



HAWAII

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

NASS

HAWAII MONTHLY LIVESTOCK REVIEW

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1428 South King Street
HONOLULU, HI 96814-2512

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Phone: (808) 973-9588
FAX: (808) 973-2909

FACT FINDERS FOR AGRICULTURE

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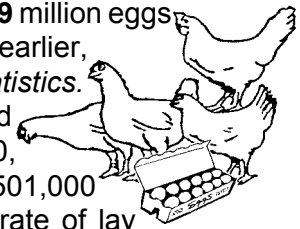
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OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION UNCHANGED FROM YEAR AGO

Egg production during October, totaled **9.9 million eggs** (27,500 cases), the same as a year earlier, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics*. The average number of layers on hand during October 2004 was 502,000, compared with 500,000 a year ago and 501,000 during September 2004. The average rate of lay was 1,972 eggs per 100 layers (63.6 percent lay rate) compared with 1,980 (63.9 percent) a year ago. Cumulative production for the first ten months of 2004 was 99.1 million eggs, 2 percent above the same period in 2003.



U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

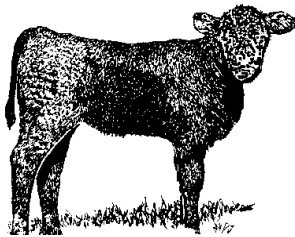
U.S. egg production totaled 7.64 billion during October 2004, up 3 percent from last year. Production included 6.56 billion table eggs, and 1.08 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.02 billion were broiler-type and 62 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during October 2004 averaged 344 million, up 3 percent from a year earlier. October egg production per 100 layers was 2,221 eggs, up slightly from October 2003. October 2004 contained 21 weekdays, 5 Saturdays and 1 holiday compared to October 2003 contained 23 weekdays, 4 Saturdays and 1 holiday.

All layers in the U.S. on November 1, 2004, totaled 344 million, up 2 percent from a year ago. The 344 million layers consisted of 287 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 55.5 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.50 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on November 1, 2004, averaged 71.8 eggs per 100 layers, down slightly from a year ago. Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 7.15 billion eggs during October 2004, up 3 percent from a year ago. The average number of layers during October, at 322 million, was up 3 percent from a year ago.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, October 2004¹

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Oct. 2003	Sept. 2004	Oct. 2004	Oct. 2003	Oct. 2004	Oct. 2003	Oct. 2004	Year-to-date	
								2003	2004
	----- Thousands -----			--- Number ---		----- Millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	110.0	125.0	125.7	2,217	1,696	2.42	2.15	24.30	23.20
Honolulu	390.0	375.5	379.0	1,919	2,040	7.48	7.75	73.30	75.90
State	500.0	501.0	505.0	1,980	1,960	9.90	9.90	97.60	99.10

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.



OCTOBER MARKETINGS 28 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR AGO

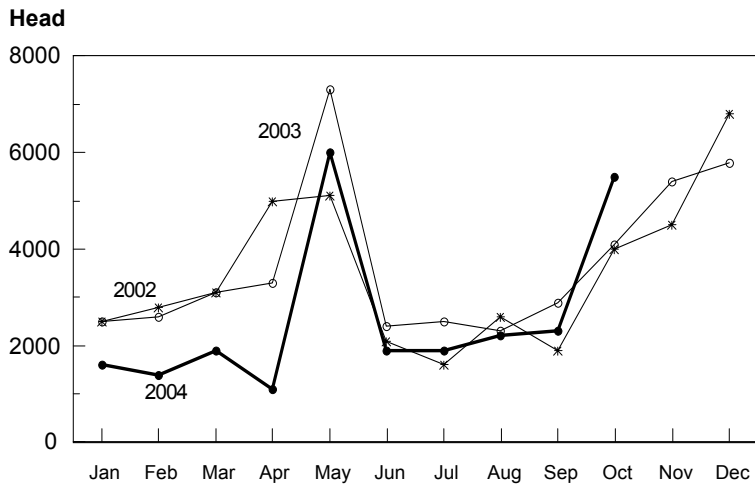
Cattle marketings during October totaled 6,400 head, compared with 5,000 head a year ago and 3,200 head during September 2004. All of the increase in marketings was the result of more out-of-state shipments as local commercial slaughter was unchanged. Exports during October 2004 increased 34 percent from a year ago to 5,500 head. Cumulative marketings for the first ten months of 2004 was 34,600 head, a decrease of 18 percent from the same period a year earlier. Year-to-date exports for 2004 was 25,800 head, a decrease of 22 percent from the same 10-month period in 2003.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, October 2004

Month	Total Marketings ¹		Exports ²							
	Number of Head ³		Number of Head						Average Live Weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total ³			
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
October	5,000	6,400	2,700	3,100	1,400	2,400	4,100	5,500	447	409
Year-to-date ⁴	42,200	34,600	18,700	15,200	14,300	10,600	33,000	25,800	434	425

- 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, 2002-2004



HAS

SLAUGHTER CATTLE (U.S.)

