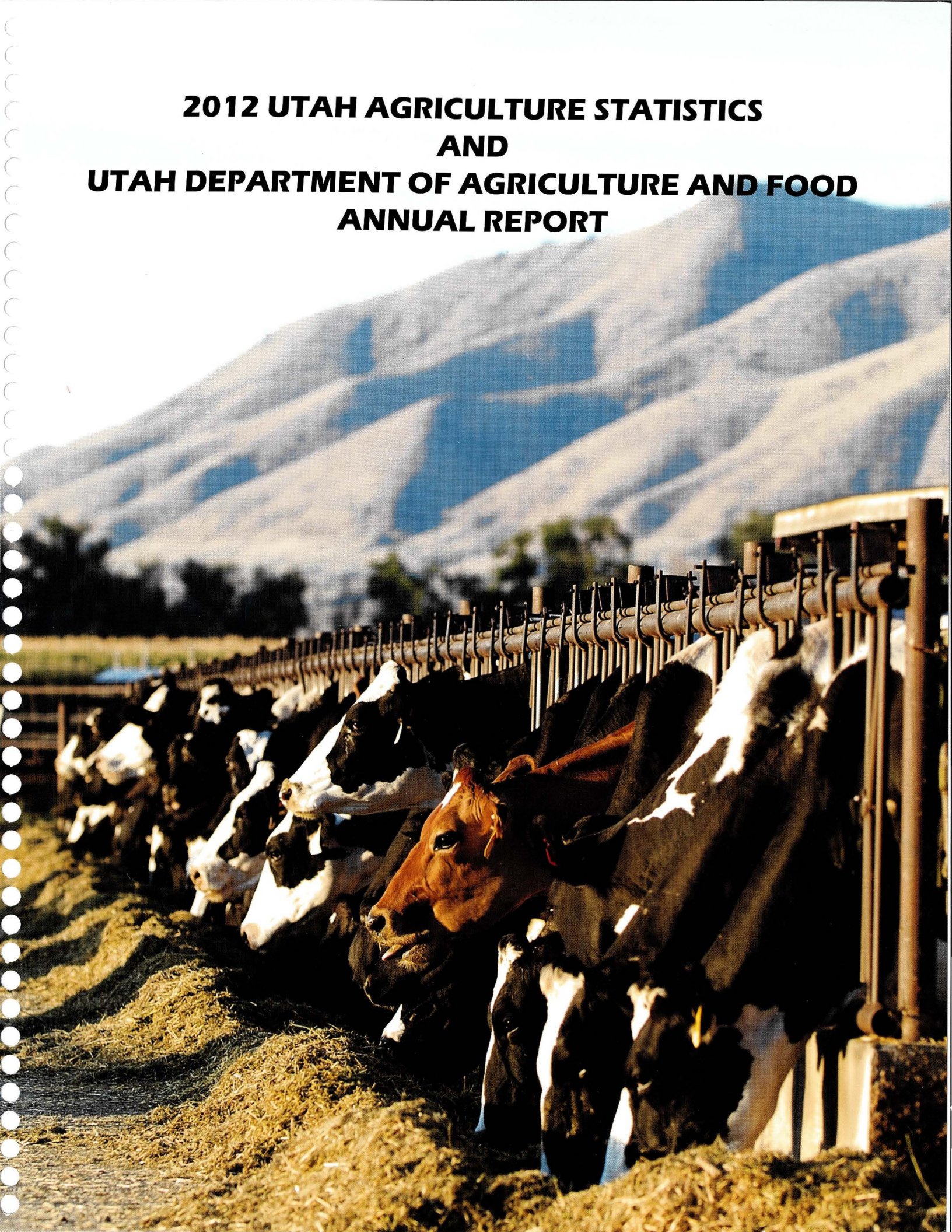
2012 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

GREG BELL
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 8, 2012

Dear Friends,

As Governor, I am pleased to present a status report on Utah agriculture. In a year dominated by fire and drought, there are a number of positive developments in the agriculture industry. Our hay exports to the Middle and Far East continues to increase, thanks to the reputation of our high quality alfalfa. As the residents in these regions of the world add more animal protein to their diet, the need for high quality feed for their animals increase. Bailey Farms International of Ephraim is working with local hay growers to meet increasing demand.

Here at home, our Utah's Own program continues to grow. This year, the number of Utah's Own companies grew by 25 percent to more than 700 companies. Consumers are looking for locally grown and produced foods as a means to support Utah farms and ranches, as well as provide fresh, nutritious food for their families.

While Utah did not escape the impacts of drought this year, our farmers were able to hold their own in areas served by irrigation sources. Our Department of Agriculture and Food is working with those hit hardest by fire and drought to reseed valuable livestock rangeland, restructure farm loans, and even offer financial advice for operators who face a crossroads in their careers.

With our eye set on progress and the future, I am excited to see several innovative agriculture research projects funded by the Department. I am optimistic that safe technology in agriculture is our best approach if we are to meet the food security needs of our growing population.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert
Governor

Introduction

The Utah Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) are proud to present the 40th edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both organizations' Internet sites. This publication is provided to help inform farmers, ranchers, and the public about activities within UDAF and provide a detailed look at Utah's agricultural production. Also included are budgets for helping farmers and ranchers evaluate the potential profitability of various agricultural commodities.

Cooperation from farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses responding to various survey questionnaires is essential for quality estimates; their cooperation make this publication possible. We thank them for their help and willingness to provide the data needed to produce these statistics.

This report would not be possible without the dedicated effort of our enumerators who collect this data. Also, thanks to the Utah Field Office staff for the many hours involved in producing this bulletin.

Estimates presented are current for 2011 production and January 1, 2012 inventories. Data users that need 2012 production information, or additional historic data, should contact the Utah Field Office at 801-524-5003 or Toll Free at 1-800-747-8522.

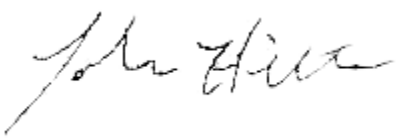
State and U.S. statistics are available on the USDA/NASS Web page at http://www.nass.usda.gov/. Use the "Quick Stats" utility to search for current or historic data by clicking the Data and Statistics tab.

Prior year estimates are subject to revision and may have been revised in this publication. Data users should use this publication for previous years' data and not go back to earlier publications for those data.

The following agricultural Web pages may interest you.

Organization	Web Page Address
U. S. Department of Agriculture (Includes links to all USDA Agencies)	http://www.usda.gov/
USDA - NASS	http://www.nass.usda.gov
USDA - NASS Census of Agriculture	http://www.agcensus.usda.gov
USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics	http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	http://ag.utah.gov/
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)	http://www.nasda.org
Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute	http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/
Federal Statistics	http://www.fedstats.gov/
CME Group	http: //www.cmegroup.com/
Salt Lake City National Weather Service	http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/
Western Regional Climate Center	http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/
Utah Climate Center	http://climate.usurf.usu.edu/
USU Extension Service	http://extension.usu.edu/
Utah Agriculture in the Classroom	http://utah.agclassroom.org
National Farmers Union	http://www.nfu.org/
Utah Farm Bureau	http://utfb.fb.org/
National Cattlemen's Beef Association	http://www.beef.org/
American Sheep Industry Association, Inc	http://www.sheepusa.org
National Dairy Council	http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org
Agriculture News and Commodity Markets	http://www.agweb.com

Sincerely,



John Hilton, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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Photos – compliments of Digital Art Impressions and Diane Garcia Photography

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov
Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture
Cynthia Clark, Administrator
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Table of Contents

Mink

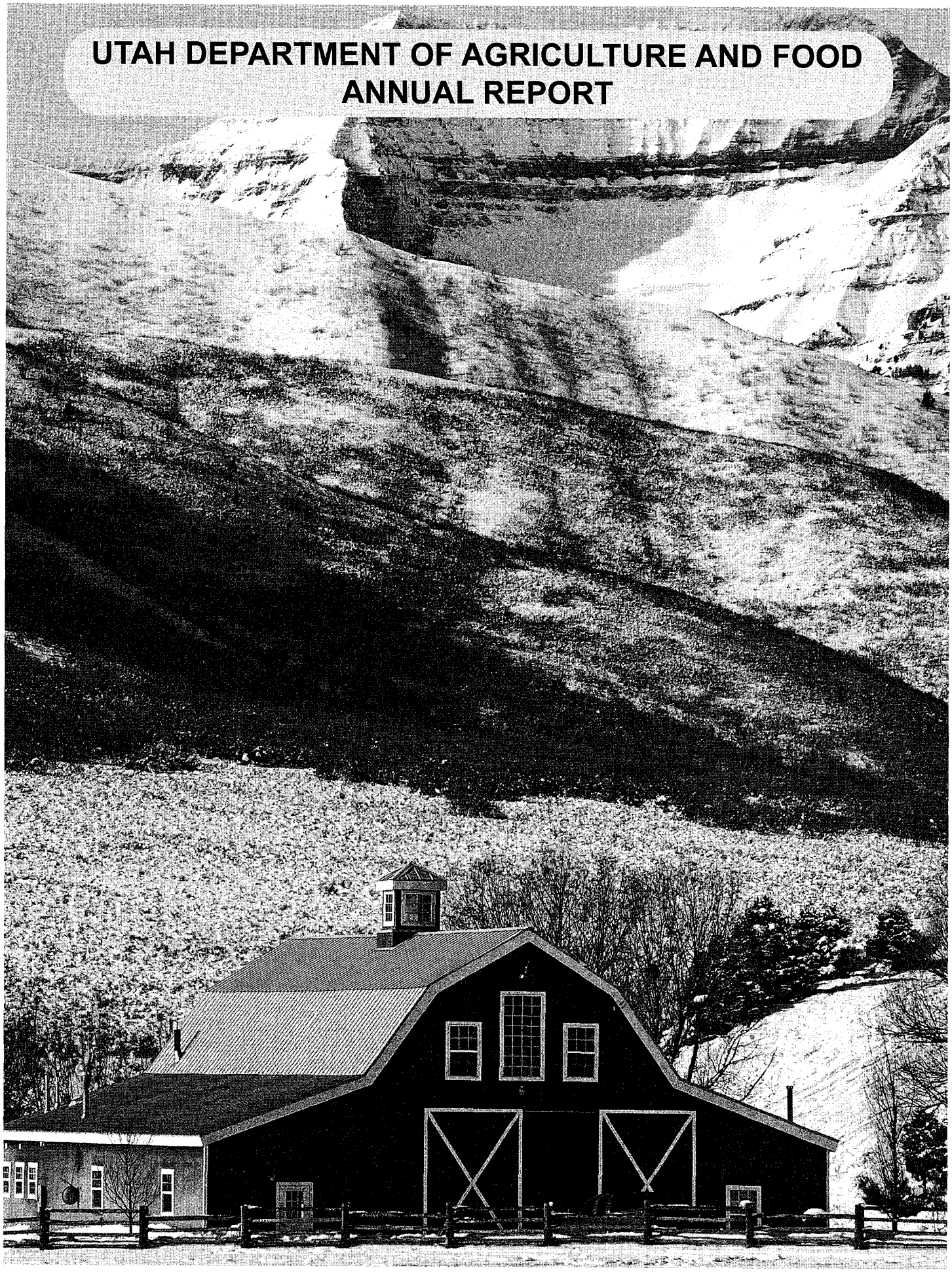
Agricultural Prices - Paid and Received

County Estimates

Enterprise Budgets

Miscellaneous

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Leonard M. Blackham	Commissioner
Kyle R. Stephens	Deputy Commissioner
Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Assistant

Division Directors

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
Dr. Bruce King, Director & State Veterinarian	Animal Industry
Vacant, Director	Laboratory Services/Chemist
Robert Hougaard, Director	Plant Industry
Richard W. Clark, Director	Regulatory Services
Bill Hopkin, Director	Grazing Improvement
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security
Thayne Mickelson, Executive. Director	Utah Conservation Commission

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Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan, Utah Farm Bureau
Kent Bushman	Utah Farmers Union
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Wallace Schultess	Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
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Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Wendell Stembridge	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Rick Lovell	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
Marilyn K. Albertson	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks	Utah Pork Producers Association
Cliff Lillywhite	Egg & Poultry Representative

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For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100

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Deputy Commissioner Stephens	538-7102
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Director	538-7110
Budget and Accounting	538-7032
GIS	538-9904
Payroll	538-7121
Marketing and Development	
Director	538-7108
Deputy Director	538-7141
Marketing Specialist	538-4913
Livestock & Market News	435-230-0402
Utah Conservation Commission	
Executive Director	538-7171
Ag Resource Development Loans (ARDL)	538-7030
Grazing Improvement Program (GIP)	1-(801) 389-6951
Secretary	538-7175
Animal Industry	
Director	538-7162
State Veterinarian	538-7162
Animal Health	538-7164
Animal Identification (Brands)	538-7137
Aquaculture	538-7046
Elk Farming	538-7164
Meat Inspection	538-7117
Chemistry Laboratory	
Director	538-7128
Bacteriology Laboratory	538-4928
Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory	538-7133
Meat Laboratory	538-7132
Pesticide Residue Laboratory	538-7135
Plant Industry	
Director	538-7180
Entomology	538-7184
Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection	435-752-6263
Seed, Organic & Fertilizer	538-7187
Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT)	1-801-392-2292
Insect Infestation Emergency Control	538-7180
Noxious Weeds & Feed	538-7186
Pesticides	538-7188
Seed Laboratory	538-7182
Groundwater	538-9905
Regulatory Services	
Director	538-7150
Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn.	538-7151
Dairy Compliance	538-7145
Egg & Poultry Compliance	538-7159
Food Compliance	538-7149
Meat Compliance	538-7149
Metrology (measurement) Laboratory	538-7153
Motor Fuels Testing Laboratory	538-7154
Weights & Measures	538-7158

Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

Greetings.

Utah's farmers and ranchers, like their counterparts in nearly every other state in the Union, suffered through one of the most severe and extensive droughts in at least 25 years. Every one of our 29 counties was designated a drought disaster area by the USDA. The impact on our crop and livestock sectors will most likely affect food prices and force many operators to reconsider their future in the Ag. industry.

Acres harvested and yields in Utah this year, compared with 2011, are down because of drought. Wheat yields fell from 49.4 to 45.4 bushels per acre. Oats yield fell from 81 to 76 bushels per acre and barley yields fell from 83 to 80 bushels per acre. Many livestock owners reduced their herd sizes or sold them off completely in response to high feed costs or rangeland fires. The USDA reports that only 27 percent of our range and pastures were in good to excellent condition this year.

Despite the gloomy summary, I am continually amazed at the resiliency of our Utah farmers and ranchers. They invariably find ways to respond to the challenges imposed by Mother Nature, and continue working the land for the benefit of us all. When fire destroyed valuable livestock range grasses, hay producers from another counties step up to offer their excess supply.

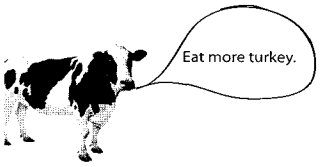
Our Grazing Improvement Program worked closely with ranchers to document their losses, find available relief and expedite the reseeding of their valuable rangeland. Our agriculture loans program offered to adjust repayment schedules as a means to help affected operators.

Looking to the future, I have been tasked with chairing a committee whose goal is to prevent future catastrophic fires from devastating so much of our open ranges. I look forward to working with our primary land management agencies to prevent the spread of fire-prone evasive species and protect our grazing and outdoor recreation resources.

Thanks for your interest in Utah agriculture.

Sincerely,

Leonard M Blackham
Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and Food



Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply."
It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

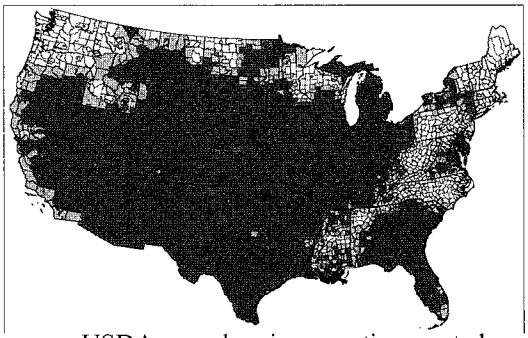
The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the Department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

We will promote the responsible stewardship of our state's land, water and other resources through the best management practices available. We will promote the economic well-being of Utah and her rural citizens by adding value to our agricultural products. We also aggressively seek new markets for our products. And we will inform the citizens and officials of our state of our work and progress.

Providing timely assistance, knowledge and resources to Utah farmers and ranchers during a nation-wide drought.



USDA map showing counties granted drought disaster area status (red or shaded).

In carrying out that mission, Department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Regulation

Department operations help protect public health and safety as well as agricultural markets by assuring consumers of clean, safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and measured or weighed products. This includes products inspected by UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the Department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

Conservation

Through its variety of programs in this area, the Department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

Marketing and Development

UDAF marketing section strengthens Utah's agriculture and allied industries financially by expanding present markets and developing new ones for Utah's agricultural products, locally, in the United States, and overseas as well. It also helps develop new products and production methods and promotes instate processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.

This annual report is available on the Internet at:
www.ag.utah.gov

Visit our website on your mobile device by scanning this Quick Response code.

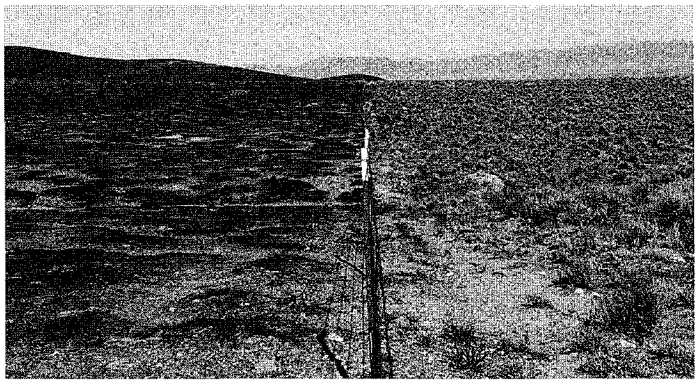
Commissioner's Office

The department continues to prioritize its programs based on the changing needs of its customers. In 2012 about 1,000 fires consumed more than 400,000 acres of valuable range and timberland, destroyed several homes and cabins, claimed the lives of humans and animals and cost more than $50 million to fight. As a result Governor Herbert tasked Commissioner Blackham to organize an effort involving state, federal and local land management agencies to find ways to reduce the severity and frequency of wildfires in Utah.

One focus of the effort is to accelerate the war on invasive weed species. Fast burning grasses such as cheatgrass are responsible for quickly spreading fire through vast areas of the state.

Weeds invade valuable farmland reducing the amount of crops a farmer can grow. Some weeds pose a health threat to livestock as they are poisonous and can kill or sicken cattle and sheep. From a consumer stand point weeds can limit access to recreation areas, and require expensive weed control along our highways.

One tool to help reduce the size of wild fires is the use of livestock grazing to reduce the accumulation of fire-prone weeds. Areas that are routinely grazed tend to support grasses that are greener and more fire resistant. The photograph below demonstrates that point. In the Baboon Fire in Millard County flames quickly burned through invasive weeds (left) until they reached a fence line bordering an area that is regularly grazed by cattle.



Sustainability Task Force

Following seven months of study, the Utah Agriculture Sustainability Task Force offered 29 recommendations designed to protect and enhance Utah agriculture. The recommendations generally call for the creation of new laws and policies at the federal, state and local levels that remove obstacles for safe and modern farming and ranching. The full report is available at: http://www.ag.utah.gov/divisions/conservation/documents/TaskForceFinal021512.pdf

The Department approved 16 Specialty Crop Grants totaling $260,151. Twenty seven applications were submitted which requested a total of $600,000 in funding. The USDA funds were used on projects such as: Mitigating the effects of Africanized honeybees (AHB) in Southern Utah; Increase child and adult nutrition knowledge and consumption of fruits and vegetables; Develop a test plot for commercial asparagus operation in Emery County and to determine feasibility of further expansion of this crop in the region; Implementation of cherry fruit fly killing stations to reduce the use of hazardous insecticides in commercial and home orchards.

Following federal funding cuts, the various programs of the Division of Conservation and Resource Management were reassigned to the Division of Plant Industry and the Utah Conservation Commission. The Low Cost Loans, Rural Rehabilitation Loans were assigned to the Conservation Commission. The State Groundwater Program and Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program and the Monitoring Program were assigned to Plant Industry.

The Utah Conservation Commission also implemented the Utah Certification of Environmental Stewardship Program (UCES). The UCES will help agricultural producers evaluate their operation and make management decisions that sustain agricultural viability, protect natural resources, support environmentally responsible production practices, and promote positive public opinion. A website was created to serve the program. http://ag.utah.gov/divisions/conservation/stewardshipcertification/index.html

Accomplishments

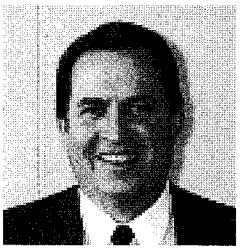
Our **Regulatory Services** Food inspectors discovered and put a stop to a home-based cheese maker who was responsible for sickening more three dozen people.

When fire consumed tens of thousands of acres of livestock rangeland and lead to the deaths of scores of sheep, cattle and horses, our **Animal Industry** range specialists helped the impacted ranchers cope with the crisis. The "Feed the Animals" web page was established to coordinate the movement of donated hay and cash for the ranchers in need.

The UDAF **Grazing Improvement Program** continues to assist in the replanting and rehabilitation of fire-damaged rangeland. Livestock grazing is expected to play a part in conditioning range grasses to be more fire resistant.

Plant Industry's War on Weeds is working to transform landscapes covered in weeds with species that are native and less prone to burn. The War on Weeds is also targeting infested areas that inhibit public access to lakes and streams, and displace valuable cropland.

Deputy Commissioner



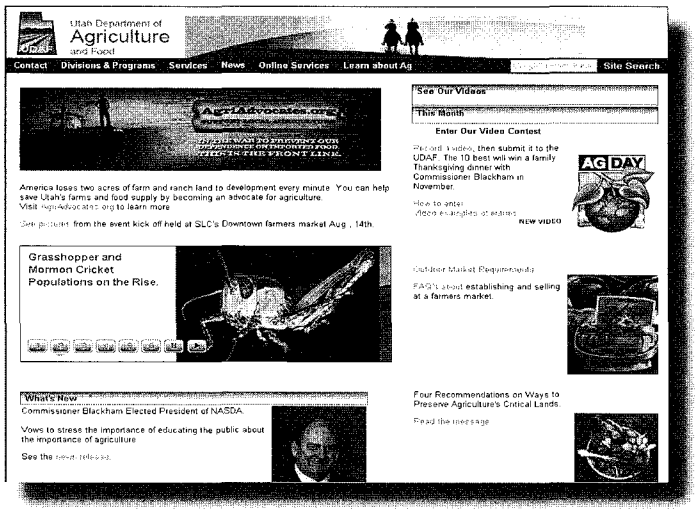
Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. Is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all Department Administrative Rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. He is the Department's representative on the state Farmland Evaluation Advisory Committee (Greenbelt). Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of our performance.

Communications Office

The Communications Office is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and other state agencies. The office publishes various brochures, articles, newsletters, web pages, videos as well as create displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. In addition to the printed medium, the office uses video-tape to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at http://www.youtube.com/utahagriculture/ The Department's Facebook page is located at:

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Invasive species eradication, food safety inspection recalls, grazing improvement, healthy landscapes, Japanese beetle eradication, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.



www.ag.utah.gov

Thousands of Internet users visit the Department's website each month looking for crops reports, livestock entry permits, news about agriculture and to use our online services.

The Communications Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food. A complete list of UDAF news releases is available at: www.ag.utah.gov/news/index.html

Agriculture Mediation Program

The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 34 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel to address loan problems and disputes before they grow to be too much for the producer to handle. The legislation will continue to authorize funding of the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program for five years. Mediation provides a neutral, confidential forum to discuss complex issues and build strong working relationships with producers, lenders and government agencies.

Agriculture in the Classroom

The mission of AITC is to increase agricultural literacy in Utah by developing a program that improves student awareness about agriculture and instills in students an appreciation for our food and fiber system. This program is necessary because agriculture affects our quality of life and our environment.

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.

Administrative Services Division

The Division of Administrative Services provides support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by State Finance and the State Auditor's Offices. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking more than 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Utah Conservation Commission

Thayne Mickelson
Executive Director,
Utah Conservation Commission

The Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) is authorized under the Utah Code. The act's purpose as declared in code is: "The Legislature finds and declares that the soil and water resources of this state constitute one of its basic assets and that the preservation of these resources requires planning and programs to ensure the development and utilization of these resources and to protect them from the adverse effects of wind and water erosion, sediment, and sediment related pollutants." With this in mind, the Legislature created in 1937 this unique state government entity and it has been active continually since, evolving to meet new environmental and social conditions. Today the commission consults with stakeholders as it strives to protect the natural resources within the state.

The mission of the Conservation Districts to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done in cooperation with the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC) and Utah's 38 Conservation Districts (CD). Conservation Districts are authorized by state law. Together, they work with many other state and federal natural resource-oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits.

Districts are the local leaders that influence conservation on private, state and federal lands. Their efforts towards conservation improvements can be directed at a large scale watershed approach or assisting an individual landowner. It is through the grass-roots nature of conservation districts that brings positive change and sustainability of Utah's farm and range lands.

The Department of Agriculture and Food also provides staff support for the UCC, which is chaired by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Food.

Currently the Conservation Districts are completing county resource assessments. The assessment is designed to provide districts with a set of measurable goals and direction for improving natural resource conditions. The UCC and many conservation districts have continued to aid the Department in further implementing the Grazing Improvement Program, Invasive Species Mitigation Act (War-on-Cheatgrass).

Low Cost Loan Programs

Several low interest loan programs are provided for farmers, ranchers and other agribusinesses. The loans have aided the agriculture community by providing funds when conventional loans are unavailable by:

- Providing project funding to assist operators to conserve resources and improve their efficiency.
- Assisting beginning farmers to purchase farm and ranch properties.
- Aiding financially distressed operators with long term funding.

The portfolios are comprised of approximately 800 loans, and the combined assets of the programs as of October, 2012 totaled more than $51 million. Loans are funded from revolving funds that grow each year from the earnings of the programs. These programs benefit Utah's economy in numerous ways. Loss history has been minimal. They include:

Agriculture Resource Development Loan Program (ARDL)

The largest program in the Loans Section with 55 percent of its assets and nearly 600 loans, ARDL is administered by the Section for the Utah Conservation Commission. Technical service and marketing of the program are provided by local conservation districts and the Utah Association of Conservation Districts as well as other conservation partners, both federal and state. Examples of eligible projects include animal waste management, water usage management (irrigation systems and wells), rangeland improvement, on farm energy projects, wind erosion control and disaster mitigation and cleanup. Borrowers are charged three percent interest and a four percent administration fee, which covers marketing and project planning costs, and loans have a maximum term of 12 years. Borrowers are encouraged to use these loans to help fund projects jointly with federal and state grants. They can also finance stand-alone projects.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

The two programs, distinguished by whether they use federal or state monies, comprise the rest of the agriculture loans. They are administered by the Section for the Agricultural Advisory Board. Their various purposes are to:

- Provide assistance to producers with viable businesses who have need of long term financing in order to continue in business, and cannot obtain adequate financing from commercial lenders.
- Help beginning farmers to obtain farms and ranches. This includes providing financing for the transfer of ownership of family farms and ranches from one generation to another.

These are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years with longer amortizations. Interest rates charged are four percent or less. These long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations to remain in business. Maximum loan size is usually limited to $250,000.

Besides agriculture loans, the Loans Section has been working with DEQ's Division of Environmental Response and Remediation since 1996 to underwrite loans to property owners, mostly fuel retailers, who have underground storage tanks that require

removal, replacement or other necessary procedures. The program has recently been expanded and the maximum loan size has been increased from $45,000 to $150,000. Loans are limited to a maximum of ten years at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under the Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans. The loans are now included in the ARDL program with some modifications.

