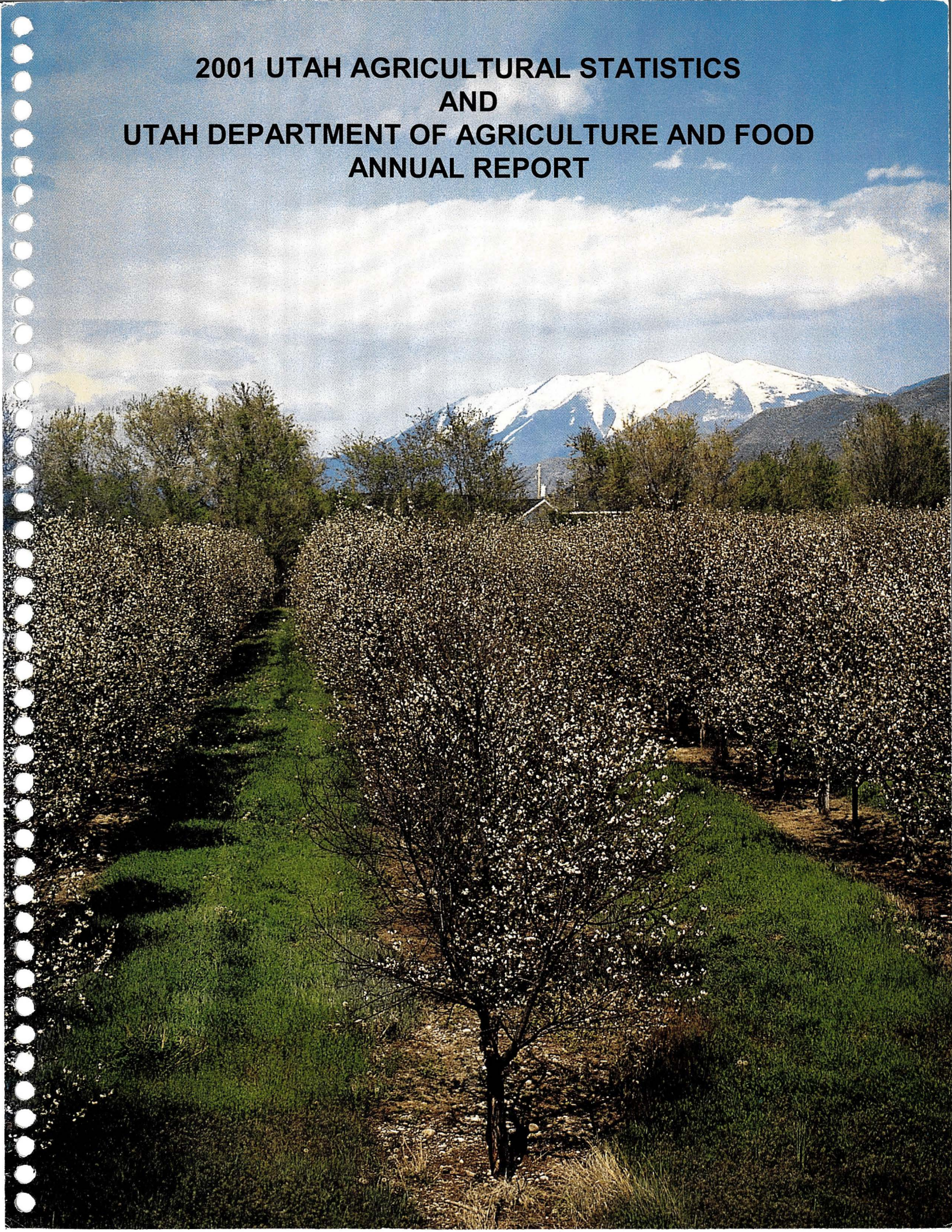
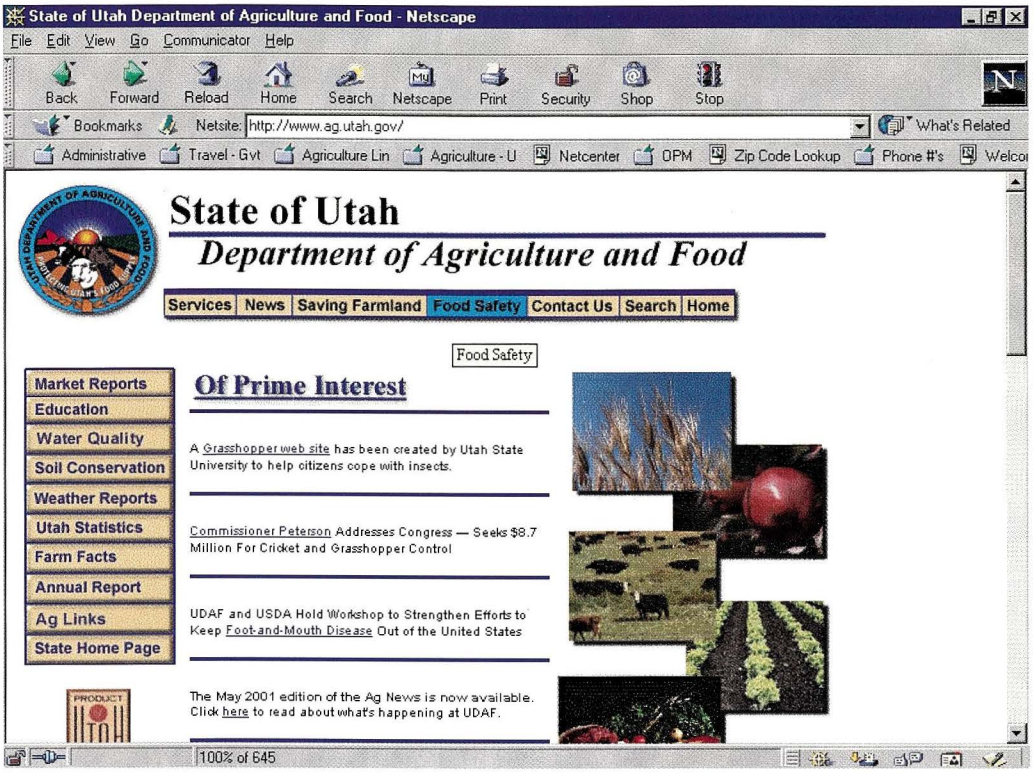
2001 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT

