

Hawaii Monthly Livestock Review

May 15, 2006

In cooperation with:



Agricultural Development Division

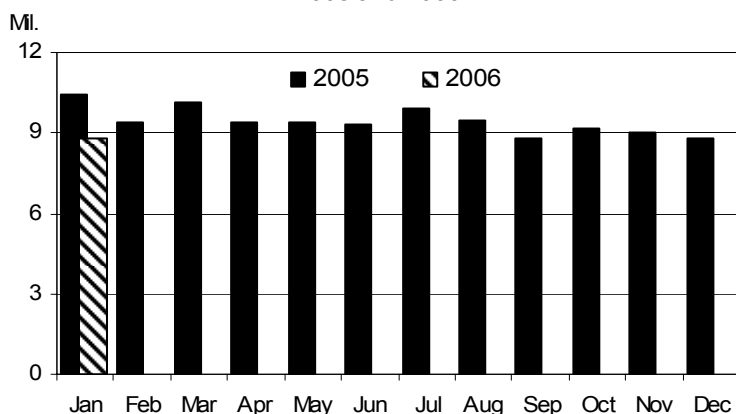
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January Egg Production Down 15 Percent From A Year Ago

Hawaii egg production totaled 8.8 million (24,444 cases) in January 2006, down 15 percent from January 2005. The average number of layers on hand during January 2006 was estimated at 478,000, down fractionally from December 2005 and down 6 percent from January 2005. The average rate of lay during January 2006 was 1,841 per 100 layers (59.4 percent rate of lay), down 10 percent from January's 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, February 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			
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Year-to-date	
								2005	2006
	----- thousands -----			----- eggs -----		----- millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	124.3	96.3	94.2	1,866	1,676	2.31	1.58	4.90	3.40
Honolulu	375.7	381.7	380.8	1,884	1,660	7.09	6.32	15.00	13.30
State ^{1/}	500.0	478.0	475.0	1,880	1,663	9.40	7.90	19.80	16.70

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

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Total Cattle Marketings and Exports

January Cattle Marketings Down 15 Percent From Year Ago

Total cattle marketings for January 2005 is estimated at 5,700 head, down 15 percent from a year ago.

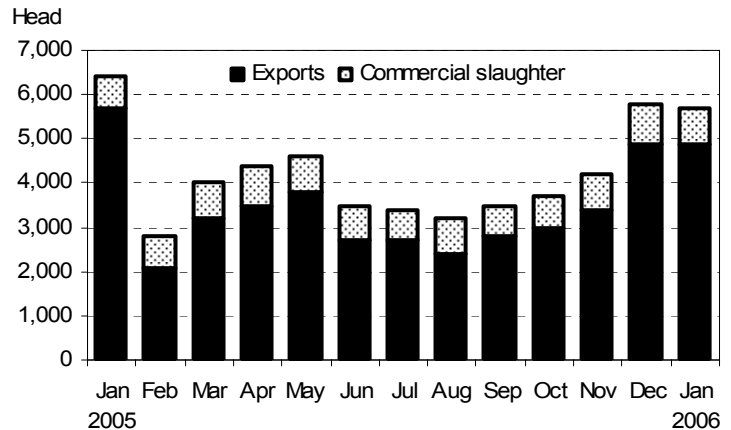
Fewer exports account for decline

Exports of steers and heifers totaled 4,900 head in January, down 18 percent from a year ago. Steers made up the bulk of exports in January with 3,400 head, up 6 percent from a year ago. The amount of heifers exported in January totaled 1,500 head, down 40 percent from a year ago. Exports of cattle accounted for 86 percent of January's total marketings with steers making up 69 percent of the exports.

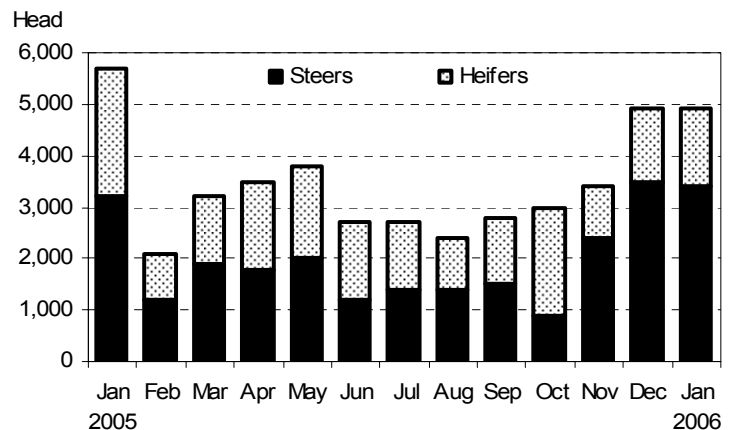
Average live lower

The average live weight of steers and heifers exported from Hawaii in January 2006 was 421 pounds, down 32 pounds or 7 percent from a year ago. ■