Certification of Environmental Stewardship

Utah law requires the Conservation Commission to develop the Utah Certification of Environmental Stewardship (UCES), applicable to each agricultural sector. It helps agricultural producers, of all sizes, evaluate their entire operation and make management decisions that sustain agricultural viability, protect natural resources, support environmentally responsible agricultural production practices, and promote positive public opinion. To become eligible, producers must complete three comprehensive steps: 1) document completion of education modules, 2) complete a detailed application to evaluate on-farm risk, and 3) participate in an on-farm inspection to verify program requirements applicable to state and federal environmental regulations. The certification will be for a five-year term, with renewal for an additional 5 years upon inspection.

Agricultural Sectors

Identified sectors include the farmstead, animal feeding operations, grazing lands, and cropping systems.

Protects Natural Resources

The UCES process ensures all participating agricultural producers are making decisions that balance production and environmental demands. Measures aimed at protecting soil, water, air, plants, animals, and other environmental factors mean UCES producers are committed to farming and ranching practices that protect Utah's natural resources.

Viable & Sustainable Agriculture

The production of food and fiber is essential to a healthy population. UCES is based on scientific standards that allow farmers to address environmental concerns while remaining economically viable.

Connects Farms & Public Opinion

Agriculture plays a vital role in Utah communities, and UCES strengthens the relationships between farmers and their neighbors. Producers who closely examine their operation's potential impact on soil, water, air, plants and animals understand the impact these practices can have on their neighbors.

Who is behind UCES? UCES is a collaborative effort of Utah producers, Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Conservation Commission, Farm Bureau, local Conservation Districts, Department of Environmental Quality, commodity organizations, universities, and other state and federal agencies.

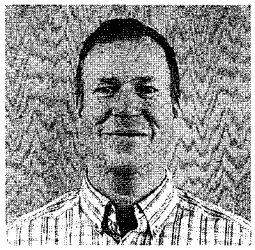
Benefits of UCES

The UCES will offer alternatives to regulatory permits, provide an extra level of protection against frivolous complaints, and help producers market their commodities.

Expectations of UCES

- Enable producers to evaluate their agricultural practices and make necessary adjustments.
- Recognize significant conservation goals that have already been achieved.
- Adopt land use practices that maintain or improve agricultural land, while sustaining natural resources.
- Create new opportunities to use conservation for income.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Linnell
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation.

Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including Federal appropriations and State General fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a livestock assessment nicknamed the "head tax" because it is assessed per head of livestock. Individual producers, livestock associations, and counties also make voluntary contributions to the program to pay for contract helicopter flying.

Coyotes remain the most problematic predator species in Utah, both in population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring calving season. In the absence of predator management, calf losses would be expected to exceed 5%, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to well below 1%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer mountain range, and on winter range in the desert. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

Cougars and bears are also a significant predator of sheep, especially in the summer when sheep are grazed in the mountains. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, about 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented on a corrective basis, and does not begin until kills are discovered and confirmed by WS. In order to limit losses caused by cougars or bears, the WS program must be prepared to respond quickly when killing occurs.

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2012 the program worked in 24 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 5 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically for the protection of wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas.

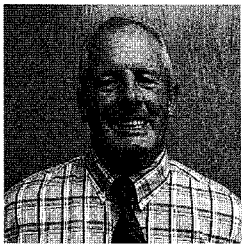
To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed to assess the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds, or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid. Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to ensure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

The WS program plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife-borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Avian Influenza. The WS program has assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia, West Nile Virus, and raccoon roundworm monitoring around the State. WS has a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies. Our personnel are experts in back-country work from horseback, and our help is often solicited to recover disease samples and even in human search and rescue missions.

The WS program also deals with other wildlife related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife hazards to commercial aircraft and urban wildlife problems. In Salt Lake County, WS operates an urban wildlife damage program which helps businesses, home owners, and public institutions with wildlife problems. Raccoons and skunks cause significant problems and WS provides technical assistance to alleviate these problems, as well as assisting in the removal of individual animals causing damage. Urban waterfowl, such as mallard ducks and resident Canada geese cause damage to landscaping and are a human health and safety concern. WS also conducts disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, place a high intrinsic value on wildlife. In order to maintain healthy populations of wildlife and concurrently sustain productive agriculture, a professional wildlife damage management program must be in place to mitigate the damage while protecting wildlife populations. In Utah the cooperative Wildlife Services program fills that need.

Animal Industry



Dr. Bruce King
State Veterinarian & Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:

1) Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
2) Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
3) Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4) Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5) Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – Regulating this new domestic livestock industry with an emphasis on protecting our wild elk population
6) Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories - for disease diagnosis and surveillance.

Major accomplishments in these areas during the past year are as follows:

Animal Health

During the past year, disease free status was maintained for the following diseases:

Brucellosis
Tuberculosis
Pseudorabies
Salmonella pullorum
Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring for heartworm, equine encephalitis (Eastern, Western, and West Nile), equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. have continued during the past year.

More than 16,000 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Testing identified 10 infected bulls which is down from the previous year of 33 positive cases.

Monitoring for avian influenza is continuing in Utah. Serological samples for avian influenza are taken and tested from each egg laying flock of chickens in the State quarterly. A minimum of 60 serological samples are taken at the turkey processing plant per month and monitored for avian influenza. The results of these tests are reported to the state veterinarian.

The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in the State. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

Division veterinarians continue to monitor livestock imports into the State by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated and citations issued. CVI from other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.

Animal health has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in the continued oversight of the Division's disease control and monitoring plan. This program is administered by the division of animal industry, using private veterinarians on contract with the State. Six weekly livestock sales were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also served at several junior livestock shows around the State to verify the health of the livestock prior to being admitted to the show

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau is designed to deny a market to potential thieves & to detect the true owners of livestock. The bureau consists of 16 full time inspectors, that include 11 special function officers and one law enforcement officer, and 43 half time or part time inspectors. The inspectors verify proper ownership of livestock before they are sold, shipped out of state, or sent to slaughter. The bureau also has a strong presence at each of the six weekly auctions inspecting all cattle and horses. During 2011, a total of 570,846 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 38,386 inspection certificates issued. The entire team of livestock inspectors helped to return 3,266 animals to their rightful owners. In today's economy the number of animals returned amounts to over $2 million dollars. Almost two years after the brand renewal was held in 2010, we continue to have people register brands for their livestock. Each brand owner receives a plastic wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. Utah has a total number of 14,531 registered cattle/horse brands, cattle earmarks and sheep brands and earmarks. A brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. It is also found on

the department web site (www.ag.utah.gov). In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new Federal Animal Disease Traceability Program, where each livestock owner will be required to identify his livestock before moving interstate. He may also choose to record a premises number that ties his address to a computer number for ease of use. This number was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. There are approximately 11,500 premises recorded. Utah ranks among the top ten states in the nation in percentage of premises recorded. During the year brand inspectors collected $745,686.00 in Beef Promotion Money. Beef Promotion money helps with any action aimed at advancing the image and desirability of beef and beef products with the express intent of improving the competitive position and stimulating sales of beef and beef products in the marketplace. Among check off programs in promotion are paid consumer advertising; retail and food service marketing; food-media communications; veal marketing; new-product development; beef recipe development; and other culinary initiatives. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2011, livestock inspectors continued to collect predator control money. This money, like the beef promotion money, is used for the protection of the states livestock producers. The money is forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use where it is used in an effort to safeguard adult sheep, lambs, and calves from predation. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department. In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port of entry personnel, a livestock inspector is assigned to work monthly in each port of entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state and stolen animals from leaving the state. In September 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in 84 cases of theft and loss of livestock with 72 of those cases having been resolved or cleared during the 2011 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 35 farms and 10 hunting parks licensed with a total of 1902 domestic elk on inventory. Chronic Wasting Disease tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2011. No positive samples were found. Two elk were reported as escapes in 2011 but were either captured or harvested prior to them making it to the wild. The majority of the animals are sold to hunting parks as trophy animals or sent to packing plants for processing of a "leaner" meat product.

Meat Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection program is considered equal to the Federal Meat Inspection program. We currently have three State harvesting plants, nine state harvesting and processing plants, seven state processing only plants, with one Talmadge Aiken (T/A) harvesting plant, four T/A harvesting and processing plants and 10 T/A processing only plants which that gives us a total of 34 official plants. We also have 44 custom exempt plants and 40 Farm Custom Slaughter permittee's (Tri-Pod mobile Harvesting rigs) for an overall total of 118 establishments throughout Utah.

The Utah Meat Inspection program is scheduled for a federal in-plant audit in the summer of 2015. The federal audit teams select a number of state harvesting and processing facilities to conduct an in plant audit once every four years if there are no major findings from the previous audit. Once a year we submit to the Federal/State audit branch a comprehensive state assessment that covers nine components in which we need to comply by. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handing, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component 8: Civil Rights, and Component 9: Financial Accountability. We need to provide documentation that shows we are in compliance with all nine components we have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide this information.

We are currently testing for four major pathogens: Salmonella, E coli 0157: H, Non 0157:H7 STEC, and Listeria Monocytogens. We also test for biological residue in cattle; Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that harvest and/or handles carcass beef are required to have a written plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulation that the small and very small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection program personnel have assisted help to these small and very small business owners as much as possible to make sure they understand what is required to remain in compliance.
For many years Utah's rules for poultry exemption have been very vague, we are happy to announce as of June 1, 2012 we have updated, our Rule R58-11 Slaughtering of Livestock and Poultry to include detailed guidelines to be able to produce poultry under Utah's poultry exemption Rules.

We presently have 21 dedicated meat inspectors in the program including one who is Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform food safety assessments in all state inspected facilities; an assessment takes from four to six weeks to complete. We have two trainers that perform training activities throughout the state and one custom exempt specialist that perform sanitation inspections in all the custom plants throughout the State of Utah. Our Meat Inspection program received a top rating for 2012 due to the help of our three frontline supervisors.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread of disease among the Utah commercial aquaculture facilities and prevents the en-

try of fish pathogens and aquatic invasive species into Utah. This is done through regulation, prevention, inspection, licensing, approving in-state aquaculture facilities and out-of-state facilities for live sales and entry permits. Also, the program works closely with other state agencies in disease prevention and control to include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board, the aquatic invasive species task force and the State mercury working group.

Licensed facilities include 19 commercial aquaculture facilities, (6 aquaculture facilities also licensed for fee fishing), 95 fee fishing facilities, five brokers, four mosquito abatement districts, and five fish processing plants. A total of 12 aquaculture facilities sell live game fish to providers in Utah. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 20 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, diploid and sterile rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, diploid and sterile brook trout, diploid and sterile brown trout, cutthroat trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, arctic char, mosquito fish, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, and cutbows.

During last year, 61 entry permits were issued for 17 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,392,930 fish and 3,261,495 fish eggs were imported into Utah. Nine out-of state private and 13 out-of state government facilities were approved to import game fish into Utah. Total fish and fish eggs imported into Utah approximated 4,654,425. A total of 42 imported populations were diploid fish species and a total of 20 imported populations were sterile fish species.

Twenty-six water quality tests were conducted at 13 different sites. Water quality parameters tested for include total dissolved gas, pH, nitrates, nitrites, dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, alkalinity and hardness. Two fee-fishing facilities were tested for whirling disease. A total of 4 inspections testing 240 trout for sterility were also conducted at two aquaculture facilities. A total of 1,746 game fish were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 11 pathogens at 2 approved qualified labs: IHN virus (1,564), IPN virus (1,560), VHS virus (1,500), Aeromonas salmonicida bacterium (360), Yersinia ruckeri bacterium (360), Renibacterium salmoninarum bacterium (420), Myxobolus cerebralis parasite (494), LMB virus (30), SVC virus (1,260), OM virus (1,560), EHN virus (1,260). A total of 300 ovarian fluid samples were procured from 3 species of trout.

Disease-free status was maintained for the following pathogens: IHNV, IPNV, VHSV, Aeromonas salmonicida, Yersinia ruckeri, Renibacterium salmoninarum, largemouth bass virus, SVCV, OMV, CCV, and EHNV. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, Ceratomyxa shasta and other non-prohibited pathogens. During the period no facilities were under biosecurity or quarantine due to the whirling disease (WD) contagion.

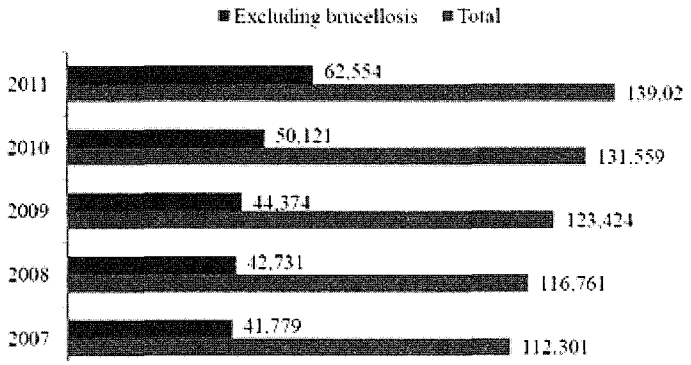
During the period, 32 fish health approvals were provided for 11 in-state facilities and 21 out-of-state facilities, approving the live importation for 25 species of game fish. These include sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, triploid Arctic char, black crappie, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, cutthroat trout, diploid and sterile brook trout, virgin river chub, tiger muskie, muskie, kokanee, razorback sucker, lake trout, channel catfish, woundfin minnow, bonytail chub, razorback sucker, and Colorado pike minnow. Fish Health approvals were provided for Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Minnesota, and West Virginia. A total of 31 aquaculture inspections were conducted in Utah, including four done independent of UDAF by Mosquito Abatement Districts.

Ten Utah aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for trout only and three aquaculture facilities were fish health inspected for game fish other than trout, including redside shiner, fathead minnow, bluegill and largemouth bass. Five veterinarians employed by UDAF (Animal Industry) assisted with fish health inspections.

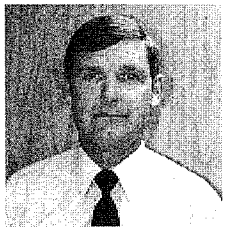
Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UVDL):

In 2011, UVDL personnel consisted of seven veterinary specialists and ten support staff, divided between two laboratories, a main laboratory in Logan (Cache County) and a branch laboratory in Nephi (Juab County).

Total number of laboratory tests performed in 2011 is 139,020, an increase of 7,461 (5.7%) from 2010. Over the past 5 years, total tests performed have increased each year. Consequently, the total number of tests performed in 2011 is 26,719 (23.8%) more than in 2007. Since brucellosis serologic assays are by far the most numerous test performed, the number of diagnostic assays other than brucellosis is provided in the chart below so trends in non-brucellosis tests are evident.



Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. David H. Clark
Director

The Laboratory Services Division operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The division laboratories provide chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the divisions of Plant Industry, Regulatory Services, Animal Health, and Conservation and Resource Management. Most of these samples are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing Grade A Raw Milk and finished dairy products. The laboratory also administers an industry laboratory certification program. Our laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues; and ensuring proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our supervisor and a microbiologist serve as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officers (LEOs) who have jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel also administer a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts. We also test finished products for label compliance (protein, %SNF, water, and fat), and raw milk for pathogens. The laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. Tests are performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat, carcass, and surface swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples for herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and/or fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws. The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues in plants, fruits, vegetables, soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested yearly to for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

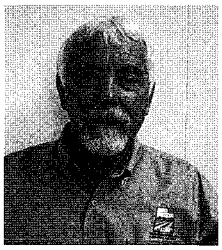
Commercial Feed (agricultural and pet) samples are tested for moisture, protein, fat, fiber, minerals, toxins, antibiotics, and vitamins in the Feed Laboratory. Seed moisture determinations are also performed for the state Seed Laboratory. The Fertilizer Laboratory tests solid and liquid fertilizer samples for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and trace elements, and heavy metals. All feed and fertilizer results are compared to label guarantees to ensure compliance with state labeling laws.

Special Consumer Complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, and adulterations. The samples are checked to verify validity of complaint, and if found positive, the matter is turned over to departmental compliance officers for follow-up action.

Significant Events:

1.The dairy testing laboratory has received accreditation by the American Association of Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). Only one other state laboratory is accredited for testing milk according to FDA pasteurized milk ordinance (PMO) standards.
2. Some our staff retired last year so we have been getting replacement personnel trained.
3. This has resulted in a reduction in number of samples tested.
4. Division Director, Dr. David Clark retired as of September, 2012 and his position is vacant as of November, 2012.

Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health. Its mission is to "improve the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds."

Goals:

- Strengthen Utah's Livestock Industry
- Improve Rural Economies
- Enhance the Environment

The program staff includes: Bill Hopkin (Director),
Troy Forrest (Field Operation Manager)
Jan Reinhart (Monitoring Coordinator)
Thérèse Aschkenase (State Project Coordinator).

Additionally, a staff of Range Specialists located in six regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues.

The program supports grassroots opportunities for producers to provide program direction through six Regional Grazing Advisory Boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board.

U G I P

Strengthen Utah's livestock industry

Improve rural economies

Enhance the environment

The six UGIP regions and coordinators are as follows:
Northwest - Troy Forrest (435-257-5403 ext. 17);
Northeast – Terrell Thayne (435-722-4621 ext. 138);
Central - Tom Tippets (435-835-4111)
Southwest - Randy Marshall (435-438-5092 ext. 106);
Southeast - Slate Stewart (801-455-5804)
Sage Grouse Initiative Coordinator – Taylor Payne (435-757-6115)

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants are provided for projects that will enhance grazing management and rangeland resource health. These projects are planned and implemented at the regional level, where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. From 2006 to August 2013, over $8.1 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 425 projects. Including matching funds from producers, NRCS (Natural Resource Conservation Service), BLM (Bureau of Land Management), USFS (U.S. Forest Service), SITLA (State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration), DWR (Division of Wildlife Resources), and other sources, over $20 million have been invested in the program. Most of the projects are focused on improving grazing management by increasing water availability and building fences to enhance control of livestock. By summer 2013, we estimate that the program will have benefited 2.5 million acres.

Projects that are funded by UGIP are monitored in several ways. Grantees may gather their own data by taking photos of the affected area before and after project completion, and keeping grazing records. UDAF biologists visit projects to gather more in-depth data, including vegetation species composition and cover. Some projects are also monitored using low-level aerial photography.

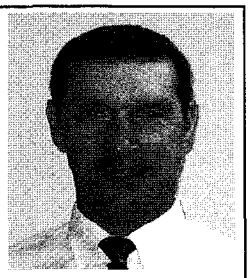
UDAF/UGIP is currently working with partners on three large-scale projects in Rich, Sevier/Piute and Box Elder Counties that total over 1.5 million acres

We believe that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will elevate the lives of every Utahan.

For additional information about the benefits of GIP visit: http://www.youtube.com/utahagriculture/

Many UGIP projects work to benefit both livestock and wildlife habitat such as sage grouse breeding grounds.

Homeland Security



Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

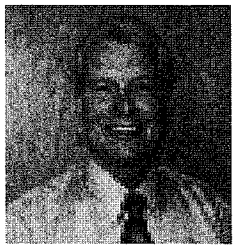
In recognition of the ever present potential threat of agricultural terrorism, the natural elements for emergency agricultural scenarios, and unintentional economic/production challenges, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, maintain awareness, and respond to potential or actual threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers of agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all agricultural producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life could be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease/event that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The security of our food and fiber production resources is crucial to all the citizens of this great state and nation.

Preparation is one of the best methods to avert many of the debilitating aspects of any emergency. Efforts to maintain a prepared individual employee, division, and Department continue to make up the majority of this Division's energies. The culmination of two and a half years of planning was demonstrated in one of the state's largest and very successful earthquake exercise, the Great Utah Shakeout 2012. Each of our employees became part of the exercise as they practiced the Drop, Cover, Hold-on drill the morning of the exercise. Each of the Department's divisions was present over the next three days of the exercise to perform in the statewide simulated earthquake that hit the Salt Lake area. Innovative employees met the challenges of this simulated disaster and worked out manageable solutions to problems presented to them, either real or as part of the exercise scenario. Training, discussion, practical exercises, and dedicated personnel form the foundation of a staff that is ready for any contingency. This is but one example of the many exercises that were conducted during this past year. Each exercise continues to bring more expertise to the disaster events occurring around us daily.

Citizen awareness and organization are also a significant part of the Division's goals and objectives. A national program to assist community awareness and preparation for agricultural emergencies has been developed through the national Extension Services. In Utah it is administered by our state extension veterinarian and extension service staff with the support of certified staff in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. The program is named Strengthening Community Agro-security Planning (S-CAP) and is designed to help local/regional emergency planning agencies prepare agricultural annexes to their current emergency response plans. Since each of the state's emergency management regions is unique in their agricultural production and commodity developments, local emergency plans must also be individually created to respond to those unique areas within the state. After a two day awareness and interactive training session, each region will be left with a template to create their specific agricultural annex. They will then have the opportunity to develop what their regional area requires for an all-hazard response plan. The S-CAP certified training team assists those agencies evaluate their planning annexes, test their local responses, and make appropriate modifications to their annexes to respond to agricultural emergencies in their communities.

As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to uniformly train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) by successfully completing a series National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line and in classroom settings. A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP is organized to deliver maximum resources to the event or incident while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. The COOP provides a roadmap of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event. In light of the nature of any emergency, a communication plan, equipment list, and operational contingency has been developed to assist our leadership and staff to stay in contact and ready for any potential communication outage that may occur during emergencies. Recent devastating wildfires continue to demonstrate the versatility of our Department personnel to respond to and protect Utah agriculture. Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers.

Marketing & Development



Jed Christenson
Director

The Division of Marketing and Development plays a vital role in the Department's mission to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." The Division Staff is committed to create economic success for agriculture, rural Utah and the food industry. The staff includes Director Jed Christenson, Deputy Director Seth Winterton, Marketing Specialist Tamra Watson, and Market News Reporter Michael Smoot.

The objectives of the Division of Marketing and Development are to raise the awareness of Utah agriculture and food products; and enhance local, domestic and international marketing opportunities. Division goals include increased profitability for agriculture and related businesses; and, fostering a vibrant, healthy rural and state economy.

Local Marketing

The "Utah's Own" Program is a major focus to accomplish the goal of local marketing to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown in the State. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but it has a multiplying affect as those dollars are re-invested in the local economy.

The Marketing Division has received funding from the state legislature in past years to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. Unfortunately, with tight budgets, no new money was allocated during the 2009, 2010, 2011 or 2012 legislative sessions requiring that many activities and promotions be curtailed. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith's, Nicholas and Company, and media groups chosen because they are far reaching, meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

Promotional activities are designed to reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local. Utah's Own companies participate on a voluntary basis showcasing their products in ads and sampling in grocery stores and at other venues. This exposure puts a name and face on local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn buy more goods and services, and so on. They hire new employees and expand their facilities as their business grows. The multiplying effect of dollars being spent and respent cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum and growth has been created in the first few years of promoting Utah's Own. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for additional ongoing or one-time funding to continue building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. An interactive Utah's Own website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of new local products, and directions to farmers markets and other direct market opportunities. Consumers will also be invited to interact through Utah's Own blog and Face book.

A challenge for the Division is to encourage policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are mandated to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

There is focusing on helping agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

The Division is working with farmers markets to help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. Utah is one of the most urbanized states in the country with close access to over two million consumers along the Wasatch Front that have shown a strong desire to purchase wholesome fresh locally grown produce and value added products. There is also a market for certified organic and natural products in Utah. The Department's nationally recognized Organic Certification program is complimentary to this growing consumer interest. Meeting this growing market provides new opportunities for local producers.

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The goal of the domestic marketing program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished implementing most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

The Department works in partnership with federal agencies and marketing groups to promote Utah's agriculture and food products. The Division has the responsibility of working with these agencies such as USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service and the Western United States Agricultural Trade Association. The Division will take advantage of existing programs and matching funds wherever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

The Marketing Division has taken a contingency of Utah companies to the Winter Fancy Foods Show in San Francisco in past years and will consider a "Utah" pavilion in January 2013 if funding permits.

International Marketing

The goal of the international marketing program is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies that are interested in investigating international markets for their products can work with the Division to access both the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs.

FAS promotional programs include the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and the Market Access Program. It also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international tradeshows.

WUSATA services and activities include export promotion, customized export assistance, a reimbursement funding program, international trade exhibitions, overseas trade missions, export seminars, in-country research, and point-of-sale promotions in foreign food chains and restaurants.

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide promotional projects that are managed by the Division or counterparts in other western states. These projects can be designed to promote an industry's product in foreign markets that would benefit three or more companies that are not eligible for FAS's Cooperator's Market Access Program Funds. As a participant in a Generic Program tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs.

WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities. The Division provides seminars from time to time to help educate Utah companies about the Branded Program so they can take advantage of available funding for their export activities.

Market News Reporting

Accurate and unbiased commodity price information is critical to agriculture producers and agribusinesses, especially in decision making. To provide this important service and insure the integrity of sales information, the Division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Ogden and Logan on a weekly basis; and also compiles current hay sales information from alfalfa hay buyers and sellers weekly. The information is disseminated through the Department's website, print media, radio broadcast, call in service and summary mailers.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by an agreed upon formula to shows that promote youth involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding must be used for awards to FFA and 4H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 14 junior livestock shows were awarded funds based on the number of youth participants involved in each show.

Plant Industry

Robert Hougaard
Director

The Division of Plant Industry is responsible for ensuring consumers of disease free and pest free plants, grains, and seeds, as well as properly labeled agricultural commodities, and the safe application of pesticides and farm chemicals.

Entomological Activities:

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), Entomology Program provides leadership to: Nursery, Insect, Phytosanitary, and Apiary Programs, with customers in diverse markets, including: horticulture, pest management, field crops, apiarists, government, academic, agriculture, public, conservation, forestry, natural resources and medical. The full-service approach combines broad-based project management capabilities and extensive value added services like insect and plant disease recognition, public outreach /education, current knowledge of national issues affecting stakeholders that produce effective regulatory programs and protect and conserve Utah's lands and natural resources.

Increased production costs, loss of markets, increased pesticide use, and ecological damage are effects often caused by newly introduced invasive and native harmful insect species. Monitoring projects utilize traps and visual surveys to determine the presence of a wide variety of economic insect species. Invasive insects are most often associated with the global movement of plant material. In addition to the nursery plant trade, the hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

During 2012, there were approximately 863 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomology Program. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomology Program also responded to more than 350 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, the Nursery Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2012 are summarized below:

Newly Detected Invasive Insect Species:

Chinese longhorn beetle: Trichoferus campestris (Faldermann) Longhorn beetles are a widespread group of insects that bore into trees. The immature form of the longhorn beetle bores into the cambium layer of trees and shrubs, which contributes to the decline of the plant. There are many established species of longhorn beetles in Utah, including pine sawyers, twig girdlers, and root borers. Most recently, an invasive species, the Chinese longhorn beetle, was detected in South Salt Lake City, in 2010, and again this year in Murray City. This exotic beetle species likely arrived via hardwood or softwood packing material commonly used to transport tile, stone, glass, and machinery parts from Asia is the most active pathway.

Spotted wing Drosophila: Drosophila suzukii (Matsumura) Vinegar flies are most commonly a nuisance to home-owners; they are attracted to rotten and fermenting fruit and are normally not considered a threat to agriculture. Also, Drosophila species are commonly used by researchers studying genetics at academic institutions. The spotted wing Drosophila was detected in California in 2008 and has quickly spread throughout North America. Spotted wing Drosophila are documented pests on soft skinned fruits including cherry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, strawberry, plums, nectarines, and recent evidence indicates that they may feed on wine grapes. This pest was detected at the Utah State University Extension: Kaysville Research Farm, in August - September, 2010. Detection of this pest continues to occur in Davis County.

Rangeland Insects:

Grasshoppers and Mormon crickets are native insects that can periodically adversely affect crop and rangeland habitats. Annual visual surveys are deployed to monitor populations of these insects. Priority is given to agricultural areas which are experiencing high populations of these insects. Typically, land owners organize and partner with state and federal agencies to conduct suppression projects. In 2012, approximately 68,000 acres were treated cooperatively in the following counties: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, Uintah, Washington, and Wayne. These projects targeted several species of grasshoppers, post spray surveys indicate that grasshopper populations were reduced to sub-economic levels.

