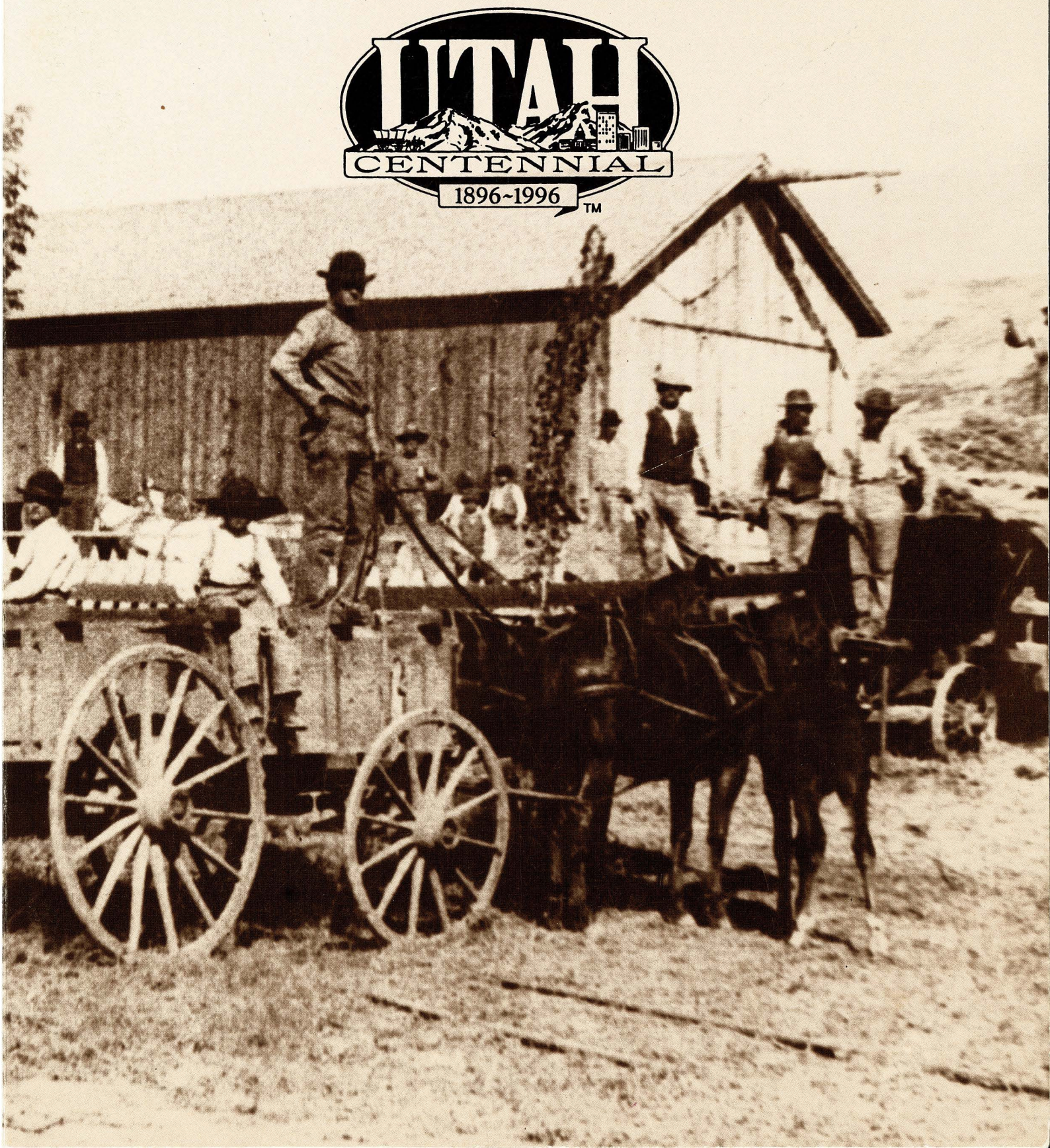
1996 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

AND

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANNUAL REPORT



Michael O. Leavitt,
Governor,
State of Utah

Greetings:

Thank you for your interest in Utah agriculture. This centennial year is a great time to showcase the many contributions our farmers and ranchers make to our growing economy.

This past year our state saw many achievements in the agriculture industry. It was a bumper year for production of wheat and other crops. Utah became the first state in the nation to export milk to Hong Kong. Our agribusiness exports set a record of $154 million last year and new agribusinesses such as Dannon Yogurt are locating in our state.

The unprecedented Growth Summit last winter examined how our remarkable growth is impacting open spaces and farmlands in the state. From that Summit, I believe the public recognized the importance that our land plays in sustaining our supply of high-quality and low-cost food and clothing.

But the Growth Summit was just the beginning. We must find additional ways of saving the land that feeds us. Recently, I signed an executive order creating the Utah Open Lands Committee. This new committee will work with public and private interests to preserve our most important open spaces and agricultural lands

Utahns are known as an industrious people. One of the places where our strong work ethic has been passed from generation to generation is the family farm. Our rural heritage remains alive with us today. It is that heritage what makes Utah a special place for those of us who live here and our many visitors.

As we move into our second 100 years, let 1996 stand as the first year of a century of farmland protection. I encourage our citizens and community leaders to take the necessary steps to preserve our heritage, our food supply and our soil and water resources in order to sustain our quality of life.

Sincerely,

Michael O. Leavitt

Michael O. Leavitt, Governor
State of Utah

Introduction

This publication is provided to help inform farmers, ranchers, and the public about activities within the Utah Department of Agriculture, 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 produced in the State.

The Utah Agricultural Statistics Service of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and the Utah Department of Agriculture have jointly prepared this publication for the past 26 years. Estimates presented in the publication are current for 1995 production, and January 1, 1996 inventories. Data users that need 1996 information or historic data should contact the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, phone 524-5003 or 1-800-747-8522 if outside the Salt Lake calling area. Statistics for other States and the United States are also available at the office.

The agricultural statistics are the result of farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses responding to various survey questionnaires during the year. Information they provided about their operations is confidential and used only in combination with other reports. A special thanks for their voluntary contribution to help make the estimates possible.

Estimates are subject to revision and previous years may have been revised in this publication. Data users should use this publication for previous years data.

All National Agricultural Statistics (NASS) reports are available free of charge on the worldwide Internet. For access, connect to the Internet and select.

1. **Worldwide Web:**
   http://www.usda.gov/nass/ *OR*

2. **For Gopher/Telenet/FTP access:**
   HOST=usda.mannlib.cornell.edu *OR*

3. **For a subscription direct to your e-mail address, send an e-mail message to: usda-reports@usda.mannlib.cornell.edu and in the body of the message type the word: lists**

DelRoy J. Gneiting, State Statistician
Utah Agricultural Statistics Service

This report has been compiled and published as a cooperative effort
and function of the following agencies of Federal and State Government.

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We would like to thank the Special Collections Department of the Merrill Library at Utah State University and the Photographic Archives of the Utah State Historical Society for many of the historical pictures used in this publication. The McCormick-Deering equipment pictures are from a 1935 International Harvester Farm Operating Equipment catalog.

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Utah Agriculture 1896

The following historical insert offers a glimpse of Utah agriculture in the year 1896. It is followed by statistical information on crop prices paid then, and during the past 100 years.

Life on the farm in 1896 was for the most part enjoyable and fruitful. Steam-powered tractors and threshers increased production and changed the face of agriculture across the country. One out of every three jobs in Utah was agriculture-related and the state's growing economy reflected agriculture's presence.

Farming continued to be the predominant way of life during Utah's first year of statehood as 62 percent of the population was rural. By 1896 the inhospitable soil encountered by the Mormon pioneers five decades earlier was well irrigated and made to blossom.

The values learned from nurturing life-giving crops from the stubborn soil remain in many Utahns today.

A Slice of Utah History

In 1896 Utah's population stood at 276,000. The average-sized family was five. There were 19,000 farms (13,000 in 1996). Most people owned their farm, and most farms were no larger than 50 acres in size (850 acres in 1996). Agriculture was the state's largest employer at 34 percent of total jobs.

The chief crops in 1896 were: oats selling for 39 cents a bushel (compared with $2.64/bushel in spring 1996); barley sold for 42 cents a bushel ($3.84 in spring 1996); and, wheat sold for 68 cents a bushel ($5.57 in spring 1996). Hay and grass were also important crops for Utah's livestock industry(see pages 5-23 for more crop and price comparisons).

Commercialization

Utah farmers changed the types of crops they grew during the years leading to statehood. Instead of focusing on self-sufficiency -- merely raising crops for family use -- farmers began raising crops for commercial markets. Farmers were seeking the better life offered by commercial enterprise.

Change was apparent in the products that were raised as it was natural and normal for Utah farmers to become involved in the expanding agricultural movements of the area and move on to become a part of our nations's great agricultural economy.

Utah farm life at the turn of the century is described in this diary recorded by Henry Lyman Marble III of Box Elder county.

My Story

By: Henry Lyman Marble III

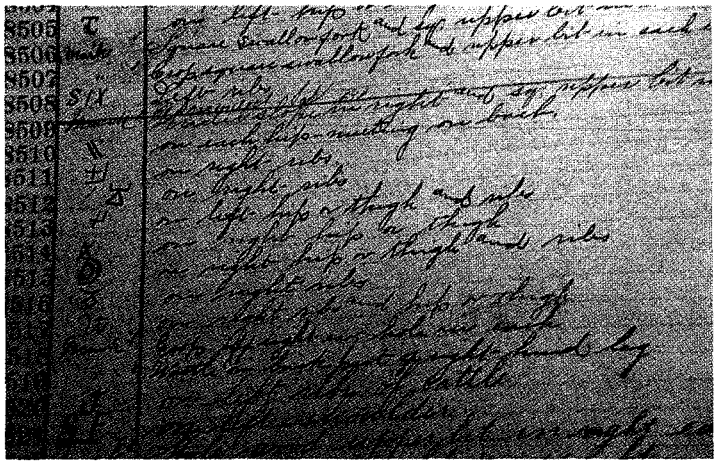
"I learned to ride horses and to bring the cows home at night to be milked and take them back to the pasture in the morning. I learned to drive horses and to take care of them, even to nail shoes on their feet. At the age of eight years I drove six head of horses on a gang plow. I harnessed them, hooked them up and plowed all day down in the bend by the river about a mile from home. I also helped with milking cows and fixing machinery."

Utah Agriculture 1896

The industrial revolution produced steam-powered threshers and tractors that helped increase production and moved agriculture throughout the United States into the 20th century. In Utah a few wealthier families owned such equipment and either shared or leased the machines to their neighbors.

Population growth, improved irrigation and well drilling, and dry farming techniques helped increase the number of acres farmed in Utah threefold, from 1.3 million acres to 4.1 million acres (today Utahns farm 11 million acres).

Ranching in Utah also grew in productivity during the years leading to statehood. The number of sheep increased from 230,000 in 1880 to about four million by 1896. The number of cattle increased from 91,000 in 1880 to more than 300,000 by 1896.



Utah livestock brands. By 1896 cattle and sheep owners were moving away from using their initials as brands. Instead they began using the more traditional insignia brands. The brands above were recorded in July of 1896.

Roots

The Utah Department of Agriculture (UDA) traces its roots to the year of statehood when the 1896 Legislature formed the State Board of Horticulture. The board was responsible for organizing and promoting agriculture in the state and reporting the industry's progress to the governor.

The following are excerpts from the first report of the State Board of Horticulture submitted to Gov. Heber M. Wells in 1896.

"Sir:--I hereby submit to you my first annual report as President of the State Board of Horticulture under the provisions of the Horticultural Law, approved April 5th, 1896.

"Because of the decision in one of the lower courts of Utah Territory holding the former spraying law unconstitutional, and on account of the late date of the passage of the present law, few of the farmers in the State were prepared to properly comply with the provisions of the new law. The situation was still further complicated by delayed action upon the part of various Boards of County Commissioners in the matter of appointing county Inspectors as provided by the law. On account of these delays, the work of orchard disinfection was begun fully four weeks late than advisable and after numerous insects had grown beyond the effect of insecticides used. To further detract from the efficacy of the work, the frequent rains during the earlier spraying season rendered the work very difficult. Again, the unusual and disastrous windstorm of September 18th, 1896, destroyed practically all the Winter apples and pears, and made it impossible to estimate the real result of the year's work in ridding the fruit of insect pests.

"The insects and diseases known to exist in Utah at present are properly divided into three classes:

lst. Leaf eating or gnawing insects, such as the codlin moth or apple worm; the tent caterpillar; the canker worm; the pear slug; the cut worms and the various borers.

2nd. The suctorial, or sap sucking insects, such as the woolly aphis and the various species of green aphis which attack nearly every class of fruit and shade trees.

3rd. The fungus disease in its various forms of mildew, must, apple scab, pear blight and leaf spot.

"For each of these pests and diseases most effective insecticides and fungicides have been recommended and where properly used, have done much toward extermination of the pests."

❖

Even before 1896, Utahns recognized the value of an organized agriculture program. The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was formed to promote agriculture. The Society sponsored numerous territorial fairs before the first Utah State Fair took place in 1896.

Utah Agriculture 1896

Utah's pioneers planted the state's first crops in July of 1847. Even before their thoughts turned to building houses and stores, they turned a few dozen acres of fertile soil in what is now downtown Salt Lake City into Utah's first agricultural area. The seeds used to plant those potatoes, beans, corn, oats and buckwheat were carried with the pioneers on their overland trek to Utah.

Above: An earlyday parade float displays an agriculture theme. *Left*: Harvest time in the field. Family and friends turn out to bundle wheat stocks in this early 20th century picture. *Below*: Milking time. Children as well as adults bring their raw milk in for processing at this creamery.

❖

Livestock also played an important roll in Utah agriculture history. Captain Howard Stansbury reported that in the area west of the Jordan River, a hardy grass called "bunch-grass" grew in sufficient quantity to afford "excellent pasture to numerous head of cattle."

In the years leading to statehood the number of Utah farm towns increased to 400. Streams and creeks along the Wasatch mountains and in high country plateaus were diverted for irrigation, giving Utah geography a north-south axis that contrasted to the east-west thrust of the nation.

Utah Agriculture 1896

Utah Department of Agriculture

In 1921 the Utah Legislature created the Department of Agriculture, consolidating the State Board of Horticulture and other agencies established years earlier to promote Utah agriculture.

The responsibility of the Department of Agriculture is to assist the private sector of our economy engaged in the production, processing, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products and to insure the consumer of high-quality and wholesome food products.

Century Farms & Ranches

The Utah Centennial Commission in 1996 set out to recognize and honor the many family farms in Utah that have endured for 100 years or more. Within weeks of the first public notice of the project hundreds of landowners responded with applications and phone calls to project cosponsors, the Utah Department of Agriculture and the Utah Farm Bureau Federation. A total of 433 family farms were identified as being 100 years old or older.

Landowners were to be honored with a special certificate and permanent sign to be erected on the property designating it a "Century Farm". The Centennial Commission also was to recognize each Century Farm landowner during a special awards ceremony at the 1996 State Fair.

The Century Farms & Ranches program will continue beyond the Centennial year. Landowners are encouraged to contact the Utah Department of Agriculture or the Utah Farm Bureau for information.

Historical information sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Utah Division of History; Utah State Historical Society; Utah History Encyclopedia; Utah the Right Place, The Official Centennial History; Utah Department of Agriculture; Utah State University; and, Utah Data Center.

Summary

In 1896 Utah farms and ranches were expanding in number and size. The volume of acres farmed in Utah swelled to more than four million as farmers adjusted to new markets and opportunities.

Today Utah farmers and ranchers, and their counterparts across the country, face the challenge of survival as urban sprawl threatens their industry.

Meeting the Challenge

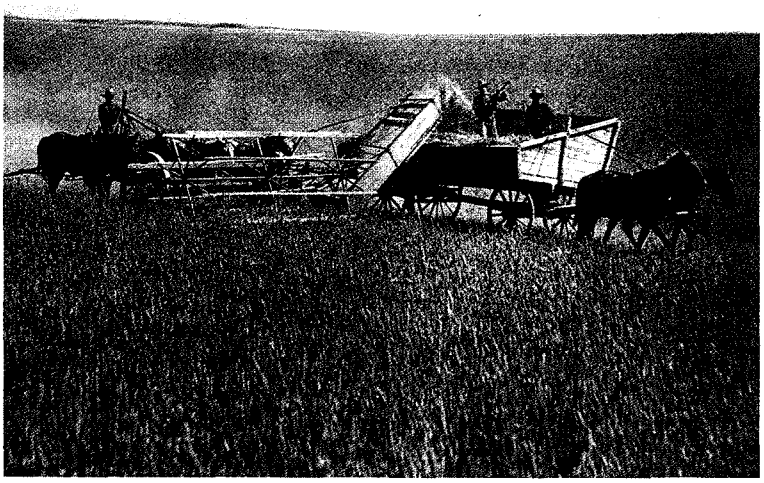
The Utah Department of Agriculture is meeting the challenge of urban sprawl in a number of ways:

Commissioner Peterson lead the community dialogue on preserving open space by working with farmers/ranchers and community leaders to find ways to protect vital farmland.

Governor Mike Leavitt along with the UDA planned and communicated open space values during an unprecedented Growth Summit. Later the Governor picked Commissioner Peterson to join his Open Lands Committee.

The UDA helped draft legislation to help local planning departments identify prime agricultural land as Utah communities cope with growth.

This is one of the first mechanized methods of cutting wheat and moving it onto wagons in Utah. Picture taken in late 1890's.

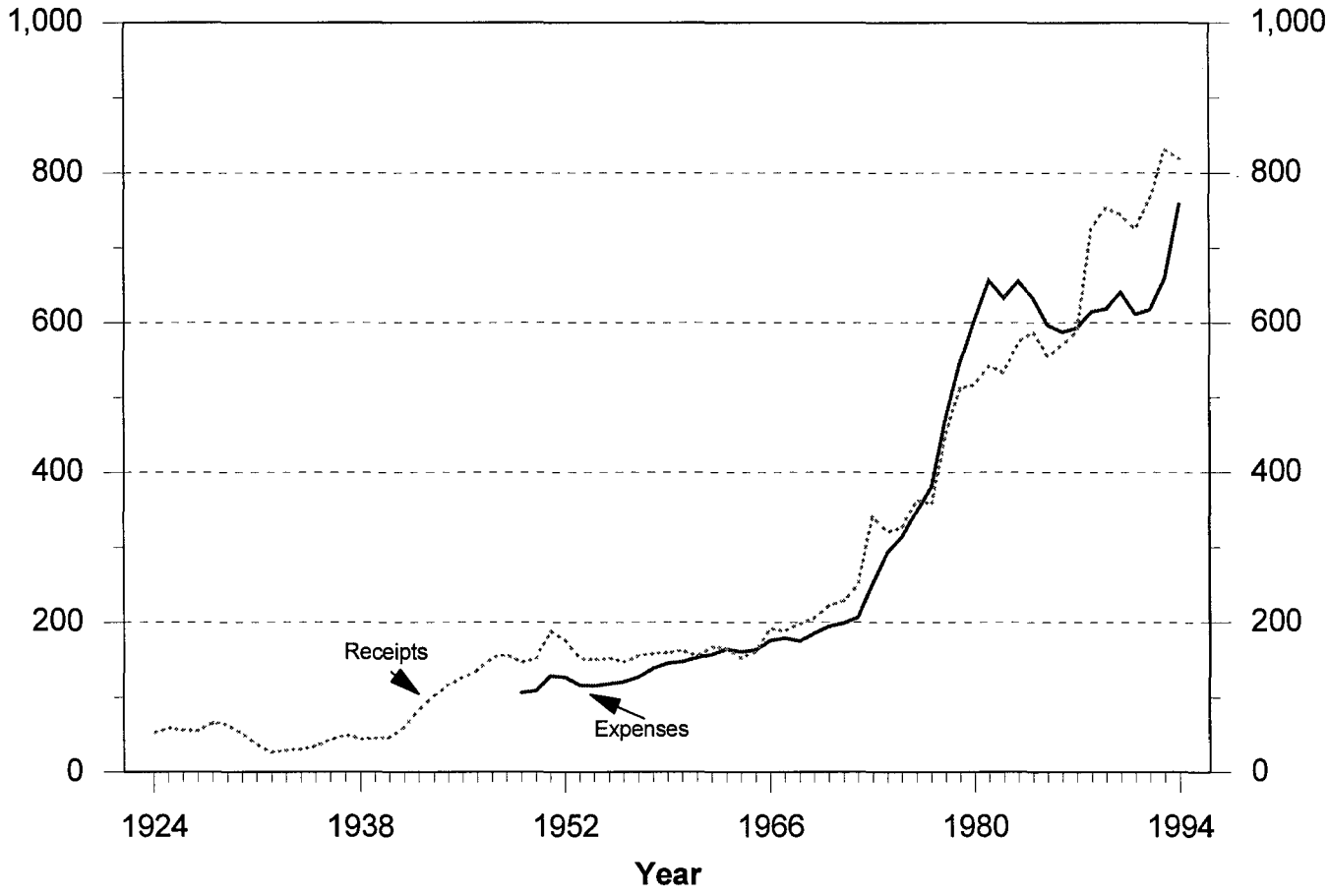


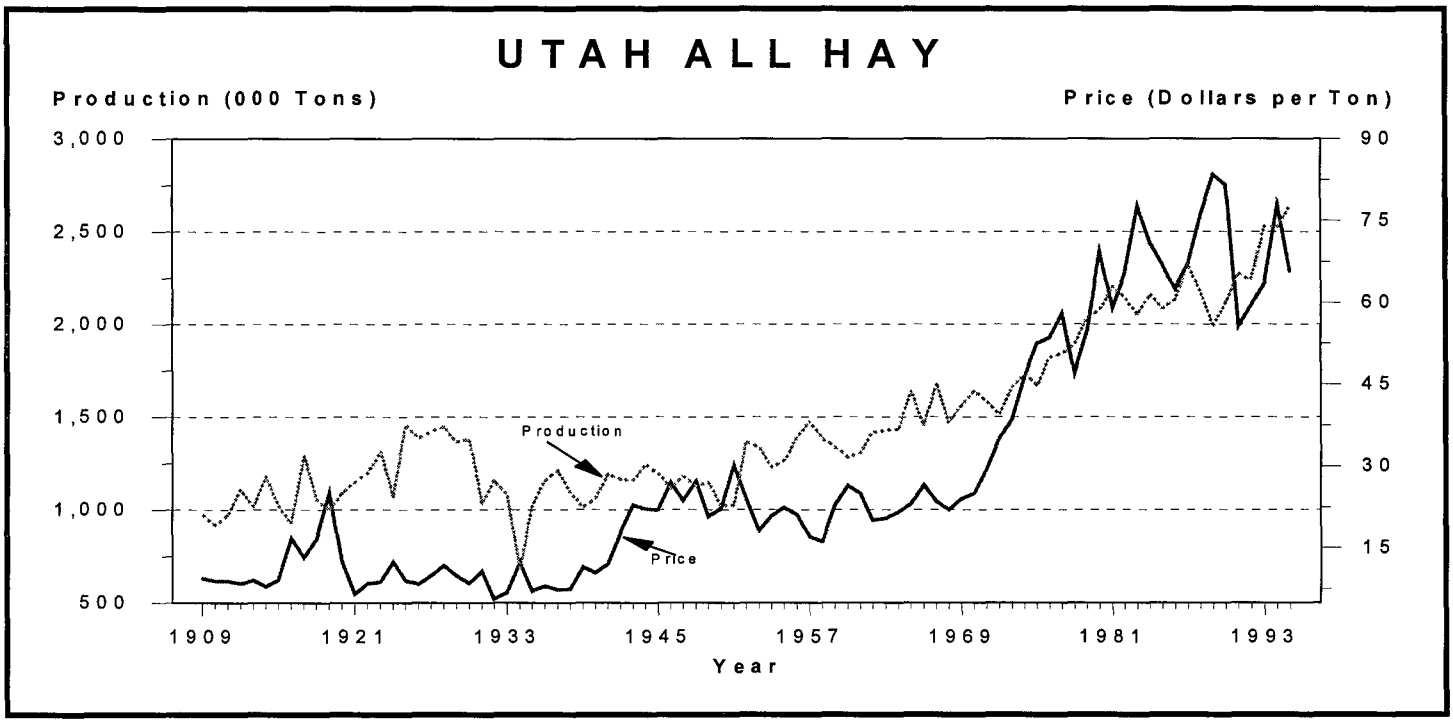
Utah Agriculture 1896

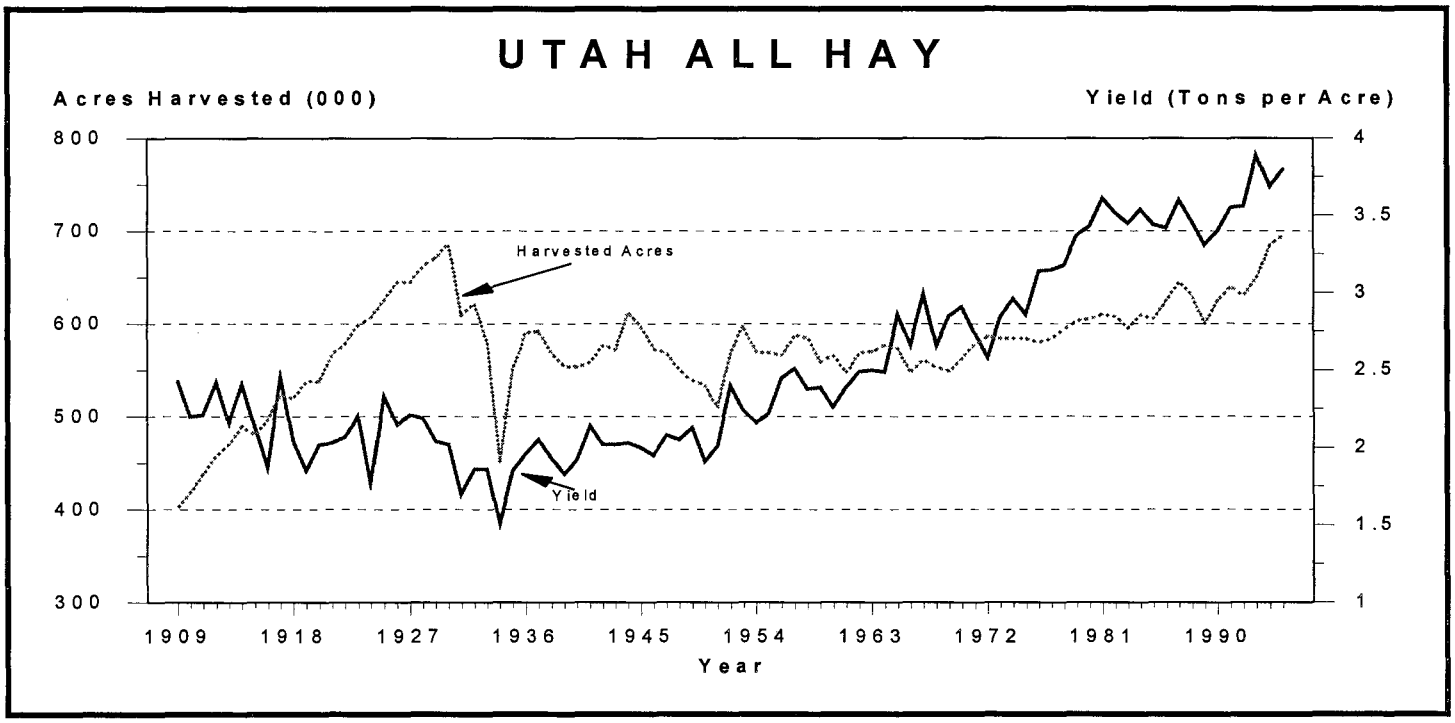
The charts on pages 5-23 trace Utah's agricultural history. Many estimates are available for years prior to 1896 but some were not available until later years. In conjunction with the Utah Centennial year we thought it would be interesting to show how agriculture has changed in Utah.

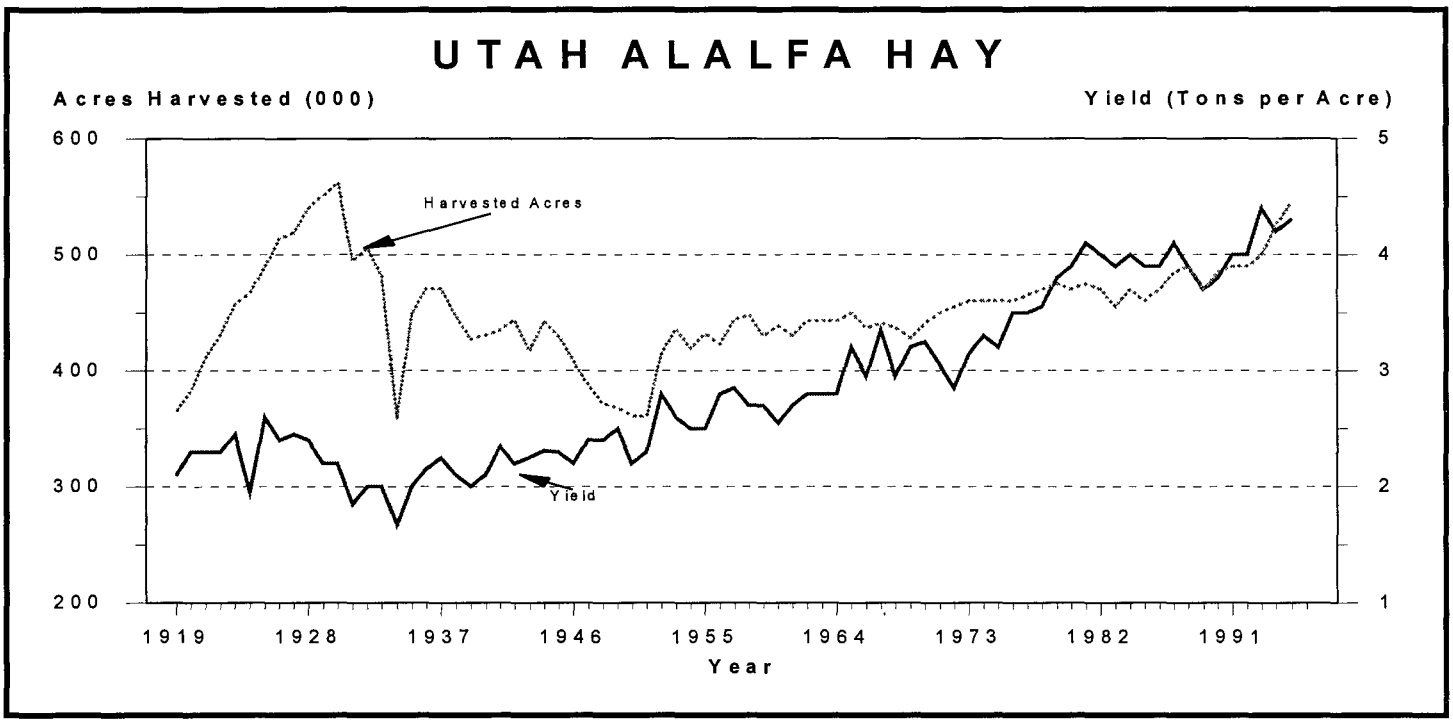
Our office goal is to have historic spreadsheet files available later this fall. If you are interested in receiving more information about when and what will be available please write us at UASS, PO Box 25007, Salt Lake City, UT 84125. We will send more information to you as the project is completed.

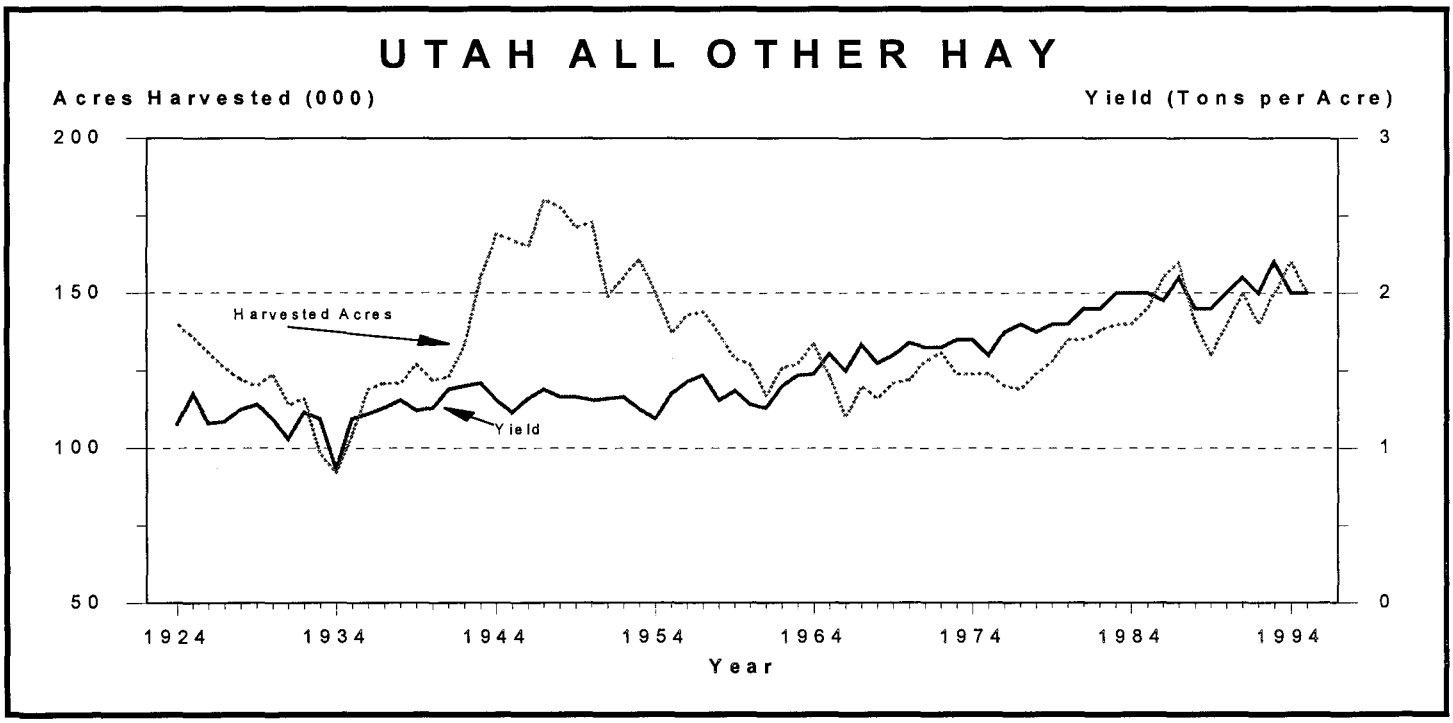
UTAH FARM & RANCH INCOME AND EXPENSES

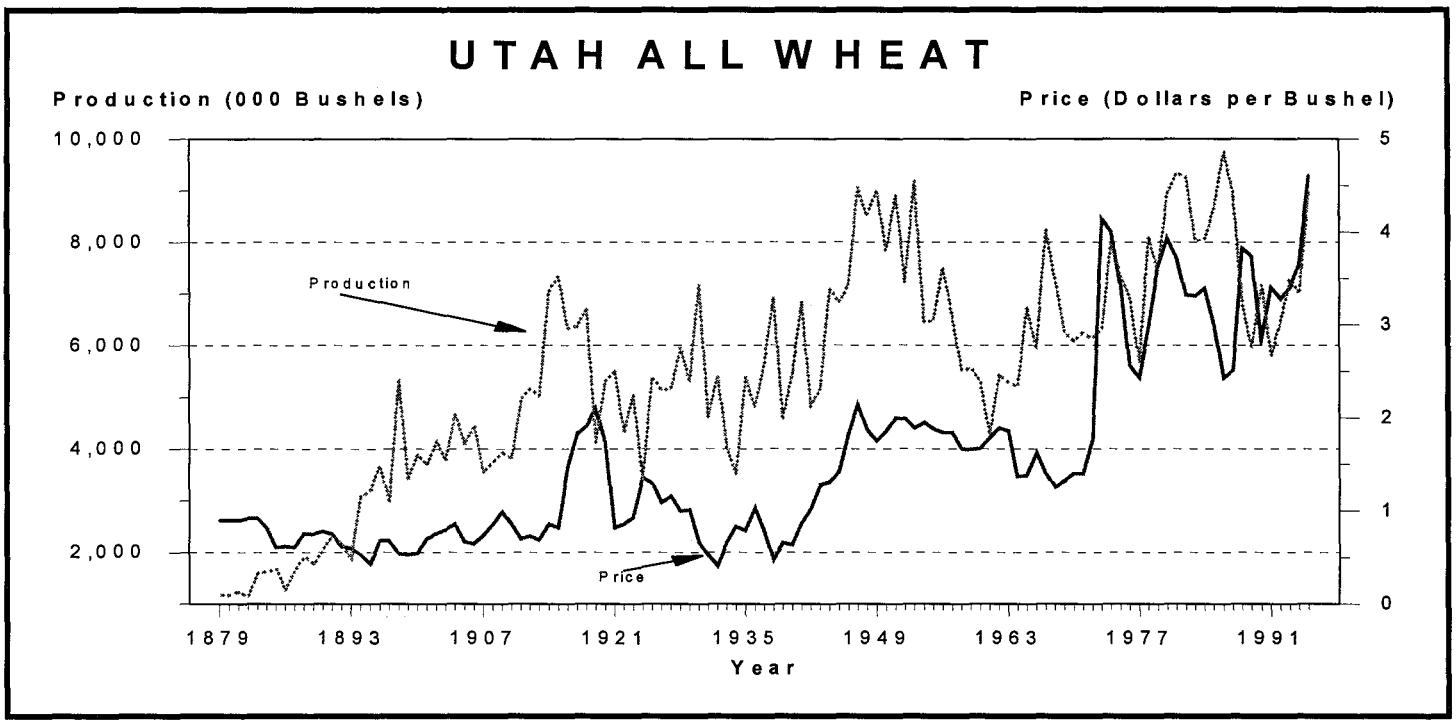


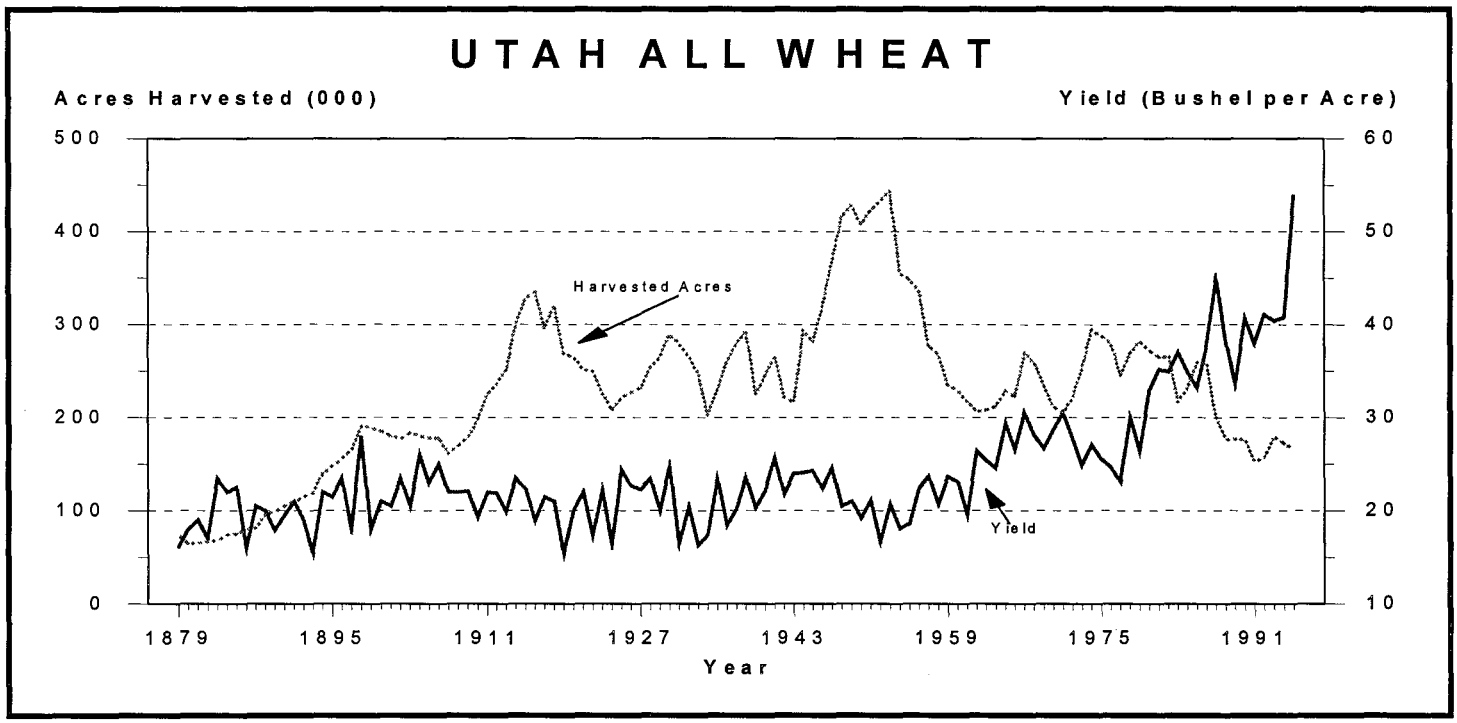

UTAH ALL HAY
Production (000 Tons)
Price (Dollars per Ton)
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
90
75
60
45
30
15
Production
Price
1909
1921
1933
1945
1957
1969
1981
1993
Year

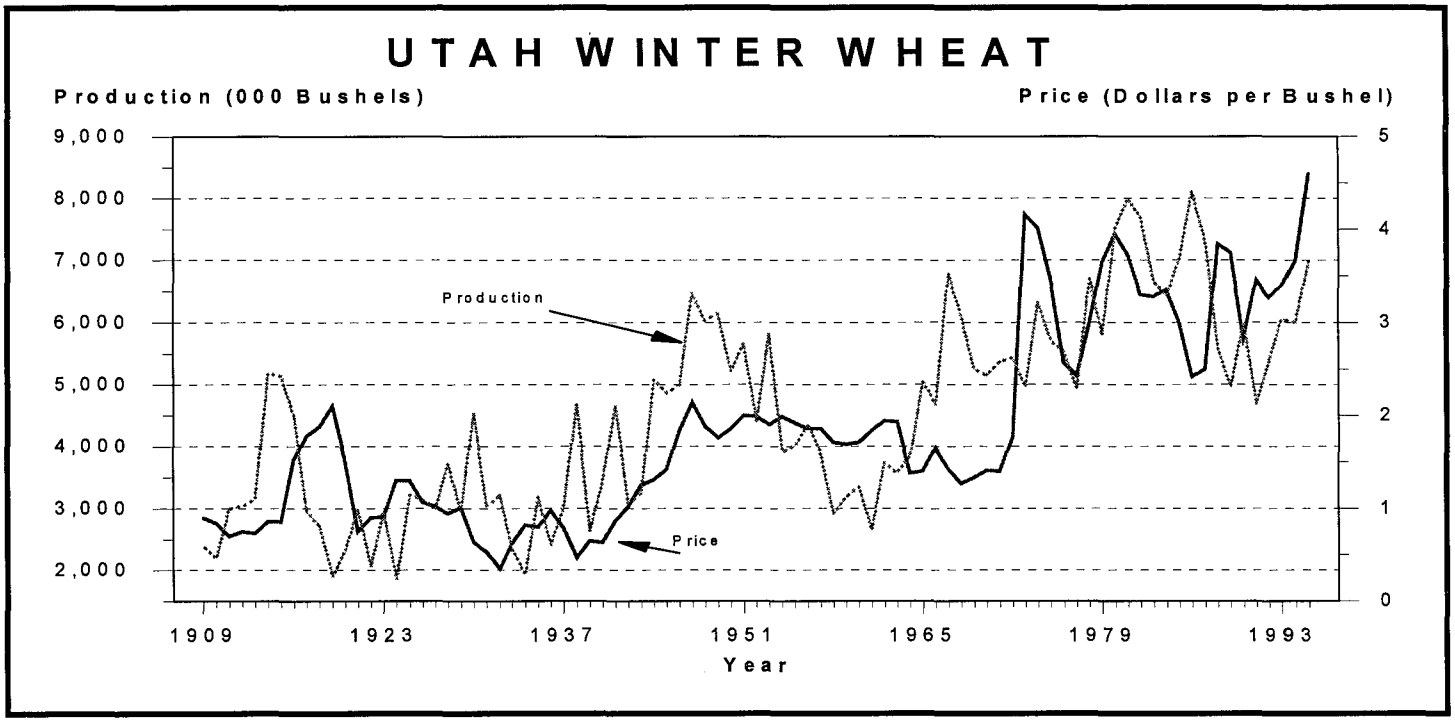

UTAH ALL HAY
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Tons per Acre)
800
700
600
500
400
300
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
Harvested Acres
Yield
1909
1918
1927
1936
1945
1954
1963
1972
1981
1990
Year

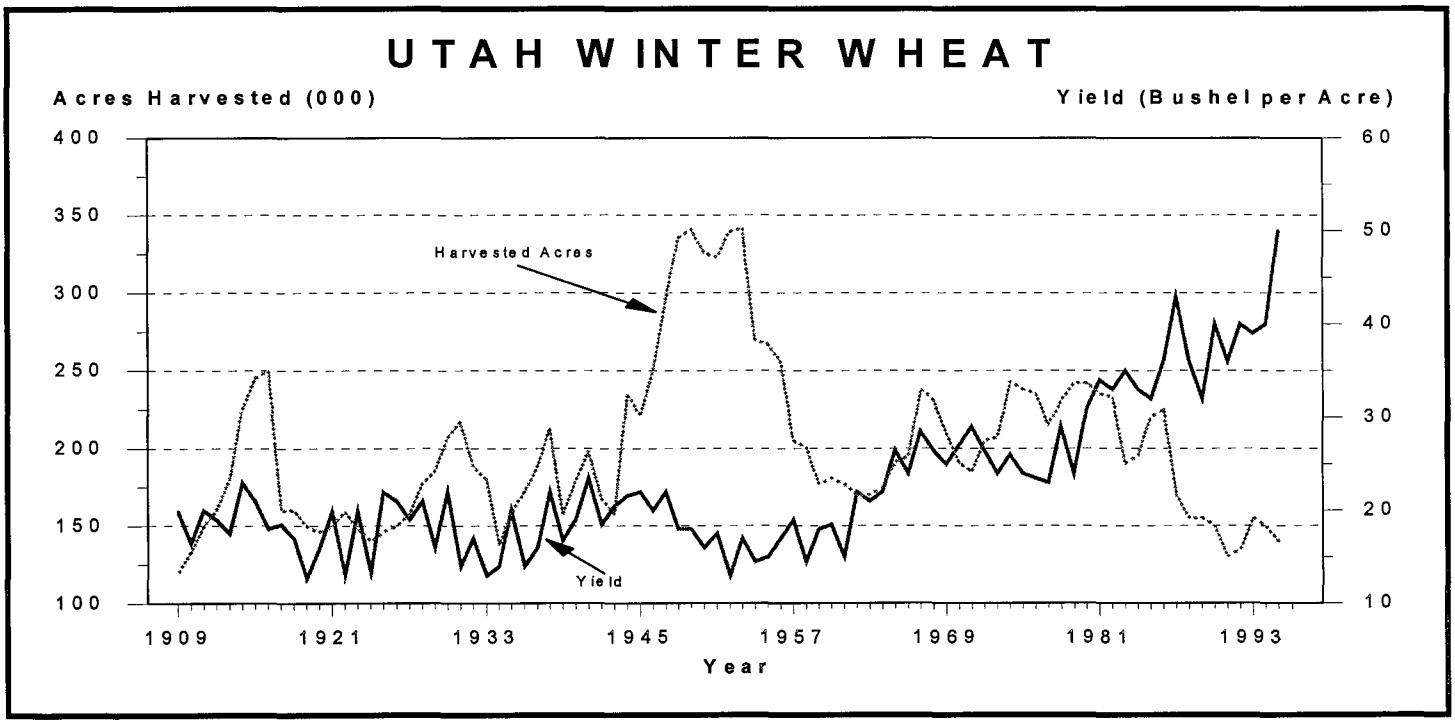

UTAH ALALFA HAY
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Tons per Acre)
600
500
400
300
200
5
4
3
2
1
Harvested Acres
Yield
1919
1928
1937
1946
1955
1964
1973
1982
1991
Year

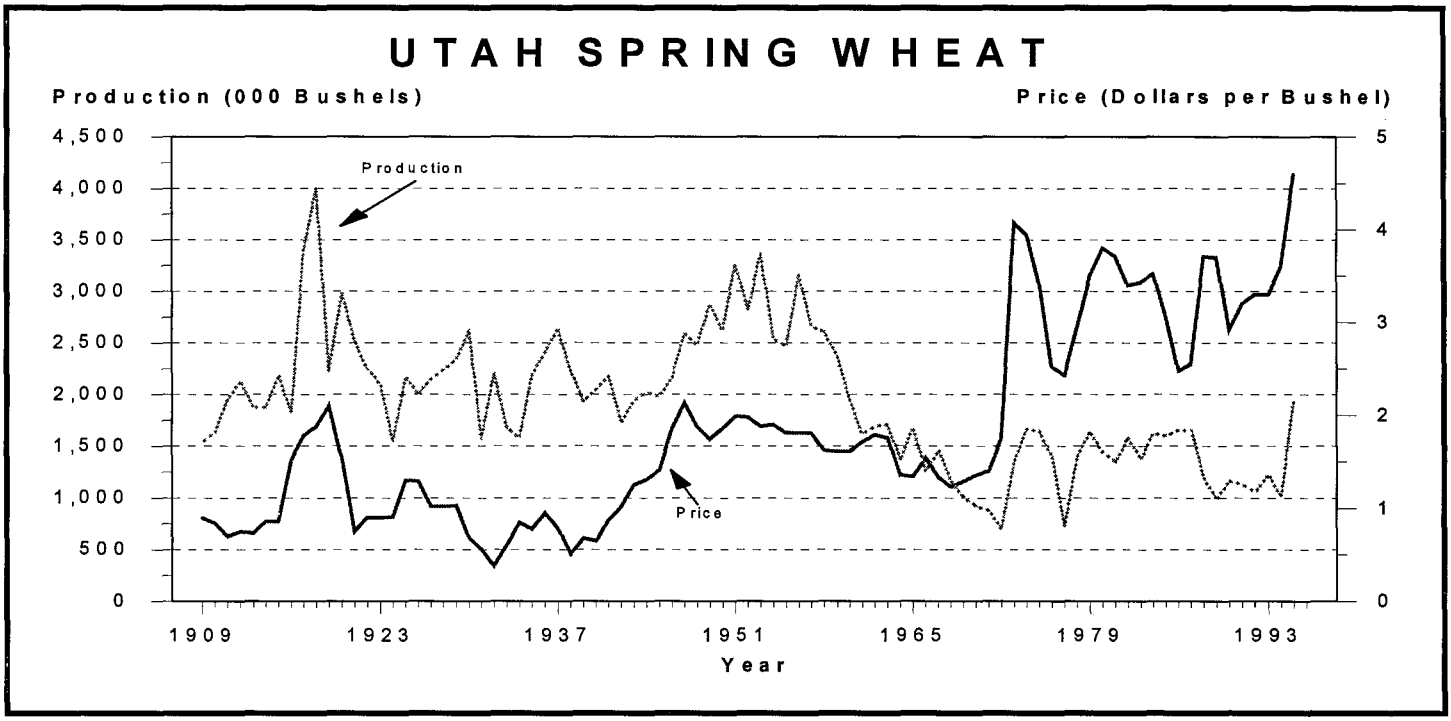

UTAH ALL OTHER HAY
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Tons per Acre)
200
150
100
50
3
2
1
0
Harvested Acres
Yield
1924
1934
1944
1954
1964
1974
1984
1994
Year

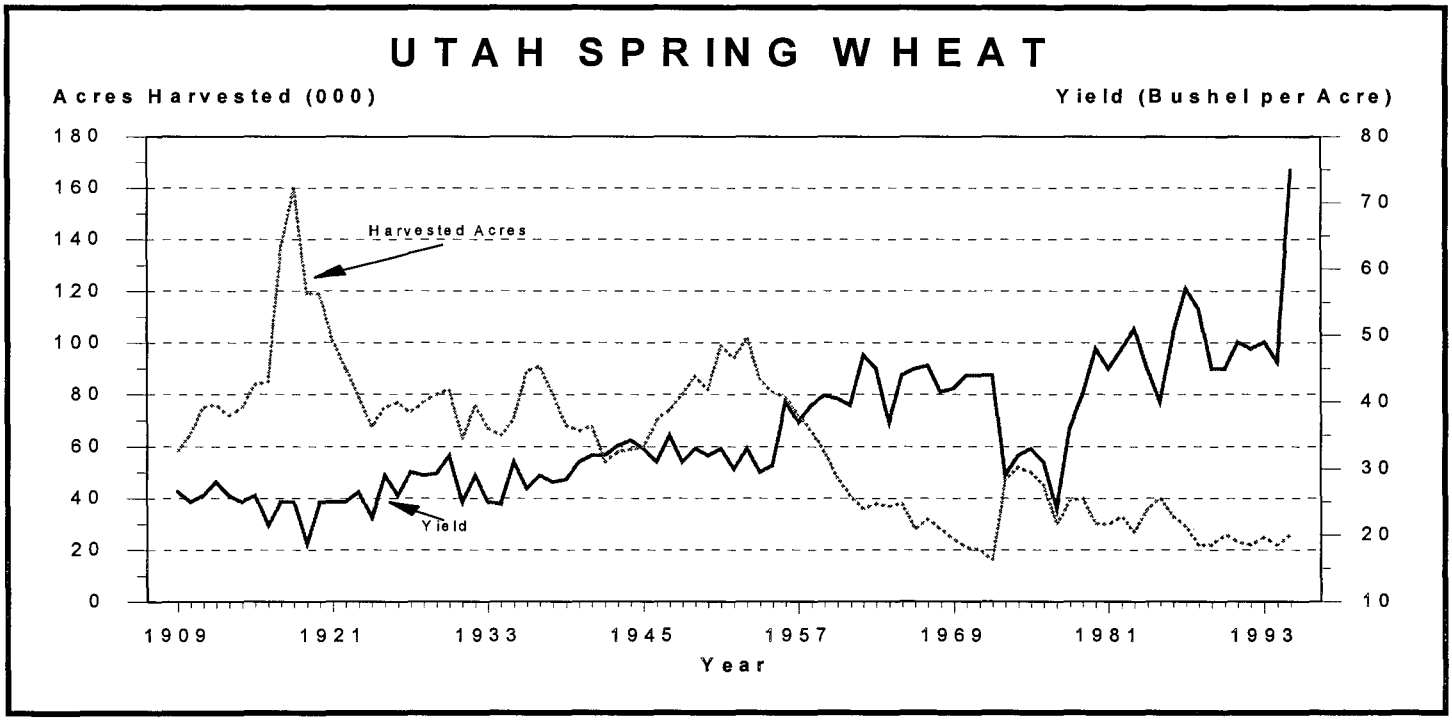

UTAH ALL WHEAT
Production (000 Bushels)
Price (Dollars per Bushel)
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
5
4
3
2
1
0
Production
Price
1879
1893
1907
1921
1935
1949
1963
1977
1991
Year

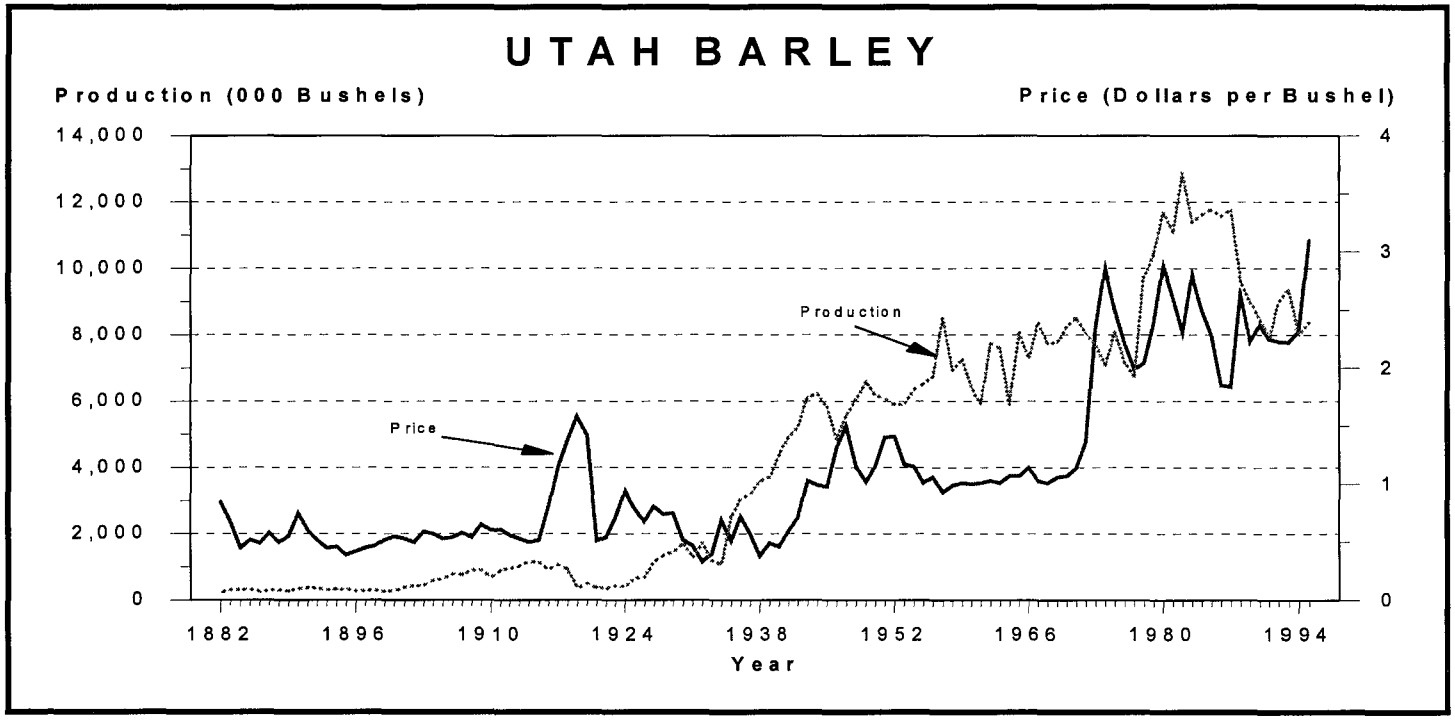

UTAH ALL WHEAT
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Bushel per Acre)
500
400
300
200
100
0
60
50
40
30
20
10
Harvested Acres
Yield
1879
1895
1911
1927
1943
1959
1975
1991
Year

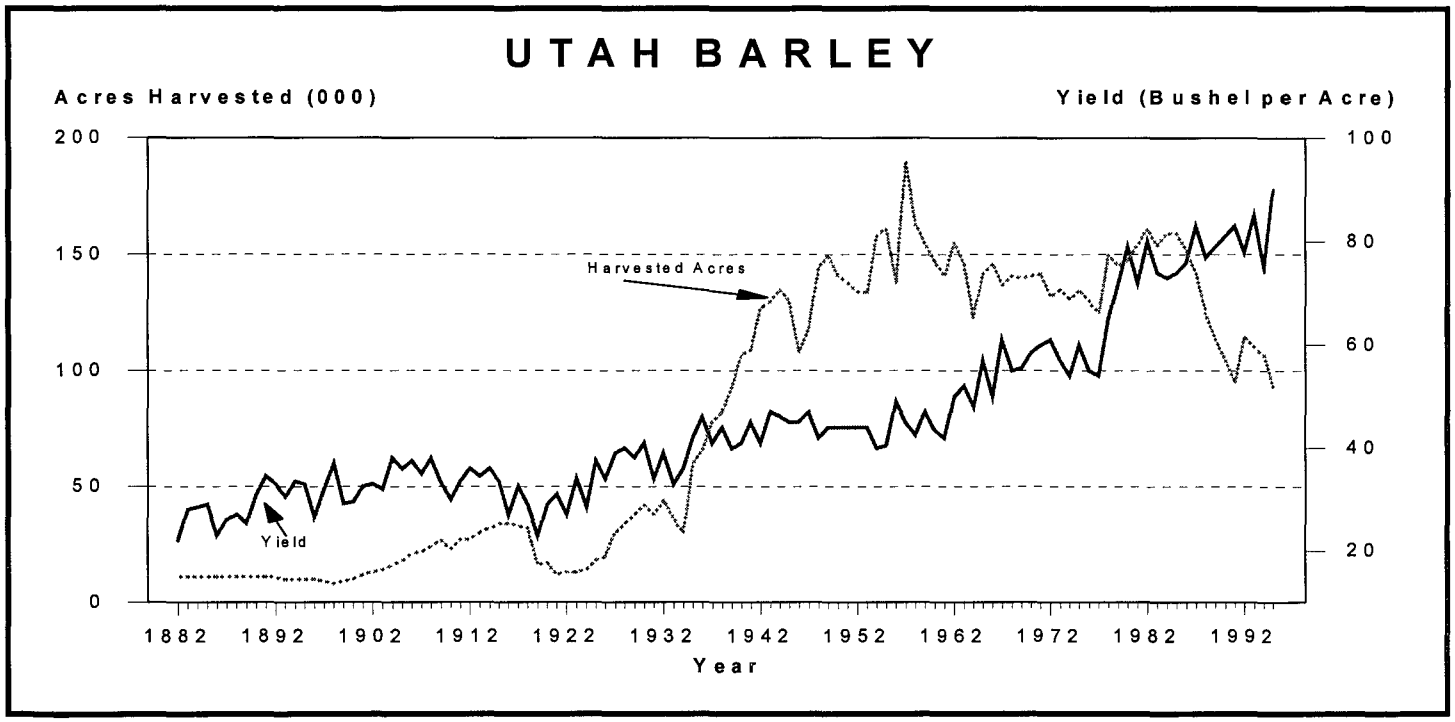

UTAH WINTER WHEAT
Production (000 Bushels)
Price (Dollars per Bushel)
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
5
4
3
2
1
0
Production
Price
1909
1923
1937
1951
1965
1979
1993
Year

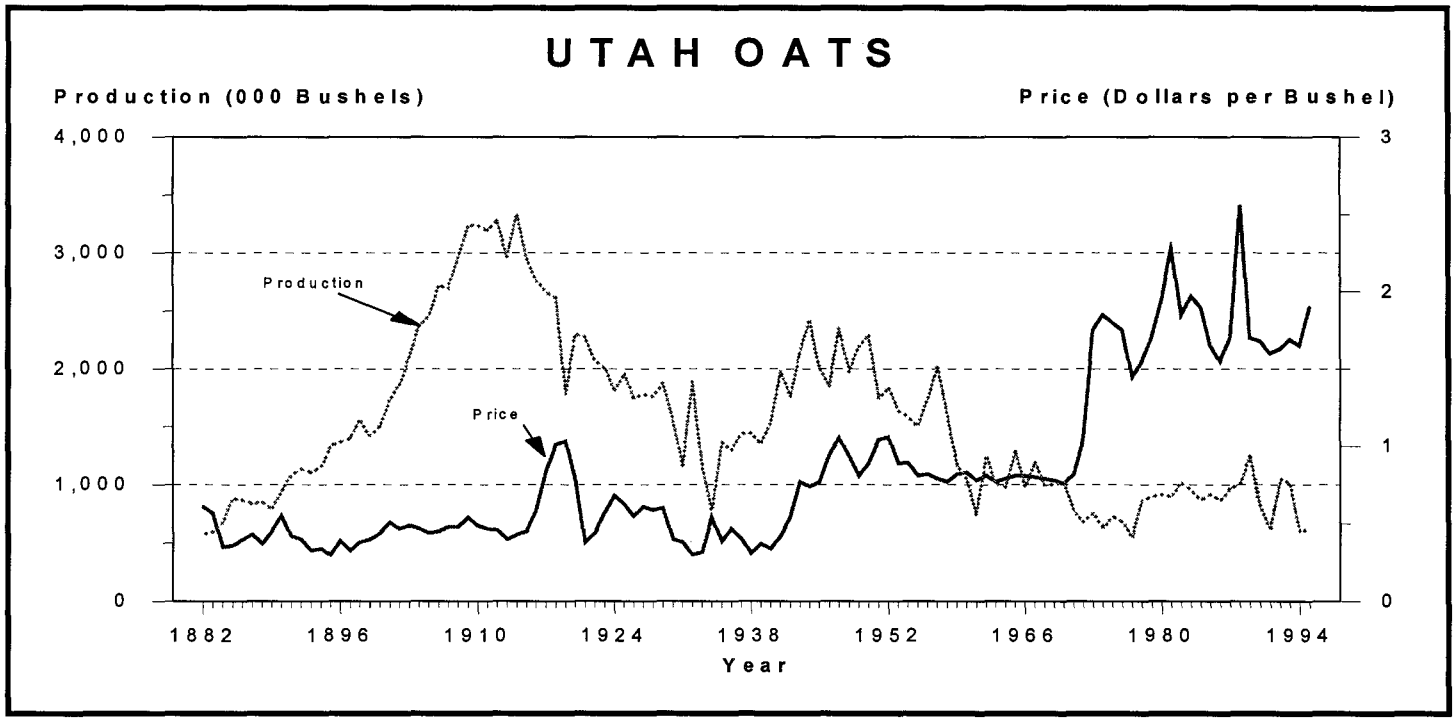

UTAH WINTER WHEAT
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Bushel per Acre)
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
60
50
40
30
20
10
Harvested Acres
Yield
1909
1921
1933
1945
1957
1969
1981
1993
Year

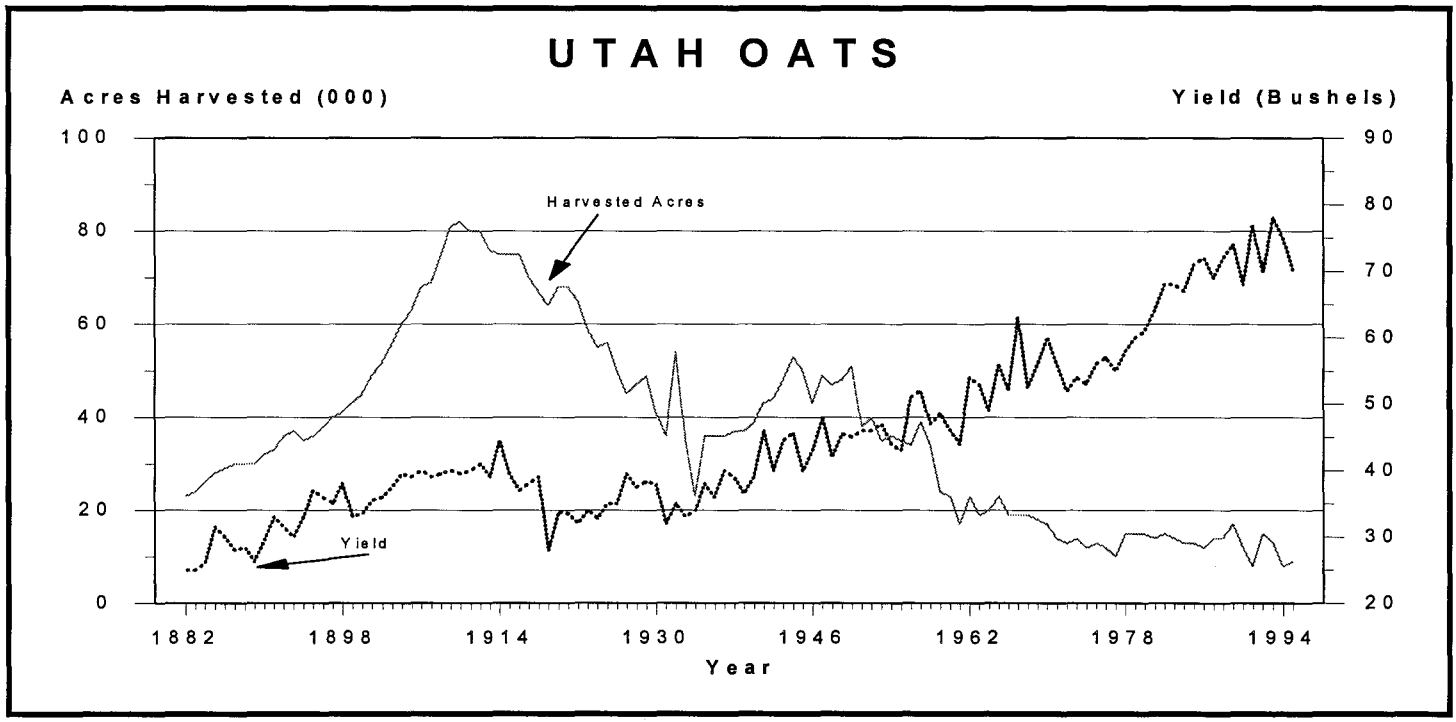

UTAH SPRING WHEAT
Production (000 Bushels)
Price (Dollars per Bushel)
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
5
4
3
2
1
0
Production
Price
1909
1923
1937
1951
1965
1979
1993
Year


