HAWAII AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
NASS

HAWAII MONTHLY LIVESTOCK REVIEW

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FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION 11 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Egg production during February 2001, totaled **10.3** million eggs (28,611 cases) 11 percent less than a year earlier, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*. A decrease in the average rate of lay along with one fewer day in the month (February 2000 contained 29 days compared with the 28 days in 2001) was not enough to offset the increase in the average number of layers on hand. The average number of layers on hand during February 2001 was 609,000 compared with 596,000 a year ago and 615,000 during January 2001. The average rate of lay was 1,691 eggs per 100 layers (60.4 percent lay rate) compared with 1,946 (67.1 percent) a year ago.

U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 6.52 billion during February 2001, down 2 percent from last year. Production included 5.51 billion table eggs and 1.01 billion hatching eggs, of which 947 million were broiler-type and 60.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during February 2001 averaged 336 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during February 2000. February egg production per 100 layers was 1,943 eggs, down 4 percent from 2,016 eggs in February 2000.

February 2001 contained 20 weekdays, 1 holiday and four Saturdays, compared to 21 weekdays, 1 holiday and 4 Saturdays in February 2000.

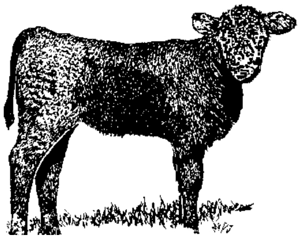
All layers in the U.S. on March 1, 2001 totaled 336 million, up 2 percent from a year ago. The 336 million layers consisted of 276 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.8 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.78 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on March 1, 2001, averaged 69.5 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from the 69.8 eggs a year ago.

Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.11 billion eggs during February 2001, down 2 percent from February 2000. The average number of layers during February, at 315 million, was up 1 percent from a year earlier.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, February 2001 [1]

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Year-to-date 2000	Year-to-date 2001
	- - - - - - Thousands - - - - - -			- - - Number - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - Millions - - - - - - - - - - -			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	150	153	158	1,955	1,761	2.9	2.8	6.0	5.9
Honolulu	446	462	451	1,943	1,666	8.7	7.5	17.8	16.1
State	596	615	609	1,946	1,691	11.6	10.3	23.8	22.0

[1] State totals may not add due to rounding.



FEBRUARY MARKETINGS 39 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

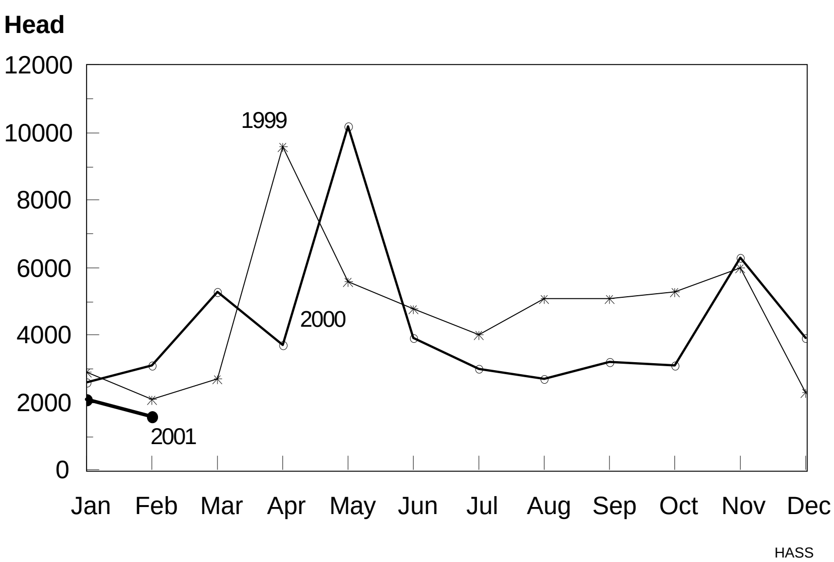
Cattle marketings during February 2001 totaled 2,700 head, compared with 4,400 a year ago and 3,300 during January 2001. Declines in both out-shipments and cattle for local slaughter accounted for the 39 percent drop in marketings compared with February 2000. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State totaled 1,600 head compared with 3,100 a year earlier and 2,100 during January.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, February 2001