High Mormon cricket populations have been observed in following counties: Beaver, and Millard. Protection of crop land was the focus of aerial treatments. Smaller bands of Mormon crickets have been observed in Juab County. Black grass bug is an early hatching insect that preferentially feeds on introduced range grasses. High populations of this insect can decrease forge and damage rangeland seedings. Populations of this insect were generally low, however small infestations were documented in Beaver, Box Elder, Juab, and Millard counties.

Honey Bee:

Africanized honey bee (AHB) is visually identical to its European relative; however its aggressive nature has earned this honey bee the reputation of being a public hazard. Early detection, sup-

ported with information and education, will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the AHB was discovered in Southern Utah in the summer of 2008. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas. AHB was detected in Washington, Iron and Kane Counties in 2008. In 2010 it was detected in San Juan County, although its prevalence and distribution remained unknown.

The Utah Bee Inspection Act provides for inspection of all apiaries annually in order to detect and prevent the spread of infectious bee diseases. Without a thorough inspection program, highly contagious diseases could spread rapidly, resulting in serious losses to the bee industry in Utah, with corresponding losses to fruit and seed crop producers who are dependent on bees for pollination. During 2012, approximately 1,100 colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 3.0 percent.

Quarantined Insects:

Apple maggot and cherry fruit fly are pests of their respective host plants, and are subject to quarantines of other states. The UDAF helps Utah's fruit growers meet export requirements by administering: a survey program, compliance agreements, and sampling. This program has successfully provided Utah's fruit industry access to out of state markets for their commodities. Since the apple maggot and cherry fruit fly were detected in 1985; UDAF assists property owners by advising orchard spray management techniques and recommending the removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2012 exceeded 1,000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for several years.

Cereal leaf beetle (CLB) is a pest of barley, oats and wheat. It can reduce crop yields up to 75%, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments. CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties. UDAF assists growers by offering inspections that enable growers to export small grains. UDAF also assists a cooperative insectary program with Utah State University (USU) that provides beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by USU and the UDAF into the biology and life expectancy of CLB in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Gypsy moth is a notorious pest of hard wood trees. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. Gypsy moth was first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time, UDAF has been the lead agency in the administration of a successful eradication program. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Japanese beetle (JB) is a pest of more than 300 different types of plants. In addition to being a public nuisance its presence would cause loss of markets and increased production costs for Utah's horticultural and fruit growing industries. In 2006, a small population of JB was detected in Orem City. Since then UDAF has successfully implemented an eradication program. As of October, (3) beetles have been detected in or adjacent to retail nurseries. This represents a reduction in numbers of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities starting in 2007.

European corn borer (ECB) is a damaging insect of corn; Utah has quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor ECB in order to keep this pest from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) is a public nuisance and a federally quarantined insect. The following activities take place annually: early detection survey, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County is free from RIFA population.

Exotic Pest Survey:

The Cooperative Agricultural Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2012, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 18 sites throughout the State where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, eight new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by an organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2012 UDAF has targeted 200 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in the state of Utah.

The exotic alfalfa and corn pest survey targets five different exotic insects. There is a substantial risk of introduction of several insect pests of regulatory concern, especially along the I-15 corridor where many of these operations are located. The risk is amplified because all of these pests have multiple hosts that are present in Utah. If any of the pests were to become established, it would severely impact the agricultural industries, which yield over $550 million annually. Monitoring for all of these target

species is of high importance for the continued success of Utah growers. In 2012, Utah State University monitored 50 farms for exotic alfalfa and corn pests.

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the emerald ash borer (EAB) can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems. The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2012, USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 100 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Biological Control:

Cereal Leaf Beetle Biological Control. USU, sampled grain fields in Northern Utah for CLB from early May through mid-July. Beginning in mid- June, CLB larvae were collected from fields for dissection in the laboratory to determine parasitism by the larval parasitoid Tetrastichus julis. Very cool, wet spring conditions delayed the appearance of CLB eggs and the development of the larval beetle populations. Infestation levels by CLB were low in a large number of fields, moderate (but not of economic significance) in some fields, and high (and economically threatening) in a few fields. Initial dissections indicate that large percentages of CLB larvae were parasitized in most fields sampled in June.

Assessing the success of weed bio-control in Utah. In collaboration with APHIS and the Forest Service, USU, visited rangeland sites infested with Dalmatian Toadflax in May-July throughout northern Utah. These were sites at which the weevil Mecinus janthinus had previously been released. The vegetation (including toadflax) at these sites was censused by Daubenmire quadrants (following standardized monitoring procedures for the weed and associated vegetation). Stem samples were also collected at the sites and have been brought to the laboratory, where they are now being dissected and processed to determine rates of infestation by the weevil.

The Utah Weed Supervisors Association in cooperation with APHIS, provides grant monies to county weed districts. The funding is used purchase, collect, and disperse biological control agents for control of invasive weeds.

Nursery Inspection Program:

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food regulates perennial plants sold within the state. The Nursery inspection program ensures consumer protection by maintaining high standards of plants and decreases the spread of plant pathogens and insects.

The Nursery Program facilitated seven Compliance Agreements and reviewed approximately 2,400 interstate plant shipments for quarantine compliance from 21 states and 6 foreign countries. These shipments included an estimated 1,500,000 individual plants which resulted in 23 inspections, two Hold Orders, and two Notice of Violations. In 2012, 806 commercial nurseries were registered with Utah Department of Agriculture and Food of which 644 were inspected for compliance to the applicable rules and regulations.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

The division currently receives approximately $2 million from the Colorado River Basin States Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River, which has increased significantly from the initial $350,000 received in 1997.

Historically, these funds have been allocated solely to improve irrigation practices; however, in 2011 the Forum is allowing improvements on rangelands. The Division continues testing the feasibility of using rangeland management methods for salinity control at its two project sites in Emery County. These projects have the potential to provide ranchers with another funding source for increasing production and protect natural resources. The Conservation Division is currently developing new technology for quantifying salt savings on rangelands.

The irrigation projects installed through the salinity program are an economic benefit to the agriculture in eastern Utah. The new irrigation systems increase watering efficiency, decrease water use, and improve crop production and uniformity. This year UDAF, using Basin States salinity dollars, funded a $1.9 million pressurized pipeline for irrigators in the Hancock Cove area west of Roosevelt.

Monitoring Program:

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the division purchased an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) drone that has the capability to take high resolution photography at designated GPS locations. The drone allows staff to do extensive field work during the summer months and analyze the data in the office during the winter. In the 2011 and 2012 field seasons, division staff used the drone to collect baseline data on 20 projects funded by the Conservation, Grazing Improvement, and Plant Industry Divisions. The data capture plant species measurements, ground cover, and changes in rangeland condition. The drone has proven to be a successful tool, improving quality of field work and increasing efficiencies.

Pesticide Enforcement Programs

Cooperative Grant Agreement With EPA

UDAF administers the Utah Pesticide Control Act, which regulates the registration and use of pesticides in Utah. This Act authorizes pesticide registration requirements and the pesticide applicator certification program. UDAF has primacy for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in Utah. UDAF administers sections of FIFRA under which programs are developed and implemented by cooperative grant agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler

pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. UDAF has adopted the national Worker Protection Standards (WPS) Verification Program and distributes WPS Worker and Handler Verification cards to qualified WPS trainers and performs WPS training as necessary.

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan that allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and lands owned and managed by state agencies. UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering the plan as it relates to the use of pesticides. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

UDAF has a Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan to prevent pesticide contamination of the nation's ground water resources. The Utah Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan is a state program that has been developed through cooperative efforts of UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides.

Certification Program

UDAF has a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University (USU) Extension, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts, UDAF works with USU Extension to develop pesticide applicator certification manuals and test questions and administers examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

UDAF enforcement activities include the following: cancellation and suspension of pesticide products, general compliance monitoring, tracking, sample collection and analysis, enforcement response policy, ground water and endangered species pesticide enforcement activities, and FIFRA Section 19 (f) enforcement actions.

Number of Commercial Pesticide Businesses	1,074
Number of Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private Applicators:	7,415
Number of pesticide dealers:	116
Number of pesticide investigations:	311
Number of applicator & dealer record audits	37
Number of documentary pesticide samples collected:	1,464
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	6
Number of pesticide violations:	127
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	1,075
Number of pesticide products registered	11,061
Number of product registration requests by Compliance Specialists:	92

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act (Title 4, Chapter 13) regulates the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products. UDAF regulates and licenses fertilizer blenders; monitor the applicators that spray or apply fertilizer, and take samples for analysis.

Major functions performed in this program in 2011-2012:

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	406
Number of products received and registered	4,153
Number of products registered because of investigations	45
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	171
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	37
Guarantee analysis corrected	37
Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	82
Number of blenders licensed	45

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2012 are summarized below:

Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	653
Number of feed products registered:	10,453
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	769
Number of violations:	50
Number of Custom Formula Feed licenses	41

Noxious Weed Control Program

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The Twelve agricultural field representatives located throughout the state make hundreds of visits and inspections each year. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

Retail and wholesale Establishments
Nursery outlets and sod farms
Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
State Agencies
Federal Agencies
Utility Companies
Private Landowners
Hay and Straw Certification
Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's)

Cooperative Weed Management

During the past several years, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years among agencies. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the Compliance Specialists.
2. Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and con trol programs are developed through the county weed super visors, county weed boards, and various land owning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

Certification of hay and straw to be free from noxious weeds has become an important part of allowing these materials to be fed or utilized on public lands throughout Utah and other western states. Weed free certification is now required for all hay and straw used on public land. Plant Industry Compliance Specialists performed the following activities in connection with this program:

Inspections in 20 counties
Inspections for 113 producers
Number of Inspections: 140

Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 50,190 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2011. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for cattle. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

Utah was accredited in 2002 as a certifying agent for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program, and continues to provide services to the residents of our great state. The organic program continues to offer educational opportunities for the local producers and processors in order to upgrade and modify system plans to meet the requirements of the regulations. There are also opportunities for consumers to learn about organic foods and the requirements for organic food production.

Organic Participants in Utah

Program	Number of Participants
Organic crops	33
Organic livestock	3
Organic processing	28
Total organic participants	64

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. The Seed Control Official issues letters of violation on all lots of seed that are in violation of the seed act. The labelers of seed have 15 days to correct the violation. Inspectors make an inspection of the seed lots to determine if the violation has been properly corrected. Seed lots are withheld from sale until the violation is corrected.

Seed analysis work performed in 2011-2012

Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors	410
Number of samples in violation	98
Percent violations	23.90%
Number of service samples submitted by industry	1,206
Number of seed samples tested:	1,616

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds; although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

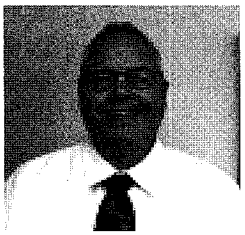
Grain Inspection

The Federal Grain Inspection Service provides, under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2, Section 2, and under designated authority, grain inspection services. Following is a summary of work performed during the past fiscal year under dedicated credit provisions, with expenses paid by revenue received for grading services:

Number of samples tendered:	11,493
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:	9,122
Total number of activities performed:	20,615

NOTE: Volume of work is influenced each year by a number of factors, among which are weather conditions, governmental crop programs, and marketing situations.

Regulatory Services



Richard W. Clark
Director

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing. Our staff prides itself in professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

Our Food Compliance Program enrolled in the Manufactured Foods Regulatory Program Standards. This is an important policy move which helps assure that the program will be able to meet its mission as the nation's food safety and defense system evolves substantially in the next few years.

The Division was successful in continuing to build a working and cooperative dialogue with farmers market operators and vendors statewide. As the local food movement gains momentum, we will see more and larger farmers markets in Utah. As such, they have moved to near the top of our service priority list.

The year presented raw milk challenges for our Dairy Compliance Program. The program played an important role in shutting down an illegal cheese operation that had been contributing to an on-going Salmonella outbreak in Utah. The case received a high level of local media coverage. Raw milk and products made from raw milk are inherently risky to consume. Disease outbreaks caused by raw milk are difficult to identify and control.

For the immediate and long range future, the Division has identified several challenges that will demand our attention: These include:

1. Challenges in recruiting younger employees into the division. Our recent hires, with the exception of one, have all been at least 50 years of age. We are happy to have mature, stable employees. However, our ability to develop and maintain an "institutional memory" may impact the Division's future ability to meet its mission.
2. Static resources versus growing service demands. In all of the areas that we provide services, we see growth. The regulated community continues to get larger. However, our resources have remained stagnant. Our inspection resources have actually declined as we have had to redirect inspectors to other activities. The continued sluggish economy and budget restrictions and cutbacks will make this situation more critical.
3. Menu Labeling for Restaurants, Retail Food Establishments Similar To Restaurants, and Vending Machines. This law requires calorie posting on menus and vending machines. The Division will work closely with the FDA and the industry to make sure the regulations are reasonable and are implemented smoothly.
4. Motor Fuel Dispenser Technician enforcement. For the last two years the Division has invested significant resources toward the training and competency of motor fuel dispenser technicians in Utah. While successful for the most part, we have come to understand that education does not assure competency all of the time. Strong enforcement will be a necessary focus of this program in 2012.
5. Modernization of the Food Compliance Program, including conducting a self-evaluation of our compliance with the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards.
6. Adoption of the FDA 2009 Food Code.
7. Updating the Raw For Retail Milk regulations.
8. Promulgating a standard of identity and labeling requirements for honey.

FOOD COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Food Safety

Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. The Food Program currently has 3,689 registered food facilities which is an increase from the 3,514 in 2010.

Our Program went through some changes in 2011. Over the past we had three of our veteran inspectors retire. We have replaced one and are in the process of replacing the other two. 2012 will be a year of intensive training for our 3 new employees.

Our 11 Environmental Health Scientists conducted 3,196 inspections in the year 2011. Our inspectors are well trained in Food Safety and they are licensed Environmental Health Scientists. They use their expertise out on these inspections to evaluate risks to the food supply during the processing, storage and transportation of Food in Utah. Our inspectors are also knowledgeable in accessing and evaluating the safety of high risk food processes. When Priority violations are noted, our inspectors will follow up with these facilities on timely corrections to the problems.

The Cottage Food Program continues to grow rapidly and this growth tends to correlate with the Outdoor Market popularity. We now have about 160 Cottage Food facilities and 78 are currently in application and review. This is another significant increase from the previous year. Product Review and Label review along with extensive consulting make oversight of this program very challenging. The Cottage Food Program was highlighted by Governor Herbert as a good example of government striving to remove needless barriers from commerce.

The Outdoor Markets have nearly doubled in numbers. We have made an effort to communicate with the market coordinators and vendors as we have been holding meetings to discuss Outdoor Market Guidelines and issues found at markets during the previous seasons. Some changes and additions were just recently added to the guidelines.

Our FDA Food Inspection contract increased from 108 facilities in 2010 to around 130 in the 2011 Contract. We have 6 inspectors working on FDA Inspections. Quincy Boyce is coordinating these efforts and we have organized a plan to monitor and track inspections in a timely manner. The FDA Manufactured Food Program has enrolled in the FDA Manufactured Foods Voluntary Program Standards. We have had several visits and trainings with FDA and are currently working on a Self Assessment and Work Plan. This is all part of FDA's vision for an Integrated Food Safety System.

UDAF is now going into its 4th year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. Standard 1 was initiated with the adoption of the 2005 Food Code. Standard 1 has been audited and was verified. The 2009 Food Code has since been published and will be adopted in the Spring of 2012. This last year we completed Standard 7- Industry and Community Relations. A Food Safety Task Force has been formed and we are attending quarterly meetings with Industry, USU extension, State Health and many of the Local Health Departments. Standard 7 was successfully audited in 2011. We are now working on Standard 2 which is Standardization and Training. Each inspector was trained according to FDA Standardization Procedures and the majority of the inspectors have completed Standardization. This will allow for consistency in inspections throughout the State of Utah. Training and standardization is an ongoing process and a work plan is being developed to satisfy completion of this Standard

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers of Class I food product recalls. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat and these are a priority for the Division. FDA and USDA are the lead agencies and we are notified by email. Each recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the state by using a group email involving the recall coordinators for the industry firms. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective manner. Most of the recalls have been related to food allergen issues. The most significant recall in 2011 to affect Utah, was the Jensen Farm Cantaloupes which were contaminated with Listeria bacteria. Our local food establishments have been doing an excellent job in following strict recall procedures. . There were about 116 recalls in which product was suspected to be in Utah.

In 2011 UDAF responded to 103 consumer complaints. Many of the complaint were for foreign objects in food. These objects ranged from fungal objects to insects. Metal objects were also found in food. Complaints of dogs in stores are still a common issue. During the calendar year 2011, there were 25 hold orders involving 415 pounds of food were issued coming to a total of $1,100. The food was destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated. There were 27 Voluntary destructions involving 636 pounds of food for a total of $1,344.

Shellfish

The Division has a certified Inland Shellfish component. The component has is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry.

The Division is contracted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling. This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace are obtained.

Meat Compliance

The Meat Compliance program completed a successful audit from USDA in 2011. There were a significant number of meat compliance investigations completed in 2011 and the USDA looked through a number of those to verify procedures to our program. The meat compliance program completed 561 meat reviews across the State. Meat reviews are completed regularly at our assigned food establishments in order to verify inspected sources and proper labeling. These retail meat facilities are also audited regarding any hotel, restaurant or Institution accounts which may fall under their HRI exemptions. We also have Planned Compliance reviews assigned to each inspector. Many of these facilities have had prior violations which we follow up on. Restaurants are also reviewed in order to verify safe meat sources.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of free sale are a component of the Food Compliance Program that much of our population is completely unaware. However, it is very important to the Utah economy and the food industry. Without the certificates, Utah businesses would not be able to export their food products internationally. The certificates certify that the foods are produced in sanitary settings and that the production meets current Good Manufacturing Practices. Issued by the Department, the certificates are accepted by governments worldwide. In 2011 the number issued was 2,861, about the same as in 2010.

Looking Ahead

Our Food Compliance Program is at something of a crossroads. It is based on a food safety paradigm developed in the 1950s. During the intervening decades it has served Utahans well, and we take pride in that. But, today's world is much different than that world 60 years ago. The food system is global. manufacturing techniques, components and ingredients are different. Transportation systems have changed significantly. Even the food borne diseases have changed. Security of the food supply is preeminent, whereas it was not even a discussed concept even 15 years ago. While there are fewer events of failed food integrity today, the events are much bigger in scope. An event

now can impact people in several states or countries. An event now can shut down entire industries and cost economic losses approaching a billion dollars.

We are in the process of transforming the Program to meet modern needs. Change is difficult for organizations. Employees are uncomfortable, customers are uncomfortable, and the burden on administrators increases significantly and there is usually a financial cost that comes with it. A major constraint to our evolution is financial. We have been fortunate to have increased the flow of federal revenues into the program the last two years. However, there has been no complimentary increase in local revenues. In fact, they have decreased. Without investment by Utahans, the Food Compliance Program cannot be the effective agency that our citizens expect it to be and even take for granted that it is.

Other challenges for 2011 include:

1. Continuing improvement in the Outdoor Markets area.
2. Implementing a modernized Food Safety Management System computerized inspection database.
3. Working with the FDA and industry to implement the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act.
4. Adopting the 2009 FDA Food Code.

DAIRY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Utah's dairy farm numbers have dropped about 100 farms since 2005, but the number of dairy cows in the state remains about the same, 88,000. This is due to the increase in herd size, from an average of 255 cows per dairy in 2005 to 367 cows per dairy in 2011. There was an increase in dairy farm numbers in 2011, because of new little farmstead cheese operations that started up last year, bringing the total of farmstead cheese facilities in Utah to 15.

2011 Inspection Statistics

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS/TESTS
Grade A Cow Dairies	242	718
Grade A Goat Dairies	4	8
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	15	30
Dairy Processors	55	177
Raw to Retail Dairies	7	17
Milk Haulers/Samplers	166	55
Milk Trucks	180	85
Pasteurizers	56	203
Total	725	1293

2011 Cow Statistics

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	242 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	88,000 cows
Average herd size	367 cows
Total milk production	1.9 billion pounds
Average milk production per cow	21,068 pounds /cow / year

2011 Processing Plant Statistics

Types of Plants

Aseptic Plant	1
Butter Plant	1
Cheese Cutting and Wrapping	5
Dairy HACCP Plants	1
Frozen Dessert Plant	1
Grade 'A' Fluid Milk Plant	20
Ice Cream Plants	11
Manufacturing Grade Cheese	19
Grade 'A' Drying Plant	1
Raw for Retail Dairies	7
Wash Bays	7
Robotic Milkers	0
Single Service Fabricating Plants	6
Soft Serve Ice Cream Machines	Don't Track
Yogurt Plants	2
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	15
Goat Dairies	4
Sheep Dairies	1

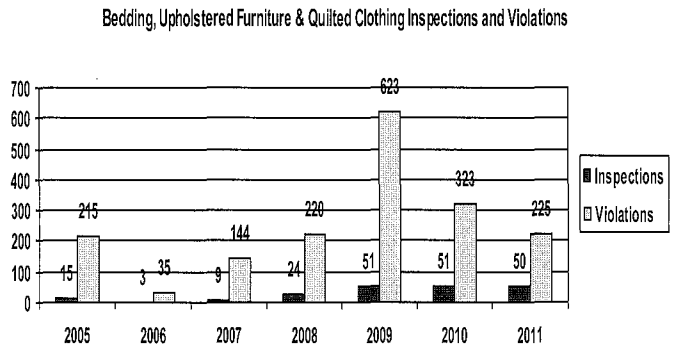
Dairy History

Year	Dairy Farms	Reduction from Previous Year	Milk production X 1,000,000	Average cow No.s by 1,000	Yearly Milk production
1990	693				
1995	588	15%			
2000	416	30%			
2001	400	3%			
2002	372	7%			
2003	359	3%			
2004	347	3%			
2005	323	7%	1,661	88	18,875
2006	301	7%	1,747	86	20,314
2007	269	13%	1,732	85	20,376
2008	251	7%	1,776	85	20,894
2009	238	6%	1,767	84	21,036
2010	238	0%	1,819	85	21,400
2011	242	+2%	1,854	88	21,068

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state. Application forms, and other program information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: http://ag.utah.gov/divisions/regulatory/bedding/index.html

In 2011, Utah issued 3,097 licenses which generated over $325,000 in revenue. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates. The year 2011 shows more than two and half times the number of licenses was issued than in 2001.



Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, and increased offshore manufacturing continue to keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help to maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising.

Egg & Poultry Grading

The Egg and Poultry Grading program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about theses characteristics through a common language. These grading services are made possible through cooperative agreements with the USDA. During FY-2011 USDA utilized 374 state employees nationwide to carry out this voluntary grading program. We administer this service using licensed department employees, USDA Standards, regulations and supervision. The use of the official USDA grade shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal.

Program activities include:

Shell Egg Grading
Egg Products Inspection
Shell Egg Surveillance
Poultry Grading
School Lunch Commodities
Shell Egg Grading

In FY-2011 Nationally 2.07 Billion Dozen eggs where officially graded. In Utah during 2011, 49,279,920 million dozen eggs or 1,642,664/ 30 dozen cases where officially graded by USDA licensed graders. Of these cases: 9,650 cases were Jumbo, 197,966 cases were Extra Large, 1,245,184 cases were Large, 175,610 cases were Medium, and 14,254 cases were Small. This is a slight increase over last year's total of 1,258,272 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded.

Egg Product Inspection

The Egg Products Inspection Act provides for the mandatory continuous inspection of the processing of liquid, frozen and dried egg products. Egg products are inspected to ensure they are wholesome, otherwise not adulterated, and properly labeled and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers. Egg Products are used extensively in the food industry in the production of bakery items, pasta products, ice cream, eggnog, etc, and by restaurants and institutions in meals.

The Egg Products industry was once the salvaging of eggs unmarketable through normal marketing channels. It has now turned into a major part of the egg industry. Nationally about 30% of all eggs produced are broken into an egg product of one kind or another. During year 2011, 565,945 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is a slight decrease from last year's, 630,396 (30 dozen per case) cases.

Shell Egg Surveillance

The Egg Products Inspection Act also requires that all egg producers with over 3,000 layers, firms grading and packing eggs from production sources other than their own and Hatcheries be registered with USDA. These firms are visited quarterly to verify that shell eggs packed for the consumer are in compliance, that restricted eggs are being disposed of properly, and that adequate records are being maintained.

Utah licensed graders conducted 32 initial visits grading 421 samples in 2011.

Poultry Grading

Total turkeys raised in the United States during 2011 was 248 million, up two percent from the number raised during 2010. Many of these turkeys were grown in Utah. The turkey growers of Utah produce and process turkey and turkey products, which are distributed to consumers worldwide. Many of these products are graded by Utah licensed poultry graders. The USDA licensed poultry graders of Utah graded 106,016,822 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2011. This is an increase over last year's 77,256,784 lbs.

School Lunch

The National School Lunch Act in 1946 created the modern school lunch program, though USDA had provided funds and food to schools for many years prior to that. About 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program by the end of its first year, 1946□47. In Fiscal Year 2007, more than 30.5 million children each day got their lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Since the modern program began, more than 219 billion lunches have been served.

Utah Egg and Poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared.

The USDA licensed graders of Utah inspected 518,156 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2010.

Weights and Measures Program

The Weights and Measures Program involves all weights and measures of every kind and any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring application. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the market place and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. A goal of the program is to prevent fraud by routinely conducting unannounced inspections. Weights and Measures also respond to consumer complaints.

Eleven weights and measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equity in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. There were 4,245 businesses registered in Utah with 45,446 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2011. There are many more establishments that should be added to the database.

Almost every commodity imaginable is traded in some form of measurement, whether by weight, measure, count, length, etc. To ensure fairness from producer to consumer the Utah Weights and Measures Program is involved in almost every consumer transaction. The program assures consumers that the weight or measure of food and nonfood products, services, or commodities purchased in Utah is correct.

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Fuel Quality is checked to verify that the consumer is getting the quality that is stated on the pump. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our Metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies is also verified by the programs Metrologist. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.. These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

A total of 655 gas stations and 13,359 gasoline pumps and 1,868 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected during the 2011 calendar year. 18% of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, proper function of displays, anti-drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Weights and measures inspectors and the Motor Fuel Specialist, Motor Fuel Quality Lab routinely screened gasoline to verify ethanol presence and octane levels. This included reviewing fuel delivery documentation, labeling of the fuel dispensers, and testing fuel storage tanks for water content.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

Our Metrologist participates in Inter-laboratory comparisons. This verifies the labs accuracy and precision by comparing metrology programs throughout the country. The Metrology Lab successfully completed all requirements. The Metrologist makes sure that the Weights and Measures Program field staff standards are accurate. Repair service personnel also rely on the Metrology Lab for testing the accuracy of equipment used to calibrate measuring devices.

A total of 2,635 artifacts from industry and 155 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology. This is an increased amount of artifacts tested as a result to the requirements of the registered service person program.

The Utah Metrology Laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our Metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state Metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections totaling 156 were conducted. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States. This conference acts as a source of information and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures.

805 establishments that have small capacity scales (0lb – 1000lbs) were inspected. This included 5,677 small capacity scales.

333 price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards. 18,647 packaged items were inspected for net content.

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. 214 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. 271 Vehicle tank meter, 75 rack meter, and 59 water meter inspections were conducted.

Large-scale capacities include 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 610 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,300 large scales received an inspection.

Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 125 consumer complaints in 2011. Complaints were related to Motor Fuel Quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, net contents of packaged goods, and getting charged an incorrect price at the retail cash register scanner.