Weekly Simple Average of Daily
Quotations, Choice 2-4

Dollars per 100 pounds

Week ending	Steers	Heifers
	(1,150 - 1,500 pounds)	(1,000 - 1,300 pounds)
from Sioux Falls		
8-07-04	81.00	80.75
8-21-04	84.50	84.75

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

MARK E. HUDSON

Director

REGINA W. HIDANO

Agricultural Statistician

NILS K. MORITA

Research Statistician

STEVE GUNN

Deputy Director

JOYCE JAY

Statistical Assistant

KAREN A. LEE

Statistical Assistant

Contributing by County

Robert Miyake

Hawaii

Naomi Landgraf

Maui

June Okamura

Kauai, Honolulu

Wendell Au

Honolulu

COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 3 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during October 2004 totaled 502,000 pounds, compared with 516,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for October 2004 totaled 900 head, unchanged from a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 1,034 pounds, was 4 pounds heavier than a year ago. Year-to-date beef production was 1 percent below the same 10-month period during 2003.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 2.11 billion pounds, was 4 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.75 million head, down 9 percent from October 2003. The average live weight was up 36 pounds from the previous year, at 1,267 pounds.

PORK PRODUCTION 7 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during October 2004 totaled 347,000 pounds, compared with 372,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 2,200 head was 8 percent below a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 208 pounds, was 1 percent above a year ago. Cumulative pork production for the first ten months of 2004 was 8 percent below the same period in 2003.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

Pork production totaled 1.78 billion pounds, down 7 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.97 million head, 7 percent below October 2003. The average live weight was unchanged from the previous year, at 267 pounds.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, October 2004 ¹

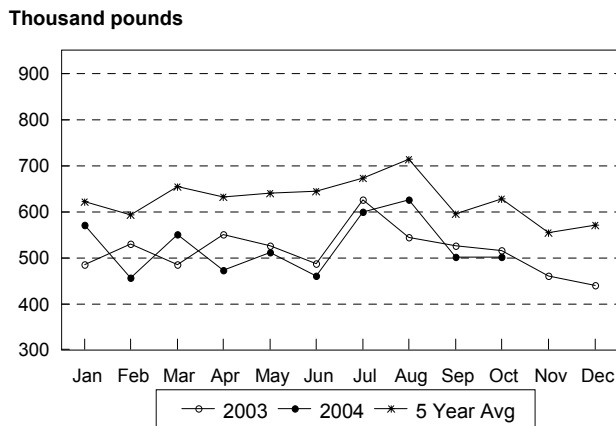
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight ²		Total dressed weight	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
----- pounds ----- 1,000 pounds -----								
Cattle								
October	900	900	1,030	1,034	940	914	516	502
Year-to-date	9,200	8,900			9,607	9,559	5,274	5,248
Hogs ³								
October	2,400	2,200	205	208	496	463	372	347
Year-to-date	24,200	23,100			5,068	4,660	3,801	3,495

¹ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter and live cattle and calves shipped out-of-state; includes custom slaughter.

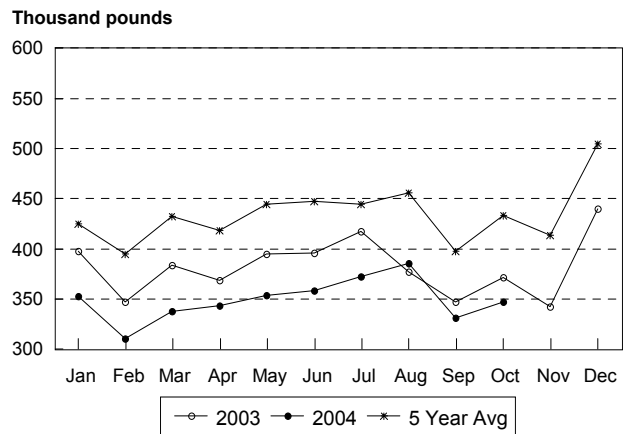
² Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

³ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter and live hog inshipments from the mainland for slaughter.