Month	Total Marketings [1]		Exports [2]							
	Number of Head [3]		Number of Head						Average Live Weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total [3]			
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	head								pounds	
February	4,400	2,700	2,000	800	1,100	700	3,100	1,600	400	420
Year-to-date [4]	8,400	6,000	3,600	2,100	2,100	1,600	5,700	3,700	410	430

[1] Sum of Commercial Slaughter and Exports.
[2] Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State.
[3] Total may not add to sum due to rounding.
[4] Includes any revisions made to previous month figures.

CATTLE & CALF OUTSHIPMENTS
STATE OF HAWAII, 1999-2001



SLAUGHTER CATTLE (U.S.)

Weekly Simple Average of Daily Quotations, Choice 2-4

Dollars per 100 pounds

Week ending	Steers (1,100 - 1,300 pounds)	Heifers (1,000 - 1,200 pounds)
from California		
3-17-01	79.50	—
3-31-01	78.00	—
from Sioux Falls		
3-17-01	79.50	79.00
3-31-01	79.00	79.00

Source: Livestock, Meat and Wool Weekly Summary and Statistics; **Agricultural Marketing Service, Livestock and Seed Division**

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COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 9 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during February 2001 totaled 614,000 pounds compared with 671,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for February 2001 totaled 1,100 head, 200 fewer than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 990 pounds, was 4 percent heavier than a year ago.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 1.88 billion pounds, was 13 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.58 million head, down 12 percent from February 2000. The average live weight was down 7 pounds from the previous year, at 1,218 pounds.

PORK PRODUCTION FRACTIONALLY ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during February 2001 totaled 408,000 pounds, compared with 407,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 2,600 head was 200 less than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 207 pounds, was 7 percent heavier than February a year ago.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

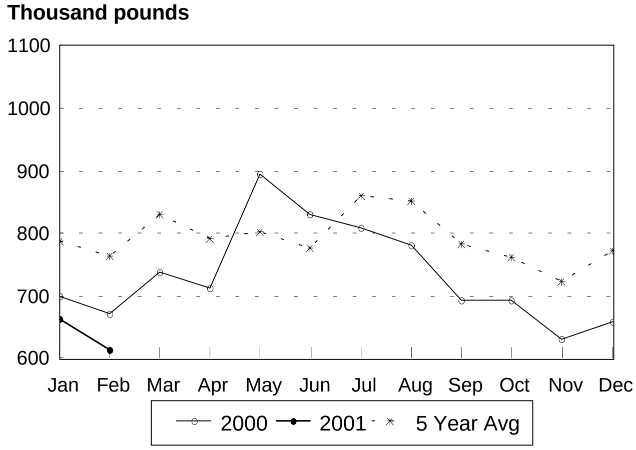
Pork production totaled 1.49 billion pounds, down 5 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 7.60 million head, 6 percent below February 2000. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 264 pounds.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, February 2001 [1]

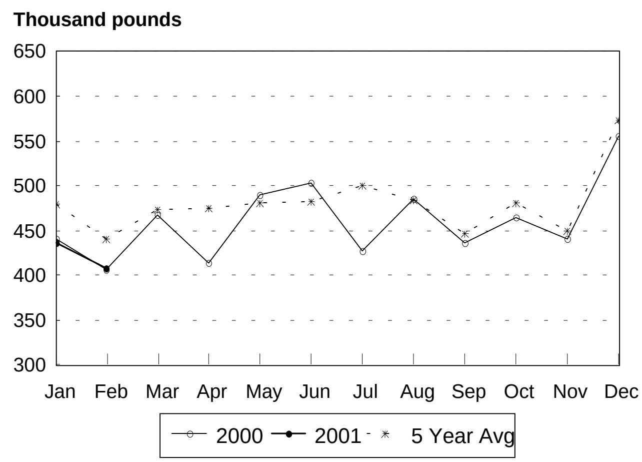
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight [2]		Total dressed weight	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
			- - - - - - pounds - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Cattle								
February	1,300	1,100	948	990	1,222	1,118	671	614
Year-to-date	2,700	2,300			2,495	2,325	1,370	1,276
Hogs [3]								
February	2,800	2,600	194	207	543	544	407	408
Year-to-date	5,700	5,500			1,129	1,127	847	845