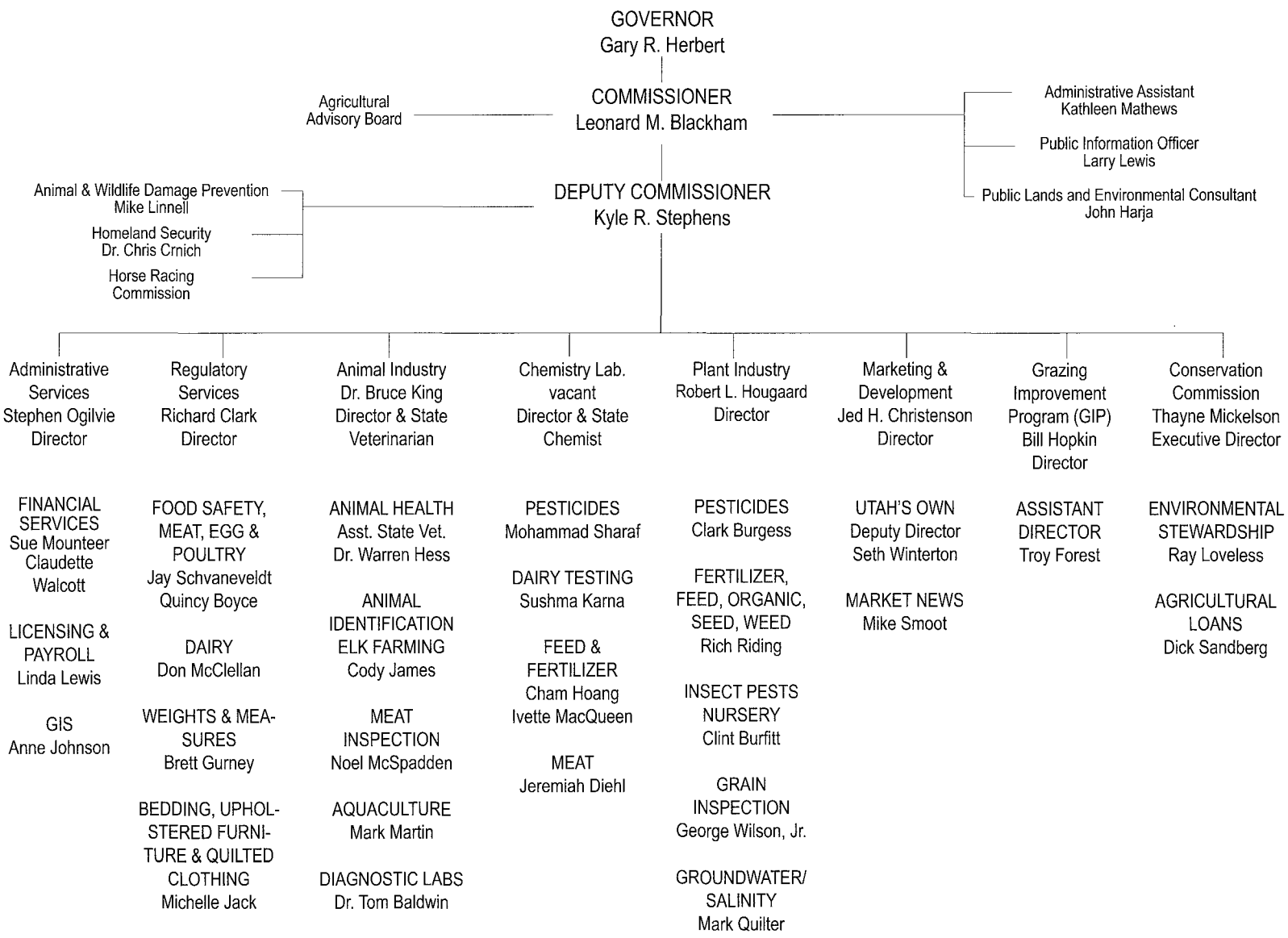
Fuel analysis was performed on fuel samples that were taken for routine inspections and in response to consumer complaints. Samples are tested for the items listed in the table.

Emphasis was continued to be placed on testing for ethanol in fuel. Customer complaints were received and investigations were made and identified stations that had water and ethanol present in fuel without the proper labeling. Octane testing has been performed identifying stations that have a lower octane than what was posted on the gasoline pump. 57 fuel samples were tested during the 2011 year.

The registered service person has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2011 calendar year, training continued for the service technician for retail motor fuel devices. Additional service technicians including those from out of state have been becoming registered and getting a certificate of registration. These individuals have become of aware of the requirements of the program which includes taking a class, passing a basic knowledge exam, registering a security seal, having calibration equipment with a current certificate from a NIST recognized laboratory, and sending in placed in service reports. Registered Service persons are required to send a placed in service report when placing a weighing and measuring device into service. During the 2011 calendar year 385 placed in service reports were submitted by service persons. This program helps protect the consumer and business owner by improving the security and the accuracy of the gas pump.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to commercial transactions is important to a strong economy. As population and industry growth continues, so does the need for business and the associated industry. Along with that comes the need to provide weights and measures inspection service to those affected.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS -- 2012

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total, by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		

GENERAL

Number of Farms & Ranches, 2011						
TX	MO	IA	OK	KY	**36**	
245,000	106,500	92,300	85,500	85,300	16,600	2,181,000
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2011 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	SD	**26**	
130,000	60,500	46,000	45,500	43,650	11,100	916,990
Cash Receipts from All Commodities, 2011 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	IA	TX	NE	MN	**37**	
37,520,956	23,246,412	19,926,641	17,282,579	15,137,888	1,329,421	314,352,697

FIELD CROPS

Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2011 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	KS	MN	NE	**36**	
24,336	22,743	20,917	19,312	18,923	1,014	293,402
Corn for Grain Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**38**	
2,356,400	1,946,800	1,536,000	1,201,200	839,500	4,920	12,358,412
Corn for Silage Production, 2011 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**21**	
15,698	12,350	7,520	6,510	6,300	1,350	108,926
Barley Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
ID	MT	ND	WA	AZ	**15**	
46,500	31,000	16,450	8,510	8,000	1,826	155,780
Oats Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
WI	MN	ND	SD	IA	**28**	
7,130	5,940	4,420	4,130	3,250	324	53,649
All Wheat Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	MT	WA	ID	**33**	
276,500	199,858	174,970	167,880	115,979	7,120	1,999,347
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MT	MN	ID	WA	**9**	
167,750	74,400	69,000	52,080	38,130	920	455,188
Winter Wheat Production, 2011 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	WA	MT	CO	OK	**31**	
276,500	129,750	89,790	78,000	70,400	5,280	1,493,677
All Hay Production, 2011 (1,000 Tons)						
SD	CA	MO	NE	MT	**20**	
8,625	7,908	6,250	5,624	5.590	2,774	131,144
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2011 (1,000 Tons)						
SD	CA	MT	ID	MN	**11**	
6,345	6,027	4,400	4,300	4,070	2,378	65,332

[1] In accordance with USDA, ERS Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts.
[2] Crop acreage included are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, soybeans, peanuts, sunflowers, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, canola, proso millet, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, and sugar beets.

Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2011 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**21**	9,313
5,410	1,210	980	439	270	18.3	
Apricot Utilized Production, 2010 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	66,620
62,550	3,900	170			170	
Peach Utilized Production, 2010 (Tons)						
CA	SC	GA	NJ	PA	**19**	1,042,980
773,000	77,600	33,600	30,000	17,290	4,100	
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2010 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	**7**	330,290
196,000	66,000	43,800	18,600	2,800	770	
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2010 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	WI	NY	**2**	230.3
156.7	34.5	20.9	6.7	5.9	34.5	

LIVESTOCK, MINK, & POULTRY

All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2012 (1,000 Head)						
TX	NE	KS	CA	OK	**35**	
11,900	6,450	6,100	5,350	4,500	800	90,768.5
Beef Cows, January 1, 2012 (1,000 Head)						
TX	NB	MO	OK	SD	**28**	
4,365	1,884	1,857	1,728	1,610	330	29,882.9
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2012 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	ID	PA	**23**[1]	
1,780	1,265	610	581	540	90	9,225.5
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2011 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**15**	
20,000	8,900	7,800	4,650	3,850	760	66,361
All Sheep, January 1, 2012 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	CO	WY	UT	**5**	
650	570	460	370	305	305	5,345
Honey Production, 2011 (1,000 Lbs)						
ND	CA	SD	MT	FL	**25**	
32,660	17,760	16,500	13,340	10,980	897	148,357
Mink Pelt Production, 2011 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	ID	OR	MN	**2**	
1,050,580	698,960	308,260	262,900	214,000	698,960	3,091,470
Chickens, Layers on hand during December 2011 (1,000)						
IA	OH	PA	IN	CA	**24**	
52,135	28,327	25,249	23,076	19,607	3,534	338209
Trout Sold, 2010 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	PA	CA	MO	**14**	
38,242	6,342	6,279	5,101	2,445	516	76,608

[1] Both Utah and South Dakota estimated 90,000 head of milk cows Jan 1, 2012.

Record Highs and Lows: Acreage, Yield, and Production of Utah Crops

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Corn for Grain						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	30	2011	2	1963,1966	1882
Yield	Bushels	172	2010	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	4,920	2011	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975,1976	2	1920,1921,1922	1919
Yield	Tons	25	2011	6.0	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	1,501	1980	17	1921	
Barley						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield	Bushels	90	2009,2010, 2011	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
Oats						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	4	2002, 2007, 2008	1882
Yield	Bushels	85.0	2002	25.0	1882,1883	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	296	2010	
All Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880,1881	1879
Yield	Bushels	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
Other Spring Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	119	1919, 1920	7	2007	1919
Yield	Bushels	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,366	1953	390	2002	
Winter Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	100	2002	1909
Yield	Bushels	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
All Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	760	2011	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.93	1999	1.77	1924	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,788	1999	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	580	2011	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993,1998,1999	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,420	1999	600	1934	
All Other Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	2011	75	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	2.30	1998,1999,2005	0.85	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	396	2011	64	1934	
Apples						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Production	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972,1995,1999	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Production	Tons	22,100	1922	750	1972	1899
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Production	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	34.5	2011	1.3	1972	1938

Record Highs and Lows: Utah Livestock, Poultry, Honey, and Mink

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Cattle & Calves						
Inventory Jan 1	Thou Hd	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Thou Hd	400	2000,2001	129	1935	1920
Beef Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Mill. Lbs	1,854	2011	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed Jan 1	Thou Hd	81	1966	25	2002,2009,2010 2011	1942
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 [2].	Thou Hd	790	2007	4	1866,1867,1868	1866
Sheep and Lambs						
Breeding Sheep Inventory Jan 1 . .	Thou Hd	2,882	1901	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	220	2010	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Inv Jan 1 . .	Thou Hd	295	1937	18	1988	1937
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Dec 1	Thou Hd	3,763	2006	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year . . .	Mill. Eggs	954	2007	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	780	2010	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thou Pelts	780	1989	283	1973	1969

[1] Cows and heifers two years old and over prior to 1970; cows that have calved starting in 1970.
[2] January 1 estimates discontinued in 1969. December 1 estimates began in 1969.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, 2000-2011 [1]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms	Land in Farms		Farms	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
2000	15,500	748	11,600	2,166,780	436	945,080
2001	15,500	748	11,600	2,148,630	438	942,070
2002	15,300	758	11,600	2,135,360	440	940,300
2003	15,300	758	11,600	2,126,860	440	936,750
2004	15,300	752	11,500	2,112,970	441	932,260
2005	15,200	750	11,400	2,098,690	442	927,940
2006	15,100	748	11,300	2,088,790	443	925,790
2007	16,700	665	11,100	2,204,950	418	921,460
2008	16,500	673	11,100	2,200,100	418	919,910
2009	16,600	669	11,100	2,200,210	418	919,890
2010	16,600	669	11,100	2,192,000	419	918,840
2011	16,600	669	11,100	2,181,000	420	916,990

[1] A farm is any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2007-2011

Year	Number of Farms				Land in Farms			
	Economic Sales Class				Economic Sales Class			
	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
2007	10,300	4,700	1,700	16,700	850	2,250	8,000	11,100
2008	10,100	4,700	1,700	16,500	850	2,250	8,000	11,100
2009	10,200	4,700	1,700	16,600	900	2,300	7,900	11,100
2010	10,200	4,750	1,650	16,600	850	2,310	7,940	11,100
2011	10,200	4,700	1,700	16,600	850	2,280	7,970	11,100

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2008-2011 [1] [2] [3]

Commodity	2008		2009		2010		2011 [4]	
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total
	1,000	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*
All Commodities								
All Commodities	1,472,786	100	1,080,268	100	1,348,814	100	1,606,984	100
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	1,004,066	68	757,762	70	987,505	73	1,096,671	68
Meat Animals	486,693	33	409,211	38	497,387	37	521,536	32
Cattle & Calves	301,492	20	236,640	22	283,968	21	311,646	19
Hogs	167,601	11	154,912	14	183,232	14	209,890	13
Sheep & Lambs[5]	17,600	1	17,659	2	30,187	2	-	-
Milk, wholesale	319,465	22	214,476	20	292,896	22	360,836	22
Poultry/Eggs	140,389	10	95,153	9	141,145	10	140,488	9
Farm chickens	6	-	5	-	4	-	6	-
Chicken eggs	72,422	5	52,470	5	64,329	5	72,151	4
Turkeys	60,877	4	40,800	4	75,189	6	66,570	4
Other Poultry	7,084	-	1,878	-	1,623	-	1,761	-
Miscellaneous Livestock	57,519	4	38,922	4	56,077	4	73,811	5
Honey	2,110	-	1,442	-	1,193	-	1,570	-
Wool	2,820	-	1,880	-	2,664	-	4,560	-
Aquaculture	574	-	566	-	638	-	553	-
Trout	535	-	529	-	601	-	516	-
Other Aquaculture	39	-	37	-	37	-	37	-
Other Livestock	52,015	4	35,034	3	51,582	4	67,128	4
Mink pelts	39,387	3	22,868	2	39,939	3	55,520	3
All other livestock	12,628	1	12,166	1	11,643	1	11,608	1
Crops								
Crops	468,720	32	322,506	30	361,309	27	510,313	32
Food Grains	43,557	3	32,970	3	34,819	3	47,670	3
Wheat	43,557	3	32,970	3	34,819	3	47,670	3
Feed Crops	271,711	18	143,238	13	166,253	12	281,805	18
Barley	8,784	1	5,097	-	7,172	1	9,242	1
Corn	13,171	1	10,724	1	11,481	1	23,490	1
Hay	249,244	17	126,973	12	146,991	11	248,178	15
Oats	513	-	444	-	608	-	895	-
Oil Crops	4,428	-	4,490	-	3,759	-	4,637	-
Safflower[6]	-	-	4,490	-	3,759	-	4,637	-
Vegetables & Melons	20,162	1	21,209	2	23,364	2	22,011	1
Beans, dry	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Vegetables	-	-	12,568	1	11,815	1	12,836	1
Fruits/Nuts	16,799	1	23,820	2	16,214	1	21,445	1
Apples	4,180	-	4,285	-	3,502	-	3,728	-
Fresh	4,027	-	4,090	-	3,468	-	3,666	-
Processing	152	-	195	-	34	-	62	-
Apricots	178	-	250	-	108	-	219	-
Cherries	6,392	-	11,411	1	7,508	1	11,137	1
Sweet	122	-	2,231	-	1,433	-	1,132	-
Tart	6,270	-	9,180	1	6,075	-	10,005	1
Peaches	3,906	-	5,720	1	2,929	-	4,144	-
Pears, Bartlett	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other berries	1,076	-	1,096	-	996	-	1,046	-
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	863	-	1,058	-	1,171	-	1,171	-
All Other Crops	112,063	8	96,778	9	116,899	9	132,745	8
Other Seeds	-	-	2,890	-	2,660	-	2,660	-
Other Field Crops	11,705	1	12,105	1	13,250	1	14,501	1
Greenhouse/Nursery	89,880	6	74,610	7	93,660	7	108,160	7
Christmas Trees	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-
Other Greenhouses	89,840	6	74,570	7	93,620	7	108,120	7

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.
[2] USDA estimates and publishes individual cash receipt values only for major commodities and major producing States. The U.S. receipts for individual commodities, computed as the sum of the reported States, may understate the value of sales for some commodities, with the balance included in the appropriate category labeled "other or "miscellaneous." The degree of underestimation in some of the minor commodities can be substantial.
[3] Dash (-) denotes zero, unpublished, or less than one tenth of one percent (0.1%).
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Beginning in 2011, sheep and lambs are included in all other livestock.
[6] Beginning in 2009, Safflower is published seperately.

Crop Summary

2011 Crop Summary: January of 2011 brought periods of very cold weather followed by temperatures in the average range for January. There were a few days with valley temperatures in the mid-40s. Reported snowpack is good and soil moisture has been recharged. Multiple snow storms occurred throughout the month of February, which has affected the majority of the state and has helped keep moisture levels above average for this time of year. Calving and lambing are well underway with some cattle losses reported due to severe winter weather.

Temperatures warmed up during the month of March with a few days of freezing temperatures. Overall it was a wet month with several days of rain and snow. Little field work was done due to the wet weather. The wet weather has also prevented much of the fertilizer and herbicide applications that need to be performed in early spring. Some damage to winter wheat due to snow mold was reported.

The high soil moisture levels, along with spring storms, and the cold temperatures restricted field work in some counties and halted field work altogether in other counties throughout this spring. Flooding has also been of concern with rivers, streams, and reservoirs running high due to warming temperatures and the spring runoff. Fruit trees are reported reaching full bloom during mid-April. Fruit producers in the northern part of the state have reported some frost damage to apricot blossoms, with most of the peach orchards reaching full bloom. Several Hard Frosts were reported in the central part of the state, where producers of sweet cherries, peaches, and apricots reported frost damage later in mid-May.

The days suitable for field work increased from 3.8 days to 5.8 days the first week of June with soil moisture decreasing and the warmer temperatures increasing. Flooding and hay supplies have been subjects of concerns for many Utah farmers and ranchers. Hay supplies in Utah have been tight which has forced some producers into cutting hay early in order to feed livestock.

As hot and dry weather become the norm across the state, reports of grasshoppers and weevil reaching infestation levels in wheat and alfalfa fields, cereal leaf beetles reaching large proportions in barley and some wheat, and corn mites have also been reported.

Afternoon thunderstorms that occurred during the end of June and throughout the beginning of July hindered much of the field work across the state. Field work picked up the second week of July with many growers in the northern part of the state making impressive progress with the abundant supply of irrigation water. Hay yields seem to be about average for the time of year. Many alfalfa growers in central Utah will only complete three cuttings this year instead of the customary four cuttings. This has been due to the abundant soil saturation conditions. Corn is growing but is noticeably less mature than past years at this time and will require a long fall in order to mature. Onion harvest in northern Utah began mid-August.

Late August reports from northern parts of the state are that the majority of corn is maturing and tasseled. Yields have been mixed with some irrigated fields exceeding yield expectations. Stripe rust has been reported earlier in the season and appears to be the major reason for lower wheat yields in northern and some central Utah counties.

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

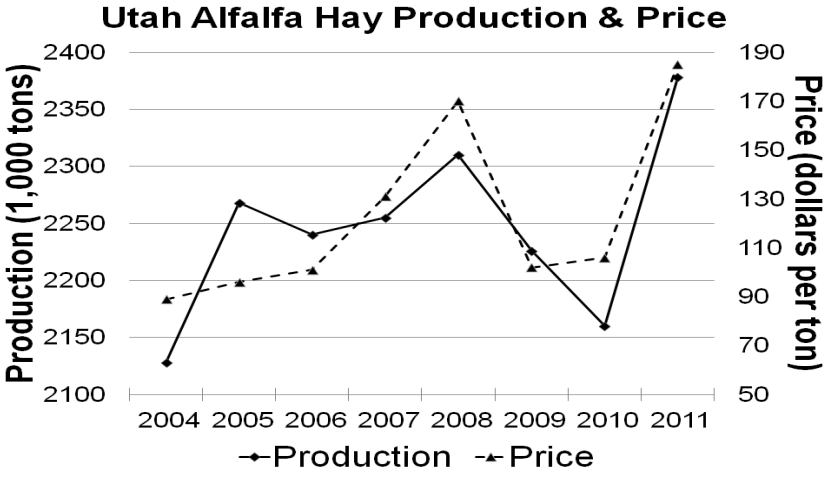
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
2004	560	3.80	2,128	89.00	189,392
2005	540	4.20	2,268	96.00	217,728
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
2007	550	4.10	2,255	131.00	295,405
2008	550	4.20	2,310	170.00	392,700
2009	530	4.20	2,226	102.00	227,052
2010	540	4.00	2,160	106.00	228,960
2011	580	4.10	2,378	185.00	449,442
All Other Hay					
2004	155	2.20	341	80.00	27,280
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,544
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
2007	150	2.20	330	113.00	37,290
2008	145	2.20	319	137.00	43,703
2009	160	2.10	336	94.00	31,584
2010	160	2.20	352	98.00	34,496
2011	180	2.20	396	152.00	60,588
All Hay					
2004	715	3.45	2,469	88.50	216,672
2005	700	3.77	2,636	94.50	248,272
2006	710	3.58	2,540	99.50	249,340
2007	700	3.69	2,585	129.00	332,695
2008	695	3.78	2,629	167.00	436,403
2009	690	3.71	2,562	102.00	258,636
2010	700	3.59	2,512	106.00	263,456
2011	760	3.65	2,774	185.00	510,030

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2005-2012

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
2005	300	1,370
2006	266	1,410
2007	185	1,130
2008	215	1,300
2009	285	1,330
2010	245	1,050
2011	144	1,420
2012	350	([1])

[1] Available January 2013



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

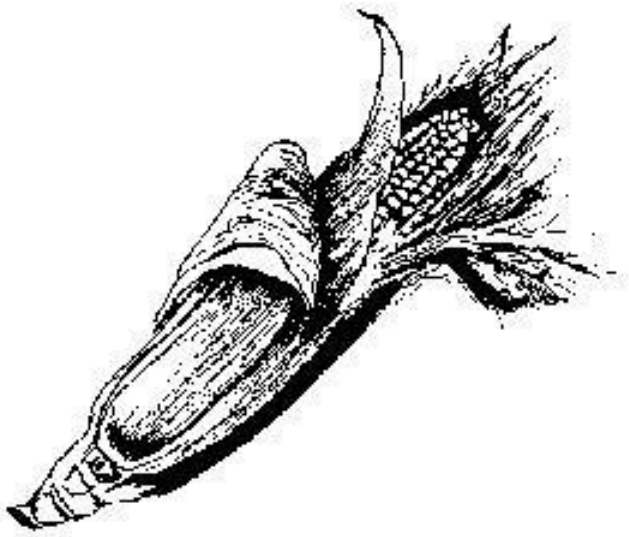
Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	Planted [1]	Harvested				
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
Winter Wheat						
2004	130	120	43.0	5,160	3.80	19,608
2005	145	135	47.0	6,345	3.81	24,174
2006	130	125	45.0	5,625	4.85	27,281
2007	135	125	42.0	5,250	8.35	43,838
2008	130	120	41.0	4,920	7.40	36,408
2009	140	135	50.0	6,750	5.70	38,475
2010	135	118	48.0	5,664	7.20	40,781
2011	130	124	50.0	6,200	7.62	49,290
Other Spring Wheat						
2004	13	12	58.0	696	4.05	2,819
2005	18	13	58.0	754	3.75	2,828
2006	14	11	45.0	495	4.25	2,104
2007	11	7	58.0	406	7.35	2,984
2008	20	19	44.0	836	11.30	9,447
2009	14	12	44.0	528	8.69	4,588
2010	16	13	55.0	715	9.27	6,628
2011	21	20	46.0	920	10.90	10,120
All Wheat						
2004	143	132	44.4	5,856	3.84	22,427
2005	163	148	48.0	7,099	3.80	27,002
2006	144	136	45.0	6,120	4.85	29,385
2007	146	132	42.8	5,656	8.30	46,822
2008	150	139	41.4	5,756	7.97	45,855
2009	154	147	49.5	7,278	5.92	43,063
2010	151	131	48.7	6,379	7.43	47,409
2011	151	144	49.4	7,120	8.26	59,410
Barley						
2004	50	40	86.0	3,440	2.21	7,602
2005	40	24	80.0	1,920	2.06	3,955
2006	40	30	76.0	2,280	3.02	6,886
2007	38	22	81.0	1,782	3.99	7,110
2008	40	27	85.0	2,295	4.41	10,121
2009	40	30	85.0	2,550	2.56	6,528
2010	39	27	90.0	2,430	3.43	8,335
2011	35	22	83.0	1,826	5.53	10,226
Oats						
2004	60	8	78.0	624	1.95	1,217
2005	50	7	73.0	511	1.85	945
2006	45	7	77.0	539	2.46	1,326
2007	35	4	80.0	320	2.65	848
2008	40	4	75.0	300	3.20	960
2009	45	5	81.0	405	2.50	1,013
2010	40	4	74.0	296	3.60	1,066
2011	35	4	81.0	324	4.35	1,409

[1] Winter wheat was planted the previous fall and some barley may have been planted the previous fall.

Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage and Grain: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Planted All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
Silage						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton* [1]	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	55	42	22.0	924	30.00	27,720
2005	55	42	22.0	924	29.00	26,796
2006	65	47	22.0	1,034	30.00	31,020
2007	70	47	21.0	987	37.00	36,519
2008	70	47	23.0	1,081	40.00	43,240
2009	65	47	23.0	1,081	32.00	34,592
2010	70	46	23.0	1,058	34.00	35,972
2011	85	54	25.0	1,350	(2)	(2)
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	55	12	155.0	1,860	2.56	4,762
2005	55	12	163.0	1,956	2.77	5,418
2006	65	17	157.0	2,669	3.29	8,781
2007	70	22	150.0	3,300	4.18	13,794
2008	70	23	157.0	3,611	4.40	15,888
2009	65	17	155.0	2,635	4.52	11,910
2010	70	23	172.0	3,956	5.75	22,747
2011	85	30	164.0	4,920	6.75	33,210

[1] Price or value per ton in silo or pit. [2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



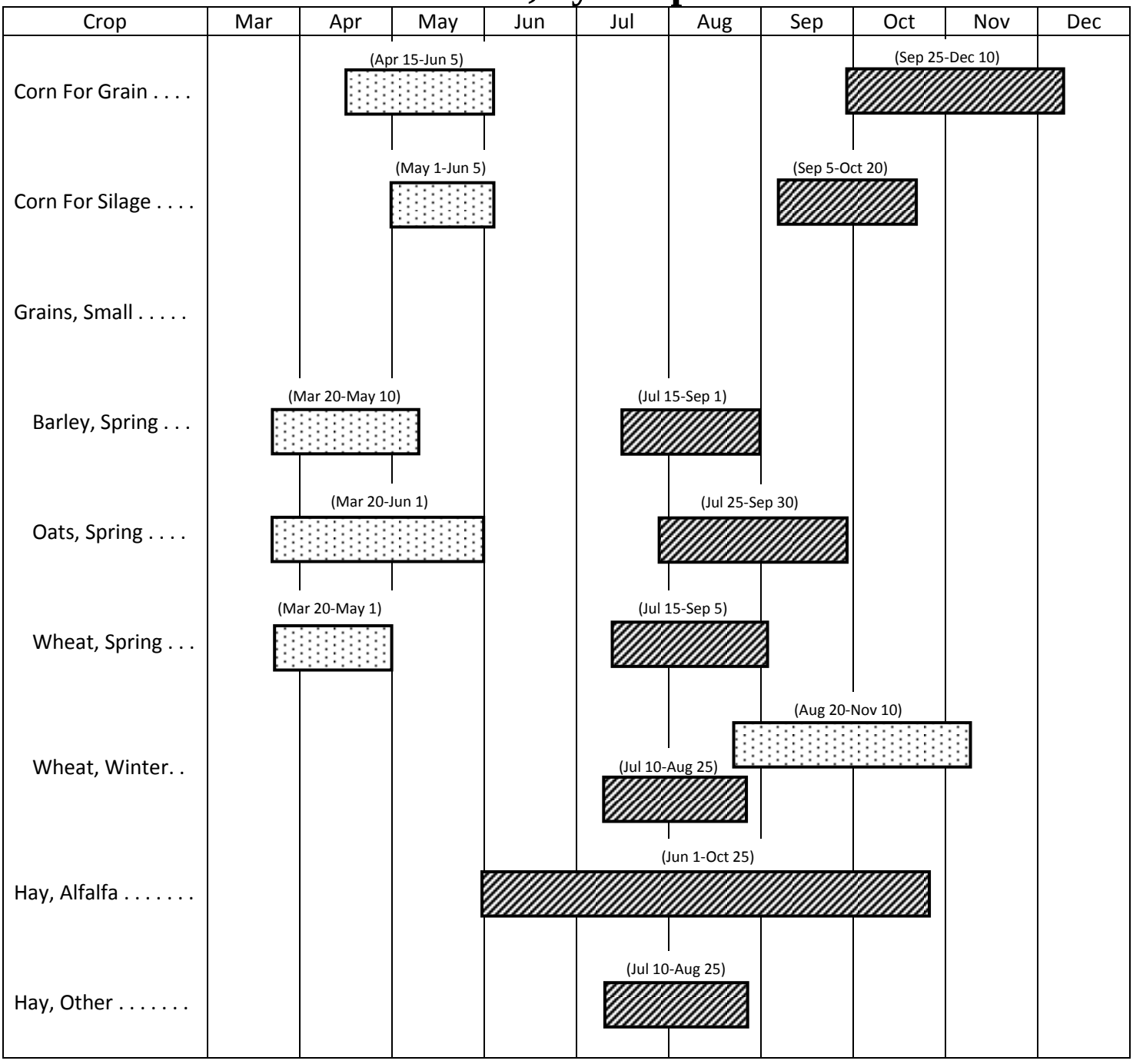
Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2005-2012 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
2005	4,768	4,635	5,843	5,896
2006	5,946	5,436	2,961	5,994
2007	5,352	4,694	6,396	6,108
2008	4,147	3,114	4,789	3,975
2009	4,062	3,301	2,745	4,026
2010	4,612	2,972	5,365	5,199
2011	4,779	1,133	4,699	4,304
2012	4,700	3,517	(2)	(4)
Barley				
2005	439	192	604	516
2006	414	195	451	324
2007	187	98	(3)	490
2008	327	111	344	238
2009	240	220	459	688
2010	147	122	415	287
2011	117	84	461	344
2012	184	122	(2)	(4)
Oats				
2005	60	37	45	55
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	46	42
2008	(3)	(3)	30	33
2009	18	22	52	39
2010	40	20	48	49
2011	43	23	134	(3)
2012	67	61	(2)	(4)
Corn				
2005	647	598	(3)	1,272
2006	1,076	894	(3)	761
2007	1,228	1,331	(3)	1,212
2008	1,294	1,419	1,068	
2009	1,084	1,040	1,023	1,066
2010	1,208	974	599	883
2011	949	956	830	1,010
2012	786	(3)	(2)	(4)

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. [2] Estimates available in the September 2012 Grain Stocks Release. [3] Not Published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [4] Estimates available in the December 2012 Grain Stocks Release

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates

Utah, by Crop



Usual Planting Dates Usual Harvesting Dates ( ) Most Active Dates

Source: USDA publication "Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates for U.S. Field Crops", October 2010

Crop Progress

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Apr 05	30	23	30
Apr 10	42	24	41
Apr 15	59	28	51
Apr 20	73	32	58
Apr 25	82	37	69
Apr 30	88	45	75
May 05	90	60	82
May 10	92	74	87
May 15	94	84	92
May 20	98	87	95

Harvested for Grain

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 20	5	7	10
Jul 25	5	7	12
Jul 30	10	9	18
Aug 05	22	14	31
Aug 10	37	29	46
Aug 15	57	49	60
Aug 20	68	62	70
Aug 25	78	75	80
Aug 30	86	84	86
Sep 05	92	88	91
Sep 10	95	95	95

Oats Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Apr 05	21	24	21
Apr 10	23	26	25
Apr 15	34	32	31
Apr 20	43	36	41
Apr 25	47	37	48
Apr 30	61	39	57
May 05	71	50	66
May 10	78	62	76
May 15	83	71	82
May 20	88	73	85
May 25	92	80	89
May 30	96	88	93
Jun 05	99	94	97

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jun 20			20
Jun 25			24
Jun 30			31
Jul 05			43
Jul 10			50
Jul 15			55
Jul 20	59	40	60
Jul 25	67	52	68
Jul 30	78	67	76
Aug 05	88	72	84
Aug 10	92	77	87
Aug 15	95	84	90

Harvested for Grain

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 30	1		12
Aug 05	8	3	16
Aug 10	18	10	24
Aug 15	30	22	36
Aug 20	46	34	47
Aug 25	56	46	58
Aug 30	63	57	67
Sept 05	78	70	76
Sept 10	84	82	83
Sept 15	88	86	88
Sept 20	91	88	91
Sept 25	94	92	95

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
May 05	4	3	4
May 10	6	4	7
May 15	6	4	10
May 20	6	5	14
May 25	13	9	23
May 30	25	24	35
Jun 05	40	39	49
Jun 10	58	55	64
Jun 15	77	72	78
Jun 20	88	82	88
Jun 25	93	89	92
Jun 30	96	93	95

Second Cutting

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 05	1	5	10
Jul 10	9	9	16
Jul 15	22	11	28
Jul 20	36	24	42
Jul 25	49	43	54
Jul 30	58	55	64
Aug 05	69	66	76
Aug 10	79	77	84
Aug 15	90	88	91
Aug 20	94	90	94
Aug 25	98	92	96

Third Cutting

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Aug 15	14	7	21
Aug 20	20	14	29
Aug 25	20	14	29
Aug 30	40	34	49
Sep 05	53	47	61
Sep 10	62	57	68
Sep 15	69	62	74
Sep 20	73	68	79
Sep 25	79	79	85
Sep 30	86	85	91
Oct 05	91	89	95

Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 20	6	6	12
Jul 25	13	12	20
Jul 30	19	19	29
Aug 05	28	25	43
Aug 10	40	39	58
Aug 15	59	58	72
Aug 20	75	70	81
Aug 25	84	80	88
Aug 30	88	87	92
Sep 05	95	92	96
Sep 10	99	96	98

Planted [1]

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 15	2	3	7
Jul 20	6	6	12
Jul 25	13	12	20
Jul 30	19	19	29
Aug 05	28	25	43
Aug 10	40	39	58
Aug 15	59	58	72
Aug 20	75	70	81
Aug 25	84	80	88
Aug 30	88	87	92
Sep 05	95	92	96

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Spring Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Apr 05	25	20	22
Apr 10	33	24	38
Apr 15	46	30	52
Apr 20	61	35	60
Apr 25	77	40	72
Apr 30	83	45	78
May 05	88	59	84
May 10	92	74	89
May 15	97	86	95
May 20	99	92	98
May 25	100	95	99

Harvested for Grain

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Jul 25	5	1	6
Jul 30	9	1	11
Aug 05	15	2	21
Aug 10	24	12	33
Aug 15	38	26	47
Aug 20	50	44	59
Aug 25	64	57	70
Aug 30	78	70	80
Sep 05	90	84	90
Sep 10	95	95	95

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Apr 25	12	3	9
Apr 30	14	5	12
May 05	21	15	20
May 10	33	28	33
May 15	45	41	49
May 20	65	45	65
May 25	81	52	77
May 30	92	63	85
Jun 05	95	73	91
Jun 10	98	84	95
Jun 15	100	92	98

Harvested for Grain

Date	2010	2011	5-year Average
Oct 05	1		9
Oct 10	3	2	16
Oct 15	7	4	22
Oct 20	14	8	27
Oct 25	23	14	35
Oct 30	25	21	40
Nov 05	42	40	55
Nov 10	54	52	66
Nov 15	62	61	73
Nov 20	69	66	78
Nov 25	78	72	83
Nov 30			92

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production				Utilization		Price per Unit	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-Harvested	Harvested not Sold					
Commercial Apples										
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars per Pound*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	2,000	16,000	32.0	-	0.6	31.4	29.2	2.2	0.268	8,415
2005	1,600	23,800	38.0	1.9	0.4	35.7	27.4	8.3	0.159	5,671
2006	1,000	7,140	10.0	-	0.1	9.9	8.9	1.0	0.308	3,047
2007	1,400	13,600	19.0	1.0	-	18.0	15.6	2.4	0.329	5,916
2008	1,400	8,570	12.0	0.4	-	11.6	9.9	1.7	0.286	3,315
2009	1,400	12,900	18.0	1.8	0.2	16.0	14.2	1.8	0.296	4,742
2010	1,400	8,570	12.0	0.3	-	11.7	11.3	0.4	0.250	2,928
2011	1,400	13,600	19.0	0.4	0.3	18.3	17.5	0.8	0.222	4,054
Tart Cherries										
	Acres	*Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars per Pound*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	2,800	7,860	22.0	-	-	22.0	-	22.0	0.238	5,236
2005	2,800	10,000	28.0	2.0	-	26.0	-	26.0	0.233	6,058
2006	2,800	10,000	28.0	3.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	0.265	6,625
2007	2,800	7,140	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	-	19.0	0.250	4,750
2008	2,900	6,900	20.0	1.0	-	19.0	-	19.0	0.330	6,270
2009	3,300	14,200	47.0	12.1	0.9	34.0	-	34.0	0.270	9,180
2010	3,300	6,970	23.0	0.5	-	22.5	-	22.5	0.270	6,075
2011	3,300	10,600	35.0	-	0.5	34.5	-	34.5	0.290	10,005
Sweet Cherries										
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	650	2.46	1,600	-	-	1,600	850	750	996	1,593
2005	600	3.00	1,800	30	20	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
2006	550	3.27	1,800	40	10	1,750	910	840	1,540	2,699
2007	550	2.27	1,250	-	-	1,250	900	350	1,380	1,722
2008	500	0.10	50	-	-	50	50	-	2,440	122
2009	500	3.08	1,540	180	30	1,330	880	450	1,680	2,231
2010	500	2.20	1,100	20	-	1,080	650	430	1,330	1,433
2011	500	1.60	800	10	20	770	330	440	1,470	1,132

[1] Yield is based on total production.

- represents zero (0).

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Utilized		
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Apricots						
2004	([2])	([2])	330	290	610	177
2005	([2])	([2])	250	245	959	235
2006	([2])	([2])	280	255	1,000	255
2007	([2])	([2])	260	260	815	212
2008	([2])	([2])	410	380	468	178
2009	([2])	([2])	320	290	862	250
2010	([2])	([2])	280	250	432	108
2011	([2])	([2])	200	170	1,290	219
Peaches						
2004	1,300	3.85	5,000	4,550	627	2,853
2005	1,100	4.27	4,700	4,420	775	3,424
2006	1,400	4.00	5,600	5,400	672	3,627
2007	1,500	3.00	4,500	4,400	667	2,934
2008	1,500	3.33	5,000	4,500	868	3,906
2009	1,500	3.87	5,800	5,500	1,040	5,720
2010	1,500	2.87	4,300	4,240	691	2,929
2011	1,500	2.87	4,300	4,100	1,010	4,144

[1] Yield is based on total production.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2005-2012

Year	Farms		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	with Cattle	with Milk Cows	On Feed for Market	Total Number	Value	
					Per Head	Total
	Number	*Number*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2005	7,000	580	35	860	790	679,400
2006	7,000	560	30	800	940	808,400
2007	7,600	450	30	830	1,020	816,000
2008	([1])	([1])	35	850	970	805,100
2009	([1])	([1])	25	810	930	841,500
2010	([1])	([1])	25	810	830	672,300
2011	([1])	([1])	25	800	990	792,000
2012	([1])	([1])	26	800	1,180	944,000

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2005-2012

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Calves Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2005	860	435	347	88	180	65	45	70	110	22	113
2006	800	410	325	85	170	60	45	65	105	20	95
2007	830	430	344	86	170	65	45	60	105	20	105
2008	850	450	365	85	170	70	40	60	105	25	100
2009	810	435	350	85	150	55	45	50	105	20	100
2010	810	420	336	84	165	66	48	51	100	22	103
2011	800	420	333	87	155	56	42	57	93	22	110
2012	800	420	330	90	165	65	53	47	90	20	105

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2006-2007 [1]

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500-999 Head		1,000 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2006	4,200	7	1,000	9	1,400	35	270	24	130	25
2007	4,800	8	1,000	8	1,400	35	290	22	110	27

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2006-2007 [1]

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*
2006	3,400	14.0	840	15.0	870	48.0	90	23.0
2007	3,800	14.0	830	15.0	870	47.0	100	24.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Calf Crop: Utah, 2005 - 2012

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2005	435	370	85
2006	410	370	90
2007	430	390	91
2008	450	360	80
2009	435	365	84
2010	420	365	87
2011	420	365	87
2012	420	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2013.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2004 - 2011

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1]		Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves [2]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	860	390	120	369	95	4	16	26	860
2005	860	370	110	400	95	4	15	26	800
2006	800	370	120	363	55	4	13	25	830
2007	830	390	90	368	45	4	16	27	850
2008	850	360	84	392	49	4	14	25	810
2009	810	365	66	350	38	4	14	25	810
2010	810	365	56	350	38	4	13	26	800
2011	800	365	50	341	38	2	11	24	800

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments.

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2004 - 2011

Year	Production[1]	Marketings[2]	Average Price per 100 Lbs[4]				Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
			Cattle			Calves				
			Cows	Steers & Heifers	All					
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	366,190	464,830	43.00	93.00	90.00	123.00	342,533	431,201	8,424	439,625
2005	358,890	501,100	48.00	97.00	94.00	134.00	351,595	486,614	8,798	495,412
2006	259,960	348,690	42.10	96.00	92.50	131.00	250,377	331,008	7,696	338,704
2007	244,245	309,200	42.00	93.60	90.00	118.00	222,428	283,320	7,488	290,808
2008	210,880	330,000	43.00	94.00	90.50	105.00	194,134	301,492	7,530	309,022
2009	227,483	292,000	42.00	83.00	80.00	104.00	185,904	243,648	6,656	243,904
2010	226,145	292,000	54.00	99.00	96.00	120.00	221,377	283,968	7,987	291,955
2011	245,835	290,520	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	261,808	311,646	6,776	318,422

[1] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[2] Excludes custom slaughter at commercial establishments. Production and marketings are live weight in pounds.
[3] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.
[4] Average price per 100 lbs (cwt) by State was discontinued beginning January 2011.

Dairy

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Farms With Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms [1]	Production of Milk & Milkfat [2]				
			Milk Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
2004	600	88	18,364	663	3.61	1,616	58.3
2005	580	88	18,875	687	3.64	1,661	60.5
2006	560	86	20,314	739	3.64	1,747	63.6
2007	450	85	20,376	744	3.65	1,732	63.2
2008	([3])	85	20,894	761	3.64	1,776	64.6
2009	([3])	84	21,036	766	3.64	1,767	64.3
2010	([3])	85	21,400	783	3.66	1,819	66.6
2011	([3])	88	21,068	780	3.70	1,854	68.6

[1] Average number of cows on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.
[2] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold directly to consumers. Includes milk produced by institutional herds. Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[3] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2004-2007 [1]

Year	Operations Having								
	1-29 Head			30-49 Head			50-99 Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2004	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	1.0	90	7.5	6.5
2005	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	0.5	80	7.0	6.0
2006	240	1.0	0.5	20	1.0	0.5	80	6.0	5.0
2007	190	0.8	0.4	20	0.7	0.4	50	4.5	3.2

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2004-2007 [1](continued)

Year	Operations Having								
	100-199 Head			200-499 Head			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2004	120	18.5	16.0	80	26.0	26.0	45	46.0	50.0
2005	110	16.0	14.0	80	27.0	27.0	45	48.0	52.0
2006	95	14.0	12.0	80	26.0	25.0	45	52.0	57.0
2007	90	15.0	13.0	60	21.0	21.0	40	58.0	62.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, 2004-2011 [1] [2] [3]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Total [4]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [5]													
2004			88			87			88			89	88
2005			88			89			88			85	88
2006			85			85			86			86	86
2007			85			85			85			85	85
2008	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
2009	85	85	85	85	84	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	84
2010	84	84	85	84	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	86	85
2011	87	86	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	87	88	89	88
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [6] [7]													
2004			4,398			4,701			4,773			4,494	18,364
2005			4,591			4,685			4,852			4,859	18,875
2006			4,871			5,224			5,302			5,035	20,314
2007			4,871			5,118			5,271			5,118	20,376
2008	1,690	1,590	1,720	1,715	1,800	1,780	1,840	1,810	1,740	1,765	1,685	1,765	20,894
2009	1,720	1,570	1,740	1,720	1,805	1,790	1,840	1,835	1,760	1,790	1,740	1,795	21,036
2010	1,795	1,640	1,810	1,780	1,850	1,810	1,860	1,830	1,770	1,790	1,720	1,780	21,400
2011	1,740	1,590	1,770	1,740	1,810	1,770	1,840	1,830	1,760	1,800	1,740	1,800	21,068
Milk Production (Million Pounds) [6]													
2004			387			409			420			400	1,616
2005			404			417			427			413	1,661
2006			414			444			456			433	1,747
2007			414			435			448			435	1,732
2008	144	135	146	146	153	151	156	154	148	150	143	150	1,776
2009	146	133	148	146	152	149	153	152	146	149	144	149	1,767
2010	151	138	154	150	157	154	158	156	150	152	146	153	1,819
2011	151	137	154	151	157	156	162	161	155	157	153	160	1,854

[1] Milk cows and milk production changed from quarterly to monthly reporting in 2008.
[2] Quarterly numbers are for periods Jan 1-Mar 31, Apr 1-Jun 30, Jul 1-Sep 30, and Oct 1-Dec 31.
[3] Total production for quarter for 2004-2007 and total production per month for 2008-2011.
[4] Milk cows is average number during year, milk per cow is total milk produced per cow for year, and milk production is total production for year.
[5] Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet freshened.
[6] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[7] Milk production divided by average number of milk cows for reporting period. Quarterly totals for years 2004-2007 may not add up to annual total due to rounding.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Milk Used Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Producers	
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter	Total	Total	Fluid Grade [2]
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Percent*
2004	12	2	14	1,602	99
2005	12	2	14	1,647	99
2006	13	2	15	1,732	99
2007	12	2	14	1,718	100
2008	10	1	11	1,765	100
2009	8	1	9	1,758	100
2010	10	1	11	1,808	100
2011	12	1	13	1,841	100

[1] Excludes milk sucked by calves.
[2] Percentage of milk sold that is eligible for fluid use (grade A for fluid use). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream & Butter by Producers		Gross Producer Income [1]	Value of Milk Produced [2]
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Million Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	1,602	15.70	4.35	251,514	2	314	251,828	253,712
2005	1,647	14.80	4.07	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828
2006	1,732	12.70	3.49	219,964	2	254	220,218	221,869
2007	1,718	18.90	5.18	324,702	2	378	325,080	327,348
2008	1,765	18.10	4.97	319,465	1	181	319,646	321,456
2009	1,758	12.20	3.35	214,476	1	122	214,598	215,574
2010	1,808	16.20	4.43	292,896	1	162	293,058	294,678
2011	1,841	19.60	5.30	360,836	1	196	361,032	363,384

[1] Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream, plus value of milk used for home consumption.
[2] Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream Production [1]	Low Fat - Total Ice Cream Production [2]	Hard Sherbet Production
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Gallons*
2004	23,314	5,697	1,306
2005	26,395	5,918	1,659
2006	26,038	6,272	1,058
2007	26,702	6,843	966
2008	26,831	7,375	1,030
2009	23,067	9,836	946
2010	(D)	(D)	(D)
2011	(D)	(D)	(D)

[1] Contains minimum milkfat content of 10 percent and not less than 4.5 pounds per gallon.
[2] Includes hard, soft-serve, and freezer-made milkshakes. Contains less than 10 percent milk fat required for ice cream.
(D) Not published to avoid disclosing information for individual operations.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2004-2011 continued

Year	Yogurt, Plain & Flavored Production	Low Fat Cottage Cheese Production[1]	Sour Cream Production
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*
2004	165,503	4,390	(D)
2005	171,509	3,619	8,621
2006	163,713	3,886	11,580
2007	140,948	4,482	12,320
2008	208,897	5,356	13,862
2009	244,252	5,828	12,994
2010	(D)	5,252	12,170
2011	(D)	4,936	12,626

[1] Fat content less than 4.0 percent.
(D) Not published to avoid disclosing information for individual operations.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2005-2012

Year	Operations with Sheep	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number [1]	Value		Total Breeding	Total Market
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000*
2005	1,400	270	138.00	37,260	245	25
2006	1,400	280	157.00	43,960	255	25
2007	1,600	295	147.00	43,365	265	30
2008	([2])	280	145.00	40,600	250	30
2009	([2])	290	145.00	43,500	260	30
2010	([2])	290	154.00	44,660	260	30
2011	([2])	280	196.00	54,880	255	25
2012	([2])	305	276.00	84,180	280	25

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2005-2012

Year	Breeding Sheep and Lambs				Lamb Crop [1]	
	Total	Sheep 1 yr old and older		Replacement Lambs	Number	As Percent of Ewes One Year and Older [2]
		Ewes	Rams			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2005	245	200	8	37	235	118.0
2006	255	205	11	39	230	112.0
2007	265	215	10	40	225	105.0
2008	250	210	8	32	230	110.0
2009	260	220	9	31	230	105.0
2010	260	215	9	36	220	102.0
2011	255	210	9	36	235	112.0
2012	280	230	9	41	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2013.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2005-2012

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-105 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2005	2.00	2.00	10.00	9.00	23.00	2.00	25.00
2006	2.00	2.00	7.00	11.00	22.00	3.00	25.00
2007	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2008	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2009	2.00	2.00	10.00	13.00	27.00	3.00	30.00
2010	2.00	2.00	10.00	11.00	25.00	5.00	30.00
2011	2.00	2.00	6.00	11.00	21.00	4.00	25.00
2012	2.00	2.00	6.00	11.00	21.00	4.00	25.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [2]		Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year [1]
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	260	240	15	23	188	5	11	18	270
2005	270	235	14	25	183	5	11	15	280
2006	280	230	14	23	171	4	13	18	295
2007	295	225	13	39	181	4	11	18	280
2008	280	230	15	15	188	4	12	16	290
2009	290	230	15	26	186	4	14	16	290
2010	290	220	15	34	183	6	12	15	280
2011	280	235	([4])	([4])	([4])	6	12	15	305

[1] Beginning and end of year inventories includes new crop lambs.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.
[4] Data Discontinued after 2010.

Sheep and Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income, Utah, 2004-2010 [1]

Year	Production [2]	Marketings [3]	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts [4]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	20,235	20,190	33.80	101.00	18,694	18,074	768	18,842
2005	20,690	20,040	44.00	117.00	21,258	20,709	895	21,604
2006	19,500	18,510	33.20	98.50	16,761	16,077	671	16,748
2007	19,415	21,810	27.90	98.50	16,129	17,459	658	18,117
2008	19,500	18,840	25.00	102.00	17,603	17,600	672	18,272
2009	19,240	20,235	30.20	99.90	17,395	17,653	672	18,325
2010	19,430	21,330	47.80	126.00	21,674	23,005	1,022	24,027

[1] Production, Disposition and Income estimates discontinued after 2010.
[2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[4] Receipt from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Sheep & Lambs Shorn [1]	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound	Value [2]
	1,000 Head	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	245	9.2	2,250	0.83	1,868
2005	235	9.3	2,180	0.71	1,548
2006	260	9.0	2,350	0.71	1,669
2007	255	9.2	2,345	0.90	2,111
2008	255	9.2	2,350	1.20	2,820
2009	260	9.0	2,350	0.80	1,880
2010	260	8.5	2,220	1.20	2,664
2011	275	8.7	2,400	1.90	4,560

[1] Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.
[2] Production multiplied by annual average price.

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [2]		Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year [1]
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	260	240	15	23	188	5	11	18	270
2005	270	235	14	25	183	5	11	15	280
2006	280	230	14	23	171	4	13	18	295
2007	295	225	13	39	181	4	11	18	280
2008	280	230	15	15	188	4	12	16	290
2009	290	230	15	26	186	4	14	16	290
2010	290	220	15	34	183	6	12	15	280
2011	280	235	([4])	([4])	([4])	6	12	15	305

[1] Beginning and end of year inventories includes new crop lambs.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.
[4] Data Discontinued after 2010.

Sheep and Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income, Utah, 2004-2010 [1]

Year	Production [2]	Marketings [3]	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts [4]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	20,235	20,190	33.80	101.00	18,694	18,074	768	18,842
2005	20,690	20,040	44.00	117.00	21,258	20,709	895	21,604
2006	19,500	18,510	33.20	98.50	16,761	16,077	671	16,748
2007	19,415	21,810	27.90	98.50	16,129	17,459	658	18,117
2008	19,500	18,840	25.00	102.00	17,603	17,600	672	18,272
2009	19,240	20,235	30.20	99.90	17,395	17,653	672	18,325
2010	19,430	21,330	47.80	126.00	21,674	23,005	1,022	24,027

[1] Production, Disposition and Income estimates discontinued after 2010.
[2] Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.
[4] Receipt from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Sheep & Lambs Shorn [1]	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound	Value [2]
	1,000 Head	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	245	9.2	2,250	0.83	1,868
2005	235	9.3	2,180	0.71	1,548
2006	260	9.0	2,350	0.71	1,669
2007	255	9.2	2,345	0.90	2,111
2008	255	9.2	2,350	1.20	2,820
2009	260	9.0	2,350	0.80	1,880
2010	260	8.5	2,220	1.20	2,664
2011	275	8.7	2,400	1.90	4,560

[1] Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.
[2] Production multiplied by annual average price.