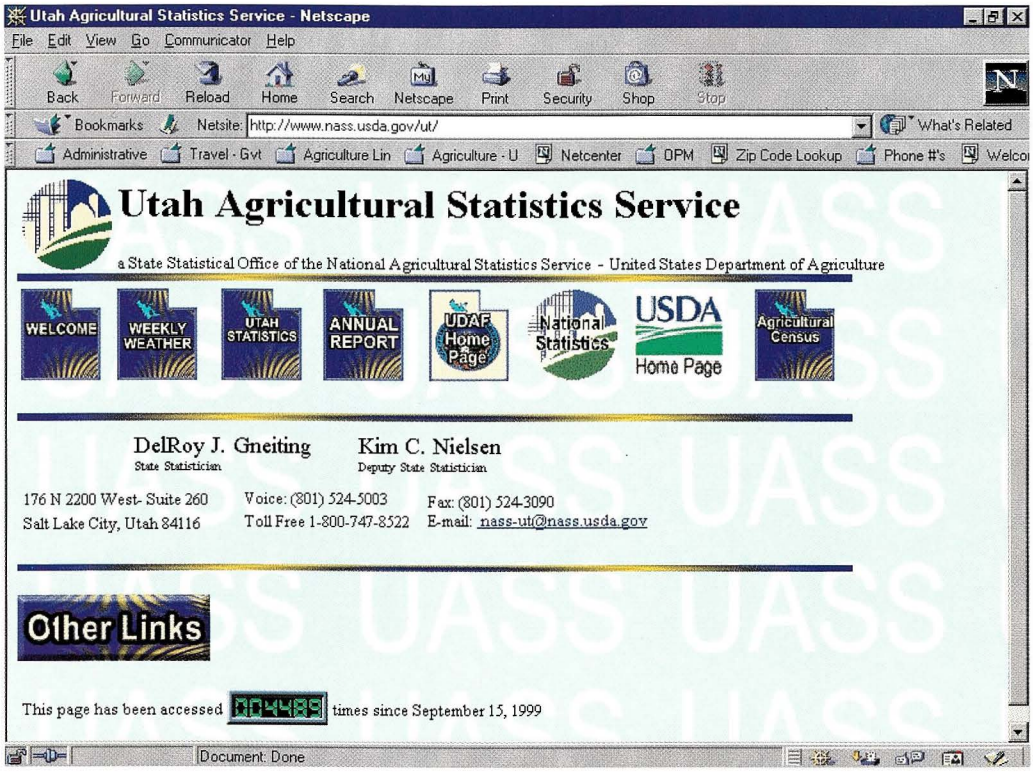


OUR INTERNET HOME PAGE WEB SITES

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (http://www.ag.utah.gov)



USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics Service (http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut)



Michael O. Leavitt,
Governor,
State of Utah

Dear Friends,

I am continually impressed with our citizens' support of Utah agriculture.

During the latest tour of the state with my cabinet members, I heard from dozens of people regarding agricultural and natural resource issues in Utah. Although in recent years the state has moved from a natural resource-based economy to an information-based economy, farming is still a vital component of Utah's customs and culture.

Promoting agriculture is not just on Utahns' minds. A recent survey conducted by the American Farmland Trust showed strong support nationwide for American agriculture, with 81 percent of respondents saying they want their food to come from within the United States. Americans professed a close connection to farmers and ranchers, with 70 percent reporting that they have bought something directly from a farmer during the last year, such as at a farm stand or a farmers' market. The poll also showed that people value farms and ranches for the conservation benefits they provide, such as cleaner air and water and wildlife habitat.

In the United States, we have fewer than 2 percent of the population feeding not only Americans, but also billions of people around the world. In Utah, farmers and ranchers make up less than 1 percent of our population! With nearly 140 people depending for their survival on each American farmer, we need to maintain a social and economic climate that allows farmers to prosper.

Utah is vigilantly conserving critical lands, including agricultural areas. To date, the state has helped conserve 8,700 acres of vital agricultural lands.

I encourage our residents and community leaders to take the steps necessary to preserve agricultural lands and their link with our proud past.

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 Food, and provide a detailed look at Utah's agricultural production. Weather data for 2000 and normal are included in the publication. 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 and Food have jointly prepared this publication for the past 31 years. Estimates presented in the publication are current for 2000 production, and January 1, 2001 inventories. Data users that need 2001 production information or additional historic data should contact the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, Web site at http://nass.usda.gov/ut or phone 524-5003 or 1-800-747-8522 if outside the Salt Lake calling area.

Other States and United States statistics are available on the NASS Web page at http://www.usda.gov/nass/. You can find commodity estimates by selecting "Publications" then "Reports by Commodity" then select the desired commodity, then select the report wanted. Try the "On-Line DATA BASE" selection on the home page to access historic data. You will find it quite an interesting way to gather data. The data found can be downloaded as a ".CSV" file and imported into a spreadsheet for your processing needs.

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

Our NASDA enumerators also deserve a big "Thank You" for their hard work in collecting data in person and on the phone from farmers and ranchers. They continue to tell me how nice the farmers and ranchers in the state are to them when they contact them for data.

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

Information and statistics are important decision making tools for farmers and ranchers. The Internet provides a tool to disperse a variety of information. The following agricultural Web page sources may interest you.

Organization	Web Page Address
U. S. Department of Agriculture (Includes links to all USDA Agencies)	http://www.usda.gov/
USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service (Plus Census of Agriculture)	http://www.usda.gov/nass/
USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics Service	http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/
USDA - Utah Farm Service Agency, FSA	http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ut/
USDA - Market News	http://www.ams.usda.gov/
USDA - Utah Natural Resources Conservation Service, NRCS	http://www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov
USDA - Economic Research Service	http://www.econ.ag.gov
Fedstats (Statistics from Federal Agencies)	http://www.fedstats.gov/
The Federal Register	http://www.nara.gov/fedreg/index.html
Agriculture Sources	http://www.agsource.com/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	http://www.ag.utah.gov/
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food - Market Reports	http://ag.utah.gov./mn_main.shtml
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA)	http://www.nasda-hq.org
Salt Lake City National Weather Service	http://nimbo.wrh.noaa.gov/saltlake/
Western Regional Climate Center	http://wrcc.sage.dri.edu/
Utah Climate Center	http://climate.usu.edu/
USU Extension Service	http://extension.usu.edu/
Utah Agriculture in the Classroom	http://ext.usu.edu/aitc/
National Farmers Union	http://www.nfu.org/
Utah Farm Bureau	http://www.fb.com/utfb/
National Cattlemen's Beef Association	http://www.beef.org/
American Sheep Industry Association, Inc	http://www.sheepusa.org
National Dairy Council	http://www.familyfoodzone.com
National Dairy Database	http://www.inform.umd.edu/edres/topic/agrenv/ndd

DelRoy J. Gneiting, State Statistician
Utah Agricultural Statistics Service

2001 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ANNUAL REPORT

prepared by

Utah Agricultural Statistics Service

176 North 2200 W, Suite 260
P.O. Box 25007
Salt Lake City, Utah 84125-0007
801-524-5003
Fax: 801-524-3090
Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/
E-mail: nass-ut@nass.usda.gov

DelRoy J. Gneiting, State Statistician
Kim Nielsen, Deputy State Statistician
Kathy Whyte, Typist

Statisticians
Joel Gentillon
Sharyn Lavender
Lynn Livingood
Jennifer Reichert

Support Staff
Arlene Reeder
Linda Spicknall

issued cooperatively by

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

350 North Redwood Road
P.O. Box 146500
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6500
801-538-7100
Fax: 801-538-7126
Web Page: http://www.ag.utah.gov
E-mail: agmain.lmlewis@state.ut.us

Cary G. Peterson, Commissioner
Larry Lewis, Public Information Officer

United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.usda.gov/nass
Ann M. Venneman, Secretary of Agriculture
Ron Bosecker, Administrator
Joe Reilly, Deputy Administrator for Field Operations

We would like to thank Ron Daines, communications specialist, Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program for providing the cover and page 29 photographs.