[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; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.
[3] Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter and live hog inshipments from the mainland for slaughter.

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii 2001, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2001, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, MARCH 1, 2001

Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna: A period of heavy thunderstorm activities helped boost February rainfall to above normal levels. Weather in general for the month was sunny to partly cloudy, and with accompanying light rainfall, benefitted pasture conditions. Grass growth, however, was slow due to the cool temperatures and short daylight hours, but forage supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka'u: Heavy rainfall during the first half of February helped to restore soil moisture levels and revive pastures. However, a dry second half slowed new grass growth. Pasture development at upper elevations of Kapapala and Keauhou was slow due to cold temperatures and low soil moisture levels. Stock water supply levels were higher, but not yet back to normal. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Some supplements were fed to the livestock.

Kona: Except for Kealakekua, which registered about an inch and a half of rainfall (46% of normal) during February, Kona continued to be the driest district on Hawaii as other rain gage stations only registered rainfall amounts of under an inch during the month. The dry weather kept soil moisture levels below normal, resulting in limited forage availability and reduced prospects for new grass growth. Many areas only had old feed on hand. Cattle and calves were in fair condition with supplements being fed.

Kohala: Increased rainfall over windward and exposed upper elevation pastures improved many North Kohala pastures. Rainfall totals which ranged from 44% to 96% of normal started to turn pastures green and provided for good new forage. However, most lower elevation leeward pastures, continued dry and barren with only sparse vegetation. Yellow sugarcane aphid infestations were on the rise along with the spread of some noxious weeds. Pastures ranged from poor to good condition. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition with supplemental feeding in the drier areas. Because of the dry conditions for the past few years calving rates have been lower.

Hamakua: Good rains during the first half of the month replenished soil moisture and stimulated new grass growth. Coastal pastures turned green, and middle elevation pastures showed some increased forage growth. Cool temperatures and short day lengths, however, slowed forage growth at higher elevations. Stock water supplies were generally adequate, although a few ranchers still needed to haul water. The condition of cattle and calves ranged from fair to good.

Honolulu County

Although many windward rain gage stations recorded rainfall totals above 70% of normal, pasture development was only fair. Most leeward pastures continued very dry and in poor condition, where rainfall totals ranged from 30% to 60% of normal. Cattle and calf were in poor to fair condition.

Kauai County

Heavy thundershowers on February 9 accompanied by other weather system activities during the month helped to deposit near normal to above normal rainfall for the month. Pastures island-wide were greening up, but some pastures had heavy weed infestation because of previously dry conditions. Leeward sectors also received enough moisture to help forage growth. Pastures were in fair to good condition. Most cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Maui County

According to the National Weather Service, Maui County as a whole again experienced the driest conditions in the State. Except for Pukalani which recorded rainfall at 100% of normal, all other rain gage stations reported rainfall totals below 77%. Haiku recorded the most monthly rainfall at 4.14 inches. In general, pastures ranged from poor to good as dry conditions and cool temperatures slowed grass development. As usual, windward pastures faired better than leeward pastures. Many lower elevation leeward pastures experienced drought-like conditions as rainfall was minuscule, soil moisture levels negligible, and forage availability near non-existent. The lack of rainfall had ranchers hauling or pumping water for the livestock. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Rainfall Data Source: ***National Weather Service Forecast Office. NWS-NOAA.***

Disclaimer: ***Data from Hydronet state-wide network of automated rain gages. Gages are not certified and rainfall information is provided for informational purposes only.***

Farrowings to Increase 1 Percent

Despite favorable returns since the beginning of 2000, hog producers are only increasing the number of sows farrowing at a year-over-year rate of 1 percent. The number of sows farrowing in December-February was 1 percent higher than a year ago, although producers had indicated an increase of 3 percent in December. In March, producers indicated intentions to have 1 percent more sows farrow during March-May and June-August than actual farrowings a year ago.