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii
2004, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii
2004, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, NOVEMBER 1, 2004

Hawaii County



Hilo and Puna: Near to above normal rainfall totals kept pastures in fair to very good condition. New grass growth prospects were

good, but these conditions also benefitted the spread of weeds. Pastures at the upper slopes of Mauna Kea continued relatively dry with only dry feed on hand. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Ka'u: Above normal rainfall for much of the district elevated pasture condition to fair to good. New grass growth was good in many areas, with the prospects looking up in some of the previously drier areas. Cattle and calves were rated in fair to good condition.

Kona: All rain gages in the Kona district recorded above normal rainfall, continuing the trend of the past few months. In general, pastures were in good to excellent condition, with a few in fair condition. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kohala: Below normal rainfall totals continued throughout the Kohala districts. Several areas received sufficient moisture to help sustain forage supplies. However, the dry conditions have continued to hamper regrowth prospects. Some supplements are being fed to cattle in these drier areas. Cattle and calves were reported to be in fair to good condition.

Hamakua: Relatively dry conditions, below normal rainfall, continued throughout October. Lower elevation pastures received adequate moisture to maintain pastures in fair to good condition. Upper

elevation pastures, on the other hand, were drier and in poor condition. Stock water supplies remain low. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Honolulu County

Rainfall totals for the island of Oahu were variable during October. Most rain gages recorded rainfall at or above normal, however, several areas, especially the east end of Oahu and the Waianae district registered rainfall totals below 50 percent of normal. Much of the rainfall fell during the latter part of October. Most pastures were rated to be in good condition, with windward pastures faring much better than leeward pastures. Cattle and calf were also in good condition.

Kauai County

Ample rains, especially during mid-month, kept rainfall totals at or above normal for nearly the whole island. Pasture conditions were generally good. Cattle and calves were in good to excellent condition.

Maui County

Weather for Maui County was variable. Rainfall totals ranged from trace amounts at the Kahului Airport and Kihei 2 rain gages to more than thirteen and a half inches at the West Wailuaiki gage. The highest percentage of normal rainfall fell along the eastern end of Maui, with other locations receiving below normal precipitation. Pastures ranged from fair to good condition. Cattle and calves were in 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.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Cattle/Beef

Beef Production Pushed Up By Weights

Sharply reduced fed cattle slaughter from a year earlier and prospects for the best wheat grazing in years have resulted in a gain in stocker/feeder cattle supplies outside feedlots. Through the first three-quarters of this year net feedlot placements were nearly 9 percent below a year earlier. Cattle

marketings this year are at a slow pace, due to poor feedlot conditions in the first-half, but since then due to intense price negotiations between packers and cattle feeders, with each attempting to keep losses in check. Feedlot breakevens moved up to the low \$90s per cwt and are expected to remain in this range through the winter quarter. Yearling feeder cattle prices for marketings in October through February are ranging from \$113 to \$117 per cwt,

even with lower feed costs, breakevens have continued to rise since mid summer. Packer spreads also remain lower, with the third quarter spread averaging 31.2 cents a pound, down from 43.4 cents a year earlier. Retail prices for Choice beef peaked at midyear at \$4.17 a pound, and have been declining through early fall. The wholesale-retail spread remains wide, averaging \$2 a pound in the third quarter, up from \$1.50 a year earlier when beef supplies were very tight. The slow fed cattle marketing pace is resulting in heavier steer/heifer slaughter weights adding to already large total meat supplies. Beef production this fall through the first half of 2005 is expected to average above a year earlier, even with sharply reduced cow slaughter. Larger supplies of beef and competing meats are expected to result in per capita meat consumption near to above year-earlier levels through 2005.

On-Feed Inventories Remain Large

Cattle on feed inventories in feedlots with over 1,000 head of capacity on October 1 were 2.6 percent larger than a year earlier. Third-quarter net placements declined nearly 10 percent from a year earlier, while marketings declined over 11 percent. Fourth-quarter placements are expected to remain well below fall 2003 levels when cattle prices were at record levels with strong competition for an uncertain supply of fed beef. This fall, and at least through winter, the industry must face the problem of marketing weights approaching the record levels of 2002. With the sharply reduced cow slaughter, commercial carcass weights will break the fall 2002 record fairly easily, and are expected to remain near to above record levels in 2005.

Favorable Wheat Grazing Prospects Add to Late Winter Placements

Stocker cattle are just being placed on winter wheat pasture, having been purchased over the past couple of months. Grazing prospects continue to improve. In mid-November, winter wheat crop conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas were 78, 81, and 85 percent good to excellent, respectively, and likely leading toward the largest number of cattle on small grain pasture in these States since the series began in 2001. However, cool/wet weather may be slowing the movement onto pasture in November to avoid damaging the crop. The inventory of cattle grazing on small grain pasture in these States on January 1, 2005, is likely to match or exceed the previous high of 3.7 million head in 2003.