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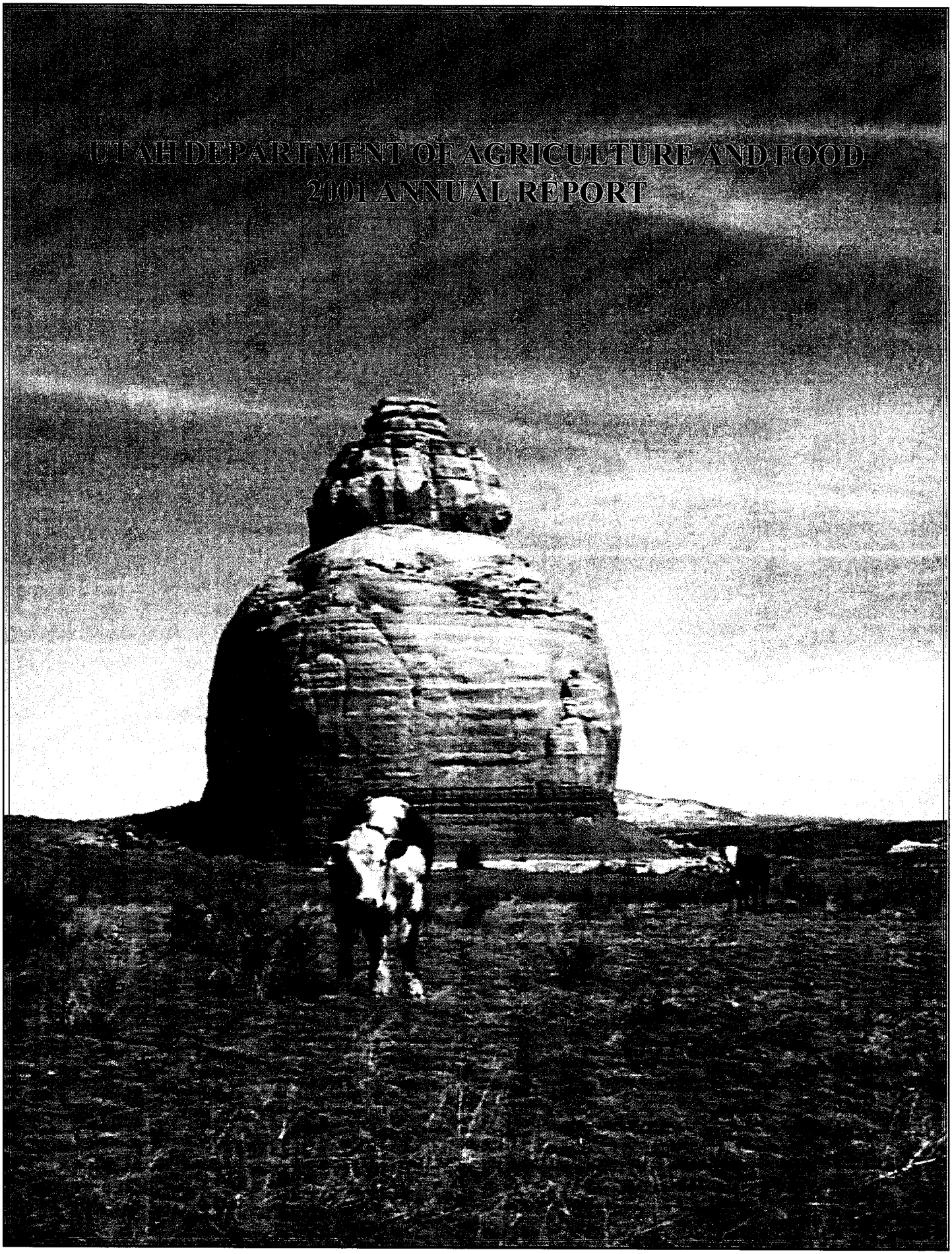
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

Cary G. Peterson
Commissioner

Deputy Commissioner

Renee Matsuura
Director of Administrative Services

Randy Parker
Director of Agricultural Marketing and Conservation

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

Dr. David H. Clark
Director of Laboratory Services/State Chemist

G. Richard Wilson
Director of Plant Industry

Kyle R. Stephens
Director of Regulatory Services

Larry Lewis
Public Information Officer

Eileen Frisbey
Administrative Assistant

Joan Winger
Administrative Secretary

Agricultural Advisory Board

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Clark Willis ..... Utah Wool Growers Association

Richard V. Nielson ..... Utah Cattlemens Association

George Dyches ..... Food Processing Industry

James Selander ..... Food Supplement Manufacturers

Merl Thurgood ..... Utah Horse Industry

Randy Greenhalgh Utah Assn. 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 homepage: www.ag.utah.gov
Internet email: agmain.lmlewis@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
- GIS 538-9904
- Personnel and Payroll 538-7112

Agricultural Marketing and Conservation
- 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
- Elk Farming 538-7137
- 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

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- Director 538-7180
- Entomology 538-7184
- Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection 538-7183
- Seed & Feed Inspection 538-7187
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- Insect Infestation Emergency Control 538-7180
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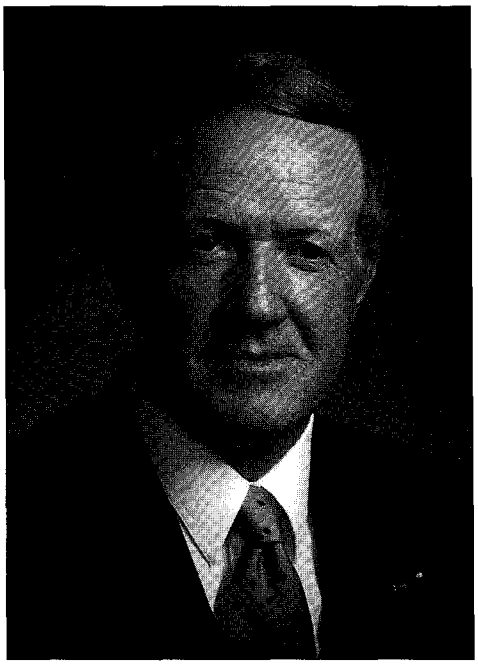
- Pesticides/Fertilizers 538-7188
- Seed Laboratory 538-7182

Regulatory Services
- Director 538-7150
- Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn. 538-7151
- Dairy Compliance 538-7145
- Egg & Poultry Compliance 538-7144
- 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 and Food
Cary G. Peterson



Dear friends of Utah agriculture.

This year has been a productive one for our industry and for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

Here in Utah our department has made strides in several areas.

We are increasing public accessibility to information by expanding our Internet services. A major redesign and reorganization of our web site is currently under way which will allow citizens to conduct business with the department at home via their computers.

The continued prevention of the spread of foreign animal disease was a major issue this year. Voluntary disease control programs are at the forefront of the effort to improve the animal health of the nation. Programs such as the Utah Egg Quality Assurance Plan, and the National Poultry Improvement Plan were continued, with department monitoring of the quality assurance plan of each participating farm.

Attempts to control Mormon crickets and grasshoppers in our state again consumed many worker hours and funds. For the third year in a row infestation levels climbed, yet federal funding declined. Our office continues to press Congress for adequate funding for federal insect control.

In the area of food safety, the Centers for Disease Control estimates that there are 76 million food borne illnesses every year in our country. Our department is working to reduce those illnesses in Utah by at least 20 per cent by identifying risk factors and working with industry to implement prevention programs.

I also believe that credible regulatory programs and effective quality control will insure that food products originating in Utah and the U.S. will generate greater consumer confidence and give our producers an advantage in the export markets.

Thank your for your interest in Utah agriculture.

Cary G. Peterson, Utah
Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and food 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 UDAF's animal industry, plant industry, weights and measures, and food and dairy inspectors, compliance officers and field representatives. It involves chemical analysis by the state laboratory, which is part of the department. It also includes other consumer products such as bedding, quilted clothing and upholstered furniture.

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

Conservation

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

Marketing and Promotion

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

(left) Robert King, USDA-APHIS-PPQ, State Plant Health Director for Utah/Nevada, conducts an agricultural inspection at the Salt Lake International Airport. The USDA and UDAF have stepped up inspections to prevent the spread of foreign animal disease such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Utah and the U.S. The USDA recently began operating organic luggage scanners at airports to prevent prohibited foods from entering the country.

George Frey photo

(top left) New York Times Correspondent, Mike Janofsky, interviews UDAF Entomologist, Ed Bianco, while photographer George Frey snaps pictures of Mormon crickets near Oak City, Utah. Utah's insect infestation drew media coverage from across the U.S. as well as Great Britain and Germany. *(right)* One of the millions of Mormon crickets that infest Utah.

Commissioner's Office

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF), led by Commissioner Cary G. Peterson made strides in numerous areas during the past year.

In the wake of the British Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak, Utah and the rest of the United States stepped up their foreign animal disease prevention practices. The Department responded to the worst Mormon cricket and grasshopper infestation in the state in 60 years by helping to secure federal funding from Congress. Commissioner Peterson also worked to sustain an effective quality control program for our food supply. The following is a list of other recent activities.