In the past, hog producers usually expanded their breeding herd after about 6 months of favorable returns. However, returns became favorable in early 2000, but producers expanded their herds only marginally in December (0.6 percent). The outlook is for continued favorable returns until late 2001.

The changing structure and financial problems in late 1998 and most of 1999 have contributed to a muted response to favorable returns in 2000 and early 2001. Many smaller producers exited the industry in the late 1990's. Many of the smaller producers left may still be recovering from financial problems of late 1998 and early 1999.

To expand production, larger and mid-sized producers face a more complicated process now, than in the recent past. Expansion processes now include securing financing, obtaining building and waste management permits from state and local authorities, and hiring and training staff. By contrast, 15 to 20 years ago many producers maintained multi-use buildings for rapid repopulation of a hog herd when returns turned favorable. Necessary construction was accomplished without complicated waste permitting procedures. Family labor typically provided adequate supplies of skilled herdsmen. In addition, vertical coordination through either marketing or production contracts are currently prevalent, rather than spot market sales as in past years. The factors that complicate expansion today, are likely those that are muting the peaks and valleys of the hog cycle.

Hogs and Pigs Inventory Up Modestly

The March ***Hogs and Pigs*** report indicated the inventory of all hogs and pigs was up about 2 percent from a year ago and the number kept for breeding was 1 percent higher, consistent with the March-August farrowing intentions. The report also indicated that pigs per litter increased only slightly to 8.78 pigs compared with 8.76 pigs a year ago. During 1996-1997, pig per litter rose greater than 2 percent per year but has since has moderated to less than 1 percent per year. The consolidation of the industry explains part of the slowing as large producers (those with inventories of 5,000 head and over) account for about 75 percent of the Nation's hogs. During December-February, pigs saved per litter ranged from 7.5 for small operations with 1-99 hogs and pigs to 8.9 for operations with more than 5,000 hogs and pigs.

Based on the March 1 reported inventories, pig crops, and farrowing intentions, pork production is expected to increase slowly on a year-over-year basis into 2002. Projections were updated to reflect changes from previous reports, mainly the decline in actual farrowings in December-February from intentions reported in December and the slower growth in pigs per litter. These declines lowered the projected slaughter in the third quarter by 900,000 head and by 275,000 in the fourth quarter. Pork production in 2001 is expected to be about 1 percent above 2000, with year-over-year increases in each quarter with exception of the first quarter, which registered a slight decline.

Hog prices rose sharply in March to $48 per cwt, up $7 from February. Tighter pork and beef supplies along with uncertainty in the world pork market due to an FMD outbreak in the European Union (EU) contributed to the rise. The pork cutout rose about $10 as wholesale pork prices rose across the board. Prices have remained steady in April. Frozen stocks of pork as of March 31 were sharply below a year ago, with belly stocks down 25 percent. The lower stocks should help support prices this spring and summer.

Hog prices are expected to remain in the high $40's per cwt until late summer as pork production declines seasonally. However, depending on changes in the EU FMD situation, prices could exhibit volatility. Pork production usually reaches a seasonal low in July, then begins to increase to a seasonal peak in late November and early December. Year-over-year and seasonal increases in pork production could pressure hog prices into the mid-$30's in the fourth quarter.

Retail pork prices in the first quarter averaged nearly 5 percent higher than a year ago, reflecting increases in the farm-to-retail price spread and higher farm value. For all of 2001, retail pork prices are expected to rise 1 to 3 percent, reflecting higher spreads as the farm value is expected to decline.

