

IN THIS ISSUE

Crop Progress

Potato Stocks

Winter Wheat Production

2011 Project Safe Send

Livestock Monitor

CROP PROGRESS

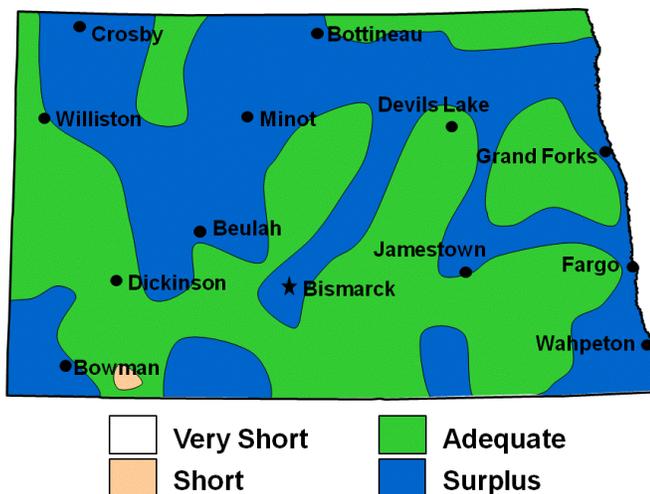
North Dakota
Below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation were reported across the state in March. The below normal March temperatures led to a slow snow melt. Wet conditions at the end of March continued into April, causing the anticipated starting date for fieldwork to be pushed back. Topsoil moisture supply averages across the state remained above 50 percent surplus through the month of April. The average starting date for fieldwork was May 7, nearly three weeks behind last year's April 18. This was 16 days behind the five-year (2006-2010) average, and the latest start date since 1979. The wet weather in April also hindered livestock producers as lambing and calving progressed slowly, completing in the third and fourth weeks of May, respectively.

In May, planting progress for most crops was delayed by cool, wet weather conditions. A winter storm during the last week of April gave way to favorable conditions the first week of May, allowing producers in most parts of the state to finally get out into the fields. The rain and cold weather returned by the second week of May, slowing planting progress. Although planting progressed at a steady pace each week, all crops were behind their respective averages. Crop conditions were rated mostly fair to good on May 29.

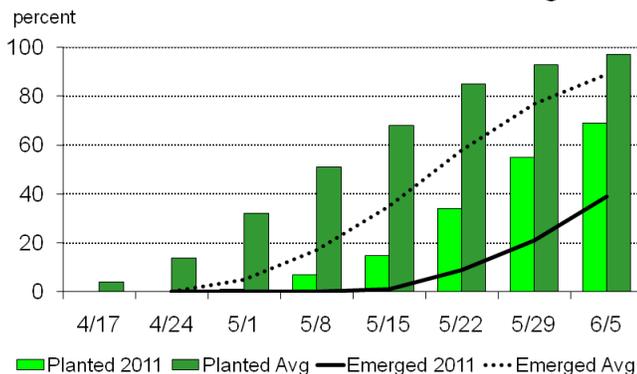
By June 5, planting for many crops had reached the halfway point, but all crops were still behind the average in their development. Pastures and ranges were rated 80 percent good to excellent on June 5, with most cattle having been moved to pasture by this date.

Soil moisture supplies were rated mostly adequate to surplus throughout the spring season. Throughout the planting season, reporters expressed concern about excess moisture in fields. On May 1, topsoil moisture supplies were rated 1 percent short, 43 adequate, and 56 surplus, while subsoil moisture supplies were rated 53 percent adequate and 47 surplus. On June 5, topsoil moisture supplies were rated 1 percent short, 58 adequate, and 41 surplus while subsoil moisture supplies were rated 54 percent adequate and 46 surplus.

**Topsoil Moisture Supplies
North Dakota, June 12, 2011**



**Spring Wheat Progress
North Dakota: 2011 and 2006-2010 Average**



POTATO STOCKS

North Dakota

Growers, dealers and processors held 1.70 million cwt of potatoes in storage June 1, 2011, equal to last year but 23 percent below the 2009 total. Current stocks represent 8 percent of the production, down one percent from 2010 and down two percent from 2009. Total stocks are defined as all potatoes on hand, regardless of use, including those that will be lost through future shrinkage and dumping.

Disappearance from the start of harvest to June 1 totaled 20.3 million cwt, up from 17.4 million cwt a year ago but down from 20.5 million cwt two years ago. May disappearance totaled 2.0 million cwt, up from 1.60 million cwt last year and the same as two years ago.

