HAWAII
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
NASS

HAWAII MONTHLY LIVESTOCK REVIEW

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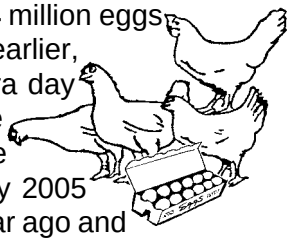
IN THIS ISSUE

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION 1 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR AGO



Egg production during February totaled **9.4** million eggs (26,111 cases) 1 percent more than a year earlier, although February 2004 contained an extra day because of leap year, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics.* The average number of layers on hand during February 2005 was 500,000, compared with 501,000 a year ago and 511,000 during January 2005. The average rate of lay was 1,880 eggs per 100 layers (67.1 percent lay rate) compared with 1,856 (64.0 percent) a year ago. Cumulative production of eggs for 2005 was 19.8 million eggs, 4 percent above the same 2-month period in 2004.

U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 6.91 billion during February 2005, up slightly from last year. Production included 5.90 billion table eggs, and 1.01 billion hatching eggs, of which 956 million were broiler-type and 58 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during February 2005 averaged 349 million, up 3 percent from a year earlier. February egg production per 100 layers was 1,980 eggs, down 3 percent from February 2004.

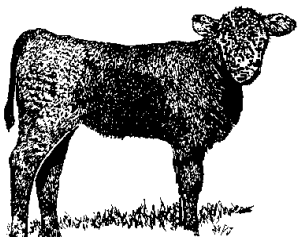
All layers in the U.S. on March 1, 2005, totaled 349 million, up 3 percent from a year ago. The 349 million layers consisted of 289 million layers producing table or market type eggs, 57.1 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.64 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on March 1, 2005, averaged 71.4 eggs per 100 layers, up 1 percent from a year ago.

February 2005 contained 28 days, while February 2004 contained 29 days due to the leap year.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, February 2005 [1]

County	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	Feb. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2005	Year-to-date 2004	Year-to-date 2005
	------ Thousands ------			--- Number ---		---------- Millions ----------			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui	128.0	124.4	124.3	1,831	1,866	2.40	2.30	4.70	4.80
Honolulu	373.0	386.6	375.7	1,847	1,884	6.90	7.10	14.30	15.00
State	501.0	511.0	500.0	1,856	1,880	9.30	9.40	19.00	19.80

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



FEBRUARY MARKETINGS 17 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

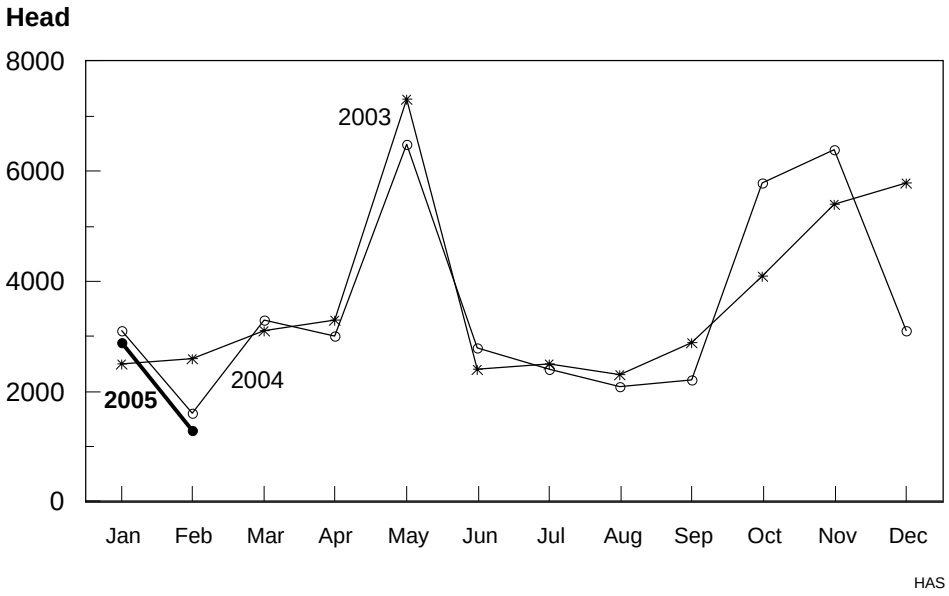
Cattle marketings during February totaled 2,000 head, compared with 2,400 head a year ago and 3,600 head during January 2005. Declines in both out-of-state shipments and local commercial slaughter accounted for the 17 percent drop in marketings. Exports during February 2005 decreased 19 percent from a year ago to 1,300 head. Cumulative marketings for the first 2 months of 2005 was 5,500 head, a decrease of 14 percent from the same period a year earlier. Year-to-date exports for 2005 was 4,200 head, a decline of 11 percent from the same 2-month period in 2004.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, February 2005