Tight Beef Supplies; Record Retail Prices

Beef supplies remain down, weather continued to slow fed cattle marketings. Beef production in April, even with an additional slaughter day, is forecast down about 5 percent from a year earlier. A change in the number of slaughter days adds or subtracts about 4.5 percent from slaughter. Through April, beef production in 2001 is estimated 7 percent lower than a year earlier. Dressed slaughter weights remain 9 to 10 pounds below a year earlier. In 1992/93, the last poor feeding year, conditions and marketings began to improve in May with warmer temperatures. If a similar pattern occurs this year, marketings and slaughter should expand in the second quarter.

April cattle on feed inventories remained record large and up 3 percent from a year earlier, although the seasonal decline continued. Inventories remain large as net placements declined 12 percent, and marketings declined 9 percent. Placement weights over 700 pounds continued to decline, while cattle placed weighing under 700 pounds were about unchanged from a year earlier. Declining heavier placement weights continue to point toward reduced marketings later this summer and fall. Large numbers of heifers were on feed on April 1 with the heifer inventory up 3 percent from the large year earlier number and up 11 percent from 2 years ago. Herd expansion plans hold the key to sharply reduced cattle on feed inventories over the next couple of years. Cattle inventories have already declined, and increased heifer retention for herd rebuilding will further reduce feeder cattle supplies.

Supplies of feeder cattle outside feedlots and available to go on feed were down nearly 2 percent from a year earlier. Older cows in the January 1 inventory and poor calving conditions likely will result in even lower supplies in 2001. Beef and dairy cow slaughter remained large through April. Beef cow slaughter is expected to decline sharply as spring grazing begins.

Retail prices for Choice beef remained at record levels in March as competition for the reduced supply of beef remained very strong. Prices averaged $3.34 a pound in February-March, up from a record $3.21 high in January. Boxed beef prices, while off recent highs, remained strong in April and will remain strong until marketings and slaughter weights begin to rise from recent weather depressed levels. Prices for 90 percent lean processing beef have risen rapidly as cold storage stocks have been pulled down and in anticipation of reduced cow slaughter.

Fed cattle prices remained in the upper $70's per cwt in April and likely will test the demand strength as marketings rise over the next couple of months. Foot and mouth disease in Europe, Argentina, and number of other areas has reduced beef supplies at the same time U.S. supplies are expected to begin a fairly sharp cyclical decline lasting through at least 2003 and likely into mid-2004. This changing supply balance will also serve to bolster demand for U.S. beef. Prices for yearling feeder cattle are averaging in the low $90's per cwt in April as grain prices remain low and demand for stocker cattle strengthens. Utility cow prices have risen to the upper $40's in anticipation of tightening stocks of processing beef. Weather/grazing conditions will largely dictate just how tight cow beef supplies get this spring and summer and over the next couple of years.

Source: ***Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Situation and Outlook, April 25, 2001, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.***

FEBRUARY OUTPUT LOWER

Hawaii's dairy cows produced **8.5** million pounds of milk during February, 4 percent below January this year and 6 percent less than February 2000 (the month contained an extra day due to leap year). The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, totaled 7,700 head, down 100 from January and a decrease of 700 from February 2000. Cows averaged 1,105 pounds of milk during the month, 3 percent below January but 3 percent above February. Total for the first two months of 2001 was down 4 percent to 17.4 million pounds.