United States

The 13 major potato States held 35.5 million cwt of potatoes in storage June 1, 2011, down 36 percent from a year ago. Potatoes in storage accounted for 10 percent of the 2010 fall storage States' production, four percentage points below June 1, 2010.

Potato disappearance, at 316 million cwt, was 4 percent below June 1, 2010. Season-to-date shrink and loss, at 23.3 million cwt, was down 18 percent from the same date in 2010. Processors in the 9 major States have used 161 million cwt of potatoes this season, up 1 percent from the same period last year.

Potato Stocks Held by Growers, Local Dealers, and Processors – 13 Fall States: June 1, 2010-2011

(Stocks include processor holdings and most of the seed to plant following year's crop.)

State	Crop of 2009		Crop of 2010		
	Production (1,000 cwt)	Stocks June 1, 2010 (1,000 cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Stocks	
				May 1, 2011 (1,000 cwt)	June 1, 2011 (1,000 cwt)
North Dakota	19,125	1,700	22,000	3,700	1,700
California	3,960	400	2,280	400	(D)
Colorado	22,080	3,300	21,528	4,300	2,500
Idaho	132,500	25,500	114,440	30,000	19,000
Maine	15,263	2,200	15,892	3,800	2,100
Michigan	15,660	(D)	15,660	900	(D)
Minnesota	20,700	3,000	17,010	3,300	2,100
Montana	3,298	(D)	3,673	500	(D)
Nebraska	8,756	(D)	7,719	1,100	(D)
New York	4,950	(D)	5,120	200	(D)
Oregon	21,460	2,800	20,058	4,900	3,100
Washington	87,230	14,100	81,740	10,300	3,000
Wisconsin	28,980	1,500	24,293	2,300	900
Other States	-	620	-	-	1,050
13 State total	383,962	55,120	351,413	65,700	35,450

- Represents zero.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION

North Dakota

Winter wheat production is forecast at 16.4 million bushels, down 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and down 7 percent from the 2010 production estimate. Based on June 1 conditions, the winter wheat yield in North Dakota is forecast at 53.0 bushels per acre, down 1.0 bushel from last month and 2.0 bushels from last year's record high. Area harvested for grain, 310,000 acres, is unchanged from the previous month but down 3 percent from last year.

United States

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.45 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast but 2 percent below 2010. Based on June 1 conditions, the United States yield is forecast at 45.3 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but 1.5 bushels less than last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 32.0 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production – North Dakota and United States: 2010 and Forecasted June 1, 2011 (Data are latest estimates available.)

Item	2010	2011	
		May 1	June 1
North Dakota			
Planted 1,000 acres	330	340	340
Harvested for grain 1,000 acres	320	310	310
Yield per acrebushels	55.0	54.0	53.0
Production 1,000 bushels	17,600	16,740	16,430
United States			
Planted 1,000 acres	37,335	41,229	41,229
Harvested for grain 1,000 acres	31,749	32,039	32,039
Yield per acrebushels	46.8	44.5	45.3
Production 1,000 bushels	1,485,236	1,424,357	1,450,115

2011 PROJECT SAFE SEND

North Dakota

North Dakotans are proud of the state's clean air and water. Our environmental legacy and agricultural heritage should be passed on to the next generation with pride; banned or unusable pesticides should not.

Now there's a way to get rid of these pesticides for good. It's called Project Safe Send.

Project Safe Send helps North Dakotans legally get rid of unusable pesticides. This 19 year-old program is safe, simple, non-regulatory and free! Almost 7,300 people have brought in over 2.75 million pounds of pesticides during the program's history.

"Project Safe Send provides a valuable service to agriculture producers, agribusiness and the public in disposing outdated or unusable pesticides," said Agriculture Commissioner Doug Goehring.

The program accepts any pesticides (i.e. herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides and fungicides) that are old, unusable or banned. The program is open to farmers, ranchers, pesticide dealers and applicators, government agencies, homeowners and the general public. After the collections, hazardous pesticides are carefully packed and shipped out of state for incineration. Project Safe Send is funded through the fees paid by pesticide manufacturers to register their products in North Dakota.

Please check your storage areas for any unusable pesticides and set them aside for Project Safe Send. In the meantime, keep pesticides locked up safely. If you have deteriorating or leaking containers, over pack them in larger containers and add absorbent materials. Free heavy-duty plastic bags are available from the North Dakota Department of Agriculture.

People with more than 1,000 pounds of pesticides should preregister. No other preregistration is required. A maximum of 20,000 pounds of pesticide per participant will be accepted. Pesticide rinse water also will be accepted at any of the 12 collection sites. The first 100 pounds of rinse water will be taken free of charge; a fee of \$1.00 will be applied for each additional pound.