In response to the worst outbreak of Mormon crickets and grasshoppers in 60 years in Utah, Commissioner Peterson joined a delegation that testified before Congress seeking adequate funding for insect control in the West. An increased public awareness campaign, and a Governor's Declaration of Agricultural Emergency, helped draw national and international attention to Utah's insect infestation.

Headed by the Division of Animal Industry, the department sponsored a FMD symposium in Salt Lake City where national and UDAF foreign animal disease experts informed industry and state agency leaders about the threat of FMD, and how best to prevent its spread into the United States. Following the symposium the Division of Animal Industry published a brochure promoting its Utah Cattle Health Assurance Program (UCHAP) to help livestock owners increase their biosecurity.

The department's Critical Agricultural Land Conservation Program participated in four important land protection projects in the past 18 months. In June of 2000 Approximately 40 acres of wildlife habitat and farmland in Davis County were set aside at the Black Island Farm. In September of 2000, 14 acres of the historic Stout River View Ranch near Zion National Park were placed under protection. In March 2001 the department participated in the purchase of a conservation easement on the 150-acre Curtis Jones Farm in San Juan County. The project was initiated by local citizens and the land owner. In June of 2001 the department joined with the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service to purchase a conservation easement on 15 acres of the Milky Way Dairy in Cache County.

from right: Commissioner Peterson, Lt. Governor, Olene Walker, San Juan County Commissioner, Ty Lewis, and Bluff City Historic Preservation Assn. Treasurer, Liza Doran, hold "gift" baskets of produce from the historic Curtis Jones Ranch in Bluff, Utah.

Utah farmers set a record for the amount of land placed under agricultural protection area designation. By September of 2000, more than 44,000 acres were placed under protection. That was a 74 per cent increase in protected acres. Statewide Utah has more than 105,000 acres in such a designation.

The Division of Regulatory Services protected our food supply by issuing various "hold" or "destruction" orders in 2000. Eighteen hold orders involving 44,426 pounds of food were issued. Fourteen hold order releases involving 60,848 pounds of food were issued. Fifty-one voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 207,079 pounds of food. The food was destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

Accelerated the department's whirling disease prevention program by publishing a special brochure that identifies ways the agricultural community can help prevent the spread of the disease. The brochure includes the topics, how can whirling disease be spread in agricultural areas, what is whirling disease, steps taken by the UDAF to prevent the spread of whirling disease, and practices to prevent the spread of whirling disease.

The creation of state regulations governing organic agriculture was completed. An extensive week-long training seminar was conducted by UDAF and national experts on organic agriculture to certify organic inspectors. In early 2001 the Division of Marketing and Conservation won a $44,000 grant from the USDA to promote the sale of organically raised lamb.

Mandatory trichomoniasis testing legislation took effect August of 2000 requiring all bulls nine months of age and older in Utah must be tested for the livestock disease. This is both a health and economic issue for cattle owners. Three additional rules regulating livestock health also took effect in 2000, they were: chronic wasting disease, brucellosis and equine infectious anemia.

Plant Industry Division's unwanted pesticide collection program set a one-day record in November by disposing of 13 tons of material. The program invites agricultural and other entities to dispose of their unwanted or outdated pesticides free of charge. The program has collected 72 tons of material since it began in 1993. The Division is working with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality

to extend the collection project to farm machinery crankcase oil in 2001.

Following months of hot dry weather, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture designated Beaver, Cache, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, and Juab counties as natural disaster areas, thereby making federal assistance available for qualified farmers and ranchers.

Year 2001 Legislative Action

HB 71-- Appropriation for Land Use Planning (S. Urquhart) Appropriates $100,000 of one-time funding to the Office of Planning and Budget for distribution to counties and other local governments for developing and implementing land use plans. $10,000 of the appropriation is earmarked for Southern Utah University to conduct workshops on land use planning. Passed

HB 111-- Appropriation for Water Quality Protection (B. Parker) Appropriates $40,000 of one-time funding to USU Extension to assist agricultural producers in identifying and implementing management practices that prevent contamination of water by livestock manure.

HB 172-- Appropriation for Herd Testing for Johne's Disease (D. Cox) Provides a one-time appropriation of $40,000 to the Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) for initial herd testing to prevent and control the spread of Johne's Disease in domestic livestock. Passed.

HCR 11-- Resolution Urging Federal Funding to Fight Grasshopper and Cricket Infestations (D. Peterson) Urges Congress to appropriate funds sufficient to fight cricket and grasshopper infestations throughout Utah. Passed.

SB 19-- Ice Cream and Milk Dispenser Requirements (G. Davis) Allows ice cream cabinets to be loaned to retailers if the cabinets are not larger than 12 cubic feet and they contain only novelty items that are eight fluid ounces or less. The bill also provides a licensing application process for the distribution of dairy products. Passed.

SB 40-- Penalty for Use of Dyed Diesel (D. Eastman) Prohibits a motor vehicle from being operated on a public highway if it is fueled by dyed diesel, consistent with federal law. A civil penalty is also applied for violators. The bill was amended at the request of Utah Farm Bureau to exempt implements of husbandry from incidental use on a highway. Passed.

SB 66-- Animal Feeding Operation Grants (L. Blackham) Authorizes the Soil Conservation Commission to make grants to owners or operators of animal feeding operations for plans or projects to improve manure management or control surface runoff. The bill also provides a one-time appropriation of $400,000 to fund such grants.

SB 253-- Utah State Fairpark Study (S. Poulton) Directs the governor to form a committee to study the use of land and facilities at the Utah State Fairpark. The governor and some legislative leaders have expressed interest in selling the State Fairpark and using the proceeds to relocate the fair to another site. The Fair Board, the governor and agriculture industry leaders agreed late in the session that the proposal should be thoroughly examined. The committee is to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature, the governor, and the Fair Board by November 30, 2001. Passed.

Public Information Office

The office of Public Information is an important link between the public, industry, employees, and the department. The office publishes various brochures, articles and newsletters as well as creates displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and serves at times as spokesperson for the department.

During the past year, the PIO created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease prevention, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control and national food safety month.

The PIO also created and organized media events regarding the protection of open space and farmland by the Utah Quality Growth Commission.

The information officer also represented the department on a statewide committee formed to protecting public health during the 2002 Winter Olympics.

Utah Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom

The Utah Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom is a nonprofit, charitable institution working in a partnership with Utah State University, the UDAF, and Utah's agricultural community to assure a strong, effective and systematic classroom program for increasing agricultural literacy in Utah and instilling in students a greater appreciation for our food and fiber system.

The Utah Agriculture in the Classroom Program is supported by a partnership between the Utah Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom and Utah State University.

This year the program hired another full-time employee to conduct in-service programs and to develop materials for K-6 teachers. We conducted nine Food, Land and People (FLP) workshops this year for 200 teachers. This was a pilot year for the FLP in-service program.

The program currently reaches about 700 pre-service teachers at five undergraduate institutions. Practicing teachers are receiving AITC/FLP training through in-service workshops we provided during the year, and other specialty workshops (i.e. soils, microorganisms, and social studies) set up by the Utah State Office of Education or school districts. Our newsletter is also a vital part of our outreach efforts and maintains a certain level of contact with our teachers. The program provides in-service for approximately 490 teachers this year, an increase of 27 per cent over last year. The majority of these teachers taught in an Urban/Suburban setting. Approximately 35% were from a rural school district.

The web site is a primary electronic outreach tool. The program slightly increased its number of visits (11,130) this year. However, teachers are not just coming into the site, they are going to the teacher resource section and downloading the lesson plans and activities that were placed there this year. The program recently completed a Field Guide to Utah Agriculture in the Classroom Volume II. This guide is composed of activities or experiments in agriculture, not lesson plans. The publication is extremely useful for pre-service teachers and volunteers. The booklet is only available on-line; saving costs and still meeting the needs of some of our clientele.