Stocker/feeder cattle supplies outside feedlots on October 1 were up from a year ago, with most weight

groups remaining at or near record prices. Many of these cattle will be grazed this winter and begin to come off pasture in early February through March, bolstering feedlot placements and 2005 beef production.

Beef Trade

Beef Exports Through September Only 15 Percent of a Year Ago

Beef exports during January-September totaled 293 million pounds, 15 percent of exports for the same period a year ago. Mexico and Canada were the only two major markets to permit U.S. beef shipments the first three quarters of 2004. Exports to Mexico gradually increased as 2004 progressed, reaching 64 percent of last year's level in the third quarter 2004. Upward revisions in exports throughout 2005 reflect the promise of exports to Mexico continuing to increase. Other minor markets should also increase imports of U.S. beef in 2005. Exports to Canada appeared stymied by the large amount of domestic beef and low prices in Canada against strong U.S. demand and high prices. Beef exports to Canada in 2005 may reach 40-50 percent of historical U.S. beef exports to that country. Total U.S. beef exports of 620 million pounds are forecast in 2005, 40 percent above the expected 2004 total of 443 million pounds.

An agreement to resume beef trade between the United States and Japan was reached on October 23, 2004. The process of developing regulatory rulemaking procedures in both countries has started. Expected trade depends upon the timing and outcome of these procedures.

Poultry

Broiler Production Forecast Higher in Fourth Quarter

U.S. broiler production in the third quarter of 2004 was 8.83 billion pounds, 4.6 percent above a year earlier. The higher meat production was due to a 2.3 percent increase in the number of birds slaughtered and a 2.4 percent increase in average weights to 5.27 pounds. Federally inspected slaughter in fourth-quarter 2004 is forecast at 8.6 billion pounds, an increase of 4.4 percent from a year earlier. The fourth quarter production gain is again expected to come from increases in the number of birds slaughtered and higher average weights. The weekly broiler hatchery report shows that over the last 5 weeks (Oct. 9 through Nov. 6), the number of broiler chicks placed for grow out has averaged 3.7 percent higher than the same period in 2003. The data for eggs placed in incubators over

the last 5 weeks point toward continued growth in chick placements. The number of eggs placed in incubators over the last 5 weeks has averaged 2.4 percent higher than the same period a year earlier. Broiler production for 2005 is forecast at 35.2 billion pounds.

Turkey Production Declines Again

U.S. turkey production in the third quarter of 2004 was 1.39 billion pounds, down 1.6 percent from the same period in 2003. Production decreased as a result of a lower number of birds being slaughtered (down 3.3 percent) offsetting an increase in average bird weight to 26.5 pounds. Federally inspected slaughter in the fourth quarter of 2004 is forecast at 1.4 billion pounds, again lower than during the same period in 2003. Turkey production is expected to increase slightly in 2005 in response to higher prices throughout most of 2004.

Eggs

Egg Prices Continue To Decline

The rapid fall of egg prices was due mainly to the quick rise of U.S. layer flocks and consequently, increased egg production. As a result, table egg production rose to a record high, causing prices to tumble, due to the relatively inelastic price demand for eggs. The quick rise in layer numbers was due to the repopulation of laying flocks after a breakout of Exotic Newcastle Disease in the first half of 2003

and economic incentives from rapidly rising producer returns in the second half of 2003 driven by rapidly rising egg prices. From June 2003 to September 2004, U.S. egg-type layers rose by 9.6 million birds, from 275.1 to 284.7 million egg-type layers. The rapid buildup of the laying flocks brought the U.S. egg-type layers to the largest inventory since 1980 when reporting of separate table egg and hatching flock data began. Table egg production in 2004 is expected to be up nearly 2 percent from 2003. In 2005, table egg production is expected to increase to about 6,400 million dozen, up over 1 percent from 2004.

Total U.S. egg production in 2004, table and hatching, is expected to rise to nearly 7.4 billion dozen, or 1.8 percent, over 2003. Table eggs are expected to account for about 85 percent of total production in 2004. Hatching egg production is 2004 is expected to rise fractionally, reflecting higher broiler production. Eggs broken in 2004 are expected to increase about 6 percent over a year ago as lower wholesale egg prices encourage higher breaking than in 2003.