UTAH SPRING WHEAT
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Bushel per Acre)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Harvested Acres
Yield
1909
1921
1933
1945
1957
1969
1981
1993
Year

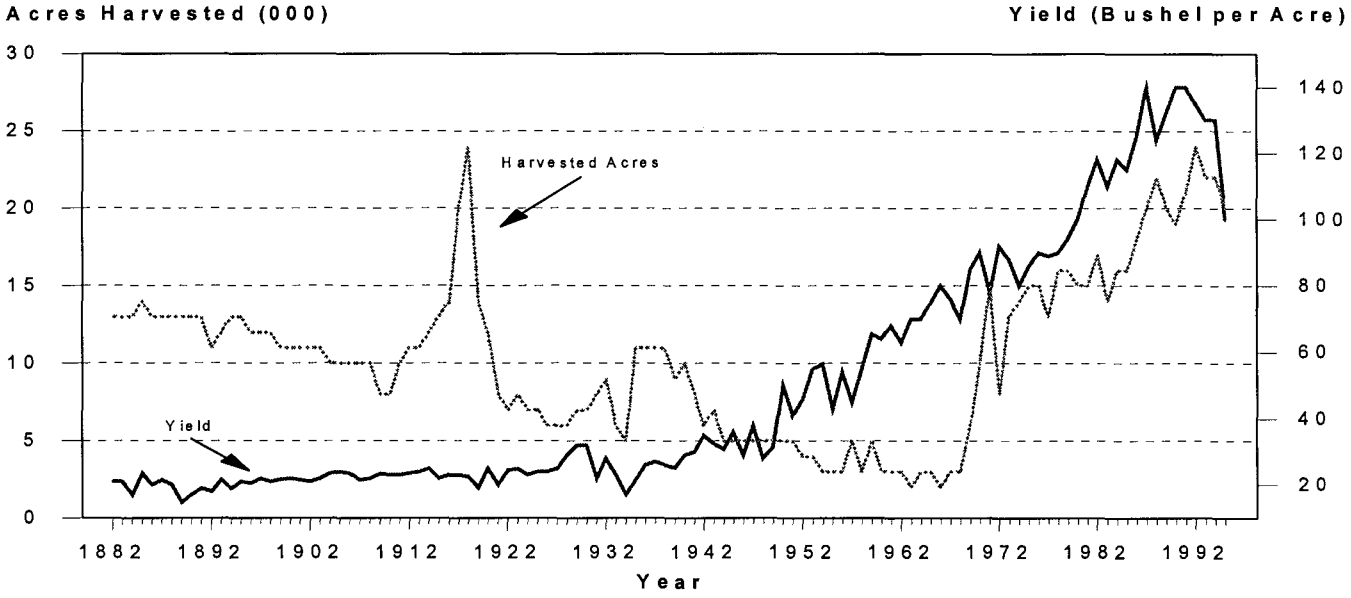

UTAH BARLEY
Production (000 Bushels)
Price (Dollars per Bushel)
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
4
3
2
1
0
Production
Price
1882
1896
1910
1924
1938
1952
1966
1980
1994
Year


UTAH BARLEY
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Bushel per Acre)
200
150
100
50
0
100
80
60
40
20
Harvested Acres
Yield
1882
1892
1902
1912
1922
1932
1942
1952
1962
1972
1982
1992
Year

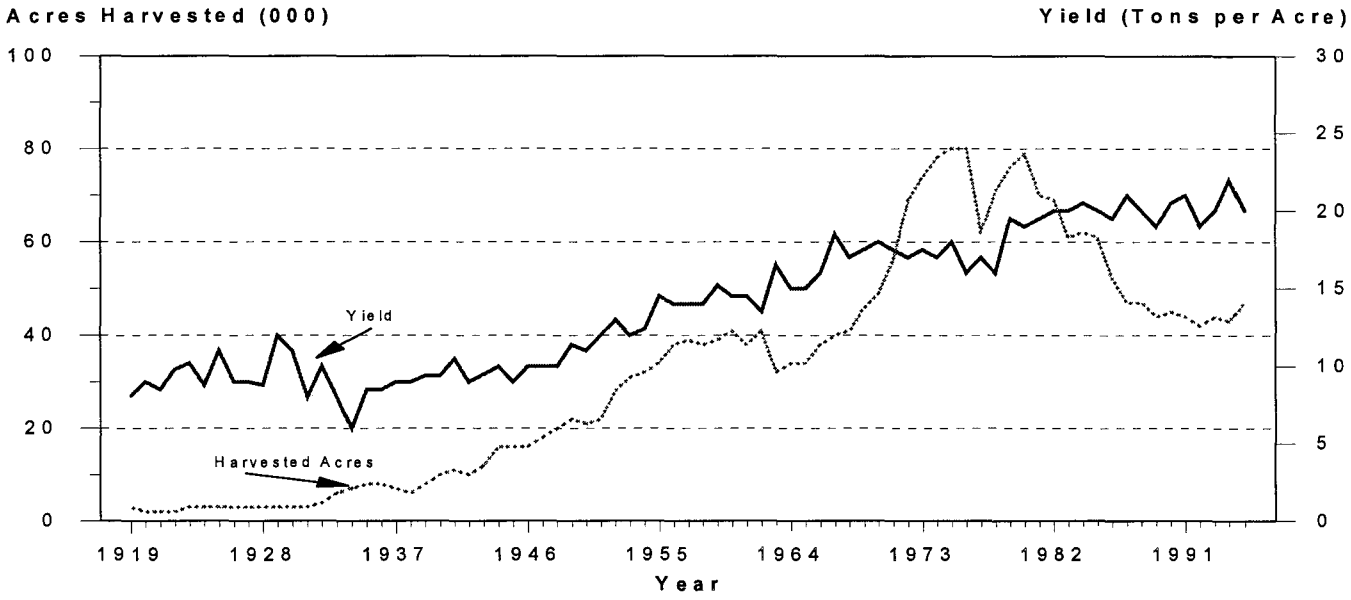

UTAH OATS
Production (000 Bushels)
Price (Dollars per Bushel)
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
3
2
1
0
Production
Price
1882
1896
1910
1924
1938
1952
1966
1980
1994
Year

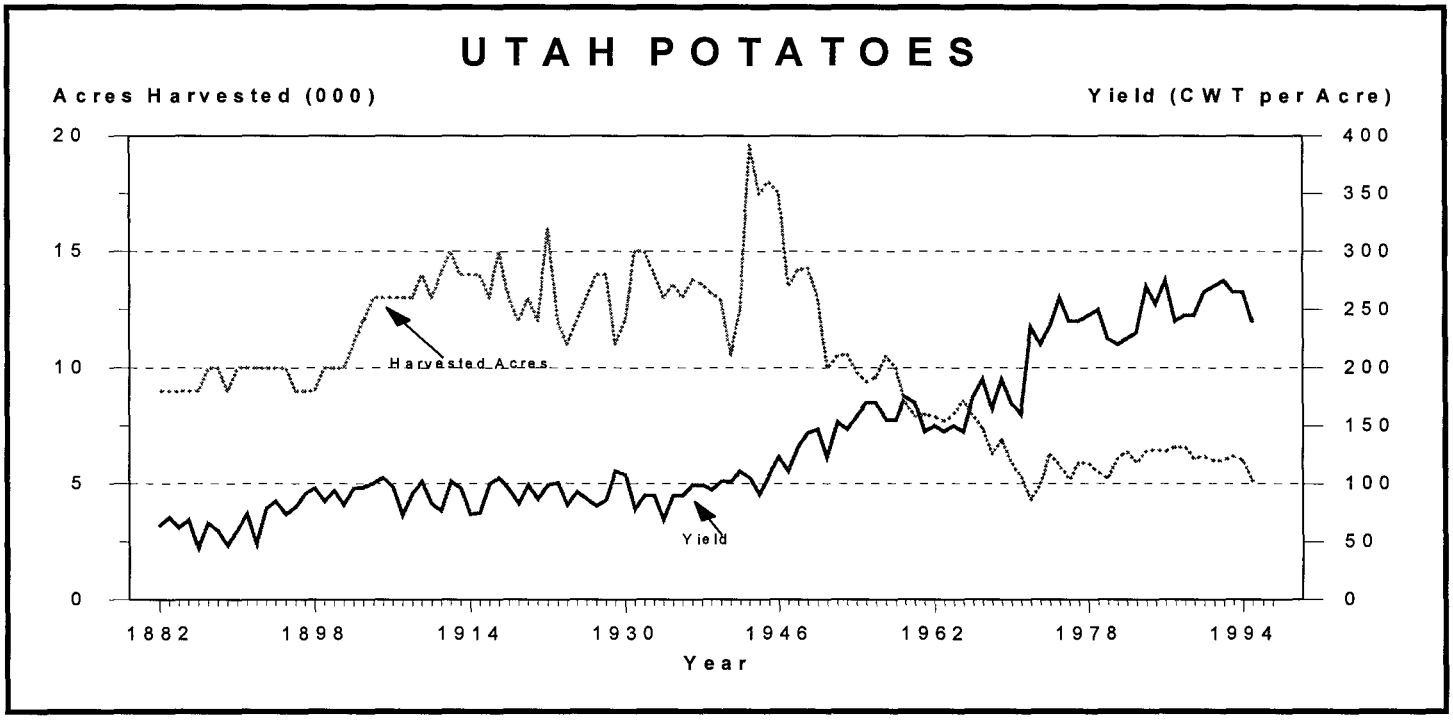

UTAH OATS
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (Bushels)
100
80
60
40
20
0
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
Harvested Acres
Yield
1882
1898
1914
1930
1946
1962
1978
1994
Year

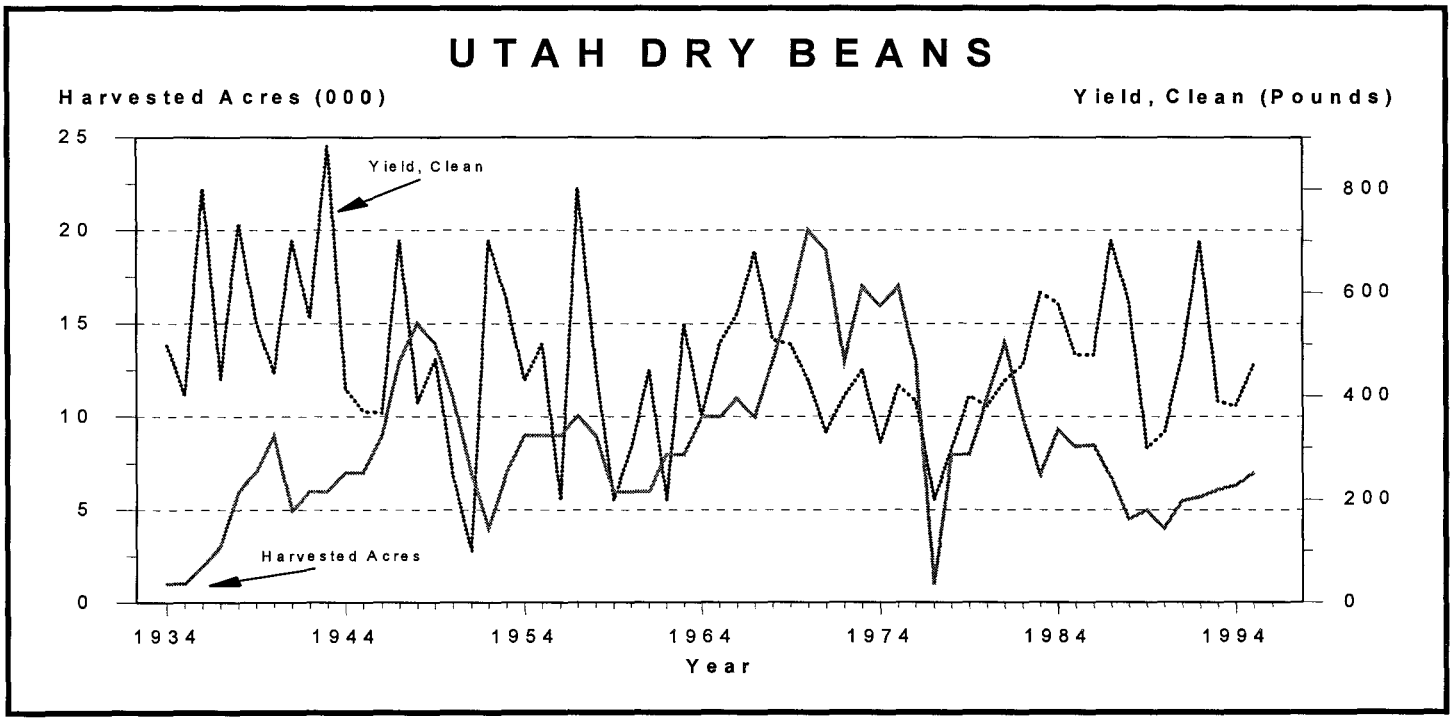
UTAH CORN FOR GRAIN



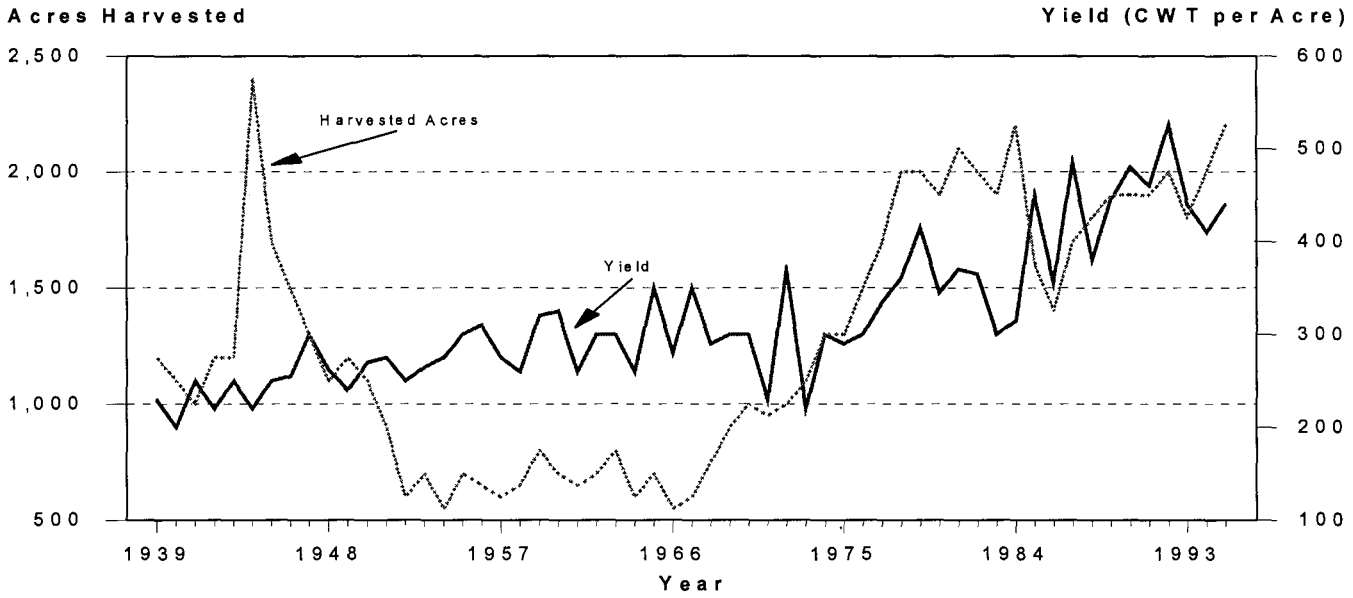
UTAH CORN FOR SILAGE



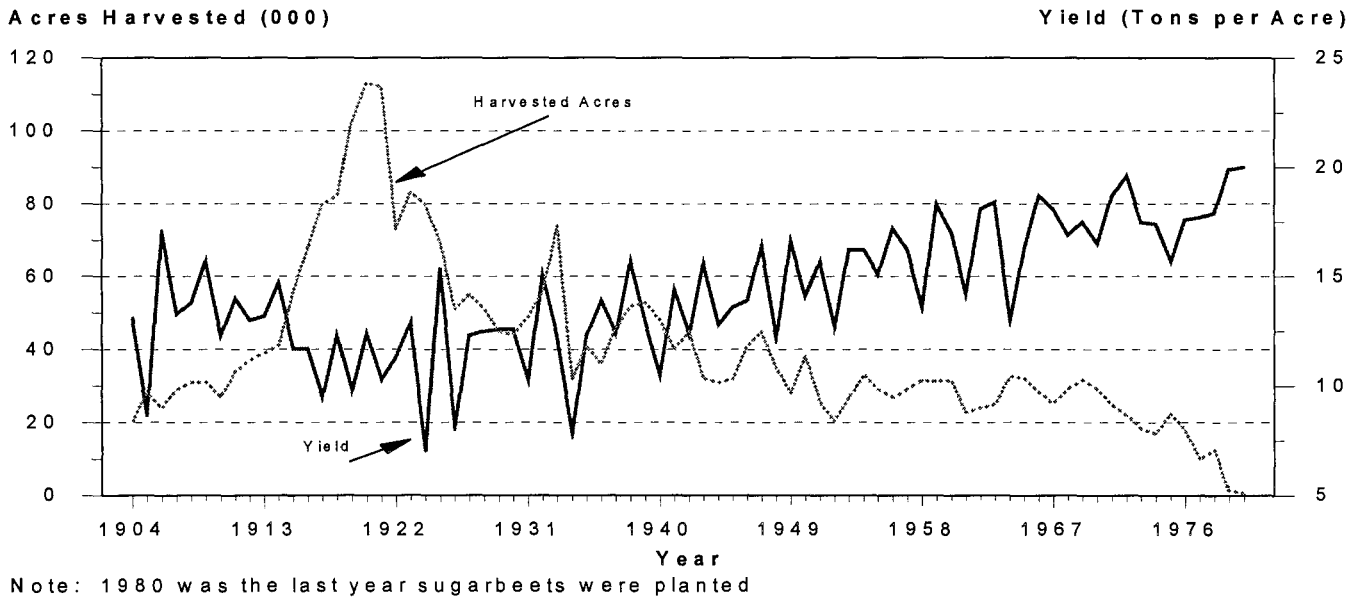

UTAH POTATOES
Acres Harvested (000)
Yield (CWT per Acre)
20
15
10
5
0
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Harvested Acres
Yield
1882
1898
1914
1930
1946
1962
1978
1994
Year


UTAH DRY BEANS
Harvested Acres (000)
Yield, Clean (Pounds)
25
20
15
10
5
0
800
600
400
200
0
Yield, Clean
Harvested Acres
1934
1944
1954
1964
1974
1984
1994
Year

UTAH ONIONS

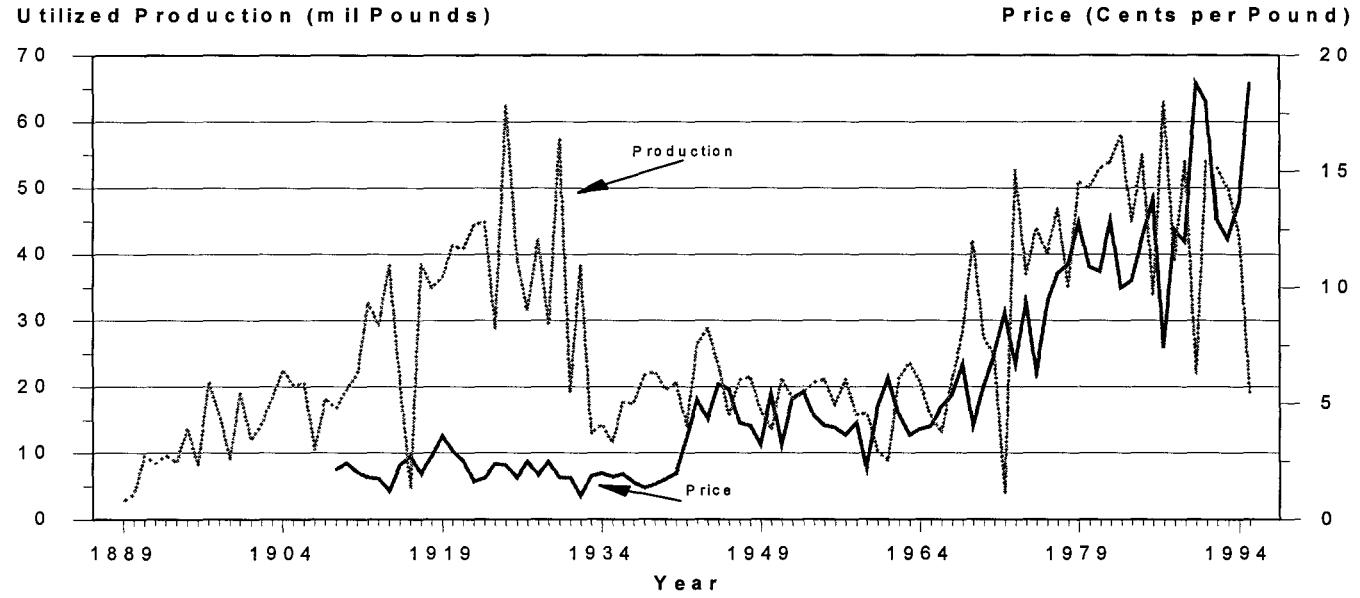


UTAH SUGARBEETS

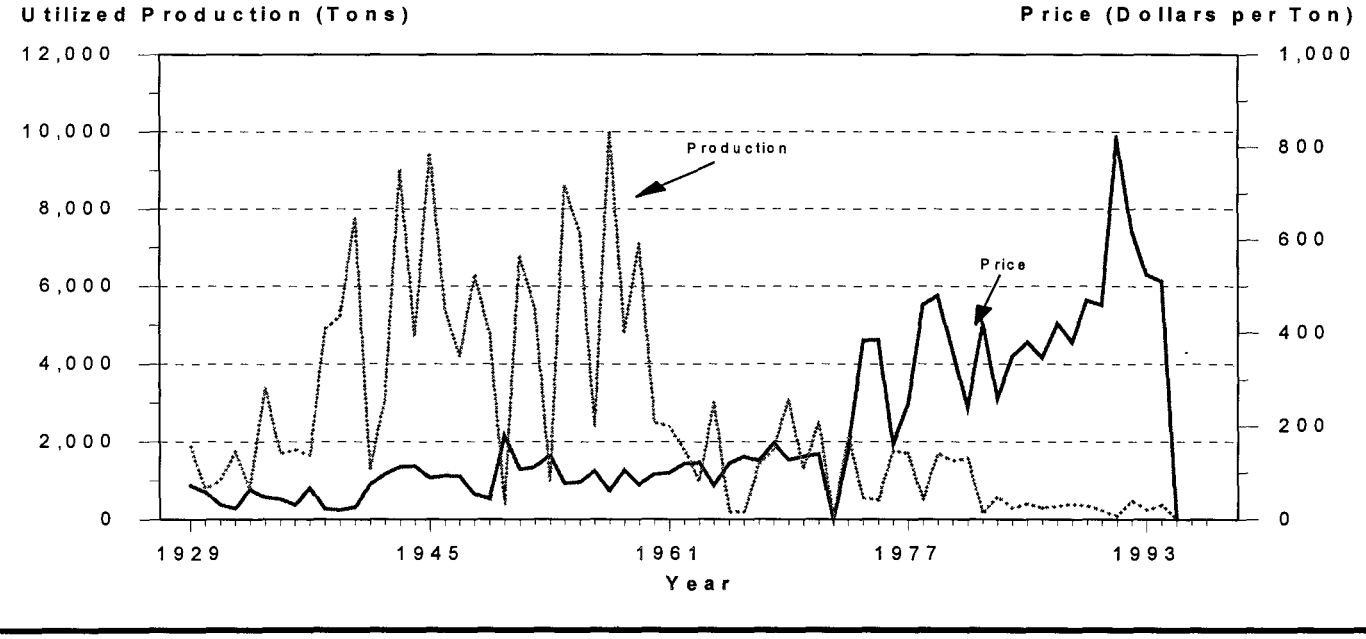


Note: 1980 was the last year sugarbeets were planted

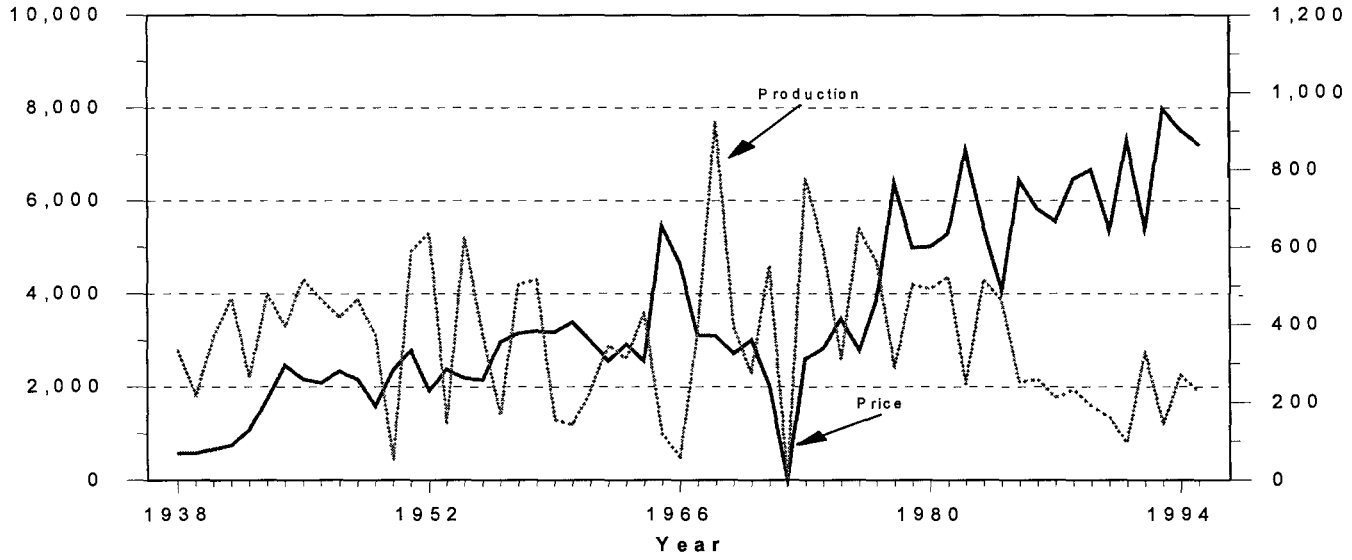
UTAH APPLES



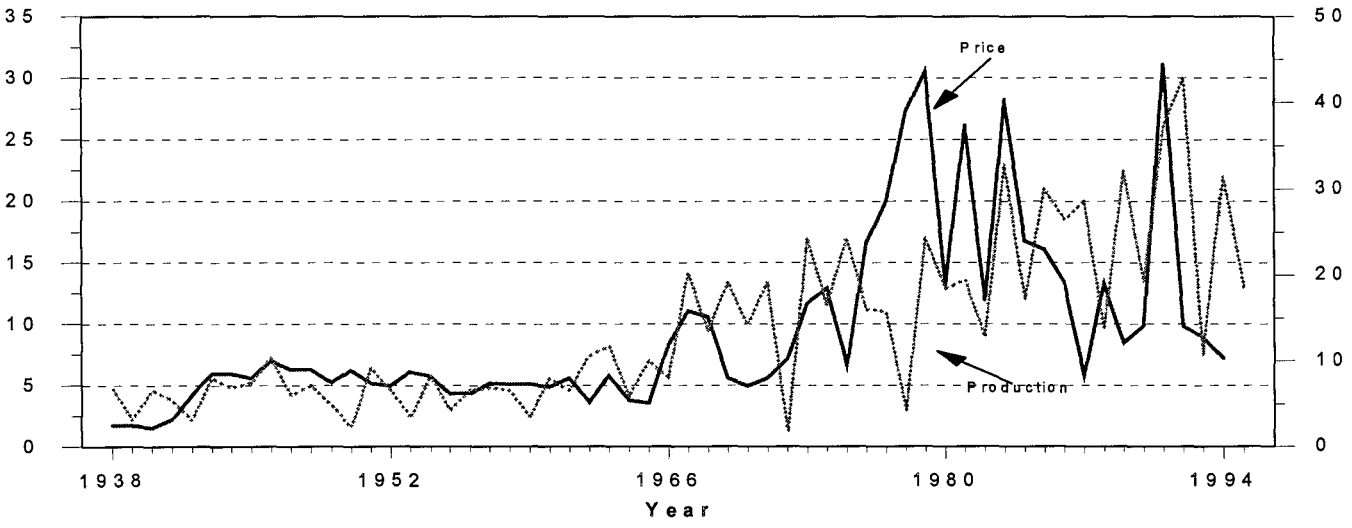
UTAH APRICOTS



UTAH SWEET CHERRIES

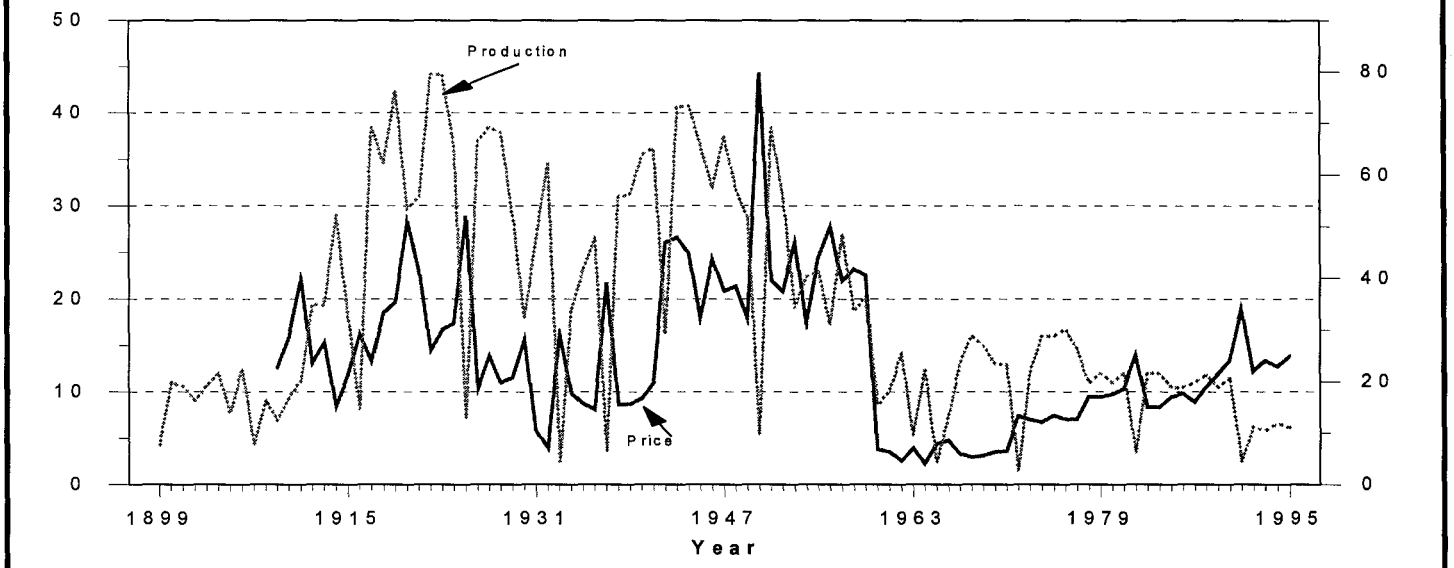


UTAH TART CHERRIES

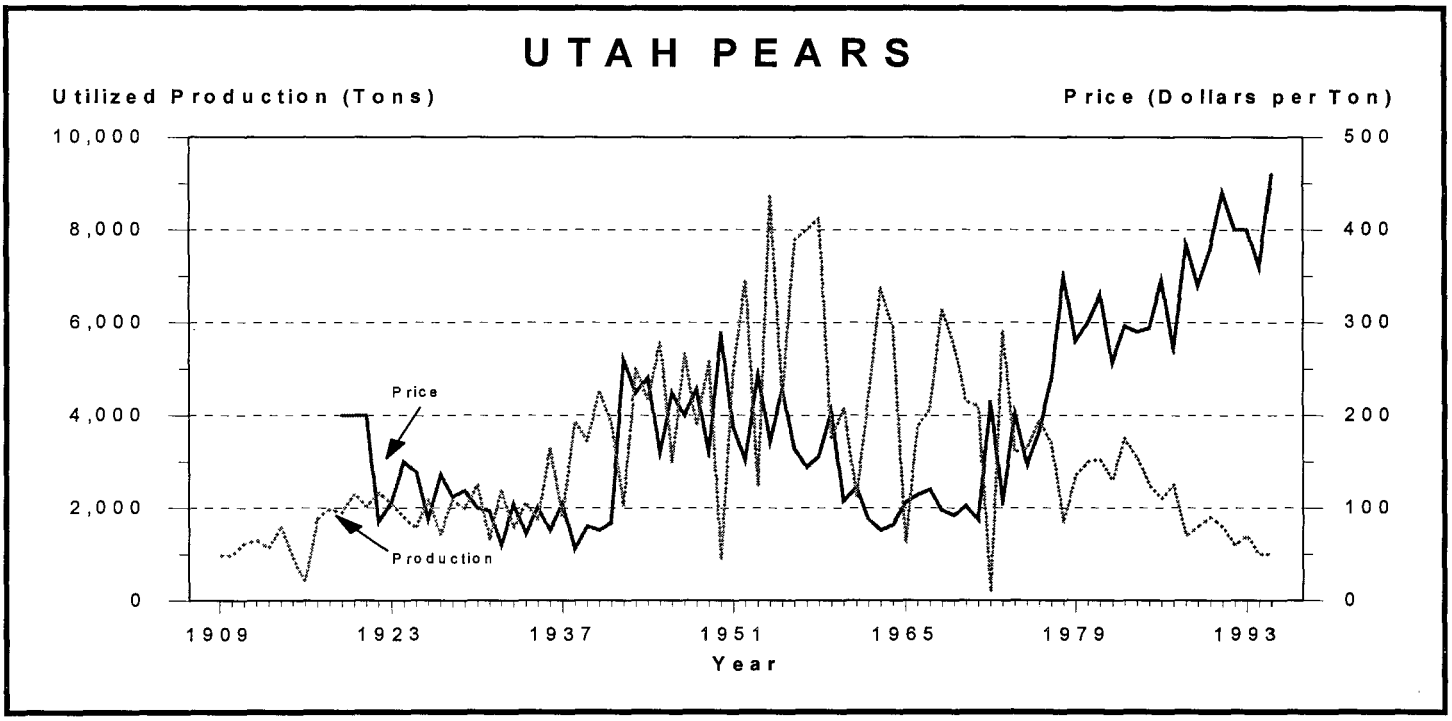


Note: 1995 Price not estimated yet

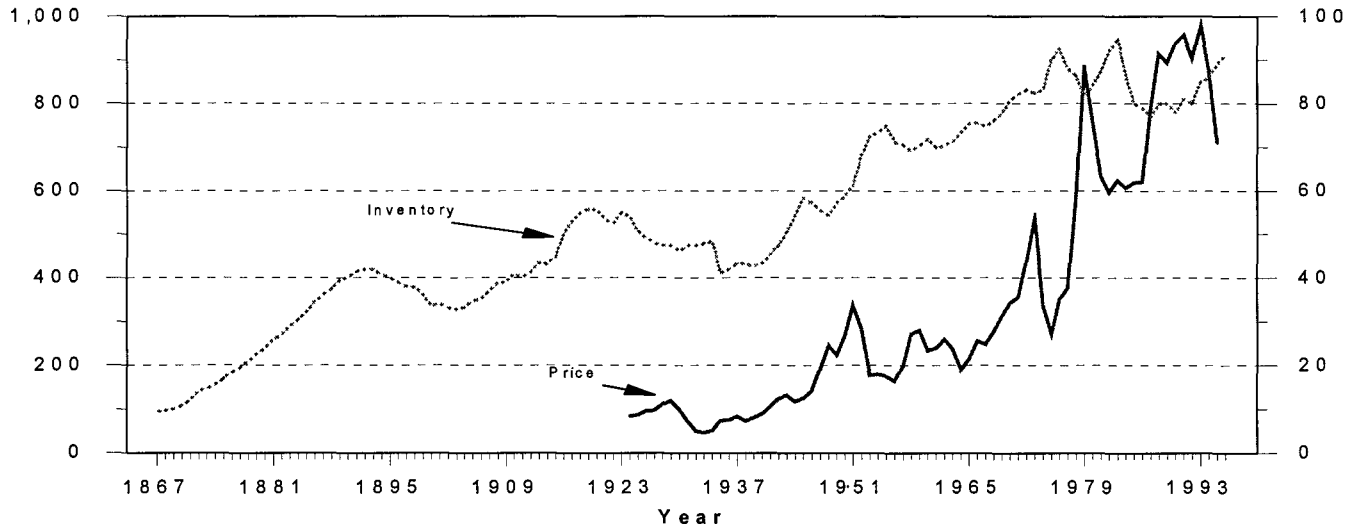
UTAH PEACHES



UTAH PEARS

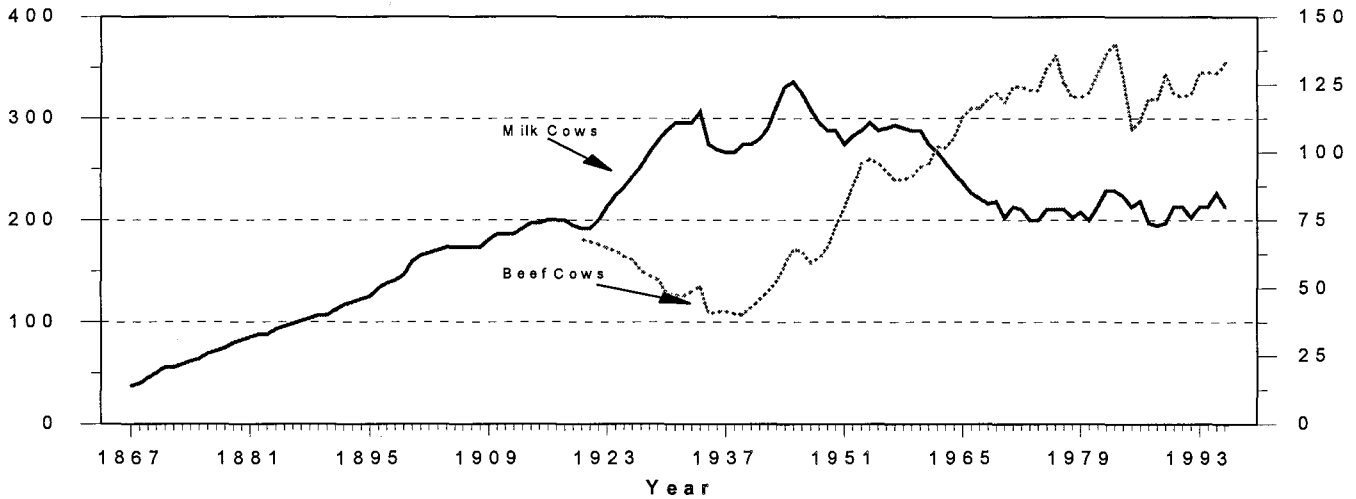


UTAH CATTLE AND CALVES

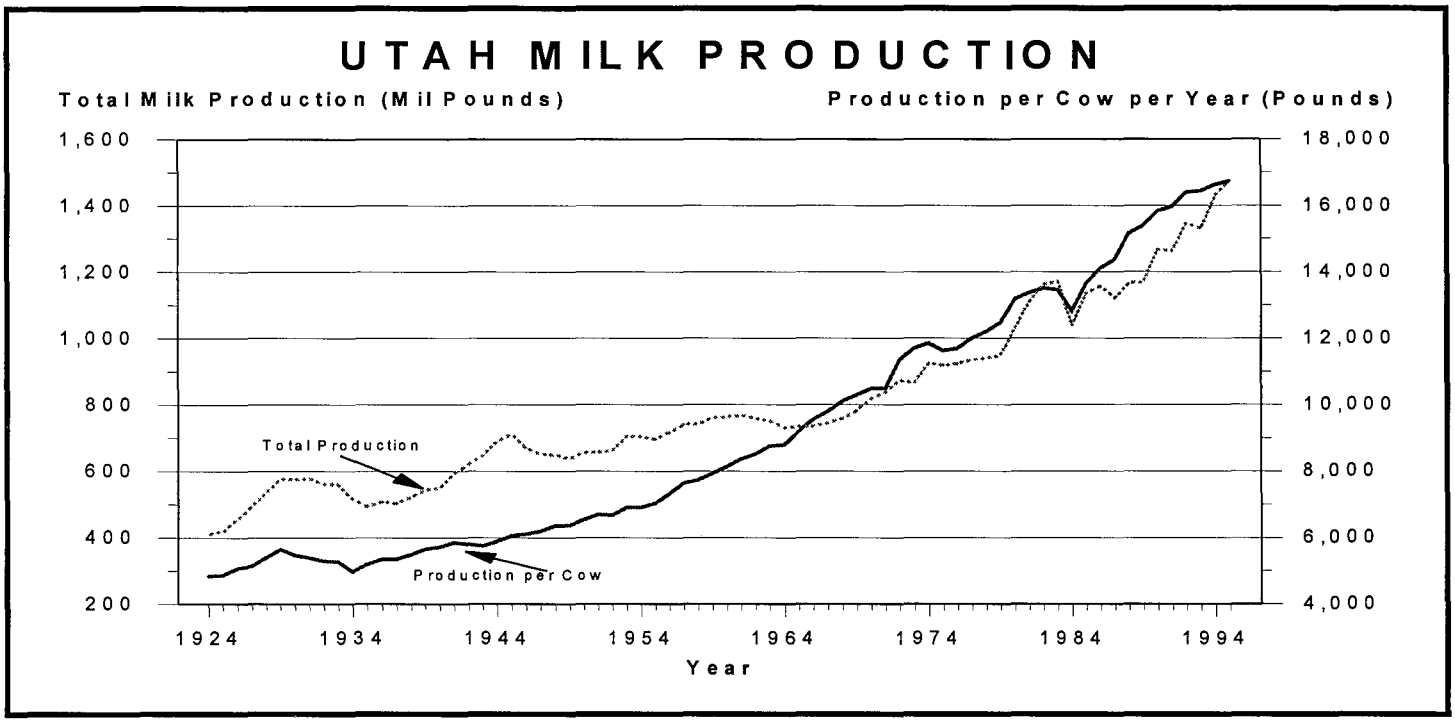


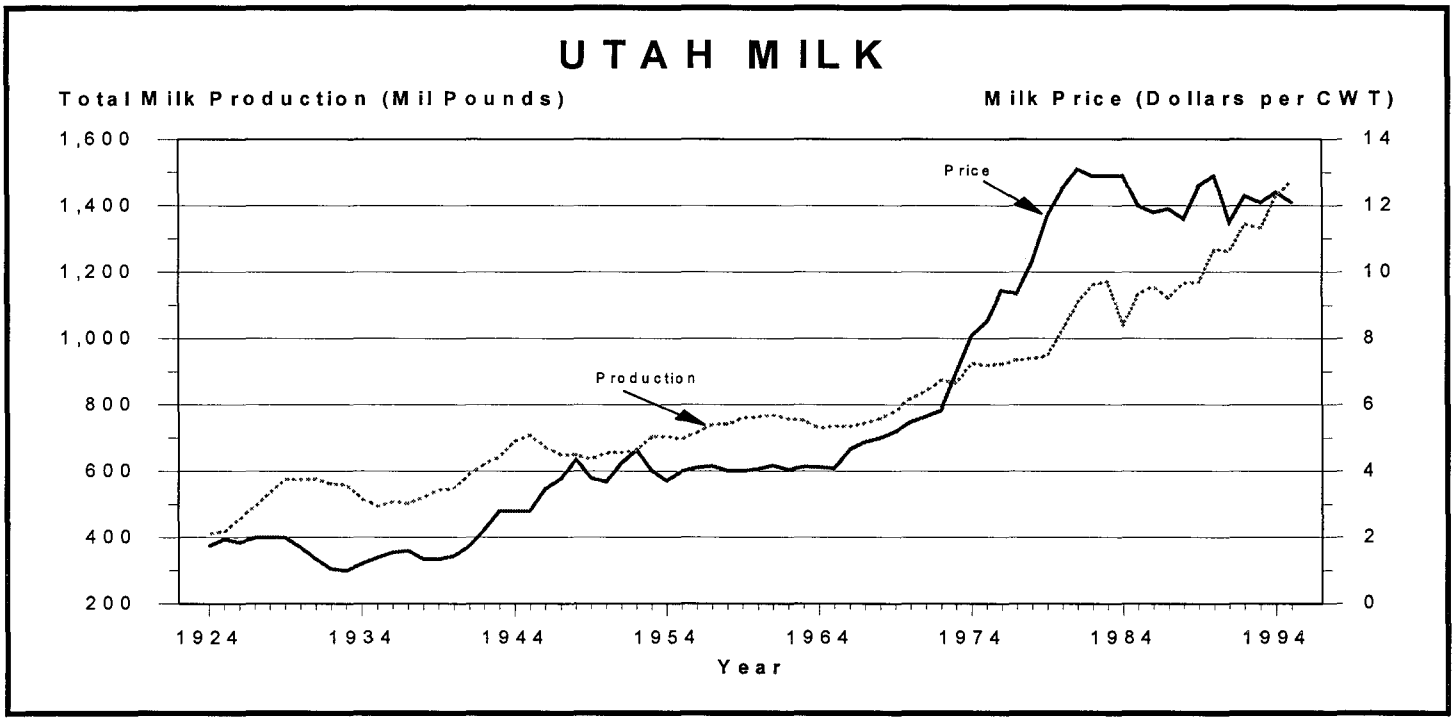
Note: Calf Price is for Calves weighing 500 pounds or less

UTAH COWS

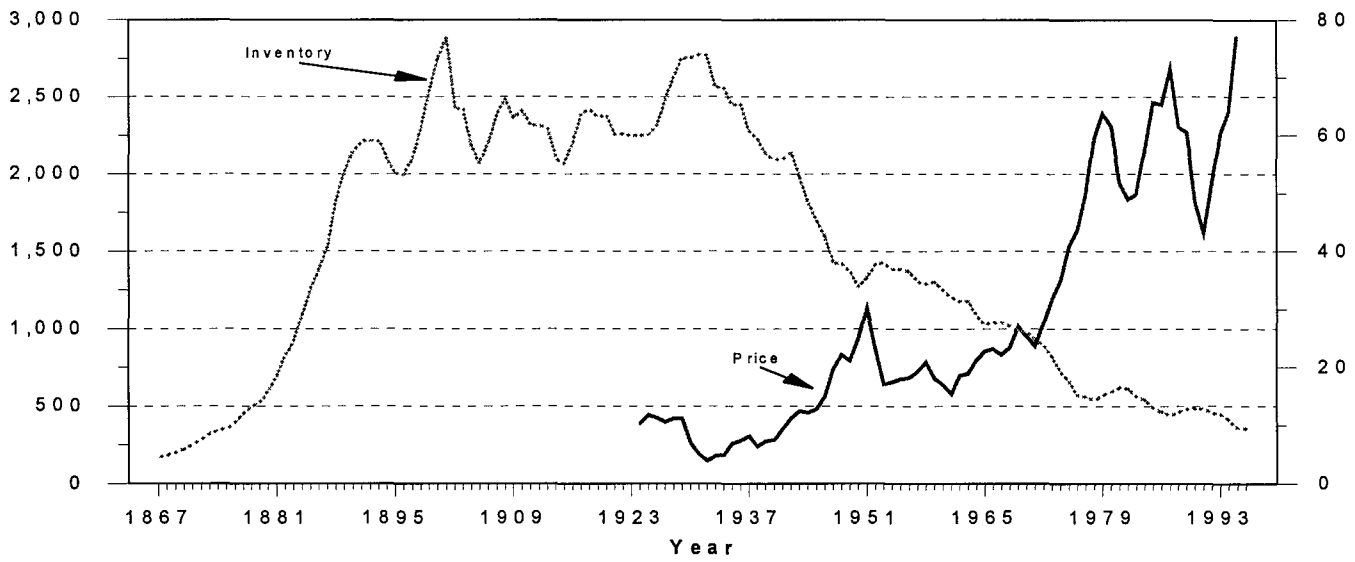


Note: Cows changed from 2+ Years old in 1970 to Cows that had calved.
In 1970 Beef Cows Changed from 342 to 316,000; Milk Cows 82 to 76,000

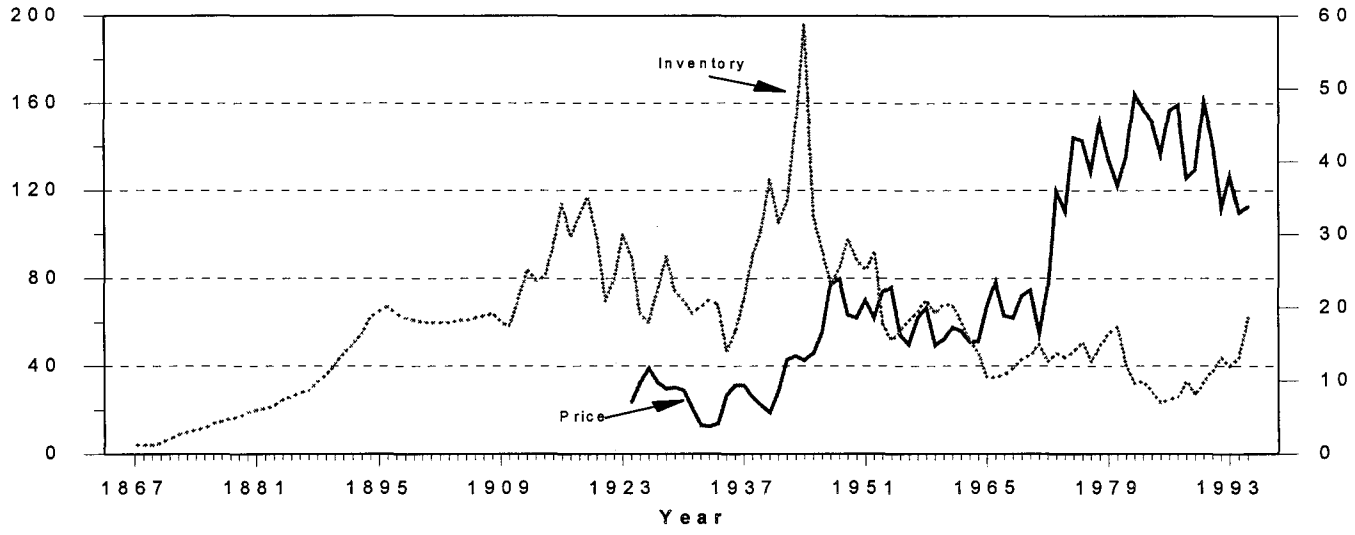

UTAH MILK PRODUCTION
Total Milk Production (Mil Pounds)
Production per Cow per Year (Pounds)
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
Total Production
Production per Cow
1924
1934
1944
1954
1964
1974
1984
1994
Year


UTAH MILK
Total Milk Production (Mil Pounds)
Milk Price (Dollars per CWT)
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Price
Production
1924
1934
1944
1954
1964
1974
1984
1994
Year

UTAH SHEEP

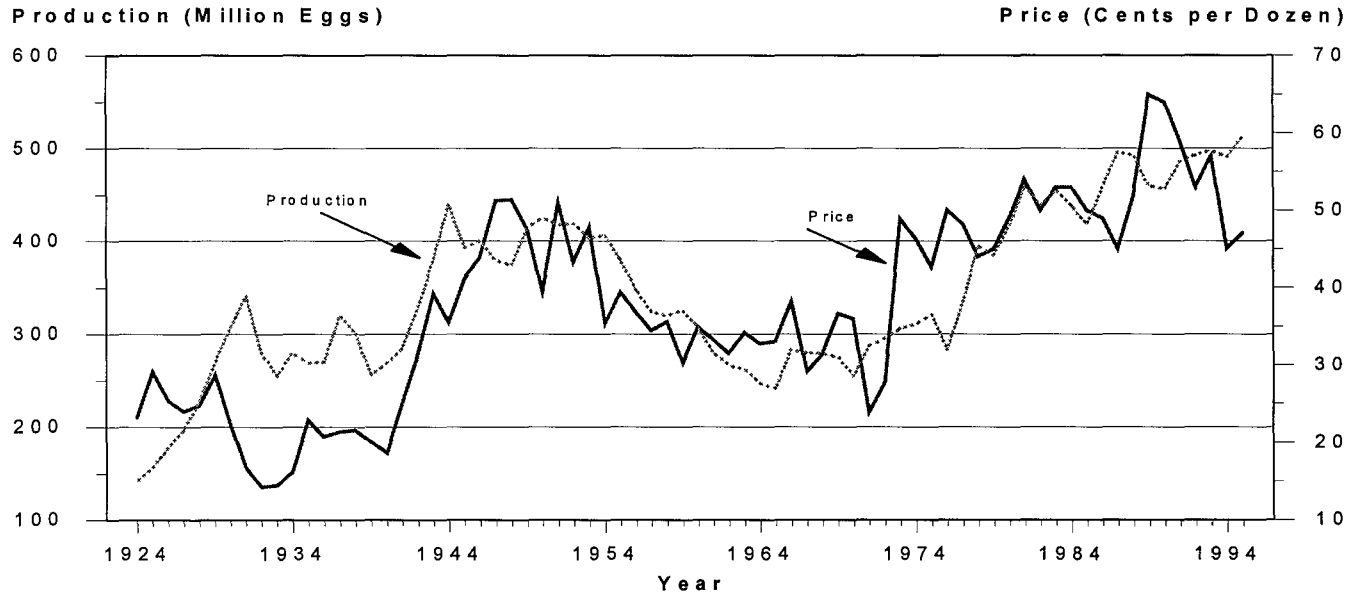


UTAH HOGS AND PIGS

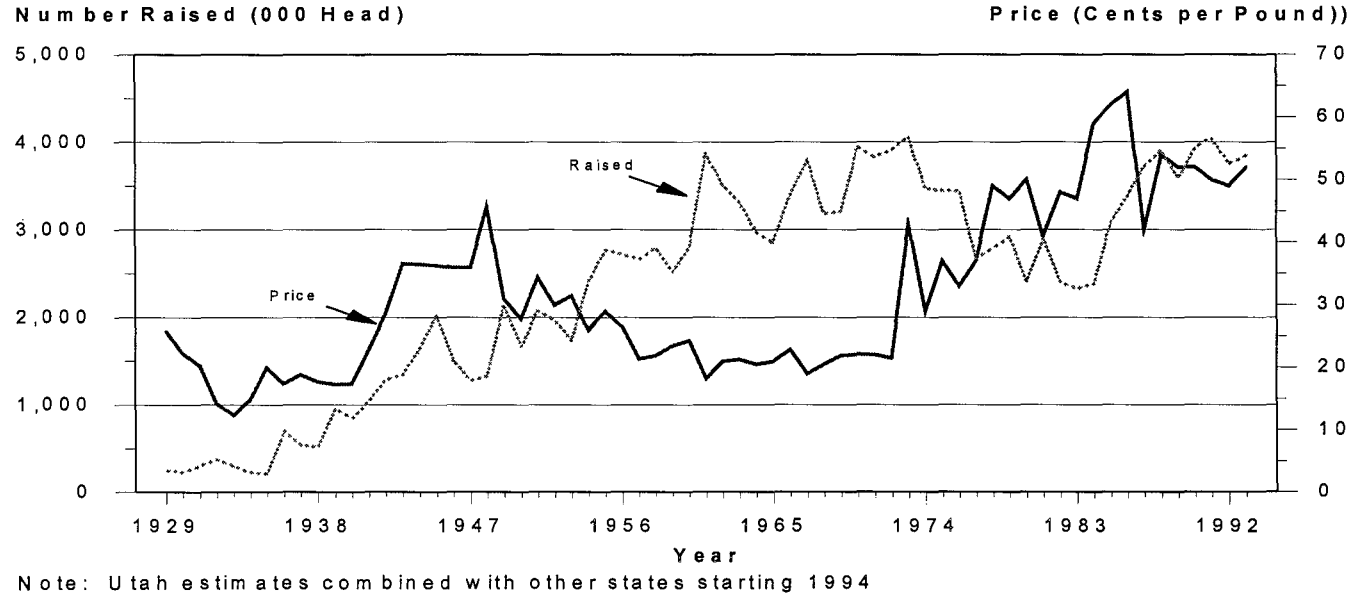


Note: Hog and Pig Inventory was January 1 prior to 1969

UTAH EGGS

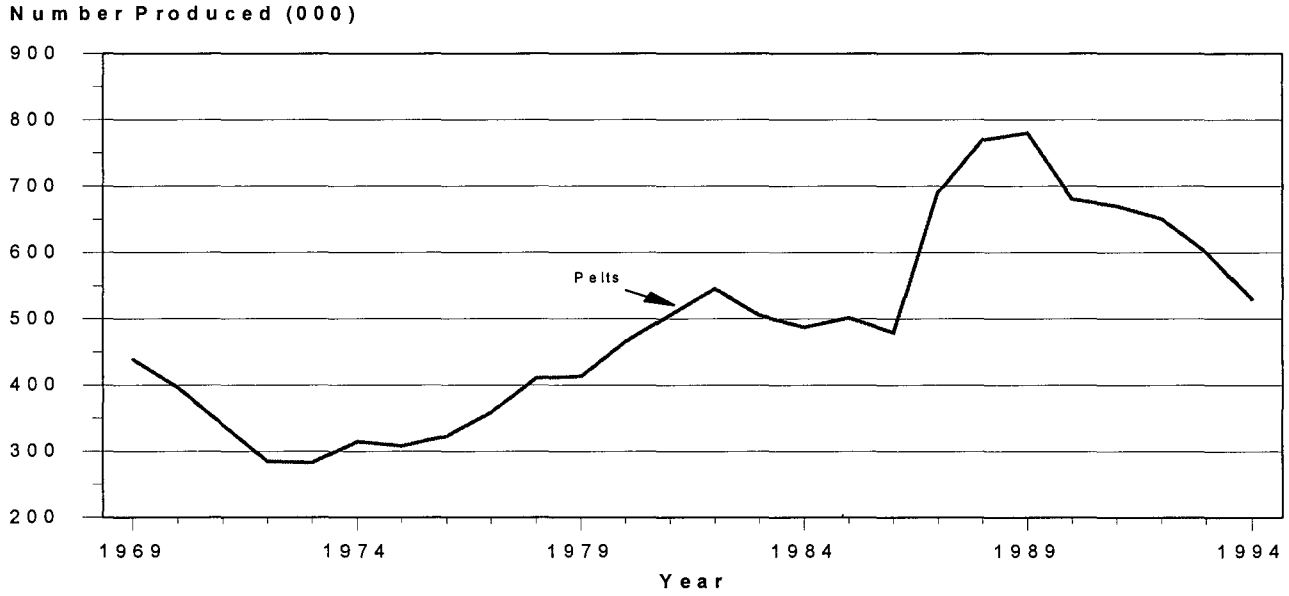


UTAH TURKEYS

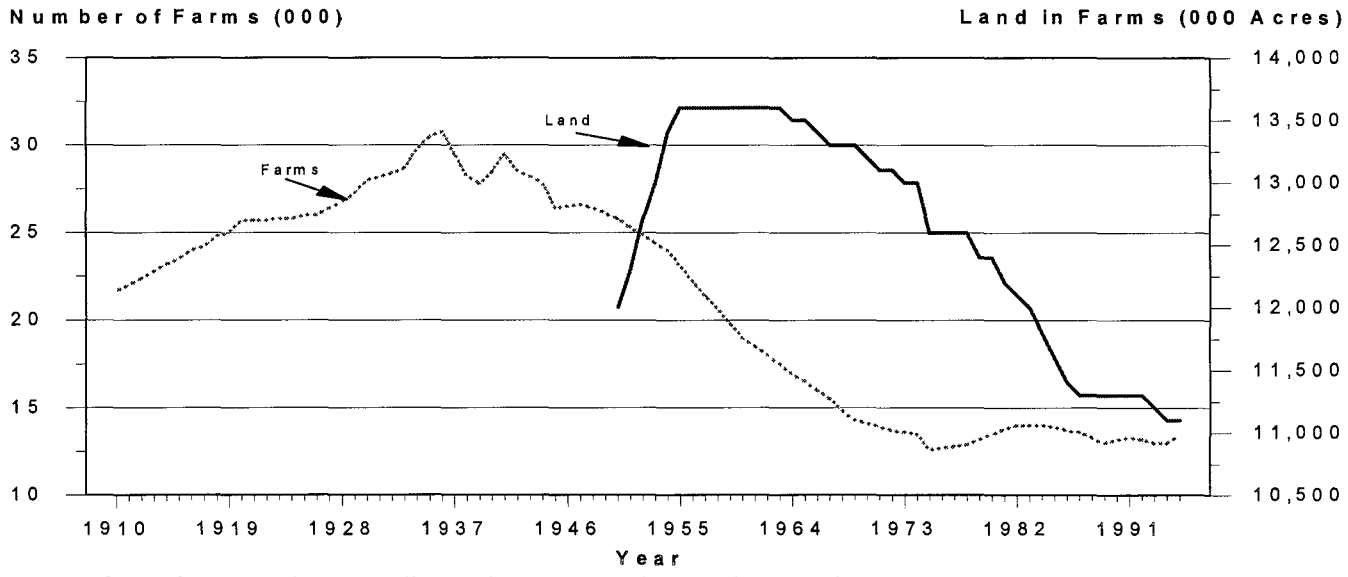


Note: Utah estimates combined with other states starting 1994

UTAH MINK PELTS



UTAH FARMS



Note: Only Census data available for years prior to charted data

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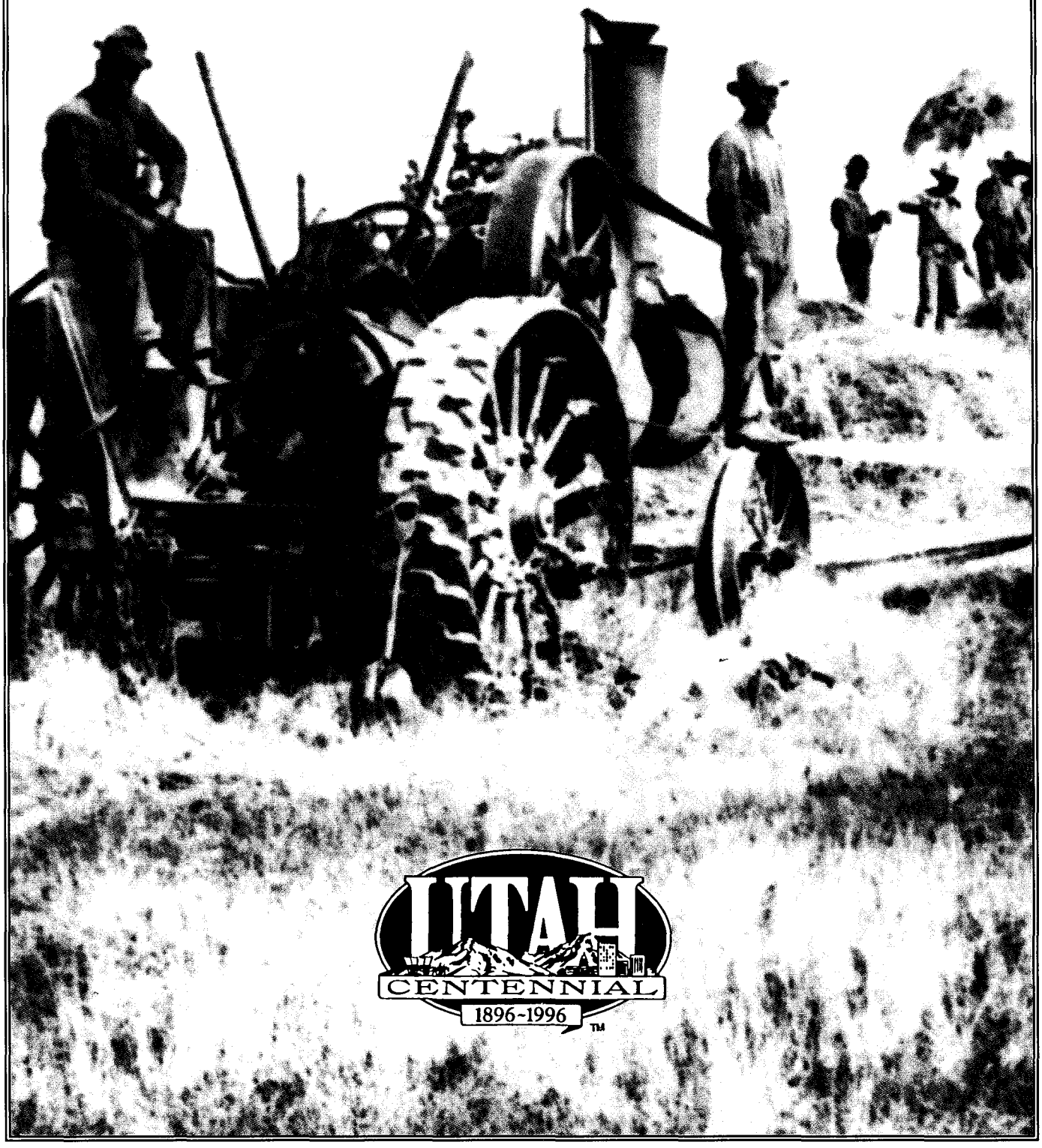
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1996 ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Department of Agriculture

Administration

Cary G. Peterson
Commissioner

Van Burgess
Deputy Commissioner

Renee Matsuura
Director of Administrative Services

Randy Parker
Director of Agricultural Marketing and Enhancement

Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director of Animal Industry/State Veterinarian

Ahmad Salari
Director of Laboratory Services/State Chemist

G. Richard Wilson
Director of Plant Industry

Kyle R. Stephens
Director of Regulatory Services

Larry Lewis
Information Officer

Kaye Butler
Administrative Assistant

Joan Winger
Executive Secretary

Agricultural Advisory Board

Kenneth R. Ashby, Chairman
Utah Farm Bureau Federation

Lee Reese, Vice Chairman
Utah Farmers Union

Jeffrey A. Hardy, Utah Dairymens Association

Dean F. Hansen, Utah Wool Growers Association

Scott Johnson, Utah Cattlemens Association

Parry Olsen, Food Processing Industry

Dean H. Parker, Utah Horse Industry

William Rigby, Utah Association of Conservation Districts

Grant Tingey, Utah Livestock Marketing Association

Carma Wadley, Consumers' Representative

Dr. James Eaton, Utah Veterinary Medical Association

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

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

Internet Address ..... http://www.ag.state.ut.us/

Commissioner's Office
- Commissioner 538-7101
- Deputy Commissioner 538-7102
- Compliance Specialist 538-7141
- Public Information Officer 538-7104
- Administrative Assistant 538-7105

Administrative Services
- Director 538-7110
- Budget and Accounting 538-7032
- Data Processing Services 538-7113
- Personnel and Payroll 538-7112

Agricultural Marketing and Enhancement
- Director 538-7108
- Ag Resource Development Loans 538-7176
- Environmental Quality 538-7175
- Livestock & Market News 538-7109
- Environmental Quality Information Specialist ... 538-7098
- Soil Conservation 538-7171

Agricultural Statistics (USDA) 524-5003

Animal Damage Control 975-3315

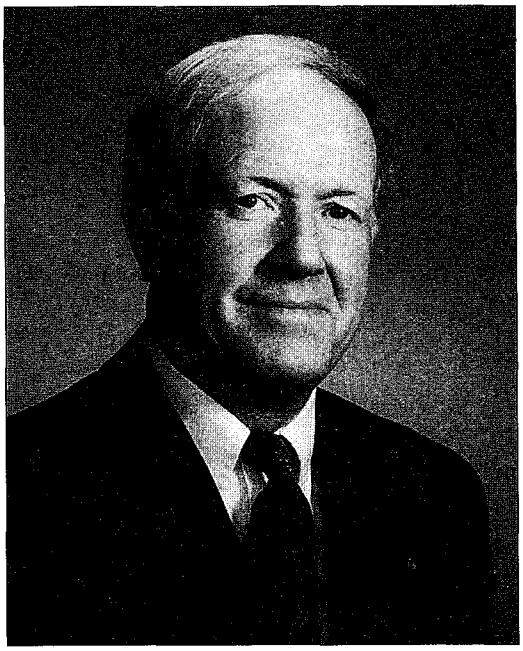
Animal Industry
- Director 538-7160
- Animal Health 538-7162
- Animal Identification (Brands) 538-7166
- Aquaculture 538-7029
- Meat Inspection 538-7117
- Serology Laboratory 538-7165

Chemistry Laboratory
- Director 538-7128
- Bacteriology Laboratory 538-7129
- Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory 538-7134
- Meat Laboratory 538-7132
- Pesticide Residue Laboratory 538-7135

Plant Industry
- Director 538-7180
- Entomology 538-7184
- Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection 538-7183
- Grain, Seed & Feed Inspection 538-7187
- Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT) 392-0603
- Information Specialist 538-7196
- Insect Infestation Emergency Control 538-7180
- Noxious Weeds 538-7183
- Pesticides/Fertilizers 538-7188
- Seed Laboratory 538-7182

Regulatory Services
- Director 538-7150
- Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furniture 538-7151
- Dairy Compliance 538-7145
- Egg & Poultry Compliance 538-7148
- Food Compliance 538-7149
- Label Evaluation 538-7151
- Meat Compliance 538-7144
- Metrology (measurement) Laboratory 538-7153
- Motor Fuels Testing Laboratory 538-7154
- Weights & Measures 538-7158

Commissioner of Agriculture
Cary G. Peterson



Dear Friends of Utah Agriculture:

The Utah Department of Agriculture takes great pride in celebrating 100 years of statehood. In the past century, farmers and ranchers in Utah and across the nation have made monumental strides to assure that America's dinner table was well stocked.