Month	Total Marketings [1]		Exports [2]							
	Number of Head [3]		Number of Head						Average Live Weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total [3]			
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	- head -								- - pounds - -	
February	2,400	2,000	1,200	700	400	500	1,600	1,300	465	441
Year-to-date [4]	6,400	5,500	2,900	2,400	1,800	1,800	4,700	4,200	458	452

[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, 2003-2005



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COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 16 PERCENT BELOW A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during February 2005 totaled 385,000 pounds, compared with 456,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for February 2005 totaled 700 head, 100 fewer than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 1,058 pounds, was 2 percent lighter than a year ago. Cumulative beef production for the first two months of 2005 was 25 percent below the same period a year earlier.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 1.77 billion pounds, was 2 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.34 million head, down 4 percent from February 2004. The average live weight was up 21 pounds from the previous year, at 1,254 pounds.

PORK PRODUCTION 7 PERCENT LESS THAN A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during February 2005 totaled 288,000 pounds, compared with 311,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 1,900 head was 100 less than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 200 pounds, was 3 percent lighter than a year ago. Year-to-date pork production for the first two months of 2005 was 12 percent less than the same period in 2004.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

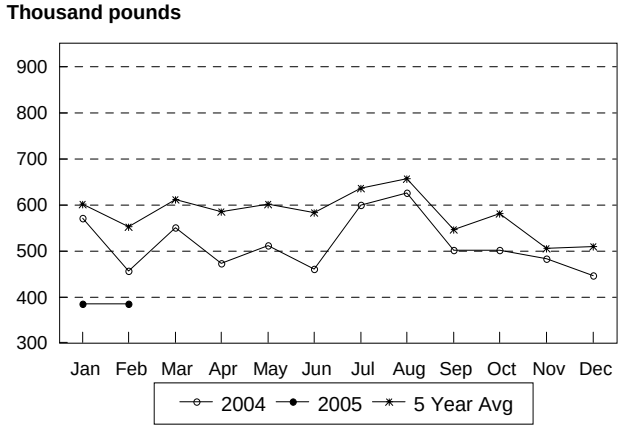
Pork production totaled 1.63 billion pounds, up 4 percent from the previous year. Hog kill totaled 8.10 million head, 3 percent above February 2004. The average live weight was 2 pounds above the previous year, at 270 pounds.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, February 2005 [1]

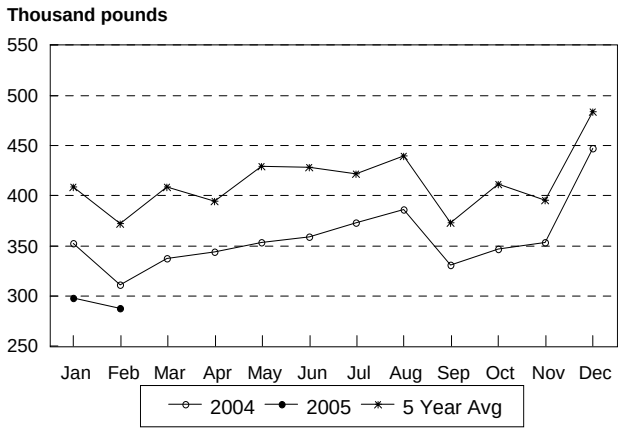
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight [2]		Total dressed weight	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
			------ pounds ------		---------- 1,000 pounds ----------			
Cattle								
February	800	700	1,082	1,058	830	702	456	385
Year-to-date	1,700	1,300			1,869	1,403	1,026	770
Hogs [3]								
February	2,000	1,900	207	200	415	384	311	288
Year-to-date	4,400	3,900			885	781	664	586