Full text of stories covered above can be found at:

Source: Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook, November 18, 2004, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Internet web site: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ldp/>



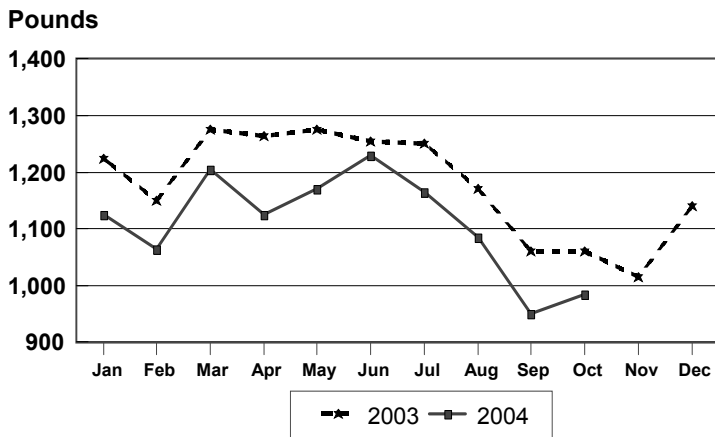
OCTOBER MILK DOWN

In October, Hawaii's dairy cows produced 5.7 million pounds of milk, compared with 7.0 million pounds for October a year ago and 5.6 million pounds for September of this year. Both the dry and milk cow inventory numbered 5,800 head, down 800 from the same time last year and 100 lower than the previous month. The average output per cow in October was 985 pounds, 75 pounds below the same month last year but 35 pounds above the previous month. Production for the first 10 months of this year totaled 68.8 million pounds, 12 percent below the same period in 2003.

U.S. MILK PRODUCTION

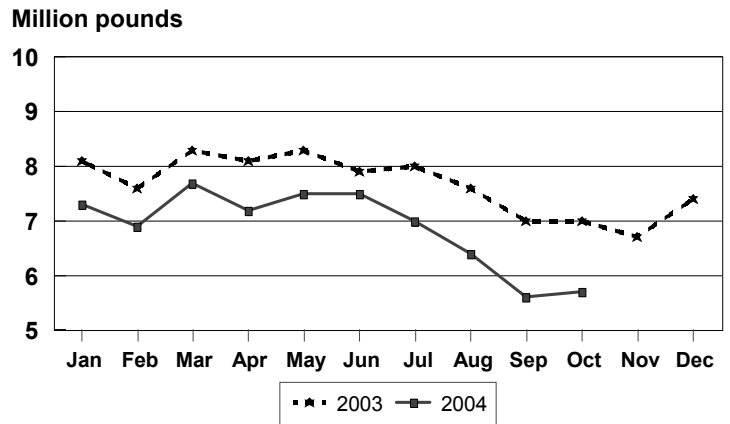
Milk production in the 20 major States during October totaled 12.2 billion pounds, up 1.3 percent from October 2003. September revised production, at 11.9 billion pounds, was up 1.3 percent from September 2003. The September revision represented a decrease of 1 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,576 pounds for October, 15 pounds above October 2003. The number of milk cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.77 million head, 26,000 head more than October 2003, but unchanged from September 2004.

Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 2003-2004



HAS

Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 2003-2004



HAS

Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, October 2004

County	All milk cows ^{1,2,3}			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ^{1,3}			
	Oct. 2003	Sept. 2004	Oct. 2004	Oct. 2003	Oct. 2004	Oct. 2003	Oct. 2004	Year-to-date	
	----- Number -----			----- Pounds -----		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
Hawaii	3,300	4	4	840	4	2,765	4	29,625	4
Honolulu	3,300	4	4	1,275	4	4,210	4	48,255	4
State	6,600	5,900	5,800	1,060	985	7,000	5,700	77,900	68,800

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

² Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.

³ Figures for 2004 are preliminary.

⁴ Hawaii and Honolulu are combined due to disclosure beginning August 2004.

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, October 2004

Commodity	October 2003	September 2004	October 2004
	----- cents per pound -----		
Range steers and heifers ¹	80.0	85.0	86.5
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(43.9)	(46.7)	(47.5)
Cows ¹	50.0	51.0	52.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(27.5)	(28.0)	(28.5)
Market hogs ^{1 2}	118.0	117.0	117.0
- <i>dressed weight</i>			
- <i>(live weight equivalent)</i>	(88.5)	(87.8)	(87.8)
	----- dollars per 100 pounds -----		
Milk ³	25.30	24.90	25.10
	----- cents per dozen -----		
Eggs ⁴	96.0	111.0	105.0

¹Equivalent 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 Beginning 1999, monthly average price rounded to the nearest dime.

⁴ 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.