U.S. PRODUCTION DOWN 4.3 PERCENT

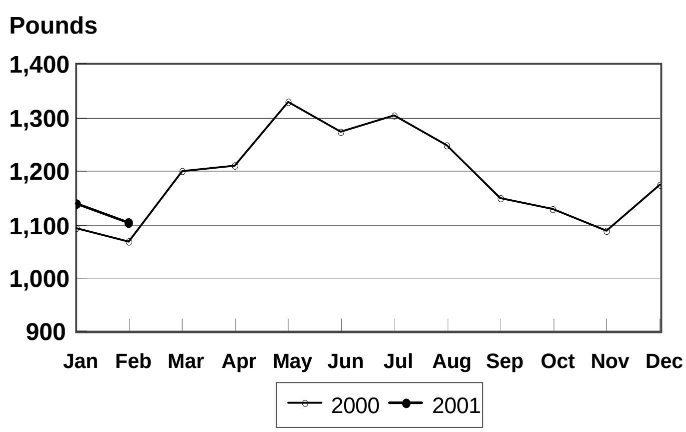
Milk production in the 20 major States during February totaled 11.2 billion pounds, down 4.3 percent from February 2000. Most of the decline is due to an extra day of production in February 2000, because of leap year. Adjusting production for the additional day would put February 2001 milk production down 0.9 percent from last year. January revised production, at 12.1 billion pounds was down 1.6 percent from January 2000. The January revision represented a decrease of 0.1 percent or 11 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,440 pounds for February, 66 pounds below February 2000. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.77 million head, 7,000 head more than February 2000 but 10,000 head less than January 2001.

Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, February 2001

County	All milk cows [1,2,3]			Milk per cow [3]		Milk production [1,3]			
	Feb. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Feb. 2000	Feb. 2001	Year-to-date 2000	Year-to-date 2001
	- - - - - - Number - - - - - -			- - - Pounds - - -		- - - - - - - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - - - - - - -			
Hawaii/Kauai	3,020	3,060	2,980	970	875	2,935	2,605	6,025	5,440
Honolulu	5,400	4,700	4,700	1,130	1,265	6,095	5,940	12,225	12,050
State	8,400	7,800	7,700	1,070	1,105	9,000	8,500	18,200	17,400

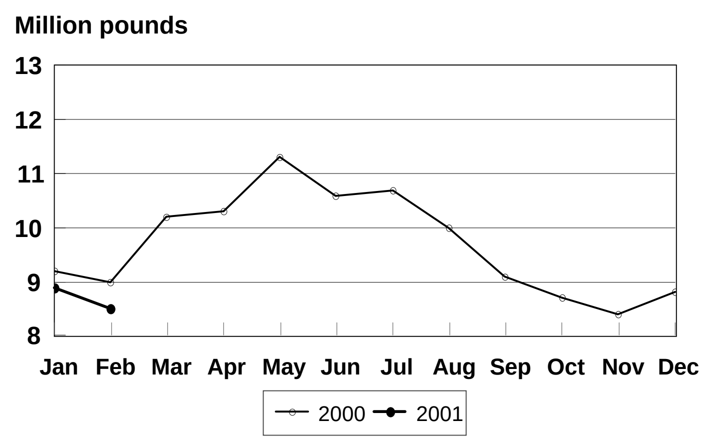
[1] State totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.
[3] Figures for 2000 are final but preliminary for 2001.

Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 2000-2001



HASS

Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 2000-2001



HASS

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, February 2001

Commodity		February 2000	January 2001	February 2001
		- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per pound - - - - - - - - - - - -		
Range steers and heifers [1]	*- dressed weight*	81.0	79.0	79.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(44.5)	(43.4)	(43.4)
Cows [1]	*- dressed weight*	50.0	52.0	53.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(27.5)	(28.5)	(29.1)
Market hogs [1 2]	*- dressed weight*	109.0	111.0	111.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(81.8)	(83.3)	(83.3)
		- - - - - - - - - - dollars per 100 pounds - - - - - - - - - -		
Milk		23.92	25.84	24.53
		- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per dozen - - - - - - - - - - - -		
Eggs [3]		89.0	83.0	84.0

[1]Equivalent delivered slaughterhouse for sales on island of production and delivered shippers dock for off-island sales. Factors of 0.549 and 0.75 used to convert dressed weight prices to live weight equivalent for cattle and hogs, respectively.
[2] Includes roasters.
[3] Prices are for all eggs, equivalent delivered processing plant. Preliminary prices are based on processor reports from Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and adjusted Market Analysis & News Branch wholesale prices for Oahu. Final prices are based on processor reports from all islands.