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, February 2006 and year-to-date with 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
February	2,200	1,700	1,200	800	900	900	3,100	1,700	457	436
Year-to-date ^{4/}	8,200	6,700	4,400	4,200	3,400	2,400	7,700	6,800	454	425

^{1/} Sum of commercial slaughter and exports.

^{2/} Cattle and 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 Hawaii Agriculture* yearbook.

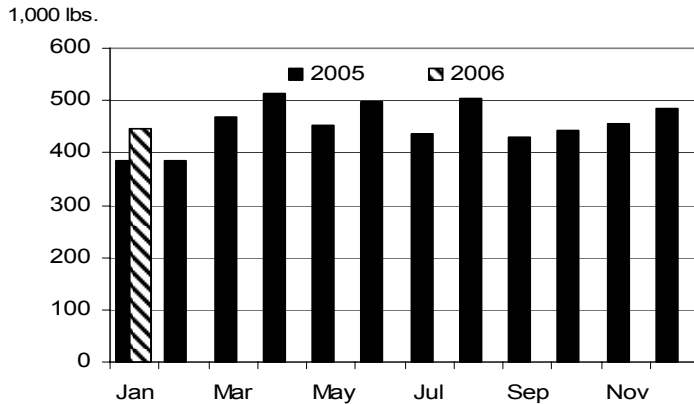
^{3/} Steers and heifers may not add to total due to rounding.

^{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

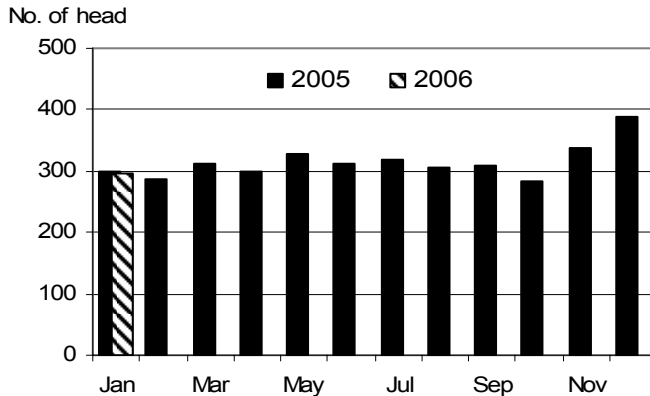


Commercial Beef Production Up 16 Percent

Hawaii commercial beef production (local slaughter) during January 2006 totaled 447,000 pounds, up 16 percent from a year ago. Commercial kill totaled 800 head in January, up 14 percent from last January total of 700 head. Average live weight per head decreased 5 percent to 1,017 pounds in January. ■

Monthly Commercial Hog Slaughter:

Total Dress Weight, State of Hawaii, 2005 and 2006



Commercial Pork Production Down 1 Percent

Hawaii commercial pork production during January 2006 totaled 296,000 pounds, down 1 percent from a year ago. Total hog kill was 1,800 head in January, down 10 percent from January 2005. The decrease in number slaughter was almost offset by a 10 percent increase in the average live weight per head to 216 pounds in January. ■

Cattle and Hogs: Total commercial slaughter, average live weight, total live weight, and total dressed weight, State of Hawaii, February 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 -----			
February	700	800	1,058	1,086	702	828	385	455
Year-to-date	1,300	1,600			1,403	1,642	770	901
Hogs ^{3/}								
February	1,900	1,700	200	222	384	366	288	275
Year-to-date	3,900	3,500			781	760	586	570

-- 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, February 1, 2006

Hawaii County

January Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Honokaa	6.69"	7.40"
Kamuela upper	4.32"	6.30"
Kahuku Ranch	6.38"	4.30"
Puu Waawaa	0.96"	3.50"
Waiki	2.29"	2.60"