Administrative Services

Renee Matsuura
Director

The goal of Administrative Services is to provide continues, efficient and high-quality administrative support and services to the public and to agency users to assist the over all development of agriculture in Utah. Our motto is to provide exceptional customer service.

Information Technology Section

In the past year our Information Technology section has worked to improve the speed, efficiency and protect the data entrusted to the information systems.

In March 2000 the division changed each networked PC at the Salt Lake site from Token Ring connections that ran at a speed of four megabits per second to an Ethernet connections that runs a speed of 10 megabits per second. The system is easily upgradable to 100 megabits per second. The division installed remote manageable Cisco switches to reduce downtime and our Wide Area Network connection was upgraded from 10 to 100 megabits per second. These improvements not only help department employees respond to request faster but allow the public faster access to our web site. With the addition of the Africanized Honeybee and other video clips this becomes crucial to those members of the public with DSL and other faster internet services.

We also increased the speed of the connection for the Grain lab and the Regulatory service inspectors by having a DSL line installed in Ogden to replace the slower ISDN line.

We have improved communications with employees in other areas of the state by setting up internet connections and email through a central ISP account.

We have improved access to pesticide applicator certification by setting up and providing support for more pesticide exam computers throughout the state. There are now 29 computers at 15 sites for applicants to prove proficiency without a long trip to other test centers.

Our workload has increased to over 120 users at 22 sites, with desktop and palm computers as well as other devices. Our IT staff has resolved more than 1,242 problems this year while supporting five file servers, 49 department written applications and 31 department written utilities.

Information storage and processing use on the LAN has risen from 3.8gb in 1997 to 20.6gb in February of 2001. While this includes our web site and document imaging it does not include the overhead or the operating systems required supporting them.

With the increase in computer viruses we have begun updating virus signatures monthly. In 1997 and 1998 we encountered only two viruses per year but by 2000 we were encountering eight reported viruses within the department and expect the number to grow.

This year a copier was connected to the network. It allows any LAN user to print directly from their desk to that copier.

An external auditor compared our IT staff to other similar sized agencies within Utah State government and showed the following results.

UDAF IT FTEs= 2.5 (support to user ratio of 1:84)
DEQ IT FTEs= 10 (support to user ratio of 1:39)
ABC IT FTEs= 9 (support to user ratio of 1:34)
Commerce IT FTEs= 7 (support to user ratio of 1:24)
DCED IT FTEs = 12 (support to user ratio of 1:24)
Insurance IT FTEs = 5 (support to user ratio of 1:24)

In September we hired a temporary programmer who has rewritten our department customer file as well as the dairy sanitation inspection application and is in the process of rewriting our dairy lab application. This will allow us to maintain our lab certification while avoiding the $100,000 and the dedicated programmer that was required by our other option.

The GIS Staff completed a number of projects during 2000, including maps for the Rangeland Monitoring Report, the 2000 Ground Water Report, Gypsy Moth trapping results, Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket infestation and treatment. We also partnered with the Utah Geological Survey to produce a Pesticide Vulnerability Study for Cache and Pahvant Valleys, revising UACD's Soil Conservation District Maps, producing an Aquaculture Site Map for the Fish Health Program, and updated both Regulatory Services and Plant Industry inspection district maps.

The Department is working to increase accessibility of public access and information. A major redesign and reorganization of the department's web site was begun during the year, and is continuing during 2001. The changes are intended to make the site more customer-friendly, and make department information easier to access. In addition we now have the pesticide products that are registered in Utah available via the web at .

We are also in the planning process to scan loan documents allowing more than one loan officer to review files as needed. Security measures will be implemented to assure the privacy and confidentially of the documents.

Financial Services Section

The department has implemented the use of the State Purchasing Card allowing field employees to purchase needed items within the department policies and procedures and the State Purchasing Guidelines without a purchasing order or requesting reimbursement through petty cash. Each employee issued a card is required to go through training before the card is activated. A user's group was implemented to address any problems or concerns regarding the use of the card that meets bimonthly and provides feedback to our financial support staff. Suggestions to improve the required log sheets needed for documentation decreased the time required in processing the payments. The group also reviewed the department policies to insure they were within the guidelines of state policy. The purchasing card is also being used to pay Office Depot orders on the internet and allows the secretarial staff to order and pay for office supplies on the WEB reducing processing and staff time.

State Finance is scanning all documents processed for payment for a paperless environment; the Administrative Services Division requires department divisions to prepare all documents appropriately for processing.

Fleet anywhere is a program available to agencies allowing them access to a computerized program via WEB to review and maintain leased vehicles as necessary. Reports are available as needed for management's use.

Human Resource Management Section

The Department of Agriculture & Food's Human Resource Management Office is an information office to service employees when first employed. They insure employees are given the proper orientation as a state employee. Employees are informed of the state benefit programs available to them.

The following are a few of the state benefits provided:
American Disability Act (ADA) in which employees may request an accommodation such as improving the work area ergonomically or change of work hours, and etc.
Family Medial Leave Act (FMLA) is a benefit providing up to 12 weeks leave for the birth of a child, adoption of a child, placement of a foster child, a serious health condition of the employee or care of a spouse, dependent child or parent with a serious medical condition. Eligible employees shall continue to receive medical insurance benefits provided the employee was entitled to medical insurance benefits prior to the commencement of FMLA leave.
Long Term Disability Program grants up to one year of medical leave, if warranted by a medical condition. Other requirements regarding the above program are provided in Human Resource Rules.

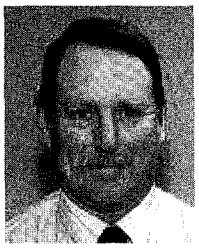
Employee Assistance Program is designed to provide confidential professional assistance to help resolve personal problems such as physical, emotional, martial, financial or substance abuse that may affect an employee's job performance or personal life.

Agricultural Investigation and Compliance

The Agricultural Investigator major responsibility is to protect Utah producers and consumers by licensing and bonding all individuals who purchases agricultural products from the producer. There are seven Livestock Markets in the state that are bonded and licensed. Many livestock dealers, grain and hay dealers and produce dealers throughout the state that are required to be licensed and bonded to protect the producers in the state against loss of agricultural products to unscrupulous buyers. In conjunction with the attorney general's office, investigates violations of department statues and rules. The specialist works with division directors enforcing actions resulting from administrative hearings.

The Agriculture Investigator also work with the Wildlife Services program carrying out predator control on public and private rangeland. The program protects Utah Livestock and wildlife. The program is affected as regulatory challenge of federal agencies arises.

Wildlife Services



Mike Bodenchuk
Federal Program Director

To assist livestock producers and wildlife management activities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food conduct a cooperative program known as Wildlife Services (WS). The cooperative program, which includes 18 state wildlife specialists and 16 federal employees is held up as a model for wildlife services programs throughout the nation. In 1998, the Governor recognized the program with his Quality Service Award.

Environmental Assessments, finalized in 1996 and reviewed annually, evaluate the possible environmental consequences of the program. While no significant negative environmental impacts result from the program, WS provides a professional, accountable service to livestock producers.

The current WS program includes predation management to protect livestock and vulnerable populations of wildlife species, notably mule deer and endangered species. The program is financed jointly, with the federal government paying about 40 per cent and the state of Utah and livestock producers paying the balance. In Utah, livestock owners pay a fee nicknamed a "head tax" set by state law. Collection of the head tax changed in 1996 from a billing system to automatic payment at the point of sale. The change in the collection process has allowed stable funding for the WS program.

The objectives of the program are to minimize livestock and wildlife losses to predators on private, state and federal lands. WS carries out this objective by integrating methods including recommending non-lethal methods for producers to implement and by removing predators when they cause damage. The predation management program targets only offending animals or, in the case of coyotes, offending populations.