[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 2005, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2005, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, MARCH 1, 2005

Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna: Heavy rains at the beginning of the month gave way to drier conditions by month's end. Sunny and warm conditions in combination with timely showers for the remainder of the month, helped new grass growth and to maintain pastures in fair to good condition. Pastures at the upper elevations of Mauna Kea was progressing slowly because of cool temperatures and low moisture levels. Weeds were a continuing problem for most upper elevation pastures. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Ka'u: The normally drier Ka'u district received an abundance of moisture, which fell mostly during the first half of the month, resulting in above normal rainfall totals for the month. However, because relatively dry conditions prevailed during the remainder of the month many of the pastures in the district were beginning to show signs of drying. The abundant supply of moisture received at the start of the month helped to sustain pastures in fair to good condition. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Kona: Rainfall totals for the district was variable. All areas of Kona benefitted from the heavy rainfall, which occurred earlier in the month. However, drier conditions prevailed since then. The heavy rainfall, during February 3 and 4, resulted in the Keahole Airport rain gage registering over 400 percent of normal rainfall for the month. Elsewhere, South and Central Kona sectors benefitted from near normal to above normal rainfall for the month, while North Kona sectors experienced below normal rainfall totals. Although hot, dry conditions returned during the second half of the month, most pastures were still in fair to good condition because of the abundance of moisture and new growth from earlier in the month. Some areas had an increase in weed growth. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kohala: Rainfall totals for the month of February was generally 50 percent of normal or less for the district. Timely rainfall for most sectors helped to limit this drying effects from the lack of rainfall and the sunny, warm conditions. Although grass growth had slowed and some pastures were turning brown, most pastures were still in fair to good condition with an adequate supply of forage feed on hand. However, because of dry conditions some pastures were drying out and in poor condition. The infestation of the Senecio weed has spread to more grazing areas and has infested a greater portion of some pastures. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Hamakua: Light, but timely showers helped to maintain many of the pastures in fair to good condition. Forage supplies were adequate, with pastures at the higher elevations only in fair condition. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Honolulu County

Moderate to heavy rainfall punctuated weather conditions, during the first half of February. This gave way to more normal trade wind weather conditions for the remainder of the month. Most rain gages along the windward slopes of the Koolau Mountain registered rainfall totals near to above normal. Central Oahu pastures also received near normal rainfall totals, but most other leeward Oahu locations reported receiving below normal rainfall totals. In general, pasture conditions were rated good to very good, with some low lying pastures in soggy condition. The wet winter has combined with periods of sunshine to provide many of the grazing areas with an abundance of green forage. Cattle and calves were in mostly good condition.

Kauai County

In general, pastures located on the northern and eastern sectors of the island received above normal rainfall, with some areas becoming saturated because of the heavy downpour on February 2. Grazing areas located on the southwestern sector of the island received below normal rainfall amounts. Although most pastures were in fair to good condition; the cool, wet, overcast conditions, during the first half of the month had slowed pasture growth. However, with the return of more normal trade wind weather conditions, along with sunnier periods for the rest of the month, pasture conditions were slowly improving. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

Maui County

After a relatively wet January, weather for Maui County became drier. Nearly all rain gages recorded below normal rainfall totals. In general, windward facing areas received more precipitation than leeward areas. Many of the counties pastures had sufficient feed on hand and were in fair to very good condition. Molokai pastures were in good condition. The undesirable fireweed continues to increase and

spread. Cattle and calves were in good condition.