Our challenge for the next 100 years is to preserve a **sustainable** supply of high-quality, readily available, food and fiber for the citizens of Utah.

In 1896, a Utah farmer using a team of horses could plow about one acre of land in a day, and coax about 23 bushels of wheat from that acre of ground. In 1996, computer-aided tractors can plow more than 100 acres a day, and applied science has driven the per-acre yield of wheat to more than 50 bushels.

Yet as we approach a new decade, a new century and a new millennium, Utah and American agriculture face an obstacle that cannot be solved with bigger machines or smarter science--the obstacle is loss of prime farmland to urban sprawl. Utah has lost approximately 310,000 acres (400 square miles) of prime farmland, resulting in less locally grown food available to our citizens.

With the help of farmers, ranchers, citizen groups, and lawmakers we are developing strategies to preserve our prime agricultural land and water for the future. Thanks to the Governor, the Utah Legislature and other conservationists, we now have stronger protections for our prime agricultural lands.

The Utah Department of Agriculture is also responsible for guarding our safe food supply. Our inspectors regularly check meat, poultry, dairy, grains, and numerous other consumer products sold in Utah. This report highlights the results of those outstanding programs.

Marketing of Utah agricultural products is a growing responsibility of the department as Utah seeks to add value to the raw products produced here. A major reason for maintaining Utah's agricultural industry is that its tax base is vital to our state's economy. Agricultural production and processing produce a tax surplus compared to the services they require. Another economic factor is that agribusiness provides more than 100,000 jobs for Utahns. Utah agribusiness exports to foreign countries set a record in 1995 at $154.4 million.

Utah consumers pay only about 11 percent of their monthly income for food. Consumers in Europe, South America, Asia, Russia, and most other parts of the world pay from 30 percent to 60 percent of their income for food.

Let us take a lesson from Utah farmers of the past and protect our land and water resources so we do not face a food-cost or food-availability crisis during our next 100 years of farming and ranching in Utah.

Sincerely,

Cary G. Peterson, Commissioner
Utah Department of Agriculture

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture is to insure a high-quality, safe, readily available and sustained supply of food and fiber for the citizens of the state of Utah.

In doing this, 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.

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 UDA'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.

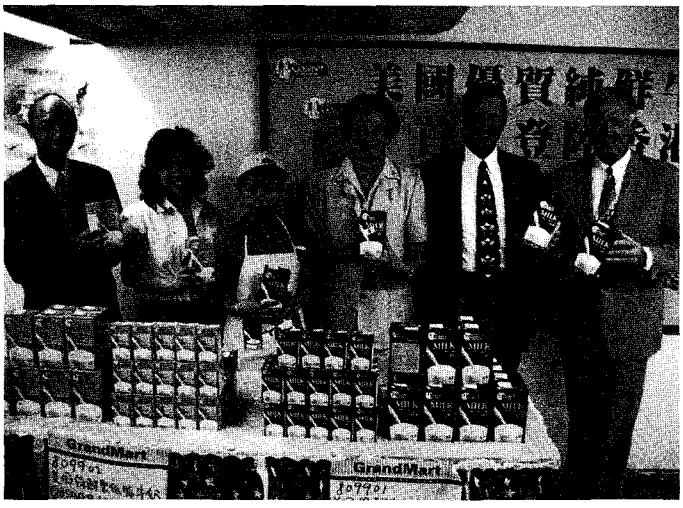
Conservation and Enhancement

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 Promotion

UDA 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 in-state processing of Utah agricultural products for a stronger state economy.

Utah agribusiness products are on sale to the world. The Utah Department of Agriculture promotes numerous products made in Utah to a growing global market. Utah's Gossner Foods became the first U.S. company to export milk to Hong Kong in 1995. Pictured at ***right*** during a promotional mission to Hong Kong are; Gregory Ng, President of GrandMart stores; two GrandMart promotional employees, Dolores Wheeler, president of Gossner Foods; Allen Wheeler, Gossner Foods; and Cary Peterson, Utah Commissioner of Agriculture.



The Utah Department of Agriculture works through its Soil Conservation Commission and various other programs to protect Utah's food supply by protecting farmland from urban sprawl.

Commissioner's Office

Commissioner of Agriculture Cary G. Peterson emphasized several programs that contributed to the advancement of Utah Agriculture. From helping lead the debate over farmland protection while serving on the Land Conservation Task Force, to being elected President of WUSATA (Western United States Agricultural Trade Association), to promoting and supporting the partnership among local, state and federal agencies devoted to soil and water conservation.

He accelerated the state's efforts to find incentives for farmland owners to set aside their property for agricultural use. That comes as a public opinion polls show that most Utahns are:

Concerned about growth
Consider farmland preservation a high priority
Willing to pay additional taxes to protect open space

The Commissioner brought together leaders of the livestock industry to consider remedies to help cattle owners cope with drought, record low cattle prices and extreme high prices for feed. A consensus was reached that an unhealthy beef market exists without more competition among meet packing companies.

The Commissioner's office also sponsored various workshops throughout Utah to educate farmers and ranchers to the benefits of holistic range management. Holistic management emphasizes using livestock and many other agricultural management practices to enhance and repair rangelands.

Water preservation was also promoted through the Utah Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Commission which the Commissioner chairs. The department also oversees a new groundwater enhancement program. For without prudent water development and conservation, advancements in Utah agriculture would be limited.

A Range Conservation Officer was added to the UDA in 1995. The officer will help improve Utah rangeland by applying appropriate agricultural uses.

Agricultural research conducted by scientists at Utah's three largest Universities continued in 1995. The UDA contributed $190,000 to investigate more than a dozen research topics such as: improving the quality of winter wheat, sustaining Utah's vegetable production, improving grazing practices on public lands, biological control of crop-limiting weeds, and more.

The Animal Damage Control program initiated a new fee collection procedure in 1995. The program protects Utah's cattle, sheep and turkey industries from depredating animals.

Aside from the traditional farm/ranch oriented services performed by the Utah Department of Agriculture, the UDA can also be considered one of the largest consumer protection agencies in Utah. UDA inspectors exert a positive influence in our lives from protecting our food from disease, to assuring that consumers receive the full weight and measure of what they pay for at the gasoline pump and at the grocery store. The UDA helps assure there is enough water in the cement that forms our high-rise office buildings, and inspectors make sure airport refueling trucks deliver the correct volume of fuel to jetliners. Inspectors monitor the quality of our groundwater and assure that the best management practices are in place.

The Utah Department of Agriculture has responded well to the state's remarkable growth by successfully increasing employees' workload, without a significant increase in personnel.

The Commissioner worked closely with division directors to implement programs that monitor and protect our food supply:

Food Safety

The Department of Agriculture participated in a new Food Borne Disease and Crisis Management Task Force that focused on three action categories: employee hygiene, enhanced surveillance of food borne illnesses and restrictions of sick employees. UDA's Regulatory Services also reacted to an increase in shellfish-caused illnesses by implementing new intrastate labeling program to ensure shellfish can be traced back to its origin if needed.

Animal Health

The Meat and Poultry Inspection Program was honored with a category I rating by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, making Utah's program one of the top-rated programs in the United States. The division expanded its Fish Health Program to meet the needs of the growing aquaculture industry. The program enforces laws which prevent the introduction or spread of disease to facilities or fish populations.

Gypsy Moth Eradication

The Plant Industry has taken the lead in a successful Gypsy Moth Eradication Program. Moth catches were reduced to 0 in 1995 after 2,274 moths were first caught in 1988. No treatment will be done in 1996. Trapping programs will remain vigorous.

The Utah Department of Agriculture currently administers nine insect quarantines: European corn borer, gypsy moth, apple maggot, plum curulio, cereal leaf beetle, pine shoot beetle, Japanese beetle, mint wilt, and potato Y virus. Quarantines are enforced to prevent significant economic losses to agricultural industries and allow Utah to benefit from domestic and foreign exports.

International Marketing of Utah Products

UDA's Marketing and Enhancement Division helped Utah agribusinesses set a record $154.4 million for goods exported in 1995. That represents a 25 percent increase over the previous year. The division has focused on assisting food manufacturing and agriculture in international market development. Gossner Foods of Cache County become the first U.S. company to export milk products to Hong Kong. The division also helps other Utah companies through the UDA's Export Readiness Program.

Century Farms & Ranches

UDA Deputy Commissioner, Van Burgess served as Vice-Chairman of the Century Farms and Ranches Committee of the Utah Centennial Commission. The committee initiated an ongoing effort to locate and honor Utah family farms or ranches that have been in existence for 100 years or more. The committee is set to honor 433 families during special ceremonies in the counties and at the 1996 Utah State Fair. Property owners wishing to apply for century recognition in the future should contact their county extension agent.

Utah Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom

Teaching Utah's youth to understand and appreciate farming and ranching is the goal of this program. Teachers use a handbook written for kindergarten through sixth grade which ties agricultural demonstrations, experiments and lessons to the core curriculum. The program is a partnership between the Foundation and Utah State University Extension Service. Highlights for 1995 are:

An eight page newsletter containing information about agriculture, classroom activities and a kids page is published and mailed to teachers three times a year. The program reaches more than 700 teachers in 313 Utah schools. Four different teacher in-service courses are offered that correspond to the Utah State Office of Education core guidelines. Fifty plus teachers have participated in these courses.

1996 Legislature

The 1996 Utah Legislature passed several bills that benefited Utah agriculture. The following is some of the legislation that most affected farmers and ranchers:

HB-36 Agriculture Protection Area Amendments (Ure)

Strengthened the new agriculture protection area act by requiring that developers notify buyers of homes within 300 feet of an agriculture protection area that agricultural activities are likely to continue and that the use and enjoyment of that property is expressly conditioned on the acceptance of those activities. **HB-53 Transportation Corridor Preservation** (Dillree) Establishes a transportation corridor preservation program for future highways that includes consideration for steering away from prime agriculture land. **HB-69 Forfeiture of Water Rights** (Ure) Establishes a 15 year statute of limitations on the forfeiture of a water right that has not been put to beneficial use for more than five years. **HB-203 Sales Tax - Use of Fuel** (Valentine) Codifies in the statute the sales tax exemption historically being granted by rule from the Tax Commission on

Van Burgess
Deputy Commissioner
Utah Department of
Agriculture

fuel sources being used for agricultural production and other manufacturing activities. **HB-393 Sales Tax for Infrastructure** (Gowans) Strengthens bill passed in 1995 earmarking 1/8 cent sales tax to be split between water development and transportation. The fund will generate about $34 million per year beginning in 1997 to be split equally between water and transportation, with $500,000 earmarked each year for the Agricultural Resource Development Fund administered by the Utah Department of Agriculture. **SB-145 Department of Agriculture Oversight** (Money) Appropriates $65,000 to fund a range specialist for the Utah Department of Agriculture to work cooperatively with DWR in their range monitoring program.

Agricultural Investigation and Compliance

The department's Compliance Specialist, working with the Attorney General's Office, investigates violations of department statutes and rules. The specialist works with UDA division directors enforcing actions resulting from administrative hearings.

The Ag Investigator also works with the Animal Damage Control (ADC) program carrying out predator control on public and private rangelands. The program is affected as regulatory challenges of federal agencies arise -- predator control suffers and livestock losses increase.

A major responsibility is to protect Utah producers and consumers by licensing and bonding all individuals who buy and sell agricultural products.

In 1995 the Compliance Specialist successfully investigated, and helped bring to justice, several individuals charged with defrauding a Colorado livestock investing company.

Public Information

A vigorous public information program is considered vital to the Utah Department of Agriculture. The department provides a reliable flow of information about its programs to the general public, agriculture producers, farmers and ranchers, the news media and state employees.

The UDA employees' committee and the Information Office sponsored a National Agriculture Day breakfast which served Utah grown or made products, and reminded guests of the importance of protecting Utah farmland. Lt. Governor Olene Walker, friends of Utah agriculture, UDA employees, as well as area high school newspaper editors attended the breakfast.

The Information Office initiated a new publication titled "Utah Agriculture". The newsletter highlights the UDA's accomplishments, as well as advances made in the industry.

The department continued its elementary school education program through its partnership with Backman Elementary School. Numerous UDA employees volunteered time to demonstrate to the children the importance of agriculture in our society.

Administrative Services

Renee Matsuura
Director

The goal of Administrative Services is to provide continuous, efficient and high-quality administrative support and services to the public and to agency users in helping with the overall development of agriculture in Utah.

Information Technology Section

The Geographical Information System (GIS) is now operational and reachable by Internet mail. The GIS software includes ARC INFOR and SPANS, and current programs utilizing the system include: ground water sampling, noxious weed program, and insects. Netscape, a World Wide Web browser has been installed and is a very powerful tool for making use of all the information that is available on the network and it makes it easy to download data sets for the GIS or to research a topic of interest. There are a number of Web sites available that are related to agriculture. The department is developing a home page that will provide information to Internet users.

The department had installed an upgraded LAN (Local Area Network) system during the last few months and it has the challenge of upgrading software and hardware to keep up with the fast growing computer industry. Not only was the department's main system upgraded, but antiquated computers have been replaced throughout the department.

Human Resource Section

A new process called Utah Skills Match has a targeted date for implementation of July 1, 1996. Applicants may send in a resume that will be scanned into the state data base and matched with open positions throughout the state. This process will allow state agencies to fill positions within weeks instead of several months. The human resource staff will provide information to employees and applicants during its the program's transition period.

Fixed Assets

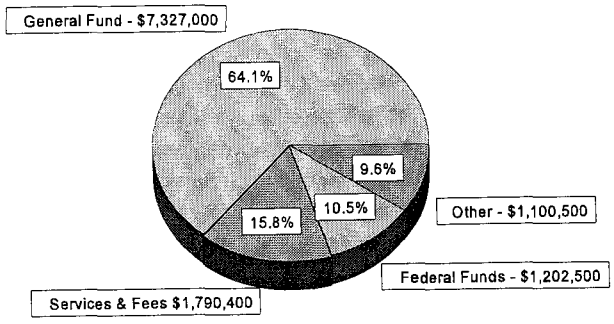
State fixed assets have been converted to the state financial system (FI-NET). This new system will enhance the ability to track assets purchased by the state. Assets purchased over the last year are electronically entered into the FI-NET fixed asset system during the purchasing process.

Training

The department has several training programs that are ongoing and mandated. Driver Safety Training is required by any employee driving a state vehicle. Several program managers and directors have completed the Certified Public Managers Course. Mandated training in sexual harassment has been provided to supervisors and employees.

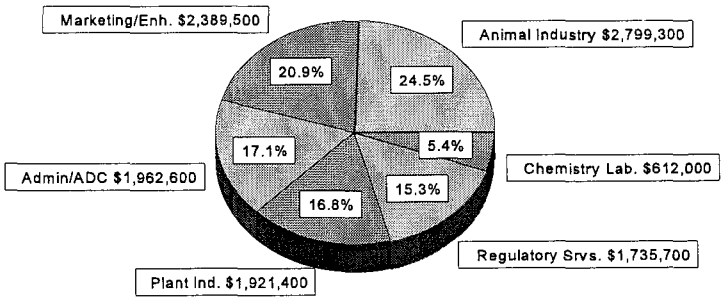
Utah Department of Agriculture

Revenue Sources



Total Budget $11,420,500

Expenditures



Total Expenditures $11,420,500

Ag Marketing & Enhancement

Randy Parker
Director

The goal of the Division of Agriculture Marketing and Enhancement is to assist in the economic development of production agriculture and protect and enhance the state's natural resources. The division worked with producers and agribusinesses in expanding markets, adding value to locally grown commodities, developing new products and promoting instate processing for local, national and international markets. In addition, the division works with farmers and ranchers to protect and enhance the soil and water resources through soil and water conservation and water quality programs.

Agribusiness Council

The Governor's Agribusiness Development Council is the catalyst for developing and implementing strategies for adding value to Utah's agricultural commodities and strengthening the rural economy. The council coordinates efforts to develop a database for meeting local processor needs and assisting in developing national and international markets. Members represent production and processor sectors and are focusing on new technology, innovation, niche market development, and the finance problems facing agribusiness.

Utah Agribusinesses Post Record Exports in 1995

Utah food and agriculture producers and processors set an export record in 1995, rising to $154.4 million. Exports of food and agriculture products rose by $31 million, which represents a 25 percent increase over 1994 figures. Utah has one of the fastest growing agribusiness export industries in the country. A major market for Utah's high-value food products is the Pacific Rim. Livestock and livestock products continue to be the cornerstone of Utah exports, with dairy products, alfalfa hay, fruit, and poultry seeing growth.

International Market Development

The division has focused on assisting food manufacturing and agriculture in international market development. Working with the Western United States Agriculture Trade Association (WUSATA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service, the division has assisted value-added food manufacturers in identifying opportunities and strategies for international market development. Utah Commissioner of Agriculture Cary Peterson currently serves as president of WUSATA.

As a member of WUSATA, the division has been involved in a number of export programs and initiatives. Utah value-added food manufacturers are able to access federal Market Promotion Program (MPP) funds to assist in international market development. During fiscal year 1995-96, four Utah companies received approval for more than $150,000 in matching funds. In addition, a delegation of Chihuahua, Mexico, cattlemen were hosted in Utah under an MPP grant that helped introduce the state's high-quality cattle genetics to prospective Mexican buyers.

The division hosted Gregory Ng, vice president of GrandMart Club Stores of Hong Kong. GrandMart has seven stores that feature U. S. consumer goods. Capitalizing on the growing demand in the Southeast Asian market for snack foods, GrandMart began accessing Clover Club potato chips from Kaysville and packaged nuts and seeds from Salt Lake Nut Co.

The division, working with WUSATA, continues to work with prospective Utah food and agriculture exporters in export readiness. The program is designed to help small and medium-sized companies take their first steps into export marketing. Emphasis is placed on utilizing state and federal export programs, services, trade associations and trade shows to network and test market products and to determine potential markets.

Utah Sends First Ever U.S. Milk to Hong Kong

Gossner Foods of Logan, working with division marketing staff, received the first import clearances from the Hong Kong Health Department for milk from the United States. The first container of Ultra High Temperature (UHT) shelf stable milk left Logan on Dec. 15, 1995 bound for the GrandMart Club Stores. The product has a nine-10 month non-refrigeration shelf-life that makes the overseas sales attractive.

Great American Food Shows

The division works with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service to introduce Utah's high-quality processed food and agriculture products to the world through the Great American Food Shows. Utah companies that are looking to develop global markets are able to display and sample products to prospective consumers, importers, wholesalers, and retailers.

The division assisted two Utah food processors in displaying products at the world's largest food show in Cologne, Germany. The ANUGA food show displayed products from more than 150 U.S. companies to more than 6,000 global food and beverage producers. AFI promoted "QuickGrill" steaks, a new meat processing technology that is meeting with international acceptance. AFI also saw Lynn Wilson Fine Foods introduce Utah Tex-Mex style foods to European consumers.

During the show's six-day run, approximately 180,000 importers, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers attended. This venue gives Utah food processors a valuable opportunity to get marketplace reaction to their product while identifying import possibilities and future hurdles to overcome. In addition to Germany, Utah food manufacturers displayed high-quality, high-value

products to a worldwide audience. Companies participated in shows in England, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and domestic shows that attracted international buyers.

Marketing

The division continues to assist companies in developing markets locally, regionally and nationally in an effort to add value to Utah-grown commodities. The division printed the 1995 Hay Directory which is made available to in-state and national hay buyers as a way to develop new markets for Utah's high-quality alfalfa hay. New niche markets are being developed for a branded alfalfa product marketed under the "CUMA" label. The 40-pound box of certified weed-seed-free, dust-free, fine-stemmed alfalfa 'Our Best for Your Best' is finding growing demand for the horse market. A niche market is being developed for Utah alfalfa in "Tender Nibbles" for small pets such as rabbits, hamsters, etc.

Certified weed-seed-free hay is being marketed to regional horse owners for use on the public lands. The U.S. Forest Service recently issued a closure order banning hay that may have weed seeds in an effort to protect the public land resource. This has provided a marketing opportunity, especially during the hunting seasons, for developing a value-added niche market for Utah's alfalfa hay.

Product of Utah

The Product of Utah is designed to identify Utah grown and produced products to local consumers. It is available to a wide range of food and non-food products. The emphasis of the program has been agriculture and food products, however, in recent years, there has been interest in identifying sport and recreation products. The worldwide attention Utah has received as an outdoor recreation destination and the associated products has stimulated a new market for product identification.

The division has used an advertising campaign using Gov. Michael Leavitt and Commissioner Cary Peterson urging Utahns to "Buy Products of Utah". The program has continued to grow and currently has over 200 Utah businesses using the logo in point-of-purchase materials, labels, hang tags, brochures, media advertising and many other ways. The division assists companies in developing strategies in marketing using the logo.

Market News Reporting

The market news section provides a vital service to Utah's agriculture and agribusiness community. Market information, critical to making business decisions, is provided through print media, broadcast media, a call-in service, the World Wide Web, and a weekly summary report. There are currently over 400 subscriptions to the weekly Market News Report. Division personnel, or contract reporters, monitor five Utah livestock auctions — Cedar City, Salina, Smithfield, Spanish Fork and Weber. In addition, marketplace data is gathered to issue a market report on Utah hay. The analysis includes both seller and buyer information to provide an unbiased report.

Junior Livestock Shows Program The division administers the legislative mandated and funded program and monitors guidelines for use of funds available to Utah's junior livestock shows. Guidelines are set up by a state association committee in compliance with the legislative mandate. To receive funds, each show must agree to comply with the association rules and procedures. Funding provided by the legislature must be used for awards to the FFA and 4-H youth participants and not for other show expenses. During the past year, 18 junior shows were awarded funds to assist in this youth development program.

Utah Horse Racing Commission

In 1992 the Utah Legislature passed the Horse Regulatory Act, giving the division responsibility to establish a regulatory structure for Utah's horse racing industry and associated tracks. Members of the Racing Commission are appointed to four-year terms by Gov. Leavitt. The Utah horse racing authority provides the mechanism for recognition of race times by the American Quarter Horse Association. During the past race year, over 40 percent of the horses received Rating of Merit (ROM), an index that helps establish horse values and stud fees. Without an official sanctioning body for Utah Quarter Horse races and the recognized time indexes, millions of dollars of value would have been lost to the Utah horse racing industry.

During the past year, better security and enforcement of Utah horse racing rules and regulations have been a priority of the Commission. The Commission holds regular meetings, including open forums at sanctioned tracks, to allow input on issues in which the horse racing participants have concerns. There is continued emphasis on health and safety issues for both horse and jockey.

Soil Conservation

During this centennial year, Utah's original conservation partnership looks back over almost 60 years of helping private land users -- especially farmers and ranchers -- improve and protect the basic natural resources of soil and water. Early land treatment emphasis was to develop soil and water to produce the food and fiber needed for the growing state. This local-state-national conservation partnership helped the land managers meet these production objectives while maintaining and even improving the quality and utility of the soil and water resources.

Today, the representatives of Utah's 38 Soil Conservation Districts (SCD) are the core of this partnership, as they were in the past. They are the local, grass roots members. Each SCD has a board of five citizens, usually farmers or ranchers, elected by their peers in a special biennial election conducted by mail.

The Utah Soil Conservation Commission members are the state level of the partnership. The Commission is comprised of representatives from seven SCD zones, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, and four state natural resources related agencies - UDA, DNR, USU CES, and DEQ. The commissioner of UDA is designated by law as the chairman of the commission. Staff support has been provided by this division for years.

The national partnership members are the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (formally the Soil Conservation Service), and the Farm Service Agency (formerly the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service), and the National Association of Conservation Districts. All three continue to provide valuable support to Utah's partnership.

Every year, since the first state soil conservation law was passed in 1937, this conservation partnership has provided landowners the knowledge, technical assistance, motivation, and economic incentives to carry out land and water conservation practices.

The need for action to protect our soil and water is greater today than it has ever been. Soil erosion and water pollution are major challenges. Population growth is now becoming a significant factor. Loss of soil productivity and water quality degradation increases each year in Utah due to poorly planned growth.

The partnership has moved forward to expand and strengthen itself; participated with the Legislature's Land Conservation Task Force; assisted the Governor's Growth Summit; supported SB48 which addressed and supported the land protection/growth issue; and, requested and obtained increased state funding for various programs.

Agricultural Resource Development Loans

Low-interest ARDL loans are available through the Utah Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the division's program. ARDL loans are made for a maximum term of 12 years at 3 percent interest with a one-time technical assistance fee of 4 percent. The objectives of the program are to: conserve soil and water resources; increase agricultural yields for croplands, orchards, pasture, range, and livestock; maintain and improve water quality; conserve and improve wildlife habitat; prevent flooding; conserve and/or develop on-farm energy; and reduce damages to agriculture as a result of flooding, droughts or other natural disasters.

The Legislature appropriated $330,000 in FY 1995-96. The ARDL program currently has more than $22.4 million in assets and more than $14.75 million out in loans. More than $33 million has been advanced for improvement projects by the ARDL program since its beginning. The program continues to grow from interest collected on revolving loan funds. There are approximately 1,100 individual loans outstanding in the program.

Rural Rehabilitation Loans

The Rural Rehabilitation Loan Program is another source of low-interest loans for farmers and ranchers. The purpose of this program is to help those who want to buy, begin or improve an agricultural operation but who have trouble getting conventional financing. The current interest rates for these loans are from 5 to 6 percent. Total assets for this fund are more than $3.3 million with $2.6 million out in 75 individual loans. Delinquencies in both loan programs are very low and are kept under 2.5 percent.

Both loan programs have successfully provided assistance to many farmers and ranchers in implementing conservation improvements and practices they otherwise could not afford. In addition, the program coordinators have worked conscientiously to protect the integrity of the program through monitoring, collection procedures and adequate collateral.

Water Quality

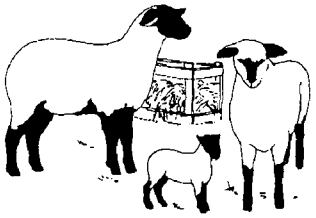
The division's Environmental Quality Section administers Utah's non-point source (NPS) pollution control and prevention program working closely with the Utah Division of Water Quality and is partially funded through a federal grant from the Environmental Protection Agency. Projects are also supported by matching funds from state and local government agencies and private sources. The program is divided into several parts: watershed management projects, which are generally on-the-ground conservation efforts and information and education; a combination of public information, including newsletters, brochures, video shows, etc.; and school and adult education.

A major success for the section's information officer was the development of a video presentation on soil and water conservation and the NPS program. The presentation is available on a self instructional kiosk incorporated into the agriculture industry display in the Utah State Capitol Building.

Agriculture has traditionally been identified as a major contributor to Utah's NPS problem. However, as our population continues to grow and urbanize, other non-point pollution sources such as urban runoff and impacts from recreational activities are becoming more of a factor.

The program's most extensive watershed restoration project is taking place in the Little Bear River watershed of Cache County. Including Clean Water Act Section 319 funding, Hydrologic Unit Area funding and state, local and private matching funds, more than $4,000,000 has been spent through 1995. The money has gone toward stream bank stabilization, animal waste storage facilities, revegetation, and other work. Another demonstration project along Otter Creek in Piute and Sevier counties has used nearly $2,000,000 of federal, state, local, and private money for stream stabilization, wetland construction and revegetation. Work is also being completed in the Chalk Creek watershed in Summit County and the Beaver River watershed in Beaver County.

New for FY 1995-96 is a CD-ROM-based computer program designed to teach watershed management skills to students and landowners. The program includes several short video clips about best management practices and successes in the Utah NPS Program. There are also interactive modules that allow you to be in charge of a small portion of a watershed. Using climatological and geographic information, the user experiences the challenge of maintaining a clean watershed.



Animal Damage Control

Jim Winnat
Director

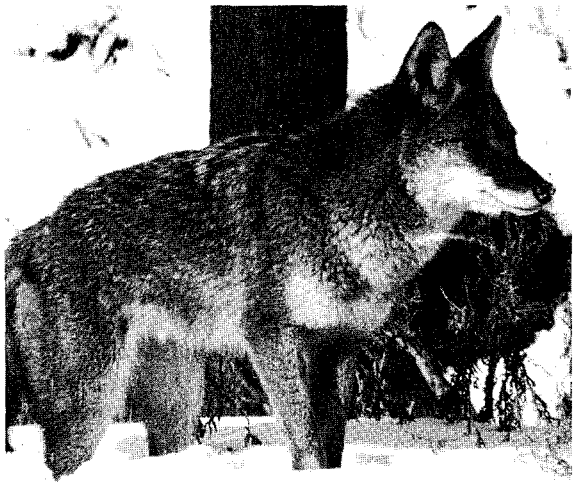
Utah wool growers lose about 10 percent of their animals each year to predators. Cattlemen suffer fewer losses but still experience costly losses to coyotes, mountain lions, bears and other predators. Annual livestock losses to predators in Utah ran about $2.3 million, even with a control program in place.

To help reduce this drain on the livestock industry and the state's economy, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and states with predator problems, conduct a cooperative program called Animal Damage Control (ADC).

In 1994-95 a cooperative effort between the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service was begun to transfer the responsibility for completing environmental assessments for predator control from these two agencies to the ADC.

As a result the ADC program recently completed two Environmental Assessments-- one for the Northern ADC District-- and one for the Southern District. The assessments resulted in two Records of Decisions for the Utah program. Those decisions concluded that the program had no significant impact on the environment.

The assessments were conducted by an Interagency Working Group comprised of representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Department of Agriculture, and USDA/APHIS. It also involved the public, as there were nearly 2200 scoping letters sent out to private individuals and interested groups in Utah and the United States.



To help reduce the drain on the livestock industry and the state's economy, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and states with predator problems, conduct a cooperative program called Animal Damage Control (ADC).

The ADC program also initiated the use of the Livestock Protection Collar (LPC). The collar is used to protect sheep and lamb from coyotes. The LPC certification and training program was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for ADC use in the state of Utah. The collars can only be used in specially defined fenced/pasture conditions. The collar is placed around the sheep's neck, and is designed to work only on attacking coyotes

Utah's ADC program, which includes 15 state hunters and 16 federal employees, is held up as a model of cooperation throughout the nation.

The program is financed jointly, with the federal government paying about half, and state government and livestock owners paying the balance. In Utah, livestock owners pay a fee — nicknamed a "head tax" — set by state law. The 1995 legislature passed a more accurate and equitable system for collecting predator control fees from producers which took effect after July of 1995. Producers will be assessed a predator fee at point of sale for wool, beef . Fees for turkeys will be collected per head of breeding stock.

The objective of the program is to keep livestock losses to all predators to a minimum on private, state and federal land. ADC carries out this objective by removing predators when they cause damage. The program targets only offending animals or populations of offending coyotes. Methods used to control offending coyotes include aerial hunting in airplanes and helicopters, calling and shooting, trapping, denning, M-44 cyanide ejectors and LPC collars.

Other predators that are a serious problem to livestock are cougars and bears; these state-protected predators are taken after their kills are confirmed to insure that only the offending animals are taken. Methods used to take bears and cougars include dogs, traps and snares. State law allows partial payment to livestock owners for confirmed losses caused by bears and cougars.

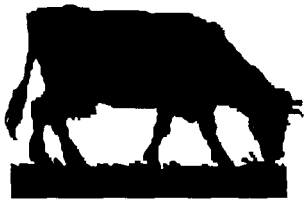
The 1994 legislature set aside funds to help support the Predator Control program. Under the new formula the state will match the amount of revenue collected from livestock owners receiving the service. The state also includes a provision for volunteer contributions for predator control to be matched at the same rate.

Even with ADC taking the losses were still crippling.

Utah Sheep Losses to Predators - 1995

(See Agricultural Statistics for more information)

Predator	Sheep	Lambs
Coyotes	4,700	18,700
Dogs	700	900
Mnt. Lion	2,600	6,400



Animal Industry

Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director

Work of the Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture falls into five main bureaus or categories:

(1) Animal Health, with special attention to animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans
(2) Serology Laboratory, testing of animal blood for disease detection and control
(3) Meat and Poultry inspection to assure consumers of wholesome products
(4) Animal Identification (brand registration and inspection) to discourage livestock theft
(5) Fish Health, a newly assigned program for the Department of Agriculture, protecting the fish health in the state and helping with problems of food fish production and processing

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

Animal Health

Two new foreign animal diseases, avian influenza type H7N3, and vesicular stomatitis, were detected and properly handled with the cooperation of industry.

Vesicular stomatitis broke out in New Mexico in May of 1995. The outbreak was declared over on Jan. 15, 1996.

Utah had 55 investigations with six premises testing positive over a two month period. The first case was confirmed on Aug. 9, 1995 in San Juan County. The remaining premises were identified as Bluff, Aneth, Green River, Dewey and the last one in Ouray, on Oct. 17. A 10-mile quarantine at each location helped stop the spread. The last quarantine was lifted on Dec. 13, 1995.

Avian influenza subtype H7N3

In the spring of 1995 an outbreak of avian influenza subtype H7N3 occurred in commercial turkeys located in the Sanpete Valley of Utah. An autogenous killed virus subtype H7N3 vaccine was produced by Maine Biological Laboratories, Inc., Waterville, Maine, under special permission from Veterinary Services and Veterinary Biologics, the USDA and with the help and concurrence of the Utah State Veterinarian's Office. Vaccination was begun June 20, 1995. When the vaccinations ended in September 2,003,000 turkeys had been vaccinated.

Outbreaks rapidly decreased after the vaccination program was started. Special thanks are in order for USDA-APHIS-VS, Moroni Feed Co., and Utah Department of Agriculture personnel for assistance and contributions to this project.

The division reports the status of the following programs:

The division again qualified for pseudorabies free (stage V) status. The sheep industry continued to work on the scrapie rules and program. Dog heartworms still continue to be monitored and we are working with the state Mosquito Abatement Program on the problem. The mosquito Abatement Program continues to monitor sentinel flocks for Equine Encephalitis. None was found in 1995.

Division veterinarians met on a regular basis with the state's livestock enterprise groups, farm organizations, veterinary associations, and other livestock groups.

The department veterinarians also reviewed 1,832 import health certificates for animals in 1995. We worked closely with Port of Entry personnel to be sure animals coming into the state were properly inspected and certified. These activities generated 12 citations ($632.00), that resulted in correcting deficiencies on incoming animal health requirements.

The bison herd on Antelope Island is still being monitored for brucellosis and tuberculosis with none found.

There is a growing ratite (ostrich) population in Utah and the incoming birds' health certificates are monitored by the division.

Animal importation rules were updated again this year.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) is now implemented and administered by the State Veterinarian's Office.

Serology Laboratory

Testing for brucellosis was again the major activity of this lab. Of 64,067 tests run last year, 56,117 were brucellosis blood tests, 242 rivenol-brucellosis supplementary tests, and 7,568 were ring tests on milk. The balance of the tests were for a variety of diseases and for vaccine viability.

The lab dispensed 65,570 doses of brucellosis vaccine before needing to order more. The additional vaccine was purchased by private practitioners, and the additional cost was picked up by individual producers. There were 60 vials of Tuberculin for testing also dispensed. The division issued 1,832 permits to regulate imported livestock, birds and other animals.

Meat and Poultry Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau has made significant changes in the inspection techniques and procedures to accomplish pathogen reduction in meat and poultry. This has greatly improved the meat inspection process as we seek to achieve zero tolerance for contaminants.

Hazard Analysis, Critical Control Point (HACCP) inspection will eventually become the scientific basis for inspection in the future. Many of the meat and poultry producers have initiated HACCP programs in their plants already. HACCP training for UDA inspectors is underway as the program will seek to identify critical quality control points during production.

Training is a vital part of meat and poultry inspection and has been given top priority in the development of all inspectors. The bureau has established a training program which has been certified as being equal to that of the federal program.

In order to achieve compliance with the law and regulations the bureau initiated three administrative hearings that resulted in administrative settlements and compliance with the law.

The demand for inspection service continues to grow. During the past fiscal year two major wholesale clubs have sought and have been granted inspection. Two additional facilities are in the process of remodeling to meet the requirements for inspection and will have them completed by the close of FY 1996.

During the coming year the bureau will initiate a new computer-based inspection program called Performance Based Inspection (PBIS). PBIS inspectors' work schedules will be computer generated and will identify those tasks which are most critical in each establishment. This program is scheduled to begin by September 1, 1996.

Circle Four Farms, a new hog operation, continues their construction in the Milford area. This cooperative program is made up of four large swine industry companies: Prestage Farms, Murphy Farms—a subsidiary of West Isle Partners, Inc.--Carroll's Foods, and Smithfield Farms. They have started farrowing 3,600 sows and have finished and marketed a significant number of hogs. They are working toward their goal of 5,000 sows with a continuous processing of the offspring. They are building a feed plant with a slaughterhouse in future plans.

Animal Identification

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau consists of 11 full-time "special function officers" and 50 part-time inspectors. Their job is to protect the Utah livestock industry from theft or loss of livestock. In addition to inspecting all cattle and horses at the state's 10 weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state, and going to slaughter. During 1994 just less than 700,000 individual cattle and horses were inspected with $1.3 million worth of livestock being returned to their proper owners.

The Brand Bureau undertook several major changes and activities in 1995. Port of Entry personnel were trained to prevent stolen animals from leaving the state and prevent diseased animals from entering.

Renewal of some 20,000 livestock brands and earmarks was accomplished in 1995. As mandated by law, the process occurs every five years in order to keep brands current. An improved renewal notice system contacted every brand or earmark owner early in the year. When notices were returned the department issued a laminated wallet-size "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at the auctions. The department will now produce a centennial edition brand book listing all brands recorded for a cost of $25. Many ranchers took advantage of new position availability to switch their brand from a rib to a hip position to help reduce hide damage.

Two separate law changes took place during the 1995 legislative session that had a direct impact on the brand bureau. The first dealt with the elimination of brand inspection when selling "on-farm" baby dairy calves that are less than 60 days old. Dairymen can now sell these calves without calling an inspector and by simply providing a sales invoice to the buyer. The second law change deals with a new collection method to gather the cattlemen's part of predator control money. Starting in October of 1995, livestock inspectors started adding a 25 cents per head fee to the brand inspection when calves or cull cows were sold. This money, like the beef promotion money which has been collected by the brand inspectors for many years, will simply be forwarded to the Animal Damage Control program for its use. It is expected this collection system will be more uniform, and is expected to generate additional revenue. Sheepmen will have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In addition to these changes, the livestock inspectors played a major role in assisting with quarantine enforcement when the state had the summer vesicular stomatitis outbreak.

UDA Fish Health Program

The Fish Health Program aids the promotion of the state aquaculture industry by disseminating fish health and culture information, by encouraging cooperation between all facets of the industry, and by supporting the efficient use of the state's limited water supply. It also initiates and enforces the laws and rules that apply to the operation of aquaculture and fee fishing facilities and that prevent the introduction or spread of disease agents among facilities or from these facilities to other fish populations.

One function is to process the annual registration of all commercial aquaculture and fee fishing operations. Certificate of registration (COR) numbers are issued and annual reports are reviewed for compliance with all rules. In 1995 59 CORs were issued.

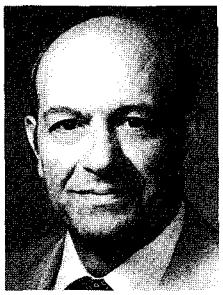
The program also conducts annual fish health inspections of those growers who sell live fish or eggs. Tissue samples are collected from a predetermined number of fish at each facility and sent to outside laboratories for analysis. Certain prohibited pathogens must not be present if the grower is to be granted fish health approval. The UDA inspected 22 facilities in 1995.

The program also maintains the fish health approval list which currently contains 80 facilities. The list includes both in- and out-of-state growers who pass inspection through a review of fish health reports. This includes private, state, and federal facilities that raise both coldwater and warmwater species. All in-state growers who purchase live fish or eggs must obtain them from a source on the list.

Issuing entry permits for all importations of live fish or eggs into Utah is an integral part of the disease prevention program. Each shipment must be accompanied by an entry permit that verifies the identity of the fish and confirms that the source is currently on the fish health approval list. Sixty-three entry permits were issued in 1995.

Other occurrences in 1995 included the passage of the "Aquaculture and Fish Health Rule" (R58-17), appropriation of additional funding for the fish health pathologist position, and the advanced training of the program manager in comparative pathology and histology of aquatic animals.

Chemistry Laboratory



Ahmad Salari
Director

The Utah Department of Agriculture Chemistry Laboratory operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture. The laboratories provide chemical and microbiological analyses.

The majority of the samples analyzed are collected and forwarded by various field inspection units from the Division of Plant Industry, Division of Regulatory Services, Division of Marketing and Enhancement, and Federal and State Meat Inspection programs.

The *Chemistry Laboratory* examines, checks and analyzes product content regarding proper labeling to protect consumers, farmers, and industry against misbranded, adulterated and poor quality agricultural products.

Feed, fertilizer, meat and meat products, pesticide formulation, pesticide residue, and filling material in bedding, garments, and furniture are tested for specific ingredients as stated by label guarantee. Products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects and rodent contamination, adulterants and inferior product.

The *Dairy Microbiology Laboratory* tests in four major areas: Grade "A" Raw Milk, Industry Laboratory Certification, Quality Milk and Consumer Products. This section is certified by the FDA to test for standard plate count, coliform count, Foss Optical Method, antibiotics, phosphates, fat and water determinations.

The *Meat Laboratory* analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during regular inspections of plant and processing facilities to conform to USDA standards. Tests are also performed on samples from the State Meat Sample Program.

The *Pesticide Formulation Laboratory* is primarily concerned with testing agricultural pesticides such as weed killer, insecticides, rodenticides and fungicides to see that labeling and active ingredients are proper.

The *Pesticide Residue Laboratory* tests and detects levels of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides in plants, fruits, soil, water and milk products.

Commercial Feed Samples are brought to the Feed Laboratory where they are analyzed for protein, fat, and fiber as well as for minerals and vitamins.

Fertilizer Samples are also analyzed for primary and secondary micronutrient content.

Special Consumer Complaint Samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination and adulterations. Lab analysts check to see if complaints are valid and if they are, turn the matter over to Department Compliance Officers to deal with the problem.

Ground and Surface Water are analyzed for possible pesticide contamination that pose an environmental concern to the public.

Accomplishments:

Last year was no exception in the trend of UDA's laboratory analyses. Greater numbers of tests were performed with the same number of staff — a 9.2 percent increase over 1994.

We have been very fortunate again to receive $6,000 of EPA funds to train our analysts in maintaining and repairing the highly sophisticated GC/MS. The training will help us to save money for years to come.

A safer environment and cost savings have been a result of the Immuno-Assay method of testing of pesticides in water, soil and plants.

The following is a breakdown of sample analyses performed in the various programs by the State Chemist's office for the years 1994 and 1995.

	1994	1995
Federal/State Meat	1,534	1,444
State Meat	1,720	1,671.
Montana Meat Samples	122	291
Dairy Microbiology	28,889	28,633
Fertilizer	818	810
Feed	1,280	1,244
Pesticide Formulation	77	33
Pesticide Residue	5	22
Pesticide Residue in Milk	462	1,630
Special Samples	55	76
State Groundwater	451	2,942
TOTAL	35,449	38,720

The above table shows a 9.2 percent increase over 1994.

In addition to the above analytical work, a total of 334 analyses were performed on various check sample programs. Check sample programs are vital and essential for maintaining quality control, quality assurance, and accuracy of results.

Plant Industry

G. Richard Wilson
Director

Entomological Activities

The State Entomologist conducts plant pest surveys in cooperation with other state and federal agencies to determine the presence of any serious pest threats. In the event of a pest outbreak or introduction of a new pest, comprehensive surveys are conducted to determine the extent and seriousness of the infestation. Control programs are then planned and put into action. The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act, the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, and various entomological services.

During 1995 there were approximately 607 State and Federal Phytosanitary certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomologist. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomologist also responded to more than 400 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Major functions performed during 1995 are summarized below.

Apple Maggot

The Apple Maggot survey and detection program in Utah requires the efforts of the State Entomologist, one full-time program supervisor, two field scouts and necessary secretarial help. The program was implemented to provide for our continued participation in export markets. In 1995 15,000 traps were used in the adult survey. Since the program's beginning in 1985, 141,128 trees (approximately 15,681 trees removed per year) have been removed from uncared for and abandoned orchards. Approximately 912 property owners are contacted annually on orchard spray management techniques.

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy Moths were first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time the Utah Department of Agriculture has been the lead agency in the administration of a major bio-control program that has had a 95 percent success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to 0 in 1995.

The major benefits of this program are cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection, and watershed protection.

Eradication efforts show significant progress. No treatment will be done in 1996. Trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Cricket/Grasshopper

During the control season of 1995 979 acres were treated for Mormon crickets in Utah. Landownership agencies involved were BLM, USFS and State owners. Egg beds were treated with carbaryl bait (10 lbs/ac). BIA, USFS, BLM, and the UDA have requested that we continue these treatments in 1996.

The 1995 fall rangeland insect survey was completed during the last week of August. Information from this survey has indicated that we may have 39,000 acres infested with grasshoppers in 1996 and possibly 6,000 acres infested with Mormon crickets.

Bee Inspection

A new survey and detection program for African honey bee in cooperation with USDA/APHIS has been in effect for the southern border areas of Utah since 1994. Early detection supported with information and education will be a major defense mechanism against this devastating and alarming insect.

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 1995 35,000 colonies of bees were inspected with the incidence of disease below 3.5 percent.

Utah Quarantines

The UDA currently administers nine insect and plant quarantines that require inspection and enforcement by the state entomologist. Effective enforcement demands cooperation with federal agencies and regulatory officials of other states and countries. Quarantines currently in effect are for European corn borer, gypsy moth, apple maggot, plum curculio, cereal leaf beetle, pine shoot beetle, Japanese beetle, mint wilt and Karnal bunt. Karnal bunt was added as an emergency order on March 28, 1996. Karnal bunt, a serious fungal disease of wheat, durum wheat and triticale, has been found in areas of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. Quarantine enforcement is necessary to prevent serious plant pests from becoming established in Utah where they could cause significant economic losses to agriculture and related industries. Quarantine enforcement allows Utah agriculture to participate in domestic and foreign markets.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

Cereal leaf beetle was discovered in Morgan county in 1984. It has since been found in our nine northern counties of Utah. Because cereal leaf beetle can cause a reduction in small grain production up to 75 percent, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments, the Utah Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Utah State University conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. A cooperative insectary program is also underway in Cache and Davis counties.

Fertilizer Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Fertilizer Act.

1. Regulate the registration, distribution, sale, use, and storage of fertilizer products
2. Regulate and license fertilizer blenders
3. Monitor the applicators who spray or apply fertilizer and take samples for analysis
4. Work closely with the state chemist on analysis of fertilizer products
5. Formulate new regulations as necessary and develop programs by which to enforce them
6. Work closely with district agriculture inspectors in a supervisory capacity in implementing fertilizer programs in their districts and provide direction in those areas as necessary
7. Work closely with the Soil Improvement Committee as they formulate new projects in the State
8. Work closely with Utah State University personnel on soil amendment registrations
9. Respond to the numerous inquiries relative to fertilizers, personal contacts, telephone calls, letter and etc.
10. Attend pertinent meetings (in-state out-of-state) concerning fertilizers
11. Investigate violations and provide evidence for use in hearings if necessary
12. Formulate reports and news releases as requested by the director or department administration

Major functions performed in this program in 1995.

1. No. of fertilizer manufacturers contacted	209
2. No. of products received and registered	909
3. No. of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	296
4. No. of samples which failed to meet guarantee	25
5. No. of blenders licensed	25
6. Fertilizer tonnage distributed for Ag. use	132,264

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Summary

	1994/1995	Weight Inspected
Onions	563 insp.	19,926,655 lbs.
Cherries, fresh	82 insp.	2,125,945 lbs.
Peaches & Nectarines	16 insp.	26,352 lbs.
Apricots	0 insp.	**
Apples	8 insp.	258,660 lbs.
Potatoes	0 insp.	**

**Shipped without inspections or grading.

Nursery Inspection

The division annually licenses all firms or individuals selling nursery stock (525 licenses were issued in 1995). Field representatives visit nurseries annually and enforce the law pertaining to proper labeling, condition of stock and freedom from serious insect pest, plant diseases and noxious weeds. They provide inspection certificates to permit interstate shipment of stock as necessary. Inspections totalling 550 were conducted in 1995. All plant materials entering the state require an origin certificate declaring the plant material free from insect pests, disease and noxious weeds. The field representatives inspect these materials as necessary. There were 28 violations of the Utah Nursery Act.

Pesticide Program

Administration of the Utah Pesticide Control Act and adherence to the requirements of the State--EPA agreement result in comprehensive programs which require considerable time and effort.

Major functions performed are summarized below.

1. Implement and maintain the Utah state plan for the certification of pesticide applicators
   a. Train, evaluate competency, and license/certify commercial, non-commercial, and private applicators
   b. License and monitor records of pesticide dealers
2. Monitor activities of pesticide applicators and investigate pesticide violations as necessary
3. Regulate the registration, distribution, sale, use, storage, and disposal of pesticide materials within the Utah Pesticide Control Act and Regulations
4. Formulate new regulations as necessary and develop programs by which to enforce them
   a. Endangered species
   b. Farm worker safety
   c. Groundwater
5. Work cooperatively with district agriculture inspectors in implementing pesticide programs in their districts and provide them directions and supervision in these areas as necessary
6. To work cooperatively with Extension Service person nel in developing and coordinating training programs for thecertification of pesticide applicators, as well as in other related activities.
7. Develop and prepare examinations and other evaluation materials for applicator certification as required
8. To work closely with Utah State University personnel in the Pesticide Impact Assessment Program
   a. Assist in developing that program to provide the information we need and evaluate progress reports submitted to me
9. Keep track of all "restricted use pesticides" as published by the EPA or Utah Department of Agricul ture, and provide such information upon request
10. Work cooperatively with the state chemist in matters concerning pesticides
11. Respond to the numerous inquiries relative to pesticides personal contacts, telephone calls, letters, etc
12. Work cooperatively with representatives of the EPA to comply with federal requirements. Be familiar with the program and budgeting requirements of the EPA grant and see that they are adhered to
13. Investigate violations and prepare documentation evidence for use in hearings if necessary
14. Formulate reports and news releases

Pesticide Activity for 1994-95

1. Number of pesticide manufacturers contacted	649
2. Number of pesticide products registered	7,556
3. Number of inspections of pesticides sales establishments	155
4. Number of pesticide samples collected	43
5. Number of investigations of pesticide uses	99
6. Number of violations	31
7. Number of pesticide applicator training sessions	28
8. Number of applicators certified: Commercial, Non-Commercial, Private	1,126
9. Number of Pesticide dealers licensed	99

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. Work performed in FY 1994-95 is summarized below:

1. Number of seed samples tested	1,865
2. Number of laboratory tests performed	5,595
3. Number of violations determined	75

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts and seed laboratory technician conduct tests on seed samples submitted by agricultural inspectors, seed companies, and other interested parties. Most common tests include percent germinations, 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.

Noxious Weed Control Program

In administering the Utah Noxious Weed Control Act, the state weed specialist coordinates and motivates weed control programs throughout the state.

Approximately 2,010 visits and inspections were made by the thirteen agricultural field representatives located throughout the State. This includes visits and/or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

Retail establishments, weed supervisors and other county officials, state agencies, federal agencies, utility companies, private landowners, and hay and straw certification.

Control of Noxious Weeds

The division weed specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the agricultural inspectors.

Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various land-owning agencies.

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.

Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates -- As a result of closure of forest lands Jan. 1, 1994 to livestock feed carrying noxious weeds.

Activities in hay and straw certification	
a. Inspections in counties	24
b. Inspections for producers	136
c. Bails inspected	250,000
d. Number of inspections	326
e. Number of hours spent by inspectors	477

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed in this program in 1995 are summarized below:

1. No. of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted	480
2. Number of feed products registered	4,624
3. Number of analysis requested of chem. lab	1,246
4. Number of feed samples collected and tested	480
5. Number of violations	47

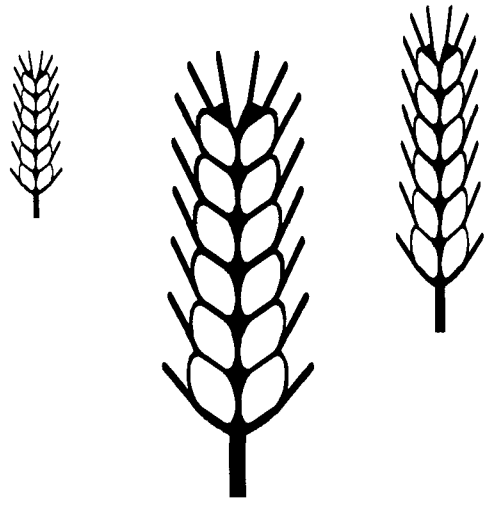
Grain Inspection

Grain inspection services are provided under designated authority by the Federal Grain Inspection Service. 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.

1994-95

1. Number of samples	16,944
2. Number of miscellaneous tests conducted	27,372
3. Total number of activities performed	44,316

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

Kyle R. Stephens
Director

FOOD COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The mission of the food program is to ensure:

Foods are safe, wholesome, and sanitary
Food products are honestly, accurately, and informatively represented
Products are in compliance with Utah's laws and regulations
Noncompliance is identified and corrected
Unsafe or unlawful products are removed from the market

Utah has a coordinated approach to assessing food safety consisting of prioritization and risk reduction. This allows us to focus on critical issues and maximize our efforts.

FOOD BORNE ILLNESS REDUCTION

Cooperation and Coordination

The State of Utah has been very concerned with food borne outbreaks and how the agencies within the State of Utah coordinate their response. Although the Utah Department of Agriculture (UDA) does not have direct responsibility for cases of food borne illness, the UDA meets with the Utah State Health Department's Bureau of Epidemiology, the Division of Laboratory Services, the Division of Environmental Services, and local health departments to outline each agency's role in regards to an outbreak. In July 1995 we established an official food borne outbreak investigation policy.

Surveillance

The food borne illness surveillance program for the State of Utah needed improvement. The Salt Lake City/County Health Department established a Food Borne Disease and Crisis Management Task Force which brought together regulatory agencies, academia and industry. They discussed ways of being proactive in reducing the incidence of food borne illnesses. Three categories of focus were chosen: employee hygiene, enhanced surveillance of food borne illnesses and restriction of sick employees. We are in the process of creating third party awareness (walking in each other's shoes) of the difficulties involved developing methods of reporting food borne illnesses and disseminating information to the entities involved. This is an ongoing process and hopefully will increase the effectiveness of the surveillance program.

HACCP

The nation's food supply is safe, wholesome and abundant. Some would like to take the stance that "safe" means **no** occurrences of food borne illnesses. While that is our goal, its achievement is not realistic. Utah's main thrust is to conduct a risk assessment of the facilities within the state. We plan to work with these high-risk industries focusing on the factors that lead to food borne illnesses, such as employee hygiene and temperature control, to ensure proper sanitation practices are occurring.

HACCP is a proactive preventative food safety program. We are implementing HACCP at our high-risk facilities, such as retail curing and smoking operations, fish (seafood) processing plants and high-risk facilities as determined by history.

Shellfish

Recently a large number of food borne illnesses around the country have been associated with the consumption of raw shellfish. A priority review was conducted to evaluate Utah's seafood industry and how companies were labeling and handling shell stock. This review resulted in the Utah Department of Agriculture implementing a new intrastate labeling program. This ensures shellfish can be traced back to its origin and future illnesses can be prevented by the closing of the harvest bed.

We work in cooperation with local health departments to insure that restaurants and retailers are complying with safety programs.

Bread

Utah is working to reduce its high number of Hepatitis A cases. A number of bread companies were giving samples to consumers and allowing direct assess to bread and butter. The exposure of the bread to the general public was extremely risky. We worked with the companies to ensure proper dispensing of consumer samples.

FOOD PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Inspections 1995

Establishment	Number	Inspections
Bakeries	310	625
Grain Processors	10	20
Grocery Stores	1,129	1,505
Meat Departments	296	535
Food Processors	326	468
Warehouses	304	372
TOTAL	**2,375**	**3,525**

In order to protect the consumer, food that is suspected of being misbranded or adulterated is prevented from moving in commerce. This is achieved through Voluntary Hold Orders and Releases. In 1995, 14 hold orders involving 29,350 pounds of food, and four hold order releases involving 5,370 pounds of food were issued. During 1995, 84,843 pounds of food that was suspected of being adulterated were voluntarily destroyed.

When voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, we take additional regulatory action in the form of Warning Notices and Administrative Action. In 1995 we sent out 29 Warning Notices concerning non-compliance with the Utah Wholesome Food Act and the Utah Food Establishment Sanitation Rule (FSR). We issued four Notices of Violations and held hearings which resulted in Administrative Orders.

Rules

In July water vending rules were adopted. The State of Colorado had previously tried to adopt water vending regulations but had jurisdictional problems with other agencies. There was some concern as to whether these water vending machines were under the Bureau of Drinking Water or were under UDA's authority. In order to address this concern a Memorandum of Understanding was established with the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water.

We are in the process of upgrading our retail food establishment rule to achieve equivalency with the 1997 Food Code. In this document we are planning to include sections on salvage food operations and food demonstrations.

The business climate in Utah is very favorable. We have seen a 5 percent growth rate in the number of food establishments we inspect. A new major food chain opened its doors recently. They are planning to expand and add up to 14 new stores in Utah within the next year. Continued growth and adjustments to rapid change is our challenge for the future.

DAIRY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Utah continues to see the number of permitted dairy producers decline. The total number of producers declined approximately 4 percent during 1995. The UDA revoked 43 Grade A permits and issued 27 Grade A permits. We are currently providing inspection to 456 Grade A producers compared to 472 at this time last year. The number of manufacturing grade producers dropped to 131 from 137 in 1994.

While the number of producers has declined, Utah milk production continues to increase. Milk production per cow and the number of cows on Utah dairies increased during 1995.

Utah remains an export state for finished dairy products. Fluid milk, cheese and ice cream production all increased from the previous year. Dannon's new yogurt facility will be on line in late 1997, which will require a significant supply of milk. As a result, there has been renewed interest from dairymen to relocate in Utah, with several large producers moving into the Millard County area.

We entered into a partnership agreement with the FDA in July 1995. The agreement is a pilot program in the Southwest region. The cooperative program is based on inspection activities conducted by our staff of non-IMS dairy processors in Utah. As provided in the agreement the FDA will accept our inspection program in lieu of FDA performing duplicate inspections.

Our inspection program continues towards improving the level of sanitation of all Utah producers with special emphasis placed on the storage, labeling, and proper use of animal drugs. However, after several years of significant decreases in producer storage and labeling violation rates, there was an increase in the rate this past year. The 1995 data indicates a violation rate of 12 percent, an increase of 5 percent from the previous year. One of our division goals for 1996 will be the reduction of our animal drug violation rate.

Program Statistics

	No. of Businesses	No. of Insp.
Grade A farms	456	1852
Manufacturing farms	131	495
Dairy processors	41	127
Raw to retail	6	37
Milk haulers	172	102

EGG & POULTRY GRADING PROGRAM

The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides needed services to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Eggs are a valuable food produced for the consumer. They are highly nutritious and are an important part of our diet. Eggs are capable of carrying bacteria and require special processing and handling.

The various program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Retail Egg Grading
- Fee Grading
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Egg Products Inspection
- Poultry Grading
- USDA Destination Poultry Grading (School Lunch Program)

Shell eggs are inspected at both wholesale and retail establishments for wholesomeness, grade and size. Grading standards have been established that allow the sale of eggs. The Utah Shell Egg Law provides authority for checking the eggs to meet these standards. Utah adopts USDA Egg, Egg Product and Poultry Standards. Grading standards must be followed because approximately 10 percent of nest-run eggs fall in the restricted category -- that is, checks, leakers, loss and dirties. Without egg grading the percentage of restricted eggs in the carton increase and eggs will not meet standards established to protect consumers.

USDA egg grading is a program made available by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to egg plants who want their eggs to bear the USDA grade shield. This grading service is provided on a voluntary basis to those who request and pay for the service. We administer this service using licensed department employees, USDA standards, regulations and supervision. The use of the official USDA shield certifies that the eggs have been graded under continuous inspection for quality and size.

In calendar year 1995 there were 186,339 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) of eggs graded in Utah. Of these, 2,701 cases were embargoed due to excess restricted eggs or being below USDA standards. The low percentage of embargoed eggs on the retail level indicates the high degree of compliance to the Shell Egg Law in the marketplace.

The Egg Products Inspection Act outlines the requirements for egg handlers and producers. Utah currently has one egg breaking plant which is under continuous inspection. Egg breaking plants are inspected to see that eggs are properly received, refrigerated, washed, candled, sanitized, properly broken, pasteurized, formulated and packaged under the safe, clean, sanitary conditions that meet USDA standards and regulations. Egg products include dried, liquid and frozen eggs. Egg products are used extensively in the food industry in the production of bakery items, pasta products, ice cream, eggnog, etc., and are used by restaurants and institutions in meals. In 1995 there were 44,922 cases of eggs broken and pasteurized.

The Shell Egg Surveillance Program requires egg producers and handlers to be registered with the USDA and licensed personnel conduct quarterly visits. The primary purpose of these inspections is to survey compliance of the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act. The law covers the handling and disposition of restricted eggs -- checks, leakers, loss eggs (such as bloods and rots), inedible eggs and dirties. Some restricted eggs, if sound and properly labeled, may be used at a breaking plant. Leakers, loss and inedible eggs must be denatured, destroyed or diverted to animal feed.

Poultry grading involves the Utah turkey industry, which represents a significant percentage of the country's turkey market. Poultry grading is a voluntary program paid for by industry. Graders from the section, who are licensed by the USDA, provide grading services at the plants. Grading on whole birds and parts provides consumers with products meeting USDA quality standards and also enables industry to market a value-added product. Poultry grading also involves destination grading for poultry used in federal food programs, such as school lunch, military and export activities.

There are two turkey plants in Utah located at Moroni and Salina. Both plants have expanded facilities for increased value-added processing of turkey products. This expansion will increase production for both plants and increase grading activities. In 1995 the graders at Moroni and Salina were responsible for grading 89,091,550 pounds of live turkeys. Production in 1996 is projected to see a slight increase.

MEAT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The Meat Compliance Program's goal is to control and limit the movement of adulterated or misbranded meat in commerce. An additional goal is to provide accurate information concerning the complex meat laws to those in the meat business.

Retail Meat Reviews

The program continues to adapt to the requirements of change. Calender year 1995 marked the first year that a database was used exclusively to track random and planned meat reviews and streamline cases. The compliance officers submit review forms which are entered into a database providing easy access to a number of reviews and sources of meat and poultry products at each establishment. The database has eased production of annual reports required by the federal government and has aided in the employee performance appraisal process. This information also helps to identify trends and potential problems in the meat supply in Utah.

Pathogen Reduction

The foodborne illness outbreak of 1993, linked to the pathogenic bacterial strain E. coli 0157:H7, resulted in USDA mandating safe handling labels on all ground meat products. Audits by the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service personnel of the Utah program show compliance with this regulation.

As of Jan. 1, 1996, more than 5,000 samples of ground beef have been obtained at the retail level and tested by USDA-FSIS. None of these samples were found to be positive for E. coli 0157:H7, which indicates a higher degree of consumer awareness and the need to properly handle meat products.

During the spring of 1995 the UDA funded and assisted Brigham Young University (BYU) in a study of new technology and methodology to test for pathogens in meat. This study was under the direction of Dr. Ernest Hawkins. The objective of the study was to see if E. coli 0157:H7 is a problem in the retail stores in Utah and if so, to what extent. A total of 243 samples were collected from various locations throughout the state by UDA compliance officers. The samples were delivered to BYU's meat laboratory for testing. Eighty-seven percent tested negative, but 13 percent tested presumptive positive. Subsequent testing confirmed all samples negative for the E. coli 0157:H7 pathogen. Attempts to purchase this type of technology at the state lab is still under advisement.

Farm Custom Slaughter/Custom Exempt Meat Operations

Special emphases was given to custom exempt and farm custom slaughter facilities identifying several areas where improvement is needed. Better record keeping will aid in the reduction of abuse of this exemption. Meat Compliance, Meat Inspection, and Brand Inspection programs are working together to correct these problems.

Enforcement Action

During 1995 compliance officers conducted numerous investigation into violations of meat and poultry laws. In all, 14 warning letters were issued. A total of 1,158 reviews were conduced at Utah businesses. Nearly 6,200 pounds of adulterated and misbranded product were removed from commerce by Utah compliance officers. During 1995 over 400 samples of ground beef were obtained and analyzed for fat and sulfite content, results showed a high degree of compliance.

BEDDING, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE, & QUILTED CLOTHING AND LABELING PROGRAM

In February 1995 the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture and Quilted Clothing Program was merged with a product labeling program within the division. This came about due to the retirement of a 35-year veteran of the department. As a result we have been able to take advantage of expertise with program personnel while maintaining program compliance.

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and misrepresentation of products, to assure Utahns a hygienically clean product, and to provide allergy awareness when they buy these articles.

Routine inspections of these products are performed wherever they are manufactured, stored or offered for sale. Recent trade agreements with Canada and Mexico have increased the numbers of imports offered in U. S. markets and thus increased the need for sampling and testing such products to deter false and/or insufficient labeling and advertising.

Utah law provides that each manufacturer, wholesaler, supply dealer, and upholsterer who engages in a commercial activity relating to these products pay a yearly license fee. These fees make the program self-supporting. This year 1,624 licenses have generated about $85,120 in general revenue.

The State of Utah through the Utah Code Annotated has adopted the regulations promulgated under the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations. Since the passage of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, the Food and Drug Administration has continued to promulgate new rules and regulations which have completely overhauled the science of designing labels.

In an effort to help Utah producers and manufacturers follow labeling rules and regulations, we encourage them to submit label drafts for review prior to printing. This not only helps avoid costly reprinting in cases of serious labeling violations, but helps to ensure that consumers get accurate label information in a uniform format on all products. Correct product labels provide a wealth of information that can enable those with dietary restrictions and food sensitivity problems plan a safe and healthy diet.

Complaints and random inspections of products already in the marketplace sometimes identify labels that are incomplete, incorrect, or even fraudulent. Compliance efforts are directed towards those products with the most serious labeling violations.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES PROGRAM

The weights and measures program involves weights and measures of nearly every kind. It also involves any instrument or device used in weighing or measuring. The purpose of the program is to ensure that equity prevails in the marketplace, and that commodities bought or sold are accurately weighed or measured and properly identified. These activities are enforced through the Utah Weights and Measures Act and five accompanying administrative rules.

The Weights & Measures Program operates in the following seven areas.

General Inspections

Two areas of responsibility are packaging checking and scanner inspections. Every type of item is subject to inspection, and last year more than 100,000 random packages were checked, which represents a total of over 500,000 packages.

There are more than 6,000 small (0 to 49 lbs.) and medium (50 to 999 lbs.) capacity scales that require an annual inspection along with 20,000 gas pumps. In 1995 95 percent of these devices were inspected. There are five inspectors to do this work.

Large Capacity Scales

There are three inspectors involved in testing large capacity (1000 lbs and up) scales. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., with inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards. A total of 1,505 large capacity scale inspections were conducted in 1995. During 1995 we received legislative appropriations to replace two older large capacity weight trucks. We now have state-of-the-art equipment that will enable our staff to be more efficient and work under safer conditions.