Methods are used as selectively as possible to minimize impacts to other wildlife. Methods used to control coyotes include aerial hunting, calling and shooting, trapping, denning and M-44 cyanide ejectors.

Cougars and black bears also pose a serious problem to livestock producers in portions of the state. Control of predation by these two species is coordinated through the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and limited to offending individuals only. Once predation is confirmed, the offending individuals may be removed by the wildlife specialist if it is determined that it presents a continued threat to livestock. State law also provides partial payment to livestock owners for confirmed losses to cougars or bears. WS employees assist by confirming the vast majority of depredations
by these species.

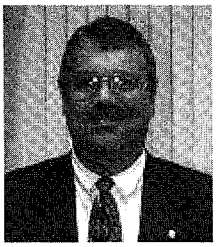
WS continues to monitor producer use f non-lethal methods. Additionally, WS assists in the development of selective non-lethal and lethal methods. Experimental protocols are in place to examine non-lethal bear damage prevention. The federal research arm of WS has also requested Utah WS assistance in evaluating humane trapping and M-44 techniques.

Predation management is also important in wildlife production areas. In 2000, WS worked in 12 deer management areas where deer populations were severely depressed, nine sage grouse areas, seven pronghorn herds, four waterfowl production areas and two pheasant protection areas. Additionally, WS protected the threatened Utah prairie dog and conducted disease monitoring and predator removals to support black-footed ferret reintroduction. Black-footed ferrets are the rarest mammal in North America and the successful reintroduction into Utah has been supported by the WS from its inception. In all cases, coordination with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources was critical to accomplishing the WS mission.

Human health and safety is also a mission of the WS program. WS conducts an urban wildlife program aimed at reducing disease threats and health risks from raccoons skunks and urban waterfowl. Significant property damage is also addressed by this program. WS also cooperates with Salt Lake International Airport in monitoring wildlife populations at the airport to reduce the threat of airstrikes.

Livestock losses to predators continue to decline as the WS program constantly evaluates program resources and producer needs and responds as necessary. While the program does not protect all of the livestock in the state, losses to protected animals are within the guidelines targeted in the 1996 Assessments. Losses of protected lambs are less than 5 per cent, adult sheep losses are less than 3 per cent and losses to calves protected by the program are less than 1 per cent. Still, the threat to individual livestock producers is great, and the WS will continue to evaluate better ways to address losses while protecting the environment.

Ag. Marketing & Conservation



Randy Parker
Director

The Division of Marketing and Conservation has two major objectives: To assist in the economic development of the state's agriculture production sector and to protect and enhance the state's natural resources. The division works with farm and ranch producers and Utah agribusinesses in expanding market opportunities, adding value to locally grown commodities, developing new products for market, and promoting Utah agriculture in local, national and international markets. In addition, the division works with farmers and ranchers to protect and enhance the soil and water resources of the state through coordinated conservation and resource improvement programs.

Marketing

A major focus of the marketing section is to assist Utah companies in expanding markets locally, nationally, and internationally while adding value to Utah produced agriculture products. The division continues to help companies in developing marketing strategies and identifying resources to assist them. The division distributes food and agriculture directories to domestic and international audiences and provides opportunities for farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses to investigate international markets.

The Internet has become an information highway that assists the division in marketing Utah agriculture and food in both domestic and foreign markets. Contact information on Utah farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses is now available through the Department's home page: www.ag.utah.gov/

Local Market Development

The division received a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service to promote Utah Organic Lamb. The grant provides $44,000 for the division and the Utah Wool Growers Association to investigate the market opportunity for locally grown organic lamb. The division and industry will identify new and existing lamb products for niche markets in Utah and the region. Of particular interest for the project are the hotel and institutional markets.

The Division and Utah State Fair have teamed up to feature Utah products at the fair park centennial village. During the State Fair, the Division and Utah businesses use a historic general store concept to display and sell Utah products. The centennial village and general store are patterned after a turn of the 19th century town including boardwalk. The centennial village is located near the rodeo arena, and provides interesting entertainment and Utah products to fair goers.

Product of Utah Program

The Product of Utah program provides Utah companies an opportunity to be identified to local consumers. A broad range of Utah produced and manufactured products are more recognizable to Utah consumers with the help of point of purchase identification, informational brochures and print and electronic media advertizing that help drive consumer recognition and interest. In recent years, the program has expanded to include more non-agricultural products, i.e., music, sports and recreation. Utah's image in sports and recreation has companies interested in using the logo as they open new market opportunities.

There are more than 300 companies that have participated in the Product of Utah program since its beginning in the late 1980's. It has even been used by a number of companies as they have developed their export market strategies. Utah is recognized nationally and internationally for its high quality products and innovation. Many Utah companies use the logo at international trade shows, in retail stores, trade magazines and media advertizing. KJZZ television features local products on "Shop Utah" hosted by Margo Watson.

Food and Agriculture Exports

Following a slowdown in food and agriculture exports in 1998 and 1999 due to the economic problems in Asia, Utah's export sales rebounded in 2000. Asia continues to be the major destination for Utah's high-value, consumer-oriented food exports as well as agricultural commodities. Global customers continue to discover the quality and competitive prices of Utah's food and agriculture exporters. Animal agriculture continues to pace commodity exports with meat, skins, hides and dairy products leading the way. Utah ranks 6th nationally in skins and hides exports at $76.7 million, 18th in dairy exports at $12.5 million and 19th in meat exports at $50.3 million. Crop exports were lead by alfalfa hay at $17.7 million to rank 24th nationally. Commodity exports reached $183.5 million in 2000. As with national trends, Utah's high-value food exports continue to achieve new records with over $200 million estimated sales in 2000.

International Market Development

The Division continues to help Utah farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses reach out to global market opportunities. Utah works with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) in identifying international market opportunities. FAS provides financial resources, commodity expertise and foreign market contacts to help companies develop new global markets. FAS coordinates agricultural trade offices around the world that offer U.S. companies valuable in-country assistance. Congress annually appropriates $90 million for the Market Access Program (MAP) to provide cost-share monies to eligible companies for global market development. Export market development funds are available through state departments of agriculture or through commodity groups and other cooperators participating in MAP.

The Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA), made up of the 13 western states, is a coordinated effort to access federal resources and develop regional export programs and initiatives. Utah's high-value, consumer-oriented food processors are eligible to receive MAP funds for export development from WUSATA. During FY 2000-01, Utah had three companies that qualified for nearly $250,000 in MAP funding. In addition, the division manages outreach projects in Japan and Hong Kong assisting Utah and western region companies enter these export markets.

The division hosted a two-day "Export Readiness" training session July 11-12, 2000. Eight Utah companies participated in the training opportunity. Division staff, WUSATA staff and a professional export consultant were available to introduce the Utah companies to resources, services and a one-on-one export market consultation.

The division also participates in U.S. Livestock Genetics Export, Inc., (USLGE) to assist Utah livestock producers investigate and develop export markets for sheep, beef and dairy genetics. USLGE offers Utah livestock producers a trade organization that coordinates international market development efforts. Division Director Randy Parker serves on the USLGE Board of Directors.

The Utah Livestock Directory and targeted cattle directories have been distributed to worldwide audiences. Of major focus is the Northern Mexico market. Northern Mexico cattle genetics and high desert geography are similar to Utah. Division staff and an industry representative attended the Mexican National Livestock Convention June 10 - 13, 2001 in Tampico. A directory of Utah cattle producers was distributed at the event.