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.***

Rainfall Data Source: ***National Weather Service Forecast Office.***

U.S. AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Eggs

Buildup of Layer Flocks Push Prices Down From High Records Early in 2004

Fluctuations in laying flocks over the last 2 years caused wide variation in wholesale table egg prices. After prices for wholesale table eggs (NY grade A large) bottomed-out in May 2003 at 67.67 cents per dozen, declining egg supplies from smaller layer flocks caused prices to climb for the rest of 2003. Prices achieved the highest level ever in November 2003 at 122.94 cents per dozen, and fell afterwards to 57.85 cents per dozen in October. For all of 2004, prices averaged 82.18 cents per dozen, 6.5 percent below the average wholesale price for 2003. Retail egg prices last year peaked in March at $1.625 per dozen, falling thereafter to the year's low of 88.6 cents per dozen in November. For 2004, retail egg prices averaged $1.305 per dozen, the highest ever recorded.

High producer returns in late 2003 drove repopulation of laying flocks. The rapid rise of the U.S. layer flocks in 2003-04 has set the stage for the lower egg prices that are expected in 2005. From January 2004 to January 2005, U.S. egg-type layers rose by 8.5 million birds, from 280.1 to 288.6 million egg-type layers. The rapid buildup of the laying flocks brought the U.S. egg-type layers to the largest historical inventory ever. Consequently, table egg production in 2004 was also at a record-high of 6,365 million dozen, 2.2 percent over 2003. In 2005, table egg production is expected to increase to about 6,465 million dozen, nearly 1.6 percent over 2004, while prices are expected to move downward to between 64-68 cents per dozen at the wholesale level and about 20 percent below last year's $1.305 per dozen retail price.

Dairy

The dairy industry in 2004 was covered with records: matching 2003 for record output; setting commercial use records for both milkfat and skim solids; and seeing average prices hit a record. In 2005, the industry may not need quite as many superlatives, but it is shaping up as a memorable year. Production and use probably will again set records with prices declining only moderately.

2004 Output Matches 2003

Milk production in 2004 struggled somewhat but managed to total essentially the same as in 2003. Output started the year weak but recovered slowly as strong returns buttressed cow numbers, the reverse of the prior year when low returns sapped cow numbers as the year progressed. Meanwhile, growth in milk per cow was erratic and generally weak.

Low returns during 2002 and first half of 2003 boosted farm exits and discouraged expanding farms throughout 2003, resulting in steadily declining cow numbers during 2003. However, higher returns during the second half of 2003 and rapidly improving price prospects during the winter turned cow numbers around in early 2004. Milk cows rose fractionally to a late summer peak before easing slightly in autumn. At yearend, milk cow numbers were just slightly larger than a year earlier.

The reaction of cow numbers to the increase of about one-third in returns over concentrate costs was quite muted. The number of farms leaving dairying apparently did shrink in a relatively typical manner. However, producers were very cautious about expanding their farms. The very strong milk prices probably were interpreted as based on a unique and transitory set of factors, not fundamental changes in long-run prospects. In addition, the increases in milk prices were partially offset by smaller payments under the Milk Income Loss Contracts (MILC) for the smaller farms.

Other forces helped to limit the response to record milk prices. The number of dairy replacement heifers was significantly smaller at the start of 2004, particularly for heifers due to calve in 2004. The ban

on imports of Canadian breeding stock aggravated the heifer shortage. In addition, the two exercises in cooperative supply management not only removed capacity early, but also kept those cows from becoming part of the replacement pool.

Growth in milk per cow, already relatively weak through most of 2003, was hit by sharply reduced availability of bovine somatotropin (BST) in 2004. For the March-November period, producers could buy no more than half their normal purchases, with less restrictive allocations in place earlier and later. In addition, no new customers were accepted. Milk per cow was significantly reduced by the lack of the hormone, particularly early in the year.