L P Gas Meters

Due to an accident with an LP gas prover, this program was set back for most of 1994-1995. A new trailer was built and a new inspector is being trained to administer the program.

Large Capacity Petroleum and Water Meters

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, all fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. During 1995 more than 200 inspections were conducted.

Metrology Laboratory

The metrology lab houses the primary weight, length and volume standards for the State of Utah. Industry relies on the services of this facility to certify weights used in commercial business. In 1995 a new metrologist took over the responsibilities and received training at the national laboratory in Maryland. We are looking to update much of the equipment in the laboratory to become more accurate and efficient.

Motor Fuel Laboratory

Fuel samples are taken from different sources such as refineries and retail outlets for testing in the laboratory. The UDA conducted 162 tests in 1995 with a high degree of compliance.

As growth continues, so does business and associated industry. Along with that comes the increased need to provide weights and measures inspection services to those affected.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS PROGRAM

The administrative hearings program of the UDA is assigned to this division. The overall attitude of the department is to gain voluntary compliance with the Utah Agricultural Code. When that is not accomplished the department issues notices of violation and provides an opportunity for a hearing. During 1995 we conducted 14 informal hearings. Administrative Orders were issued on 14 of the cases and seven were settled prior to hearing. The orders and settlement agreements finalized resulted in $26,144 in civil penalties and up to two years probation for each case.

The administrative procedures process is an effective tool in gaining compliance without going through the lengthy judicial process.

Utah Horse Industry

Horses have always played an important role in the economy of Utah and the United States. The following information is a summary of a 1994 report on Utah's horse populations compiled by E. Bruce Godfrey, professor of economics at Utah State University. The information was collected from a questionnaire distributed to 2,500 residents.

Early in the history of Utah horses and other equine were a major source of power and beasts of burden.

Horse populations on farms in the United States have steadily declined in the years from 1930 to 1960. Since then, horse ownership apparently has increased especially among non-farmers, although few data are available concerning horse ownership by non-farmers.

Most horse owners are located along the Wasatch Front where most of Utah's population is located. More than 60 percent of the horses are owned by people who live in Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Davis, Cache, and Box Elder Counties. The large number of households in the urban counties resulted in a concentration of horse numbers in these counties, even though the number of horses owned per household was smaller in urban than rural counties.

Income and Profession

Households who own horses in Utah had relatively high incomes. The percentage of horse owners with low incomes (less than $20,000) was smaller than the general population, and the percentage of people in the upper income groups (above $50,000) was higher than the general population.

More than 40 percent of the respondents were college graduates. Seventeen percent have an advanced college degree.

Horse owners in Utah are apparently one family-or-urban-oriented. Nearly two-thirds of respondents to the survey indicated they were a "family pleasure horse" operation.

Most horse owners in Utah keep their animals on lands they own. Only 25 percent kept their animals on someone else's property. Most of the "farms and ranches" were not large.

While most owners were fairly young, 71 percent of respondents stated they owned horses for more than ten years.

While families own the largest portion of horses in Utah, commercial operations own a greater number per unit.

Economic Importance

Since most horses in Utah are kept for pleasure-use, their individual economic impact is quite small. Yet the revenue from associated services is measured in the millions of dollars.

Horse owners spend more than $775 per year in feed, medical bills, boarding, and other needs in order to maintain their animals. This generates an estimated $156 million on Utah's herd of 182,700 horses. Other capital costs for barns, corrals and tack are estimated at more than $560 million.

Owners placed an average value on their animals at $1,600 each, for an aggregate value of nearly $293 million statewide.

Numbers of Animals

Horses were located in every area and county of the state, but the number of animals has changed over time. There were about 133,000 head in 1975. Since then, the population in Utah has increased by about a half million people, and a larger portion of Utahns live in the urban counties along the Wasatch Front. This change in population may or may not have altered horse numbers in Utah.

Responses to the questionnaire indicated that 8.7 percent of the households had equine (horses, mules and donkeys), which would represent about 48,100 households (552,500 households times 8.7 percent) in the state. The average household owned an average of 3.80 equine on Jan. 1, 1992, which would mean that there were approximately 182,700 equine in Utah at the start of 1992.

Horse ownership in the United States probably peaked in the late 1980s. Data from the Utah Department of Agriculture also suggest that the inspection of horses at auction yards peaked in FY 1989-90.

Breeds

Quarter horses dominated the horse population in Utah. Other popular breeds are listed below.

Breed/Type	Grade	Registered	Total	Percent
Quarter Horse	32,400	58,700	91,100	49.78
Arabian	4,800	20,800	25,600	13.99
Paint	7,050	6,350	13,400	7.32
Thoroughbred	900	12,400	13,300	7.27
Appaloosa	4,750	4,200	8,950	4.89
Mules	3,500	0	3,500	1.91

Uses/Interests

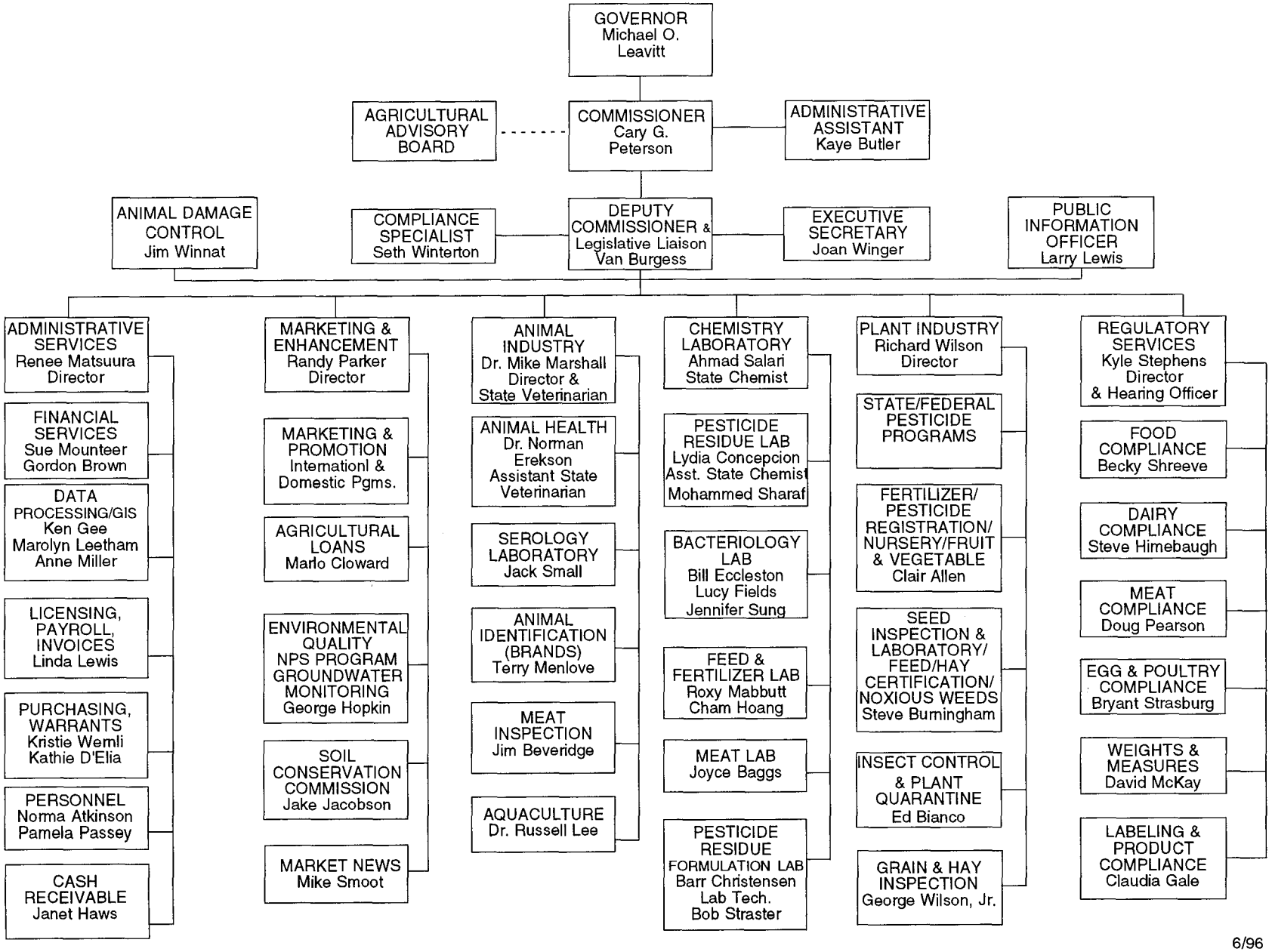
Pleasure riding was clearly the primary interest of horse owners. Pleasure riding, youth activities, and hunting activities that received the highest rankings, are activities that could be considered family related.

Income

Less than 5 percent of respondents indicated that they received any income from the horses they owned. Thus, horses apparently generated relatively little income, primarily because horses were largely used for pleasure-related activities. The primary group who earned any horse-related income did so from breeding, racing and show-related activities.

One activity that generated income and primarily involved Utah horses was breeding. About 90 percent of the stallions in the state were used for breeding and the average stud fee was just over $400. This yielded an estimated total income of nearly $5 million (for information on horse racing in Utah, see Marketing and Enhancement in this annual report).

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION CHART



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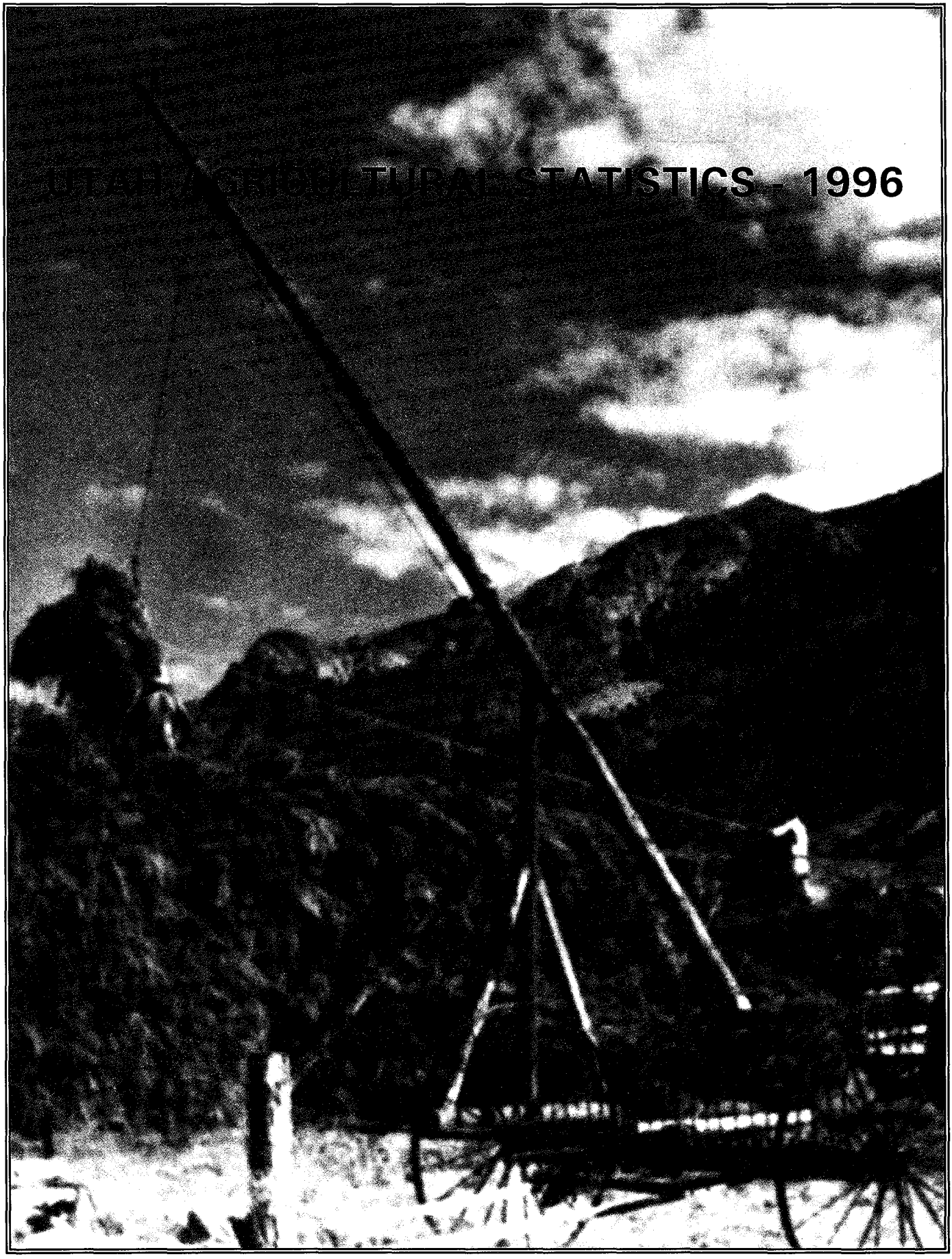

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS - 1996

Area & Population of Counties, Utah

County	United States Census - 1990								July 1, 1995 Est. 1/
	Total Land Sq Miles	Total Population	Urban		Rural				
			Total Urban	Percent of Total	Total Rural	Percent of Total	Total Farm	Percent of Total	
Beaver	2,590	4,765	--	--	4,765	100.0	87	1.8	5,350
Box Elder	5,724	36,485	19,852	54.4	16,633	45.6	1,328	3.6	38,900
Cache	1,165	70,183	55,232	78.7	14,951	21.3	1,429	2.0	80,200
Carbon	1,479	20,228	8,727	43.1	11,501	56.9	183	0.9	21,100
Daggett	698	690	--	--	690	100.0	119	17.2	750
Davis	305	187,941	186,544	99.3	1,397	0.7	154	0.1	216,000
Duchesne	3,238	12,645	3,915	31.0	8,730	69.0	1,239	9.8	13,500
Emery	4,452	10,332	--	--	10,332	100.0	414	4.0	10,700
Garfield	5,175	3,980	--	--	3,980	100.0	142	3.6	4,300
Grand	3,682	6,620	3,971	60.0	2,649	40.0	102	1.5	8,350
Iron	3,299	20,789	13,443	64.7	7,346	35.3	176	0.8	26,900
Juab	3,392	5,817	3,515	60.4	2,302	39.6	193	3.3	7,150
Kane	3,992	5,169	3,148	60.9	2,021	39.1	62	1.2	5,900
Millard	6,590	11,333	2,998	26.5	8,335	73.5	598	5.3	11,900
Morgan	609	5,528	--	--	5,528	100.0	214	3.9	6,500
Piute	758	1,277	--	--	1,277	100.0	84	6.6	1,400
Rich	1,029	1,725	--	--	1,725	100.0	87	5.0	1,800
Salt Lake	737	725,956	721,342	99.4	4,614	0.6	73	2/	806,000
San Juan	7,821	12,621	3,162	25.1	9,459	74.9	45	0.4	13,500
Sanpete	1,588	16,259	3,363	20.7	12,896	79.3	380	2.3	19,200
Sevier	1,910	15,431	5,593	36.2	9,838	63.8	225	1.5	17,300
Summit	1,871	15,518	4,468	28.8	11,050	71.2	440	2.8	22,400
Tooele	6,946	26,601	18,174	68.3	8,427	31.7	254	1.0	29,600
Uintah	4,477	22,211	9,242	41.6	12,969	58.4	893	4.0	24,300
Utah	1,998	263,590	244,834	92.9	18,756	7.1	1,539	0.6	308,000
Wasatch	1,181	10,089	4,782	47.4	5,307	52.6	183	1.8	12,200
Washington	2,427	48,560	35,898	73.9	12,662	26.1	89	0.2	68,500
Wayne	2,461	2,177	--	--	2,177	100.0	146	6.7	2,300
Weber	576	158,330	147,172	93.0	11,158	7.0	807	0.5	175,000
State Total	82,168	1,722,850	1,499,375	87.0	223,475	13.0	11,685	0.7	1,959,000

1/ State Office of Planning and Budget, State of Utah. 2/ Less than 0.1 percent of total county population.

Farm Population vs. Total Population, Utah, 1930-1990 Census

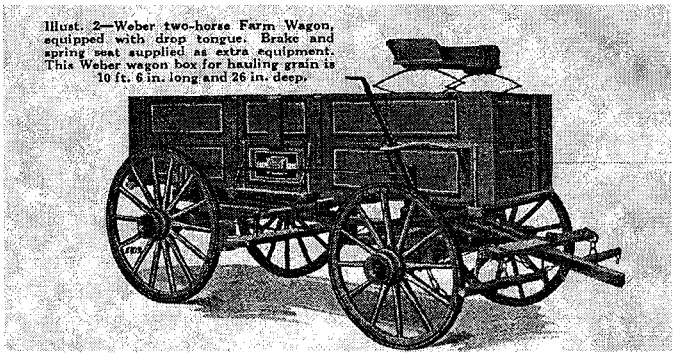
Year	Total Population	Farm Population	
		Number	Percent of Total
	1,000		Percent
1930	508	116	22.8
1940	550	105	19.1
1950	689	81	11.8
1960	891	65	7.3
1970	1,059	38	3.6
1980 1/	1,461	24	1.7
1980 2/	1,461	18	1.3
1990 2/	1,723	12	0.7

1/ Farm definition: 10 or more acres with annual sales of Agricultural products of $50 or more; or less than 10 acres with annual sales of $250 or more. 2/ Farm definition: A place with annual sales of $1,000 or more.

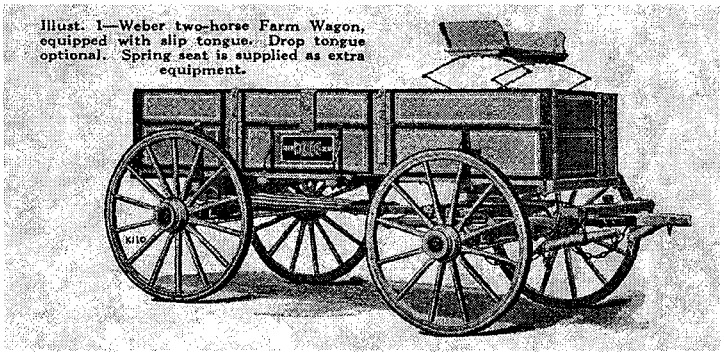
Ranking: Utah's Rank and United States Total, Top Six States, by Agricultural Category

Category	Unit	Top Six States						Utah's Rank	United States Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth		
GENERAL									
No of Farms		TX	MO	IA	KY	MN	TN	37	
& Ranches, 1995	Farms	202,000	106,000	100,000	89,000	87,000	82,000	13,400	2,073,320
Land in Farms	1,000	TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	SD	28	
& Ranches, 1995	Acres	129,000	59,700	47,800	47,100	44,000	44,000	11,100	972,253
Cash Receipts from	Million	CA	TX	IA	NE	IL	KS	37	
Farm Marketings 1994 1/	Dollars	20,238	12,552	10,084	8,561	8,283	7,687	819	179,667
FIELD CROPS									
Harvested Acreage	1,000	IA	IL	KS	ND	MN	TX	35	
Principal Crops, 1995 2/	Acres	22,872	22,526	21,363	20,114	18,972	17,870	1,042	301,186
All Wheat	1,000	ND	KS	MT	WA	OK	CO	29	
Production 1995	Bu	300,078	286,000	195,750	153,770	109,200	105,260	8,950	2,185,539
Other Spring Wheat	1,000	ND	MT	MN	ID	SD	WA	9	
Production 1995	Bu	221,400	133,000	70,400	44,800	33,600	20,470	1,950	535,948
Winter Wheat	1,000	KS	WA	OK	CO	NE	TX	27	
Production 1995	Bu	286,000	133,300	109,200	102,600	86,100	75,600	7,000	1,547,311
Barley	1,000	ND	MT	ID	MN	WA	CA	8	
Production 1995	Bu	101,250	62,400	60,800	29,000	20,880	14,000	8,370	359,102
Oats	1,000	ND	WI	MN	IA	SD	PA	30	
Production 1995	Bu	21,600	18,700	18,000	14,625	11,500	9,440	630	161,847
Field Corn for Grain	1,000	IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	OH	40	
Production 1995	Bu	1,402,200	1,130,000	854,700	731,850	598,900	375,100	2,000	7,373,876
Corn Silage	1,000	WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	MI	24	
Production 1995	Tons	7,830	7,000	6,790	5,460	5,400	3,900	940	77,867
All Potato	1,000	ID	WA	WI	CO	ND	OR	27	
Production 1995	Cwt	131,274	80,850	27,135	26,404	25,410	23,760	1,224	442,309
All Dry Beans	1,000	ND	MI	NE	CA	CO	ID	17	
Production 1995	Cwt	7,182	6,930	3,588	2,960	2,558	2,160	32	31,032
Alfalfa Hay	1,000	CA	SD	WI	MN	IA	NE	16	
Production 1995	Tons	6,900	6,500	5,980	4,988	4,860	4,725	2,344	84,980
All Hay	1,000	SD	CA	TX	NE	MN	WI	25	
Production 1995	Tons	9,050	9,000	8,136	6,975	6,943	6,820	2,644	154,786

1/ In accordance with USDA, ERS Ranking of States and Commodities by Cash Receipts, 1994.
2/ Crop acreage included are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, sunflowers, cotton, all hay, dry edible beans, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, and sugar beets.



Illust. 2—Weber two-horse Farm Wagon, equipped with drop tongue. Brake and spring seat supplied as extra equipment. This Weber wagon box for hauling grain is 10 ft. 6 in. long and 26 in. deep.



Illust. 1—Weber two-horse Farm Wagon, equipped with slip tongue. Drop tongue optional. Spring seat is supplied as extra equipment.

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

Category	Unit	Top Six States						Utah's Rank	United States Total
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth		
FRUITS & VEGETABLES									
Apples									
Production									
All Commercial	1,000	WA	MI	NY	CA	PA	VA	27	
1995	Lbs	5,100,000	1,220,000	1,110,000	1,000,000	500,000	388,000	19,000	10,914,500
Apricot									
Production		CA	WA						
1995	Tons	52,000	6,500	--	--	--	--	0	58,500
Sweet Cherry									
Production		WA	OR	MI	CA	UT	NY	5	
1995	Tons	70,000	31,000	27,000	19,800	1,900	1,000	1,900	152,850
Tart Cherry									
Production	Million	MI	NY	UT	PA	WI	OR	3	
1995	Lbs	250.0	20.0	13.0	9.5	4.6	1.6	13.0	299.6
Pear									
Production		WA	CA	OR	NY	PA	MI	8	
1995	Tons	418,000	265,000	230,000	14,500	6,300	5,000	1,000	943,550
Peach									
Production	1,000	1/ CA	SC	GA	PA	NJ	MI	21	
1995	Lbs	546,000	190,000	146,000	90,000	68,000	60,000	6,200	1,416,600
All Fresh									
Onion Production	1,000	CA	OR	WA	CO	ID	TX	11	
1995	Cwt	15,958	9,854	6,456	6,141	5,481	4,421	968	64,046
LIVESTOCK, MINK & POULTRY									
All Cattle & Calves	1,000	TX	KS	NE	OK	MO	CA	35	
Jan. 1, 1996 ...	Head	15,000	6,500	6,350	5,600	4,650	4,600	910	103,819
Beef Cows	1,000	TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	MT	28	
Jan. 1, 1996 ...	Head	5,900	2,165	1,983	1,930	1,715	1,570	355	35,333
All Hogs & Pigs	1,000	IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	NE	33	
Dec. 1, 1995 ..	Head	14,400	8,300	5,050	4,900	4,150	4,100	62	60,190
Honey Production	1,000	CA	ND	SD	FL	MN	MI	28	
1995	Lbs	39,060	23,760	20,400	19,780	13,530	8,924	1,056	210,437
Mink Pelts		WI	UT	MN	OR	ID	WA	2	
Production 1994	Pelts	611,000	530,000	283,500	189,000	186,500	108,700	530,000	2,502,200
All Sheep	1,000	TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	MT	7	
Jan. 1, 1996 ...	Head	1,650	1,000	680	535	500	465	395	8,457
Chickens, Layer									
Inventory	1,000	CA	OH	PA	IN	GA	IA	33	
1995	Head	25,510	22,509	21,505	21,062	18,960	17,766	1,710	298,293
Milk Cow Inventory	1,000	WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	TX	30	
1995	Head	1,475	1,260	700	648	600	400	80	9,412
	1,000	ID	NC	CA	PA	UT	CO	5	
Trout 1995	Head	49,646	7,433	3,198	3,021	1,941	1,907	1,941	76,715

1/ Does not include clingstone peaches.

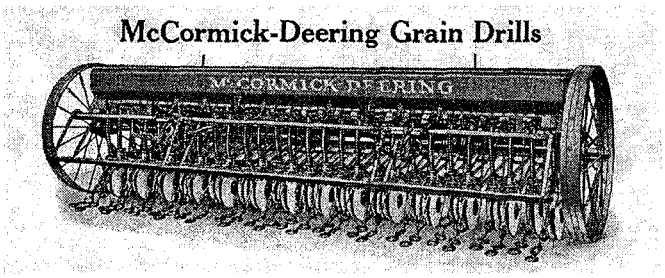
Record Highs and Lows: Acreage, Yield, and Production of Utah Crops

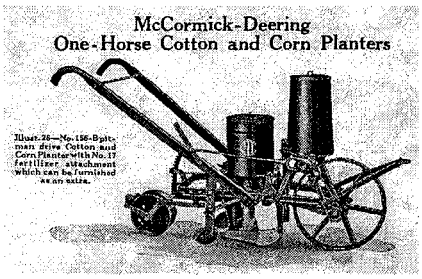
Item	Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
CORN FOR GRAIN						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	24	1918 & 92	2	1963 & 66	1882
Yield	Bushels	140.0	1987,90&91	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,240	1992	85	1934	
CORN FOR SILAGE						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975 & 76	2	1920-22	1919
Yield	Tons	22.0	1994	6.0	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	1,501	1980	17	1921	
OATS						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	8	1991 & 94	1882
Yield	Bushels	78.0	1993	25.0	1882 & 83	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	550	1977	
BARLEY						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield	Bushels	90	1995	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
ALL WHEAT						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880 & 81	1879
Yield	Bushels	53.9	1995	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
WINTER WHEAT						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	120	1909	1909
Yield	Bushels	50.0	1995	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
SPRING WHEAT						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	160	1918	16	1972	1909
Yield	Bushels	75.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	4,000	1918	704	1972	
ALL HAY						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	695	1995	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.89	1993	1.51	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,644	1995	679	1934	
ALFALFA HAY						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	562	1930	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,344	1995	600	1934	
OTHER HAY						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	1947	92	1934	1924
Yield	Tons	2.20	1993	0.86	1934	
Production.	1,000 Tons	336	1987	79	1934	
DRY EDIBLE BEANS						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	20	1970	1	1934-35 & 77	1934
Yield Cleaned	Pounds	800	1957	200	1956,59,62 &77	1954
Production Cleaned	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977	1934
FALL POTATOES						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	19.6	1943	4.3	1972	1882
Yield	Cwt	275	1986 & 1992	45	1886	
Production	1,000 Cwt	2,153	1946	405	1886	
SUMMER STORAGE ONIONS						
Acres Harvested	Acres	2,400	1944	550	1954 & 66	1939
Yield	Cwt	525	1992	200	1940	
Production	1,000 Cwt	1,050	1992	150	1952	
APRICOTS						
Utilized Production	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972 & 95	1929
SWEET CHERRIES						
Utilized Production	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
PEARS						
Utilized Production	Tons	8,750	1954	200	1972	1909
APPLES						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
TART CHERRIES						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	30.0	1992	1.3	1972	1938
PEACHES (Freestone)						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	44.2	1922	1.5	1972	1899

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

Item	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	390	1975	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	Mil Lbs	1,473	1995	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed Jan. 1	Thou Hd	81	1963 & 66	33	1986	1959
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 2/	Thou Hd	196	1944	4	1867-69	1867
Sheep and Lambs						
Stock Sheep Inventory Jan. 1	Thou Hd	2,935	1931	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	350	1992-93	1924
Sheep & Lambs on Feed 3/	Thou Hd	295	1937	18	1988	1920
Market Sheep & Lambs	Thou Hd	85	1995	40	1996	1995
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Dec. 1	Thou Hd	2,750	1944	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year	Mil Eggs	513	1995	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	848	1946	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thousand	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 started 1969.
3/ Sheep and lambs on feed were discontinued after 1994.

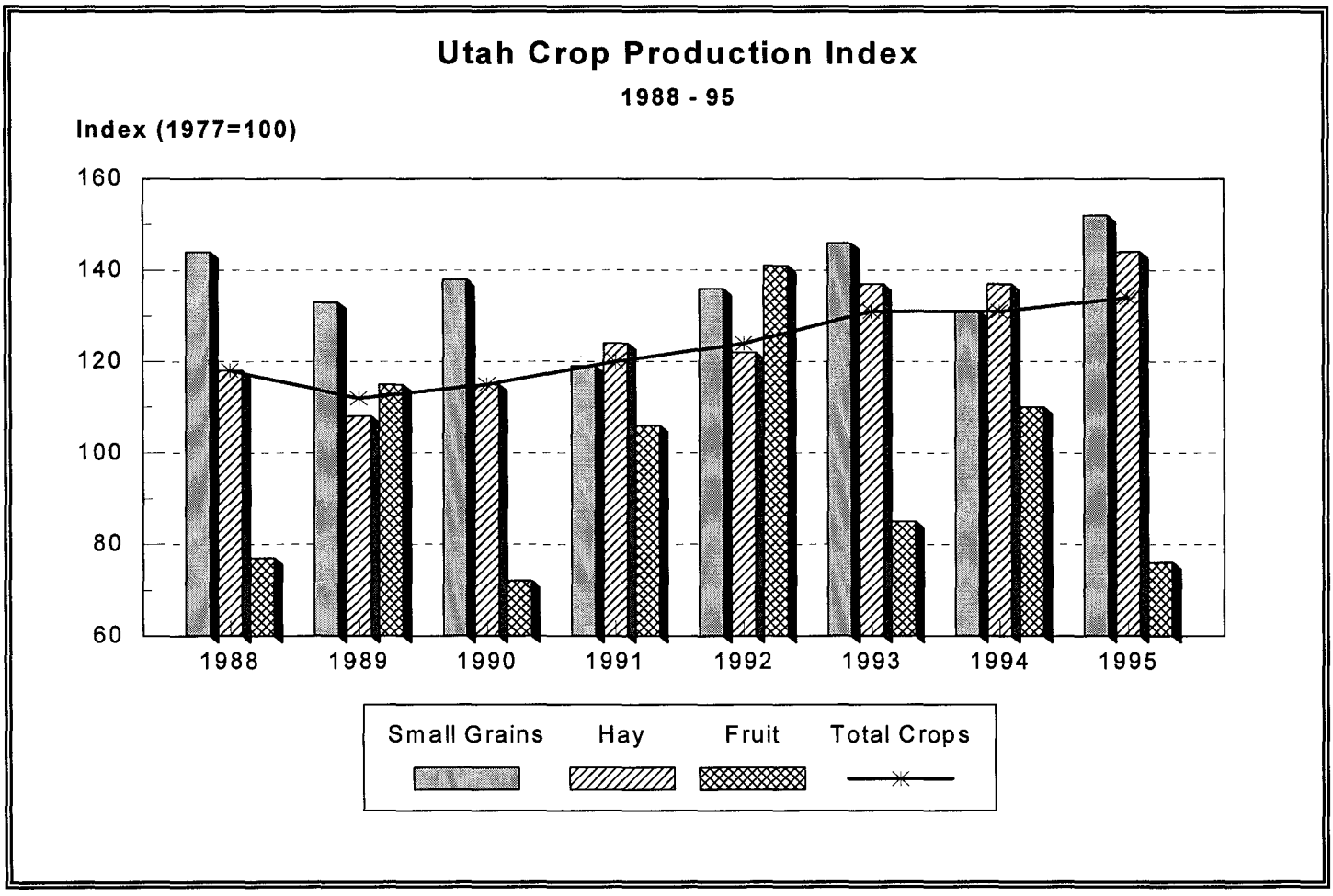




Crop Production Index: Crops, by Commodity Grouping, Utah (1977 = 100)

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit 1/	Other Crops	Total Crops
			Percent		
1988	144	118	77	113	118
1989	133	108	115	106	112
1990	138	115	72	114	115
1991	119	124	106	117	120
1992	136	122	141	116	124
1993	146	137	85	112	131
1994	131	137	110	116	131
1995	152	144	76	107	134

1/ Fruit production index is derived from total production.



Number of Farms

UTAH: The number of farms in Utah in 1995 was estimated at 13,400, up 3 percent from 1994. This was the first time since 1991 that farm numbers increased from the previous year and was due to the increase in small farms. The increase in small farms was partly due to a change in definition that includes places with 5 or more horses or ponies. Horse operations that are boarding stables and racetracks only are excluded. This is a continuing effort to have NASS and Census publish comparable data. Total land in farms for 1995 was 11.1 million acres, same level as last year. The average size of farms in Utah decreased to 828 acres from 854 acres in 1994.

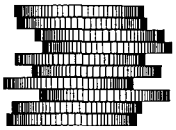
UNITED STATES: The number of farms in the United States in 1995 was estimated at 2.07 million, virtually unchanged from 1994. Total land in farms was 972 million acres, down 1.0 million acres from last year. The average farm size decreased from 471 acres in 1994 to 469 in 1995.

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, Selected Years 1/, 2/

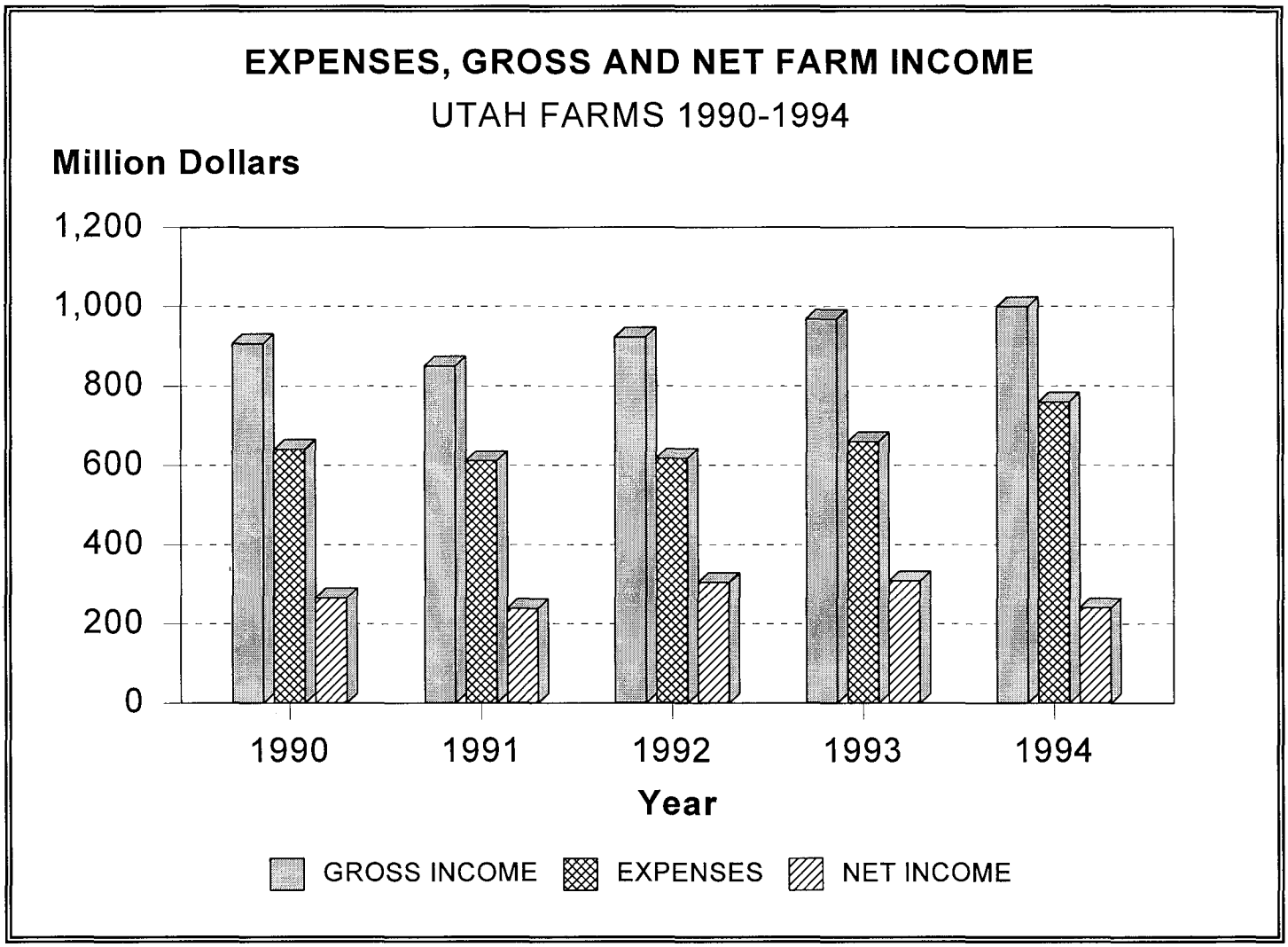
Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms	Land in Farms		Farms	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Farms	Acres	1,000,000 Acres
1860	3,635	25	90	2,044	199	407
1880	9,452	69	656	4,009	134	536
1900	19,387	212	4,117	5,737	146	839
1920	25,662	197	5,050	6,448	148	956
1930	27,159	207	5,613	6,289	157	987
1940	28,500	354	10,100	6,097	174	1,061
1950	25,800	465	12,000	5,382	215	1,159
1960	19,000	716	13,600	3,963	297	1,176
1970	14,100	936	13,200	2,949	374	1,102
1975	12,600	1,000	12,600	2,521	420	1,059
1980	13,500	919	12,400	2,440	426	1,039
1989	13,000	869	11,300	2,175	456	991
1990	13,200	856	11,300	2,146	460	987
1991	13,300	850	11,300	2,117	464	982
1992	13,200	856	11,300	2,108	464	979
1993	13,000	862	11,200	2,083	469	976
1994	13,000	854	11,100	2,065	471	973
1995 3/ 4/	13,400	828	11,100	2,073	469	972

1/ 1860-1930 from U.S. Census of Agriculture--1940-95 are USDA estimates. 2/ Starting in 1975, the figures are based on the "new definition" which is a place with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more. Prior to this definition "a farm" included places of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of agricultural products of $50 or more, and places of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Definition changed in 1995 to include operations with no sales but which have 5 or more horses not including operations that are either stables or racetracks only.

Farm Income



Marketing of Utah crops and livestock in 1995 produced cash receipts totaling $835.9 million according to preliminary data released by USDA'S Economic Research Service. This was 2 percent above 1994. Cash receipts from livestock, of $602.5 million, were 1 percent above 1994. Cash receipts from crops, at $233.4 million, were up 5 percent from the previous year. Gross farm income in Utah during 1994 was $999.7 million, up 3 percent from 1993. Net farm income was $241.0 million compared with $308.6 million in 1993. Total production expenses during 1994 were $758.7 million, 15 percent above those of 1993.



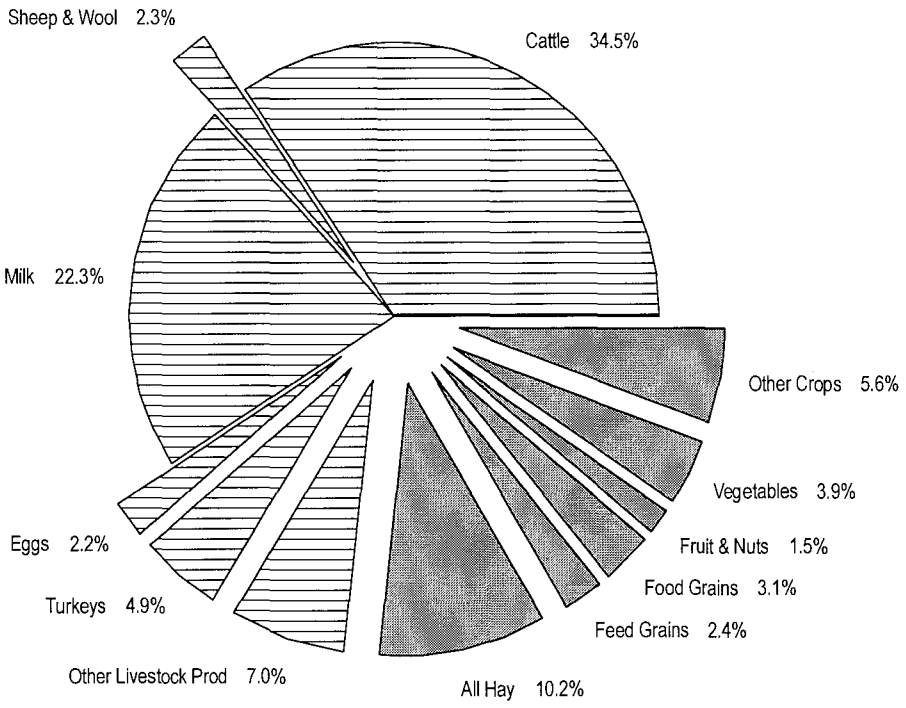
Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 1992-95 1/ 2/

Commodity	1992		1993		1994 3/		1995	
	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Dollars	Percent
ALL COMMODITIES	766,137	100.0	831,399	100.0	818,862	100.0	835,898	100.0
LIVESTOCK & PRODUCTS	572,604	74.7	613,708	73.8	597,573	73.0	602,498	72.1
Meat Animals	288,294	37.6	324,755	39.1	302,323	36.9		
Cattle & Calves	268,701	35.1	301,883	36.3	281,294	34.4		
Sheep & Lambs	15,158	2.0	17,218	2.1	16,277	2.0		
Hogs	4,435	0.6	5,654	0.7	4,752	0.6		
Dairy Products	169,532	22.1	165,065	19.9	181,930	22.2		
Milk, Wholesale	155,718	20.3	152,339	18.3	168,144	20.5		
Milk, Retail	13,814	1.8	12,726	1.5	13,786	1.7		
Poultry/Eggs	63,824	8.3	70,566	8.5	59,456	7.3		
Turkeys	41,344	5.4	46,046	5.5	40,049	4.9		
Chicken Eggs	21,774	2.8	23,655	2.8	18,378	2.2		
Other Poultry	610	*	720	*	834	*		
Miscellaneous Livestock	50,954	6.7	53,322	6.4	53,864	6.6		
Wool	3,414	*	2,240	*	2,690	*		
Other Livestock	42,931	5.6	46,878	5.6	47,464	5.8		
Honey	1,527	*	1,224	*	1,370	*		
CROPS	193,533	25.3	217,691	26.2	221,289	27.0	233,400	27.9
Food Grains	20,596	2.7	21,585	2.6	25,249	3.1		
Wheat	20,596	2.7	21,585	2.6	25,249	3.1		
Feed Crops	80,691	10.5	104,543	12.6	104,538	12.8		
Hay	59,239	7.7	79,745	9.6	83,632	10.2		
Barley	15,009	2.0	18,247	2.2	14,327	1.7		
Corn	5,822	0.8	5,510	0.7	5,796	0.7		
Oil Crops	714	*	1,110	*	1,200	*		
Vegetables	35,263	4.6	35,338	4.3	31,857	3.9		
Potatoes	8,376	1.1	8,254	1.0	8,608	1.1		
Onions	7,670	1.0	9,914	1.2	6,253	0.8		
Miscellaneous Vegetables	17,063	2.2	14,643	1.8	14,447	1.8		
Fruits/Nuts	15,854	2.1	11,085	1.3	12,275	1.5		
Apples	7,094	0.9	6,117	0.7	5,268	0.6		
Cherries	5,909	0.8	2,109	*	4,296	0.5		
Peaches	1,364	*	1,392	*	1,518	*		
Other Berries	348	*	471	*	343	*		
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	349	*	310	*	296	*		
All Other Crops	40,415	5.3	44,030	5.3	46,170	5.6		
Other Seeds	1,442	*	1,302	*	1,252	*		
Other Field Crops	669	*	640	*	387	*		
Greenhouse/Nursery	32,754	4.3	35,546	4.3	36,842	4.5		

1/ Source: "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1994." Economic Research Service, USDA
2/ Individual dollar values and percents may not add to commodity grouping totals because some individual commodities with less than $1,000,000 are not published separately, or included in "other" or "miscellaneous".
Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.
3/ Preliminary.
* Less Than 0.5 percent.

CASH RECEIPTS BY COMMODITIES: The graph below displays the predominance of livestock in Utah's agricultural economy. Livestock accounted for 73.0 percent of farm cash receipts in 1994, down from 73.8 percent in 1993. Cattle was the single largest contributing commodity producing 34.4 percent of the total cash receipts. Milk was second with 22.2 percent of the receipts. Cash receipts from hay sales, with 10.2 percent, was the largest cash producing crop and was the third highest contributing commodity overall.

Utah Cash Receipts By Commodities 1994



Livestock & Livestock Products = 73.0%
Crops = 27.0%

Farm Income: Cash Receipts, Gross & Net Income from Farming, Utah, 1990-94 1/

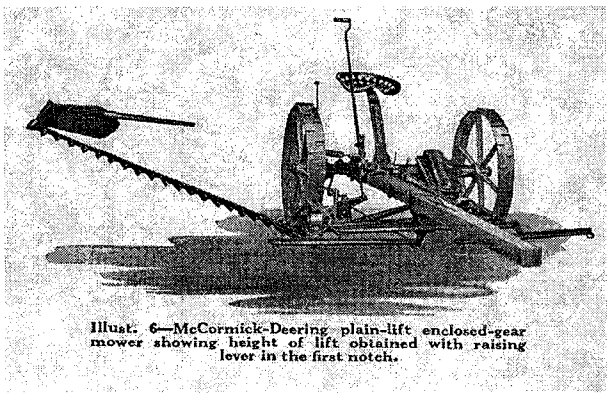
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			Million Dollars		
Gross Farm Income	906.9	850.5	923.0	967.9	999.7
Gross cash income	808.9	785.6	827.2	897.4	906.2
Farm Marketings	744.4	724.8	766.1	831.4	818.9
Crops	175.0	175.2	193.5	217.7	221.3
Livestock & products	569.4	549.6	572.6	613.7	597.6
Government Payments	34.9	33.2	36.0	36.6	32.1
Farm-related Income	29.6	27.6	25.1	29.4	55.2
Noncash income	67.5	63.0	64.0	65.0	68.1
Value of home consumption	9.2	8.8	8.3	6.6	7.5
Rental value of dwellings	58.3	54.3	55.6	58.3	60.6
Operator & other dwellings 2/	54.7	49.8	52.7	54.5	56.9
Hired Laborer dwellings	3.7	4.4	3.0	3.8	3.7
Value of inventory adjustment	30.4	1.9	31.8	5.6	25.5
Total production expenses	640.6	611.2	617.7	659.3	758.7
Intermediate product expenses	378.6	357.1	369.0	405.5	476.3
Farm origin	163.0	147.4	149.7	165.2	171.1
Feed purchased	94.1	80.2	81.8	82.7	98.1
Livestock & poultry purchased	58.3	55.2	57.0	70.8	59.4
Seed purchased	10.6	11.9	10.9	11.6	13.6
Manufactured inputs	55.0	49.8	46.0	51.8	60.3
Fertilizer & lime	15.7	10.9	10.4	16.2	20.0
Pesticides	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.8	9.2
Fuel & oil	32.3	31.6	28.5	27.8	31.1
Other	160.6	159.9	173.3	188.5	244.9
Repair & maintenance	47.1	46.5	55.3	54.8	66.6
Other miscellaneous	113.5	113.3	118.0	133.7	178.3
Interest	69.5	63.4	57.3	49.1	52.8
Real Estate	36.1	32.6	29.5	25.1	24.3
Nonreal estate	33.4	30.8	27.8	24.0	28.5
Contract & hired labor expenses	62.2	60.2	58.0	70.7	91.2
Net rent of nonoperator landlords 3/	7.4	5.9	7.0	4.7	7.2
Capital consumption	101.6	103.7	104.9	106.2	105.6
Property Taxes	21.3	20.9	21.5	23.1	25.7
NET FARM INCOME 4/	266.3	239.3	305.3	308.6	241.0
Gross receipts of farms	852.2	800.7	870.3	913.4	942.8
Farm production expenses	615.7	587.5	591.4	633.9	728.7
Nonfactor payments	479.3	460.4	471.4	511.7	580.2
Intermediate product expenses	373.2	352.3	363.8	401.1	467.2
Capital consumption	87.0	89.2	88.1	89.7	89.6
Property taxes	19.1	18.9	19.5	20.9	23.3
Factor payments	136.4	127.0	120.0	122.2	148.5
Interest	66.8	60.9	55.1	46.7	50.2
Contract & hired labor expense	62.2	60.2	58.0	70.7	91.2
Net rent to nonoperator landlords 3/	7.4	5.9	7.0	4.7	7.2
RETURNS TO OPERATORS 5/	236.5	213.2	278.9	279.5	214.1
Gross cash income	808.9	785.6	827.2	897.4	906.2
Cash expenses	528.2	496.8	503.3	544.0	639.0
Cash expenses, excluding net rent	517.3	487.3	492.7	535.6	628.2
Intermediate production expenses	373.2	352.3	363.8	401.1	467.2
Interest	66.8	60.9	55.1	46.7	50.2
Cash labor expenses	58.1	55.2	54.3	66.9	87.5
Property taxes	19.1	18.9	19.5	20.9	23.3
Net rent to nonoperator landlords 6/	10.9	9.5	10.6	8.4	10.8
NET CASH INCOME	280.7	288.8	323.9	353.4	267.1
Gross cash income	808.9	785.6	827.2	897.4	906.2
Farm business expenses	611.7	582.4	587.8	630.0	725.0
Cash expenses, excluding net rent	517.3	487.3	492.7	535.6	628.2
Net rent to nonoperator landlords 3/	7.4	5.9	7.0	4.7	7.2
Capital consumption	87.0	89.2	88.1	89.7	89.6
NET BUSINESS INCOME	197.2	203.2	239.4	267.4	181.2

1/ Source: "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1994;" Economic Research Service, USDA. 2/ Value added to gross income. Net value added to net farm income equals difference in net farm income and returns to operators. 3/ Includes landlord capital consumption. 4/ Statistics in and above the Net Farm Income line represent the farm sector, defined as including farm operators' dwellings located on farms. Statistics below the Net Farm Income line represent only the farm businesses to the exclusion of the operators' dwellings. 5/ Returns to operators is equivalent to net farm income excluding the income and expenses associated with farm operators' dwellings. 6/ Excludes landlord capital consumption.

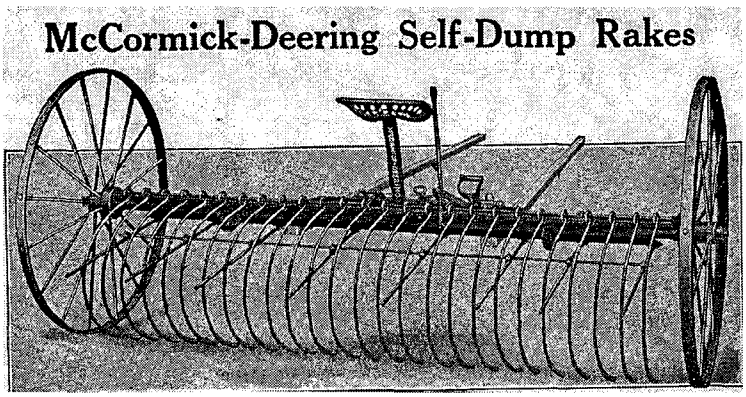
Farm Balance Sheet: (Excluding Operator Households), Utah, December 31, 1990-94 1/ 2/

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Assets					
Total Farm Assets	5,452.2	5,621.8	6,081.3	6,406.4	6,954.5
Real Estate	4,160.1	4,433.6	4,841.2	5,172.8	5,725.4
Livestock & Poultry 3/	582.7	566.3	637.9	626.9	626.4
Machinery & Motor Vehicles 4/	459.1	472.5	471.0	465.2	472.4
Crops 5/	114.6	95.2	90.3	116.2	115.9
Purchased Inputs	15.5	21.9	28.9	27.9	23.4
Financial	93.1	32.4	12.0	-2.7	-9.0
Claims					
Total Farm Debt	661.9	660.8	652.2	652.3	674.6
Real Estate Debt	372.7	355.8	352.9	338.3	337.4
Non-Real Estate Debt 6/	289.2	305.0	299.4	314.0	337.2
Equity	4,763.3	4,961.0	5,429.1	5,754.0	6,280.0
Ratios					
Debt/Equity	13.9	13.3	12.0	11.3	10.7
Debt/Assets	12.2	11.8	10.7	10.2	9.7

1/ Source: "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1994." Economic Research Service, USDA.
2/ Data are for farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually.
3/ Excludes horses, mules, and broilers.
4/ Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos.
5/ All non-CCC crops held on farms plus the value above loan rate for crops held under CCC.
6/ Excludes debt for non-farm purposes.



Illust. 6—McCormick-Deering plain-lift enclosed-gear mower showing height of lift obtained with raising lever in the first notch.



Field Crops

Precipitation during the October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995 water year was 136 percent of normal for the state. Divisions ranged from 126 to 161 percent of normal.

Fruit production was hit hard by untimely frosts and heavy spring rains. Planting of small grains and row crops were delayed into mid June and, as a result, harvesting was delayed. Planting of winter wheat was in line with the five-year average.

PRINCIPAL CROPS:
Utah farmers planted 1.10 million acres to principal crops in 1995, down 1 percent from 1994. Harvested acres were 1.05 million acres, down 1 percent from 1994. Total value of principal crops was $264.4 million compared with $268.8 million in 1994.

HAY:
Alfalfa hay harvested, at 545,000 acres, was up 20,000 acres from 1994. Yield averaged 4.3 tons per acre, up from 4.2 tons in 1994. Total production of 2.3 million tons was up 6 percent from 1994.

Other hay harvested at 150,000 acres compared with 160,000 acres harvested in 1994. Average yield of 2.0 tons per acre was equal to the previous year's average. Production, at 300,000 tons, was down 6 percent from 1994.

The 1995 all hay crop was valued at $173.2 million which was down $23.7 million from 1994.

SMALL GRAINS:
Planted acreage for all wheat was 173,000 acres, down 11 percent from 1994; barley planted, at 100,000 acres, was down 15,000 acres; and oats, at 50,000 acres, was up 25 percent. Yields for barley, spring, and winter wheat were at record high levels in 1995.

Winter wheat harvested acreage, at 140,000 acres, was down 7 percent from 1994, but the yield was a record 50.0 bushel per acre. Total production, at 7.0 million bushels, was up 1.0 million bushels from 1994. Value of production rose 47 percent to $32.2 million.

Spring wheat harvested acreage, at 26,000 acres, was up 18 percent from 1994. The average yield, at 75 bushels per acre, was 29 bushels above the previous year, and production, at 2.0 million bushels, was 93 percent above the previous year. Value of production, at $9.0 million, was up 146 percent from 1994.

Barley acreage harvested, at 93,000 acres, was 13 percent below 1994. Production, at 8.4 million bushels, was up 4 percent. The average yield of 90 bushels per acre was 15 bushels above the previous year. The 1995 barley crop was valued at $25.9 million, up $7.3 million from 1994. Oat production, at 630,000 bushels, was 5 percent above the previous year. Growers harvested 9,000 acres for grain, up 13 percent from last year. The value of production, at $1.2 million, was up 21 percent from the previous year.

CORN:
Corn acreage planted for all purposes, at 68,000 acres, was up 1 percent from 1994.

Acreage harvested for grain, at 20,000 acres, was down 9 percent from 1994. The average yield for grain, at 100 bushels, was down 30 bushels from the previous year. Grain production totaled 2.0 million bushels, down 30 percent from 1994. The crop was valued at $7.2 million, down 14 percent from the previous year.

Corn for silage production totaled 940,000 tons compared with 946,000 tons in 1994. A total of 47,000 acres was harvested. The value of the crop was $23.5 million compared with $24.6 million in 1994.

Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Planted for All Purposes	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
1940	29	10	9.4	94	--	--
1950	31	21	11.0	231	7.50	1,732
1960	49	41	14.5	594	8.00	4,752
1970	63	49	18.0	882	9.80	8,644
1980	100	79	19.0	1,501	21.10	31,671
1988	70	47	20.0	940	23.00	21,620
1989	65	44	19.0	836	24.00	20,064
1990	65	45	20.5	923	26.00	23,998
1991	68	44	21.0	924	22.00	20,328
1992	68	42	19.0	798	24.00	19,152
1993	68	44	20.0	880	24.00	21,120
1994	67	43	22.0	946	26.00	24,596
1995	68	47	20.0	940	25.00	23,500

1/ Price or value per ton in silo or pit.

Corn Planted and Harvested for Grain: Acreage Harvested, Yield, Production, Sales, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Planted for All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	29	10	29.0	290	--	--
1950	31	5	50.0	250	--	--
1960	49	3	64.0	192	1.50	288
1970	63	10	90.0	900	1.40	1,260
1980	100	15	100.0	1,500	3.75	5,625
1988	70	22	124.0	2,728	3.15	8,593
1989	65	20	132.0	2,640	2.80	7,392
1990	65	19	140.0	2,660	2.79	7,421
1991	68	21	140.0	2,940	2.92	8,585
1992	68	24	135.0	3,240	2.74	8,878
1993	68	22	130.0	2,860	3.12	8,923
1994	67	22	130.0	2,860	2.92	8,351
1995	68	20	100.0	2,000	3.60	7,200

Winter Wheat: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 2/	Value of Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested				
	. . . . . 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	191	180	19.0	3,420	0.63	2,155
1950	344	326	16.0	5,216	1.86	9,702
1960	193	181	18.5	3,348	1.71	5,725
1970	200	191	27.0	5,157	1.41	7,271
1980	260	242	31.0	7,502	3.95	29,633
1988	160	155	36.0	5,580	3.84	21,427
1989	165	155	32.0	4,960	3.75	18,600
1990	155	150	40.0	6,000	2.83	16,980
1991	140	130	36.0	4,680	3.45	16,146
1992	145	135	40.0	5,400	3.27	17,658
1993	160	155	39.0	6,045	3.40	20,553
1994	170	150	40.0	6,000	3.66	21,960
1995	145	140	50.0	7,000	4.60	32,200

1/ Includes area planted in fall. 2/ Prior to 1979 includes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases. Starting 1979 excludes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases.

Spring Wheat: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 1/	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
	. . . . . 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	68	66	31.0	2,046	0.65	1,330
1950	84	82	32.0	2,624	1.86	4,881
1960	52	48	40.5	1,944	1.61	3,130
1970	23	21	44.0	924	1.36	1,257
1980	32	30	48.0	1,440	3.80	5,472
1988	24	22	54.0	1,188	3.71	4,407
1989	25	22	45.0	990	3.70	3,663
1990	30	26	45.0	1,170	2.92	3,416
1991	25	23	49.0	1,127	3.20	3,606
1992	25	22	48.0	1,056	3.30	3,485
1993	27	25	49.0	1,225	3.30	4,043
1994	24	22	46.0	1,012	3.60	3,643
1995	28	26	75.0	1,950	4.60	8,970

1/ Prior to 1979 includes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases. Starting 1979 excludes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases.

All Wheat: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 2/	Value of Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested				
	. . . . . 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	259	246	22.2	5,466	0.64	3,485
1950	428	408	19.2	7,840	1.86	14,583
1960	245	229	23.1	5,292	1.67	8,855
1970	223	212	28.7	6,081	1.40	8,528
1980	292	272	32.9	8,942	3.93	35,105
1988	184	177	38.2	6,768	3.82	25,834
1989	190	177	33.6	5,950	3.74	22,263
1990	185	176	40.7	7,170	2.83	20,396
1991	165	153	38.0	5,807	3.40	19,752
1992	170	157	41.1	6,456	3.28	21,143
1993	187	180	40.4	7,270	3.40	24,596
1994	194	172	40.8	7,012	3.65	25,603
1995	173	166	53.9	8,950	4.60	41,170

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall. 2/ Prior to 1979 includes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases. Starting 1979 excludes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases.

Barley: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 2/	Value of Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested				
	. . . . . 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	109	107	41.0	4,387	0.46	2,018
1950	146	141	44.0	6,204	1.16	7,197
1960	160	147	43.5	6,394	1.00	6,394
1970	148	141	58.5	8,249	1.07	8,826
1980	162	148	79.0	11,692	2.88	31,116
1988	139	125	77.0	9,625	2.64	25,410
1989	134	114	79.0	9,006	2.23	20,083
1990	115	105	81.0	8,505	2.37	20,157
1991	105	95	83.0	7,885	2.25	17,741
1992	125	115	78.0	8,970	2.23	20,003
1993	115	110	85.0	9,350	2.22	20,757
1994	115	107	75.0	8,025	2.32	18,618
1995	100	93	90.0	8,370	3.10	25,947

1/ Includes area planted in preceding fall. 2/ Prior to 1979 includes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases. Starting 1979 excludes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases.

Oats: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 2/	Value of Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested				
	. . . . 1,000 Acres . . .		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1940	46	39	39.0	1,521	0.34	517
1950	56	51	45.0	2,295	0.89	2,043
1960	29	23	46.0	1,058	0.83	878
1970	24	17	60.0	1,020	0.76	775
1980	26	15	61.0	915	1.95	1,784
1988	32	14	72.0	1,008	2.56	2,580
1989	36	17	74.0	1,258	1.70	2,139
1990	40	12	68.0	816	1.68	1,371
1991	50	8	77.0	616	1.60	986
1992	45	15	70.0	1,050	1.63	1,712
1993	50	13	78.0	1,014	1.69	1,714
1994	40	8	75.0	600	1.65	990
1995	50	9	70.0	630	1.90	1,197

1/ Includes area planted preceding fall. 2/ Prior to 1979 includes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases. Starting 1979 excludes adjustment for outstanding loans and government purchases.

Dry Beans: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years 1/

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
	. . . . 1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Cwt	Dollars per Cwt	1,000 Dollars
1940	9	9	500	40	3.55	142
1950	12	11	280	27	6.40	173
1960	8	6	300	18	7.10	128
1970	20	20	430	86	7.90	679
1980	12	11	380	42	28.00	1,176
1988	4.5	4.5	580	26	33.20	863
1989	5.6	5.0	300	15	31.70	476
1990	5.5	4.0	330	13	19.00	247
1991	6.0	5.5	480	26	14.00	364
1992	6.0	5.7	700	40	19.90	796
1993	6.4	6.1	390	24	28.00	672
1994	6.5	6.3	380	24	18.00	432
1995	7.3	7.0	460	32	17.00	544

1/ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Potatoes: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 Acres		Cwt	1,000 Cwt	Dollars per Cwt	1,000 Dollars
1940	13.0	12.9	102	1,316	0.70	921
1950	13.5	13.0	147	1,911	1.75	3,344
1960	8.3	7.9	170	1,343	2.28	3,062
1970	6.0	5.9	170	1,003	2.38	2,387
1980	5.3	5.2	225	1,170	5.15	6,026
1988	6.8	6.6	245	1,617	5.20	8,408
1989	6.3	6.1	245	1,495	6.60	9,867
1990	6.3	6.2	265	1,643	6.00	9,858
1991	6.1	6.0	270	1,620	5.25	8,505
1992	6.1	6.0	275	1,650	5.40	8,910
1993	6.3	6.2	265	1,643	5.70	9,365
1994	6.1	6.0	265	1,590	5.80	9,222
1995	5.2	5.1	240	1,224	4.80	5,875

Potatoes: Production, Farm Use, Sales, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production	Total Used for Seed 1/	Farm Disposition			Price per Cwt	Value of Sales
			Used on Farms Where Grown		Sold		
			For Seed, Feed, & Household Use	Shrinkage, & Loss			
	1,000 Cwt					Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1940	1,316	--	--	--	915	0.70	640
1950	1,911	--	--	--	1,540	1.75	2,695
1960	1,343	118	119	117	1,107	2.28	2,524
1970	1,003	81	49	90	864	2.38	2,056
1980	1,170	149	31	119	1,020	5.15	5,253
1988	1,617	139	30	81	1,506	5.20	7,831
1989	1,495	156	51	136	1,308	6.60	8,633
1990	1,643	153	53	158	1,432	6.00	8,592
1991	1,620	146	18	200	1,402	5.25	7,361
1992	1,650	153	20	105	1,525	5.40	8,235
1993	1,643	165	23	168	1,452	5.70	8,276
1994	1,590	135	5	185	1,400	5.80	8,120
1995 2/	1,224	3/	3/	3/	3/	4.80	3/

1/ Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Available September 19, 1996.

Hay, Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixture: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	431	2.10	905	NA	NA
1950	361	2.20	794	NA	NA
1960	439	2.55	1,119	NA	NA
1970	441	3.25	1,433	NA	NA
1980	470	3.90	1,833	NA	NA
1988	490	3.90	1,911	NA	NA
1989	470	3.70	1,739	85.00	147,815
1990	485	3.80	1,843	83.00	152,969
1991	490	4.00	1,960	57.00	111,720
1992	490	4.00	1,960	62.00	121,520
1993	500	4.40	2,200	65.50	144,100
1994	525	4.20	2,205	80.00	176,400
1995	545	4.30	2,344	66.00	154,704

Hay, All Other: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years 1/

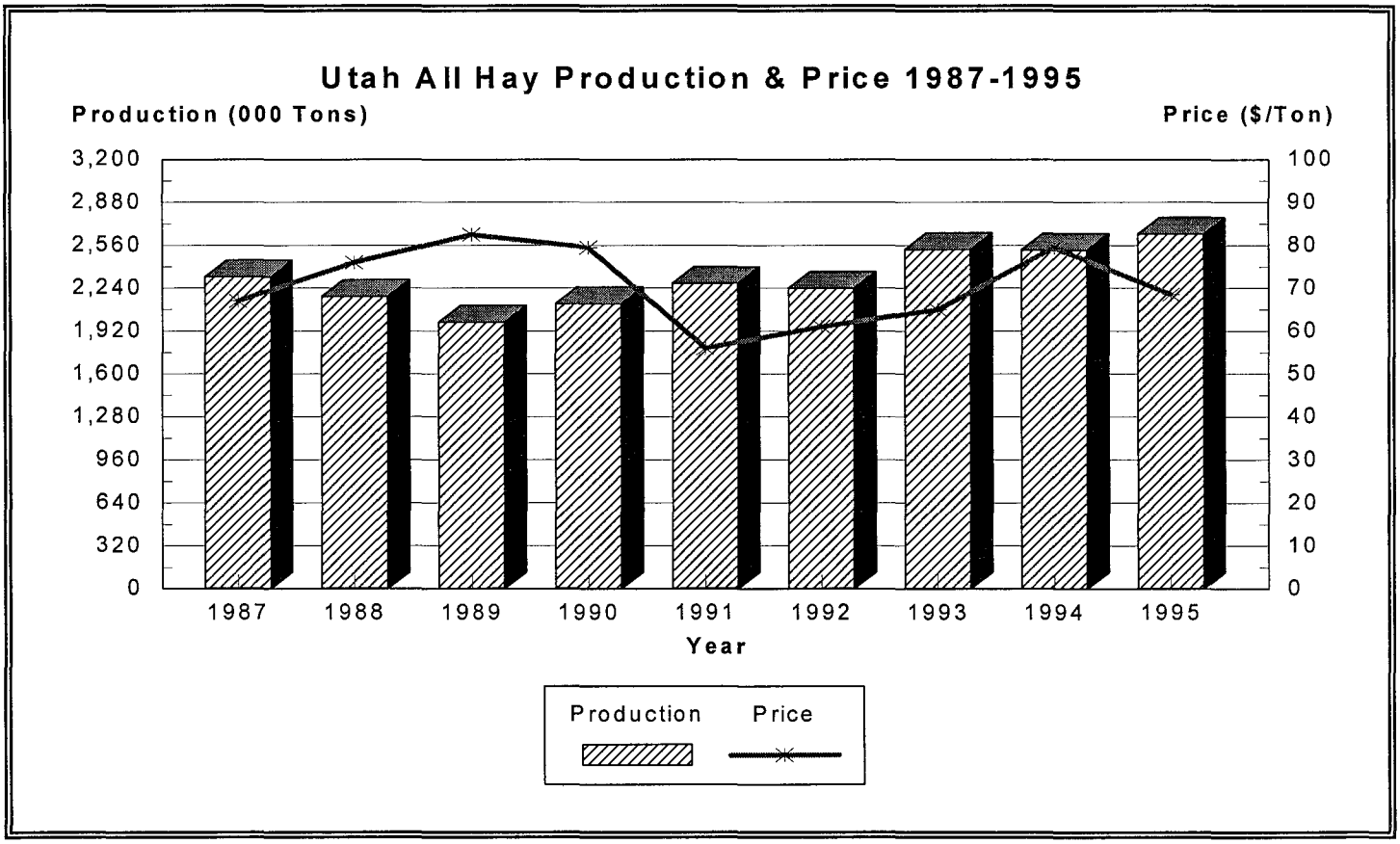
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	122	1.26	154	NA	NA
1950	173	1.31	226	NA	NA
1960	127	1.28	162	NA	NA
1970	122	1.68	205	NA	NA
1980	135	1.80	243	NA	NA
1988	140	1.90	266	NA	NA
1989	130	1.90	247	72.50	17,908
1990	140	2.00	280	72.50	20,300
1991	150	2.10	315	47.00	14,805
1992	140	2.00	280	43.00	12,040
1993	150	2.20	330	50.50	16,665
1994	160	2.00	320	64.00	20,480
1995	150	2.00	300	46.00	13,800

1/ Includes clover, timothy, grain, other tame and wild hays.

All Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 1/	Value of Production 2/
		Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	553	1.92	1,059	10.50	11,120
1950	534	1.91	1,020	22.20	22,644
1960	566	2.26	1,281	26.40	33,818
1970	563	2.91	1,638	25.00	40,950
1980	605	3.43	2,076	70.00	144,060
1988	630	3.46	2,177	76.00	165,452
1989	600	3.31	1,986	82.50	165,723
1990	625	3.40	2,123	79.50	173,269
1991	640	3.55	2,275	56.00	126,525
1992	630	3.56	2,240	61.00	133,560
1993	650	3.89	2,530	65.00	160,765
1994	685	3.69	2,525	79.50	196,880
1995	695	3.80	2,644	65.50	173,182

1/ Starting in 1989, the marketing year average price for all hay is derived from alfalfa mixtures, and other hay monthly prices and sales. 2/ Starting in 1989 the value of production is the sum of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, and all other hay.



Grain Stocks: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn - Stored Off Farm by Quarters; Utah, Selected Years 1/ 2/

Year Beginning	September 1	December 1	Following Year	
			March 1	June 1
	1,000 Bushels			
ALL WHEAT				
1960	7,116	5,867	4,369	2,105
1970	5,424	5,323	4,252	2,264
1980	7,527	5,898	4,748	3,881
1990	7,196	5,024	6,564	4,923
1991	6,170	6,435	6,504	3,429
1992	6,711	6,808	5,881	4,404
1993	4,765	5,908	6,542	4,369
1994	5,856	3,264	5,106	3,625
1995	5,165	5,807	5,143	3/
BARLEY				
1960	1,653	1,087	848	477
1970	3,990	3,110	1,364	755
1980	5,563	3,356	1,585	856
1990	2,698	1,194	1,734	706
1991	2,117	2,103	1,427	605
1992	2,872	2,538	1,694	973
1993	2,799	3,284	2,356	1,106
1994	3,172	1,757	1,063	512
1995	1,823	1,937	1,129	3/
OATS				
1990	177	181	170	102
1991	114	179	193	174
1992	232	278	151	119
1993	88	143	191	72
1994	4/	4/	4/	52
1995	142	115	71	3/

Year Beginning	December 1	Following Year		
		March 1	June 1	September 1
	1,000 Bushels			
CORN				
1990	865	908	480	475
1991	826	775	432	384
1992	675	543	519	306
1993	581	646	519	255
1994	573	564	432	475
1995	543	609	3/	

1/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 2/ Beginning September 1, 1986, quarterly reference dates were changed from October 1 to September 1; January 1 to December 1; and April 1 to March 1. 3/ Estimates available June 30, 1996. 4/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Fruits

Utah's 1995 fruit production was below the previous year for apples, apricots, pears, peaches, sweet cherries, and tart cherries. Prices were lower for sweet cherries but higher for apples, peaches, and pears.

Apple production during 1995, at 20 million pounds, was down 58 percent from 1994. Utilized production was 19 million pounds. Producers received an average price of 18.8 cents per pound, 6.7 cents more than the previous year. The 1995 total value of utilized production, at $3.6 million, was 31 percent lower than the previous year.

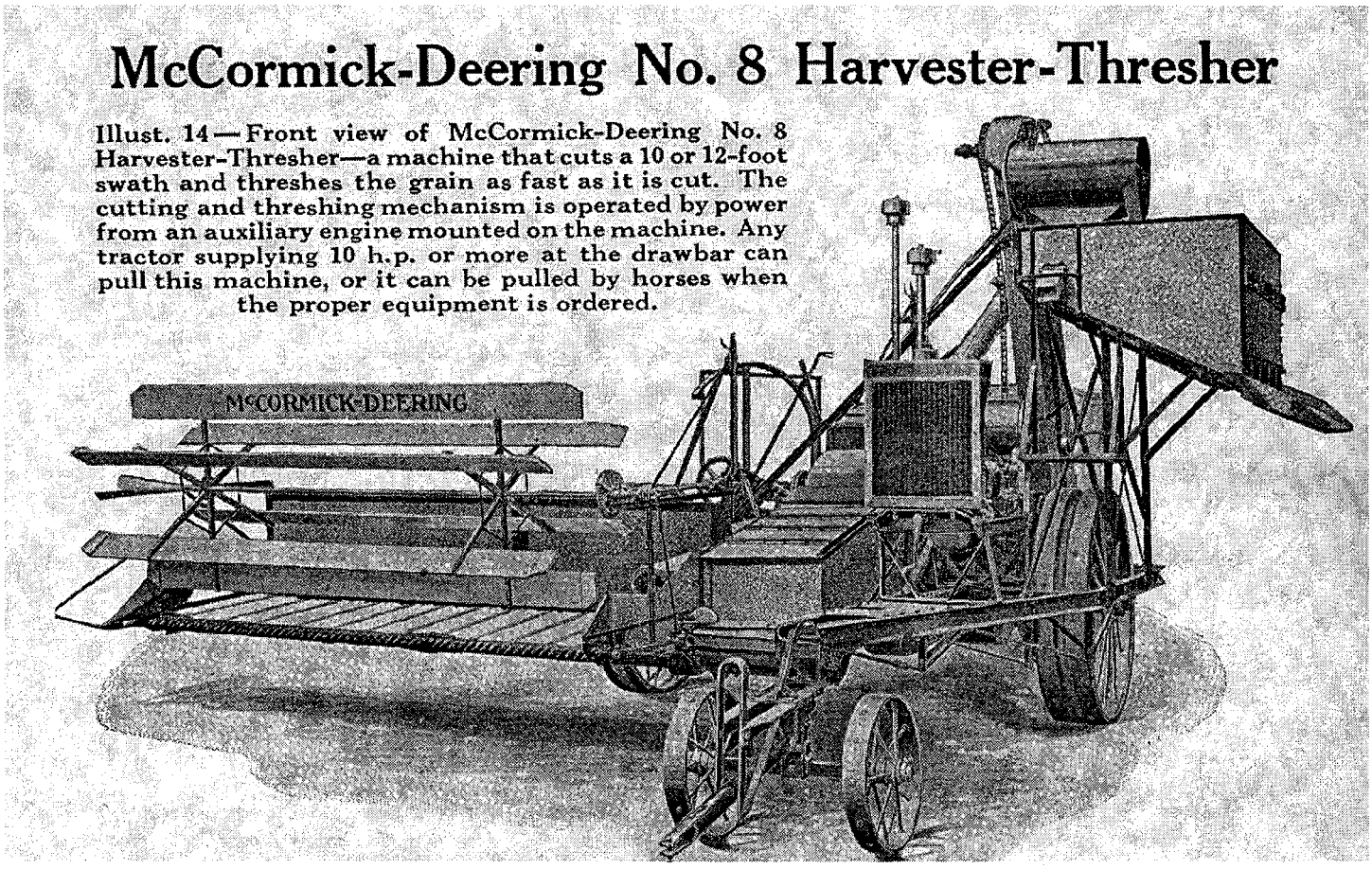
Untimely spring frosts froze out Utah's apricot crop in 1995. No commercial production was reported.

Peach production, at 6.3 million pounds, was down 15 percent from 1994. Utilized production, at 6.2 million pounds, was 6 percent below the previous year. Average price per pound was 25 cents bringing total value of the crop to $1.6 million, 2 percent above 1994.

Pear production in Utah, at 1,100 tons, was 8 percent lower than the year before. The average price received by growers was $460 per ton, $100 per ton more than 1994. Total value of the crop was $460,000, up 28 percent from the year earlier.

Sweet Cherry producers harvested 2,000 tons, 300 tons less than 1994. Utilized production was 1,900 tons. Average price received by growers was $866 per ton, down $36 from the previous year. The total value of the crop was $1.6 million, down 19 percent from 1994.

Tart Cherry production during 1995 was 22.0 million pounds, 17 percent lower than 1994. Utilized production was 13.0 million pounds. Tart cherry prices for the 1995 crop will not be published until July 8, 1996.



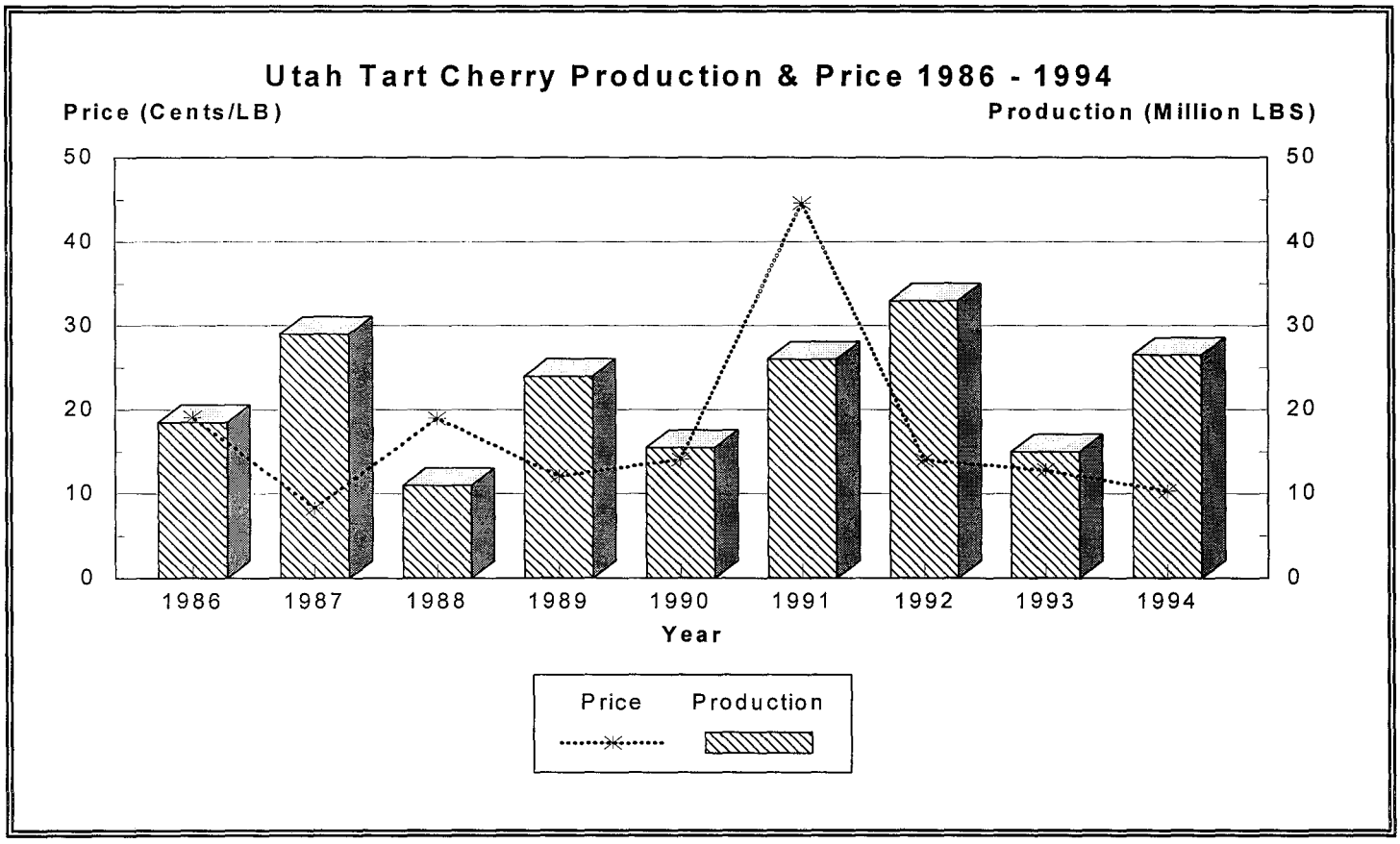
McCormick-Deering No. 8 Harvester-Thresher

Illust. 14 — Front view of McCormick-Deering No. 8 Harvester-Thresher—a machine that cuts a 10 or 12-foot swath and threshes the grain as fast as it is cut. The cutting and threshing mechanism is operated by power from an auxiliary engine mounted on the machine. Any tractor supplying 10 h.p. or more at the drawbar can pull this machine, or it can be pulled by horses when the proper equipment is ordered.

Fruit: Value of Utilized Production, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Sweet Cherries	Tart Cherries	Apricots	Total
				1,000 Dollars			
1940	339	590	172	248	101	212	1,662
1950	733	431	126	124	142	72	1,628
1960	496	587	451	488	389	242	2,653
1970	1,570	826	439	830	696	176	4,537
1980	5,472	1,925	900	2,464	2,438	540	13,739
1988	4,860	2,242	538	1,505	1,826	152	11,123
1989	6,458	2,258	544	1,280	2,716	165	13,421
1990	4,132	2,760	684	871	1,906	110	10,463
1991	9,740	850	704	700	11,583	74	23,651
1992	6,830	1,364	480	1,709	4,200	310	14,893
1993	6,043	1,392	560	1,149	960	126	10,230
1994	5,192	1,518	360	2,030	2,266	194	11,560
1995	3,564	1,550	460	1,646	1/	2/	NA

1/ The preliminary 1995 price and value will be published in the Non-Citrus Fruits and Nuts Annual published July 8, 1996. 2/ No significant commercial production in 1995 due to frost damage. NA = Not available.



Commercial Apples: Production, Use, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Million Pounds					Cents per Lb	1,000 Dollars
1940	22.3	2.7	19.6	--	--	1.7	339
1950	13.5	--	13.5	--	--	5.4	733
1960	10.3	--	10.3	--	--	4.8	496
1970	28.0	0.5	27.5	21.3	6.2	5.7	1,570
1980	52.0	2.0	50.0	42.0	8.0	10.9	5,472
1988	40.0	1.0	39.0	30.0	9.0	12.5	4,860
1989	56.0	2.0	54.0	40.0	14.0	12.0	6,458
1990	24.0	2.0	22.0	18.0	4.0	18.8	4,132
1991	55.0	1.0	54.0	38.0	16.0	18.0	9,740
1992	56.0	3.0	53.0	38.0	15.0	12.9	6,830
1993	53.0	3.0	50.0	39.0	11.0	12.1	6,043
1994	48.0	5.0	43.0	32.0	11.0	12.1	5,192
1995 1/	20.0	1.0	19.0	2/	2/	18.8	3,564

1/ Preliminary estimates. Estimates subject to revision in the Non-Citrus Fruits and Nuts annual July 8, 1996.
2/ Estimates available July 8, 1996.

Apricots: Production, Use, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh 1/	Processed		
	Tons					Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	7,800	--	7,800	--	--	27.20	212
1950	400	--	400	--	--	180.00	72
1960	2,500	--	2,500	--	--	96.60	242
1970	1,300	--	1,300	1,300	--	135.00	176
1980	1,500	--	1,500	1,500	--	360.00	540
1988	500	100	400	400	--	380.00	152
1989	400	50	350	350	--	470.00	165
1990	250	10	240	240	--	460.00	110
1991	100	10	90	90	--	820.00	74
1992	600	100	500	500	--	620.00	310
1993	250	10	240	240	--	525.00	126
1994	400	20	380	380	--	511.00	194
1995 2/							

1/ Small quantities processed are included in "fresh" to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ No significant commercial production in 1995 due to frost damage.

Peaches: Production, Use, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Million Pounds					Cents per Lb	1,000 Dollars
1940	35.4	--	35.4	--	--	1.7	590
1950	5.4	--	5.4	--	--	8.0	431
1960	8.6	--	8.6	--	--	6.8	587
1970	13.0	--	13.0	13.0	--	6.4	826
1980	11.0	--	11.0	11.0	--	17.5	1,925
1988	12.5	0.7	11.8	11.8	--	19.0	2,242
1989	11.0	0.5	10.5	10.5	--	21.5	2,258
1990	12.0	0.5	11.5	11.5	--	24.0	2,760
1991	2.5	--	2.5	2.5	--	34.0	850
1992	7.3	1.1	6.2	1/	1/	22.0	1,364
1993	6.0	0.2	5.8	5.8	--	24.0	1,392
1994	7.4	0.8	6.6	6.6	--	23.0	1,518
1995	6.3	0.1	6.2	6.2	--	25.0	1,550

1/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Pears: Production, Use, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Tons					Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	4,525	--	4,525	--	--	38.00	172
1950	875	--	875	--	--	144.00	126
1960	4,380	200	4,180	--	--	108.00	451
1970	4,300	--	4,300	--	--	102.00	439
1980	3,000	--	3,000	3,000	--	300.00	900
1988	1,400	--	1,400	1,400	--	384.00	538
1989	1,600	--	1,600	1,600	--	340.00	544
1990	1,800	--	1,800	1,800	--	380.00	684
1991	1,600	--	1,600	1,600	--	440.00	704
1992	1,200	--	1,200	1,200	--	400.00	480
1993	1,500	100	1,400	1,400	--	400.00	560
1994	1,200	200	1,000	1,000	--	360.00	360
1995	1,100	100	1,000	1,000	--	460.00	460

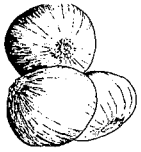
Sweet Cherries: Production, Use, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Tons					Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
1940	3,100	--	3,100	--	--		248
1950	440	--	440	--	--	80.00	124
1960	1,200	--	1,200	--	--	407.00	488
1970	2,300	--	2,300	2,030	270	361.00	830
1980	4,100	--	4,100	3,500	600	601.00	2,464
1988	2,000	60	1,940	1,430	510	776.00	1,505
1989	1,700	100	1,600	1,200	400	800.00	1,280
1990	1,400	50	1,350	500	850	645.00	871
1991	800	--	800	460	340	875.00	700
1992	2,800	50	2,750	650	2,100	621.00	1,709
1993	1,250	50	1,200	650	550	958.00	1,149
1994	2,300	50	2,250	1,400	850	902.00	2,030
1995	2,000	100	1,900	1,200	700	866.00	1,646

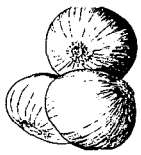
Tart Cherries: Production, Use and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production			Utilization		Average Price	Value of Utilized Production
	Total	Not Utilized	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Million Pounds					Cents per Pound	1,000 Dollars
1940	4.6	--	4.6	--	--	2.2	101
1950	1.6	--	1.6	--	--	8.9	142
1960	5.6	--	5.6	--	--	6.9	389
1970	9.8	--	9.8	0.8	9.0	7.1	696
1980	13.0	0.1	12.9	0.3	12.6	18.9	2,438
1988	11.0	1.4	9.6	0.1	9.5	19.0	1,826
1989	24.0	1.5	22.5	0.1	22.4	12.1	2,716
1990	15.5	2.0	13.5	0.1	13.4	14.1	1,906
1991	26.0	--	26.0	0.1	25.9	44.6	11,583
1992	33.0	3.0	30.0	0.3	29.7	14.0	4,200
1993	15.0	7.5	7.5	0.1	7.4	12.8	960
1994	26.5	4.5	22.0	--	22.0	10.3	2,266
1995	22.0	9.0	13.0	--	13.0	1/	1/

1/ Estimates to be published July 8, 1996 in the Non-Citrus Fruits and Nuts Annual.



Onions

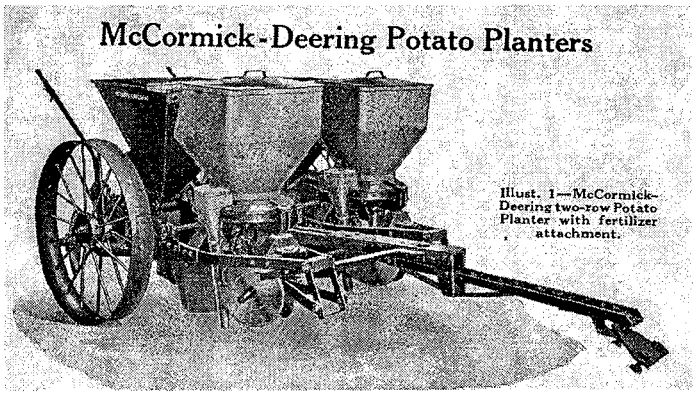


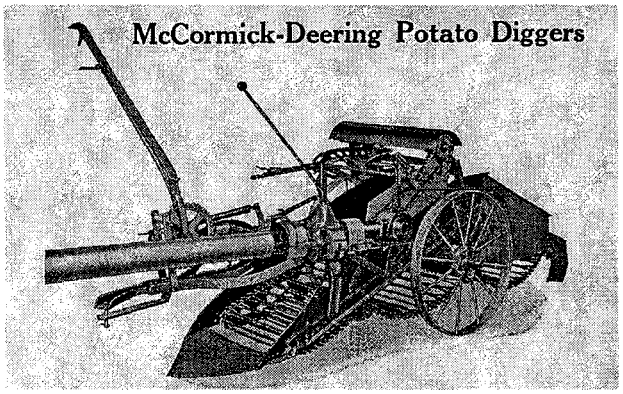
Utah onion growers produced 968,000 cwt of onions in 1995. This was 18 percent above the previous year's estimate. Growers planted 2,300 acres, up 100 acres from 1994. They harvested 2,200 acres during the year, an increase of 200 acres from 1994. The yield per acre was 440 cwt, 30 cwt above the previous year. Farmers received an average of $6.70 per cwt for their onions. Total value of the crop was $5.1 million, down 20 percent from 1994.

Onions: Summer Storage (Fresh Market), Acreage, Yield, Production and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Acreage		Yield per Acre	Production	Quantity Not Sold 1/	Sales	Value of Sales	
	Planted	Harvested					Per Cwt	Total
	. . . . . Acres		Cwt	. . . . . 1,000 Cwt		. . . . .	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1940	--	1,100	200	220	38	182	0.50	91
1950	1,150	1,100	270	297	83	214	1.80	385
1960	750	700	325	228	63	165	2.80	462
1970	1,000	1,000	300	300	55	245	2.75	674
1980	2,000	1,900	345	656	98	558	13.20	7,366
1988	1,900	1,800	380	684	101	583	8.26	4,816
1989	2,000	1,900	445	846	85	761	8.33	6,339
1990	2,000	1,900	480	912	100	812	8.40	6,821
1991	2,000	1,900	460	874	157	717	7.80	5,593
1992	2,100	2,000	525	1,050	158	892	9.65	8,608
1993	2,100	1,800	440	792	277	515	17.70	9,116
1994	2,200	2,000	410	820	120	700	9.09	6,363
1995 2/	2,300	2,200	440	968	213	755	6.70	5,059

1/ Includes shrinkage, waste, and cullage. 2/ Preliminary estimates. Estimates subject to revision in the Vegetable Report July 10, 1996.





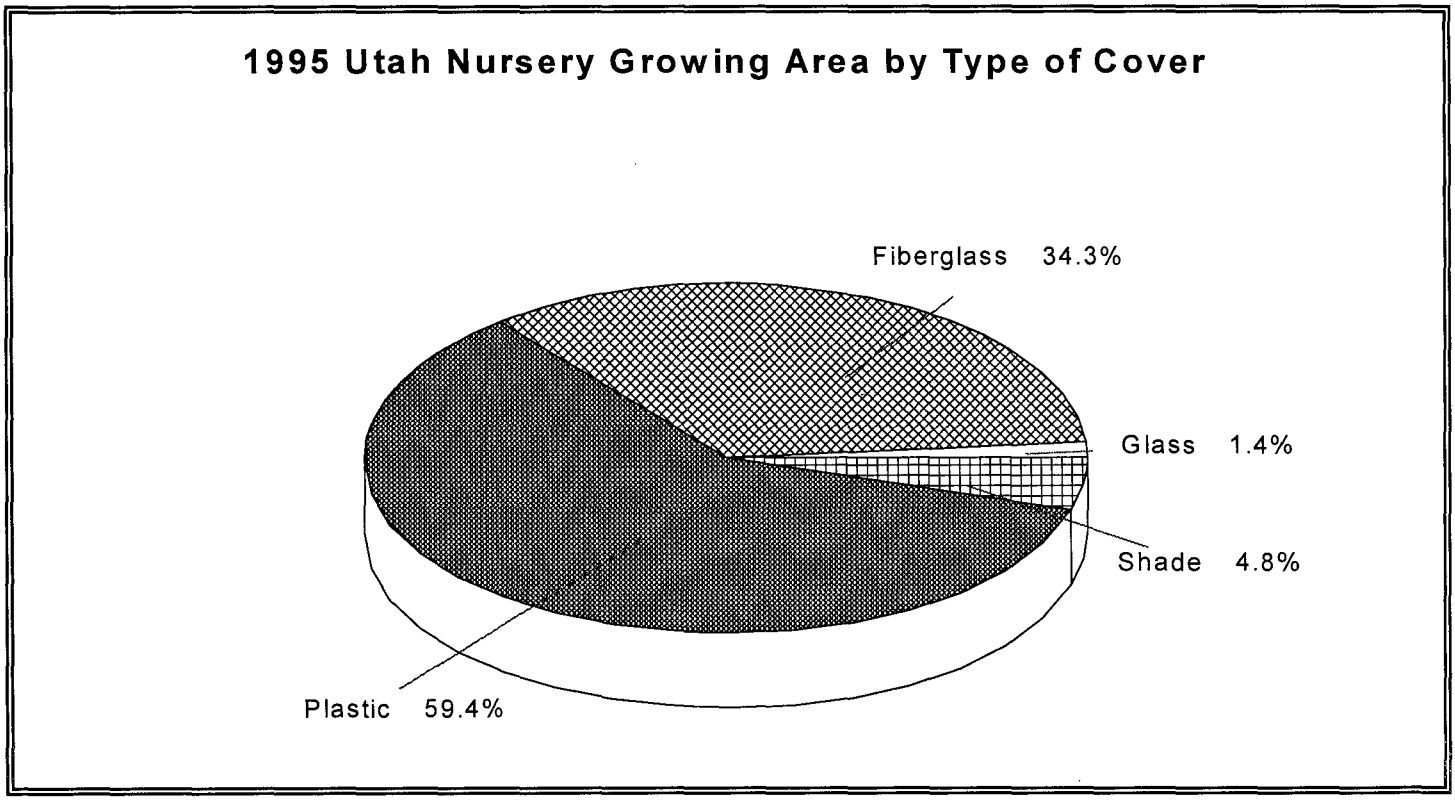
Floriculture

UTAH: In 1995 there were 90 growers of floriculture with wholesale values of $10,000 or more in sales in Utah. They had 3.9 million square feet of total covered growing area. The total wholesale value of all reported crops for growers with more than $100,000 in sales was $26.2 million. Of the $26.2 million, the value of sales for total cut flowers was $2.8 million, total potted flowering plants was $8.6 million, foliage for indoor or patio use was $2.0 million, and total bedding/garden plants was $12.8 million.

Floriculture Crops: Wholesale Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Types 1/

Year	Total Cut Flowers	Total Potted Flowering Plants	Total Foliage for Indoor or Patio Use	Total Bedding/Garden Plants	Total Wholesale Value of Reported Crops
			1,000 Dollars		
1992	3,641	4,689	1,206	8,547	18,083
1993	3,479	4,963	2,661	9,666	20,769
1994	3,036	7,468	1,707	10,049	22,260
1995	2,813	8,581	2,033	12,780	26,207

1/ Based only on reported numbers from growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops.



Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types 1/

Year	Easter Lilies	Poinsettias	New Guinea Impatiens	Other Flowering and Foliar Bed Plants	Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums
			1,000 Pots		
1992	2/	447		2/	110
1993	102	701	3/	2/	246
1994	191	843	18	877	296
1995	169	709	52	1,092	170
1996 4/	188	942	56	987	239

See footnotes at bottom of page

Bedding Plants: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types 1/

Year	Geraniums	Impatiens	Petunias	Other Flowering and Foliar Type Bedding Plants 5/	Vegetable Bedding Plants
			1,000 Flats		
1992	2/			749	124
1993	19	3/	3/	764	102
1994	77	54	120	559	98
1995	46	76	151	676	130
1996 4/	57	93	189	811	110

See footnotes at bottom of page

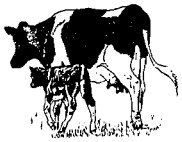
Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types 1/

Year	Geraniums	Impatiens	Other Flowering
		1,000 Basket	
1993	3/	3/	3/
1994	18	11	50
1995	17	10	40
1996 4/	18	12	44

See footnotes at bottom of page

1/ Based only on reported numbers from growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops. 2/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 3/ Estimates began in 1994. 4/ Intentions for 1996. 5/ Other flowering and foliage type bedding plants. Excludes Geraniums, Impatiens, New Guinea Impatiens, Petunias, and Vegetable type bedding plants.

Cattle and Calves



Utah cattlemen had a total of 910,000 cattle and calves on farms and ranches on January 1, 1996. This is an increase of 20,000 head over January 1, 1995. Beef cows, at 355,000 head, were up 10,000 head from 1995. Milk cows, at 80,000 head, declined 6 percent. Beef cow replacement heifers weighing 500 pounds or more were estimated at 68,000 head, 2,000 less than the January 1, 1995 number. Milk cow replacements totaled 43,000 head compared with 46,000 head in 1995. Other heifers, at 64,000 head, increased 5,000 head from the previous year's level. The January 1, 1996 level for steers 500 pounds and over was 141,000 head, an increase of 11,000 head from the previous year. Bulls, at 22,000 head, were up 1,000 head from the 1995 level. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds were estimated at 137,000 head, 3,000 head more than the January 1, 1995 level.

Utah's 1995 calf crop totaled 385,000 head, up 1 percent from the previous year's level of 380,000. The calving rate was 90 percent, 1 percentage point above 1994.

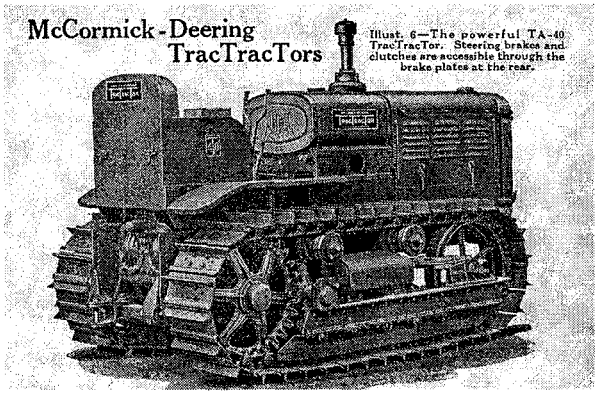
Cattle and calves on full feed for slaughter totaled 60,000 head January 1, 1996, unchanged from 1995.

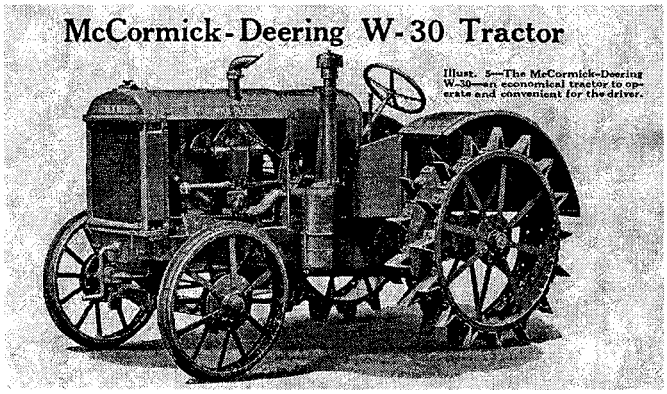
The average value per head of all cattle and calves was $510.00 on January 1, 1996 compared with $655.00 per head on January 1, 1995. The total inventory was valued at $464.1 million, down 20 percent from the 1995 level.

The 1995 estimate of the number of operations with cattle and calves was 7,700, unchanged from the previous year. The breakdown by size group was as follows: 4,300 operations with 1 to 49 head; 1,100 with 50 to 99 head; 1,900 with 100 to 499 head; 270 with 500 to 999 head; and 130 with 1,000 head or more. Operations with more than 500 head accounted for 42 percent of the Utah cattle inventory and those with 100 to 499 head accounted for 42 percent. Operations with less than 100 head accounted for only 16 percent of the cattle inventory.

Beef production during 1995 totaled 370.2 million pounds, up 2 percent from the previous year. Marketings during the year, at 419.9 million pounds, were up 6 percent from 1994. Total cash receipts for 1995 were $261.4 million, down 7 percent from the previous year. The average price per hundredweight (cwt) of cattle was $61.40, a $7.60 decrease from the 1994 average. Calves, at $71.10 per cwt, were down $16.90 from the previous year.

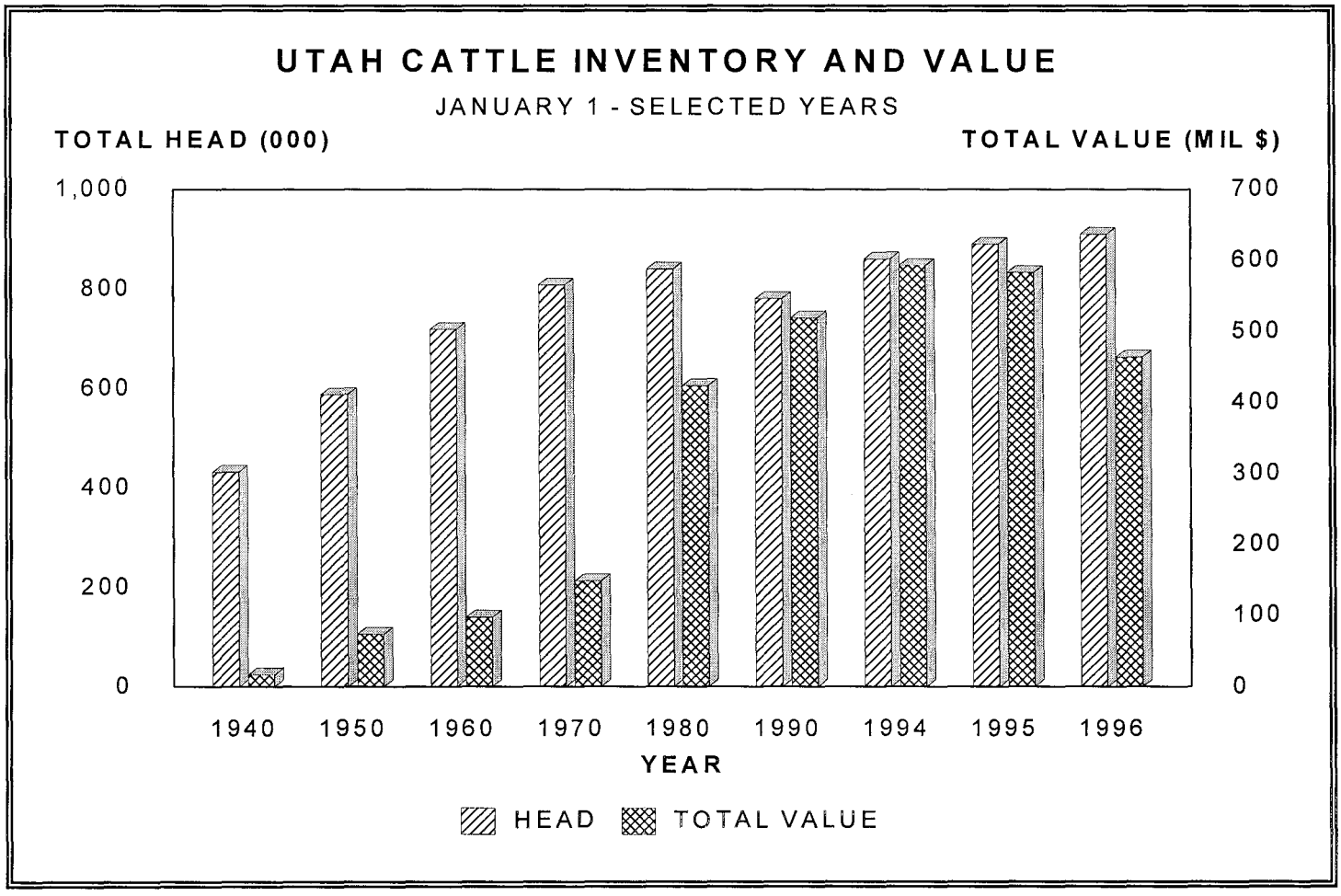
The 1995 average slaughter cow price at $37.50 per cwt compares with $45.00 in 1994. The 1995 steer and heifer price at $63.10 per cwt was $7.90 below 1994.





Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, Selected Years

Year	Farms		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	With Cattle	With Milk Cows	Total Number	Value		On Feed For Market
				Per Head	Total	
	. . . . . Number		1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Head
1940	--	--	432	38.20	16,502	--
1950	--	--	588	126.00	74,088	40
1960	--	--	719	136.00	97,784	61
1970	10,000	3,800	808	185.00	149,480	57
1980	10,000	2,600	840	505.00	424,200	60
1988	8,500	1,600	800	540.00	432,000	45
1989	8,300	1,500	800	610.00	488,000	48
1990	7,800	1,500	780	665.00	518,700	41
1991	7,600	1,500	810	670.00	542,700	52
1992	7,800	1,500	800	660.00	528,000	50
1993	7,800	1,400	850	690.00	586,500	58
1994	7,700	1,200	860	690.00	593,400	45
1995	7,700	1,100	890	655.00	582,950	60
1996	--	--	910	510.00	464,100	60



Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Age, Utah, January 1, Selected Years

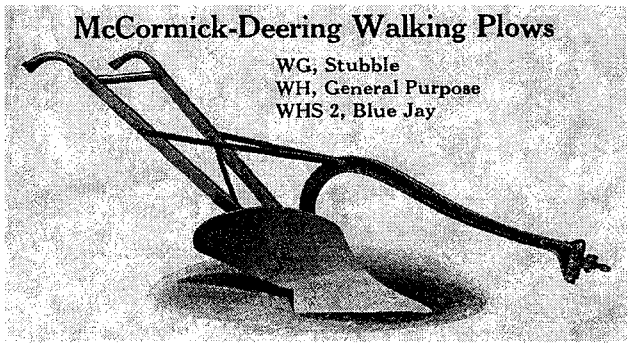
Year	All Cattle and Calves	For Milk			Beef Cattle				
		Cows and Heifers 2 Years	Heifers 1-2 Years	Heifer Calves	Cows 2 Years Plus	Heifers 1-2 Years	Calves	Steers 1 Year Plus	Bulls 1 Year Plus
	1,000 Head								
1940	432	103	25	32	115	34	77	37	9
1950	588	108	25	32	194	62	101	54	12
1960	719	108	31	35	252	65	154	65	9
1970 1/	808	82	25	28	342	69	188	59	15

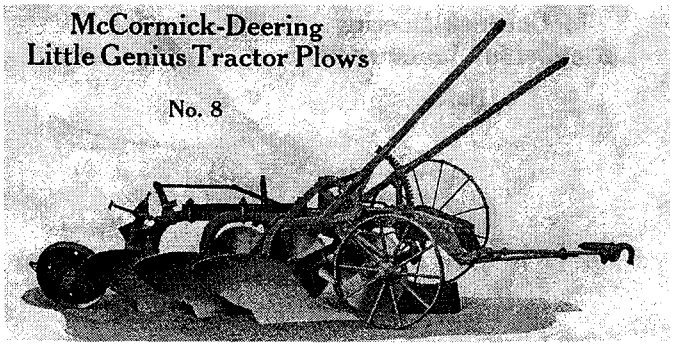
1/ Beginning with January 1, 1970, the classification estimates for cattle were changed from sex and age to sex and weight -- see table below.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, Selected Years 1/

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows & Heifers that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Steers, Heifers & Bulls Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
	1,000 Head										
1970	808	392	316	76	122	52	44	26	75	17	202
1980	840	400	325	75	129	54	42	33	80	18	213
1988	800	410	337	73	136	54	38	44	95	19	140
1989	800	410	336	74	141	56	40	45	98	21	130
1990	780	405	325	80	145	57	48	40	88	20	122
1991	810	400	320	80	146	58	52	36	110	19	135
1992	800	400	324	76	145	58	48	39	107	20	128
1993	850	425	345	80	156	62	50	44	112	21	136
1994	860	425	345	80	163	70	45	48	115	21	136
1995	890	430	345	85	175	70	46	59	130	21	134
1996	910	435	355	80	175	68	43	64	141	22	137

1/ Beginning with January 1, 1970, the classification estimates for cattle were changed from sex and age to sex and weight.

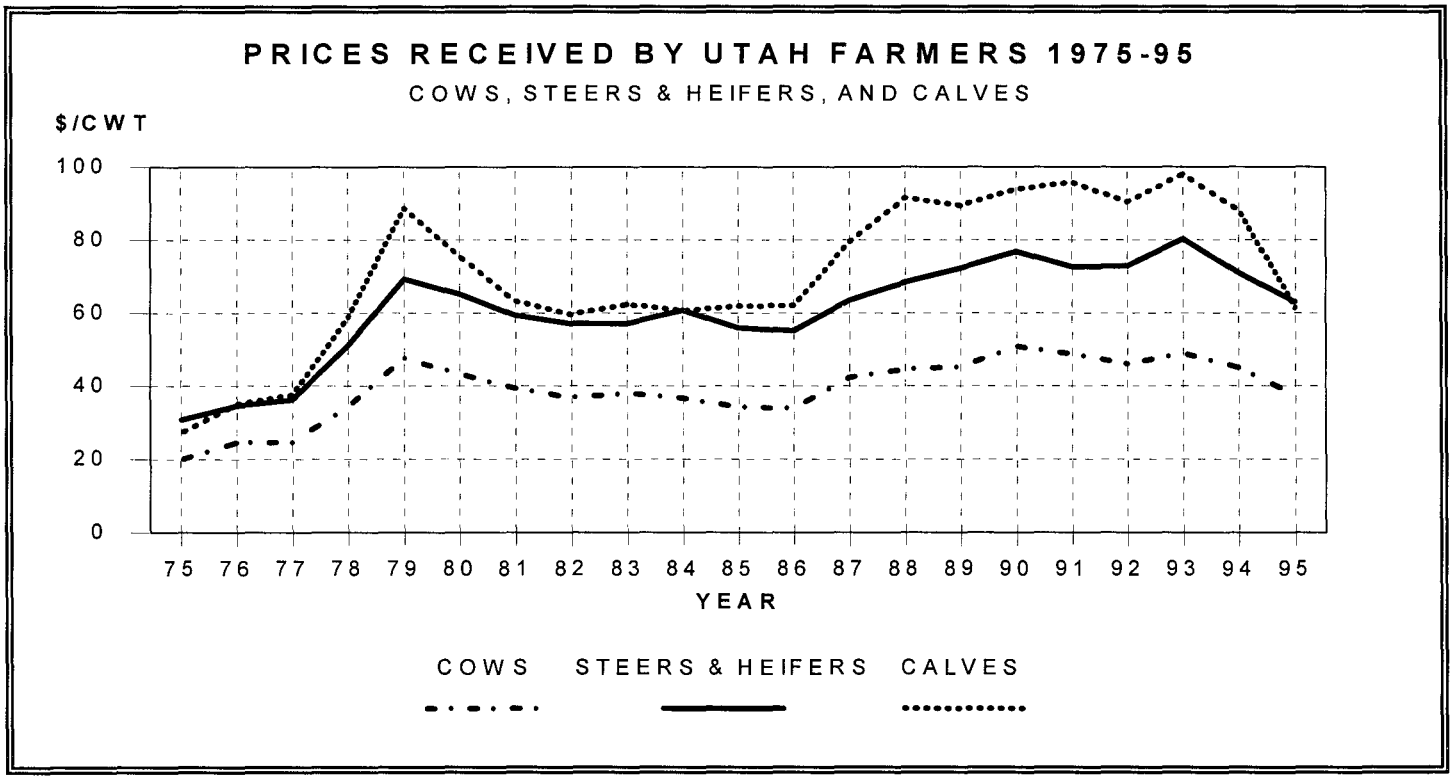




Calf Crop: Utah, Selected Years

Year	Cows & Heifers 2 yrs. & Older January 1	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	Calf Crop As Percent of Cows & Heifers 2+ January 1 1/	Calf Crop As Percent of Cows Calved January 1 2/
	1,000 Head			Percent	Percent
1940	218	--	174	80	--
1950	302	--	263	87	--
1960	360	--	317	88	--
1970	424	392	372	88	95
1980	--	400	358	--	90
1988	--	410	375	--	91
1989	--	410	360	--	88
1990	--	405	350	--	86
1991	--	400	330	--	83
1992	--	400	370	--	93
1993	--	425	355	--	84
1994	--	425	380	--	89
1995	--	430	385	--	90

1/ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows and heifers 2 years old and older on farms and ranches January 1 beginning of year. 2/ 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.



Cattle and Calves: Inventory, Supply, and Disposition, Utah, Selected Years

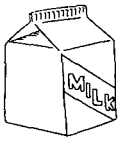
Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings 1/		Farm Slaughter 2/	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Cattle	Calves	Cattle & Calves	Cattle	Calves	
				1,000 Head					
1940	432	174	25	101	45	11	8	12	454
1950	588	263	41	139	98	12	16	15	612
1960	719	317	54	234	111	11	14	22	698
1970	808	372	50	213	140	4	17	24	832
1980	840	358	50	205	106	5	16	41	875
1988	800	375	90	313	101	2	14	35	800
1989	800	360	85	311	110	4	10	30	780
1990	780	350	89	291	75	5	12	26	810
1991	810	330	86	310	72	5	11	28	800
1992	800	370	90	296	68	4	12	30	850
1993	850	355	85	297	86	2	15	30	860
1994	860	380	99	314	87	4	14	30	890
1995	890	385	102	332	91	4	14	26	910

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

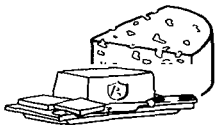
Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production 1/	Marketings 2/	Average Price per 100 Lbs		Value of Production	Cash Receipts 3/	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Cattle	Calves				
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars		1,000 Dollars			
1940	105,545	103,170	6.80	8.90	--	7,478	198	7,676
1950	157,125	158,135	23.20	26.80	--	38,794	850	39,644
1960	217,665	257,715	18.40	23.40	41,993	49,373	1,172	50,545
1970	256,121	259,978	25.60	34.20	70,803	71,552	2,189	73,741
1980	257,490	251,370	60.30	75.50	161,267	156,938	7,518	164,456
1988	341,570	397,040	66.50	91.50	236,559	274,384	4,309	278,693
1989	335,220	404,810	67.00	89.40	234,027	281,325	5,574	286,899
1990	330,355	366,020	73.80	93.90	250,963	276,303	7,675	283,978
1991	327,505	387,020	71.30	95.80	240,100	283,178	7,415	290,593
1992	352,920	367,960	71.60	90.40	258,497	268,701	7,446	276,147
1993	350,060	377,550	78.10	98.00	280,008	301,883	5,686	307,569
1994	362,310	397,200	69.00	88.00	256,263	280,845	6,458	287,304
1995	370,160	419,900	61.40	71.10	230,543	261,438	5,747	267,185

1/ Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. 2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. 3/ Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.



Dairy

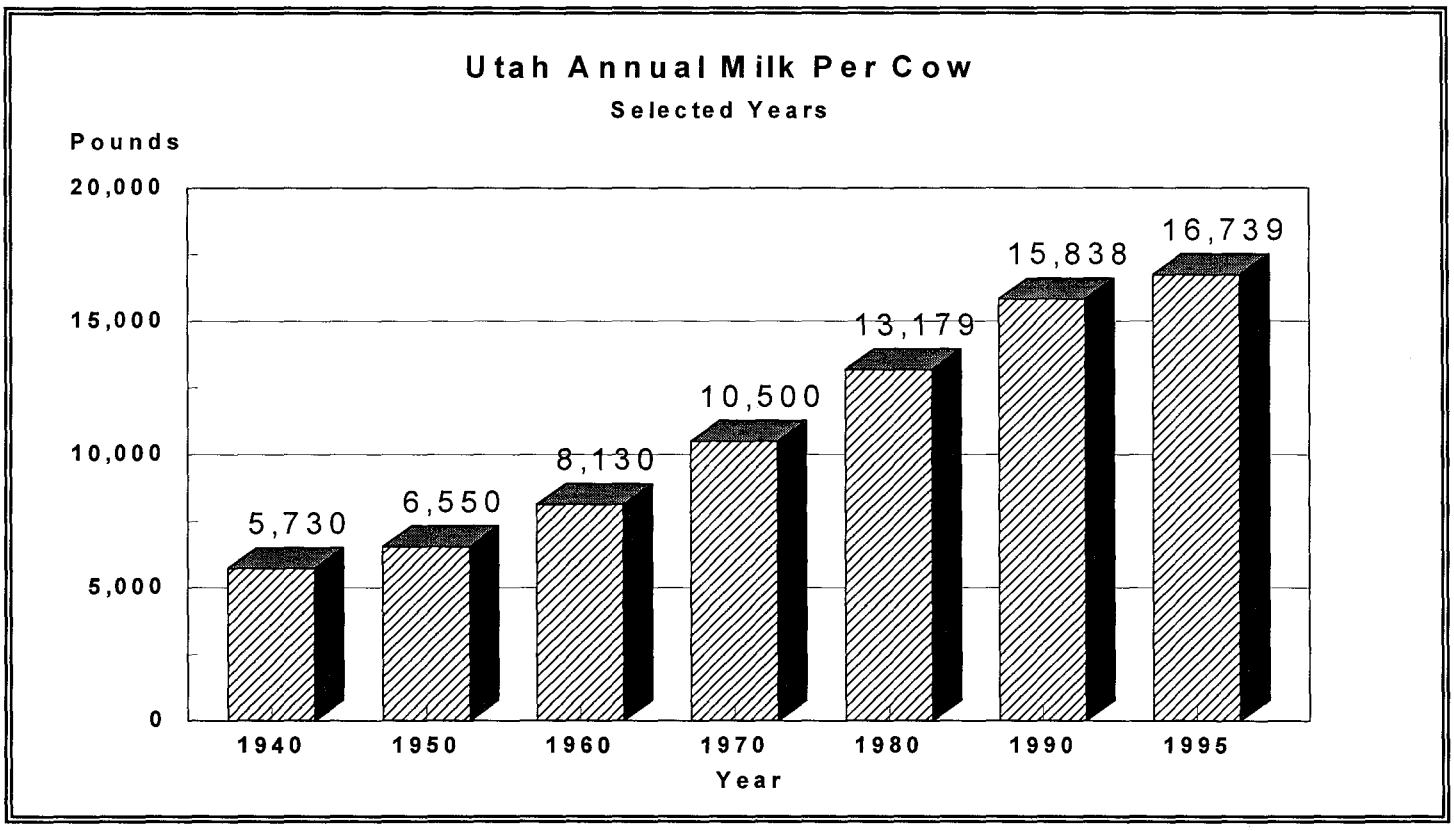


Milk production in Utah reached 1.47 billion pounds in 1995, an increase of 3 percent from 1994 and a new record high. Production per cow, at 16,739 pounds, increased 99 pounds from the previous year and marked the tenth straight year of record high milk per cow. The 1995 milkfat per cow was 604 pounds, 3 pounds higher than the 1994 average.

There were an estimated 1,100 farms with 1 or more milk cows during 1995, one hundred fewer than 1994. The breakdown of dairy farms by herd size was as follows: 500 farms with 1 to 29 head, 70 with 30 to 49 head, 210 with 50 to 99 head, 200 with 100 to 199 head, and 120 with 200 or more cows. The largest percent of the Utah milk cow inventory fell in the 200 cows or more herd size which accounted for 50 percent. The herd size with the second largest percent of inventory was the 100 to 199 size group with 32 percent. The 1 to 29 head category only accounted for 1 percent.

Cash receipts from milk marketings during the year totaled $182 million, virtually the same as 1994. The price per hundredweight of all milk was $12.57 compared to $12.92 received the previous year.

Utah's 1995 total cheese production excluding cottage cheese was 80.9 million pounds, 6 percent below the previous year. American cheese, at 38.9 million pounds, decreased 8 percent from the 1994 level. Cheddar cheese accounted for 74 percent of the total American cheese produced. Production of Swiss cheese totaled 29.0 million pounds, a 10 percent increase from 1994. Swiss cheese accounted for 36 percent of the total cheese produced. Other types of cheese accounted for the remainder of the cheese produced. Hard ice cream production, at 12.0 million gallons, was 20 percent above 1994. There were 22 dairy plants in Utah that produced 1 or more dairy products in 1995.



Dairy: Milk Cows & Milk Production, by Months or Quarter, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total 1/
						Milk Cows 2/ (Thousand Head)							
1940	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	97	96
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100
1960	95	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	94
1970	76	76	77	77	78	78	78	78	79	79	80	80	78
1980	75	76	76	77	78	78	79	80	79	79	78	79	78
1988 3/	--	--	75	--	--	77	--	--	78	--	--	76	77
1989 3/	--	--	74	--	--	76	--	--	77	--	--	75	76
1990 3/	--	--	80	--	--	81	--	--	80	--	--	80	80
1991 3/	--	--	79	--	--	80	--	--	80	--	--	78	79
1992 3/	--	--	81	--	--	83	--	--	83	--	--	82	82
1993 3/	--	--	81	--	--	83	--	--	81	--	--	80	81
1994 3/	--	--	80	--	--	86	--	--	88	--	--	88	86
1995 3/	--	--	87	--	--	88	--	--	88	--	--	88	88
						Milk per Cow 4/ (Pounds)							
1940	427	426	483	518	597	566	537	485	436	437	398	414	5,730
1950	527	487	546	587	659	665	625	557	479	479	451	483	6,550
1960	660	640	710	720	770	735	700	670	630	650	610	635	8,130
1970	840	800	900	900	940	920	920	910	860	860	810	840	10,500
1980	1,080	1,010	1,120	1,115	1,195	1,150	1,190	1,140	1,075	1,075	1,015	1,040	13,179
1988 5/	--	--	3,613	--	--	3,935	--	--	3,897	--	--	3,803	15,156
1989 5/	--	--	3,703	--	--	3,947	--	--	3,948	--	--	3,893	15,395
1990 5/	--	--	3,750	--	--	4,025	--	--	4,038	--	--	3,975	15,838
1991 5/	--	--	3,772	--	--	4,063	--	--	4,088	--	--	4,000	15,975
1992 5/	--	--	3,914	--	--	4,157	--	--	4,145	--	--	4,134	16,402
1993 5/	--	--	3,963	--	--	4,181	--	--	4,173	--	--	4,075	16,444
1994 5/	--	--	4,088	--	--	4,279	--	--	4,284	--	--	4,080	16,640
1995 5/	--	--	4,057	--	--	4,295	--	--	4,307	--	--	4,125	16,739
						Milk Produced 4/ (Million Pounds)							
1940	41	41	46	50	57	54	52	47	42	42	38	40	550
1950	53	49	55	59	60	66	62	56	48	48	45	48	655
1960	63	60	67	68	72	69	66	63	59	61	57	59	764
1970	64	61	69	69	73	72	72	71	68	68	65	67	819
1980	81	77	85	86	93	90	94	91	85	85	79	82	1,028
1988 6/	--	--	271	--	--	303	--	--	304	--	--	289	1,167
1989 6/	--	--	274	--	--	300	--	--	304	--	--	292	1,170
1990 6/	--	--	300	--	--	326	--	--	323	--	--	318	1,267
1991 6/	--	--	298	--	--	325	--	--	327	--	--	312	1,262
1992 6/	--	--	317	--	--	345	--	--	344	--	--	339	1,345
1993 6/	--	--	321	--	--	347	--	--	338	--	--	326	1,332
1994 6/	--	--	327	--	--	368	--	--	377	--	--	359	1,431
1995 6/	--	--	353	--	--	378	--	--	379	--	--	363	1,473

1/ Milk cows, average number during year, milk per cow and milk produced is total for year. 2/ Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet freshened. 3/ Average for quarter. 4/ Excludes milk sucked by calves. 5/ Quarterly milk production divided by quarterly average of milk cows. 6/ Total produced for quarter.

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Farms with Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms 1/	Production of Milk & Milkfat				
			Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat
	Number	1,000 Head	. . . . . Pounds		. . . . . Million Pounds . . .		Percent
1940	--	96	5,730	215	550	21.0	3.75
1950	--	100	6,550	246	655	25.0	3.75
1960	--	94	8,130	297	764	28.0	3.65
1970	3,800	78	10,500	382	819	30.0	3.64
1980	2,600	78	13,179	468	1,028	36.5	3.55
1988	1,600	77	15,156	549	1,167	42.2	3.62
1989	1,500	76	15,395	556	1,170	42.2	3.61
1990	1,500	80	15,838	569	1,267	45.5	3.59
1991	1,500	79	15,975	575	1,262	45.4	3.60
1992	1,500	82	16,402	592	1,345	48.6	3.61
1993	1,400	81	16,444	592	1,332	48.0	3.60
1994	1,200	86	16,640	601	1,431	51.7	3.61
1995	1,100	88	16,739	604	1,473	53.2	3.61

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Farmers, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Milk Used on Farms Where Produced				Milk Marketed by Farmers			
					Sold to Plants and Dealers		Sold Directly to Consumers	Total
	Fed to Calves	Consumed as Fluid Milk and Cream	Used for Farm-Churned Butter	Total	As Whole Milk	As Farm Separated Cream		
	Million Pounds							
1940	17	61	22	100	296	116	35	1/ 450
1950	22	51	13	86	515	26	28	569
1960	18	33	5	56	675	11	22	708
1970	9	18	--	27	740	2	50	792
1980	9	9	--	18	985	--	25	1,010
1988	20	4	--	24	1,095	--	48	1,143
1989	17	3	--	20	1,111	--	39	1,150
1990	22	3	--	25	1,200	--	42	1,242
1991	21	3	--	24	1,183	--	55	1,238
1992	22	3	--	25	1,266	--	54	1,320
1993	22	3	--	25	1,259	--	48	1,307
1994	20	3	--	23	1,356	--	52	1,408
1995	24	2	--	26	1,403	--	44	1,447

1/ Includes 3,000,000 pounds for farm churned butter sold.

Milk & Cream Sold: Quantity, Price & Cash Receipts, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Milk Sold to Plants & Dealers				Cream Sold to Plants and Dealers			Milk Sold Directly to Consumers 2/		
	Quantity	Percent Fluid Grade 1/	Price per 100 Lb	Cash Receipts	Quantity Milkfat	Price per Lb Fat	Cash Receipts	Quantity	Price per Quart	Cash Receipts
	Million Pounds	Percent	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Quarts	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1940	296	--	1.45	4,292	4,330	30	1,299	16,000	7.7	1,232
1950	515	--	3.69	19,004	970	62	601	13,000	16.0	2,080
1960	675	--	4.07	27,472	400	55	220	10,000	18.0	1,800
1970	740	71	5.48	40,552	71	59	42	23,256	21.5	5,000
1980	985	70	12.50	123,125	--	--	--	11,628	38.0	4,419
1988	1,095	80	11.60	127,020	--	--	--	22,326	42.0	9,377
1989	1,111	82	12.60	139,986	--	--	--	18,140	46.0	8,344
1990	1,200	82	12.90	154,800	--	--	--	19,535	51.0	9,963
1991	1,183	85	11.50	136,045	--	--	--	25,581	49.0	12,535
1992	1,266	85	12.30	155,718	--	--	--	25,116	55.0	13,814
1993	1,259	88	12.10	152,339	--	--	--	22,326	57.0	12,726
1994	1,356	90	12.40	168,144	--	--	--	24,186	57.0	13,786
1995	1,403	90	12.10	169,763	--	--	--	20,465	59.0	12,074

1/ Percentage of milk sold to plants and dealers eligible for fluid use. 2/ Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, Selected Years

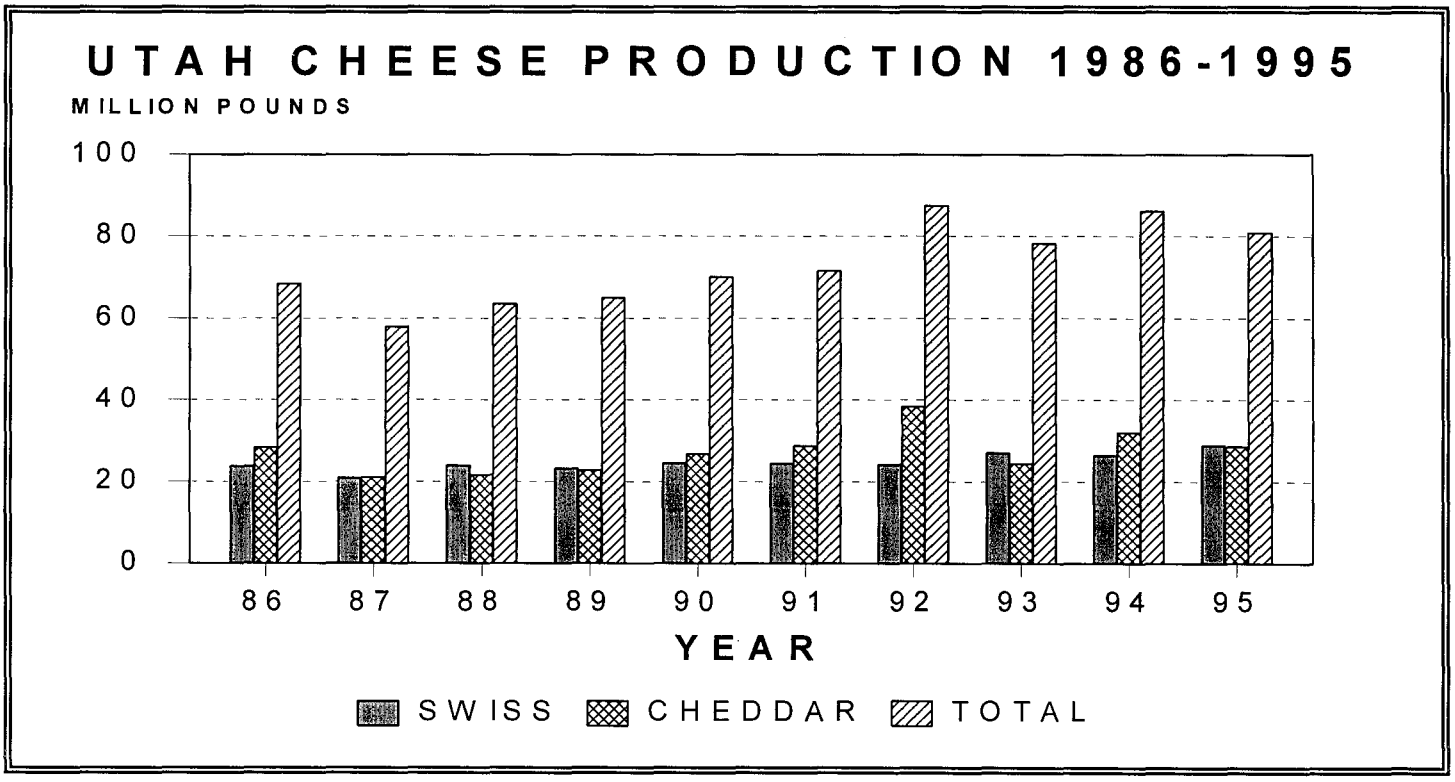
Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter on Farms Where Produced		Gross Farm Income from Milk 1/	Farm Value of Milk Produced 2/
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	..... Dollars		1,000 Dollars	Million Pounds	..... 1,000 Dollars		
1940	450	1.53	0.41	6,868	83	1,270	8,138	8,423
1950	570	3.81	1.02	21,717	63	2,400	24,117	24,956
1960	708	4.17	1.14	29,492	38	1,585	31,077	31,859
1970	792	5.76	1.58	45,594	18	1,037	46,631	47,174
1980	1,010	12.63	3.56	127,544	9	1,137	128,680	129,817
1988	1,143	11.93	3.30	136,397	4	477	136,874	139,261
1989	1,150	12.90	3.57	148,330	3	387	148,717	150,910
1990	1,242	13.27	3.70	164,763	3	398	165,161	168,079
1991	1,238	12.00	3.33	148,580	3	360	148,940	151,460
1992	1,320	12.84	3.56	169,532	3	385	169,917	172,743
1993	1,307	12.63	3.51	165,065	3	379	165,443	168,222
1994	1,408	12.92	3.58	181,930	3	388	182,318	184,902
1995	1,447	12.57	3.48	181,837	2	251	182,089	185,105

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.

Butter and Cheese: Production, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Butter	Cheese				
		American			Swiss 1/	Total 2/
		Cheddar	Other	All		
		1,000 Pounds				
1940	10,426	--	--	4,496		4,496
1950	5,834	--	--	6,901	5,163	12,246
1960	7,106	5,460	608	6,068	5,890	11,958
1970	8,411	18,279	3,911	22,190	10,776	32,966
1980	5,592	40,554	9,709	50,263	21,144	71,659
1988	10,686	21,678	14,219	35,897	24,031	63,563
1989	3/	22,842	14,874	37,716	23,320	65,042
1990	3/	26,814	13,953	40,767	24,598	70,204
1991	3/	28,900	14,167	43,067	24,473	71,574
1992	3/	38,447	14,281	52,728	24,227	87,455
1993	3/	24,539	9,858	34,397	27,134	78,353
1994	3/	32,093	10,429	42,522	26,501	86,167
1995	3/	28,756	10,174	38,930	29,032	80,893

1/ Data for years with less than 3 plants published by permission of the firms involved. 2/ Excludes cottage cheese, but includes cheese other than American and Swiss. 3/ Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.



Cottage Cheese and Dry Whey: Production, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Cottage Cheese		Dry Whey		
	Curd 1/	Creamed	Human Food	Animal Feed	Total
			1,000 Pounds		
1940	670	966	--	--	--
1950	2,476	3,563	--	--	--
1960	4,796	7,458	--	--	--
1970	5,236	8,795	2/	2/	12,190
1980	5,427	3/ 8,980	20,309	520	20,829
1988	4,314	3/ 7,107	2/	2/	2/
1989	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1990	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1991	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1992	2/	2/	22,087	2,683	24,770
1993	2/	2/	25,283	1,459	26,742
1994	2/	2/	26,038	1,589	27,627
1995	2/	2/	24,948	2,333	27,781

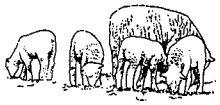
1/ Mostly used for processing into creamed or lowfat cottage cheese. 2/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 3/ Includes any lowfat production.

Frozen Products: Production, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Hard Ice Cream	Ice Milk			Sherbet	Water Ices
		Hard	Soft	Total		
				1,000 Gallons		
1940	1,235	--	--	201	60	--
1950	2,532	--	--	578	76	--
1960	3,849	563	771	1,334	350	181
1970	4,456	1,189	1,547	2,736	449	292
1980	8,198	804	2,078	2,882	593	127
1988	9,791	1,678	2,204	3,882	588	1/
1989	7,969	1,373	2,319	3,692	525	1/
1990	7,728	1,124	2,290	3,414	559	1/
1991	7,130	1/	1/	2,469	456	1/
1992	9,243	1/	1/	2,451	598	1/
1993	9,370	1/	1/	2,445	479	1/
1994	10,055	1/	1/	3,411	490	1/
1995	12,035	2/	2/	2/	638	1/

1/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual plants. 2/ Ice milk estimate discontinued in 1995.