Sheep and Lamb Losses

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2006-2011 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss Number of Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bear	1,000	3,900	2,700	4,000	1,900	1,800
Bobcat	-	600	-	-	-	-
Coyote	17,400	16,400	18,600	16,700	12,800	13,700
Dog	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,000	800	1,400
Fox	800	600	500	500	500	-
Mountain Lion	4,000	3,300	3,600	2,500	900	2,100
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	1,100	1,000	900	1,200	1,500	800
Other/Unknown	700	2,200	900	1,500	4,900	3,400
Total Predators	27,600	29,300	28,800	27,400	23,300	23,200
Diseases	1,900	2,100	1,500	3,500	1,200	1,500
Enterotoxaemia	1,000	700	1,400	-	900	500
Weather Conditions	3,400	3,300	5,700	3,600	6,300	8,000
Lambing Complications	3,000	1,800	1,100	2,900	3,800	2,400
Old Age	2,200	2,400	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	2,100	1,100	600	1,500	1,200	1,300
Theft	-	900	-	500	-	-
Other/Unknown	4,800	2,900	2,600	6,000	8,100	6,300
Total Non-Predators	18,400	15,200	14,200	19,800	23,000	21,800
Total Losses	**46,000**	**44,500**	**43,000**	**47,200**	**46,300**	**45,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	2.2	8.8	6.3	8.5	4.1	4.0
Bobcat	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
Coyote	37.8	36.9	43.3	35.4	27.6	30.4
Dog	2.6	2.9	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.1
Fox	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	-
Mountain Lion	8.7	7.4	8.4	5.3	1.9	4.7
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.8
Other/Unknown	1.5	4.9	2.1	3.2	10.6	7.6
Total Predators	60.0	65.8	67.0	58.1	50.3	51.6
Diseases	4.1	4.7	3.5	7.4	2.6	3.3
Enterotoxaemia	2.2	1.6	3.3	-	1.9	1.1
Weather Conditions	7.4	7.4	13.3	7.6	13.6	17.8
Lambing Complications	6.5	4.0	2.6	6.1	8.2	5.3
Old Age	4.8	5.4	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.0
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	4.6	2.5	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.9
Theft	-	2.0	-	1.1	-	-
Other/Unknown	10.4	6.5	6.0	12.7	17.5	14.0
Total Non-Predators	40.0	34.2	33.0	41.9	49.7	48.4
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause *1,000 dollars*						
Bear	236	335	246	326	199	335
Bobcat	-	44	-	-	-	-
Coyote	1,274	1,144	1,462	1,317	1,144	2,438
Dog	99	121	146	86	89	261
Fox	47	35	31	30	38	-
Mountain Lion	350	265	301	210	96	398
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	65	59	55	72	113	134
Other/Unknown	60	139	71	125	455	617
Total Predators	2,131	2,142	2,312	2,166	2,134	4,183
Diseases	178	203	148	338	127	323
Enterotoxaemia	87	50	150	-	87	97
Weather Conditions	267	239	405	233	541	1,442
Lambing Complications	272	176	116	260	436	436
Old Age	338	352	185	262	253	419
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	266	109	61	176	156	270
Theft	-	106	-	56	-	-
Other/Unknown	406	215	224	497	883	1,170
Total Non-Predators	1,814	1,449	1,289	1,822	2,483	4,157
Total Losses	**3,946**	**3,591**	**3,601**	**3,988**	**4,617**	**8,340**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] - Indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2006-2011 [1]

Cause of Loss	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Head						
Bear	2,400	1,200	1,000	1,000	600	500
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyote	2,600	2,000	4,000	3,700	1,900	2,100
Dog	-	500	600	-	-	-
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	1,200	800	1,000	700	-	700
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	500	200	200	700	1,500	1,100
Total Predators	5,300	4,700	6,800	6,100	4,000	4,400
Diseases	700	900	700	1,500	-	1,100
Enterotoxaemia	-	-	800	-	-	-
Weather Conditions	700	500	700	-	700	1,500
Lambing Complications	1,000	800	600	1,000	1,600	500
Old Age	2,200	2,400	1,300	1,800	1,500	1,800
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	1,500	500	-	1,000	700	800
Theft	-	600	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	1,600	600	1,100	2,100	3,500	1,900
Total Non-Predators	7,700	6,300	5,200	7,400	8,000	7,600
Total Losses	**13,000**	**11,000**	**12,000**	**13,500**	**12,000**	**12,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	18.5	10.9	8.3	7.4	5.0	4.2
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyote	20.0	18.2	33.3	27.4	15.8	17.5
Dog	-	4.5	5.0	-	-	-
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	9.2	7.3	8.3	5.2	-	5.8
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	3.8	1.8	1.7	5.2	12.5	9.2
Total Predators	40.8	42.7	56.7	45.2	33.3	36.7
Diseases	5.4	8.2	5.8	11.1	-	9.2
Enterotoxaemia	-	-	6.7	-	-	-
Weather Conditions	5.4	4.5	5.8	-	5.8	12.5
Lambing Complications	7.7	7.3	5.0	7.4	13.3	4.2
Old Age	16.9	21.8	10.8	13.3	12.5	15.0
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	11.5	4.5	-	7.4	5.8	6.7
Theft	-	5.5	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	12.3	5.5	9.2	15.6	29.2	15.8
Total Non-Predators	59.2	57.3	43.3	54.8	66.7	63.3
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause						
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Bear	154	176	142	146	101	117
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyote	399	293	568	538	320	489
Dog	-	73	85	-	-	-
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	184	117	142	102	-	163
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	76	30	28	103	254	256
Total Predators	814	689	966	889	675	1,025
Diseases	107	132	99	218	-	256
Enterotoxaemia	-	-	114	-	-	-
Weather Conditions	107	73	99	-	118	350
Lambing Complications	154	117	85	146	270	117
Old Age	338	352	185	262	253	419
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	230	73	-	146	118	186
Theft	-	88	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	246	88	156	306	590	444
Total Non-Predators	1,182	923	738	1,078	1,349	1,772
Total Losses	**1,996**	**1,612**	**1,704**	**1,967**	**2,024**	**2,797**

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2006-2011 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of Head						
Bear	1,400	2,700	1,700	3,000	1,300	1,300
Bobcat	-	500	-	-	-	-
Coyote	14,800	14,400	14,600	13,000	10,900	11,600
Dog	900	800	1,000	700	500	1,000
Fox	800	600	500	500	500	-
Mountain Lion	2,800	2,500	2,600	1,800	600	1,400
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	1,100	1,000	900	1,200	1,500	800
Other/Unknown	500	2,100	700	1,100	4,000	2,700
Total Predators	22,300	24,600	22,000	21,300	19,300	18,800
Diseases	1,200	1,200	800	2,000	800	-
Enterotoxaemia	700	600	600	-	700	-
Weather Conditions	2,700	2,800	5,000	3,400	5,600	6,500
Lambing Complications	2,000	1,000	500	1,900	2,200	1,900
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	600	600	-	500	500	500
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	3,500	2,700	2,100	4,600	5,200	5,300
Total Non-Predators	10,700	8,900	9,000	12,400	15,000	14,200
Total Losses	**33,000**	**33,500**	**31,000**	**33,700**	**34,300**	**33,000**
Percent of Total by Cause						
Bear	4.2	8.1	5.5	8.9	3.8	3.9
Bobcat	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Coyote	44.8	43.0	47.1	38.6	31.8	35.2
Dog	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.5	3.0
Fox	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	-
Mountain Lion	8.5	7.5	8.4	5.3	1.7	4.2
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.4	2.4
Other/Unknown	1.5	6.3	2.3	3.3	11.7	8.2
Total Predators	67.6	73.4	71.0	63.2	56.3	57.0
Diseases	3.6	3.6	2.6	5.9	2.3	-
Enterotoxaemia	2.1	1.8	1.9	-	2.0	-
Weather Conditions	8.2	8.4	16.1	10.1	16.3	19.7
Lambing Complications	6.1	3.0	1.6	5.6	6.4	5.8
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	1.8	1.8	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	10.6	8.1	6.8	13.6	15.2	16.1
Total Non-Predators	32.4	26.6	29.0	36.8	43.7	43.0
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dollar Value of Losses by Cause						
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*
Bear	83	160	104	180	98	218
Bobcat	-	30	-	-	-	-
Coyote	875	851	893	779	824	1,949
Dog	53	47	61	42	38	168
Fox	47	35	31	30	38	-
Mountain Lion	165	148	159	108	45	235
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	65	59	55	72	113	134
Other/Unknown	30	124	43	66	303	454
Total Predators	1,318	1,454	1,346	1,277	1,459	3,158
Diseases	71	71	49	120	60	-
Enterotoxaemia	41	35	37	-	53	-
Weather Conditions	160	165	306	204	423	1,092
Lambing Complications	118	59	31	114	166	319
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	35	35	-	30	38	84
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	207	160	128	276	394	890
Total Non-Predators	632	526	551	744	1,134	2,385
Total Losses	**1,950**	**1,980**	**1,897**	**2,021**	**2,593**	**5,543**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2006-2011 [1]

Cause of Loss / Number of Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bear	-	600	-	500	-	-
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyote	6,500	5,800	6,300	5,300	4,200	4,700
Dog	600	-	500	-	-	-
Fox	500	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	600	500	500	700	-	-
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	800	900	800	800	800	600
Other/Unknown	400	2,900	1,200	1,100	3,200	2,500
Total Predators	9,400	10,700	9,300	8,400	8,200	7,800
Diseases	500	600	-	1,500	500	-
Enterotoxemia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weather conditions	2,000	1,900	4,100	3,000	5,000	5,600
Lambing Complications	2,000	1,000	500	1,900	2,200	1,900
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	1,100	1,300	1,100	2,900	3,400	2,700
Total Non-Predators	5,600	4,800	5,700	9,300	11,100	10,200
Total Losses	15,000	15,500	15,000	17,700	19,300	18,000

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2006-2011 [1]

Cause of Loss / Number of Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bear	1,300	2,100	1,400	2,500	1,300	1,000
Bobcat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coyote	8,300	8,600	8,300	7,700	6,700	6,900
Dog	-	600	500	600	-	700
Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Lion	2,200	2,000	2,100	1,100	500	1,100
Wolves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	-	-	-	700	-
Other/Unknown	1,100	600	400	1,000	1,900	1,300
Total Predators	12,900	13,900	12,700	12,900	11,100	11,000
Diseases	700	600	-	500	-	-
Enterotoxemia	500	500	600	-	500	-
Weather conditions	700	900	900	-	600	900
Lambing Complications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poison	500	500	-	-	-	500
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	2,700	1,600	1,800	2,600	2,800	2,600
Total Non-Predators	5,100	4,100	3,300	3,100	3,900	4,000
Total Losses	18,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	15,000

[1] - indicates less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value [1]	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	500	690	110.00	75,900
2005	450	690	100.00	69,000
2006	450	680	93.00	63,240
2007	610	790	76.00	60,040
2008	([2])	740	93.00	68,820
2009	([2])	730	87.00	63,510
2010	([2])	740	110.00	81,400
2011	([2])	760	120.00	90,000

[1] Values as of December 31.
[2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2004-2007 [1]

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 60 lbs	60-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	690	92	598	250	131	131	86
2005	690	92	598	260	146	136	56
2006	680	103	577	273	129	115	60
2007	790	100	690	275	148	142	125

[1] Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2008-2011 [1]

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 50 lbs	50-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2008	740	75	665	235	170	140	120
2009	730	75	655	260	135	130	130
2010	740	80	660	260	135	130	135
2011	760	80	680	280	130	130	140

[1] Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings [2]	Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths	Inventory End of Year
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	660	1,320	8	1,200	1	97	690
2005	690	1,325	12	1,255	1	81	690
2006	690	1,365	12	1,303	1	83	680
2007	680	1,565	12	1,348	1	118	790
2008	790	1,614	12	1,527	1	148	740
2009	740	1,645	12	1,554	1	112	730
2010	730	1,647	2	1,549	1	89	740
2011	740	1,668	2	1,559	1	90	760

[1] Hogs and pigs inventory is as of December 1 previous year.
[2] Includes custom slaughter for use on farm where produced, State out-shipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.
[3] Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

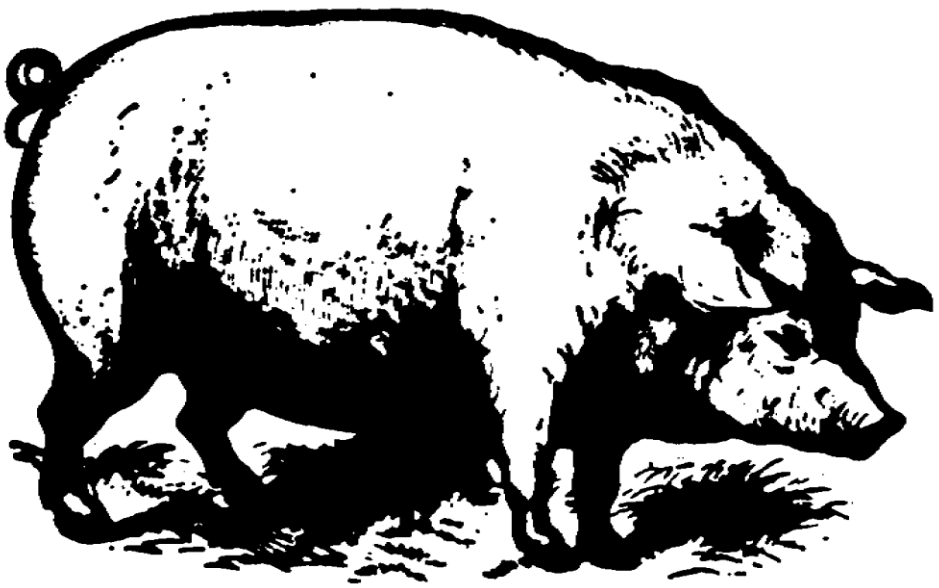
Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Production [1]	Market-ings [2]	Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	291,866	287,760	157,128	155,103	259	155,362
2005	296,717	300,960	164,344	168,237	268	168,505
2006	285,755	286,440	139,583	141,501	237	141,738
2007	301,090	282,870	152,190	143,698	244	143,942
2008	312,262	320,460	163,240	167,601	251	167,852
2009	324,227	326,130	153,912	154,912	228	155,140
2010	303,829	301,380	184,623	183,232	291	183,523
2011	305,154	303,730	210,927	209,890	332	210,222

[1] Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventories.
[2] Excludes interfarm sales within the State and custom slaughter for use on farms where produced.
[3] Includes receipts from marketings and from sales of farm slaughtered meat.

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
2004	142.0	9.30	1,320
2005	139.0	9.53	1,325
2006	144.0	9.48	1,365
2007	160.0	9.78	1,565
2008	163.0	9.90	1,614
2009	167.0	9.85	1,645
2010	164.0	10.04	1,647
2011	164.0	10.17	1,668



Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2004-2011 [1]

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer [2]	Total Egg Production	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	*Number*	*Millions*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	3,182	261	831	36,012
2005	3,285	267	878	23,248
2006	3,457	271	937	30,727
2007	3,575	267	954	52,618
2008	3,389	270	914	72,422
2009	3,378	274	925	52,470
2010	3,404	273	929	64,329
2011	3,472	281	975	72,151

[1] Estimates cover the 12 month period, December 1 previous year, through November 30.
[2] Total egg production divided by average number of layers on hand.

Chicken Inventory: Number and Value, Utah, December 1, 2004-2011 [1]

Year	Layers	Pullets	Total Chickens		
	Total	Total	Number	Value	
				Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	3,176	701	3,877	1.30	5,040
2005	3,402	756	4,158	1.70	7,069
2006	3,763	650	4,413	1.20	5,296
2007	3,522	675	4,197	1.40	5,876
2008	3,403	509	3,912	2.30	8,998
2009	3,402	627	4,029	1.80	7,252
2010	3,448	814	4,262	2.20	9,376
2011	3,481	798	4,279	2.50	10,698

[1] Excludes commercial broilers.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 2004-2011 [1]

Year	Number Lost [2]	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	511	1,626	6,016	0.010	60
2005	523	1,610	5,796	0.010	58
2006	751	1,451	4,788	0.001	5
2007	1,067	1,533	5,059	0.001	5
2008	932	1,747	5,765	0.001	6
2009	492	1,657	5,468	0.001	5
2010	612	1,388	4,442	0.001	4
2011	345	1,785	5,712	(3)	6

[1] Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30.
[2] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12 month period.
[3] Price per pound was not reported in 2011.

Bees, Honey, and Trout

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Honey Producing Colonies[1]	Honey			
		Production		Value of Production	
		Yield per Colony	Total	Average Price per Pound [2]	Total [3]
	1,000	*Pounds*	*1,000 Pounds*	*Cents*	*1,000 Dollars*
2004	24	70	1,680	110	1,848
2005	24	45	1,080	95	1,026
2006	26	50	1,300	98	1,274
2007	28	42	1,176	113	1,329
2008	28	48	1,344	157	2,110
2009	26	38	988	146	1,442
2010	26	30	780	153	1,193
2011	23	39	897	175	1,570

[1] Honey producing colonies are the maximum number of colonies from which honey was taken during the year. It is possible to take honey from colonies which did not survive the entire year.
[2] Average price per pound based on expanded sales.
[3] Value of production is equal to production multiplied by average price per pound.

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Total Number of Operations	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12 inches or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
					Total [1]	Average Price per pound
	Number	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
2004	27	760	180	165	421	2.55
2005	21	540	166	157	466	2.97
2006	26	318	75	87	301	3.46
2007	25	436	101	111	350	3.15
2008	([2])	535	109	124	433	3.49
2009	([2])	529	99	106	333	3.14
2010 [3]	([2])	601	100	116	365	3.15
2011	([2])	516	75	87	307	3.53

[1] Due to rounding, total live weight multiplied by average pounds per unit may not exactly equal total sales.
[2] State level number of operations will only be published every 5 years in conjunction with Census of Agriculture.
[3] Revised.

Mink

Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2004-2011

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Number*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
2004	80	580	143	296	2,558.1	604.8	47.10	120.5
2005	70	600	150	275	2,637.8	641.4	60.90	160.6
2006	66	623	155	279	2,858.8	654.1	48.40	138.4
2007	65	600	155	283	2,828.2	696.1	65.70	185.8
2008	([1])	550	156	274	2,820.7	691.3	41.60	117.3
2009	([1])	614	157	278	2,866.7	674.2	65.10	186.6
2010	([1])	678	171	265	2,840.2	670.2	81.90	232.6
2011	([1])	699	169	268	3,091.5	706.0	94.30	291.5

[1] Beginning in 2008 State level number of operations will only be published every five years in conjunction with the Census of Agriculture.

Pelts Produced in 2011 and Females Bred for 2012, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2011		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2012	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [1]	245,000	1,592,300	68,000	392,900
Demi/Wild [2]	(D)	95,070	(D)	24,960
Pastel	(D)	73,730	(D)	19,740
Sapphire [3]	13,500	80,170	4,100	22,280
Blue Iris [4]	3,600	291,820	(D)	70,670
Mahogany	325,000	786,500	77,000	192,450
Pearl	(D)	81,510	(D)	16,150
Lavender [5]	(D)	8,700	-	3,100
Violet	-	15,060	-	4,110
White	(D)	61,170	(D)	22,170
Other [6]	(D)	5,440	-	1,440
Total	698,960	3,091,500	178,750	769,970

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Black - formerly Standard, includes Pure Dark
[2] Demi/Wild - includes Dark brown, Ranch Wild, Demi-buff
[3] Sapphire - includes Pale Brown
[4] Blue Iris - for Gunmetal, includes Aleutian
[5] Lavender - formerly Lavender Hope
[6] Other - Includes Pink

Agricultural Prices – Paid and Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2011, October 2011, January 2012, and April 2012 [1] [2] [3]

	July 2011	October 2011	January 2012	April 2012
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	19	18	14	19
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	16	14	12	13
149 days or less	3	4	2	6
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	46.0	41.1	41.5	42.4
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	10.55	11.36	11.89	10.97
Type of worker				
Field	9.77	10.90	10.70	9.60
Livestock	9.19	10.22	9.95	9.82
Field & Livestock combined	9.55	10.60	10.31	9.67

[1] Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
[2] Excludes Agricultural Service workers.
[3] Beginning 2012, Labor Survey only conducted during April and October.

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
2004	11.80	13.80	13.10
2005	11.60	13.60	13.00
2006	11.70	14.60	13.50
2007	12.90	14.60	14.20
2008	13.00	15.90	15.50
2009	13.00	16.30	15.30
2010	13.10	17.00	15.50
2011	13.20	18.60	15.80

[1] Includes animal unit plus Cow-calf rate converted to animal unit (AUM) using (1 aum=cow-calf * 0.833)

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2004-2011

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
2004	2.39	2.74	2.59	2.72	2.71	2.51	2.42	2.30	2.05	1.96	2.39	1.91	2.21
2005	2.11	1.96	1.89	2.04	(D)	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.96	(D)	2.09	(D)	2.06
2006	2.34	2.11	2.17	2.29	2.20	(D)	2.36	2.39	2.58	2.95	2.72	3.40	3.02
2007	3.65	3.91	3.70	3.18	3.72	(D)	3.38	3.39	4.71	5.59	5.22	4.99	3.99
2008	6.03	(D)	4.76	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.56	4.45	4.07	(D)	(D)	4.41
2009	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.23	(D)	(D)	2.50	2.25	2.14	2.49	2.72	2.56
2010	2.89	3.03	2.95	2.91	2.97	3.21	2.66	2.88	3.05	3.11	3.73	4.35	3.43
2011	4.38	4.49	5.00	5.61	(D)	5.38	(D)	5.55	5.80	5.18	5.43	5.53	5.53
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2004	84.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	89.00
2005	85.00	91.00	99.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	95.00	97.00	100.00	104.00	96.00
2006	95.00	100.00	96.00	106.00	98.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	97.00	99.00	99.00	101.00	101.00
2007	100.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	135.00	140.00	131.00
2008	145.00	145.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	165.00	175.00	175.00	170.00	172.00	180.00	162.00	170.00
2009	150.00	145.00	150.00	140.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011	109.00	110.00	120.00	160.00	161.00	173.00	200.00	184.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	192.00	185.00
Other Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2004	71.00	66.00	62.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	78.00	80.00	88.00	83.00	80.00
2005	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	83.00
2006	80.00	85.00	85.00	90.00	75.00	81.00	81.00	76.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	75.00	77.00
2007	75.00	80.00	80.00	85.00	93.00	110.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	113.00
2008	120.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	145.00	130.00	140.00	140.00	145.00	135.00	130.00	135.00	137.00
2009	135.00	140.00	130.00	115.00	130.00	100.00	90.00	90.00	85.00	100.00	(D)	90.00	94.00
2010	85.00	100.00	105.00	90.00	85.00	95.00	100.00	85.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.00
2011	99.00	100.00	106.00	132.00	133.00	141.00	157.00	148.00	159.00	163.00	150.00	154.00	152.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
2004	83.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	88.50
2005	85.00	91.00	98.00	92.00	89.00	94.00	93.00	89.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	102.00	94.50
2006	93.00	99.00	95.00	104.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	99.50
2007	99.00	104.00	104.00	109.00	119.00	129.00	126.00	129.00	131.00	131.00	133.00	138.00	129.00
2008	139.00	143.00	140.00	148.00	154.00	163.00	172.00	173.00	168.00	168.00	175.00	157.00	167.00
2009	149.00	145.00	144.00	130.00	135.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	105.00	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00
2010	90.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	108.00	108.00	108.00	109.00	106.00
2011	109.00	110.00	120.00	159.00	161.00	173.00	199.00	183.00	181.00	200.00	187.00	191.00	185.00

[1] Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30.

(D) Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2004-2011 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	**Mktg Year Avg**
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
2006	14.00	13.70	12.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.80	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.70
2007	14.50	14.70	15.50	16.00	17.80	20.20	21.20	21.00	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.10	18.90
2008	20.20	18.70	18.70	18.20	18.50	19.50	19.00	17.80	17.40	17.20	16.70	15.70	18.10
2009	12.70	10.80	10.90	11.20	10.70	10.90	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.30	14.70	16.00	12.20
2010	15.70	15.40	14.90	14.20	15.10	15.60	15.80	16.70	17.40	18.40	18.10	17.00	16.20
2011	16.80	18.40	20.10	19.60	19.50	20.50	20.40	21.30	20.60	19.10	19.50	19.00	19.60
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [2]													
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
2004	13.00	12.80	14.30	18.00	20.50	19.30	16.50	14.90	15.50	15.90	16.30	17.50	16.20
2005	16.70	15.80	15.30	15.20	14.50	14.10	14.40	14.30	15.10	16.00	15.40	15.20	15.10

[1] Milk not broken out by grade after 2005.
[2] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2004-2011

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Per Head	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*
Mktg Year Avg	1,510	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,660	1,220	1,160	1,290

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Sheep and Lambs, Utah 2004-2011

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 [1]
	Per Cwt	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*	*Per Cwt*
Sheep								
Mktg Year Avg	33.80	44.00	33.20	27.90	25.00	30.20	47.80	NA
Lambs								
Mktg Year Avg	101.00	117.00	98.50	98.50	102.00	99.90	126.00	NA

[1] Sheep & Lamb prices no longer estimated by State after 2010.

County Estimates

County Estimates are an integral part of agricultural statistics. These estimates provide data to compare acres, production, and yield in different counties within the State of Utah. Crop county estimates play a major role in Federal Farm Program payments and crop insurance settlements, thus, directly affecting many farmers and ranchers. A cooperative agreement between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and USDA, NASS, Utah Field Office provides funding in support of county estimates contained in this publication.

County estimates may be downloaded in .CSV file format by accessing the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/ and selecting the Data and Statistics tab at the top of the page. Additional County level data can be found in the 2007 Census of Agriculture at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity

	Hay – Alfalfa			Barley – All		
Rank	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**
1	Millard	305,000	14%	Cache	550,000	37%
2	Iron	282,000	11%	Millard	287,000	14%
3	Box Elder	217,000	9%	Box Elder	208,000	10%
4	Cache	209,000	9%	Utah	165,000	10%
5	Sanpete	162,000	7%	Sanpete	155,000	5%
State Total		**2,378,000**	**100%**		**1,826,000**	**100%**

	Cattle – All Cattle			Cattle – Beef Cows		
Rank	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2012**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2012**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	92,000	12%	Box Elder	37,500	11%
2	Millard	69,000	9%	Millard/ Duchesne[1]	22,500	7%
3	Utah	62,000	8%	Uintah	20,000	6%
4	Cache	57,000	7%	Utah	17,800	5%
5	Sanpete	53,000	7%	Sanpete	16,300	5%
State Total		**800,000**	**100%**		**330,000**	**100%**

[1] Millard and Duchesne tied with 22,500 Hd in each county.

	Cattle – Milk Cows			Sheep - All		
Rank	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2012**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2012**	**% of Total**
1	Cache	16,800	19%	Sanpete	66,000	22%
2	Millard	15,100	17%	Box Elder	44,500	15%
3	Utah	14,300	16%	Summit	35,500	12%
4	Box Elder	10,800	12%	Iron	26,000	9%
5	Sanpete	8,700	10%	Utah	18,000	6%
State Total		**90,000**	**100%**		**305,000**	**100%**

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2011 Production								
All Barley	Bu	1,826,000	(D)	208,000	550,000	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,378,000	101,000	217,000	209,000	31,000	8,000	27,000
January 1, 2012 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	800,000	29,500	92,000	57,000	9,000	3,400	4,100
Beef Cows	Head	330,000	10,900	37,500	9,200	5,000	1,900	(D)
Milk Cows	Head	90,000	2,500	10,800	16,800	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	Head	305,000	(D)	44,500	2,200	11,200	(D)	600
Cash Receipts, 2010 [1]								
Livestock	(000)	(D)	196,424	84,391	106,598	3,962	999	6,117
Crops	(000)	(D)	10,014	49,754	25,079	869	551	26,608
Total	(000)	(D)	206,438	134,145	131,677	4,831	1,550	32,725
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	16,700	229	1,113	1,195	294	48	496
Land in Farms	Acres	11,094,700	158,323	1,320,177	251,550	215,557	(D)	49,279
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	964,702	24,710	137,779	100,999	7,927	5,656	9,238
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	1,134,144	29,917	112,113	80,236	14,837	9,179	12,244

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2011 Production								
All Barley	Bu	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	60,000	(D)
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	115,000	75,000	45,000	10,000	282,000	74,000	11,000
January 1, 2012 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	42,500	25,000	14,300	2,700	19,400	17,000	6,300
Beef Cows	Head	22,500	14,700	9,200	(D)	9,900	(D)	3,900
Milk Cows	Head	2,400	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,300	4,000	600	(D)	26,000	8,200	500
Cash Receipts, 2010 [1]								
Livestock	(000)	25,699	8,069	4,488	1,437	28,885	10,620	8,179
Crops	(000)	7,452	2,522	1,334	1,107	45,361	8,395	322
Total	(000)	33,151	10,591	5,822	2,544	74,246	19,015	8,501
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	879	545	275	90	487	335	145
Land in Farms	Acres	1,076,470	204,775	81,866	(D)	492,235	260,444	113,417
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	48,952	20,140	11,483	3,626	51,666	27,278	1,737
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	101,974	41,823	22,331	4,712	59,138	27,118	4,315

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

[3] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

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

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
		County							
2011 Production									
All Barley	Bu	287,000	90,000	(D)	47,000	(D)	(D)	155,000	43,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	305,000	35,000	30,000	31,000	10,000	15,000	162,000	108,000
January 1, 2012 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	69,000	8,300	18,600	49,000	4,100	13,200	53,000	42,500
Beef Cows	Head	22,500	4,000	8,700	(D)	2,000	8,200	16,300	13,700
Milk Cows	Head	15,100	700	2,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	8,700	3,700
Sheep & Lambs	Head	5,100	15,100	4,200	8,800	1,000	6,300	66,000	4,000
Cash Receipts, 2010 [1]									
Livestock	(000)	96,066	10,767	11,079	14,177	3,802	5,260	112,571	35,184
Crops	(000)	46,379	1,438	371	925	14,871	6,231	13,645	13,030
Total	(000)	142,445	12,205	11,450	15,102	18,673	11,491	126,216	48,214
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	703	316	113	167	587	758	879	655
Land in Farms	Acres	566,692	301,095	42,380	363,567	107,477	1,546,914	311,551	185,708
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	96,473	13,229	12,217	40,699	12,962	48,168	54,929	32,824
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	103,272	13,794	16,913	51,752	9,872	5,177	70,770	52,473