If you would like to preregister over 1,000 pounds of pesticides, receive heavy duty plastic bags or have questions about Project Safe Send, please contact Jessica Johnson and the North Dakota Department of Agriculture at (800) 242-7535 or jnjohnson@nd.gov.

- ◆ **July 7 – STANLEY** – 8250 62nd St. NW – from the Junction of US Highway 2 and ND Highway 8, north on ND 8 to 6th Ave SE, west approximately ¼ mile; shop is on north side of 6th Ave SE.
- ◆ **July 8 – WILLISTON** – 605 Dakota Parkway W – on Bypass US Highway 2 and US Highway 85 (across from the Kum & Go gas station).
- ◆ **July 11 – DICKINSON** – 1700 3rd Ave W Ste 101 – on east side of ND Highway 22, ½ mile north of the Junction of I-94 and ND Hwy 22.
- ◆ **July 12 – CENTER** – 3738 Highway 25 – first building on the east edge of Center on the south side of ND Highway 25.
- ◆ **July 13 – MEDINA** – 3682 55th Ave SE - east side of road just north of the Medina exit on I-94.
- ◆ **July 14 – FESSENDEN** – 1570 43rd Ave E – south end of Fessenden on east side of US Highway 52, next to the fairgrounds.
- ◆ **July 15 – TOWNER** – 401 Airport Road – north on Main Street (ND14) to railroad viaduct, then ¼ mile north to first gravel road – east side.
- ◆ **July 18 – DEVILS LAKE** – 1905 Schwan Ave NW – 2½ miles west of Devils Lake Industrial Park, south side of US Highway 2.
- ◆ **July 19 – CAVALIER** – 9398 138th Ave NE – 3 miles west of Cavalier, south side of ND Highway 5.
- ◆ **July 20 – GRAND FORKS** – 1951 N Washington St – from I-29 take Gateway exit, go east to Highway 81 (Washington St), go north 1 mile.
- ◆ **July 21 – CASSELTON** – 15482 37th St SE – take I-94 Exit 331, go north on ND 18, take frontage road west about ¾ mile.
- ◆ **July 22 – LIDGERWOOD** – 25 4th Ave SE – on the south side of Lidgerwood on Highway 11.

Collection Sites are at ND Department of Transportation (DOT) facilities from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm (local time).

Source: ND Department of Agriculture, May 2011



LIVESTOCK MONITOR

Official international trade data for the month of April were released during the second week of June. Although not very timely, those data showed some important trends. International trade in red meats has been supportive of U.S. prices, while poultry has been a mixed bag of disappointing chicken exports and robust turkey sales. In terms of beef and pork exports, sales to Mexico have been a bit disappointing in recent months while South Korea and Japan have become ever more important.

In the beef sector, U.S. export tonnage in April was 26% above a year ago and has had year-on-year gains for 18 consecutive months. Although above a year ago for the month, beef export tonnage actually declined slightly compared to March as high prices limited sales to Mexico and the huge ramp-up in sales to South Korea abated. As has been the trend since August 2010, U.S. beef import tonnage remained below a year ago (down 10% in April). The U.S. has exported more beef tonnage than was imported every month since August 2010.

In April, U.S. pork export tonnage was 20% above 2010's, continuing a trend of annual increases that began in November of last year. For the month of April, pork exports

were the largest since 2008's record high. Just like the case of beef, pork export tonnage declined slightly in April relative to March, with much of that decline occurring in shipments to Mexico and South Korea. U.S. pork imports remained historically small in April, but were slightly above 2010's.

Lamb import tonnage posted a year-on-year gain of 33% in April, but that was largely expected due to when Easter Sunday occurred this year. January-April lamb imports were down about 3 percent compared to 2010's.

U.S. mutton imports in April, as in most recent months, continued to post annual increases. For the balance of this year, U.S. monthly lamb imports are expected to be mostly below a year ago while mutton imports increase.

U.S. broiler exports posted a month-to-month decline in April and had year-to-year drop for the second consecutive month. Disappointing foreign sales have contributed to financial losses for U.S. chicken firms, along with other factors like record high feed costs. In contrast to chicken exports, the turkey industry has benefited from strong exports (tonnage up 23% from 2010's in April).

Source: State Extension Services in Cooperation with the USDA, June 2011

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

PO BOX 3166
FARGO, ND 58108-3166

USDA, NASS, North Dakota Field Office

PRSRV STD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA PERMIT NO G-38