Sheep and Wool

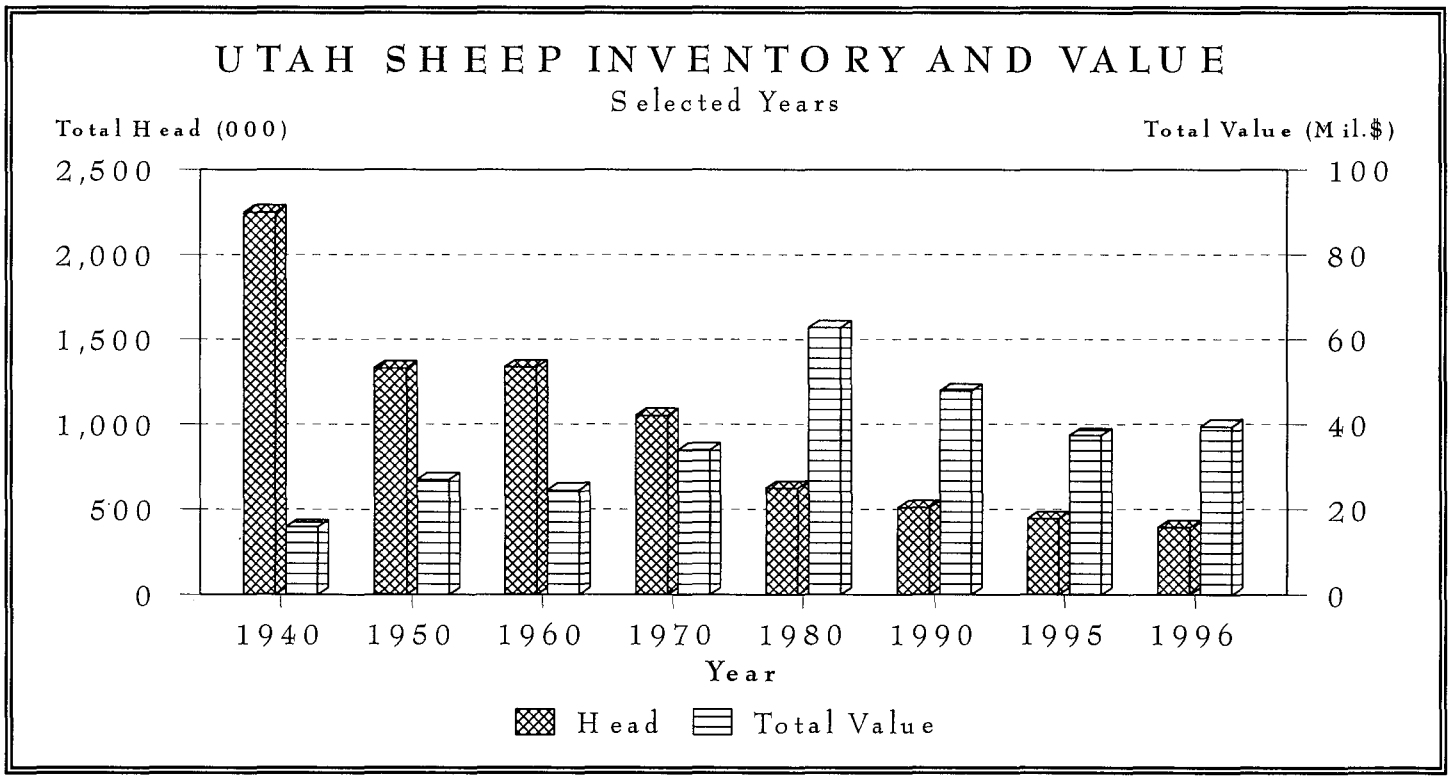


Utah sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 1996 totaled 395,000 head, a decline of 50,000 head from the previous year. Inventory of breeding sheep and lambs at the beginning of 1996 was 355,000 head, a 1 percent decline from the 1995 level. Ewes one year old and older totaled 305,000 head, down 5,000 head from a year earlier. Rams over one year of age totaled 10,000 head, down 1,000 head from January 1, 1995. Ewe replacement lambs were at 40,000 head, up 1,000 head from 1995. Market sheep and lambs for slaughter totaled 40,000 head. The 1995 lamb crop was estimated at 310,000 head, 50,000 below the previous year.

There were an estimated 1,900 sheep operations in 1995, one hundred fewer than in 1994. The January 1, 1996 sheep and lamb inventory had an average value per head of $100.00, up $16.00 from the 1995 level of $84.00. The total value of Utah's sheep inventory was $39.5 million, up 6 percent from the previous year. Cash receipts during 1995 totaled $22.6 million, 40 percent above the 1994 level. Marketings of sheep and lambs totaled 33.5 million pounds, up 6 percent from the previous year. The average sheep price during 1995 was $21.00 per hundredweight (cwt), $2.60 below the 1994 average.

Lambs averaged $77.00 per cwt during 1995, $12.90 above the previous year. Wool production totaled 3.5 million pounds during 1995, down 9 percent from the 1994 production level. Average fleece weight, at 9.7 pounds, was down 3 percent from the previous year.

NOTE: Sheep and lamb classifications for the inventory estimates were changed starting January 1, 1995. "Breeding sheep and lambs" replaced the old "stock sheep and lambs" estimates. Replacement lambs include both ewe and ram lambs. "Market sheep and lambs" has replaced the old "sheep and lambs on feed" estimates. Market lamb estimates are by weight group. Both "breeding sheep and lambs" and "market sheep and lambs" include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1. Previous to 1995, January estimates excluded the new crop lambs.



Sheep: Sheep on Farms and Values, Utah, January 1, Selected Years

Year	Farms With Sheep	Sheep on Farms January 1				
		Number 1/	Value		Stock Sheep Number 2/	Sheep & Lambs on Feed 3/
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Head	
1940	--	2,248	--	15,895	2,095	153
1950	--	1,329	--	27,028	1,269	60
1960	--	1,336	--	24,461	1,249	87
1970	3,000	1,053	--	33,998	978	75
1980	2,400	625	100.50	62,813	595	30
1988	2,100	478	95.50	45,649	460	18
1989	2,100	503	84.50	42,504	480	23
1990	2,100	509	94.00	47,846	485	24
1991	2,200	508	64.00	32,512	480	28
1992	2,300	488	65.00	31,720	460	28
1993	2,100	490	81.00	39,690	450	40
1994	2,000	442	77.00	34,034	410	30
1995	1,900	2/ 445	84.00	37,380	3/ 360	4/ 85
1996	4/	395	100.00	39,500	355	40

1/ All sheep beginning January 1, 1995 includes new crop lambs. Previous published data did not. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1. 2/ Breeding sheep and lambs beginning January 1, 1995. 3/ Market sheep and lambs beginning January 1, 1995. 4/ Estimate published with January 1, 1997 sheep inventory.

Stock Sheep: Inventory by Classes, January 1, and Lamb Crop, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Stock Sheep on Farms January 1					Lamb Crop 1/	
	Total	Lambs		Sheep One Year & Over		Number	As Percent of Ewes One year and Older 2/
		Ram & Wether	Ewe	Ram & Wether	Ewe		
	1,000 Head						Percent
1940	2,095	23	310	56	1,706	1,365	80
1950	1,269	5	165	33	1,066	895	84
1960	1,249	6	144	34	1,065	927	87
1970	978	7	125	25	821	780	95
1980	595	9	80	15	491	476	97
1988	460	6	52	12	390	380	97
1989	480	4	57	12	405	430	106
1990	485	7	58	13	407	430	106
1991	480	7	58	12	403	400	99
1992	460	7	53	12	388	400	103
1993	450	7	53	12	378	350	93
1994	410	8	49	13	340	360	106
1995 3/							

1/ Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked or branded. 2/ Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lambs saved expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year. 3/ Beginning January 1, 1995 sheep inventory estimates were changed to breeding sheep and lambs and market sheep and lambs. See following page for estimates.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Classes, January 1, Utah, Selected Years

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					Percent
1995	360	310	11	39	310	110
1996	355	305	10	40	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/ Estimates published with January 1, 1997 sheep inventory.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, January 1, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-104 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head						
1995	1	2	40	27	70	15	85
1996	1	3	11	18	33	7	40

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	All Sheep Shorn 1/	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound 2/	Value 3/
	1,000 Head	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1940	1,990	9.3	18,507	0.27	4,997
1950	1,180	9.4	11,092	0.58	6,433
1960	1,203	9.9	11,950	0.39	4,660
1970	985	9.8	9,637	0.32	3,084
1980	575	9.9	5,670	0.90	5,103
1988	467	9.8	4,575	1.36	5,948
1989	452	10.2	4,598	1.30	5,977
1990	464	10.2	4,723	0.72	3,401
1991	456	10.4	4,741	0.51	2,418
1992	440	9.9	4,377	0.78	3,414
1993	405	9.7	3,930	0.57	2,240
1994	384	10.0	3,843	0.70	2,690
1995	360	9.7	3,500	1.01	3,535

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 2/ Monthly price weighted by monthly sales of wool. 3/ Production multiplied by annual average price.

Sheep & Lambs: Inventory Numbers, Lamb Crop & Disposition, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Lambs Saved	Inshipments	Marketings 1/		Farm Slaughter 2/	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
				1,000 Head					
1940	2,248	1,365	40	127	894	38	236	110	2,248
1950	1,329	895	92	39	668	22	125	70	1,392
1960	1,336	927	54	59	759	21	125	76	1,277
1970	1,053	780	100	74	646	25	94	85	1,009
1980	625	476	30	20	346	9	56	50	650
1988	478	380	10	22	281	5	30	27	503
1989	503	430	11	40	331	4	25	35	509
1990	509	430	11	50	328	5	25	34	508
1991	508	400	11	62	305	5	26	33	488
1992	488	400	11	42	297	5	26	39	490
1993	490	350	8	69	277	5	25	32	3/ 440
1994	442	360	9	68	242	6	18	32	445
1995	445	340	10	38	312	6	16	28	395

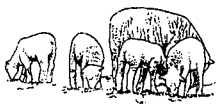
1/ Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced, State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State. 2/ Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments. 3/ Excludes new crop lambs. Starting in 1994, beginning and end of year inventories includes new crop lambs.

Sheep & Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production 1/	Marketings 2/	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts 3/	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars		1,000 Dollars			
1940	75,523	76,550	3.35	7.50	--	5,201	147	5,348
1950	56,611	56,624	10.60	24.90	--	13,535	278	13,813
1960	62,307	71,459	5.30	17.00	10,352	11,367	191	11,558
1970	60,909	73,550	7.10	25.40	15,009	16,992	608	17,600
1980	35,234	33,530	16.50	61.60	19,751	19,527	542	20,069
1988	31,010	28,420	20.00	61.50	17,038	16,109	387	16,496
1989	35,674	35,728	19.20	60.50	19,200	19,137	261	19,398
1990	35,800	36,670	18.70	48.50	15,575	15,550	393	15,943
1991	33,165	36,330	20.40	43.20	12,970	13,574	389	13,963
1992	32,300	32,610	24.30	51.80	15,307	15,159	466	15,625
1993	28,744	35,270	21.50	60.40	15,226	17,219	326	17,545
1994	30,253	31,710	23.60	64.10	17,013	16,195	644	16,839
1995	27,669	33,510	21.00	77.00	19,398	22,611	764	23,375

1/ Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments. 2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State. 3/ Receipt from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Sheep and Lamb Losses by Cause



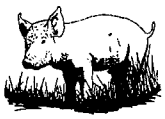
The Utah Department of Agriculture sponsored a survey to make State estimates of sheep and lamb losses by cause in 1995. Utah sheepmen were asked to categorize sheep and lamb losses by cause of death. Sheep and lamb losses totaled 69,400 head during 1995. Losses included 23,700 lambs lost before docking, 27,500 lambs lost after docking, and 18,200 sheep. The total value of all losses was $4.0 million. Predators accounted for 57 percent of all losses. Nonpredator losses were 33 percent of the total. Coyotes were the major cause of loss during 1995 accounting for 34 percent of all losses and a total value of $1.3 million. Mountain lions were the second leading cause and were responsible for 9,000 deaths with a total estimated value of $534,880. Other major causes of death were lambing complications, weather conditions, and disease. Unknown causes accounted for 10 percent of all losses and a total value of $387,360.

Sheep and Lamb Losses: by Cause, Utah, 1995

Cause	Total Head Lost			Percent of Losses			Value of All Losses 1/
	Lambs Before Docking	Lambs After Docking	Sheep	Lambs Before Docking	Lambs After Docking	Sheep	
	Number			Percent			Dollars
Dog	500	400	700	2.1	1.5	3.8	105,980
Coyote	5,000	13,700	4,700	21.1	49.8	25.8	1,296,340
Eagle	1,000	300	0	4.2	1.1	0.0	60,060
Bear	400	1,500	800	1.7	5.5	4.4	161,380
Mountain Lion	2,100	4,300	2,600	8.9	15.6	14.3	534,880
Fox	600	200	0	2.5	0.7	0.0	36,960
Bobcat	200	100	0	0.8	0.4	0.0	13,860
Other Animals	400	0	300	1.7	0.0	1.6	46,080
Total Losses to Predators 2/	10,200	20,500	9,100	43.0	74.5	50.0	2,255,540
Weather Conditions	4,300	900	500	18.1	3.3	2.7	286,240
Disease	1,500	1,800	1,100	6.3	6.5	6.0	253,660
Poison	100	400	600	0.4	1.5	3.3	78,300
Lambing Complications	5,100	0	1,800	21.5	0.0	9.9	401,220
Old Age	0	0	2,900	0.0	0.0	15.9	266,800
Theft	0	200	100	0.0	0.7	0.5	18,440
Other (i.e. bloat etc.)	900	500	300	3.8	1.8	1.6	92,280
On back	100	0	400	0.4	0.0	2.2	41,420
Total Nonpredator Losses 2/	11,900	3,800	7,300	50.2	13.8	40.1	1,396,940
Unknown Predators	100	200	0	0.4	0.7	0.0	13,860
Unknown nonpredators	1,500	3,000	1,800	6.3	10.9	9.9	373,500
All Unknown Causes	1,600	3,200	1,800	6.8	11.6	9.9	387,360
Total Losses	23,700	27,500	18,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,039,840

1/ Value per head for lambs is based on the USDA annual average price received by Utah farmers and ranchers for a 60 pound lamb. Sheep value per head is based on a two year straight average of the value of ewes one year old and older from the January 1, 1995 and January 1, 1996 NASS Agricultural Surveys. 2/ Individual classes may not add to total due to rounding.

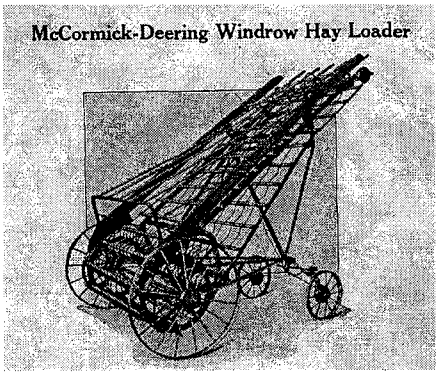
Hogs and Pigs

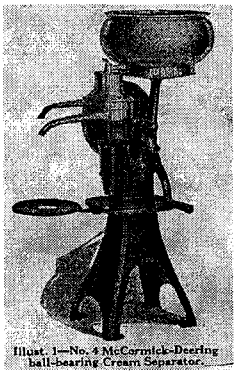


The Utah hog and pig inventory on December 1, 1995 was 62,000 head, 41 percent above the December 1, 1994 level. The total pig crop for the year was 92,000 head, 59 percent above the previous year. A total of 10,900 sows farrowed during 1995, up 36 percent from 1994. The number of farms with hogs or pigs totaled 700, a decrease of 12 percent from the previous year. The December 1 average value per head of Utah's hogs and pigs was $76.00, up $18.00 from the 1994 level. The total inventory value was $4.7 million, up 85 percent from a year earlier. Cash receipts during the December 1, 1994 through November 30, 1995 period totaled $6.9 million, up 46 percent from 1994. Marketings during 1995 were at 20.1 million pounds, 39 percent above the previous year. Hog prices averaged $33.80 per cwt, up 80 cents from the 1994 average price.

Hogs and Pigs: Farms and Inventory and Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1940	--	105	6.80	714
1950	--	84	29.70	2,495
1960	--	68	24.00	1,632
1970	2,000	45	23.00	1,035
1980	2,200	58	63.00	3,654
1987	900	30	80.50	2,415
1988	900	33	69.50	2,294
1989	900	27	76.50	2,066
1990	900	33	93.00	3,069
1991	900	38	77.00	2,926
1992	900	44	80.00	3,520
1993	800	40	82.00	3,280
1994	800	44	58.00	2,552
1995	700	62	76.00	4,712




Illust. 1—No. 4 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing Cream Separator.


Illust. 2—McCormick-Deering Double-Unit Milker.

Hogs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, Selected Years

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						
1963 1/	50	8	42	19	8	7	8
1970	45	8	37	16	9	6	6
1980	58	7	51	15	16	14	6
1988	33	5	28	12	6	5	5
1989	27	4	23	8	6	5	4
1990	33	5	28	10	7	5	6
1991	38	5	33	11	8	7	7
1992	44	6	38	14	9	9	6
1993	40	5	35	12	9	8	6
1994	44	14	30	11	8	6	5
1995	62	19	43	13	11	11	8

1/ First year on record.

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Spring Pig Crop 1/			Fall Pig Crop 2/			Total Pig Crop Spring & Fall	
	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved	Sows Farrowing	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	Head	. . . 1,000 Head . . .		Head	. . . . .	1,000 Head	. . . . .
1940	16.0	6.0	96.0	10.0	6.8	68.0	26.0	164.0
1950	10.0	6.4	64.0	7.0	6.9	48.0	17.0	112.0
1960	5.8	6.7	39.0	6.2	7.3	45.0	12.0	84.0
1970	4.8	7.1	34.0	4.6	7.2	33.0	9.4	67.0
1980	5.0	7.0	35.0	8.0	6.0	48.0	13.0	83.0
1988	2.9	7.4	22.0	3.0	8.0	24.0	5.9	46.0
1989	2.8	7.3	20.4	2.3	7.8	17.9	5.1	38.3
1990	3.2	7.2	23.0	3.8	7.6	29.0	7.0	52.0
1991	3.8	7.1	26.0	4.0	7.7	31.0	7.8	57.0
1992	3.9	7.1	28.0	4.4	7.5	33.0	8.3	61.0
1993	3.8	7.1	27.0	4.3	7.4	32.0	8.1	59.0
1994	4.1	7.3	30.0	3.9	7.2	28.0	8.0	58.0
1995	3.9	7.7	30.0	7.0	8.9	62.0	10.9	92.0

1/ Spring, December through May. 2/ Fall, June through November.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory, Supply, and Disposition, Utah, Selected Years 1/

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings 2/	Farm Slaughter 3/	Deaths	Inventory End of Year
				1,000 Head			
1940	125	164	3	139	32	16	105
1950	88	112	1	83	19	15	84
1960	68	84	1	64	11	10	68
1970	43	67	2	58	3	6	45
1980	55	83	2	73	2	7	58
1988	30	46	3	42.5	0.8	2.7	33
1989	33	38.3	2	42.3	1.4	2.6	27
1990	27	52	4	45	1	4	33
1991	33	57	3	49	1	5	38
1992	38	61	6	56	1	4	44
1993	44	59	5	63	1	4	40
1994	40	58	13	61	1	5	44
1995	44	92	15	84	1	4	62

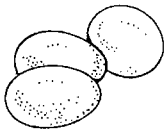
1/ Hogs and pigs inventory is as of Dec. 1. 2/ Includes custom slaughter for use on farm where produced, State out-shipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State. 3/ Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

Hogs and Pigs: Production and Income, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Production 1/	Market-ings 2/	Price per 100 Lbs	Value of Production	Cash Receipts 3/	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
	. . . . 1,000 Pounds . . .		Dollars	. . . . . 1,000 Dollars			
1940	31,760	27,800	5.70	--	1,734	268	2,002
1950	23,272	18,687	18.60	--	3,779	544	4,323
1960	16,611	13,676	15.70	2,608	2,210	331	2,541
1970	13,852	12,488	22.40	3,103	2,797	269	3,066
1980	18,483	16,125	36.70	6,762	5,918	488	6,406
1988	10,789	10,046	37.70	4,056	3,787	157	3,944
1989	9,746	9,984	38.80	3,773	3,874	196	4,070
1990	11,706	10,601	48.20	5,619	5,110	212	5,322
1991	12,494	11,520	42.80	5,332	4,931	205	5,136
1992	13,949	13,200	33.60	4,663	4,435	161	4,596
1993	14,590	14,880	38.00	5,508	5,654	182	5,836
1994	16,065	14,400	33.00	5,103	4,752	158	4,910
1995	23,985	20,070	33.80	8,074	6,935	162	7,097

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.

Chickens and Eggs

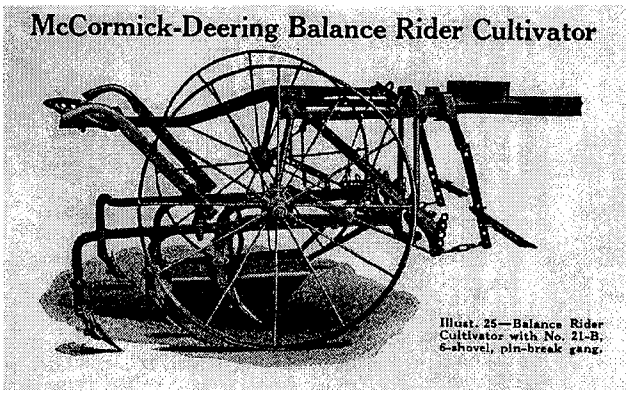


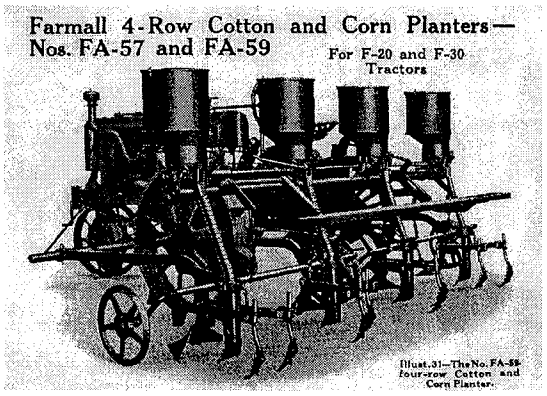
The value of eggs produced in Utah during 1995 totaled $20.1 million, 9 percent above the 1994 level. Total production, at 513 million eggs, was up 4 percent from 1994. The average price of eggs was 47.1 cents per dozen, 2 cents above 1994. The average number of layers during the year was 1.95 million, 3 percent above the 1994 level. Eggs produced per layer was 263 compared with 260 for 1994. Pounds of chicken sold (primarily cull laying hens) at 5.9 million decreased 9 percent from 1994. The average price per pound of chickens sold was 2.6 cents compared with 3 cents in 1994. The value of chickens sold in 1995 was $153,000, down 22 percent from 1994.

Layers and Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah, Selected Years 1/

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer	Total Egg Production	Price per Dozen	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	Number	Millions	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1940	1,739	155	269	18.7	4,176
1950	2,310	184	425	39.5	13,989
1960	1,377	223	307	34.9	8,928
1970	1,256	216	271	36.0	8,130
1980	1,762	236	416	49.0	16,987
1988	1,945	253	493	52.0	21,363
1989	1,849	249	460	65.0	24,917
1990	1,817	251	456	64.0	24,320
1991	1,876	259	486	59.0	23,895
1992	1,964	251	493	53.0	21,774
1993	2,001	249	498	57.0	23,655
1994	1,885	260	491	45.1	18,453
1995	1,950	263	513	47.1	20,135

1/ Estimates cover the 12 month period, December 1 previous year, through November 30.





Chicken Inventory: Number and Value, Utah, Selected Years 1/

Date	Hens and Pullets of Laying Age	Pullets 3 Months and Over Not Laying	Pullets Under 3 Months	Other Chickens	Total Chickens		
					Number	Value	
						Average	Total
	1,000 Head					Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Jan. 1, 1940	2/ 2,191	3/	4/	175	2,366	0.63	1,491
Jan. 1, 1950	2/ 2,871	3/	4/	150	3,021	1.22	3,686
Jan. 1, 1960	2/ 1,691	3/	4/	69	1,760	0.94	1,654
Jan. 1, 1970	1,320	190	219	10	1,739	1.20	2,087
Dec. 1, 1970	1,182	218	327	10	1,737	1.10	1,911
Dec. 1, 1980	1,871	91	134	4	2,100	1.65	3,465
Dec. 1, 1989	1,779	158	193	3	2,133	1.60	3,413
Dec. 1, 1990	1,858	273	208	1	2,340	1.90	4,446
Dec. 1, 1991	1,954	155	183	1	2,293	1.60	3,669
Dec. 1, 1992	1,958	147	220	1	2,326	1.70	3,954
Dec. 1, 1993	1,880	187	267	1	2,335	1.40	3,269
Dec. 1, 1994	2,000	195	179	1	2,375	1.50	3,563
Dec. 1, 1995	1,710	150	179	1	2,040	1.30	2,652

1/ Excludes commercial broilers. 2/ Includes pullets not of laying age. 3/ Included with hens and pullets. 4/ Included in hens and pullets and in other chickens.

Chickens: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Years 1/

Year	Number Lost 2/	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1940	426	2,044	6,132	11.0	675
1950	634	3,562	13,892	20.7	2,876
1960	334	1,018	4,174	8.2	342
1970	200	638	2,552	4.0	102
1980	260	804	3,055	8.0	244
1989	170	930	3,720	7.0	260
1990	160	1,190	4,760	2.1	100
1991	195	1,095	4,380	2.0	88
1992	153	1,200	4,800	2.0	96
1993	168	1,210	4,840	3.0	145
1994	265	1,625	6,500	3.0	195
1995	195	1,475	5,900	2.6	153

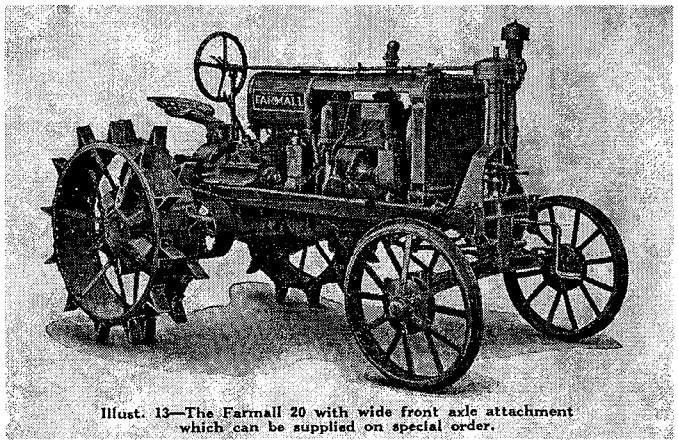
1/ Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30. Prior to 1970, the estimating period was January 1 through December 31. 2/ Includes death and other losses during the 12 month period.

Bees and Honey

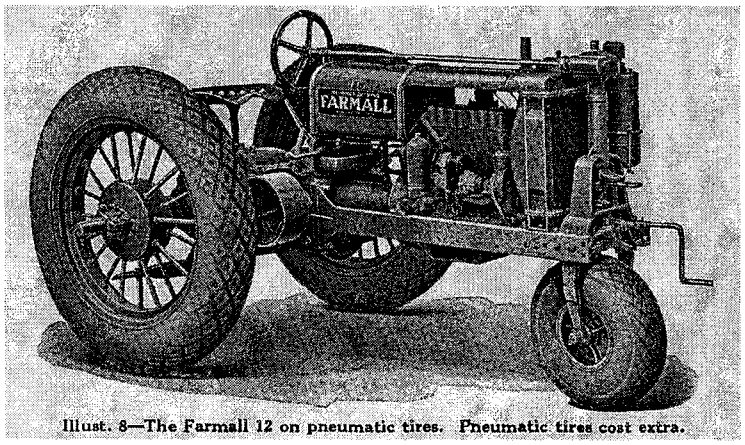
Honey production in Utah totaled 1.1 million pounds during 1995, down 58 percent from the 1994 level. The number of colonies at 32,000 was down 26 percent from the previous year. The price received per pound of honey averaged 61 cents, up 8 cents from 1994. The total value of the honey produced in 1995 was $644,000, a decrease of 52 percent from 1994. Several Utah apiaries kept their bees in other States during part of the year. Honey produced in other States was counted in that states production and not included in the Utah production.

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Colonies of Bees	Honey			
		Production		Value	
		Per Colony	Total	Per Pound	Total
	1,000	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1940	53	45	2,385	3.6	86
1950	49	51	2,499	11.0	275
1960	52	34	1,768	15.6	276
1970	50	36	1,800	18.1	326
1980	46	33	1,518	58.1	882
1988	36	41	1,476	61.0	900
1989	47	44	2,068	54.0	1,117
1990	47	37	1,739	56.0	974
1991	45	34	1,530	55.0	842
1992	47	56	2,632	58.0	1,527
1993	42	53	2,226	55.0	1,224
1994	43	59	2,537	53.0	1,345
1995	32	33	1,056	61.0	644



Illust. 13—The Farmall 20 with wide front axle attachment which can be supplied on special order.



Illust. 8—The Farmall 12 on pneumatic tires. Pneumatic tires cost extra.

Mink

Mink pelt production in Utah during 1994 totaled 530,000 pelts, 12 percent below 1993. The number of females bred to produce kits in 1995 was 162,000, down 2 percent from the previous year. Utah ranked second in the nation in mink pelt production in 1994.

Standard was the most common type of pelt produced accounting for 52 percent of all pelts taken. Mahogany and Demi-Buff accounted for 25 and 12 percent respectively.

In 1994 there were 130 mink farms in Utah, 7 less than 1993. Leading mink producing counties were Utah and Morgan producing over 60 percent of all pelts taken. Other leading counties were Summit, Cache, and Salt Lake.

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, Selected Years

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Pelt Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	1,000		Number	1,000		Dollars	Million Dollars
1971	261	340.0	108.0	1,615	3,380	1,011	N/A	N/A
1972	225	285.0	94.5	1,380	2,965	858	N/A	N/A
1973	218	283.0	100.0	1,329	3,037	902	N/A	N/A
1974	198	315.0	103.0	1,221	3,128	905	N/A	N/A
1975	186	308.0	99.0	1,084	3,067	870	24.10	73.9
1976	168	323.0	97.7	1,015	3,026	847	29.00	87.8
1977	185	359.0	113.0	1,040	3,076	887	28.30	87.1
1978	191	411.0	129.0	1,095	3,358	925	39.30	132.0
1979	190	413.3	141.0	1,105	3,394	978	41.10	139.5
1980	190	465.7	149.0	1,122	3,501	1,037	35.30	123.6
1981	N/A	N/A	152.1	N/A	N/A	1,074	32.20	N/A
1982	175	545.4	N/A	1,116	4,085	N/A	28.90	118.1
1983	145	505.5	166.8	1,098	4,137	1,132	29.90	123.7
1984	159	487.5	156.0	1,084	4,220	1,115	30.80	130.0
1985	132	501.7	148.3	1,042	4,171	1,115	28.00	116.8
1986	121	479.4	144.3	989	4,096	1,073	41.30	170.0
1987	165	690.0	137.6	1,027	4,122	1,077	43.00	177.2
1988	175	770.0	208.0	1,027	4,453	1,198	32.30	143.8
1989	175	780.0	225.0	940	4,604	1,202	20.40	93.9
1990	165	680.0	189.0	771	3,366	922	25.50	85.8
1991	160	670.0	180.0	683	3,268	874	21.90	71.6
1992	150	651.0	175.0	571	2,900	782	23.80	69.0
1993	140	600.0	170.0	498	2,527	707	34.10	86.2
1994	130	530.0	165.0	457	2,502	713	33.00	82.6
1995	1/	1/	162.0	1/	1/	708	1/	1/

N/A = Not Available; 1/ Data available July 21, 1996.

Trout

Trout sales from September 1, 1994 to August 31, 1995 totaled 3.60 million dollars, up 53 percent from the previous year. The number of operations with trout increased from 12 on September 1, 1994 to 18 on September 1, 1995. Trout losses totaled 258,000 head in 1995, down 33 percent from 1994. Predators accounted for 42 percent of the loses while chemicals accounted for 26 percent.

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Sales, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 1989-95.

Year	Number of Operations	Total Value of Sales 1/	Foodsize Trout Sales 2/			
	September 1	Sep.1 - Aug. 31	Number of Fish	Total Pounds Sold	Total Value of Sales	Average Value per Pound
	Number	1,000 Dollars	..... Thousands		1,000 Dollars	Dollars
1989	10	4,731	4,101	3,332	4,617	1.39
1990	8	3,512	3,391	2,643	3,478	1.32
1991	7	1,959	3/	3/	3/	3/
1992	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1993	9	2,980	1,680	1,869	2,739	1.47
1994	12	2,348	1,248	1,261	2,118	1.68
1995	18	3,596	1,586	1,792	3,230	1.80

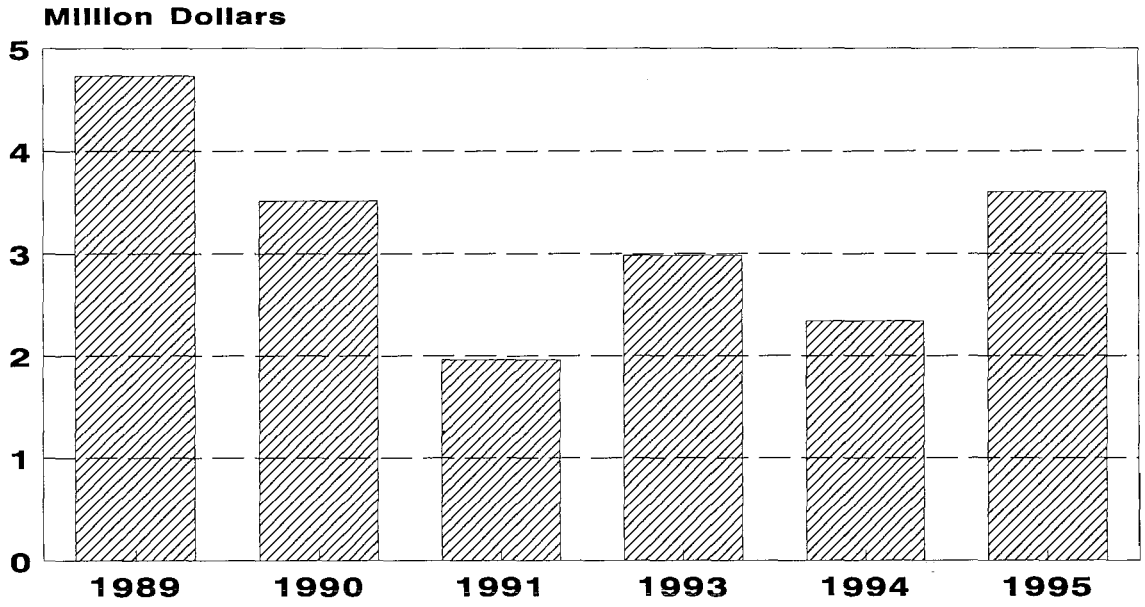
1/ Total value of sales for 1989 does not include value of fingerling sales. 2/ Food size fish are defined as over 12 inches in length. 3/ Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Trout: Stocker and Fingerling Sales , Utah, 1993-95 1/

Year	Stocker Size Trout Sales 2/				Fingerling Size Trout Sales 3/			
	Number of Fish	Total Pounds Sold	Total Value of Sales	Average Value per Pound	Number of Fish	Total Pounds Sold	Total Value of Sales	Average Value per Pound
	..... 1,000		1,000 Dollars	Dollars	.....1,000		1,000 Dollars	Dollars
1993	176	132	225	1.70	24	1	5	5.00
1994	233	135	227	1.68	20	1	3	3.00
1995	285	179	346	1.93	70	4	20	5.00

1/ Years prior to 1993 not available. 2/ Stockers are 6-12 inches long. 3/ Fingerlings are 1-6 inches long.

Total Value of Utah Trout Sales 1989-91, 93-95



Trout: Number, Pounds, and Percent Loss by Cause, Utah, Sep 1 - Aug 31, 1993-95

Year	Total		Disease			Theft			Chemicals		
	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total
	..... 1,000				Percent	..... 1,000		Percent	..... 1,000		Percent
1993	216	137	38	21	18	6	7	3	0	0	0
1994	384	119	56	17	15	20	35	5	0	0	0
1995	258	131	0	0	0	16	16	6	67	30	26

Trout: Number, Pounds, and Percent Loss by Cause, Utah, Sep 1 - Aug 31, 1993-95 cont.

Year	Drought			Flood			Predators			Other		
	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total	Number Lost	Pounds Lost	% of Total
	.... 1,000		Percent	.... 1,000		Percent	.... 1,000		Percent	.... 1,000		Percent
1993	63	33	29	15	9	7	84	59	39	10	8	5
1994	0	0	0	1	1	0	306	64	80	1	2	0
1995	9	6	3	5	2	2	109	31	42	52	46	20

Farm Labor

The Utah Agricultural Statistics Service conducts quarterly agricultural labor surveys in January, April, July, and October. Data concerning hours worked, hired labor, and wage rates for the week (Sunday through Saturday) containing the 12th of the month are collected. Estimates are published four times a year, usually by mid-month following the survey month. Utah is combined with Colorado and Nevada to form the Mountain II region.

The number of farm workers in the Mountain II region during the July 1995 through April 1996 quarterly survey periods peaked in July 1995 at 73,000 workers, 7,000 more than in July 1994. The number of self-employed, unpaid, and hired workers also peaked in July at 36,000 workers, 17,000 workers and 20,000 workers respectively.

The average wage rates were generally higher during the January survey period where the average rate for all hired workers was $7.09 per hour. Workers paid on an hourly basis earned their highest wages in January where the average rate was $6.74 per hour. Field workers received higher wage rates than livestock workers for every quarter except the April survey period where field workers averaged $5.60 per hour and livestock workers averaged $5.88 per hour. Supervisors averaged a high of $10.37 in April and a low of $8.57 in July.

Farm Labor & Wage Rates: Mountain II Region, July 1995, October 1995, January 1996, and April 1996 1/ 2/

	July 9-15, 1995	October 8-14, 1995	January 7-13, 1996	April 7-13, 1996
		Workers on Farms (000)		
Total	73	56	39	50
Self Employed	36	32	22	25
Unpaid	17	10	6	10
Hired	20	14	11	15
		Hours Worked per Worker		
Self Employed	41.4	38.8	29.9	43.6
Unpaid Workers	35.9	31.1	26.4	32.2
Hired Workers	40.9	44.0	38.3	43.3
		Method of Pay - Dollars per Hour		
Hourly	5.92	6.12	6.74	6.24
Piece Rate	3/	3/	3/	4.18
Other	5.61	3/	7.43	7.38
All	5.78	6.31	7.09	6.53
		Type of Work - Dollars per Hour		
Field Workers	5.48	5.87	6.80	5.60
Livestock Workers	5.09	5.46	6.29	5.88
Field & Livestock Workers	5.31	5.76	6.49	5.73
Supervisory	8.57	3/	8.93	10.37
Other	3/	3/	9.17	8.55

1/ Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. 2/ Excludes Agricultural Service Workers. 3/ Insufficient data.

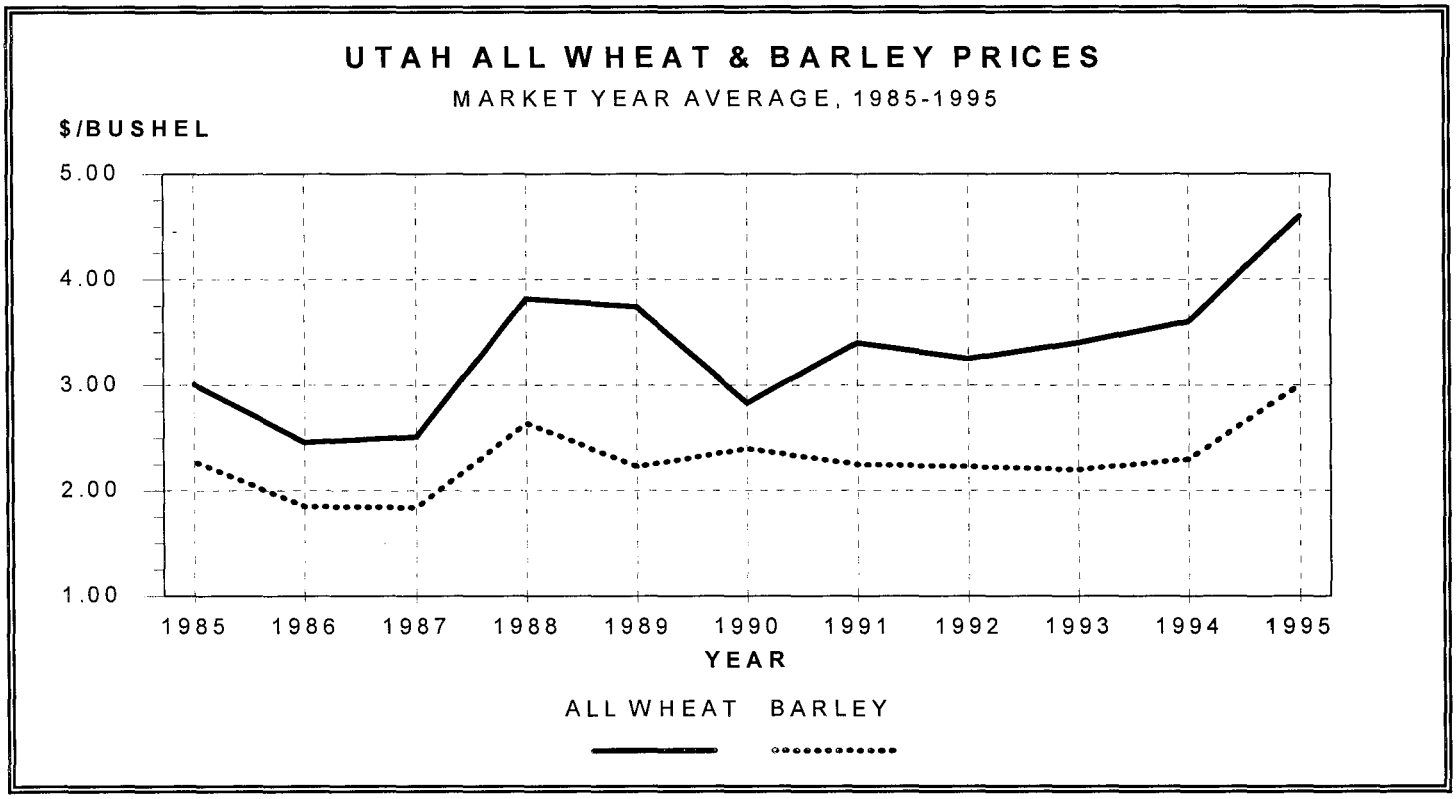
Agricultural Prices

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), also known as the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service at the state level, estimates the prices that farmers and ranchers receive for their commodities and the prices that they pay for production goods and services. These prices and associated price indexes are an important barometer of agricultural markets, the economic well-being of farmers, and changes in production costs. NASS also issues monthly parity prices. Price and parity data are important parts of formulas used to determine support prices and government payments to farmers.

Most prices after 1979 are based on actual sales by producers of a commodity during the entire month. Preliminary sales prices are obtained from the current month, based on sales around the 15th of the month. This "mid-month" price is revised the following month when sales data for the entire month become available. Livestock prices prior to 1980, and crop prices prior to 1977, are mid-month prices. Yearly average prices for each commodity are weighted based on the volume of sales of each commodity during a given month.

Sheep market year average price for 1995 was lower than the 1994 levels and lamb 1995 market year average price was higher than 1994. Milk prices were mostly below the previous years prices. The market year average alfalfa hay price for 1995 was lower than the 1994 price.

Prices for many of Utah agricultural commodities are published only on marketing year (12 month period varies by commodity) basis. These market year prices can be found in individual commodity tables within this publication.



Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg 1/
BARLEY (Dollars per Bushel) 2/													
1950	1.09	1.07	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.18	1.12	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.16
1960	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00
1970	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.07
1980	2.49	2.51	2.64	2.58	2.50	2.46	2.53	2.56	2.67	2.89	2.93	2.92	2.88
1988	1.93	2.05	1.92	1.90	2.05	1.98	2.46	2.58	2.68	2.72	2.89	2.65	2.64
1989	2.70	2.72	2.76	2.59	2.55	2.57	2.20	2.12	2.11	2.18	2.29	2.36	2.23
1990	2.30	2.35	2.38	2.40	2.46	2.45	2.28	2.29	2.33	2.49	2.47	2.35	2.40
1991	2.46	2.54	2.47	2.46	2.50	2.50	2.14	2.11	2.16	2.19	2.33	2.35	2.25
1992	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.42	2.49	2.48	2.23	2.18	2.19	2.24	2.21	2.26	2.23
1993	2.26	2.25	2.32	2.27	2.26	2.30	2.20	2.11	2.10	2.09	2.23	2.35	2.22
1994	2.43	2.40	2.47	2.38	2.35	2.40	2.32	2.17	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.35	2.32
1995	2.34	2.37	2.41	2.39	2.54	2.76	2.65	2.60	2.74	2.92	3.21	3.22	3.10
ALFALFA & ALFALFA HAY MIXTURES, BALED (Dollars per Ton)													
1950	21.60	20.00	18.30	18.30	18.80	20.00	22.00	22.50	22.50	22.90	22.90	24.00	NA
1960	27.00	27.50	26.50	26.50	26.70	26.70	26.40	26.40	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.50	NA
1970	25.50	26.00	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	24.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	25.50	25.50	NA
1980	65.00	73.00	71.00	69.00	60.50	71.50	73.50	69.50	70.00	75.00	74.00	76.00	NA
1988	74.00	74.00	75.00	74.00	74.00	75.00	75.00	76.00	77.00	79.00	77.00	77.00	NA
1989	84.00	86.00	87.00	85.00	83.00	79.00	87.00	86.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
1990	85.00	85.00	86.00	86.00	85.00	86.00	86.00	85.00	80.00	85.00	86.00	84.00	83.00
1991	84.00	74.00	69.00	69.00	66.00	64.00	61.00	59.00	59.00	55.00	52.00	53.00	57.00
1992	55.00	53.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	61.00	64.00	64.00	62.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	62.00
1993	60.00	61.00	66.00	67.00	70.00	71.00	62.00	63.00	62.00	63.00	65.00	68.00	65.50
1994	70.00	65.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	77.00	77.00	78.00	81.00	76.00	83.00	87.00	80.00
1995	83.00	85.00	83.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	74.00	69.00	67.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	66.00
ALL HAY, BALED (Dollars per Ton)													
1950	21.10	19.20	17.50	17.50	18.30	19.00	21.00	21.50	21.50	22.50	22.50	23.50	22.20
1960	26.20	26.80	25.70	25.70	25.70	26.00	25.50	25.60	26.40	26.50	27.40	27.80	26.40
1970	25.00	25.50	25.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.40	23.80	23.90	24.90	24.90	25.00
1980	63.50	62.00	63.00	65.00	60.00	69.50	71.50	67.50	67.00	73.00	72.00	72.00	70.00
1988	71.00	70.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	72.00	72.00	73.00	75.00	77.00	75.00	75.00	76.00
1989	81.00	83.00	85.00	83.00	82.00	76.00	84.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	82.50
1990	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	83.00	79.00	83.00	83.00	82.00	81.50
1991	82.00	72.00	67.00	67.00	65.00	63.00	60.00	58.00	58.00	54.00	51.00	52.00	56.00
1992	54.00	52.00	53.00	53.00	54.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	61.00
1993	59.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	70.00	71.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	63.00	65.00	67.00	65.00
1994	69.00	64.00	66.00	67.00	67.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	80.00	76.00	82.00	86.00	79.50
1995	82.00	84.00	83.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	74.00	68.00	67.00	61.00	63.00	62.00	65.50

1/ Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30. 2/ Average price relates to mid-month average through 1976. Starting in 1977, it represents an average for the entire month. NA = Not available.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah, 1988-95

Year	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Mktg Year Avg
			Dollars per Head		
1988	980	1,050	1,030	1,000	1,020
1989	970	1,040	1,060	1,060	1,030
1990	1,070	1,140	1,190	1,250	1,160
1991	1,040	1,090	1,100	1,070	1,080
1992	1,070	1,190	1,200	1,140	1,150
1993	1,100	1,130	1,180	1,180	1,150
1994	1,100	1,170	1,220	1,170	1,170
1995	1,100	1,130	1,130	1,070	1,110

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, Selected Years

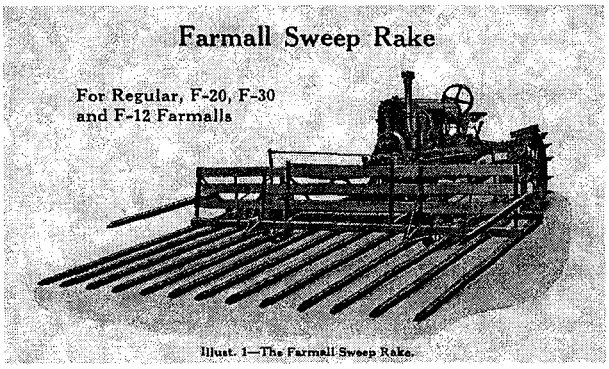
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
MILK, ALL (Dollars per Cwt) 1/													
1950	4.00	3.90	3.65	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.35	3.60	3.75	4.00	4.15	4.15	3.69
1960	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.95	3.85	3.80	3.80	3.95	4.20	4.25	4.35	4.40	4.07
1970	5.70	5.55	5.40	5.45	5.35	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.55	5.65	5.80	5.80	5.48
1980	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.20	12.10	12.20	12.00	12.10	12.70	13.00	13.30	13.50	12.50
1988	12.10	11.80	11.50	11.20	10.80	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.90	12.40	12.60	13.00	11.60
1989	12.70	12.40	11.80	11.40	11.30	11.40	11.60	12.30	13.20	13.70	14.50	15.00	12.60
1990	14.90	13.80	13.10	12.60	12.70	13.00	13.20	13.50	13.40	12.00	11.80	10.90	12.90
1991	11.00	10.80	10.60	10.40	10.50	10.60	11.10	11.60	12.20	12.70	13.10	13.00	11.50
1992	12.60	12.10	11.70	11.70	11.80	12.30	12.50	12.60	12.90	12.60	12.40	11.90	12.30
1993	11.70	11.50	11.30	11.80	12.10	12.30	12.10	11.80	12.10	12.50	13.20	13.10	12.10
1994	13.20	13.00	13.00	13.10	12.20	12.00	11.50	11.80	12.30	12.50	12.60	12.20	12.40
1995	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.50	11.70	12.00	12.80	13.30	13.30	12.10
MILK, ELIGIBLE FOR FLUID MARKET (Dollars per Cwt) 1/ 2/													
1950	4.90	4.85	4.55	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.60	4.80	5.05	5.15	5.20	4.64
1960	4.75	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.45	4.70	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.59
1970	6.10	5.90	5.75	5.90	5.75	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.95	6.05	6.25	6.25	5.90
1980	12.70	12.50	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.40	12.20	12.40	12.90	13.30	13.60	13.90	12.70
1988	12.40	12.10	11.70	11.50	11.00	10.70	11.00	11.40	12.00	12.50	12.80	13.20	11.80
1989	12.90	12.70	12.10	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.80	12.50	13.30	13.90	14.70	15.20	12.80
1990	15.30	14.40	13.50	12.80	12.90	13.20	13.40	13.80	13.70	12.50	12.10	11.10	13.20
1991	11.20	11.00	10.70	10.50	10.60	10.70	11.20	11.70	12.30	12.80	13.20	13.20	11.60
1992	12.90	12.30	11.90	11.80	12.00	12.40	12.60	12.90	13.10	12.80	12.50	12.10	12.40
1993	11.80	11.60	11.40	11.90	12.20	12.40	12.20	11.90	12.20	12.60	13.30	13.10	12.20
1994	13.20	13.10	13.10	13.20	12.40	12.20	11.60	12.00	12.30	12.60	12.60	12.20	12.50
1995	12.00	12.00	12.10	11.80	11.80	11.60	11.60	11.80	12.10	12.90	13.30	13.30	12.20
MILK, MANUFACTURING GRADE (Dollars per Cwt) 1/													
1950	3.25	3.15	3.00	2.90	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.85	2.90	3.05	3.15	3.25	2.95
1960	3.25	3.15	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.95	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.35	3.07
1970	4.70	4.65	4.60	4.50	4.45	4.40	4.35	4.40	4.55	4.65	4.75	4.80	4.56
1980	11.80	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.60	11.70	11.40	11.50	12.20	12.40	12.50	12.60	11.90
1988	11.00	10.60	10.50	10.20	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.70	11.40	11.90	11.90	12.10	10.90
1989	11.70	11.00	10.60	10.40	10.30	10.60	11.00	11.70	12.60	13.10	13.70	14.00	11.70
1990	13.20	11.50	11.60	11.50	11.80	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.10	10.30	10.30	10.00	11.60
1991	10.00	9.75	9.70	9.55	9.75	9.85	10.60	11.10	11.60	12.10	12.40	11.90	10.70
1992	11.00	10.60	10.60	10.90	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.70	11.60	11.60	11.10	11.30
1993	11.00	10.80	10.90	11.70	11.90	11.70	11.00	10.90	11.60	12.00	12.80	12.70	11.50
1994	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.20	11.20	10.30	10.50	10.80	11.80	12.10	12.20	11.90	11.70
1995	11.80	11.70	11.50	11.00	10.80	10.80	10.80	11.20	11.70	12.40	13.20	13.10	11.60

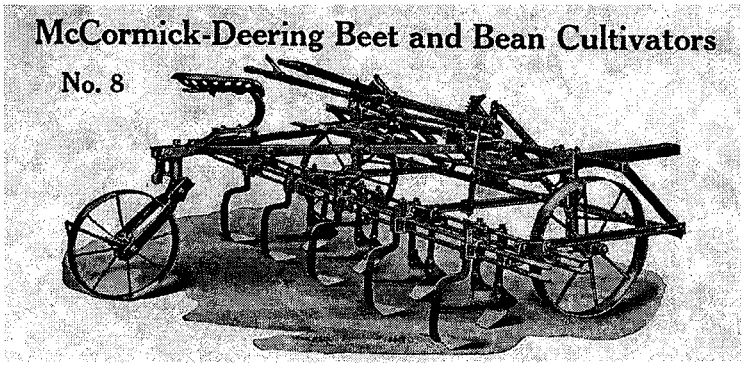
1/ Average for the month.
2/ Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received, by Farmers, Utah, Selected Years

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
						SHEEP (Dollars per Cwt) 1/							
1950	8.60	8.60	9.30	9.50	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	10.60
1960	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.80	4.50	5.00	5.30
1970	7.60	7.60	7.70	8.20	7.50	8.30	8.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	7.10
1980	17.80	16.40	21.90	16.90	14.60	15.50	16.60	16.30	15.90	14.90	15.10	14.40	16.50
1988	28.00	24.70	24.80	19.00	17.40	18.50	20.70	19.70	17.00	19.20	19.80	25.30	20.00
1989	30.20	35.00	27.40	17.80	13.50	15.40	16.30	19.90	15.90	15.70	20.30	27.80	19.20
1990	27.10	22.00	19.40	16.50	13.50	15.40	22.40	22.40	18.30	17.50	16.30	19.90	18.70
1991	21.70	19.30	21.40	22.80	16.90	17.30	22.60	20.50	22.80	19.30	21.60	23.10	20.40
1992	27.80	29.80	32.60	31.30	20.20	19.20	23.60	27.10	21.60	19.60	18.60	26.20	24.30
1993	25.60	25.00	22.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	23.00	23.00	21.00	18.00	21.50	24.50	21.50
1994	24.00	28.00	26.00	23.00	20.00	26.00	26.00	24.00	24.00	19.00	25.00	29.00	23.60
1995	23.00	28.00	24.00	22.00	19.00	21.00	24.00	22.00	21.00	17.00	19.00	22.00	21.00
						LAMBS (Dollars per Cwt) 1/							
1950	21.30	22.00	22.40	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.50	25.50	26.70	27.00	24.90
1960	17.80	18.30	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.50	17.80	16.70	16.10	15.20	15.20	16.20	17.00
1970	28.00	27.50	27.00	26.00	25.50	26.00	26.00	26.20	25.80	25.00	23.30	21.50	25.40
1980	63.20	59.10	60.70	55.00	51.60	63.10	64.10	63.00	66.20	66.60	56.80	53.80	61.60
1988	81.00	77.80	64.30	61.90	67.00	58.10	55.40	54.30	58.50	61.80	62.30	63.30	61.50
1989	62.00	60.20	64.70	59.60	64.30	65.50	63.00	62.80	62.70	57.40	53.30	55.00	60.50
1990	53.00	52.70	55.90	51.30	46.60	47.30	48.80	46.00	49.40	47.40	41.20	44.20	48.50
1991	41.20	39.80	40.90	42.30	45.10	45.50	48.00	45.60	42.40	42.70	40.30	43.80	43.20
1992	49.70	49.60	56.60	60.30	50.80	54.40	53.30	44.90	51.00	54.00	49.40	53.70	51.80
1993	59.60	66.00	63.00	56.00	55.00	50.00	50.00	59.00	62.00	59.00	60.50	60.00	60.40
1994	55.00	59.00	56.00	56.00	52.00	59.00	66.00	66.00	65.00	64.00	66.00	67.00	64.10
1995	65.00	73.00	75.00	75.00	80.00	83.00	81.00	83.00	80.00	71.00	73.00	73.00	77.00

1/ Mid-month average price through 1979. Prices after 1979 are revised full month prices.





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 effecting many farmers and ranchers. A cooperative agreement between the Utah State Department of Agriculture and the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA provides funding in support of county estimates contained in this publication.

Box Elder was the "Number one" county in total grain production (wheat, barley, oats, and corn) followed by Cache, Utah, Millard and San Juan Counties. Box Elder was also "number one" in acres of grain planted followed by Cache, Utah, San Juan, and Millard Counties.

Box Elder County was the State's largest producer of winter wheat producing 44 percent of the State total. San Juan County ranked second followed by Cache, Utah, and Salt Lake Counties.

Spring wheat production was also dominated by Box Elder County followed by Cache, Utah, Millard, and San Juan Counties.

Barley production was led by Cache County followed closely by Box Elder, Millard, Utah, and Sanpete Counties. The top five counties' production accounted for 71 percent of the State total.

Millard was the "Number one" producer of oats in the State followed by Box Elder, Cache, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties.

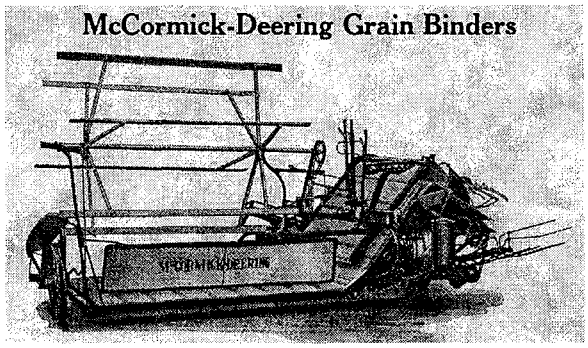
Corn for grain production was led by Box Elder followed by Utah, Millard, Davis, and Weber Counties. Box Elder also led in production of corn silage followed by Utah, Sevier, Cache, and Weber Counties.

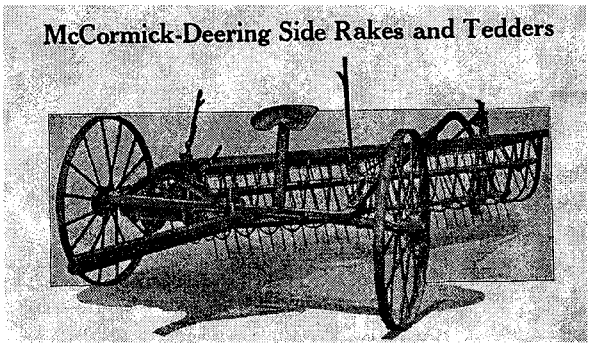
Alfalfa hay production was led by Millard County followed by Cache, Box Elder, Iron, and Sanpete Counties. Rich was the leading county in other hay production followed by Duchesne, Utah, Cache, and Box Elder.

Box Elder County had the largest inventory of cattle and calves as of January 1, 1996 followed by Cache, Duchesne, Sevier, Millard, and Rich. Cache County continued as the major county for milk cows with over twice the number as Box Elder which ranked in second place. Utah, Sanpete, and Weber were also major dairy counties.

Sanpete was once again the "Number one" sheep county. Other major sheep producing counties were Utah, Iron, Box Elder, and Summit. The top five counties accounted for 58 percent of the totals.

Preliminary indications of 1994 total cash receipts show Cache County as the "Number one" county. Utah is second, followed by Box Elder, Sanpete, and Salt Lake. Cache was the leading county for livestock cash receipts followed by Sanpete. Crops cash receipts were topped by Box Elder County and followed by Utah County.


McCormick-Deering Grain Binders


McCormick-Deering Side Rakes and Tedders

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
1995 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	8,950,000	1/	3,432,000	1,265,000	1/	1/	308,000
All Barley	Bu	8,370,000	79,000	1,379,500	1,826,000	1/	1/	210,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	2,000,000	7,400	627,000	55,000	2/	2/	224,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	940,000	26,000	159,000	123,500	7,600	2/	35,500
Oats	Bu	630,000	18,000	64,000	52,000	14,000	1/	1/
All Hay	Tons	2,644,000	135,800	241,100	243,600	20,600	13,800	39,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,344,000	125,100	223,700	224,700	19,300	8,500	33,800
Jan. 1, 1996 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	910,000	36,000	96,000	76,000	11,000	3,000	16,000
Beef Cows	Head	355,000	13,400	26,800	8,400	7,400	2,100	6,100
Milk Cows	Head	80,000	2,700	9,400	20,100	3/	3/	1,700
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	355,000	3/	31,600	3,300	4,000	500	13,200
Cash Receipts, 1994								
Livestock & Livestock Products	Mill $	597.6	18.5	49.6	83.1	4.0	1.0	12.6
Crops	Mill $	221.3	4.3	35.4	17.4	0.7	0.5	25.8
Total	Mill $	818.9	22.8	85.0	100.5	4.7	1.5	38.4
1992 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	13,520	215	1,085	1,189	182	29	582
Land in Farms	Acres	9,624,463	192,288	1,449,976	267,924	291,860	21,958	50,357
Harvested Cropland 4/	Acres	1,043,347	27,149	171,708	120,044	5,592	3,544	18,573
Irrigated Land 5/	Acres	1,142,514	33,519	120,583	87,475	7,895	6,891	20,965

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
1995 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	67,000	1/	1/	1/	60,000	278,000	1/
All Barley	Bu	312,000	30,000	1/	1/	155,000	164,000	1/
Corn for Grain	Bu	96,200	23,000	1/	1/	8,600	7,800	1/
Corn for Silage	Tons	13,000	18,500	1/	1/	16,300	9,200	1/
Oats	Bu	51,000	14,000	10,000	1/	21,000	6,000	6,000
All Hay	Tons	170,200	54,200	40,400	9,100	174,600	65,500	13,400
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	133,200	48,900	36,100	8,400	167,800	61,800	12,400
Jan. 1, 1996 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	65,000	31,000	21,000	3,000	21,000	12,000	11,000
Beef Cows	Head	30,900	15,400	12,100	1,000	11,400	5,800	5,800
Milk Cows	Head	3,800	600	3/	3/	1,100	500	3/
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	9,300	6,600	1,900	500	35,400	4,400	1,900
Cash Receipts, 1994								
Livestock & Livestock Products	Mill $	26.7	10.4	6.5	1.6	11.5	5.4	4.3
Crops	Mill $	6.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	12.5	3.9	0.6
Total	Mill $	33.0	12.7	7.9	2.4	24.0	9.3	4.9
1992 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	733	420	249	88	365	203	136
Land in Farms	Acres	399,011	240,535	137,530	63,116	434,183	332,686	209,819
Harvested Cropland 4/	Acres	57,788	18,787	16,819	2,355	48,916	25,270	3,337
Irrigated Land 5/	Acres	117,280	31,669	29,231	3,096	51,857	20,097	4,999

1/ Less than 500 acres planted. 2/ Less than 500 acres of corn planted for all purposes. 3/ Less than 500 head. 4/ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards. 5/ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

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

Item	Unit	County							
		Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
1995 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	510,000	61,000	1/	83,000	394,000	931,000	111,000	61,000
All Barley	Bu	1,137,000	127,500	1/	52,500	160,500	1/	576,000	411,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	228,800	1/	2/	2/	77,000	9,000	17,900	57,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	49,300	2/	2/	2/	27,300	9,600	30,600	136,100
Oats	Bu	68,000	1/	8,000	14,000	17,000	14,000	32,000	30,000
All Hay	Tons	341,300	28,100	33,100	96,200	54,000	18,600	154,600	122,400
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	332,200	23,200	27,900	31,000	51,600	16,900	139,000	116,000
Jan. 1, 1996 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	58,000	10,000	12,000	56,000	18,000	22,000	47,000	60,000
Beef Cows	Head	22,600	4,900	4,900	37,200	7,600	12,100	13,400	13,400
Milk Cows	Head	4,100	1,200	1,800	3/	2,100	3/	6,900	4,000
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	4,000	7,000	4,100	8,200	19,000	2,500	61,200	12,300
Cash Receipts, 1994									
Livestock & Lvst Products	Mill $	24.5	10.5	7.7	16.4	33.0	9.5	70.2	30.5
Crops	Mill $	21.1	1.4	1.2	4.0	13.0	3.5	6.5	5.0
Total	Mill $	45.5	11.9	8.9	20.4	46.0	13.0	76.7	35.5
1992 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	612	258	109	143	686	206	696	406
Land in Farms	Acres	484,156	234,576	58,522	493,073	107,663	324,921	447,463	158,189
Harvested Cropland 4/	Acres	86,933	9,474	10,923	45,631	26,308	48,031	49,073	31,129
Irrigated Land 5/	Acres	88,841	7,960	13,789	56,389	16,299	5,491	99,061	43,919

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
1995 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	1/	161,000	86,000	772,000	1/	1/	1/	276,000
All Barley	Bu	1/	153,000	67,000	1,012,000	82,000	78,000	114,000	180,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	2/	2/	62,800	357,500	2/	2/	2/	141,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	2/	2/	24,700	154,300	2/	2/	2/	74,300
Oats	Bu	7,000	5,000	40,000	36,000	12,000	6,000	30,000	25,000
All Hay	Tons	36,900	45,400	133,500	159,200	32,100	54,900	42,800	69,600
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	19,900	41,100	120,600	137,000	28,300	51,500	39,200	64,900
Jan. 1, 1996 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	19,000	21,000	49,000	55,000	11,000	18,000	22,000	30,000
Beef Cows	Head	8,200	12,600	20,100	21,800	2,800	9,800	10,600	6,400
Milk Cows	Head	1,300	3/	800	8,000	2,000	3/	500	5,600
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	27,000	7,500	15,400	49,100	11,200	3/	7,800	5,200
Cash Receipts, 1994									
Livestock & Lvst Products	Mill $	15.1	7.5	21.2	61.6	9.0	7.7	8.0	30.0
Crops	Mill $	1.4	3.4	4.3	29.2	1.5	4.8	1.5	7.7
Total	Mill $	16.5	10.9	25.5	90.8	10.5	12.5	9.5	37.7
1992 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	419	300	716	1,696	274	389	189	945
Land in Farms	Acres	373,582	437,238	1,294,703	450,315	139,347	167,374	105,576	256,522
Harvested Cropland 4/	Acres	17,217	13,882	42,273	83,047	10,130	8,515	13,039	27,860
Irrigated Land 5/	Acres	29,417	16,479	70,011	83,601	15,000	11,987	16,955	31,758

1/ Less than 500 acres planted. 2/ Less than 500 acres of corn planted for all purposes. 3/ Less than 500 head. 4/ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards. 5/ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

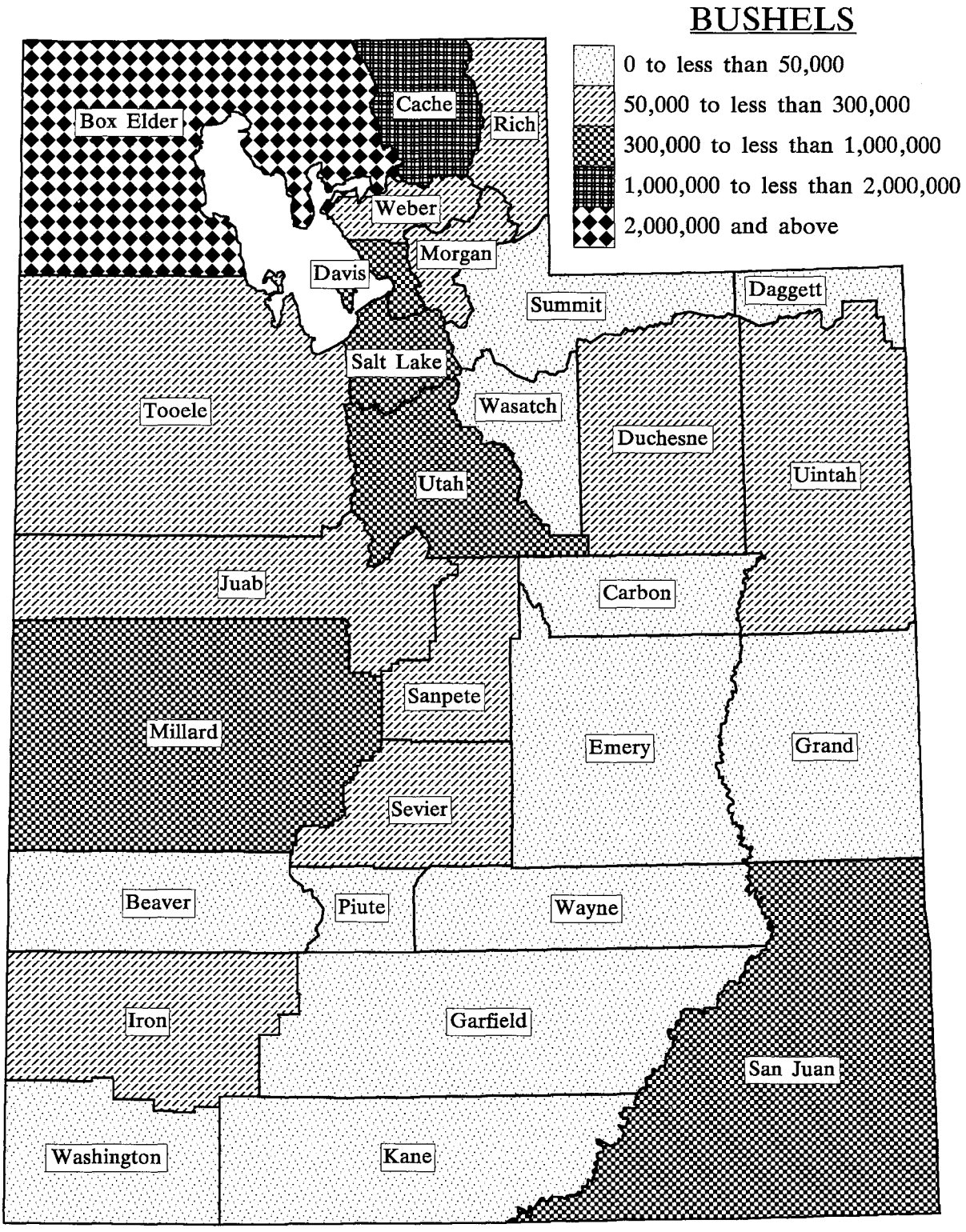
County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN				
Box Elder	65,700	64,300	53.4	3,432,000
Cache	22,500	21,900	57.8	1,265,000
Davis	3,600	3,300	93.3	308,000
Morgan	800	800	76.3	61,000
Rich	1,600	1,500	55.3	83,000
Salt Lake	11,500	10,900	36.1	394,000
Tooele	3,400	3,100	51.9	161,000
Weber	3,500	3,300	83.6	276,000
Total	112,600	109,100	54.8	5,980,000
CENTRAL				
Juab	5,600	5,100	54.5	278,000
Millard	7,600	7,100	71.8	510,000
Sanpete	1,500	1,300	85.4	111,000
Sevier	700	700	87.1	61,000
Utah	17,000	16,300	47.4	772,000
Total	32,400	30,500	56.8	1,732,000
EASTERN				
Carbon	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	1,000	800	83.8	67,000
Emery	*	*	*	*
Grand	*	*	*	*
San Juan	22,900	22,100	42.1	931,000
Summit	*	*	*	*
Uintah	1,400	1,200	71.7	86,000
Wasatch	*	*	*	*
Other	800	800	67.5	54,000
Total	26,100	24,900	45.7	1,138,000
SOUTHERN				
Beaver	*	*	*	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*
Iron	900	800	75.0	60,000
Kane	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*	*
Other	1,000	700	57.1	40,000
Total	1,900	1,500	66.7	100,000
STATE	173,000	166,000	53.9	8,950,000

* Less than 500 planted acres, combined with other counties.