Hilo and Puna district pastures were in fair condition. Prospects for new grass were good as soil moisture increased dramatically. Growth, however, was slowed due to short, cooler winter-days. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Ka`u district soil moisture levels returned to normal levels as some welcomed showers arrived in January. Slowed growth in new grass was evident in most areas. Normally dry coastal areas were green with new growth. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

North and South Kona districts were very dry for the first three weeks. As a result most pastures were in generally poor condition. Lighting strikes in the Puu Waaeaa area ignited a 600-acre brush fire on January 21. The lightning storm provided some moisture to the district. Stock water supplies were low. Cattle were in fair condition despite the drier than normal conditions. Calf crop may be reduced due to a lack of quality feed. Light supplemental feeding was being provided.

North and South Kohala districts benefited from showers which improved the prospects for new grass. Windward pastures in Puukapu and Mana had fair to good grass supplies. Leeward Kohala pastures did not receive significant amounts of rainfall and were in fair to poor condition. Pastures dry standing feed. Waikii and Kilohana pasture, on the upper slopes of Mauna Kea, were mostly dry during

the first half of the month. Increased showers during the second half of the month were expected to improve pasture conditions as soil moisture level rise. Low stock water supplies improved with the increased showers during the second half of the month. Cattle were in fair to good condition. Livestock in the dry leeward pastures were in fair to poor condition.

Hamakua district pastures received heavy showers late in the month; bringing the monthly total near normal levels. Prospects for new grass growth were fair. Old feed was abundant in most areas. Growth slowed due to cool temperatures and the short days. Overall, pastures were in fair to good condition.

Maui County

January Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hana Airport	4.11"	8.50"
Pukalani	0.93"	4.40"
Ulupalakua ranch	3.13"	4.30"
Molokai Airport	0.32"	4.30"

Pastures on the island of Maui generally benefited from an increase in shower activity during January. Although overall rainfall was below normal in most areas of Maui, the added showers increased forage growth in many partss of the island. Ranch management, in terms of minimizing grazing pressure on pastures, also aided pasture conditions. The increased showers' benefits on pastures, however, were tempered by brisk winds, cool temperatures, and short daylight hours. Overall pasture conditions ranged from fair to good. Pastures on the island of Molokai remained in fair to good condition with the aid of periodic rainfall during January. Condition of cattle in Maui County ranged from fair to

good. The cool weather benefited livestock and the relatively close proximity of forage helped to reduce stress on the cattle.

Honolulu County

January Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Hakipuu mauka	3.37"	8.70"
Lualualei	2.01"	4.40"
Waimanalo	2.81"	6.80"

Most rain gages on Oahu recorded lower than normal amounts during January. Higher than normal rainfall totals were generally limited to interior areas close to the Koolau Mountains. Overall, pastures were in fair to good condition. Cattle and calves were in mostly good condition.

Kauai County

January Rainfall ^{1/}		
Station	2006	Normal
Kalaheo	7.07"	7.10"
Kapahi	7.11"	8.70"
Princeville airport	3.69"	6.50"

Windward sections of the island experienced near to above normal amount of rain during January. As a result pastures were in generally good condition although short days and cloudy weather slowed growth. Cattle and calves were in good 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

