pork exports were 31 percent lower than a year ago, largely due to lower demand for U.S. pork in Asia.

Dairy: Continued rises in milk per cow offset reduced herd size, slowing the rate of decline in milk production in 2009. Continued reductions in the national dairy herd will push milk production further below year-earlier levels in 2010. Imports are expected to rise slightly, and exports remain in decline. Growth in domestic commercial use remains slow this year and should



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

continue slow next year. Some strengthening in prices is expected next year as milk production declines.

Poultry: After declining strongly in the first and second quarters of 2009, broiler meat production is expected to be only slightly lower than the previous year in the second half of 2009. With only a small decline in production and lower exports, the forecasts for broiler ending stocks were increased for the third and fourth quarters. Turkey meat production is expected to continue much lower than the previous year in second-half 2009, as poultry placements have been sharply lower than the previous year through the first 6 months of 2009.

Sheep: The USDA Sheep report released on July 24, 2009, indicated a 3-percent decline in inventories. On July 1, 2009, the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory totaled 7.05 million head, or 220,000 head from 2008. Inventory reductions were seen in breeding

sheep and lambs and market sheep and lambs, both down 3 percent. Ewes 1 year or older also declined 3 percent, but lambs under 1 year were replaced at the same rate as the previous year. Nearly 88 percent, or 3.25 million head of lambs, were born during the first half of 2009, and about 450,000 more lambs are expected to be born during the second half of this year. The decline in market sheep and lambs will continue to keep supplies tight for the rest of the year. First-half 2009 commercial lamb and mutton production was 84 million pounds, down nearly 6 percent the first half of 2008. Second-half 2009 commercial lamb and mutton production is expected to be just below the first-half at 83 million pounds, but still 2 percent below the second half of 2008. ■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-182/* August 19, 2009 Economic Research Service, USDA.