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By Counties, 1995



County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 1995

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acreage		Harvested Yield	Production	Acreage		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres		Bushels		Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN								
Box Elder	19,900	19,700	90.4	1,780,000	45,800	44,600	37.0	1,652,000
Cache	7,800	7,500	88.8	666,000	14,700	14,400	41.6	599,000
Davis	3,100	3,000	97.7	293,000	500	300	50.0	15,000
Morgan	400	400	95.0	38,000	400	400	57.5	23,000
Rich	500	500	88.0	44,000	1,100	1,000	39.0	39,000
Salt Lake	1,500	1,400	86.4	121,000	10,000	9,500	28.7	273,000
Tooele	1,400	1,300	77.7	101,000	2,000	1,800	33.3	60,000
Weber	2,300	2,300	96.1	221,000	1,200	1,000	55.0	55,000
Total	36,900	36,100	87.0	3,141,000	75,700	73,000	37.2	2,716,000
CENTRAL								
Juab	1,800	1,700	81.2	138,000	3,800	3,400	41.2	140,000
Millard	3,900	3,700	92.7	343,000	3,700	3,400	49.1	167,000
Sanpete	1,400	1,200	90.0	108,000	100	100	30.0	3,000
Sevier	700	700	87.1	61,000	*	*	*	*
Utah	4,000	3,900	92.6	361,000	13,000	12,400	33.1	411,000
Total	11,800	11,200	86.0	963,000	20,600	19,300	37.4	721,000
EASTERN								
Carbon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	800	700	90.0	63,000	200	100	40.0	4,000
Emery	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
San Juan	2,700	2,500	90.8	227,000	20,200	19,600	35.9	704,000
Summit	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uintah	1,000	1,000	77.0	77,000	400	200	45.0	9,000
Wasatch	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	500	500	78.0	39,000	300	300	50.0	15,000
Total	5,000	4,700	69.8	328,000	21,100	20,200	36.2	732,000
SOUTHERN								
Beaver	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iron	600	600	88.3	53,000	300	200	35.0	7,000
Kane	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	700	400	70.0	28,000	300	300	40.0	12,000
Total	1,300	1,000	73.0	73,000	600	500	38.0	19,000
STATE	55,000	53,000	89.8	4,762,000	118,000	113,000	37.1	4,188,000

* Less than 500 acres planted for all cropping practices, combined with other counties.

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN				
Box Elder	59,800	58,500	52.3	3,062,000
Cache	18,000	17,500	51.7	905,000
Davis	2,400	2,200	93.2	205,000
Morgan	300	300	86.7	26,000
Rich	1,100	1,000	48.0	48,000
Salt Lake	10,500	10,000	34.0	340,000
Tooele	2,600	2,400	47.9	115,000
Weber	2,300	2,200	78.6	173,000
Total	97,000	94,100	51.8	4,874,000
CENTRAL				
Juab	4,200	3,900	50.0	195,000
Millard	5,000	4,800	65.0	312,000
Sanpete	500	500	78.0	39,000
Sevier	300	300	90.0	27,000
Utah	13,000	12,500	40.6	507,000
Total	23,000	22,000	49.1	1,080,000
EASTERN				
Carbon	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	300	200	75.0	15,000
Emery	*	*	*	*
Grand	*	*	*	*
San Juan	22,600	21,800	42.1	917,000
Summit	*	*	*	*
Uintah	700	600	76.7	46,000
Wasatch	*	*	*	*
Other	400	400	55.0	22,000
Total	24,000	23,000	43.5	1,000,000
SOUTHERN				
Beaver	*	*	*	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*
Iron	400	400	57.5	23,000
Kane	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*	*
Other	600	500	46.0	23,000
Total	1,000	900	51.1	46,000
STATE	145,000	140,000	50.0	7,000,000

* Less than 500 planted acres of all wheat, combined with other counties.

County Estimates: Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN				
Box Elder	5,900	5,800	63.8	370,000
Cache	4,500	4,400	81.8	360,000
Davis	1,200	1,100	93.6	103,000
Morgan	500	500	70.0	35,000
Rich	500	500	70.0	35,000
Salt Lake	1,000	900	60.0	54,000
Tooele	800	700	65.7	46,000
Weber	1,200	1,100	93.6	103,000
Total	15,600	15,000	73.7	1,106,000
CENTRAL				
Juab	1,400	1,200	69.2	83,000
Millard	2,600	2,300	86.1	198,000
Sanpete	1,000	800	90.0	72,000
Sevier	400	400	85.0	34,000
Utah	4,000	3,800	69.7	265,000
Total	9,400	8,500	76.7	652,000
EASTERN				
Carbon	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	700	600	86.7	52,000
Emery	*	*	*	*
Grand	*	*	*	*
San Juan	300	300	46.7	14,000
Summit	*	*	*	*
Uintah	700	600	66.7	40,000
Wasatch	*	*	*	*
Other	400	400	80.0	32,000
Total	2,100	1,900	72.6	138,000
SOUTHERN				
Beaver	*	*	*	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*
Iron	500	400	92.5	37,000
Kane	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*	*
Other	400	200	85.0	17,000
Total	900	600	90.0	54,000
STATE	28,000	26,000	75.0	1,950,000

* Less than 500 planted acres of all wheat, combined with other counties.

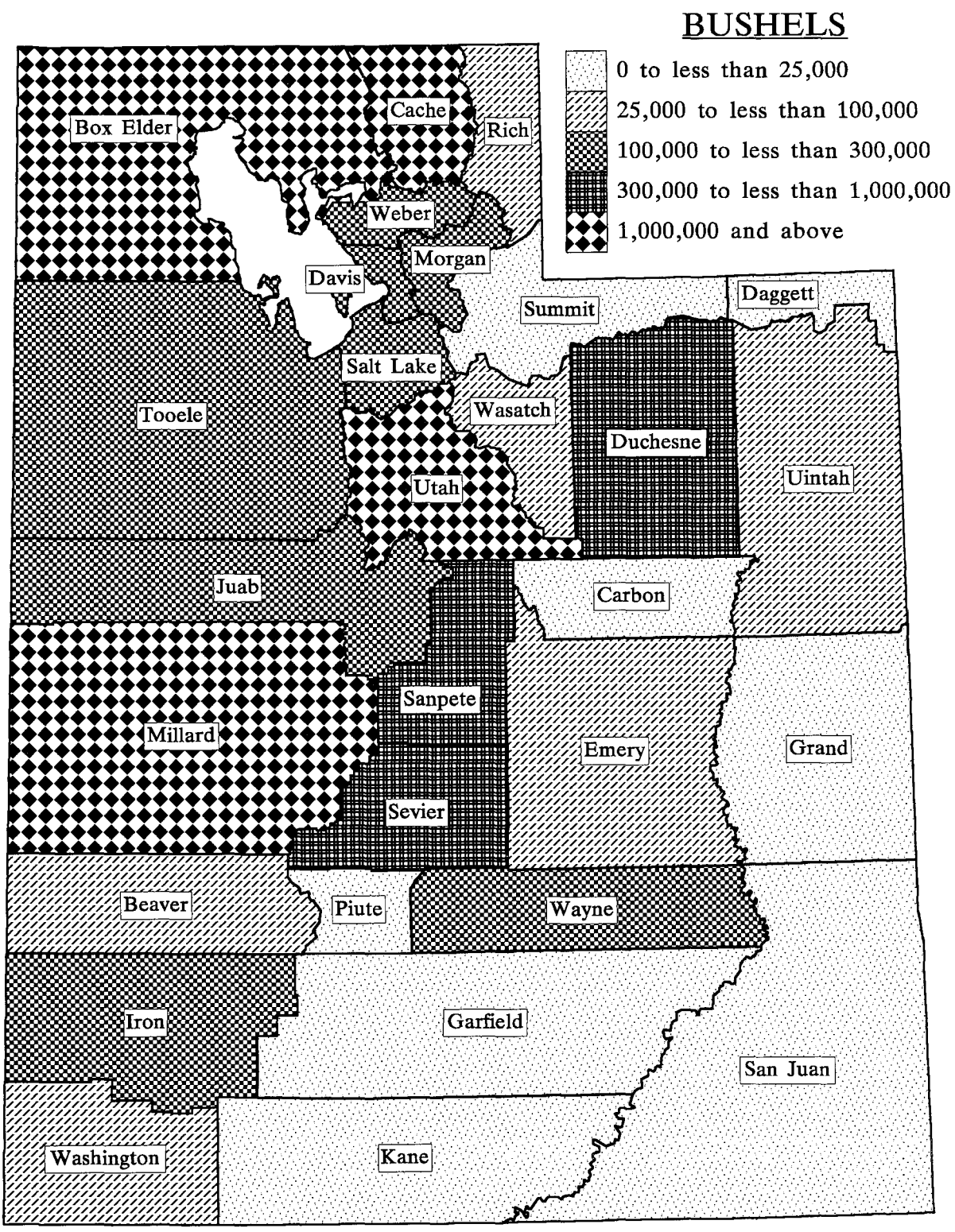
County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN				
Box Elder	16,000	15,500	89.0	1,379,500
Cache	22,500	22,000	83.0	1,826,000
Davis	2,200	2,100	100.0	210,000
Morgan	1,800	1,500	85.0	127,500
Rich	800	700	75.0	52,500
Salt Lake	1,500	1,400	114.6	160,500
Tooele	2,000	1,800	85.0	153,000
Weber	2,200	2,000	90.0	180,000
Total	49,000	47,000	87.0	4,089,000
CENTRAL				
Juab	2,000	1,800	91.1	164,000
Millard	12,500	11,500	98.9	1,137,000
Sanpete	6,500	6,000	96.0	576,000
Sevier	4,500	4,200	97.9	411,000
Utah	11,500	11,000	92.0	1,012,000
Total	37,000	34,500	95.7	3,300,000
EASTERN				
Carbon	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	4,000	3,500	89.1	312,000
Emery	600	500	60.0	30,000
Grand	*	*	*	*
San Juan	*	*	*	*
Summit	*	*	*	*
Uintah	900	800	83.8	67,000
Wasatch	1,300	1,100	74.5	82,000
Other	700	600	66.7	40,000
Total	7,500	6,500	81.7	531,000
SOUTHERN				
Beaver	1,000	700	112.9	79,000
Garfield	*	*	*	*
Iron	2,000	1,700	91.2	155,000
Kane	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*
Washington	1,300	900	86.7	78,000
Wayne	1,600	1,400	81.4	114,000
Other	600	300	80.0	24,000
Total	6,500	5,000	90.0	450,000
STATE	100,000	93,000	90.0	8,370,000

* Less than 500 planted acres combined with other counties.

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By Counties, 1995



County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 1995

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acreage		Yield per Harvested acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per Harvested acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres		Bushels		Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN								
Box Elder	13,500	13,300	97.0	1,289,500	2,500	2,200	40.9	90,000
Cache	17,700	17,400	93.4	1,626,000	4,800	4,600	43.5	200,000
Davis	2,000	1,900	106.3	202,000	200	200	40.0	8,000
Morgan	1,400	1,100	103.2	113,500	400	400	35.0	14,000
Rich	700	600	80.0	48,000	100	100	45.0	4,500
Salt Lake	1,400	1,300	118.5	154,000	100	100	65.0	6,500
Tooele	1,600	1,500	93.3	140,000	400	300	43.3	13,000
Weber	2,100	1,900	92.1	175,000	100	100	50.0	5,000
Total	40,400	39,000	96.1	3,748,000	8,600	8,000	42.6	341,000
CENTRAL								
Juab	1,700	1,600	97.2	155,500	300	200	42.5	8,500
Millard	12,300	11,400	99.4	1,133,000	200	100	40.0	4,000
Sanpete	6,400	5,900	96.9	571,500	100	100	45.0	4,500
Sevier	4,400	4,200	97.9	411,000	100	0	--	--
Utah	11,400	10,900	92.4	1,007,000	100	100	50.0	5,000
Total	36,200	34,000	96.4	3,278,000	800	500	44.0	22,000
EASTERN								
Carbon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Daggett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	3,900	3,400	90.7	308,500	100	100	35.0	3,500
Emery	600	500	60.0	30,000	--	--	--	--
Grand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
San Juan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summit	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uintah	800	700	90.7	63,500	100	100	35.0	3,500
Wasatch	1,300	1,100	74.5	82,000	--	--	--	--
Other	400	400	80.0	32,000	300	200	40.0	8,000
Total	7,000	6,100	84.6	516,000	500	400	37.5	15,000
SOUTHERN								
Beaver	1,000	700	112.9	79,000	*	*	*	*
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iron	2,000	1,700	91.2	155,000	*	*	*	*
Kane	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	1,200	800	92.5	74,000	100	100	40.0	4,000
Wayne	1,700	1,400	81.4	114,000	*	*	*	*
Other	500	300	80.0	24,000	*	*	*	*
Total	6,400	4,900	91.0	446,000	100	100	40.0	4,000
STATE	90,000	84,000	95.1	7,988,000	10,000	9,000	42.4	382,000

* Less than 500 acres planted for all cropping practices combined with other counties.

County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995 1/

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Yield	Production
	Acres		Bushels		Acres	Tons	
NORTHERN							
Box Elder	12,700	5,700	110.0	627,000	6,900	23.0	159,000
Cache	7,100	600	91.7	55,000	6,500	19.0	123,500
Davis	3,900	2,000	112.0	224,000	1,700	20.9	35,500
Morgan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rich	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salt Lake	2,200	700	110.0	77,000	1,300	21.0	27,300
Tooele	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Weber	5,500	1,400	100.7	141,000	4,100	18.1	74,300
Other	600	*	*	*	600	21.0	12,600
Total	32,000	10,400	108.1	1,124,000	21,100	20.5	432,200
CENTRAL							
Juab	600	100	78.0	7,800	500	18.4	9,200
Millard	5,000	2,200	104.0	228,800	2,700	18.3	49,300
Sanpete	1,900	200	89.5	17,900	1,700	18.0	30,600
Sevier	7,500	700	81.4	57,000	6,800	20.0	136,100
Utah	11,000	3,900	91.7	357,500	7,100	21.7	154,300
Total	26,000	7,100	94.2	669,000	18,800	20.2	379,500
EASTERN							
Carbon	500	*	*	*	400	19.0	7,600
Daggett	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	2,000	1,300	74.0	96,200	700	18.6	13,000
Emery	1,600	200	115.0	23,000	1,200	15.4	18,500
Grand	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
San Juan	700	100	90.0	9,000	600	16.0	9,600
Summit	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uintah	2,000	700	89.7	62,800	1,300	19.0	24,700
Wasatch	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	200				200	18.0	3,600
Total	7,000	2,300	83.0	191,000	4,400	17.5	77,000
SOUTHERN							
Beaver	1,500	100	74.0	7,400	1,300	20.0	26,000
Garfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Iron	1,000	100	86.0	8,600	900	18.1	16,300
Kane	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Piute	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wayne	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	500				500	18.0	9,000
Total	3,000	200	80.0	16,000	2,700	19.0	51,300
STATE	68,000	20,000	100.0	2,000,000	47,000	20.0	940,000

* Less than 500 acres planted for all purposes, combined with other counties.
1/ Acres harvested for grain and silage will not always add to acres planted for all purposes due to abandonment.

County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Planted	Acres Harvested for Grain	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres		Bushels	
NORTHERN				
Box Elder	2,400	800	80.0	64,000
Cache	2,200	600	86.7	52,000
Davis	*	*	*	*
Morgan	*	*	*	*
Rich	1,500	200	70.0	14,000
Salt Lake	700	200	85.0	17,000
Tooele	1,300	100	50.0	5,000
Weber	1,200	300	83.3	25,000
Other	1,100	400	75.0	30,000
Total	10,400	2,600	79.6	207,000
CENTRAL				
Juab	500	100	60.0	6,000
Millard	4,100	800	85.0	68,000
Sanpete	2,800	400	80.0	32,000
Sevier	3,100	400	75.0	30,000
Utah	2,200	500	72.0	36,000
Total	12,700	2,200	78.2	172,000
EASTERN				
Carbon	900	200	70.0	14,000
Daggett	*	*	*	*
Duchesne	3,800	700	72.9	51,000
Emery	2,400	200	70.0	14,000
Grand	*	*	*	*
San Juan	1,700	600	23.3	14,000
Summit	1,000	100	70.0	7,000
Uintah	2,000	700	57.1	40,000
Wasatch	900	200	60.0	12,000
Other	400	0		
Total	13,100	2,700	56.3	152,000
SOUTHERN				
Beaver	2,800	300	60.0	18,000
Garfield	2,100	200	50.0	10,000
Iron	4,200	300	70.0	21,000
Kane	1,000	100	60.0	6,000
Piute	1,000	100	80.0	8,000
Washington	600	100	60.0	6,000
Wayne	2,100	400	75.0	30,000
Total	13,800	1,500	66.0	99,000
STATE	50,000	9,000	70.0	630,000

* Less than 500 planted acres, combined with other counties.

County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

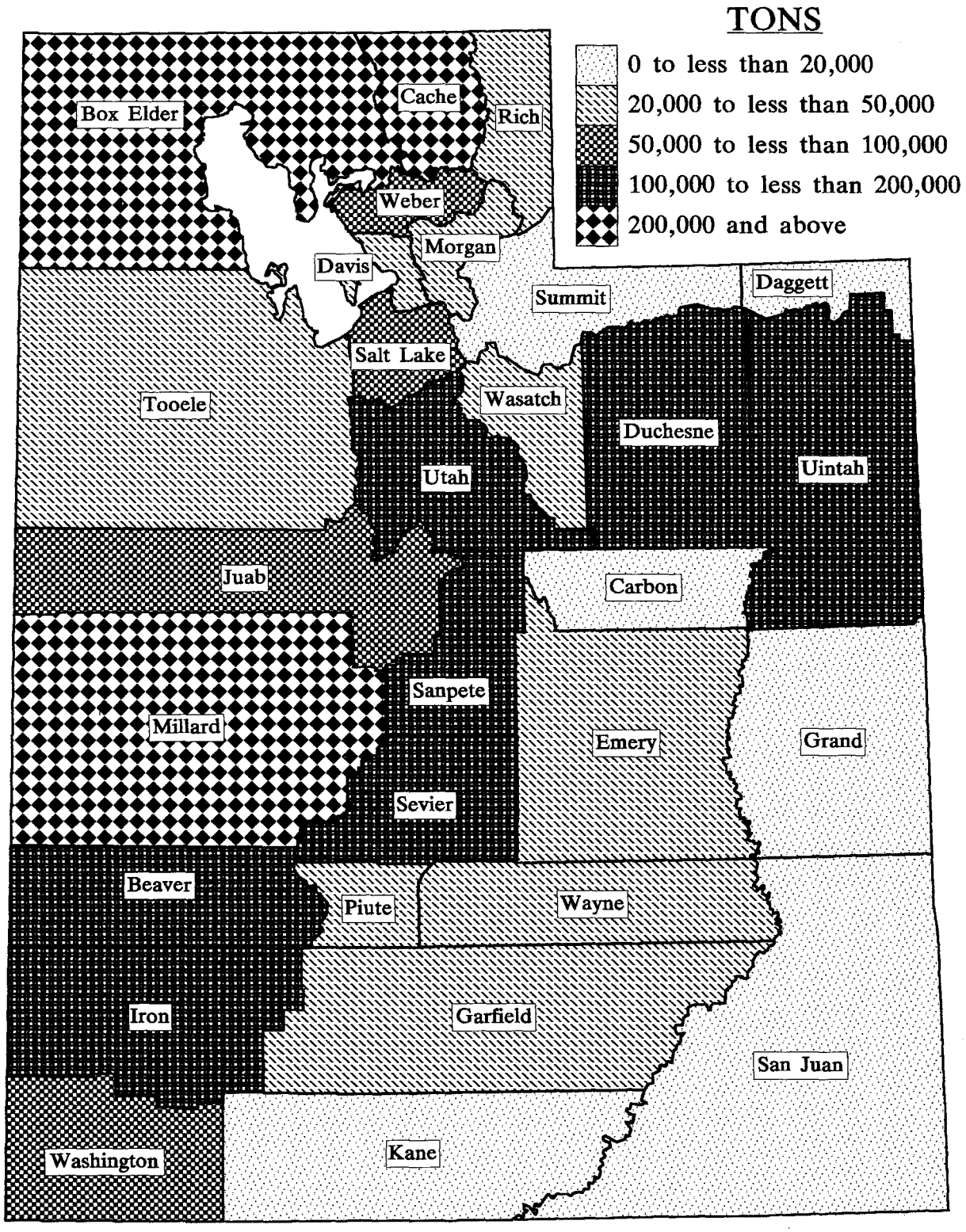
District and County	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres	Tons	
NORTHERN			
Box Elder	60,700	3.97	241,100
Cache	62,800	3.88	243,600
Davis	10,200	3.82	39,000
Morgan	8,400	3.35	28,100
Rich	52,400	1.84	96,200
Salt Lake	14,500	3.72	54,000
Tooele	13,600	3.34	45,400
Weber	16,400	4.24	69,600
Total	239,000	3.42	817,000
CENTRAL			
Juab	17,300	3.79	65,500
Millard	74,000	4.61	341,300
Sanpete	40,800	3.79	154,600
Sevier	26,500	4.62	122,400
Utah	40,400	3.94	159,200
Total	199,000	4.24	843,000
EASTERN			
Carbon	6,400	3.22	20,600
Daggett	5,000	2.76	13,800
Duchesne	47,900	3.55	170,200
Emery	17,500	3.10	54,200
Grand	1,800	5.06	9,100
San Juan	6,600	2.82	18,600
Summit	14,100	2.62	36,900
Uintah	32,500	4.11	133,500
Wasatch	8,200	3.91	32,100
Total	140,000	3.49	489,000
SOUTHERN			
Beaver	29,700	4.57	135,800
Garfield	12,600	3.21	40,400
Iron	37,400	4.67	174,600
Kane	4,200	3.19	13,400
Piute	9,500	3.48	33,100
Washington	11,700	4.69	54,900
Wayne	11,900	3.60	42,800
Total	117,000	4.23	495,000
STATE	695,000	3.80	2,644,000

County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres	Tons	
NORTHERN			
Box Elder	52,300	4.28	223,700
Cache	54,800	4.10	224,700
Davis	7,500	4.51	33,800
Morgan	6,500	3.57	23,200
Rich	11,900	2.61	31,000
Salt Lake	13,000	3.97	51,600
Tooele	10,900	3.77	41,100
Weber	14,100	4.60	64,900
Total	171,000	4.06	694,000
CENTRAL			
Juab	15,500	3.99	61,800
Millard	69,100	4.81	332,200
Sanpete	31,500	4.41	139,000
Sevier	23,300	4.98	116,000
Utah	30,600	4.48	137,000
Total	170,000	4.62	786,000
EASTERN			
Carbon	5,600	3.45	19,300
Daggett	2,700	3.15	8,500
Duchesne	32,500	4.10	133,200
Emery	14,600	3.35	48,900
Grand	1,500	5.60	8,400
San Juan	5,800	2.91	16,900
Summit	7,300	2.73	19,900
Uintah	27,300	4.42	120,600
Wasatch	6,700	4.22	28,300
Total	104,000	3.88	404,000
SOUTHERN			
Beaver	25,600	4.89	125,100
Garfield	10,000	3.61	36,100
Iron	33,500	5.01	167,800
Kane	3,700	3.35	12,400
Piute	7,200	3.88	27,900
Washington	10,000	5.15	51,500
Wayne	10,000	3.92	39,200
Total	100,000	4.60	460,000
STATE	545,000	4.30	2,344,000

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By Counties, 1995

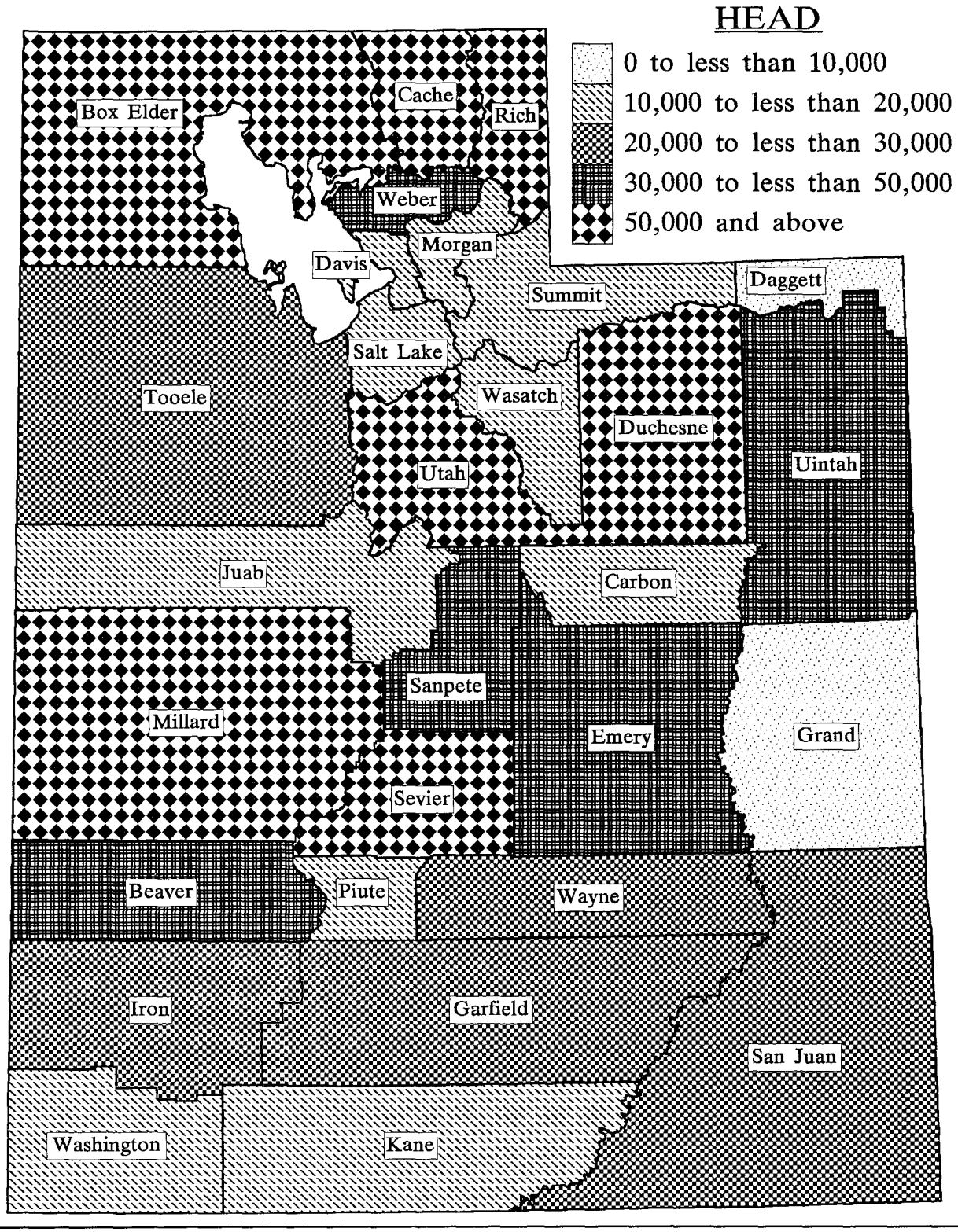


County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1995

District and County	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	Acres	Tons	
NORTHERN			
Box Elder	8,400	2.07	17,400
Cache	8,000	2.36	18,900
Davis	2,700	1.93	5,200
Morgan	1,900	2.58	4,900
Rich	40,500	1.61	65,200
Salt Lake	1,500	1.60	2,400
Tooele	2,700	1.59	4,300
Weber	2,300	2.04	4,700
Total	68,000	1.81	123,000
CENTRAL			
Juab	1,800	2.06	3,700
Millard	4,900	1.86	9,100
Sanpete	9,300	1.68	15,600
Sevier	3,200	2.00	6,400
Utah	9,800	2.27	22,200
Total	29,000	1.97	57,000
EASTERN			
Carbon	800	1.63	1,300
Daggett	2,300	2.30	5,300
Duchesne	15,400	2.40	37,000
Emery	2,900	1.83	5,300
Grand	300	2.33	700
San Juan	800	2.13	1,700
Summit	6,800	2.50	17,000
Uintah	5,200	2.48	12,900
Wasatch	1,500	2.53	3,800
Total	36,000	2.36	85,000
SOUTHERN			
Beaver	4,100	2.61	10,700
Garfield	2,600	1.65	4,300
Iron	3,900	1.74	6,800
Kane	500	2.00	1,000
Piute	2,300	2.26	5,200
Washington	1,700	2.00	3,400
Wayne	1,900	1.89	3,600
Total	17,000	2.06	35,000
STATE	150,000	2.00	300,000

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By Counties, January 1, 1996



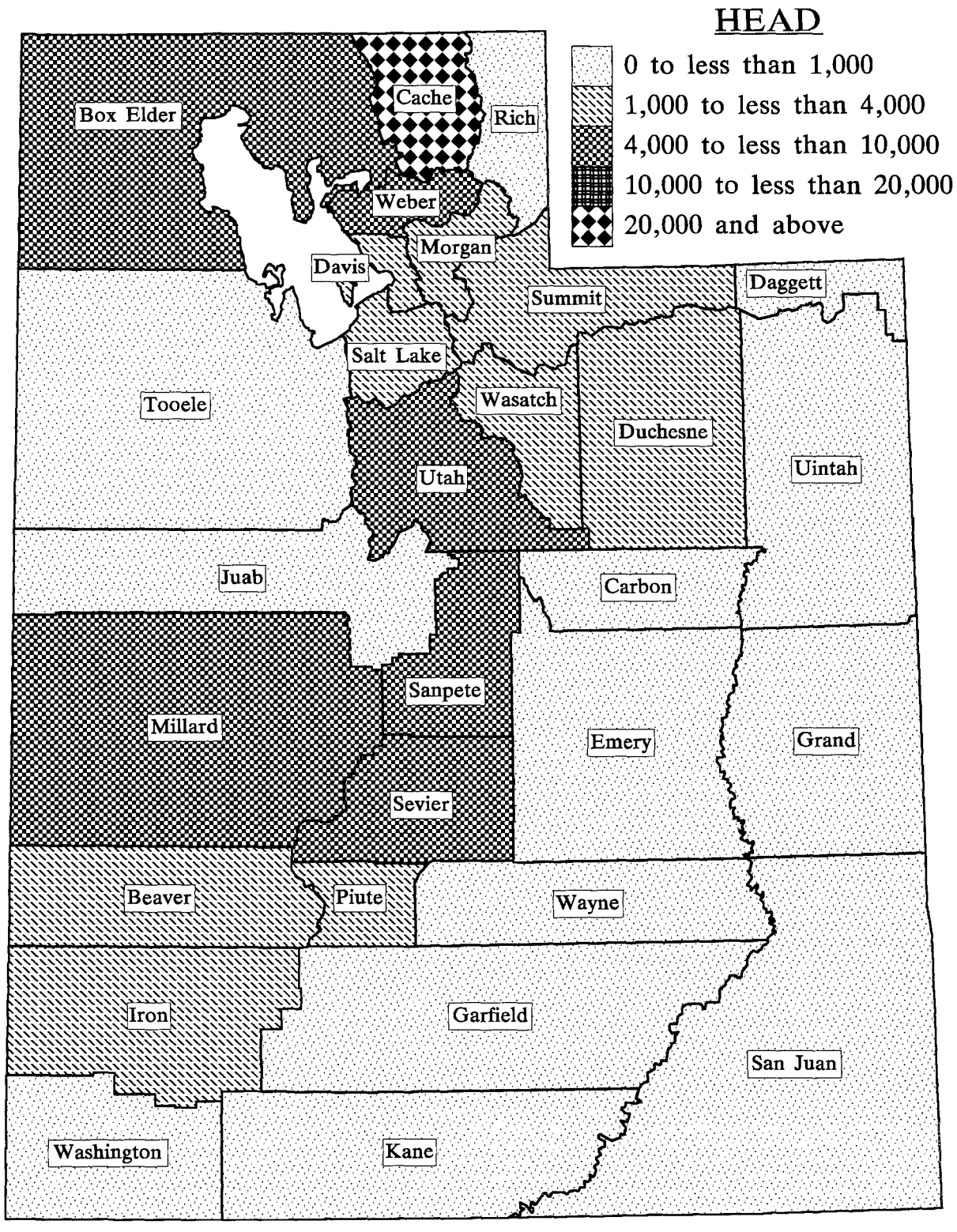
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 1995-96

County	All Cattle		All Cows		Beef Cows		Milk Cows	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
NORTHERN								
Box Elder . . .	90,000	96,000	36,500	36,200	27,000	26,800	9,500	9,400
Cache	75,000	76,000	31,000	28,500	9,000	8,400	22,000	20,100
Davis	19,000	16,000	9,000	7,800	7,000	6,100	2,000	1,700
Morgan	8,000	10,000	5,500	6,100	4,000	4,900	1,500	1,200
Rich	49,000	56,000	*33,000	*37,200	33,000	37,200	1/	1/
Salt Lake . .	16,000	18,000	10,000	9,700	7,000	7,600	3,000	2,100
Tooele	20,000	21,000	*12,000	*12,600	12,000	12,600	1/	1/
Weber	33,000	30,000	13,000	12,000	7,000	6,400	6,000	5,600
CENTRAL								
Juab	12,000	12,000	6,500	6,300	6,000	5,800	500	500
Millard	57,000	58,000	24,500	26,700	22,000	22,600	2,500	4,100
Sanpete . . .	46,000	47,000	20,500	20,300	13,000	13,400	7,500	6,900
Sevier	57,000	60,000	18,000	17,400	14,000	13,400	4,000	4,000
Utah	58,000	55,000	30,500	29,800	22,000	21,800	8,500	8,000
EASTERN								
Carbon	11,000	11,000	*7,000	*7,400	7,000	7,400	1/	1/
Daggett . . .	3,000	3,000	*2,000	*2,100	2,000	2,100	1/	1/
Duchesne . .	63,000	65,000	35,000	34,700	31,000	30,900	4,000	3,800
Emery	28,000	31,000	13,500	16,000	13,000	15,400	500	600
Grand	3,000	3,000	*1,000	*1,000	1,000	1,000	1/	1/
San Juan . .	22,000	22,000	*11,000	*12,100	11,000	12,100	1/	1/
Summit . . .	18,000	19,000	9,500	9,500	8,000	8,200	1,500	1,300
Uintah	50,000	49,000	21,000	20,900	20,000	20,100	1,000	800
Wasatch . .	12,000	11,000	5,500	4,800	3,000	2,800	2,500	2,000
SOUTHERN								
Beaver	38,000	36,000	17,000	16,100	14,000	13,400	3,000	2,700
Garfield . . .	19,000	21,000	*11,000	*12,100	11,000	12,100	1/	1/
Iron	21,000	21,000	12,000	12,500	11,000	11,400	1,000	1,100
Kane	10,000	11,000	*5,000	*5,800	5,000	5,800	1/	1/
Piute	12,000	12,000	7,000	6,700	5,000	4,900	2,000	1,800
Washington	20,000	18,000	*10,000	*9,800	10,000	9,800	1/	1/
Wayne	20,000	22,000	10,500	11,100	10,000	10,600	500	500
Counties with less than 500 head			2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800
State	890,000	910,000	430,000	435,000	345,000	355,000	85,000	80,000

1/ Included in total of counties with less than 500 milk cows.
* Milk cows excluded from county total, but included in total of counties with less than 500 milk cows.

UTAH MILK COW INVENTORY

By Counties, January 1, 1996



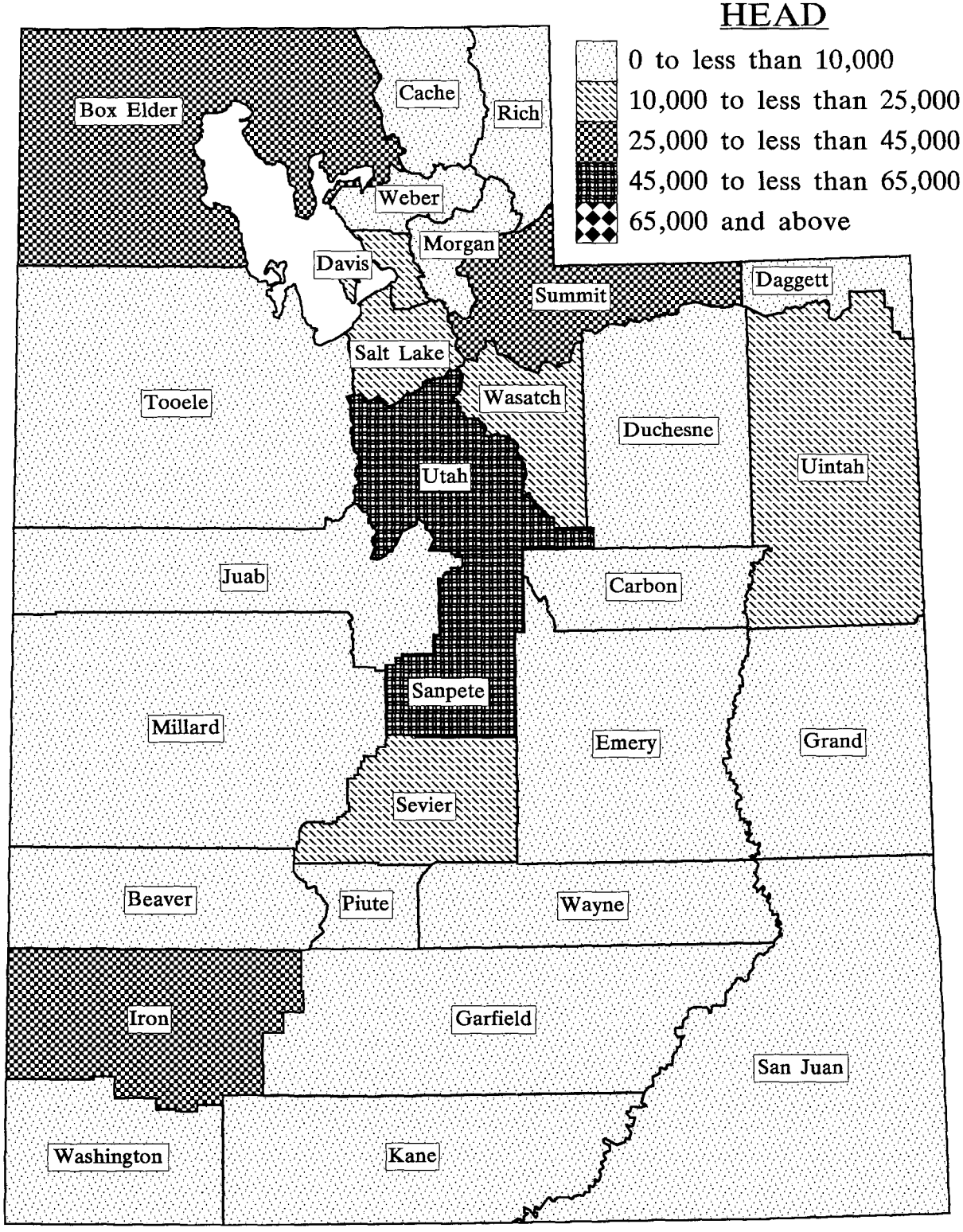
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 1995-96

District and County	1995	1996
NORTHERN		
Box Elder	33,000	31,600
Cache	3,000	3,300
Davis	14,000	13,200
Morgan	8,000	7,000
Rich	7,000	8,200
Salt Lake	21,000	19,000
Tooele	9,000	7,500
Weber	5,000	5,200
Total	100,000	95,000
CENTRAL		
Juab	4,000	4,400
Millard	3,000	4,000
Sanpete	59,000	61,200
Sevier	13,000	12,300
Utah	51,000	49,100
Total	130,000	131,000
EASTERN		
Carbon	4,000	4,000
Daggett	500	500
Duchesne	10,000	9,300
Emery	7,000	6,600
Grand	500	500
San Juan	2,500	2,500
Summit	25,500	27,000
Uintah	13,000	15,400
Wasatch	12,000	11,200
Total	75,000	77,000
SOUTHERN		
Beaver	1/	1/
Garfield	2,000	1,900
Iron	37,500	35,400
Kane	2,000	1,900
Piute	4,500	4,100
Washington	1/	1/
Wayne	8,000	7,800
Other Counties	1,000	900
Total	55,000	52,000
STATE	360,000	355,000

1/ Counties with less than 500 head combined into "Other Counties."

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By Counties, January 1, 1996



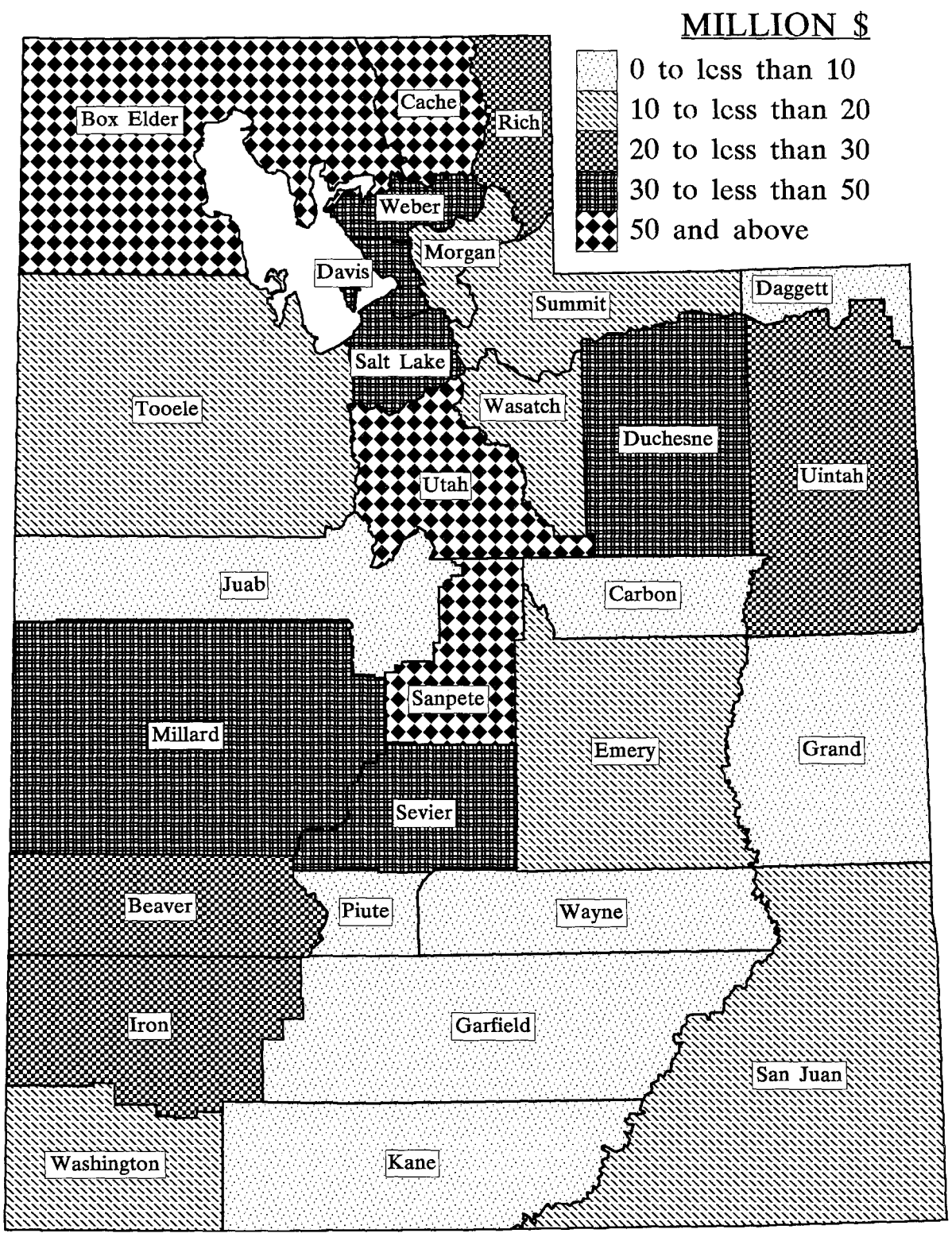
County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 1993 Revised, 1994 Preliminary

County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	1993 1/	1994	1993 1/	1994	1993 1/	1994
	Million Dollars					
NORTHERN						
Box Elder	49.9	49.6	33.8	35.4	83.7	85.0
Cache	79.7	83.1	17.2	17.4	96.9	100.5
Davis	14.2	12.6	26.9	25.8	41.1	38.4
Morgan	10.1	10.5	1.6	1.4	11.7	11.9
Rich	17.9	16.4	3.6	4.0	21.5	20.4
Salt Lake	34.6	33.0	12.2	13.0	46.8	46.0
Tooele	8.1	7.5	3.6	3.4	11.7	10.9
Weber	28.6	30.0	7.7	7.7	36.3	37.7
Total	243.1	242.7	106.6	108.1	349.7	350.8
CENTRAL						
Juab	5.9	5.4	3.4	3.9	9.3	9.3
Millard	27.2	24.5	22.0	21.0	49.2	45.5
Sanpete	78.4	70.2	6.3	6.5	84.7	76.7
Sevier	28.7	30.5	5.5	5.0	34.2	35.5
Utah	63.7	61.6	27.2	29.2	90.9	90.8
Total	203.9	192.2	64.4	65.6	268.3	257.8
EASTERN						
Carbon	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.7
Daggett	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.5
Duchesne	27.6	26.7	5.9	6.3	33.5	33.0
Emery	11.0	10.4	2.3	2.3	13.3	12.7
Grand	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.4
San Juan	7.7	9.5	2.8	3.5	10.5	13.0
Summit	14.7	15.1	1.5	1.4	16.2	16.5
Uintah	20.7	21.2	4.6	4.3	25.3	25.5
Wasatch	9.7	9.0	1.7	1.5	11.4	10.5
Total	98.3	98.5	20.9	21.3	119.2	119.8
SOUTHERN						
Beaver	19.4	18.5	4.4	4.3	23.8	22.8
Garfield	8.0	6.5	1.4	1.4	9.4	7.9
Iron	12.1	11.5	12.1	12.5	24.2	24.0
Kane	4.3	4.3	0.5	0.6	4.8	4.9
Piute	7.1	7.7	1.4	1.2	8.5	8.9
Washington	8.4	7.7	4.3	4.8	12.7	12.5
Wayne	9.1	8.0	1.7	1.5	10.8	9.5
Total	68.4	64.2	25.8	26.3	94.2	90.5
STATE	613.7	597.6	217.7	221.3	831.4	818.9

1/ Revised

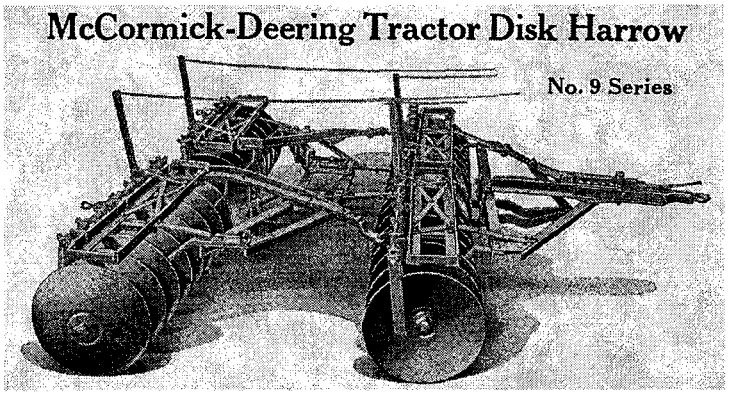
UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

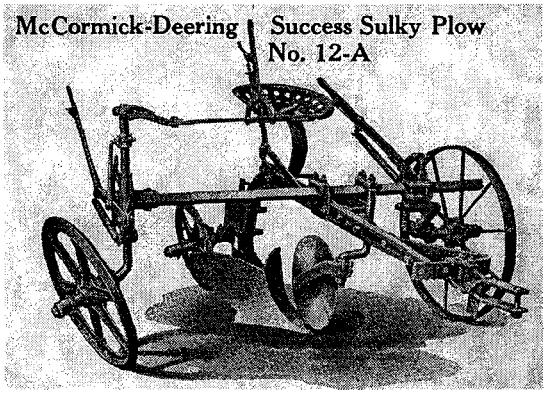
By Counties, 1994



County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 1993-94
Females Bred to Produce Kits 1994-95

County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	1993	1994	1994	1995
	Number			
NORTHERN				
Cache	81,000	64,000	19,700	17,300
Morgan	112,000	94,000	31,800	32,600
Salt Lake	36,000	36,000	10,900	11,300
Other	7,000	9,000	2,400	2,800
Total	236,000	203,000	64,800	64,000
Utah	270,000	244,000	67,400	71,400
Other	13,000	5,000	4,200	2,000
Total	283,000	249,000	71,600	73,400
Summit	79,000	76,000	27,600	23,500
Other	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,100
Total	81,000	78,000	28,600	24,600
STATE	600,000	530,000	165,000	162,000





1992 Census of Agriculture: Farms, Land in Farms, and Selected Items, by County, Utah 1/

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Average Size of Farms	Total Cropland	Harvested Cropland	Irrigated Land	Estimated Market Value of Land & Buildings	
							Average per Farm	Average per Acre
	Number	Acres					Dollars	
NORTHERN								
Box Elder	1,085	1,449,976	1,336	363,843	171,708	120,583	464,879	360
Cache	1,189	267,924	225	175,063	120,044	87,475	263,915	1,162
Davis	582	50,357	87	27,242	18,573	20,965	322,845	4,009
Morgan	258	234,576	909	17,012	9,474	7,960	414,725	473
Rich	143	493,073	3,448	78,618	45,631	56,389	861,753	255
Salt Lake	686	107,663	157	(D)	26,308	16,299	328,402	2,158
Tooele	300	437,238	1,457	37,063	13,882	16,479	360,822	244
Weber	945	256,522	271	50,283	27,860	31,758	231,593	832
CENTRAL								
Juab	203	332,686	1,639	71,294	25,270	20,097	632,776	376
Millard	612	484,156	791	181,377	86,933	88,841	451,119	604
Sanpete	696	447,463	643	107,147	49,073	99,061	327,858	482
Sevier	406	158,189	390	50,994	31,129	43,919	222,098	541
Utah	1,696	450,315	266	151,347	83,047	83,601	260,092	1,018
EASTERN								
Carbon	182	291,860	1,604	18,537	5,592	7,895	457,355	290
Daggett	29	21,958	757	(D)	3,544	6,891	419,810	554
Duchesne	733	399,011	544	124,081	57,788	117,280	275,612	481
Emery	420	240,535	573	55,447	18,787	31,669	209,940	377
Grand	88	63,116	717	5,293	2,355	3,096	384,654	536
San Juan	206	324,921	1,577	133,713	48,031	5,491	453,919	285
Summit	419	373,582	892	36,967	17,217	29,417	507,088	641
Uintah	716	1,294,703	1,808	(D)	42,273	70,011	288,422	161
Wasatch	274	139,347	509	17,547	10,130	15,000	648,324	1,013
SOUTHERN								
Beaver	215	192,288	894	39,958	27,149	33,519	290,607	327
Garfield	249	137,530	552	41,286	16,819	29,231	441,225	791
Iron	365	434,183	1,190	75,427	48,916	51,857	481,928	385
Kane	136	209,819	1,543	12,296	3,337	4,999	563,983	364
Piute	109	58,522	537	20,968	10,923	13,789	322,525	602
Washington	389	167,374	430	36,612	8,515	11,987	333,929	770
Wayne	189	105,576	559	(D)	13,039	16,955	280,672	530
STATE TOTAL	13,520	9,624,463	712	2,093,779	1,043,347	1,142,514	347,982	491

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

1/ Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1992 Census of Agriculture: Number of Farms by Value of Sales, by County, Utah 1/

County	Under $2,500	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 Plus
	Number of Farms						
NORTHERN							
Box Elder	232	114	124	202	118	118	177
Cache	287	126	172	174	112	104	214
Davis	232	91	76	84	23	25	51
Morgan	93	40	24	36	10	18	37
Rich	12	11	15	19	21	29	36
Salt Lake	314	112	72	90	40	14	44
Tooele	110	35	45	51	28	17	14
Weber	398	153	113	121	52	38	70
CENTRAL							
Juab	48	22	31	38	35	7	22
Millard	92	44	80	128	94	74	100
Sanpete	155	67	78	132	77	59	128
Sevier	75	51	56	93	49	31	51
Utah	634	243	238	224	104	85	168
EASTERN							
Carbon	81	28	24	24	9	10	6
Daggett	5	2	4	6	2	7	3
Duchesne	152	98	113	151	89	82	48
Emery	131	66	70	70	45	21	17
Grand	35	11	7	13	9	7	6
San Juan	54	14	39	31	17	20	31
Summit	102	65	64	74	48	19	47
Uintah	234	127	103	107	59	47	39
Wasatch	110	40	41	30	19	13	21
SOUTHERN							
Beaver	46	17	23	36	25	17	51
Garfield	54	25	40	63	34	26	17
Iron	81	48	45	53	38	37	53
Kane	32	18	26	32	13	9	6
Piute	11	8	18	21	20	14	17
Washington	145	53	70	60	28	22	11
Wayne	24	22	34	54	23	17	15
STATE TOTAL	3,979	1,751	1,845	2,217	1,241	987	1,500

1/ Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

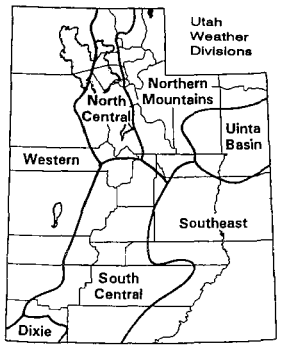
1992 Census of Agriculture: Number of Farms by Total Land in Farms, by County, Utah 1/

County	1 - 9 Acres	10 - 49 Acres	50 - 179 Acres	180 - 499 Acres	500 - 999 Acres	1,000 Plus Acres
			Number of Farms			
NORTHERN						
Box Elder	184	221	253	158	88	181
Cache	159	342	332	239	75	42
Davis	192	221	116	42	7	4
Morgan	57	86	45	31	12	27
Rich	6	15	17	25	23	57
Salt Lake	310	236	96	24	4	16
Tooele	51	70	58	35	33	53
Weber	238	401	201	71	21	13
CENTRAL						
Juab	10	19	53	38	30	53
Millard	41	82	154	153	74	108
Sanpete	55	138	210	153	63	77
Sevier	39	108	133	87	18	21
Utah	475	644	333	134	46	64
EASTERN						
Carbon	30	48	41	17	11	35
Daggett	2	2	6	8	1	10
Duchesne	37	144	223	183	81	65
Emery	23	92	116	107	36	46
Grand	26	26	14	10	4	8
San Juan	10	24	26	29	30	87
Summit	47	121	98	58	30	65
Uintah	72	227	179	106	62	70
Wasatch	35	113	66	33	11	16
SOUTHERN						
Beaver	19	48	55	46	19	28
Garfield	6	53	62	69	29	30
Iron	32	82	71	66	34	80
Kane	9	18	18	23	24	44
Piute	3	11	35	30	21	9
Washington	80	96	94	44	33	42
Wayne	14	47	71	38	7	12
STATE TOTAL	2,262	3,735	3,176	2,057	927	1,363

1/ Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Weather

Kent Campbell, Utah Climate Center
Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825



WEATHER DATA: In the precipitation table below, monthly precipitation distribution, as percent of normal, is given for each of the seven climate divisions. The temperature table is similar but is for temperature departures. The portion of the State that lies within each climate division can be determined by referring to the map at the right.

PRECIPITATION SUMMARY: The year ended with precipitation totals slightly above average for all divisions. The state as a whole experienced above normal precipitation over the first half of the year and below normal precipitation over the second half of the year. The month of May marked the wettest month with each division over 200 percent of normal. The month of October marked the driest month with all divisions less than 40 percent of normal.

Precipitation, Percent of Normal, by Climate Division, 1995

Division	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western	198	58	178	113	248	303	48	61	43	5	11	85
Dixie	277	93	287	199	242	182	1	88	100	0	70	38
N. Central . . .	188	80	170	79	212	185	87	57	59	21	41	111
S. Central . . .	190	94	165	160	256	206	65	66	61	2	35	85
N. Mountains .	140	68	163	112	257	209	108	64	57	39	57	120
Uintah Basin .	78	114	43	128	353	103	85	142	87	9	31	16
Southeast . . .	143	111	200	126	298	179	83	139	65	1	27	27

TEMPERATURE SUMMARY: The temperatures throughout the year provided Utah with an unusually moderate climate, being much warmer than normal during the winter months and somewhat cooler than normal through the summer. February was notably warmer than normal with temperatures typical of mid to late spring, and June was much cooler than normal with temperatures typical of mid fall.