Great American Food Shows

The Division works with Foreign Agriculture Service to identify global opportunities for introducing Utah's high quality food and agriculture products through FAS sponsored food shows. Utah companies interested in investigating new international markets are able to participate in organized U.S. pavilions that attract perspective consumers, importers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Utah food products have been some of the featured American foods promoted at major events in Hong Kong during 2000-01. City Super, an upscale food retailer, has offered several Utah products to it's customers including Bear Creek Country Kitchens soups, Redmond's Real Salt and Stephens Coco. Park 'N Shop, Hong Kong's leading retail food chain with 220 stores, has identified a company growth strategy to introduce more American food products to its customers. During the past year, Park 'N Shop introduced more than 250 new American foods in 18 of their super stores. Utah's Bear Creek Country Kitchens soups and Norbest turkey products were among the new items available to Hong Kong residents.

The Division assisted Utah company participation in three major international food shows. October 22 - 26, 2000, Paris, France hosts the world's second largest food show - SIAL. The U.S. pavilion offered an American Culinary Theater for American companies to prepare and sample products to SIAL attendees. McFarland's Foods of Riverton, Utah used the show and theater to demonstrate technology and introduce chicken bacon and chicken sausage to the international audience.

FOODEX 2001, held in Tokyo, Japan March 13 -16, 2001 is the largest Asian food show attracting over 80,000 attendees. The division coordinated Utah and WUSATA participation in the U.S. pavilion and offered "Food Show Plus" a package that helped participating companies achieve better results. Food Show Plus provided advance translation services, a full time translator in the exhibitor's booth during the show and some follow-up assistance. The service helped 18 WUSATA region companies sell $1.2 million at the show and an estimated $7 million for the coming year. Utah's Bear Creek Country Kitchens and Redmond Real Salt participated in FOODEX 2001.

U.S. Food Export Showcase, sponsored by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, was held in Chicago, May 6 - 8, 2001. The show attracted 6,000 to 7,000 international buyers interested in new and innovative American food products. The division helped set up a coordinated "Rocky Mountain" pavilion that included Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, and Utah to get broader interest from attendees.

North American Agricultural Marketing Officials

The North American Agricultural Marketing Officials (NAAMO) was organized in 1921 to allow state agricultural marketing representatives to share ideas, improve state cooperation and develop new marketing ideas. Today, the association has broadened its focus to include both domestic and international marketing and has expanded membership to include Canada and Mexico. Utah is a long time member of NAAMO and participated in its 80th annual convention held July 14 - 18, 2001 in Westbrook, Connecticut. The theme of the conference was "Sharing" and provided formal presentations from each the four regions. After serving as Secretary/Treasurer of NAAMO from 1997 to 1999, Randy Parker currently serves as NAAMO First Vice President.

Risk Management Agency Special Projects

The Division has been chosen one of four states to participate in a pilot project to establish a state food policy council. The Risk Management Agency (RMA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture awarded Utah a $45,000 grant to assist in creating a structure to administer RMA programs while promoting Utah agricultural products to Utah consumers. A goal of the council is to insure nutritious locally grown food products are made available to all citizens of the state including elderly and impoverished. The council will look at ways to improve the economic opportunities for Utah farmers and ranchers through enhanced risk management, direct marketing, farmland protection and nutrition education.

In addition, the Risk Management Agency is providing Utah with a grant of $200,000 to provide outreach programs assisting RMA in reaching Utah farmers and ranchers. In conjunction

with Utah State University, the division will provide local farmers and ranchers with RMA training. Utah has been identified as one of 13 underserved states of USDA's Risk Management Agency. The award will allow the division and Utah State University to assist RMA's Education and Outreach Plan for the identified underserved states through direct producer training, educational partners, and investment in supportive activities like materials development and promotion.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Using a formula, funds are allocated to shows to promote youth involvement and offer a quality educational experience. The Utah Junior Livestock Shows Association has developed rules with which shows and youth participants must comply to qualify for State assistance. The funding provided by the legislature must be used for awards to 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

In 1992, the Utah Legislature passed the Utah Horse Racing Act that established a regulatory process for monitoring the horse racing industry. A five-member Commission is appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate that oversees the process and makes periodic changes based on needs or industry input. The Division administers the Act because of its importance in to market value of Utah horses. Commission sanctioned tracks and races are important in establishing recognized times for Utah Quarter Horses. During the past year, nearly half of the horses running on sanctioned tracks received Rating of Merit (ROM), an index that helps establish horse values and stud fees. Without Utah's regulatory system and commission to oversee the State's Quarter Horse races, the races and associated times would not be recognized by national and international groups. This would result in the loss of millions of dollars of value to our horse industry.

Market News Reporting

The Market News Section provides accurate and unbiased price information, critical to agriculture and agribusiness in decision making. Market information is disseminated through print media, broadcast media, call-in service and summary mailer. Market information is available department's worldwide web site that attracts over 2,000 hits per month. The division monitors livestock auctions in Cedar City, Salina, Spanish Fork and Ogden. In addition, alfalfa hay buyer and seller information is compiled to provide similar market information.

Soil Conservation

The main function of the soil conservation section is help enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. There are many short and long-term public benefits that come from protecting these resources. This section helps promote voluntary, incentive based programs that protect and conserve watersheds in Utah. The section provides staff support to the Utah Soil Conservation Commission (USCC), which is chaired by Commissioner Peterson. This Commission is a policy making body that coordinates, develops and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs in the state. The USCC directs financial and administrative support to Utah's 38 Soil Conservation Districts (SCD). These districts are local units of government charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil, water and related natural resources. This Commission and these districts work closely with their conservation partners to help solve land and water resource challenges.

During the past year the USCC, SCDs, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, their conservation partners and staff support carried out many traditional programs that have been developed to help private land managers. This includes directing and facilitating the state's Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL) program. They continued to provide or prioritize technical assistance to land managers so land and water protection practices could be installed. They also worked on several non-traditional initiatives. One major project included working with agricultural commodity groups to conduct Animal Feeding Operations (AFO) assessments. The assessment will determine if Utah's livestock producers are in compliance with the national and state clean water standards. If these assessments find water quality problems the SCDs will work with the producers to find practical, voluntary, incentive based solutions.

Groundwater and Rangeland

The Department's agricultural ground water, well testing and rangeland monitoring programs continue to grow and flourish. Electronic annual reports about each program are available via the internet through the Department's home page. Once at the home page, click on the water quality button on the left side of the screen. On the water quality page click on the ground water name and photo or the rangeland monitoring name and photo. Both reports are available in Adobe Acrobat format.

In 2000, the ground water sampling program collected 354 samples from six or the seven Utah Association of Conservation District zones. Primary focus areas included the Southeastern and northern regions of the state. The samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria.

None of the samples contained pesticide residues. On the other hand, bacteria continue to be a major problem with private water systems. Thirty-seven percent of the wells and springs sampled this tested positive for coliform bacteria.

Testing will continue in the northern portion of Utah during 2001. UACD Zones 1 and 2 will be primary areas of sampling activity. The Southwestern corner of the state will also be heavily sampled.

The rangeland-monitoring program now has its annual reports from 1996 through 2000 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and via the Internet. During 2000 most of the sampling activity was conducted in the northeastern portion of Utah in Daggett, Duchesne and Uintah counties.

The rangeland-monitoring program is a cooperative effort with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to study trends in range

conditions throughout the state. Each summer a crew of scientists, biologists and technicians study a different region of the state. For 2001 the focus will be Northern Utah areas including the Bear Lake area, Croydon, Deseret Land and Livestock, Hardware Ranch and the Uinta Mountains near Kamas.

Non-point Source Pollution

Utah's agricultural non-point source pollution (NPS) control program is funded largely by federal grants through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. However, as issues such as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) planning continue to be hot water quality topics, state funding to deal with these issues is expected to increase. While the money to fund writing and development of TMDLs goes to the Utah Division of Water Quality, the Utah State Legislature set aside $400,000 in 2001 for the UDAF to fund CAFO projects.