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
		County							
2011 Production									
All Barley	Bu	(D)	21,000	32,500	165,000	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	19,000	33,000	122,000	126,000	20,000	39,000	42,000	76,000
January 1, 2012 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	23,500	21,000	41,000	62,000	10,200	14,900	26,000	21,500
Beef Cows	Head	10,800	(D)	20,000	17,800	4,700	6,900	13,800	4,600
Milk Cows	Head	1,100	(D)	600	14,300	900	(D)	1,600	4,800
Sheep & Lambs	Head	35,500	800	17,000	18,000	11,500	800	5,600	600
Cash Receipts, 2010[1]									
Livestock	(000)	23,333	23,341	22,353	111,566	6,444	5,299	13,468	20,430
Crops	(000)	1,675	6,678	9,468	63,985	1,440	3,920	1,171	11,775
Total	(000)	25,008	30,019	31,821	175,551	7,884	9,219	14,639	32,205
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	629	379	981	2,175	432	593	201	1,001
Land in Farms	Acres	414,928	252,848	1,799,785	345,634	65,935	174,192	45,222	106,247
[2]Harvested Cropland	Acres	15,972	11,188	43,838	72,335	9,373	7,422	16,186	25,696
[3]Irrigated Land	Acres	23,960	24,538	84,529	77,457	17,420	13,751	18,905	29,624

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

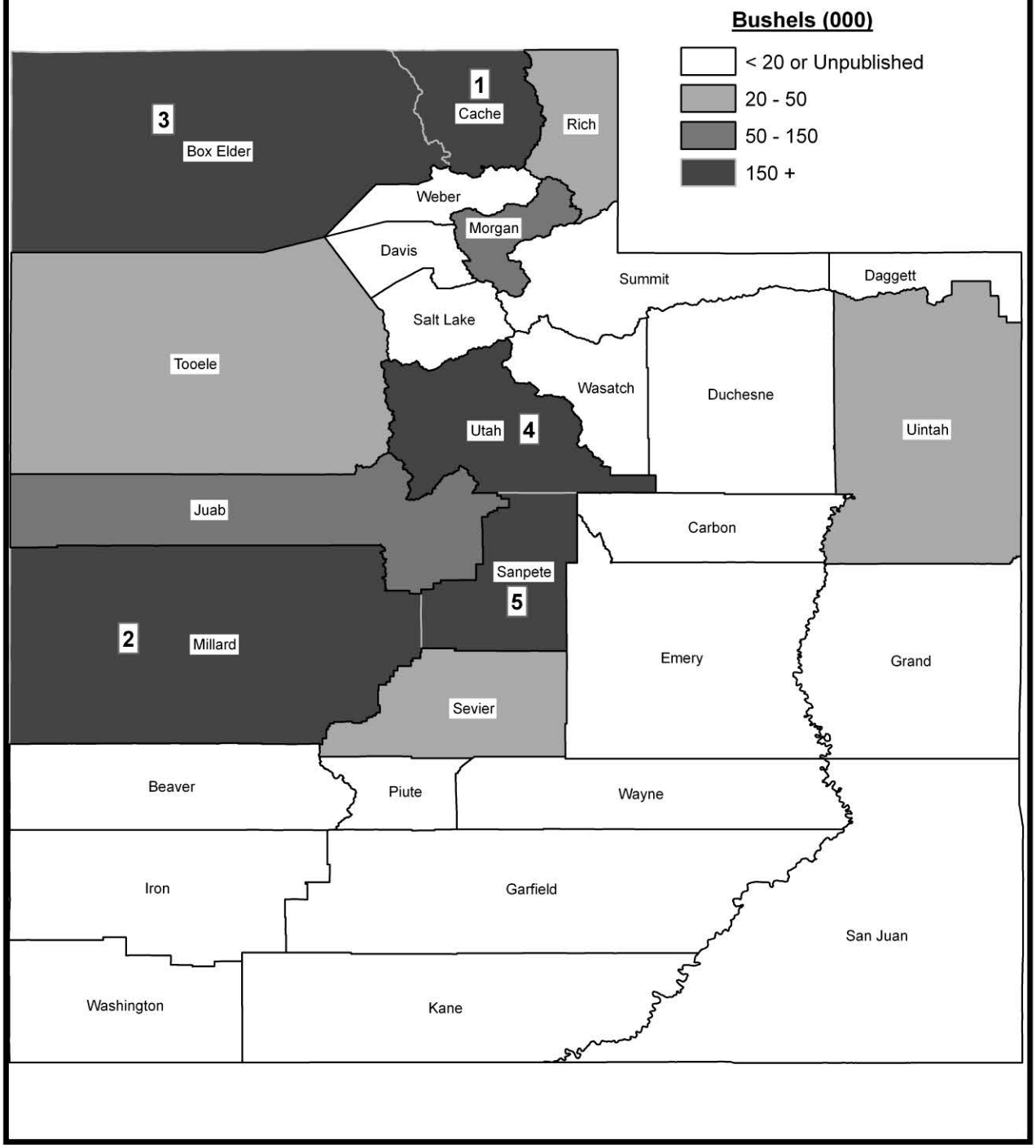
[2] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

[3] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2011



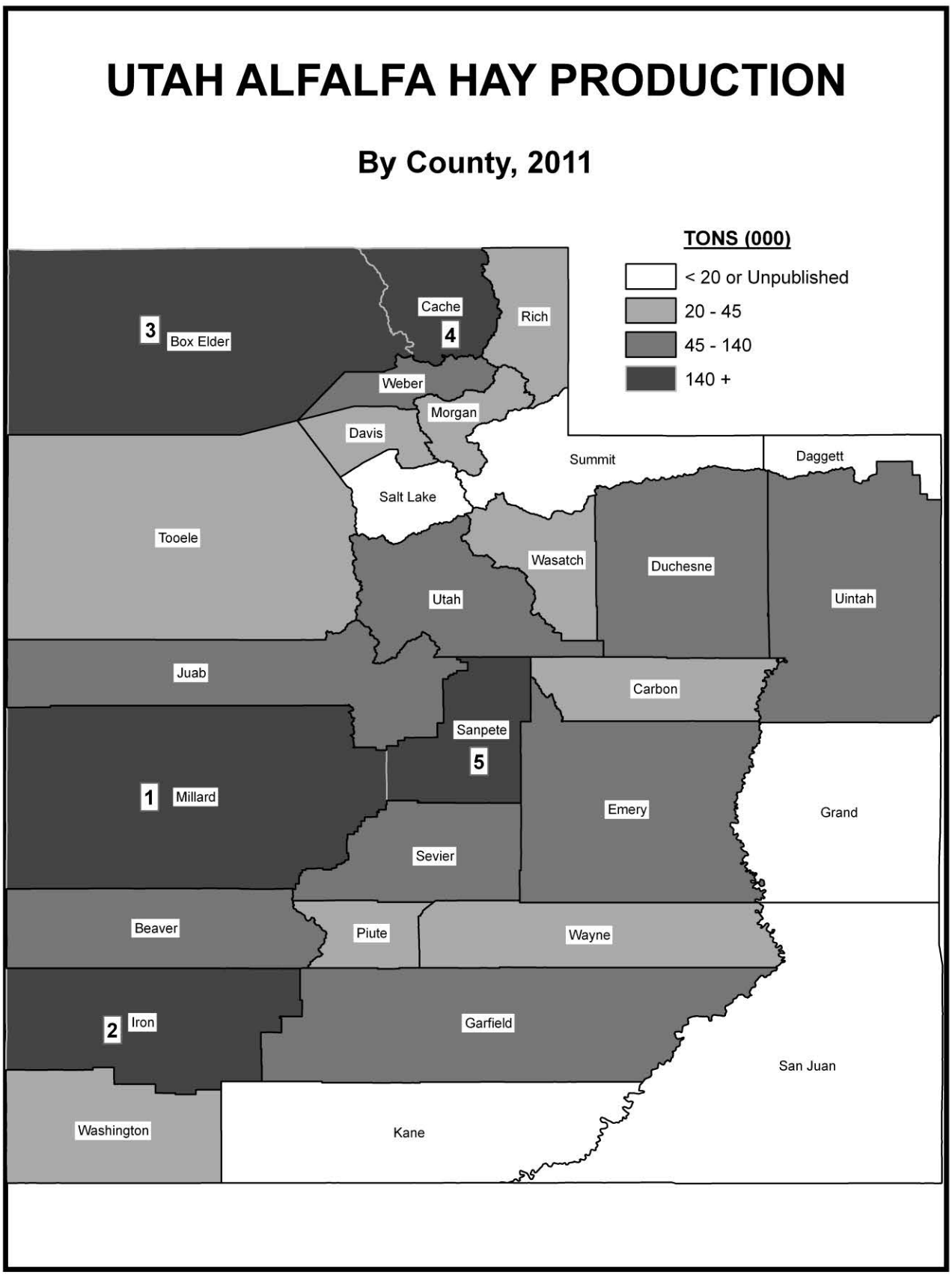
County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2010 - 2011 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,400	3,000	2,950	2,400	81	87	239,000	208,000
Cache	11,700	8,500	10,800	7,800	83	71	898,000	550,000
Davis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morgan	-	1,500	-	1,300	-	69	-	90,000
Rich	900	600	850	550	89	86	76,000	47,000
Salt Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooele	-	700	-	250	-	84	-	21,000
Weber	900	-	350	-	91	-	31,800	-
Other Counties	1,900	700	1,450	500	100	68	145,200	34,000
Total	18,800	15,000	16,400	12,800	85	74	1,390,000	950,000
Central								
Juab	1,000	1,000	800	700	90	86	71,800	60,000
Millard	5,300	6,000	3,150	2,700	105	106	330,000	287,000
Sanpete	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,400	110	111	110,000	155,000
Sevier	1,700	1,500	400	500	91	86	36,200	43,000
Utah	2,600	2,500	2,450	1,800	102	92	249,000	165,000
Other Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,600	14,000	7,800	7,100	102	100	797,000	710,000
Eastern								
Carbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daggett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duchesne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uintah	1,000	600	1,000	350	79	93	79,000	32,500
Wasatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	2,000	1,400	900	650	87	73	78,000	47,500
Total	3,000	2,000	1,900	1,000	83	80	157,000	80,000
Southern								
Beaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wayne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	3,600	4,000	900	1,100	96	78	86,000	86,000
Total	3,600	4,000	900	1,100	96	78	86,000	86,000
State								
Total	39,000	35,000	27,000	22,000	90	83	2,430,000	1,826,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2011

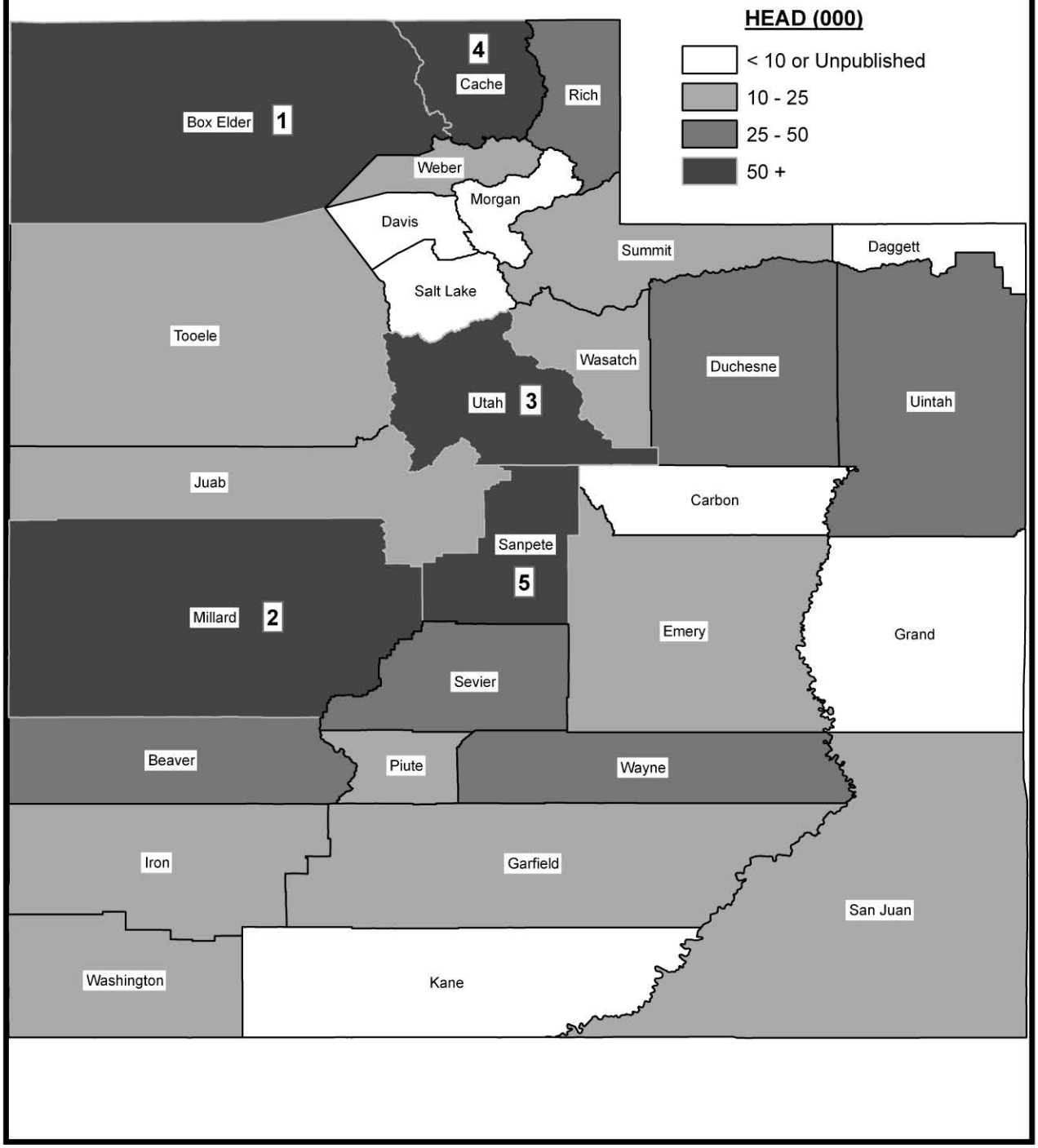


County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2010 - 2011

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	49,000	51,000	3.9	4.3	188,000	217,000
Cache	54,000	54,000	3.6	3.9	193,000	209,000
Davis	4,600	5,500	4.3	4.9	19,500	27,000
Morgan	12,000	12,000	2.8	2.9	33,500	35,000
Rich	8,500	11,000	2.8	2.8	23,600	31,000
Salt Lake	2,500	2,500	4.3	4.0	10,700	10,000
Tooele	8,400	9,000	3.7	3.7	30,900	33,000
Weber	16,000	18,000	4.3	4.2	67,800	76,000
Total	155,000	163,000	3.7	3.9	567,000	638,000
Central						
Juab	16,400	17,000	3.9	4.4	64,000	74,000
Millard	61,000	63,000	5.0	4.9	302,000	305,000
Sanpete	36,800	37,000	3.9	4.4	144,000	162,000
Sevier	26,600	27,000	4.6	4.0	121,000	108,000
Utah	27,200	29,000	4.7	4.4	127,000	126,000
Total	168,000	173,000	4.5	4.5	758,000	775,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,700	6,700	2.8	4.7	16,000	31,000
Daggett	4,500	3,300	1.8	2.4	8,000	8,000
Duchesne	35,100	33,000	3.7	3.5	130,000	115,000
Emery	17,900	23,000	3.2	3.3	57,300	75,000
Grand	2,600	2,500	4.1	4.0	10,600	10,000
San Juan	3,900	7,200	2.6	2.1	9,900	15,000
Summit	8,600	7,800	2.4	2.5	20,100	19,000
Uintah	29,100	32,000	4.1	3.8	119,000	122,000
Wasatch	6,600	5,500	3.8	3.7	25,100	20,000
Total	114,000	121,000	3.5	3.5	396,000	415,000
Southern						
Beaver	18,900	21,500	4.9	4.7	91,400	101,000
Garfield	10,800	13,300	3.1	3.4	33,100	45,000
Iron	51,100	59,000	4.5	4.8	228,000	282,000
Kane	2,100	2,900	3.1	3.8	6,400	11,000
Piute	6,600	7,900	3.9	3.8	25,400	30,000
Washington	4,300	8,400	4.4	4.7	19,000	39,000
Wayne	9,200	10,000	3.9	4.2	35,700	42,000
Total	103,000	123,000	4.3	4.5	439,000	550,000
State						
Total	540,000	580,000	4.0	4.1	2,160,000	2,378,000

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, 2012



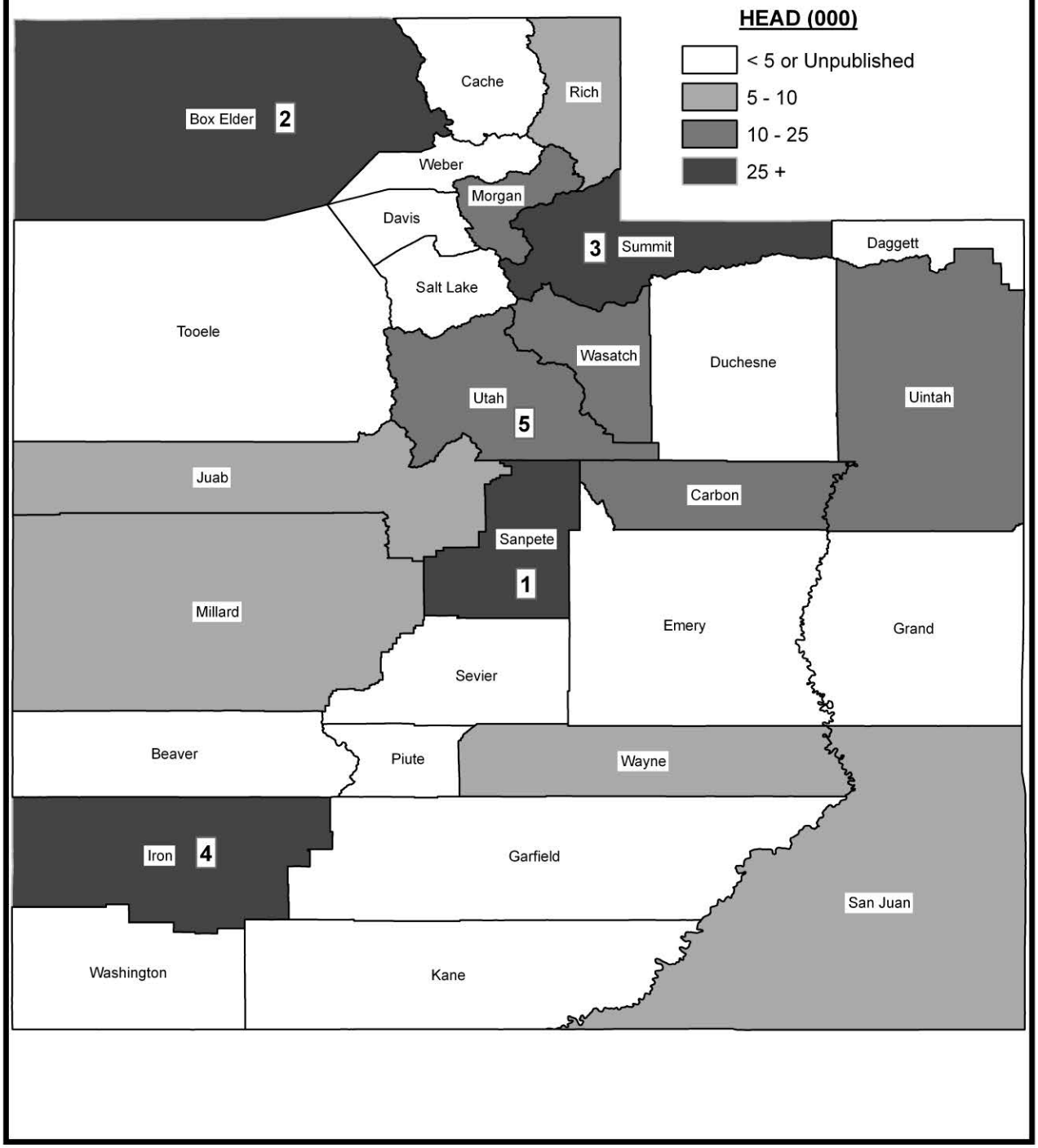
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2011 - 2012

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows [1]		Milk Cows [1]	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	93,000	92,000	38,500	37,500	10,300	10,800
Cache	58,000	57,000	9,300	9,200	16,500	16,800
Davis	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	-
Morgan	8,400	8,300	4,000	4,000	700	700
Rich	38,500	49,000	-	-	-	-
Salt Lake	4,100	4,100	1,900	2,000	-	-
Tooele	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-
Weber	21,500	21,500	4,700	4,600	4,600	4,800
Central						
Juab	17,300	17,000	-	-	-	-
Millard	71,000	69,000	23,000	22,500	14,500	15,100
Sanpete	54,000	53,000	16,400	16,300	8,700	8,700
Sevier	43,500	42,500	13,800	13,700	3,700	3,700
Utah	62,000	62,000	17,900	17,800	13,800	14,300
Eastern						
Carbon	9,100	9,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
Daggett	3,500	3,400	1,900	1,900	-	-
Duchesne	43,000	42,500	22,500	22,500	2,300	2,400
Emery	25,500	25,000	14,800	14,700	-	-
Grand	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-
San Juan	13,300	13,200	8,200	8,200	-	-
Summit	23,500	23,500	11,000	10,800	1,100	1,100
Uintah	41,500	41,000	20,500	20,000	600	600
Wasatch	10,400	10,200	4,600	4,700	900	900
Southern						
Beaver	30,000	29,500	11,000	10,900	2,800	2,500
Garfield	14,500	14,300	9,200	9,200	-	-
Iron	19,900	19,400	10,000	9,900	1,600	-
Kane	6,400	6,300	3,900	3,900	-	-
Piute	18,800	18,600	8,800	8,700	2,000	2,000
Washington	15,000	14,900	6,900	6,900	-	-
Wayne	26,500	26,000	13,900	13,800	1,600	1,600
Other Counties	-	-	51,300	51,300	1,300	4,000
State Total	800,000	800,000	333,000	330,000	87,000	90,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALL SHEEP AND LAMBS INVENTORY

By County, 2012



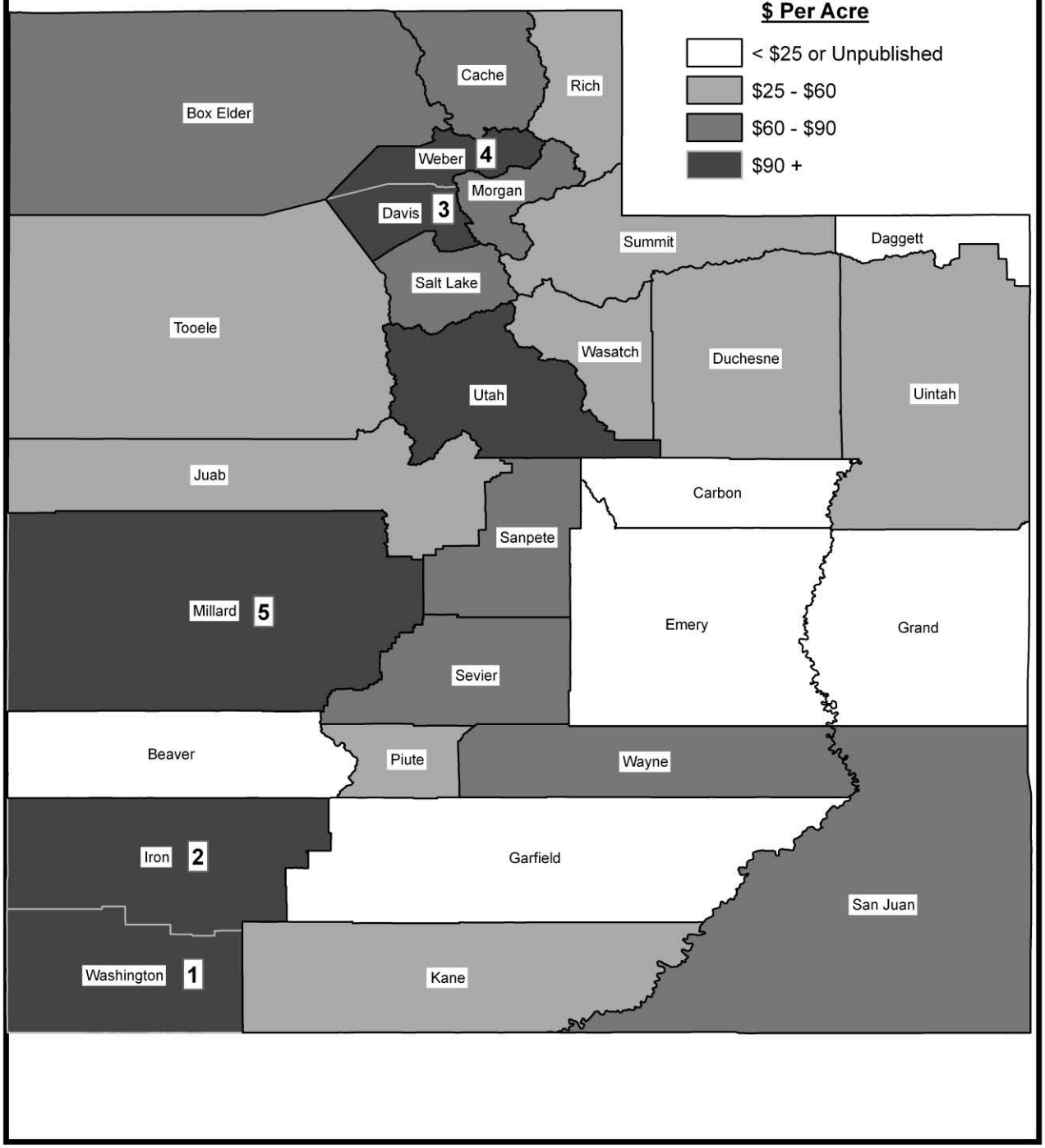
County Estimates: Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2011 - 2012 [1]

District and County	All Sheep & Lambs 2011	All Sheep & Lambs 2012
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	41,500	44,500
Cache	1,800	2,200
Davis	500	600
Morgan	13,900	15,100
Rich	8,100	8,800
Salt Lake	900	1,000
Tooele	700	800
Weber	600	600
Central		
Juab	7,500	8,200
Millard	4,700	5,100
Sanpete	60,000	66,000
Sevier	3,700	4,000
Utah	16,600	18,000
Eastern		
Carbon	10,300	11,200
Daggett	-	-
Duchesne	2,100	2,300
Emery	3,700	4,000
Grand	-	-
San Juan	5,800	6,300
Summit	32,500	35,500
Uintah	15,600	17,000
Wasatch	10,500	11,500
Southern		
Beaver	-	-
Garfield	500	600
Iron	24,000	26,000
Kane	500	500
Piute	3,900	4,200
Washington	700	800
Wayne	5,200	5,600
Other Counties	4,200	4,600
State Total	280,000	305,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH IRRIGATED CROPLAND CASH RENT PAID PER ACRE

By County, 2012



County Estimates: Cash Rent Per Acre, 2011 - 2012*

District and County	Rented for Cash[1 2]					
	Irrigated Cropland		Non-Irrigated Cropland		Pastureland	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Dollars Per Acre	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*	*Dollars Per Acre*
Northern						
Box Elder	95.00	88.00	34.00	31.50	-	2.40
Cache	79.50	89.00	39.50	36.50	12.50	13.00
Davis	111.00	119.00	-	-	14.50	-
Morgan	87.50	75.50	42.50	42.00	2.10	2.10
Rich	46.50	38.00	-	-	-	12.00
Salt Lake	-	81.50	12.00	-	-	4.20
Tooele	-	59.00	-	-	-	-
Weber	92.50	100.00	41.00	-	-	-
Other Counties	76.50	-	29.00	24.00	5.30	7.40
Total	84.50	84.50	32.50	30.50	4.70	4.10
Central						
Juab	45.00	42.00	-	20.50	-	6.10
Millard	110.00	100.00	-	-	4.60	9.00
Sanpete	73.00	81.00	25.00	-	4.90	4.90
Sevier	80.50	80.00	-	-	-	7.10
Utah	96.00	90.00	-	34.50	7.00	8.40
Other Counties	-	-	13.00	27.00	6.60	-
Total	88.50	85.50	16.00	28.50	5.80	6.70
Eastern						
Carbon	-	-	-	-	2.90	2.30
Daggett	-	-	-	-	-	5.30
Duchesne	63.00	59.50	-	-	18.00	19.00
Emery	26.50	-	16.00	-	3.30	-
Grand	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	56.50	63.50	-	-	3.30	-
Summit	-	53.00	-	-	5.80	3.90
Uintah	38.50	44.00	-	-	-	15.50
Wasatch	46.00	46.00	-	-	-	-
Other Counties	45.00	34.50	18.50	-	7.00	6.30
Total	48.00	47.50	18.00	-	5.90	5.40
Southern						
Beaver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	82.00	-	-	-	7.30	-
Iron	105.00	129.00	23.50	-	2.80	3.00
Kane	-	55.50	-	-	3.10	3.80
Piute	57.00	44.00	30.00	-	-	15.00
Washington	80.50	133.00	-	-	-	3.70
Wayne	69.00	64.50	42.00	-	15.00	-
Other Counties	110.00	83.50	21.50	-	8.50	12.00
Total	94.50	93.00	24.00	-	3.90	4.10
Other Districts	-	-	-	15.50	-	-
State						
Total	80.00	80.00	23.00	24.00	5.00	5.00