Mean Temperature, Departure from Normal, by Climate Division, 1995

Division	Month											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western	5.3	4.6	1.4	-2.2	-5.1	-5.7	-3.1	0.5	1.7	-1.3	4.8	4.9
Dixie	3.1	8.4	1.7	-1.6	-3.1	-3.8	0.0	3.5	3.5	1.6	5.0	4.0
N. Central . . .	6.0	9.0	2.3	-1.2	-3.4	-4.2	-2.2	1.3	2.6	-0.7	6.1	7.4
S. Central . . .	3.4	7.9	2.5	-1.1	-3.8	-4.5	-2.2	1.9	2.6	0.6	4.9	4.8
N. Mountains .	2.4	9.0	2.3	-1.6	-3.4	-3.8	-2.0	2.3	3.1	-0.4	6.6	6.4
Uintah Basin .	10.8	12.7	5.3	-1.2	-4.0	-3.4	-2.2	1.9	2.0	-0.7	4.6	9.3
Southeast . . .	6.8	9.3	3.6	-1.0	-3.7	-3.4	-1.8	2.7	2.3	0.2	3.7	5.6

Freeze Dates and Freeze-Free Period, Utah, 1995 and Averages

Station	1995			Averages		
	Last Spring Minimum of 32° or Below	First Fall Minimum of 32° or Below	Number of Days Between Dates	Last Spring Minimum of 32° or Below	First Fall Minimum of 32° or Below	Number of Days Between Dates
WESTERN						
Delta	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 16	Sep 28	135
Enterprise Beryl Jct	Jun 19	Sep 27	100	Jun 08	Sep 14	97
Eskdale	May 08	Sep 22	137	May 28	Sep 23	118
Modena	Jun 06	Sep 30	116	May 31	Sep 22	114
Rosette	Jun 10	Sep 21	103	May 28	Sep 22	117
Wendover	Apr 01	Oct 14	196	Apr 16	Oct 23	190
DIXIE						
St. George	Mar 26	Nov 05	224	Mar 29	Nov 01	216
Zion Nat'l Park	Apr 23	Nov 27	218	Apr 15	Nov 01	200
NORTH CENTRAL						
Corinne	Apr 23	Sep 22	152	May 13	Sep 29	139
Farmington USU Fld Stn	Apr 23	Oct 06	166	May 05	Oct 10	158
Logan USU	Apr 26	Sep 22	149	May 06	Oct 11	158
Ogden Pioneer PH	Apr 14	Oct 23	192	May 04	Oct 12	161
Pleasant Grove	May 13	Oct 05	145	May 11	Oct 10	152
Provo BYU	May 13	Oct 05	145	Apr 23	Oct 15	175
SLC Airport	Apr 16	Oct 22	189	Apr 26	Oct 16	173
Tooele	Jun 17	Oct 20	125	May 03	Oct 14	164
Tremonton	Apr 24	Oct 06	165	Apr 21	Oct 28	189
Trenton	Jun 08	Sep 21	105	May 26	Sep 15	112
SOUTH CENTRAL						
Bryce Can NP HQ	Jun 22	Sep 22	92	Jun 19	Sep 03	75
Cedar City FAA	May 13	Sep 30	140	May 19	Oct 02	135
Escalante	May 07	Oct 06	152	May 17	Oct 02	138
Fillmore	Jun 06	Sep 22	108	May 14	Oct 05	144
Kanab	May 07	Oct 23	169	May 04	Oct 23	171
Koosharem	M	M	M	Jun 15	Sep 06	83
Levan	Jun 17	Sep 22	97	May 22	Sep 28	129
Manti	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 22	Sep 27	128
Nephi	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 15	Oct 01	138
Panguitch	Jun 19	Sep 22	95	Jun 20	Sep 02	73
Richfield	May 14	Sep 22	131	May 26	Sep 19	116
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS						
Heber	Jun 07	Sep 21	106	Jun 11	Sep 04	84
Olmstead PH	May 13	Oct 04	144	May 03	Oct 15	165
Scofield-Skyline Mine	Jun 22	Sep 21	91	Jun 24	Sep 05	72
Silver Lake Brighton	Jun 23	Jul 31	38	Jul 01	Aug 27	57
Woodruff	Jun 22	Jul 31	39	Jun 25	Aug 21	56
UINTAH BASIN						
Duchesne	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 24	Sep 20	119
Fort Duchesne	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 24	Sep 20	119
Jensen	May 13	Sep 21	131	May 22	Sep 17	118
Myton	May 14	Sep 22	131	May 21	Sep 29	130
Vernal	Jun 09	Sep 21	104			
SOUTHEAST						
Arches NP HQ	Apr 01	Oct 21	203	Apr 08	Oct 26	201
Blanding	May 08	Oct 05	150	May 14	Oct 11	149
Ferron	Jun 09	Sep 21	104	May 18	Oct 01	136
Green River Aviation	Apr 25	Sep 22	150	May 02	Oct 04	154
Hanksville	May 08	Oct 05	150	May 07	Oct 08	154
Moab	Apr 25	Oct 05	163	Apr 18	Oct 16	181

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825.
M = Missing data

Mean Monthly Temperature (°F), Utah, 1995

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	33.9	39.6	42.5	46.2	53.1	61.5	72.9	74.2	65.4	49.9	42.6	32.4	51.2
Enterprise Beryl Jct	32.1	40.8	41.0	43.4	50.9	58.4	67.8	70.0	62.5	47.6	40.2	30.9	48.8
Eskdale	32.6	41.9	43.3	48.4	54.3	62.5	73.0	75.1	65.7	51.5	43.6	32.0	52.0
Modena	30.5	41.9	41.0	44.2	50.6	62.5	68.8	70.1	61.8	50.9	43.5	32.3	49.8
Rosette/Prk Valley	28.3	36.9	36.5	42.6	48.2	56.4	67.2	69.5	61.5	45.4	40.7	30.0	46.9
Wendover	31.5	39.5	43.7	49.2	55.5	63.8	76.8	75.4	65.8	48.8	42.6	31.1	52.0
Average	31.5	40.1	41.3	45.7	52.1	60.9	71.1	72.4	63.8	49.0	42.2	31.5	50.1
DIXIE													
St. George	45.0	54.5	55.1	59.9	68.0	77.0	86.7	88.9	80.0	65.4	54.8	46.0	65.1
Zion Nat'l Park	41.7	53.9	50.9	54.8	63.0	72.2	82.9	83.0	76.2	64.3	55.1	43.8	61.8
Average	43.4	54.2	53.0	57.4	65.5	74.6	84.8	86.0	78.1	64.9	55.0	44.9	63.5
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	31.5	39.9	42.7	47.3	54.3	62.4	71.3	72.7	64.2	48.3	43.0	34.2	51.0
Farmington USU Fld Stn	34.0	41.8	44.0	49.3	56.0	65.2	74.3	76.3	66.8	52.5	47.5	38.6	53.9
Logan USU	28.9	38.1	40.0	45.6	52.0	60.9	71.3	72.9	64.4	48.8	43.4	33.6	50.0
Ogden Pioneer PH	33.4	42.8	45.4	50.1	55.8	64.6	74.7	76.5	67.5	52.6	46.0	37.1	53.9
Pleasant Grove	34.3	43.4	44.2	49.0	54.4	63.6	72.8	75.4	66.4	52.4	46.1	36.6	53.2
Provo BYU	34.9	43.8	46.3	50.4	56.2	65.8	74.3	77.1	68.4	53.7	47.0	37.2	54.6
Salt Lake City Airport	34.9	42.3	44.1	48.6	55.5	64.3	76.0	78.0	67.5	51.5	46.1	37.1	53.8
Tooele	31.4	40.1	40.6	45.6	51.6	59.8	70.5	71.8	66.2	52.8	47.6	36.3	51.2
Tremonton	30.4	38.7	41.4	46.7	53.5	62.3	71.7	73.0	64.0	47.8	42.1	33.6	50.4
Trenton	26.6	33.9	38.1	43.0	50.0	58.2	67.0	67.3	58.8	43.6	38.2	30.3	46.3
Average	32.0	40.5	42.7	47.6	53.9	62.7	72.4	74.1	65.4	50.4	44.7	35.5	51.8
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	21.6	31.7	31.7	37.2	43.3	51.7	61.0	62.7	54.9	42.6	36.6	26.1	41.8
Cedar City FAA Airport	33.9	43.6	42.4	45.6	52.0	60.8	72.5	74.6	66.4	52.5	45.5	35.8	52.1
Escalante	30.8	43.1	43.3	48.7	54.3	63.6	72.6	73.5	64.9	53.9	45.1	35.7	52.5
Fillmore	32.2	41.8	43.0	47.0	52.7	61.8	72.0	73.3	65.0	52.0	45.4	33.2	51.6
Kanab	35.7	46.5	45.7	49.5	56.2	64.9	72.8	74.6	67.9	56.0	47.9	38.2	54.7
Koosharem	25.7	35.6	36.2	40.6	45.9	53.5	62.2	64.2	M	M	38.6	30.8	M
Levan	31.8	41.1	42.6	44.8	51.1	60.6	70.6	72.8	63.8	50.9	44.0	34.3	50.7
Manti	29.0	39.1	40.9	43.8	50.0	58.6	67.6	70.2	61.3	49.5	42.6	34.0	48.9
Nephi	31.4	40.6	42.5	46.0	52.8	62.1	72.3	74.4	65.2	50.7	44.0	34.1	51.3
Panguitch	27.5	36.5	38.0	42.2	48.9	57.0	65.7	67.6	58.6	46.5	37.7	29.1	46.3
Richfield Radio KSVC	33.5	40.1	42.6	46.0	51.7	60.4	68.8	71.1	62.7	49.5	42.5	34.6	50.3
Average	30.3	40.0	40.8	44.7	50.8	59.5	68.9	70.8	63.1	50.4	42.7	33.3	49.4
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	25.5	36.1	40.2	44.6	49.6	59.0	66.9	69.3	61.4	48.9	41.5	33.1	48.0
Olmstead PH	33.0	43.6	44.0	47.8	53.8	63.7	72.9	75.4	67.4	53.3	46.9	36.1	53.2
Scofield-Skyline Mine	23.0	31.4	28.1	32.4	38.6	48.6	57.1	60.4	52.2	39.0	35.3	25.3	39.3
Silver Lk Brighton	20.4	28.3	25.2	30.2	36.6	45.4	55.6	59.1	51.7	37.3	32.6	23.8	37.2
Woodruff	15.0	25.7	31.3	38.8	44.9	53.4	60.4	61.5	53.6	39.5	35.3	25.4	40.4
Average	23.4	33.0	33.8	38.8	44.7	54.0	62.6	65.1	57.3	43.6	38.3	28.7	43.6
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	26.0	35.8	41.5	44.9	51.4	60.0	68.5	69.8	60.7	47.7	39.4	30.2	48.0
Fort Duchesne	26.4	36.5	41.5	46.0	52.9	62.2	71.0	73.0	63.3	47.7	38.2	29.2	49.0
Jensen	27.7	36.1	42.4	46.4	53.1	62.9	69.4	71.1	61.5	47.1	37.6	28.2	48.6
Myton	25.8	35.5	41.0	44.9	51.3	61.7	69.8	71.5	62.0	47.1	38.3	30.0	48.2
Average	26.5	36.0	41.6	45.6	52.2	61.7	69.7	71.4	61.9	47.4	38.4	29.4	48.5
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	36.0	46.4	50.3	54.1	60.7	71.7	79.4	82.3	72.0	56.5	47.5	38.0	57.9
Blanding	32.3	44.2	43.5	47.0	53.9	64.8	74.0	75.5	66.4	53.7	44.9	35.3	53.0
Ferron	28.0	40.1	41.8	46.6	52.5	62.9	70.8	73.2	63.4	50.1	41.2	32.5	50.3
Green River Aviation	33.7	43.5	48.3	52.7	60.7	69.7	77.9	79.1	69.1	54.1	42.9	34.5	55.5
Hanksville	32.7	43.2	47.5	52.0	59.3	68.7	76.4	79.1	68.7	53.7	43.0	33.2	54.8
Moab	35.7	45.3	50.4	54.6	60.8	71.3	78.9	80.5	71.2	55.8	45.7	37.1	57.3
Average	33.1	43.8	47.0	51.2	58.0	68.2	76.2	78.3	68.5	54.0	44.2	35.1	54.8

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825
M = Missing

Normal Mean Monthly Temperature (°F), Utah, 1961-90

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	24.3	32.2	40.2	48.0	57.5	67.3	75.1	72.8	62.5	50.9	37.6	26.4	49.6
Enterprise Beryl Jct	26.3	32.3	38.6	45.7	54.3	63.0	70.2	68.5	59.5	48.7	36.9	27.7	47.6
Eskdale	27.8	33.6	41.7	48.7	57.8	67.5	75.0	72.5	62.5	50.5	38.5	28.1	50.3
Modena	27.8	33.6	39.4	46.7	55.3	65.1	72.0	70.2	61.2	50.5	38.3	29.0	49.1
Rosette	24.2	28.7	37.4	47.8	57.4	66.3	73.0	70.8	61.1	49.3	34.6	20.4	47.2
Wendover	26.8	33.7	42.2	50.7	60.8	70.5	79.8	76.6	65.5	52.0	38.5	27.7	52.1
Average	26.2	35.5	39.9	47.9	57.2	66.6	74.2	71.9	62.1	50.3	37.4	26.6	49.3
DIXIE													
St. George	40.3	46.5	52.8	60.5	70.0	79.3	85.6	83.4	75.0	63.3	50.1	40.6	62.3
Zion Nat'l Park	40.2	45.0	49.7	57.5	67.1	77.5	83.9	81.5	74.2	63.3	49.8	41.1	60.9
Average	40.3	45.8	51.3	59.0	68.6	78.4	84.8	82.5	74.6	63.3	50.0	40.9	61.6
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	24.0	30.4	39.0	47.4	56.9	65.9	73.7	71.8	61.4	50.0	37.0	26.8	48.7
Farmington USU Fld Stn	28.6	33.7	41.7	49.5	58.3	67.8	76.0	73.8	64.2	51.8	39.8	29.3	51.2
Logan USU	23.4	28.5	37.0	46.2	55.5	64.4	72.9	71.4	61.2	50.0	36.9	25.7	47.8
Ogden Pioneer PH	27.7	33.4	41.1	49.6	58.9	68.6	76.9	74.7	64.4	52.9	39.8	29.6	51.5
Pleasant Grove	28.1	33.8	41.3	48.9	57.8	66.7	74.4	72.3	63.1	52.1	40.1	30.1	50.7
Prove BYU	27.9	32.6	43.5	52.1	59.6	69.7	76.3	74.9	65.1	52.7	41.0	30.7	52.2
SLC Airport	27.9	34.1	41.8	49.6	58.8	69.0	77.8	75.5	64.9	52.9	40.6	29.7	51.9
Tooele	28.5	33.7	40.5	48.6	57.9	67.6	75.8	73.5	63.4	51.6	39.2	29.6	50.8
Tremonton	23.5	28.8	40.2	49.4	56.7	66.7	74.2	73.0	62.8	50.3	37.2	25.8	49.1
Trenton	20.0	26.2	37.5	46.3	52.9	62.1	68.4	66.8	57.9	47.1	34.2	23.8	45.3
Average	26.0	31.5	40.4	48.8	57.3	66.9	74.6	72.8	62.8	51.1	38.6	28.1	49.9
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Canyon NP HQ	22.6	25.3	30.6	38.2	47.0	56.4	62.8	60.6	53.0	43.2	31.6	23.8	41.3
Cedar City FAA	29.5	34.6	40.1	47.5	56.5	66.7	74.1	72.0	63.0	51.7	39.7	30.7	50.5
Escalante	27.6	34.0	40.4	48.0	56.8	66.1	72.3	69.7	61.5	51.1	39.2	29.6	49.7
Fillmore	27.9	34.2	41.1	48.8	57.7	67.4	75.4	73.3	64.2	52.3	39.6	29.2	50.9
Kanab	35.2	39.9	44.5	51.2	60.1	69.4	75.6	73.4	66.2	56.4	44.7	36.4	54.4
Koosharem	23.6	27.8	33.5	40.6	49.5	58.6	65.7	63.4	55.9	45.2	33.7	25.2	43.6
Levan	25.3	31.4	38.8	46.8	55.7	65.4	73.2	71.2	62.2	50.8	38.3	27.3	48.9
Manti	25.4	30.7	37.9	45.9	54.4	63.6	70.7	68.6	59.9	49.6	37.3	27.2	47.6
Nephi	27.5	33.0	40.1	48.1	57.2	67.0	75.2	73.1	63.5	51.9	39.5	29.3	50.5
Panguitch	24.0	29.0	35.0	42.3	50.6	59.2	65.7	63.6	56.1	46.2	34.8	25.6	44.3
Richfield	27.0	32.7	39.6	46.9	55.2	64.0	71.0	68.9	60.4	49.7	37.9	28.7	48.5
Average	26.9	32.1	38.3	45.8	54.6	64.0	71.1	68.9	60.5	49.8	37.8	28.5	48.2
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	21.2	26.3	34.8	43.5	51.9	60.1	67.4	65.7	57.1	47.0	34.9	24.0	44.5
Olmstead PH	28.0	32.9	41.5	50.6	57.5	68.8	75.1	73.4	64.3	53.2	39.9	30.4	51.3
Scofield-Skyline Mine	20.5	20.8	27.8	37.1	42.8	54.1	59.7	58.2	49.4	39.8	28.2	19.9	38.2
Silver Lake Brighton	19.6	21.1	25.0	32.2	40.7	50.1	58.2	56.3	48.4	38.6	27.0	19.9	36.4
Woodruff	15.5	19.0	28.6	38.8	47.5	55.9	62.8	60.6	51.7	41.4	28.6	17.3	39.0
Average	21.0	24.0	31.5	40.4	48.1	57.8	64.6	62.8	54.2	44.0	31.7	22.3	41.9
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	18.4	25.4	36.6	46.8	56.0	64.7	71.2	69.4	59.6	48.1	34.2	21.1	46.0
Fort Duchesne	14.4	21.6	35.7	46.3	56.0	65.0	72.1	69.5	59.4	47.8	33.6	19.7	45.1
Jensen	14.9	22.8	36.4	47.0	56.7	65.2	72.0	69.3	59.8	48.0	33.7	19.4	45.4
Myton	15.2	23.5	36.4	47.1	56.1	65.5	72.3	69.9	60.6	48.3	33.6	20.1	45.7
Average	15.7	23.3	36.3	46.8	56.2	65.1	71.9	69.5	59.9	48.1	33.8	20.1	45.6
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	29.6	37.5	48.1	56.8	66.0	76.9	82.8	80.6	70.9	56.8	44.1	33.2	56.9
Blanding	27.3	33.7	39.6	47.4	57.1	67.2	73.2	70.9	62.8	51.7	39.1	29.8	50.0
Ferron	22.8	29.4	37.6	46.5	56.2	65.6	72.4	69.9	61.2	50.1	36.8	25.7	47.8
Green River Aviation	22.8	33.2	42.9	52.4	61.9	71.6	78.6	75.6	65.3	52.9	39.1	27.1	51.9
Hanksville	25.2	34.4	43.9	53.2	63.0	73.0	79.6	76.8	66.7	53.7	39.3	27.9	53.1
Moab	30.0	38.6	48.1	56.9	66.2	75.3	81.6	79.7	70.1	57.6	44.4	33.2	56.8
Average	26.3	34.5	43.4	52.2	61.7	71.6	78.0	75.6	66.2	53.8	40.5	29.5	52.8

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825

Total Precipitation (Inches), Utah, 1995

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annu
WESTERN													
Delta	0.65	0.47	1.25	1.61	2.35	1.17	0.03	0.93	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.97
Enterprise Beryl Jct	1.39	0.45	2.42	0.72	1.75	1.15	0.16	0.69	0.25	0.00	0.04	0.55	9.57
Eskdale	0.81	0.13	0.55	0.88	2.82	2.28	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.15	8.20
Modena	1.59	0.54	1.88	0.34	1.92	2.29	0.10	1.13	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.17	10.50
Rosette	1.53	0.55	2.24	0.75	3.07	3.57	1.76	0.37	0.20	0.09	0.21	1.65	15.99
Wendover	0.22	0.04	0.30	0.90	0.85	1.16	0.03	0.00	0.37	0.11	0.14	0.05	4.17
Average	1.03	0.36	1.44	0.87	2.13	1.94	0.40	0.52	0.33	0.04	0.07	0.46	9.57
DIXIE													
St. George	2.40	0.76	3.34	1.04	0.93	0.65	0.01	0.28	0.71	0.00	0.76	0.15	11.03
Zion Nat'l Park	4.97	1.52	5.73	2.25	2.07	0.55	0.01	1.96	0.82	0.00	0.83	0.61	21.32
Average	3.69	1.14	4.54	1.65	1.50	0.60	0.01	1.12	0.77	0.00	0.80	0.38	16.18
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	3.37	0.70	2.57	1.19	4.27	2.69	0.55	0.39	0.83	0.33	0.50	1.85	19.24
Farmington USU Fld Stn	3.60	1.68	4.59	1.90	5.56	2.26	0.82	0.40	1.00	0.29	0.56	2.45	25.11
Logan USU	2.23	1.42	3.94	1.58	3.89	2.45	0.86	0.12	0.60	0.57	0.81	1.31	19.78
Ogden Pioneer PH	4.44	1.49	4.55	1.27	4.61	2.72	0.53	0.37	0.74	0.31	0.83	1.64	23.50
Pleasant Grove	2.45	0.61	2.78	1.66	5.66	2.15	1.66	0.64	0.72	0.34	0.63	2.43	21.73
Provo BYU	3.01	1.02	2.57	1.89	5.11	2.48	1.00	0.59	0.58	0.60	0.75	2.54	22.14
SLC Airport	1.81	1.08	2.35	2.07	3.68	1.49	0.32	0.21	1.33	0.53	0.85	1.20	16.92
Tooele	1.63	1.66	4.58	2.29	5.31	2.10	0.77	2.04	2.03	0.10	0.60	1.23	24.34
Tremonton	2.83	1.17	2.86	0.95	4.74	2.57	0.79	0.49	0.96	0.19	0.51	2.08	20.14
Trenton	2.23	2.15	4.38	1.75	3.58	1.82	0.92	0.20	0.83	0.37	1.04	1.81	21.08
Average	2.76	1.30	3.52	1.66	4.64	2.27	0.82	0.55	0.96	0.36	0.71	1.85	21.40
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	4.51	1.61	3.05	1.12	1.55	0.94	0.17	1.73	0.76	0.00	0.13	0.63	16.20
Cedar City FAA	0.98	1.07	2.45	1.32	1.37	1.89	0.91	0.56	0.06	0.00	0.16	1.37	12.14
Escalante	2.15	0.65	1.18	0.49	0.90	0.47	0.27	1.90	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.06	8.39
Fillmore	1.92	0.71	2.49	2.39	3.88	1.60	0.23	0.28	0.53	0.00	0.15	0.92	15.10
Kanab	4.04	1.64	4.30	2.15	2.81	0.89	1.41	0.87	1.74	0.00	1.75	1.17	22.77
Koosharem	0.84	0.65	1.32	0.88	2.26	1.10	0.59	0.18	M	0.02	0.26	0.66	M
Levan	1.56	1.00	1.69	3.31	3.66	1.51	1.39	0.62	0.97	0.06	0.43	1.33	17.53
Manti	0.98	0.88	2.11	3.00	4.36	1.74	0.98	0.54	0.81	0.02	0.33	1.11	16.86
Nephi	1.77	0.84	1.72	3.05	4.14	1.86	0.95	0.62	0.87	0.05	0.22	0.88	16.97
Panguitch	0.76	0.67	2.29	0.42	1.26	1.51	0.13	1.75	0.88	0.00	0.31	0.46	10.44
Richfield	0.19	0.27	1.48	0.63	2.85	0.76	0.39	0.41	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.53	8.07
Average	1.79	0.91	2.19	1.71	2.64	1.30	0.67	0.86	0.71	0.02	0.37	0.83	13.99
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	2.18	0.87	2.93	0.92	4.72	1.37	0.73	0.66	0.57	0.28	0.62	1.60	17.45
Olmstead PH	2.79	0.97	3.05	2.15	7.13	2.10	1.20	0.27	0.70	0.52	0.82	2.21	23.91
Scofield-Skyline Mine	2.97	2.05	3.40	3.58	2.68	4.90	2.05	1.83	1.41	0.66	1.01	3.01	29.55
Silver Lake Brighton	6.62	3.17	9.70	3.61	6.99	1.97	1.47	0.79	1.58	1.87	3.80	5.43	47.00
Woodruff	0.61	1.09	1.59	0.81	2.04	1.26	0.89	0.44	0.68	0.53	0.71	0.52	11.17
Average	3.03	1.63	4.13	2.21	4.71	2.32	1.27	0.80	0.99	0.77	1.39	2.55	25.82
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	0.45	0.55	0.21	1.41	2.92	0.93	1.46	2.34	1.21	0.02	0.17	0.16	11.83
Fort Duchesne	0.19	0.35	0.03	0.60	2.43	0.36	0.26	0.78	0.08	0.21	0.15	0.06	5.50
Jensen	0.43	0.74	0.54	1.01	2.71	1.19	0.39	0.40	1.42	0.07	0.17	0.02	9.09
Myton	0.21	0.32	0.18	0.50	2.92	0.39	0.30	0.65	0.31	0.00	0.10	0.11	5.99
Average	0.32	0.49	0.24	0.88	2.75	0.72	0.60	1.04	0.76	0.08	0.15	0.09	8.10
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	0.49	0.46	1.56	0.47	2.46	1.60	0.66	0.77	0.42	0.00	0.02	0.23	9.14
Blanding	2.04	0.95	2.02	1.21	2.24	0.56	0.81	1.41	1.17	0.00	0.27	0.19	12.87
Ferron	0.82	0.17	0.71	1.20	1.69	0.55	1.21	3.14	1.12	0.00	0.21	0.20	11.02
Green River Aviation	0.87	0.18	2.04	0.83	1.48	0.57	0.42	0.90	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.10	7.48
Hanksville	0.39	0.28	1.19	0.70	0.95	0.06	0.18	1.09	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.46
Moab	0.61	0.99	1.50	0.59	2.62	1.18	1.12	0.96	0.21	0.01	0.48	0.00	10.27
Average	0.87	0.51	1.50	0.83	1.91	0.75	0.73	1.38	0.55	0.01	0.18	0.16	9.37

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825
M = Missing

Normal Precipitation (Inches), Utah, 1961-90

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	0.50	0.56	0.85	0.79	0.90	0.47	0.53	0.57	0.81	0.81	0.71	0.62	8.11
Enterprise Beryl Jct	0.68	0.83	1.10	0.90	0.66	0.46	1.18	1.18	0.94	0.81	0.86	0.62	10.21
Eskdale	0.24	0.33	0.66	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.73	0.64	0.40	0.31	6.18
Modena	0.66	0.86	0.94	0.88	0.66	0.39	1.39	1.29	1.02	0.95	0.70	0.58	10.32
Rosette	0.84	0.82	0.87	0.90	1.45	1.29	1.03	1.06	0.70	0.94	0.87	0.80	11.57
Wendover	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.56	0.90	0.65	0.29	0.45	0.38	0.54	0.39	0.28	5.39
Average	0.52	0.62	0.81	0.77	0.86	0.64	0.83	0.85	0.76	0.78	0.66	0.54	8.63
DIXIE													
St. George	1.07	0.84	1.11	0.51	0.39	0.17	0.60	0.76	0.54	0.52	0.84	0.71	8.06
Zion Nat'l Park	1.59	1.60	2.05	1.15	0.84	0.48	1.25	1.79	1.00	0.92	1.46	1.28	15.42
Average	1.33	1.22	1.58	0.83	0.62	0.33	0.93	1.28	0.77	0.72	1.15	1.00	11.74
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	1.42	1.56	1.54	1.79	1.91	1.34	0.77	0.89	1.63	1.64	1.59	1.55	17.63
Farmington USU Fld Stn	1.88	1.89	2.44	2.76	2.71	1.48	0.83	0.99	1.65	2.01	1.96	2.00	22.60
Logan USU	1.38	1.65	2.02	2.15	2.04	1.57	0.78	0.97	1.62	1.87	1.73	1.72	19.47
Ogden Pioneer PH	1.99	1.92	2.32	2.63	2.51	1.56	0.83	1.01	1.73	1.93	2.06	2.13	22.62
Pleasant Grove	1.58	1.55	1.81	1.89	1.65	0.97	0.78	0.83	1.27	1.67	1.51	1.59	17.10
Provo BYU	1.59	1.94	2.50	1.77	2.12	1.21	1.29	1.41	2.08	2.13	2.05	1.91	21.99
SLC Airport	1.11	1.24	1.91	2.12	1.80	0.93	0.81	0.86	1.28	1.44	1.29	1.40	16.20
Tooele	1.08	1.33	2.32	2.49	1.91	1.12	0.92	0.94	1.42	1.81	1.69	1.48	18.49
Tremonton	1.36	1.46	1.88	1.59	2.61	1.00	1.49	0.76	1.89	1.45	1.63	1.45	18.58
Trenton	1.34	1.64	1.97	1.89	2.63	1.11	0.94	0.98	1.63	1.56	1.68	1.41	18.78
Average	1.47	1.62	2.07	2.11	2.19	1.23	0.94	0.96	1.62	1.75	1.72	1.66	19.35
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Canyon NP HQ	1.16	1.36	1.53	0.95	1.03	0.57	1.51	2.20	1.70	1.20	1.20	1.12	15.53
Cedar City FAA	0.69	0.89	1.36	1.10	0.84	0.43	1.09	1.47	0.98	0.95	1.00	0.70	11.50
Escalante	0.78	0.64	0.90	0.50	0.68	0.41	1.06	1.51	1.04	0.98	0.83	0.70	10.03
Fillmore	1.27	1.26	2.08	1.82	1.43	0.90	0.75	0.87	1.21	1.38	1.46	1.50	15.93
Kanab	1.50	1.32	1.60	0.92	0.72	0.32	1.01	1.49	0.94	0.98	1.27	1.24	13.31
Koosharem	0.54	0.51	0.73	0.61	0.82	0.60	1.12	1.46	1.05	0.76	0.57	0.61	9.38
Levan	1.23	1.24	1.65	1.52	1.45	0.87	0.82	0.97	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.39	15.17
Manti	0.98	1.02	1.53	1.41	1.28	0.81	0.82	0.98	1.40	1.29	1.14	1.06	13.72
Nephi	1.14	1.19	1.71	1.51	1.39	0.82	0.86	1.01	1.19	1.26	1.39	1.33	14.80
Panguitch	0.48	0.61	0.79	0.67	0.82	0.63	1.50	1.78	1.05	0.71	0.78	0.51	10.33
Richfield	0.56	0.58	0.73	0.75	0.84	0.58	0.79	0.70	0.93	0.84	0.68	0.59	8.57
Average	0.94	0.97	1.33	1.07	1.03	0.63	1.03	1.31	1.17	1.06	1.06	0.98	12.58
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	1.78	1.56	1.37	1.37	1.23	0.90	0.87	0.98	1.26	1.45	1.64	1.62	16.01
Olmstead PH	1.91	2.02	2.54	1.63	2.38	0.75	0.92	1.27	2.01	1.94	2.19	1.57	21.14
Scofield-Skyline Mine	1.83	3.12	2.87	1.52	1.68	1.01	1.71	1.38	1.73	1.95	2.88	1.98	23.68
Silver Lake Brighton	4.92	4.76	5.31	4.42	2.96	1.84	1.69	1.95	2.58	3.49	4.87	4.90	43.68
Woodruff	0.43	0.45	0.57	0.92	0.89	1.05	0.72	0.69	1.16	0.93	0.65	0.58	9.04
Average	2.17	2.38	2.53	1.97	1.83	1.11	1.18	1.25	1.75	1.95	2.45	2.13	22.71
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	0.43	0.50	0.64	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.97	1.00	1.17	0.94	0.52	0.73	9.55
Fort Duchesne	0.35	0.32	0.46	0.59	0.72	0.63	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.86	0.37	0.45	6.72
Jensen	0.46	0.52	0.61	0.72	0.77	0.64	0.66	0.59	0.91	1.02	0.59	0.63	8.13
Myton	0.39	0.36	0.51	0.61	0.73	0.64	0.59	0.66	0.70	0.82	0.42	0.37	6.80
Average	0.41	0.43	0.56	0.69	0.78	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.87	0.91	0.48	0.55	7.80
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	0.47	0.32	0.91	0.83	0.65	0.37	1.01	1.09	0.73	1.31	0.79	0.49	8.97
Blanding	1.25	0.91	0.95	0.75	0.62	0.46	1.32	1.43	1.28	1.36	1.08	1.18	12.60
Ferron	0.62	0.55	0.66	0.49	0.72	0.49	1.03	1.09	0.87	0.79	0.53	0.56	8.40
Green River Aviation	0.40	0.32	0.59	0.50	0.61	0.41	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.87	0.41	0.39	6.52
Hanksville	0.38	0.22	0.51	0.42	0.49	0.30	0.53	0.73	0.74	0.68	0.38	0.31	5.69
Moab	0.56	0.43	0.85	0.98	0.72	0.48	0.83	0.86	0.75	1.16	0.74	0.65	9.00
Average	0.61	0.46	0.75	0.66	0.64	0.42	0.88	0.99	0.85	1.03	0.66	0.60	8.53

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825

Accumulated Growing Degree Days Base 50, by Months, Utah, 1995

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	5	111	113	171	264	414	616	662	500	288	170	45	3,356
Enterprise Beryl Jct	0	132	90	152	267	395	552	587	489	332	213	68	3 274
Eskdale	7	127	120	203	286	438	622	669	520	351	200	67	3,609
Modena	7	138	93	172	293	477	566	584	464	347	206	53	3,397
Rosette	0	45	25	82	136	306	544	590	426	163	78	9	2,402
Wendover	0	31	72	136	229	438	763	724	493	158	73	18	3,133
Average	3	97	85	152	246	411	610	636	482	273	156	43	3,195
DIXIE													
St. George	73	293	290	390	551	668	845	898	721	525	325	177	5,754
Zion Nat'l Park	32	245	210	289	446	598	804	824	689	493	290	118	5,037
Average	52	269	250	340	499	633	824	861	705	509	308	147	5,395
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	0	71	74	154	252	420	615	634	474	229	93	17	3,029
Farmington USU Fld Stn	4	84	101	189	286	485	669	689	504	284	153	50	3,496
Logan USU	0	26	45	102	176	374	626	668	460	179	68	22	2,742
Ogden Pioneer PH	0	67	105	171	253	441	707	751	532	240	116	31	3,411
Pleasant Grove	5	101	105	165	256	445	651	719	506	274	138	36	3,399
Provo BYU	8	120	141	198	304	483	650	703	540	327	173	43	3,688
SLC Airport	8	83	94	144	254	449	716	758	532	239	136	35	3,445
Tooele	5	82	94	158	236	402	606	628	503	248	151	38	3,148
Tremonton	0	54	51	132	207	414	630	665	459	198	72	15	2,896
Trenton	0	29	45	115	195	364	537	560	424	201	60	15	2,543
Average	3	71	85	153	242	427	640	677	493	242	116	30	3,179
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	0	11	16	59	105	250	438	455	331	181	62	16	1,922
Cedar City FAA	9	128	84	145	246	408	637	697	520	325	197	51	3,444
Escalante	0	116	118	198	302	470	605	641	494	350	178	59	3,528
Fillmore	3	74	94	152	239	423	638	684	488	275	151	44	3,263
Kanab	6	160	125	207	320	486	628	676	540	387	212	63	3,807
Koosharem	0	44	48	115	171	313	480	506	M	M	135	26	M
Levan	3	108	114	143	245	410	588	646	494	311	168	40	3,268
Manti	1	53	74	111	184	350	546	612	419	258	122	28	2,756
Nephi	2	118	119	175	251	429	618	669	504	299	174	42	3,397
Panguitch	0	64	73	150	236	391	531	555	429	305	132	29	2,892
Richfield	8	107	106	166	242	402	556	612	463	311	167	47	3,185
Average	3	89	88	147	231	394	569	614	468	300	154	40	3,097
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	0	52	77	147	216	407	538	586	455	306	142	27	2,950
Olmstead PH	3	107	102	158	250	443	645	696	529	296	167	36	3,429
Scofield-Skyline Mine	0	4	0	11	33	201	341	383	271	86	22	1	1,351
Silver Lake Brighton	0	3	0	1	17	135	314	348	233	46	8	0	1,104
Woodruff	0	0	18	74	122	296	452	499	347	137	48	6	1,997
Average	1	33	39	78	127	296	458	502	367	174	77	14	2,166
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	0	40	89	137	206	380	558	603	400	219	74	13	2,717
Fort Duchesne	0	51	98	170	240	430	586	636	468	242	80	19	3,017
Jensen	0	70	129	186	263	450	558	600	445	261	99	21	3,080
Myton	0	51	110	178	230	421	567	620	440	241	102	30	2,987
Average	0	53	106	168	235	420	567	614	438	241	88	21	2,950
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	18	159	200	283	387	593	733	800	599	382	210	72	4,434
Blanding	3	116	112	173	275	482	660	693	504	311	148	39	3,513
Ferron	0	70	84	153	235	435	597	673	465	263	111	22	3,106
Green River Aviation	6	168	179	279	407	555	696	737	552	379	182	59	4,194
Hanksville	9	166	191	270	392	536	640	722	535	375	191	54	4,079
Moab	22	176	236	327	426	581	697	734	585	425	210	78	4,493
Average	9	142	167	247	353	530	670	726	540	356	175	54	3,970

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825
M = Missing

Normal Growing Degree Days Base 50, by Months, Utah, 1961-90

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	6	34	107	213	371	514	662	633	452	280	80	11	3,361
Enterprise Beryl Jct	15	37	108	214	357	480	592	569	425	280	93	21	3,191
Eskdale	20	49	125	222	391	519	662	624	460	280	94	21	3,466
Modena	18	39	108	218	365	498	612	587	442	293	94	22	3,295
Rosette	0	4	32	111	252	397	609	570	369	187	30	0	2,566
Wendover	5	15	69	180	377	579	815	747	474	202	30	4	3,497
Average	11	30	91	193	352	498	659	622	437	254	70	13	3,229
DIXIE													
St. George	79	157	272	403	568	697	838	812	628	456	220	80	5,208
Zion Nat'l Park	67	120	204	338	539	705	845	818	665	460	192	77	5,030
Average	73	139	238	370	553	701	841	815	647	458	206	79	5,119
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	1	13	59	166	329	481	656	623	418	232	37	2	3,016
Farmington USU Fld Stn	4	22	82	195	360	524	707	669	461	247	60	5	3,338
Logan USU	1	6	38	128	281	450	672	636	390	196	33	2	2,831
Ogden Pioneer PH	3	18	72	180	356	542	744	703	461	250	57	5	3,391
Pleasant Grove	6	27	91	193	358	506	684	646	452	264	73	10	3,308
Provo BYU	6	30	105	237	382	559	706	680	478	267	80	12	3,542
SLC Airport	4	23	80	183	358	546	750	712	475	253	65	7	3,454
Tooele	6	18	67	168	337	528	743	694	441	222	50	7	3,281
Tremonton	0	9	54	183	307	507	695	667	430	212	37	3	3,103
Trenton	0	6	51	181	283	445	568	545	391	223	38	2	2,733
Average	3	17	70	181	335	509	692	657	440	237	53	5	3,199
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	2	4	22	85	212	361	465	419	295	159	27	4	2,054
Cedar City FAA	15	39	91	186	343	513	674	639	453	272	89	23	3,336
Escalante	10	32	98	211	368	505	625	580	429	267	80	11	3,216
Fillmore	10	34	98	200	361	525	687	654	470	273	82	12	3,407
Kanab	41	81	149	258	416	550	685	657	505	352	149	54	3,897
Koosharem	6	15	47	126	268	412	525	494	370	219	61	12	2,556
Levan	3	21	83	184	336	487	648	616	444	269	77	7	3,175
Manti	4	15	67	162	306	458	612	571	394	235	62	7	2,893
Nephi	7	26	92	199	359	510	674	643	464	286	88	13	3,360
Panguitch	9	22	70	166	305	439	537	500	388	255	80	14	2,785
Richfield	14	38	107	209	353	484	607	578	444	289	95	21	3,238
Average	11	30	84	181	330	477	613	577	423	262	81	16	3,083
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	1	8	44	142	289	419	556	527	383	238	55	5	2,667
Olmstead PH	5	22	79	218	337	538	688	659	465	266	70	12	3,357
Scofield-Skyline Mine	0	0	6	46	112	286	375	347	202	88	10	0	1,474
Silver Lake Brighton	1	1	4	20	86	211	347	312	182	70	7	1	1,240
Woodruff	0	2	18	94	220	342	492	466	317	174	27	1	2,152
Average	1	7	30	104	209	359	492	462	310	167	34	4	2,178
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	2	10	66	187	352	469	613	583	396	216	37	1	2,931
Fort Duchesne	1	7	61	183	341	470	589	557	400	223	41	1	2,875
Jensen	1	11	76	210	373	486	608	549	423	250	48	2	3,035
Myton	1	11	67	187	316	455	580	561	390	220	42	2	2,831
Average	1	10	67	192	346	470	597	582	403	227	42	1	2,918
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	7	53	172	322	508	694	830	798	593	342	113	7	4,438
Blanding	4	21	76	184	351	520	662	619	431	247	61	6	3,181
Ferron	3	14	64	165	321	485	636	598	401	238	55	3	2,981
Green River Aviation	6	43	142	278	434	568	708	649	486	309	88	6	3,716
Hanksville	12	51	167	304	473	594	717	684	518	341	104	11	3,974
Moab	16	67	194	339	514	644	776	744	573	385	137	20	4,408
Average	8	41	136	265	433	584	721	682	500	310	93	9	3,783

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Utah 84322-4825

Accumulated Growing Degree Days Base 40, by Months, Utah, 1995

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	68	233	251	315	442	582	799	834	645	441	313	128	5,048
Enterprise Beryl Jct	38	269	218	285	427	529	665	717	593	473	359	153	4,723
Eskdale	65	260	265	361	459	622	799	832	651	510	347	149	5,317
Modena	35	275	227	317	434	569	699	743	594	499	352	140	4,883
Rosette	7	145	106	213	302	508	745	775	615	317	196	49	3,976
Wendover	23	138	212	307	487	672	961	914	719	329	202	74	5,035
Average	39	220	213	300	425	580	778	802	636	428	295	115	4,830
DIXIE													
St. George	235	447	494	556	757	843	1,015	1,065	887	664	487	341	7,789
Zion Nat'l Park	158	415	403	477	675	765	975	995	862	674	483	273	7,153
Average	197	431	449	516	716	804	995	1,030	874	669	485	307	7,471
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	27	175	212	305	453	634	805	807	644	381	232	91	4,764
Farmington USU Fld Stn	68	200	241	347	504	693	853	858	688	446	300	138	5,333
Logan USU	22	115	151	242	377	605	834	854	672	336	193	82	4,481
Ogden Pioneer PH	41	184	258	346	490	662	899	925	748	422	257	109	5,338
Pleasant Grove	61	224	248	326	460	661	841	891	703	442	277	116	5,247
Provo BYU	75	248	303	363	507	669	833	876	712	484	320	130	5,517
SLC Airport	71	203	239	309	488	668	902	937	729	407	277	118	5,345
Tooele	62	208	224	307	409	576	771	779	700	437	310	114	4,894
Tremonton	16	150	179	280	426	639	831	846	664	351	200	72	4,651
Trenton	10	113	154	252	362	528	680	662	549	353	176	65	3,901
Average	45	182	221	308	447	633	825	843	681	406	254	103	4,947
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	2	95	83	152	248	415	609	653	493	324	187	63	3,321
Cedar City FAA	59	265	219	283	413	578	815	872	698	478	343	142	5,163
Escalante	35	249	265	350	465	628	779	818	653	499	323	161	5,223
Fillmore	47	201	235	300	422	617	827	858	685	457	295	116	5,057
Kanab	62	301	280	359	512	663	806	854	730	537	370	176	5,647
Koosharem	15	152	148	233	327	462	600	651	M	M	276	100	M
Levan	39	230	254	280	409	582	769	816	640	466	314	120	4,917
Manti	22	163	192	238	354	544	747	807	614	417	261	93	4,449
Nephi	44	242	266	317	429	611	801	835	663	457	314	122	5,099
Panguitch	17	189	195	287	392	516	641	686	560	457	276	98	4,312
Richfield	66	238	247	315	409	581	731	776	618	469	313	125	4,885
Average	37	211	216	283	398	563	738	784	635	456	297	119	4,738
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	19	159	209	296	375	546	670	715	584	459	277	96	4,402
Olmstead PH	58	229	249	305	446	651	835	867	714	463	309	115	5,239
Scofield-Skyline Mine	2	57	31	75	131	343	528	620	434	214	108	24	2,564
Silver Lake Brighton	0	48	20	48	105	268	499	598	414	163	71	13	2,244
Woodruff	2	24	82	204	270	448	595	620	485	284	158	42	3,212
Average	16	103	118	186	265	451	625	684	526	316	184	58	3,532
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	12	143	230	279	380	575	766	797	605	371	210	74	4,439
Fort Duchesne	12	155	240	320	420	602	769	808	621	393	220	90	4,648
Jensen	18	179	280	337	438	611	718	755	591	416	242	92	4,675
Myton	30	156	253	328	399	601	757	797	605	393	238	109	4,663
Average	18	158	251	316	409	597	752	789	605	393	227	91	4,606
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	111	299	373	454	615	791	915	971	764	525	359	194	6,368
Blanding	55	247	253	314	454	667	836	867	690	477	290	126	5,273
Ferron	10	193	226	299	422	640	793	860	643	417	245	94	4,838
Green River Aviation	81	305	347	437	623	735	877	908	721	518	331	176	6,057
Hanksville	78	305	359	429	585	694	807	895	697	511	341	154	5,853
Moab	117	315	412	489	616	751	868	903	740	554	365	201	6,328
Average	75	277	328	403	552	713	849	900	709	500	322	157	6,786

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825
M = Missing

Normal Growing Degree Days Base 40, by Months, Utah, 1961-90

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
WESTERN													
Delta	40	106	231	356	536	682	834	804	612	432	186	54	4,871
Enterprise Beryl Jct	71	117	234	356	498	600	737	724	563	428	207	88	4,621
Eskdale	83	139	264	373	550	679	831	788	610	436	213	86	5,051
Modena	78	123	234	358	507	632	770	750	583	435	209	91	4,769
Rosette	14	40	120	242	436	597	801	767	566	344	112	22	4,066
Wendover	30	75	194	357	619	798	992	936	703	396	121	27	5,249
Average	53	100	213	340	524	665	828	795	606	412	176	61	4,771
DIXIE													
St. George	212	294	437	575	748	861	1,004	981	789	618	375	215	7,107
Zion Nat'l Park	192	258	378	528	734	875	1,016	991	842	672	367	205	7,058
Average	202	276	407	551	741	868	1,010	986	816	645	371	210	7,082
NORTH CENTRAL													
Corinne	15	60	167	314	517	670	832	802	593	389	126	25	4,510
Farmington USU Fld Stn	35	86	210	358	556	719	882	846	652	421	166	39	4,970
Logan USU	16	38	122	269	487	672	865	836	605	368	111	24	4,414
Ogden Pioneer PH	32	77	190	345	571	752	923	890	672	437	158	41	5,087
Pleasant Grove	40	95	215	348	544	694	863	828	637	431	180	54	4,927
Provo BYU	41	90	239	410	578	743	882	855	667	438	191	56	5,187
SLC Airport	34	87	203	345	563	747	927	895	675	437	172	41	5,123
Tooele	41	78	180	329	555	744	929	891	662	406	148	46	5,009
Tremonton	9	47	163	346	514	717	885	857	637	379	125	22	4,698
Trenton	10	41	153	322	442	595	724	696	532	371	119	25	4,031
Average	27	70	184	338	533	705	871	840	633	408	149	37	4,796
SOUTH CENTRAL													
Bryce Can NP HQ	29	41	93	203	362	519	655	617	457	302	103	38	3,418
Cedar City FAA	75	120	211	334	524	687	853	828	640	435	203	94	5,002
Escalante	61	115	228	359	528	663	800	763	602	422	199	76	4,814
Fillmore	57	110	222	357	545	698	858	829	648	441	192	64	5,021
Kanab	138	195	292	410	587	719	859	837	689	520	287	160	5,693
Koosharem	48	71	138	252	417	540	670	646	513	360	155	64	3,875
Levan	37	82	197	326	505	657	822	792	613	420	181	50	4,683
Manti	35	69	174	304	480	640	799	766	580	390	162	47	4,445
Nephi	50	95	210	343	532	680	847	815	631	440	194	66	4,903
Panguitch	58	91	179	302	452	553	674	652	529	404	188	78	4,158
Richfield	70	119	234	356	506	625	768	737	585	439	210	87	4,737
Average	60	101	198	322	494	635	782	753	590	416	188	75	4,613
NORTHERN MOUNTAINS													
Heber	21	46	134	276	443	558	702	671	527	385	145	36	3,943
Olmstead PH	34	80	200	379	531	723	867	843	658	444	170	55	4,982
Scofield-Skyline Mine	16	19	51	144	242	460	600	564	359	208	51	10	2,723
Silver Lake Brighton	15	18	35	93	208	370	568	520	336	183	44	15	2,404
Woodruff	8	19	73	200	371	491	638	603	460	310	86	16	3,285
Average	19	36	98	220	359	520	675	640	468	306	99	26	3,467
UINTAH BASIN													
Duchesne	19	49	170	333	515	646	794	767	566	370	123	21	4,374
Fort Duchesne	10	39	160	324	496	630	749	715	538	367	128	18	4,173
Jensen	13	48	188	355	524	637	773	693	558	398	141	24	4,351
Myton	12	50	168	320	463	617	745	731	541	361	128	21	4,155
Average	14	46	171	333	500	632	765	726	551	374	130	21	4,263
SOUTHEAST													
Arches NP HQ	61	150	333	509	714	868	1,001	974	779	525	252	83	6,247
Blanding	39	92	192	331	535	703	844	814	638	417	170	56	4,831
Ferron	26	65	169	308	513	682	821	797	595	394	154	38	4,563
Green River Aviation	44	132	284	425	596	727	875	810	629	457	212	60	5,251
Hanksville	65	149	311	454	629	754	887	854	669	491	232	76	5,571
Moab	80	179	355	516	701	816	945	913	736	550	283	102	6,175
Average	52	128	274	424	615	758	896	860	674	472	217	69	5,440

Source: Utah Climate Center, Utah State University, Utah 84322-4825

Enterprise Budgets

Prepared by the Economics Department, Utah State University

The following crop and livestock enterprise budgets were prepared by the Economics Department at Utah State University. Although not guaranteed, these budgets are provided to help farmers and ranchers identify potential alternatives to maximize the profitability of their operation. Actual costs and income will vary from farm to farm; therefore, a column has been provided to adapt the budgets to your farm or ranch. Some numbers may not calculate or total due to rounding.

Any questions or suggestions to these budgets should be referred to the appropriate contact person in the Economics Department at Utah State University, phone 801-797-2310 in Logan.

The budgets presented this year are available as a Lotus 1-2-3 template, which also runs on Quattro, for IBM and compatible computers. To order send $3.00 to:

Extension Publications Office
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84322-5015

Specify: Disk size (3.5" or 5.25") and whether stand-alone or for spreadsheet.

Index of Enterprise Budgets by Subject and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics

Winter Wheat, Dryland Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns (1995)
Box Elder County - Per Seeded Acre Basis

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price		Total	Your Farm
			Dollars			
Receipts:						
Wheat	Bu	28	4.75		133.00	
Costs:						
Purchases						
2-4D	Lbs	0.5	3.90		1.95	
Seed	Lbs	70	0.14		9.80	
Total					11.75	
Operations:	Times	Ownership	Operating	Labor		
Chisel plow & harrow	2	3.43	4.41	1.00	14.25	
Culti-weed & harrow	2	2.38	4.43	0.67	12.58	
Planting	1	3.98	3.35	0.76	8.09	
Herbicide application	custom @ $3.82/acre				3.82	
Combine	custom @ $19.50/acre				19.50	
Hauling	custom @ $0.25/cwt				4.20	
Interest on Operating	9 months @ 10%				3.05	
Total Listed Costs					77.24	
Return to Land, Family Labor, and Management					55.76	

Assumptions:

Half of farm summer fallowed each year

*Interest is not charged on harvesting or ownership costs

Total acres in farm 1,920

Labor rate including FICA ($/hr) $10.50

Pounds of wheat per bushel 60

Primary Implements used:

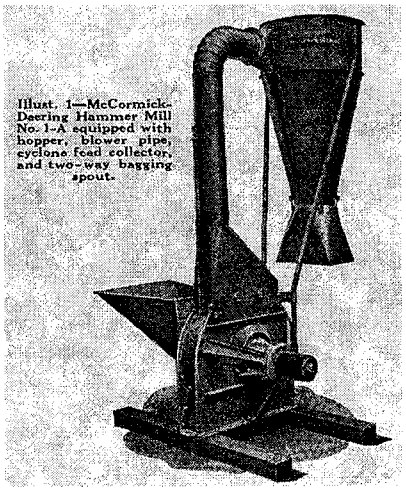
300 HP 4WD tractor

36 foot Culti-weeder

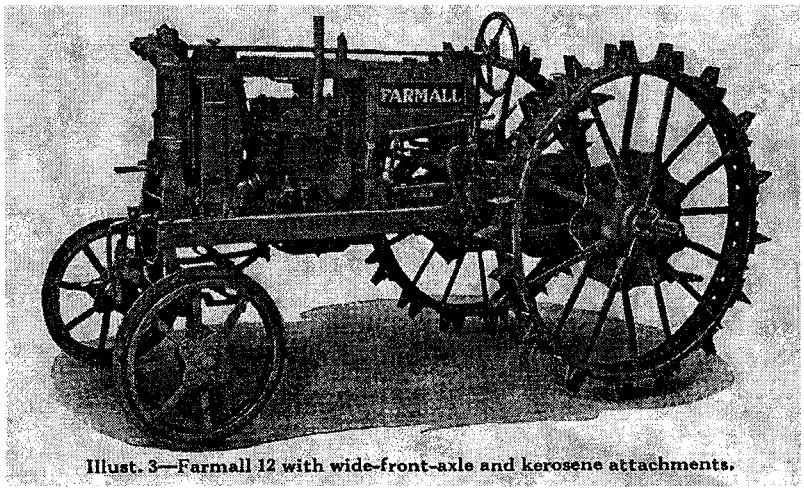
36 foot grain drill

30 foot chisel plow

Budget prepared by E. Bruce Godfrey and Lyle Homgren, Utah State University



Illust. 1—McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1-A equipped with hopper, blower pipe, cyclone feed collector, and two-way bagging spout.



Illust. 3—Farmall 12 with wide-front-axle and kerosene attachments.

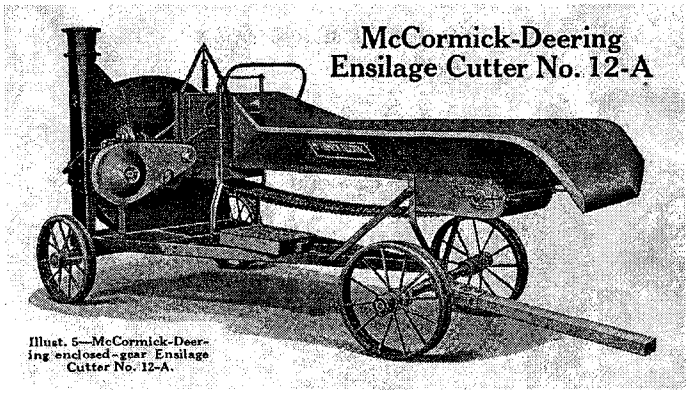
Canola, Spring Irrigated Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns, Northern Utah - 1995
Per-acre Basis

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price		Total	Your Farm
					Dollars	
Receipts:						
Canola	Cwt	24	12.50		300.00	
Purchases:						
Nitrogen	Lbs	100	0.30		30.00	
Sulfur	Lbs	20	0.14		2.80	
Seed	Lbs	6	2.30		13.80	
Insecticide	Acre	0.5	9.00		4.50	
Treflan	Qts	0.75	8.95		6.71	
Operations:	Times	Ownership	Operating	Labor		
Irrigation (wheel line)	4	14.92	3.35	2.42	38.00	
Plow	1	17.00	9.80	3.64	30.44	
Disk	1	13.19	9.80	1.24	24.23	
Triple K	2	7.74	2.24	1.06	14.34	
Plant	1	16.84	3.93	1.84	22.61	
Water shares	1		15		15.00	
Custom Operations:	Units	Quantity	Rate			
Fertilization	Acre	1	4.00		4.00	
Air spray	Acre	1	4.35		4.35	
Swathing	Acre	1	11.00		11.00	
Combine	Acre	1	28.00		28.00	
Haul	Cwt	24	0.30		7.20	
Interest on operating capital*	141.09	10% for 6 months			7.05	
Total Listed Costs					264.04	
Returns to Land and Management					35.96	

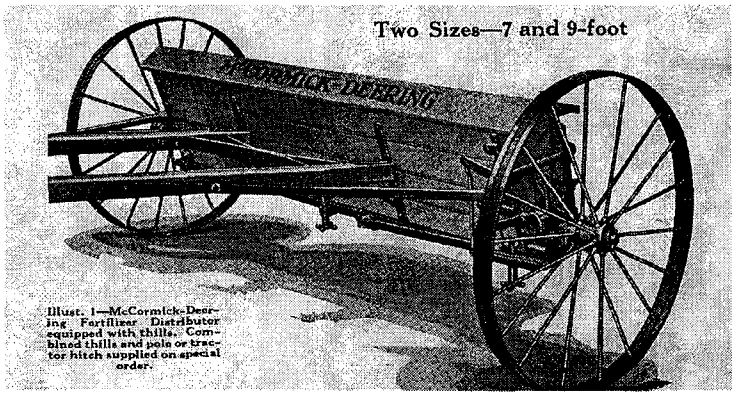
* Interest is not charged on harvesting or ownership costs

Budget prepared by E. Bruce Godfrey, Utah State University

This budget is based on a similar budget prepared by Paul E. Patterson, Russell V. Withers, and Robert L. Smathers for Southeastern Idaho (University of Idaho publication EBB4-SC-95)



Illust. 5—McCormick-Deering enclosed-gear Ensilage Cutter No. 12-A.



Illust. 1—McCormick-Deering Fertilizer Distributor equipped with thills. Combined thills and pole or tractor hitch supplied on special order.

Triticale Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns (1995)
Cache Valley, Flood Irrigation System,
Per Acre Basis

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price		Total	Your Farm
					Dollars	
Receipts:						
Triticale	Bu	123	2.75		338.25	
Straw	Ton	6.15	30.00		184.50	
Total Receipts					522.75	
Costs:						
Purchases:						
Nitrogen	Lbs	90	0.24		21.60	
Phosphate	Lbs	35	0.24		8.54	
Seed	Lbs	90	0.175		15.75	
Total					45.89	
Operations:	Times	Ownership	Operating	Labor		
Fertilizer Application	2	5.15	1.03	0.35	7.91	
Disk	1	8.64	1.69	1.41	11.74	
Harrow	2	3.92	0.23	0.45	5.28	
Landplane	2	10.50	2.24	1.52	18.02	
Plant	1	12.44	1.47	2.51	16.42	
Furrow	1	3.64	0.85	1.35	5.84	
Combine	1	22.46	4.75	3.76	30.97	
Hauling	1	8.71	7.04	1.60	17.35	
Baling	1	30.96	23.04	8.28	62.28	
Hauling (pt bw)	1	63.79	25.13	7.13	96.05	
Irrigation:						
Water Shares	1	18.00			18.00	
Siphon	2	0.35	0.52	1.50	4.39	
Interest on Operating Capital	6 months @ 10%				8.37	
Total Listed Costs					394.40	
Return to Land, Family Labor, and Management					128.35	

Assumptions:
Crop follows small grains or corn
Pounds of straw per bushel of grain 100
Yield per acre is 30% lower than that achieved in field trials at Utah State University

Budget prepared by Larry K. Bond & Bob Newhall, Utah State University

Sweet Corn Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns,
Per Acre Basis

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Total	Your Farm
				Dollars	
Yield/Receipts:					
Farm Sales	Doz	500	2.50	1,250.00	
Other Sales	Doz	500	2.50	1,250.00	
Total Receipts				2,500.00	
Purchases:					
Nitrogen	Lbs	150	0.32	48.00	
Phosphate	Lbs	75	0.25	18.75	
Potash	Lbs	50	0.26	13.00	
Herbicide, pre-emergent	Lbs	2	12.14	24.28	
Herbicide, post-emergent	Lbs	3	1.60	4.80	
Insecticide (Asana)	Lbs	0.08	246.32	19.71	
Seed	Lbs	12	7.00	84.00	
Water Assessment	Shares	10	2.00	20.00	
Boxes, Bags, etc.	Each	250	1.25	312.50	
Total Purchases				545.04	

Machine Costs

Operations:	Time	Fixed	Operating	Hired Labor		
Plow	1	16.22	9.42	3.45	29.09	
Disk & harrow	2	11.15	3.35	1.15	20.15	
Fertilizer application	1	5.42	1.05	0.35	6.82	
Plant	1	22.57	4.43	1.73	28.73	
Furrow and Cultivate	3	11.34	3.61	2.30	29.07	
Cultivate & sidedress fert.	1	10.49	3.21	1.73	15.43	
Herbicide application	2	2.21	0.81	0.46	4.75	
Insecticide application	4	2.21	0.81	0.46	7.29	
Irrigation	8			2.50	20.00	
Picking	9 Hours @ $6.50/hr				58.50	
Hauling (on-farm)	1			40.00	40.00	
Grade, sort, etc.	@ $0.10 /doz				100.00	
Icing				150.00	150.00	
Advertising				100.00	100.00	
Hauling to market	300 miles @ 27 cents/mi				81.00	
Operating Interest	@ 10%				57.71	
Total Operations Cost					748.54	

Total Listed Costs	1,293.58	
Return to Family Labor, Management, and Land	1,206.42	
Breakeven Price to Cover Total Listed Costs (/doz)	1.29	

Assumptions:
Chemical rates/prices on an active ingredient basis
Machine labor cost per hour, including benefits - $7.50
Dozen ears picked per man/hr - 100

Budget prepared by Dan Drost, Shawn Olsen, Wade Bitner, and Larry K. Bond

Tomato Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns, Per Acre Basis

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Total	Your Farm
				Dollars	
Yield/Receipts:					
Farm Sales	Cwt	200	12.00	2,400.00	
Other Sales	Cwt			0.00	
Total Receipts				2,400.00	
Purchases:					
Nitrogen	Lbs	120	0.32	38.40	
Phosphate	Lbs	50	0.25	12.50	
Potash	Lbs	50	0.26	13.00	
Herbicide (Treflan)	Lbs	0.5	10.20	5.10	
Sevin	Lbs	1	5.70	5.70	
Plants	/Acre	7,800	0.055	429.00	
Water	Shares	10	1.00	10.00	
Boxes	Each	200	1.10	220.00	
Total Purchases				733.70	

Machine Costs

Operations:	Time	Fixed	Operating	Hired Labor		
Plow	1	16.22	9.42	3.45	29.09	
Disk & harrow	1	10.49	3.21	1.15	14.85	
Fertilizer application	1	Custom	6.50		6.50	
Planting	1	5.42	60.00		65.42	
Furrow and Cultivate	3	11.34	3.61	2.30	29.07	
Herbicide Application	1	Custom	14.50		14.50	
Insecticide Application	1	2.21	0.81	0.46	3.48	
Irrigation	8		2.50		20.00	
Picking	39 Hours @ $6.50				253.50	
Hauling	4				100.00	
Grade, sort, etc.	@ $1.75 /cwt				1.75	
Advertising				100.00	100.00	
Transportation	0 miles @ 27 cents/mi				0.27	
Operating Interest	@ 10%				40.64	
Total Operations Cost					679.07	
Total Listed Costs					1,412.77	
Return to Family Labor, Management, and Land					987.23	
Breakeven Price to Cover Total Listed Costs (/cwt)					7.06	

Assumptions:
Chemical rates/prices on an active ingredient basis
Machine labor cost per hour, including benefits - $7.50
Three people for planting with single row planter

Budget prepared by Dan Drost, Shawn Olsen, and Larry K. Bond

Watermelon Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns, Per Acre Basis (1995)

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price	Total	Your Farm
			.....	Dollars	
Yield/Receipts:					
Farm Sales	Ton	9	200.00	1,800.00	
Other Sales	Ton	9	100.00	900.00	
Total Receipts				2,700.00	
Purchases:					
Nitrogen	Lbs	150	0.32	48.00	
Phosphate	Lbs	75	0.25	18.75	
Herbicide, Treflan	Lbs	0.50	10.20	5.10	
Herbicide, Roundup	Lbs	1.50	25.50	38.25	
Seed	Lbs	1.50	10.00	15.00	
Water Assessment	Year	1	10.00	10.00	
Total Purchases				135.10	

Machine Costs

Operations:	Time	Fixed	Operating	Hired Labor		
Plow	1	16.22	9.42	3.45	29.09	
Disk & harrow	1	10.49	3.21	1.15	14.85	
Fertilizer application	1	5.42	1.05	0.35	6.82	
Herbicide application	1	2.21	0.81	0.46	3.48	
Harrow	1	1.88	1.23	0.69	3.80	
Plant	1	22.57	4.43	1.73	28.73	
Furrow and Cultivate	3	11.34	3.61	2.30	29.07	
Hand hoeing/weeding	2			35.00	70.00	
Irrigation	7	2.91	0.17	2.67	22.79	
Picking, hauling	4	Custom	45.00		180.00	
Hauling to market	100 miles @ 27 cents/mi				27.00	
Bins (600 Lb)	20 @ $10.00				200.00	
Marketing & Advertising				210.0	210.00	
Operating Interest	@ 10%				44.38	
Total Operations Cost					870.01	
Total Listed Costs					1,005.11	
Return to Family Labor, Management, and Land					1,694.89	
Breakeven Price to Cover Total Listed Costs (/ton)					55.84	

Assumptions:
Chemical rates/prices on an active ingredient basis
Machine labor cost per hour, including benefits - $7.50

Budget prepared by Dan Drost and Larry K. Bond

Raspberry, Summer Producing Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns, Per Acre Basis (1995)
Based on 10 Acres

Item	Unit	Quantity	Price		Total	Your Farm
					Dollars	
Receipts:						
Raspberries	Lbs	5,000	1.75		8,750.00	
Purchases:						
Davrinol	Lbs	4	16.00		64.00	
Simazine	Lbs	0.75	4.44		3.33	
Surflan	Lbs	4	16.25		65.00	
Ammonium Sulfate	Lbs	225	0.0865		19.46	
Packaging	Flats	750	1.66		1,245.00	
Water	Shares	1	15.00		15.00	
Truck Expense	Miles	600	0.30		180.00	
Operations:	Times	Ownership	Operating	Labor		
Custom Fertilizer Appli	1		3.00		3.00	
Herbicide Application	2	3.76	0.79	0.46	6.26	
Prune and Tie 1/	1	0.00	43.00	400.00	443.00	
Hand weeding	1		100.00/acre		100.00	
Touch up weed spraying			25.00/acre		25.00	
Field Supervision			90.00/acre		90.00	
Picking			0.65/lb		3,250.00	
Hauling from field/crating	10	10.00	2.00	26.00	290.00	
Advertising	1		100.00		100.00	
Irrigation	15		4.00	9.75	206.25	
Pumping & maintenance	15	20.34	10.75	2.50	219.09	
Interest on Operation Capital	6 months @ 10%				151.78	
Capitalized Establishment 2/	$5,427	8 years @ 10%			1,017.23	
Total Listed Costs					7,493.41	
Returns to Land, Family Labor, Management & Marketing 3/					1,256.59	

1/ Pruning costs based on Oregon raspberry budget
2/ Interest on establishment and maintenance costs were compounded for first two years to get the investment cost to capitalize.
3/ Marketing costs must also be covered by this figure

Assumptions:

- Labor rate including FICA (/hr) $6.50
- Man-hours labor per acre per irrigation 1.5
- Floricane variety with life of . . . . . 10 years
- Electric pump with life of 10 years, costing $1,250
- Canes start bearing in the third year
- Capitalized costs include establishment + maintenance costs + Interest compounded for first two years
- Interest charged on 1/2 of operating expenses

Establishment (/Acre):	Qty	Cost	1st Year	2nd Year
Land preparation	--	250.00	250	--
Trickle irrigation system	--	1,150.00	1,150	--
Raspberry canes	2,000	0.50	1,000	--
Labor hours	46	6.50	299	--
Posts, wire & other materials	--	400.00	400	--
Maintenance costs	--	726.00	726	726

Budget prepared by Dr. DeeVon Bailey, Yasmin Adam, and Larry K. Bond Utah State University

Cow-Calf/Yearling Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns, Rich County (1995)

Item	Number	Pounds	Price	Total	Per Cow	Your Ranch
				Dollars		
Receipts:						
Steer calvess	239	480	0.65	74,568	99.42	
Heifer calves	147	450	0.63	41,675	55.57	
Yearling heifers	78	660	0.57	29,344	39.12	
Yearling steers	78	700	0.60	32,760	43.68	
Cull cows	68	900	0.38	23,256	31.01	
Cull bulls	10	1,350	0.42	5,670	7.56	
Total				207,272	276.36	
Expenses:		Units				
Feed						
Federal grazing	3,578	AUMs	1.64	5,867	7.82	
Deeded Range	1,263	AUMs	12.50	15,788	21.05	
Hay produced	1,471	Tons	55.00	80,924	107.90	
Aftermath	1,554	AUMs	10.00	15,540	20.72	
Supplement	159	Tons	240.00	38,088	50.78	
Salt/mineral	13	Tons	45.00	585	0.78	
Subtotal				156,792	209.06	
Other						
Vet & Medicine				1,200	1.60	
Trucking				2,190	2.92	
Commissions				1,550	2.07	
Supplies				600	0.80	
Fuel & lube				2,950	3.93	
Hired labor	1.5	Man	15,000.00	22,500	30.00	
Repairs				3,550	4.73	
Property taxes				1,500	2.00	
Insurance				2,950	3.93	
Replacement bulls	10	Head	1,200.00	12,000	16.00	
Utilities				780	1.04	
Miscellaneous				3,500	4.67	
Operating interest	83,205	6 months	0.10	4,160	5.55	
Subtotal				50,990	67.99	
Total cash expenses				207,782	277.04	
Livestock related non-cash expenses (depreciation)0						
Fenses & corrals				1,000	1.33	
Equipment				5,500	7.33	
Horses				1,000	1.33	
Buildings				500	0.67	
Subtotal				8,000	10.67	
Total Expenses				215,782	287.71	
Net returns over cash costs				(510)	(0.68)	
Return to Land, Family Labor & Management				(8,510)	(11.35)	

Assumptions:

- Number of cows in head 750
- Percent calves weaned 85%
- Death Loss
  - Cows 3%
  - Yearlings 2%
  - Bulls 2%
- Replacement rate
  - Cows 12%
  - Bulls 33.33%
- Cows per bull 25
- Percent calves sold as yearlings 25%
- Sale month . . . . . October
- Number of months cows graze or are fed
  - Federal lands 4.5
  - Deeded 1
  - Aftermath 2
  - Hay 4.5
- Tons supplement per yearling 0.2

Costs for other enterprises (e.g. hay) are included in cost of feed

Budget prepared by E. Bruce Godfrey, Darwin Nielsen, Al Dustin, and Kim Chapman

Deer Hunt Pack Trip Budget
Estimated Costs & Returns

Item	Hunters/ Camp	Groups	Fee	Total	Your Figures
			..... Dollars		
Receipts:					
Hunting Fees	6	5	1,800	54,000.00	
Expenses:					
Variable Costs:					
Liability insurance			2,800	2,800.00	
Advertisement			5,000	5,000.00	
Guides	3			11,250.00	
Cook	1			3,000.00	
Food	/hunter		100	3,000.00	
Other supplies	/hunt		200	1,000.00	
Transport hunters - airport	260 miles @ $0.40			1,040.00	
Transport feed to hunting site	7 trips @ $250			1,750.00	
Horse feed/yr - prorated			4,354	3,094.00	
Horse shoeing	1 time @ $40			1,200.00	
Miscellaneous			1,500	1,500.00	
Operating Interest	2 months @ 10%			340.00	
Total Variable Costs				20,724.00	
Fixed Costs:					
Tack, stoves, dishes	10% @ 10 Yrs Life		6,050	984.61	
Tents	10% @ 5 Yrs Life		2,000	527.59	
Horses: annualized cost				4,683.00	
Total fixed cost				6,195.20	
Total Listed Costs				26,918.94	
Net returns over listed costs				27,081.06	

Assumptions:

Number of hunters per guide	2
Wages per day per guide	$125
Wages per day for cook	$100
Days per hunt	6
Hunters per car to/from airport	3
Percent of horse ownership allocated to hunting	70%
Interest rate on investment	10%

Cost of food for guides and cook included in hunter cost
Hunting camp requires 17 mile pack-in

Investment	Number	Cost each	Life	Salvage
Horses	30	1,500	10	600
Saddles	10	600	10	200
Pact Saddles	10	400	10	0
Bridles, blankets, etc.	10	75	10	0
Wood Stoves	5	200	10	0
Pots, pans & dishes	1	300	10	0
Tents	4	500	5	0

Budget prepared by Dr. Darwin B. Nielsen and E. Bruce Godfrey, Utah State University

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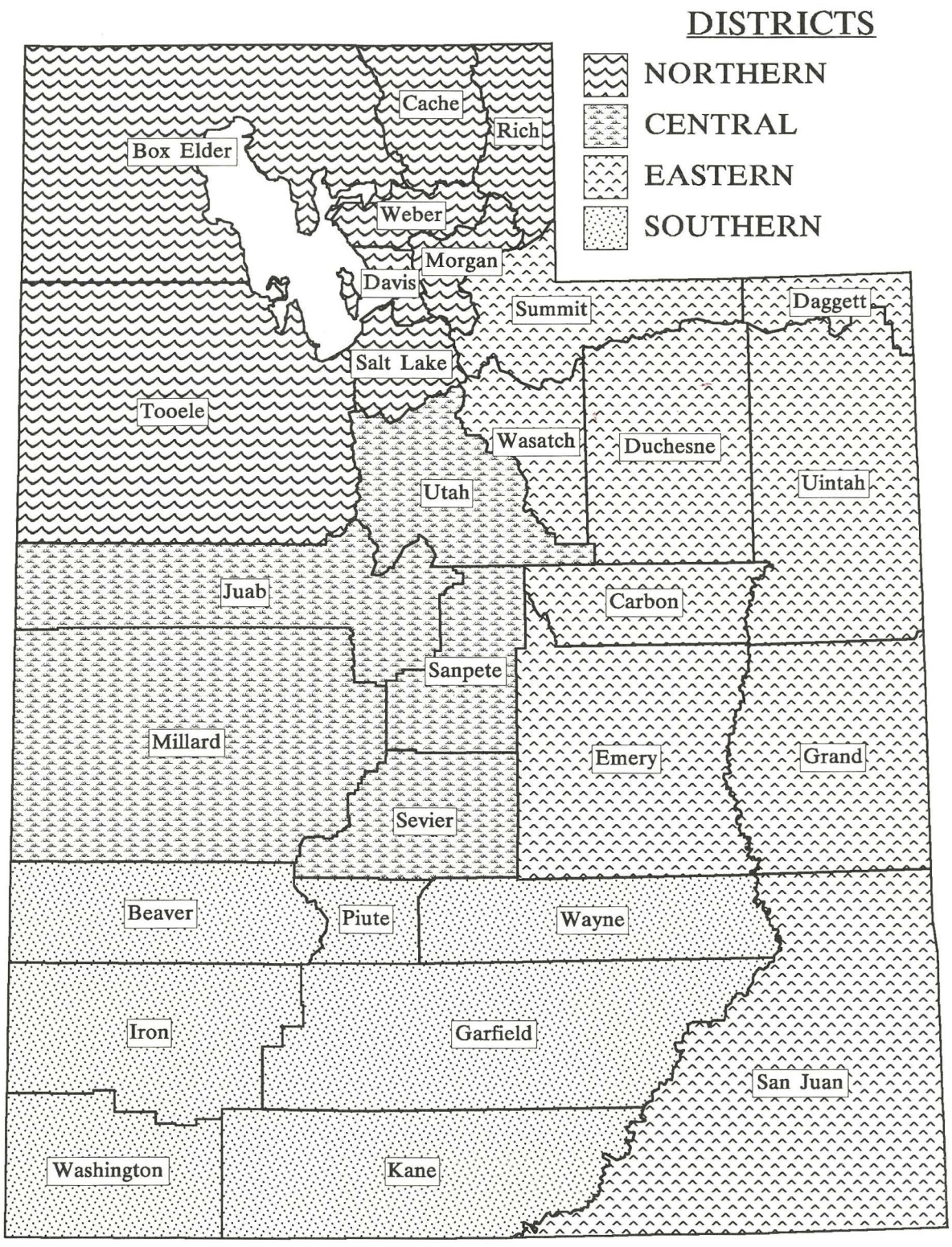
UTAH COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
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