However, softness in milk per cow was more deeply rooted than just the lack of BST. Most major dairy areas had forage quality problems during part of 2004. Although most areas had fairly large forage supplies, a substantial share was not dairy quality. In addition, the normal boost to average milk per cow because structural change was lessened because of the number of new and expanding farms and the number of exiting farms were relatively small.

Milk production in 2004 totaled virtually the same as 2003's record, as the decline in milk cow numbers of less than 1 percent was about offset by a less-than-1-percent rise (daily average basis) in milk per cow. Output was particularly weak during the first quarter, but then managed to post small increases during summer and autumn.

Milk Production To Expand

The herd of dairy replacement heifers was 3 percent larger than a year earlier on January 1, 2005, with the same increase in heifers expected to calve in 2005 as for younger heifers. This increase should significantly ease the heifer tightness this year and has already resulted in a small moderation in heifer prices. Even so, 2005 heifer prices are likely to remain relatively high. Without imports from Canada, even the larger heifer numbers may be less than desired. The difference between replacement and slaughter values probably will stay large enough to erase any significant influence of cull cow prices on milk cow numbers.

Returns in 2005 are expected to be considerably below 2004's very high levels but still relatively strong. Dairy farm exits probably will accelerate a little as the year progresses, particularly if the MILC expires as scheduled at the end of September. However, even weaker operations likely will be relatively well positioned to resist exit after 2 years of strong returns. Stronger farms probably will stay cautious about expanding until the size of recovery in milk production is seen. But, the accumulated earnings will tend to spur some expansion as 2005 goes on.

Milk cow numbers are projected to slip fractionally in 2005. The loss of cows associated with farm exit and culling of those cows whose milking life was extended beyond normal criteria in 2004 is expected to slightly outweigh the effects of added capacity.

Allocations of BST rose on March 1 from 85 percent of normal to 115 percent, although new customers still are not welcome. Return to near-normal availability of BST and relatively strong economic incentive for its use should have a substantial impact on milk per cow. In addition, relative milk and concentrate feed prices will provide considerable incentive to boost feeding. A presumed return to more normal culling may also provide a boost, although positive effects are not assured.

Uneven forage quality might be a negative influence on milk per cow, particularly if spring forage growth is slow. Weakness should be limited though, because large supplies of mediocre hay and good milk prices probably will eliminate feeding of poor forage. Problems may loom for production of western alfalfa this year. This winter's very heavy precipitation in Southern California, Nevada, and Arizona will help provide irrigation water this summer but may reduce output from early cuttings. Surface water supplies in the Northwest likely will be very short unless late-season precipitation is very heavy. Some areas of the Northwest already faced seriously depleted aquifers after several dry years.

Mud problems substantially reduced milk per cow in Southern California during early 2005. Even though this area's relative importance is considerably less than in earlier years, damage probably will be perceptible in the California and U.S. averages. Some impact reportedly was also seen in Arizona. The extent of lingering effects will hinge on how much culling rates rose because of the mud.

Milk per cow is projected to grow less than 3 percent in 2005 on a daily average basis, a significant but far from complete recovery from the sluggish expansion of the last 2 years. This higher milk per cow would push milk production up about 2 percent, the first real growth since 2002.

Full text of stories covered above can be found at:
Source: ***Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook, March 16, 2005, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.***
Internet web site: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ldp/