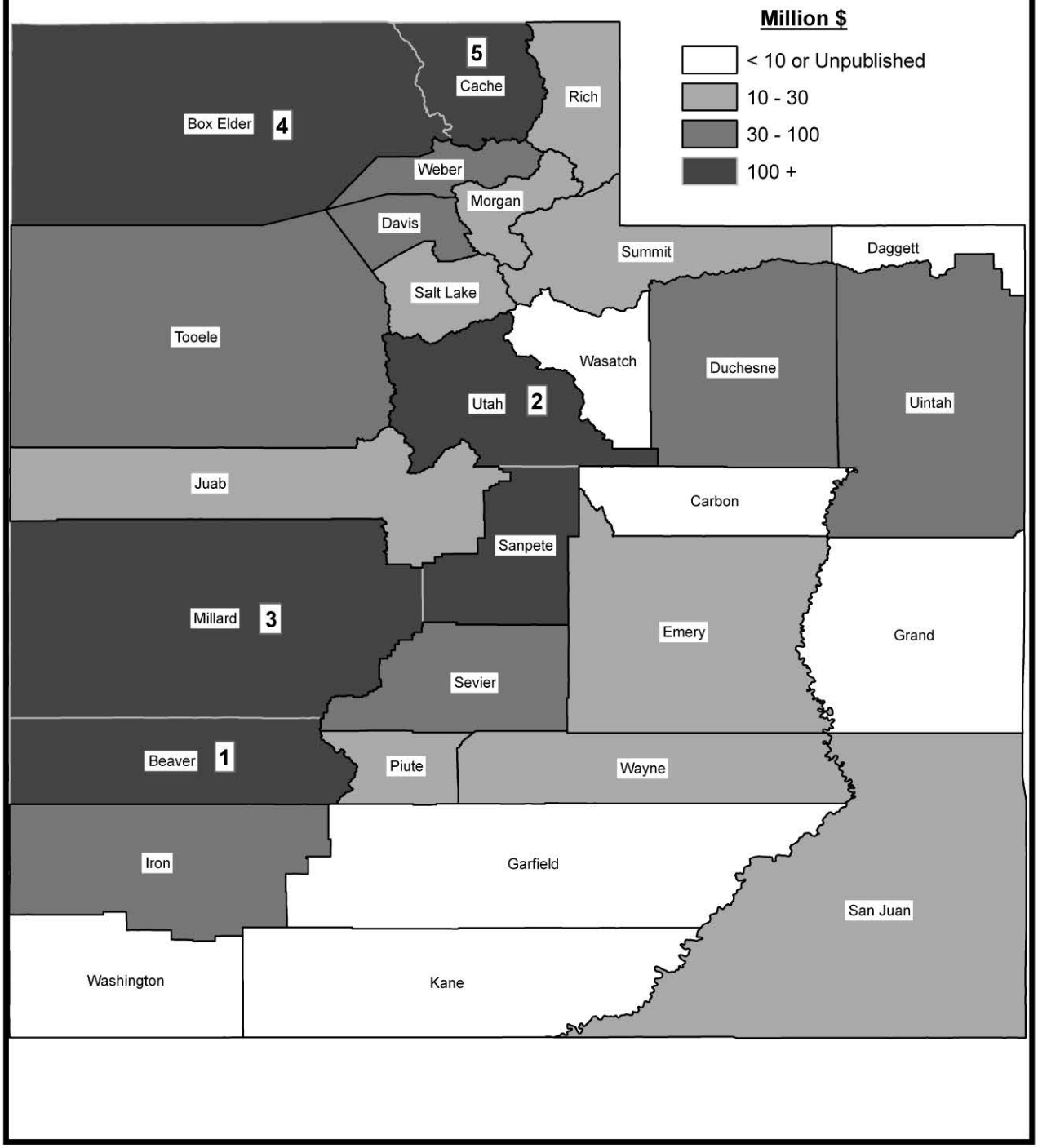
* No Estimates were published for any land types for Beaver and Grand counties.

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data or not published.

[2] Districts with missing totals are included in "Other Districts"

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2010



County Estimates: Farm Income and Expenses, 2010 [1]

County and District	Cash Receipts			Government Payments	Other Farm Income [2]	Gross Farm Income	Farm Production Expenses	Realized Net Farm Income
	Livestock & Products	Crops	Total					
	Thousand Dollars	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*	*Thousand Dollars*
Northern								
Box Elder	84,391	49,754	134,145	11,785	7,217	153,147	133,642	17,817
Cache	106,598	25,079	131,677	4,236	4,590	140,503	127,889	11,477
Davis	6,117	26,608	32,725	96	3,427	36,248	46,063	-9,831
Morgan	10,767	1,438	12,205	193	2,577	14,975	17,803	-3,064
Rich	14,177	925	15,102	625	1,910	17,637	17,123	-
Salt Lake	3,802	14,871	18,673	127	4,675	23,475	31,214	-7,914
Tooele	23,341	6,678	30,019	178	1,682	31,879	29,710	1,938
Weber	20,430	11,775	32,205	345	2,980	35,530	43,805	-8,670
Central								
Juab	10,620	8,395	19,015	1,369	1,654	22,038	20,836	1,027
Millard	96,066	46,379	142,445	2,850	5,027	150,322	127,077	22,380
Sanpete	112,571	13,645	126,216	1,512	3,797	131,525	125,284	4,863
Sevier	35,184	13,030	48,214	742	1,692	50,648	56,275	-6,230
Utah	111,566	63,985	175,551	3,576	11,742	190,869	187,404	2,155
Eastern								
Carbon	3,962	869	4,831	358	515	5,704	7,318	-1,805
Daggett	999	551	1,550	-	168	1,718	2,765	-1,096
Duchesne	25,699	7,452	33,151	205	3,400	36,756	48,372	-12,003
Emery	8,069	2,522	10,591	1,205	1,081	12,877	16,387	-3,764
Grand	1,437	1,107	2,544	-	67	2,629	5,634	-3,072
San Juan	5,260	6,231	11,491	4,225	2,257	17,973	20,342	-2,945
Summit	23,333	1,675	25,008	371	2,874	28,253	23,719	4,010
Uintah	22,353	9,468	31,821	409	2,409	34,639	40,843	-6,746
Wasatch	6,444	1,440	7,884	-	1,310	9,221	12,520	-3,515
Southern								
Beaver	196,424	10,014	206,438	956	1,597	208,991	193,128	15,903
Garfield	4,488	1,334	5,822	389	2,214	8,425	14,335	-6,119
Iron	28,885	45,361	74,246	909	1,218	76,373	71,712	4,041
Kane	8,179	322	8,501	887	715	10,103	10,811	-816
Piute	11,079	371	11,450	351	369	12,170	10,818	1,075
Washington	5,299	3,920	9,219	1,016	1,304	11,539	19,288	-7,975
Wayne	13,468	1,171	14,639	280	927	15,846	14,239	1,217
State								
Total	1,001,008	376,370	1,377,378	39,240	75,395	1,492,013	1,476,356	2,322

[1] SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C: .All state and local area dollar estimates are in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).

[2] Consists of the value of home consumption and other farm related income components, such as machine hire and custom work income and income from forest products (1978 to present).

Last updated: April 25, 2012 - new estimates for 2010; revised estimates for 2008-2009.

Enterprise Budgets

Prepared by the Economics Department, Utah State University

The following crop and livestock enterprise budgets were prepared by personnel at Utah State University with input from farmers and ranchers. These budgets are provided to assist farmers and ranchers in evaluating alternatives that may increase the profitability of their operation. The costs and returns commonly vary for a particular farm or ranch from those shown. Therefore, a column has been provided to adapt the budget to reflect the costs and returns for a specific farm or ranch enterprise.

Questions concerning these budgets should be referred to the appropriate contact individual in the Economics department at Utah State University in Logan at (435) 797-2310.

Budgets published in this and previous Editions of Utah Agricultural Statistics as well as budgets for other crop and livestock enterprises may be found on the extension web page at Utah State University, www.apecextension.usu.edu under "**Agribusiness and Food**".

Index of Enterprise Budgets
by Subject and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics, 1995-2012

Wasatch Front Mixed Vegetable Production Costs and Returns, 2012
Shawn Olsen, Extension Professor, Davis County, and **Kynda Curtis**, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Applied Economics, Utah State University

Sample costs and returns to produce mixed vegetables under flood irrigation in the Davis and Weber County area of Utah. The representative farm consists of 100 acres of land on which 50 acres is planted in sweet corn, 10 acres in pumpkins, and 6.6 acres each in squash, potatoes, melons, green beans, tomatoes, and peppers. The market value in 2012 was approximately $75,000 per acre for agricultural land in Davis County with water rights. Vegetable pricing was calculated by taking the average of the wholesale and retail price of the products as they are marketed to both wholesales and direct outlets through farmers markets and CSAs. Owner labor is $30,000 annually for the 100 acre farm, or $300/acre. Hired labor is paid $12/hr for an annual cost of $320,000 for the 100 acre farm, or $3200/acre. A flood irrigation system is used for all crops. Labor costs involved in marketing are included in the labor costs described above. Transportation costs to market are included in the fuel and repair costs for the delivery and pickup trucks.

Duchesne County Crop Production Costs and Returns, 2011
Troy Cooper, Extension Associate Professor, Duchesne County, and **Kynda Curtis,** Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Applied Economics, Utah State University

Sample costs and returns to establish and produce alfalfa hay, barley, oats, and wheat under wheel line irrigation or corn silage under pivot irrigation in Duchesne County, Utah. The representative farm consists of 400 acres of land on which 200 acres are cultivated for alfalfa production, 100 acres for barley, and 50 acres for oat and wheat production, or 100 acres for corn silage production. The market value in 2011 was approximately $3,500 per acre for agricultural land in Duchesne County with water rights. Five-year average pricing (2006-2010) for alfalfa hay is $125/ton, barley $3.48/bu, corn (silage) $34.60/ton, wheat $6.90/bu, and oats $2.88/bu (UDAF, 2011). The owner is provided $30,000 annually for the 400 acre farm or $75/acre. Hired labor is paid $13/hr for a total of $8,000 annually for the 400 acre farm or $20/acre. A wheel line irrigation system is estimated at $13,000 for a new ¼ mile with maximum of 40 acre coverage. A full pivot irrigation system is estimated at $100,000 including pump (Valley Irrigation Company, March 2011).

Overall Assumptions
Cash overhead consists of various cash expenses paid out during the year. These costs include property taxes, interest, office expenses, liability and property insurance, accounting/legal costs, as well as investment/machinery repairs. Property taxes in Utah differ across counties. Property taxes on buildings are calculated at 1 percent of the average asset value of the property. Property taxes on land should be taken into consideration, but are not included here. Insurance on farm investments vary, depending on the assets included and the amount of coverage. Property insurance provides coverage for property loss at .666 percent of the average asset value. Liability and crop insurance covers accidents and crop loss on the farm. The fuel and lube for machinery and vehicles is calculated at 8 percent of the average asset value. Annual repairs on all farm investments or capital recovery items that require maintenance are calculated at 2 percent of the average asset value for buildings, improvements, and equipment and 7 percent of the average asset value for machinery and vehicles. Office and travel costs include office supplies, telephone service, Internet service, and travel expenses to educational seminars.

Capital recovery costs are the annual depreciation (opportunity cost) of all farm investments and are calculated using straight line depreciation. All equipment listed is new unless otherwise noted. For used machinery the price is calculated as one-half of the new purchase price and useful life is two-thirds that of new machinery (Painter, 2011)

Salvage value is 10 percent of the purchase price, which is an estimate of the remaining value of an investment at the end of its useful life. The salvage value for land is the purchase price, as land does not normally depreciate.

References
Painter, Kathleen (2011). The Costs of Owning and Operating Farm Machinery in the Pacific Northwest 2011. A Pacific Northwest Publication #346. University of Idaho, Washington State University, and Oregon State University.
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (2011). 2011 Utah Agriculture Statistics and Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Annual Report.

All USU enterprise budgets and documentation can be found at www.apecextension.usu.edu under "Agribusiness and Food".

Alfalfa Hay Production Costs and Returns, Duchesne County 200 Acres, 2011

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Alfalfa Hay	5.00	Tons	$ 125.00	$ 125,000.00	$ 625.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 125,000.00	$ 625.00	
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	200.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Herbicide	200.00	Acre	$ -	$ -	$ -	_____
Fertilizer	200.00	Acre	$ 120.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 120.00	_____
Custom Chemical App	200.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
Custom Spread and Fert	200.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 5.00	_____
Testing (Soil & Forage)	1.00	Annual	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 1.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 25.00	_____
Labor	200.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	200.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 9,450.94	$ 9,450.94	$ 47.25	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 9,534.57	$ 9,534.57	$ 47.67	_____
Miscellaneous	200.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 75,185.51	$ 375.93	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 49,814.50	$ 249.07	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 3,500.00	$ 17.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,300.00	$ 6.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 3,250.00	$ 16.25	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 1,208.04	$ 6.04	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 220.00	$ 1.10	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 9,478.04	$ 47.39	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 11,411.09	$ 57.06	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 25,494.10	$ 127.47	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 36,905.19	$ 184.53	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 46,383.23	$ 231.92	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 121,568.74	$ 607.84	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 3,431.26**	**$ 17.16**	

Duchesne County Alfalfa Hay Establishment Costs, 200 acres, 2011

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	200.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Herbicide	200.00	Acre	$ -	$ -	$ -	_____
Fertilizer	200.00	Acre	$ 120.00	$ 24,000.00	$ 120.00	_____
Custom Chemical App	200.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
Custom Spread and Fert	200.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 5.00	_____
Testing (Soil & Forage)	1.00	Annual	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 1.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 25.00	_____
Alfalfa Seed	20.00	Lbs/Acre	$ 3.50	$ 14,000.00	$ 70.00	_____
Labor	200.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 4,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	200.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 9,450.94	$ 9,450.94	$ 47.25	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 9,534.57	$ 9,534.57	$ 47.67	_____
Miscellaneous	200.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 89,185.51	$ 445.93	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 3,500.00	$ 17.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,300.00	$ 6.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 3,250.00	$ 16.25	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 1,208.04	$ 6.04	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 220.00	$ 1.10	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 9,478.04	$ 47.39	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 3,840.00	$ 19.20	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 25,494.10	$ 127.47	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 29,334.10	$ 146.67	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 38,812.14	$ 194.06	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 127,997.64	$ 639.99	
YEAR ONE INCOME						
Alfalfa Hay	3.00	Tons	$ 125.00	$ 75,000.00	$ 375.00	
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 75,000.00	$ 375.00	
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT INVESTMENT				**$ 52,997.64**	**$ 264.99**	

Duchesne County Irrigated Barley, 100 Acres, 2011

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Barley	100.00	Bushels	$ 3.48	$ 34,800.00	$ 348.00	_____
Straw	2.00	Ton	$ 50.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 44,800.00	$ 448.00	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Fertilizer	100.00	Acre	$ 50.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 50.00	_____
Custom Fertilizer Application	100.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 500.00	$ 5.00	_____
Custom Combine	100.00	Acre	$ 30.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 30.00	_____
Seed	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 25.00	_____
Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 3,986.66	$ 3,986.66	$ 39.87	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 4,016.33	$ 4,016.33	$ 40.16	_____
Miscellaneous	100.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 500.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 33,003.00	$ 330.03	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 11,797.01	$ 117.97	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 1,750.00	$ 17.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 650.00	$ 6.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 1,625.00	$ 16.25	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 507.71	$ 5.08	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 165.00	$ 1.65	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 4,697.71	$ 46.98	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 1,308.00	$ 13.08	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 10,582.08	$ 105.82	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 11,890.08	$ 118.90	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 16,587.79	$ 165.88	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 49,590.78	$ 495.91	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ (4,790.78)**	**$ (47.91)**	

Duchesne County Irrigated Corn Silage, 100 Acres, 2011

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Corn Silage	25.00	Tons	$ 34.60	$ 86,500.00	$ 865.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 86,500.00	$ 865.00	
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	100.00	Acre	$ -	$ -	$ -	_____
Herbicide	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Fertilizer	100.00	Acre	$ 300.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 300.00	_____
Custom Harvest	100.00	Acre	$ 325.00	$ 32,500.00	$ 325.00	_____
Testing (Soil)	1.00	Annual	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	$ 1.00	_____
Seed	100.00	Acre	$ 90.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 90.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 25.00	_____
Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 2,926.00	$ 2,926.00	$ 29.26	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 4,660.25	$ 4,660.25	$ 46.60	_____
Miscellaneous	100.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 500.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 93,686.25	$ 936.86	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ (7,186.25)	$ (71.86)	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 880.00	$ 8.80	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,320.00	$ 13.20	_____
Office & Travel				$ 1,760.00	$ 17.60	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 942.89	$ 9.43	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 610.00	$ 6.10	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 5,512.89	$ 55.13	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 5,450.00	$ 54.50	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 7,691.25	$ 76.91	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 13,141.25	$ 131.41	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 18,654.14	$ 186.54	
TOTAL COSTS				$112,340.39	$ 1,123.40	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ (25,840.39)**	**$ (258.40)**	

Duchesne County Irrigated Oats, 100 Acres, 2011

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Oats	80.00	Bushels	$ 2.88	$ 23,040.00	$ 230.40	_____
Straw	2.00	Ton	$ 50.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 33,040.00	$ 330.40	
OPERATING COSTS						
Herbicide	100.00	Acre	$ 8.00	$ 800.00	$ 8.00	_____
Custom Chemical Application	100.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
Custom Combine	100.00	Acre	$ 30.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 30.00	_____
Seed	100.00	Acre	$ 18.00	$ 1,800.00	$ 18.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 1,250.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 12.50	_____
Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 1,463.00	$ 1,463.00	$ 14.63	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 1,560.63	$ 1,560.63	$ 15.61	_____
Miscellaneous	100.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 500.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 20,873.63	$ 208.74	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 12,166.38	$ 121.66	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 875.00	$ 8.75	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 325.00	$ 3.25	_____
Office & Travel				$ 812.00	$ 8.12	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 215.20	$ 2.15	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 55.00	$ 0.55	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 2,282.20	$ 22.82	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 798.00	$ 7.98	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 3,845.63	$ 38.46	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 4,643.63	$ 46.44	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 6,925.83	$ 69.26	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 27,799.45	$ 277.99	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 5,240.55**	**$ 52.41**	

Duchesne County Irrigated Wheat, 100 Acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Wheat	80.00	Bushels	$ 6.90	$ 27,600.00	$ 552.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 27,600.00	$ 552.00	
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	50.00	Acre	$ -	$ -	$ -	_____
Herbicide	50.00	Acre	$ 8.00	$ 400.00	$ 8.00	_____
Fertilizer	50.00	Acre	$ 50.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 50.00	_____
Custom Harvest/Haul	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Custom Chemical	50.00	Acre	$ 15.00	$ 750.00	$ 15.00	_____
Seed	50.00	Acre	$ 15.00	$ 750.00	$ 15.00	_____
Irrigation	1.00	Annual	$ 1,250.00	$ 1,250.00	$ 25.00	_____
Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 20.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Operator Labor	50.00	Acre	$ 75.00	$ 3,750.00	$ 75.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 1,463.00	$ 1,463.00	$ 29.26	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 1,560.63	$ 1,560.63	$ 31.21	_____
Miscellaneous	50.00	Acre	$ 5.00	$ 250.00	$ 5.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 17,423.63	$ 348.47	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 10,176.38	$ 203.53	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 875.00	$ 17.50	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 325.00	$ 6.50	_____
Office & Travel				$ 812.00	$ 16.24	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 215.20	$ 4.30	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 55.00	$ 1.10	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 2,282.20	$ 45.64	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 798.00	$ 15.96	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 3,845.63	$ 76.91	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 4,643.63	$ 92.87	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 6,925.83	$ 138.52	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 24,349.45	$ 486.99	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 3,250.55**	**$ 65.01**	

Davis County Mixed Vegetables, 100 acres, 2012

	Total Units	Unit	Price/Cost Per Unit	Total Cost/Value	Total Cost/Value Per Acre	Your Farm
GROSS INCOME						
Sweet Corn	1200	Dozen	$ 4.00	$ 240,000.00	$ 4,800.00	_____
Pumpkins	18	Tons	$ 350.00	$ 63,000.00	$ 6,300.00	_____
Squash	800	Bushels	$ 16.00	$ 84,480.00	$ 12,800.00	_____
Tomatoes	900	Bushels	$ 45.00	$ 267,300.00	$ 40,500.00	_____
Melons	50	Bushels	$ 15.00	$ 4,950.00	$ 750.00	_____
Potatoes	15000	Pounds	$ 0.38	$ 37,620.00	$ 5,700.00	_____
Green Beans	600	Bushels	$ 27.75	$ 109,890.00	$ 16,650.00	_____
Peppers	700	Bushels	$ 22.50	$ 103,950.00	$ 15,750.00	_____
TOTAL GROSS INCOME				$ 911,190.00	$ 9,111.90	
OPERATING COSTS						
Insecticide	100.00	Acre	$ 60.00	$ 6,000.00	$ 60.00	_____
Herbicide	100.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Fertilizer	100.00	Acre	$ 200.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 200.00	_____
Testing/Food Safety	100.00	Acre	$ 100.00	$ 10,000.00	$ 100.00	_____
Seed/Plants	100.00	Acre	$ 300.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 300.00	_____
Irrigation	100.00	Acre	$ 135.00	$ 13,500.00	$ 135.00	_____
Labor	100.00	Acre	$ 3,200.00	$ 320,000.00	$ 3,200.00	_____
Operator Labor	1.00	Annual	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	$ 300.00	_____
Advertising	1.00	Annual	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
Packaging	100.00	Acre	$ 1,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 1,000.00	_____
Market Fees	4.00	Markets	$ 300.00	$ 1,200.00	$ 12.00	_____
Utilities	1.00	Annual	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 50.00	_____
Fuel & Lube	1.00	Annual	$ 16,016.00	$ 16,016.00	$ 160.16	_____
Maintenance	1.00	Annual	$ 15,719.00	$ 15,719.00	$ 157.19	_____
Miscellaneous	100.00	Acre	$ 10.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS				$ 579,435.00	$ 5,794.35	
INCOME ABOVE OPERATING COSTS				$ 331,755.00	$ 3,317.55	
OWNERSHIP COSTS						
CASH OVERHEAD COSTS						
Liability/Crop Insurance				$ 5,000.00	$ 50.00	_____
Accounting & Legal				$ 1,000.00	$ 10.00	_____
Office & Travel				$ 2,000.00	$ 20.00	_____
Annual Investment Insurance				$ 1,901.10	$ 19.01	_____
Annual Investment Taxes				$ 632.50	$ 6.33	_____
TOTAL CASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 10,533.60	$ 105.34	
NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS (Capital Recovery)						
Buildings, Improvements, & Equipment				$ 7,312.50	$ 73.13	_____
Machinery & Vehicles				$ 38,460.00	$ 384.60	_____
TOTAL NONCASH OVERHEAD COSTS				$ 45,772.50	$ 457.73	
TOTAL OWNERSHIP COSTS				$ 56,306.10	$ 563.06	
TOTAL COSTS				$ 635,741.10	$ 6,357.41	
NET PROJECTED RETURNS				**$ 275,448.90**	**$ 2,754.49**	

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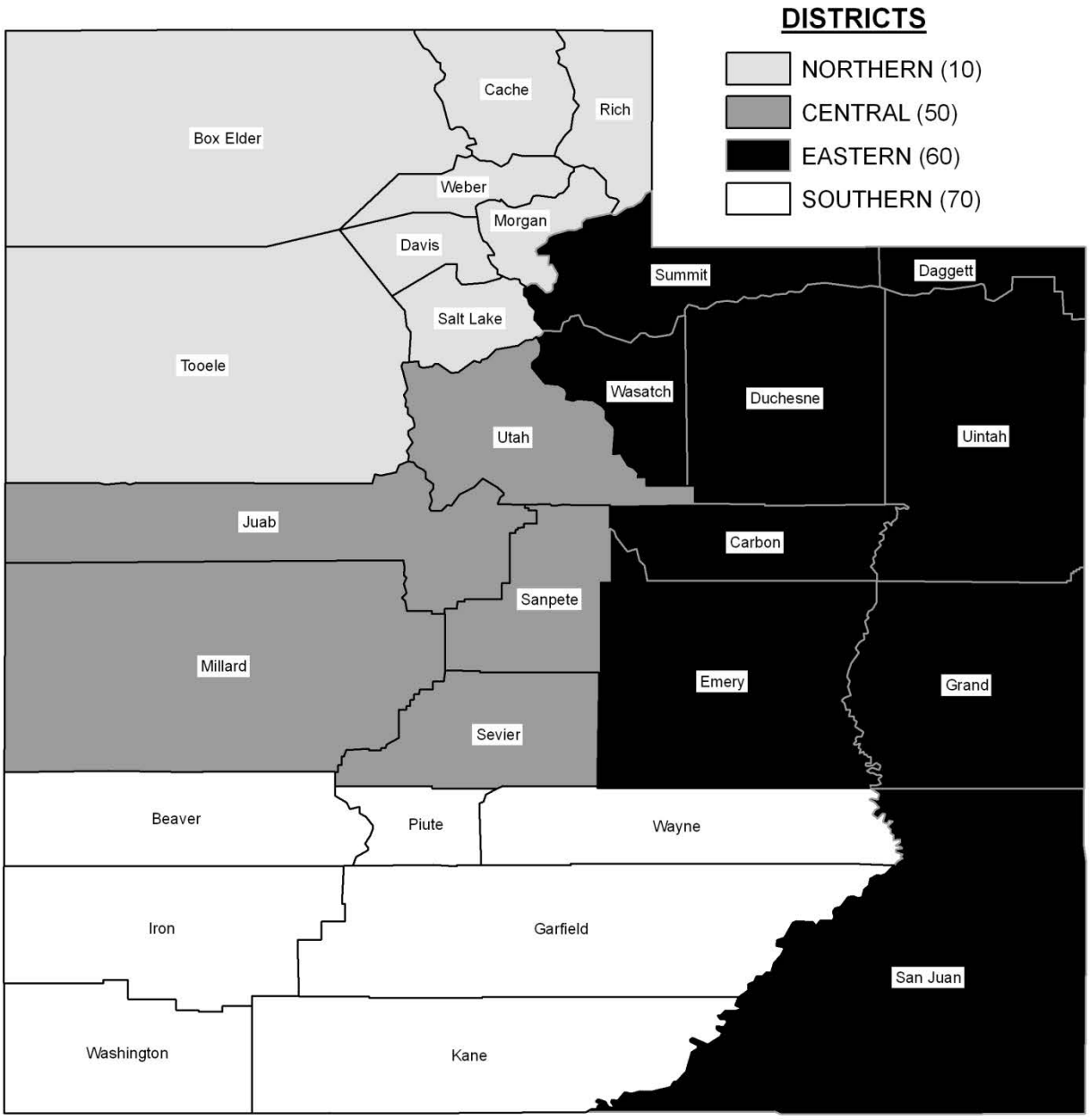

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