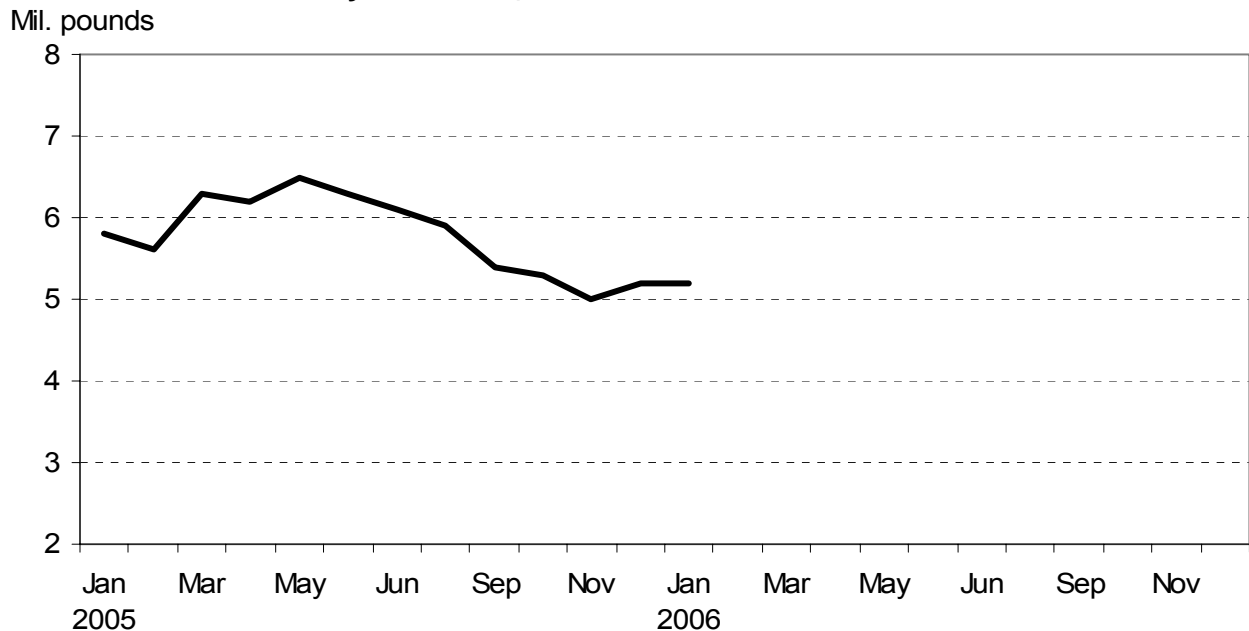
Hawaii's dairy cows produced 5.2 million pounds of milk in January 2006, down 10 percent from January 2005's 5.8 million-pound total.

Cow herd drops 8 percent

The cow herd, both dry and milking, numbered 4,600 head in January 2006, down 8 percent or 400 head from December and down 21 percent or 1,200 head from a year ago.

Partially offsetting the decline in herd numbers was an increase in milk per cow production to an average of 1,130 pounds during January 2006, up 13 percent from January 2005. ■

Monthly Milk: Total production, State of Hawaii, 2005-2006.



Milk: All milk cows, milk per cow, and total milk production, State of Hawaii, February 2006 and year-to-date with comparisons. ^{1/}

Area	All milk cows ^{2/}			Milk per cow		Milk production			
	Feb. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006	Year-to-date	
	----- number of head -----			----- pounds -----		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
State	5,700	4,600		980		5,600			

^{1/} Figures for 2006 are preliminary.

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



Average Farm Prices

Farm Prices Show Mixed Changes In January

Steers and heifers

The average dress weight farm price for steers and heifers is estimated at 95.0 cents per pound for January 2006, down 2.0 cents from December 2005. Compared to a year ago, the average dress weight farm price was 4.0 cents higher in January 2006.

Cows

The average dress weight farm price for cows is estimated at 51.0 cents per pound for January 2006, up 1.0 cents from the previous month and unchanged from a year ago.

Market hogs

The average dress weight farm price for market hogs is estimated at \$1.15 per pound for January 2006, unchanged from December 2005 but down 6.0 cents from a year ago.

Milk

The average farm price for milk was \$26.80 per cwt. during January 2006, unchanged from December and a year ago.

Eggs

The average farm price for a dozen eggs was \$1.02 in January 2006, up 3.5 cents from December 2005 and up 5.0 cents from a year ago.

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

Commodity	February 2005	January 2006	February 2006
	----- cents per pound -----		
Steers and heifers ^{1/}			
Dressed weight		95.0	
Live weight ^{2/}		52.2	
Cows ^{1/}			
Dressed weight		51.0	
Live weight ^{2/}		28.0	
Market hogs ^{1/}			
Dressed weight		115.0	
Live weight ^{3/}		86.3	
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk.....		26.80	
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ^{4/}		102.0	

^{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 3.48 billion pounds in February, up 2 percent from the 3.42 billion pounds produced in February 2005.

Beef production, at 1.82 billion pounds, was 3 percent above the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.35 million head, up slightly from February 2005. The average live weight was up 30 pounds from the previous year, at 1,283 pounds.

Veal production totaled 11.7 million pounds, 3 percent below February a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 53,000 head, down 14 percent from February 2005. The average live weight was 35 pounds above last year, at 362 pounds.