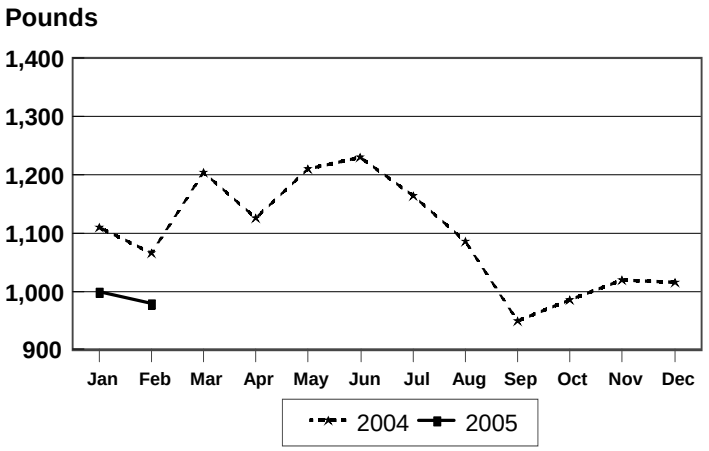
FEBRUARY OUTPUT LOWER

In February, Hawaii's dairy cows produced 5.6 million pounds of milk compared with 6.9 million pounds for February last year and 5.8 million pounds in January this year. The dairy herd of cows both dry and in milk numbered 5,700 head, down 800 from February 2004 and 100 lower than January 2005. In February, output per cows averaged 980 pounds, 80 pounds below the same month last year and 20 pounds less than the previous month. Production for the first two months of 2005 totaled 11.4 million pounds, down 20 percent from the January-February period in 2004.

U.S. MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in the 23 major States during February totaled 12.2 billion pounds, down 0.7 percent from February 2004. However, production was 2.8 percent above last year after adjusting for the leap year. January revised production, at 13.3 billion pounds, was up 1.5 percent from January 2004. The January revision represented an increase of 0.2 percent or 29 million pounds from last month's preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,516 pounds for February, 15 pounds below February 2004. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.07 million head, 23,000 head more than February 2004, but 9,000 head less than January 2005.

Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 2004-2005



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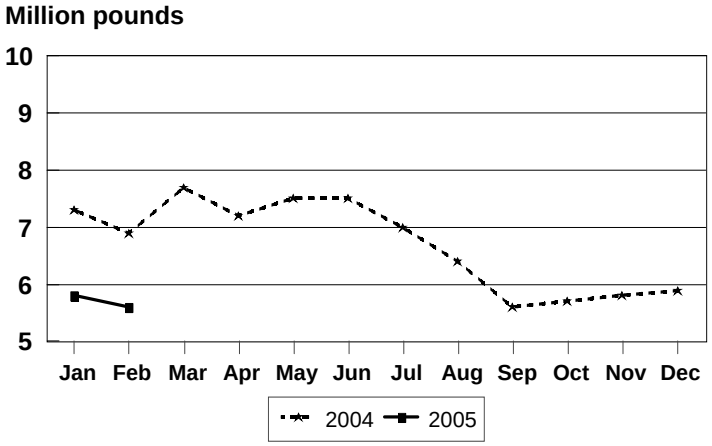
Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 2004-2005



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Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, February 2005

County	All milk cows [1][2][3]			Milk per cow [3]		Milk production [1][3]			
	Feb. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2005	Year-to-date 2004	Year-to-date 2005
	- - - - - - Number - - - - - -			- - - Pounds - - -		- - - - - - - - - - 1,000 pounds - - - - - - - - - -			
Hawaii	3,300	[4]	[4]	865	[4]	2,850	[4]	5,860	[4]
Honolulu	3,200	[4]	[4]	1,275	[4]	4,080	[4]	8,325	[4]
State	6,500	5,800	5,700	1,060	980	6,900	5,600	14,200	11,400

[1] State totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.
[3] Figures for 2005 are preliminary.
[4] Hawaii and Honolulu are combined due to disclosure beginning August 2004.

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, February 2005

Commodity		February 2004	January 2005	February 2005
		- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per pound - - - - - - - - - - - -		
Range steers and heifers [1]	*- dressed weight*	83.0	90.0	91.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(45.6)	(49.4)	(50.0)
Cows [1]	*- dressed weight*	52.0	51.0	51.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(28.5)	(28.0)	(28.0)
Market hogs [1 2]	*- dressed weight*	117.0	121.0	119.5
	- (live weight equivalent)	(87.8)	(90.8)	(89.6)
		- - - - - - - - - - dollars per 100 pounds - - - - - - - - - -		
Milk [3]		23.80	28.50	26.80
		- - - - - - - - - - - - cents per dozen - - - - - - - - - - - -		
Eggs [4]		105.0	98.0	96.0

[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] 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.