Pork production totaled 1.63 billion pounds, up slightly from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.05 million head, 1 percent below February 2005. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 272 pounds.

Lamb and mutton production, at 14.7 million pounds, was down 3 percent from February 2005. Sheep slaughter totaled 202,500 head, 5 percent below last

year. The average live weight was 145 pounds, up 5 pounds from February a year ago.

U.S. egg production totaled 6.97 billion during February 2006, up 1 percent from last year. Production included 5.99 billion table eggs, and 989 million hatching eggs, of which 927 million were broiler-type and 62 million were egg-type. The number of layers during February 2006 averaged 350 million, up slightly from a year earlier. February egg production per 100 layers was 1,995 eggs, also up slightly from February 2005.

All layers in the U.S. on March 1, 2006, totaled 350 million, up slightly from a year ago. The 350 million layers consisted of 291 million layers producing table-type eggs, 56 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.91 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on March 1, 2006, averaged 71.6 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from March 1, 2005. ■

Excerpts from *Livestock Slaughter* (March 24, 2006) and *Chickens and Eggs* (March 24, 2006) releases.



Poultry Trade:

2005 fourth-quarter broiler exports fell short of 2004 exports due to the spread of Avian Influenza (particularly the H5N1), which is likely to put downward pressure on consumer demand for broilers in first the half of 2006. Turkey exports finished the fourth-quarter of 2005 strong and are expecting to continue in 2006.

Poultry:

Broiler meat production rose sharply in January and is expected higher in February, but slowing growth in weekly chick placements points toward slowing growth in broiler meat production by the end of the first and into the second quarter. Prices for almost all broiler products continue to be depressed due to strong production growth and an uncertain export situation.

Eggs:

In 2005, wholesale table egg prices (NY grade A large) declined 20.3 percent to 65.5 cents a dozen compared with 2004. The price fall was mainly due to the rise of U.S. layer flocks, boosting egg production and the inelastic demand for eggs. Similarly, retail prices dropped 9.1 percent to \$1.22 per dozen for the same period U.S. exports of total shell eggs and egg products (in shell egg equivalent) rose 23 percent to 205.7 million in 2005. The increase was mainly due to lifting of the 2003-2004 trade restrictions imposed on U.S. exports of shell eggs and products, as well as increased demand associated directly or indirectly with the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in East and Southeast Asia.

Cattle/Beef:

Slaughter weights continue at record levels and above



U.S. Livestock Roundup (continued)

trend, resulting in first-quarter beef production likely to be, almost 5 percent larger than the same period in 2005 and slaughter levels up over 2 percent from last year. Despite the heavier weights and the slaughter levels above a year earlier, the percent of cattle grading Choice or better remains below the 5-year average, although the difference continues to narrow. The spread between Choice and Select cutout values currently hovers around \$10 per hundredweight (cwt), well above last year's \$4. Retail prices in February were down a penny from January but 1.7 percent below a year ago, and face increasing pressure from pork and poultry supplies, especially as Easter approaches.

Dairy:

On an annual basis, milk production is forecast to be slightly less than 3 percent over that of 2005. Dairy product use is expected to absorb most of the production increase, but commercial stocks likely will be above last year. The all milk price will average \$12.75 to 13.35 per cwt, about \$2 per cwt below 2005.

Hogs/Pork:

Pork production forecasts for 2006 remain unchanged at 21.215 billion pounds. First quarter prices of live equivalent 51-52 percent lean hogs are expected to

average \$42 and \$43 per cwt. U.S. pork exports for January were more than 20 percent larger than in January 2005. Stand-out markets for U.S. pork in January were Mexico, Russia, and South Korea. Through the first week of March, preliminary swine import data shows that total imports are about 7 percent higher than the same period last year, with feeder pigs/iso-wean animals accounting for a greater share.

Special Section:

Japan's imports of poultry meat went through two shifts as a result of the 2003 HPAI outbreaks in major East and Southeast Asian trading partners. The first shift was to replace trading partners with HPAI outbreaks with HPAI-free exporters as major import sources. The second shift, which began in February 2004, was to substitute imports of cooked and prepared poultry meat for imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen poultry meat to respond to consumers' food safety concerns. ■

Excerpt from *Livestock, Dairy, & Poultry Outlook/LDP-M-140*/March 17, 2006 Economic Research Service, USDA