During 2000, the Utah AFO/CAFO strategy was finalized and implementation began. The assessment and inventory process has started and continues during 2001. The state CAFO committee produced two informational and educational publications for use by farmers and ranchers, and agency personnel during 2000.

Watershed projects in high priority areas continue. Work will begin this year on a major sprinkler irrigation project in the Chalk Creek watershed area of Summit County. Work also continues in Beaver County and Cache County.

Information and education efforts continue to be an important part of Utah's overall NPS program. Utah Watershed Review is the flagship publication of this effort. The newspaper-style publication is produced six times a year and distributed to agricultural producers, watershed groups and agencies throughout the state. During 2000, a volunteer water quality monitoring committee was formed and work is ongoing to develop a statewide network of volunteer monitors with a web site to post water quality data that is collected.

Low Cost Loan Programs

The division is responsible for several loan programs to help the agriculture community and others achieve various worthwhile goals for productivity, efficiency and environmental benefits for the people of Utah. At present the division has portfolios totaling more than one thousand loans with total assets of more than $30 million. The quality of the portfolios is very high with low delinquencies and a history of minimal losses. The division cooperates with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in managing one loan program, and is in process of setting up another program with that agency. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government. The existing programs are:

Agriculture Resource and Development Loan

This program is the largest portfolio, consisting of about 900 loans and nearly $20 million outstanding. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the soil conservation districts throughout the State. The purpose of the loans is to finance improvements for land owners to provide for greater efficiencies in agriculture operations, range improvements, water and soil conservation, disaster assistance and environmental quality. The loans are written for a maximum of twelve year terms at three percent interest and carry a four percent administration fee that goes directly to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to help finance their operations. The program is a revolving fund which is growing at the rate of about $1 million per year.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

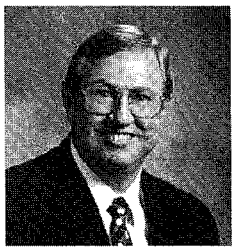
These programs, funded by both State and federal monies, total about $6 million, and consist of about 75 loans. The purpose of the loans is variously to help financially troubled producers to stay in business, to assist beginning farmers in obtaining farm property and to provide financing for transfer of agriculture properties from one generation to another. They are essentially loans of last resort requiring that applicants be declined by conventional commercial lenders. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years, and interest rates are five percent or less.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans. This program is managed for DEQ to provide financing for property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or remediation. The portfolio consists of about 60 loans totaling about $2 million. Loans are made for up to $45,000 for a maximum ten year term at three percent interest.

The division is in process of developing another program with DEQ's Division of Water Quality to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on private lands. That program is expected to become operational later this year.

left: Jason Nielsen of Utah's Redmond Minerals and Hiroshi Okawa of Japan's Tochigi Salt Company agree on an import contract during a recent food show in Japan. The UDAF helps Utah producers like Redmond expand into foreign markets.

Animal Industry



Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director

The Division of Animal Industry has six main programs:

Animal Health — with special attention to animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
Serology Laboratory — testing of animal blood for disease detection and control.
Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks

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

Animal Health

Disease free status was maintained in the following disease categories: * Brucellosis * Tuberculosis * Scabies * Pseudorabies *Salmonella pullorum.

Disease monitoring programs continued from prior years include those for heartworm, equine encephalitis, equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, salmonella sp., mycoplasma, etc.

Voluntary disease control programs are at the forefront of the effort to improve the animal health of the nation. Programs such as the Utah Egg Quality Assurance Plan, and the National Poultry Improvement Plan were continued, with department monitoring of the quality assurance plan of each participating farm. Other voluntary control programs are being developed in the areas of a Johne's Disease Control Program in cattle, TB and brucellosis herd accreditation for elk, as well as a mandatory monitoring program for Chronic Wasting Disease in Utah's private elk herds.

Division veterinarians met with the various livestock enterprise groups, farm organizations, veterinary associations and other groups in the state to receive input concerning their needs and to acquaint them with new programs. Disease concerns such as Trichomoniasis, Johne's Disease were discussed. Veterinarians testing for Trichomoniasis in bulls reported 66 positive cases in the state during the 2000 breeding season. Mandatory testing of all bulls over nine months of age for trichomoniasis was instituted by the legislature, effective August 2000. Training for the Trichomoniasis and Johne's Disease control programs was provided to large animal veterinarians at six locations statewide.

The department veterinarians monitored livestock imports into the state by reviewing 11,392 certificates of veterinary inspection and several hundred livestock movement reports. Approximately 343 violations of Utah import regulations were investigated, and 12 citations were given with fines of $1,041 collected.

The reported incidence of Heartworm in Utah dropped to 96 cases reported, compared to 120 cases in 1999. This may have been the result of division veterinarians re-emphasizing the reportable nature of the disease to veterinarians and their clients.

Meat and Poultry Inspection

The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection Bureau have consistently grown in our responsibilities to the Utah consumer. The number of inspected meat processing facilities throughout the state has grown slightly this past year. We have added two new plants to our list of official T/A inspected facilities. We routinely answer calls from individuals who are interested in pursuing an interest in the meat industry. Our staff is on-call to review and assist new plant managers in preparation of facilities to come under state meat inspection. We work to allow these individuals the opportunity to produce meat products in a clean, well built and sanitarily maintained facility that fits the minimal requirements established by United States Department of Agriculture. The scheduling of daily plant inspection tasks has been addressed by the computerized scheduling by the Performance Based Inspection System (PBIS). A recent upgrade to make this system even more efficient and more economical by utilizing the new computer systems that are now in the hands of most of the inspection staff is well under way. This new system is called the Field Automation and Information Management system or FAIM. This system gives each inspector access to either a laptop or desktop computer to accomplish their work and document the results. The computers have proven to be invaluable to the field inspectors by allowing them to account to the office in real time what is going on in the remote plants throughout the state. We have effectively utilized the electronic forms of communication to make the system become a valuable part of everyday life in our inspection program. These top of the line computers have all the modern computerized programs to make documentation and tracking of information quick and easy. It has allowed our staff to be "equal to" the federal inspection system that has used this technology for several years. An extensive electronic library is also included for reference and training for the inspector in the field.

The inspection procedures for meats have changed dramatically in the last few years. We have been supportive of the new safety procedures initiated over this transition period that began on January 25, 1998. The HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) process of inspection, initiated by NASA to maintain safe foods for our astronauts, has become the government and industry standard. This system allows each plant to address their own operation and to create a plan that fits the specific production, products, techniques, and facility that they operate.

Basically, the plant management team looks at each production process within the plant and analyses each one for any potential of a physical, chemical or biologic hazard to the consumer. They then address methods in their specific production process will control or eliminate that hazard. Their actions are monitored, tracked, and recorded on each production day at the various critical control points for each hazard that they identified. Meat inspection staff is tasked to review their plans for each of the seven specific steps to ensure the plan meets minimum functioning status of HACCP. The inspectors will then concentrate on the process each plant operates under rather than the old command and control techniques of watching and directing all actions within a plant. The inspectors will verify the plant's documents and observe the plant's actions at the prescribed critical control points. The final validation of each lot of product produced in the plant is at the pre-shipment review point. Here the plant management verifies to himself, the inspection staff, and to each consumer that the product has been produced in accordance to all safety precautions and has met all the critical controls points during its production. The plant's pre-shipment review chart is carefully inspected by the meat inspection staff for accuracy, completeness, and thoroughness on each lot of product leaving the plant. The plant management is in total control of all products and the sanitary production of those meat products. If an inspector notes anything that is not in keeping with the plant's plan or if anything is creating a product that may be harmful to a consumer, the inspector has the authority to take immediate control action. This new inspection methodology is a dramatic change from days past. We have spent many long hours in preparation for the new system and will spend many more supporting the management of our meat production facilities throughout the state to transition to the new system and assure that each plant has control of the production of their products. Our goal is the assurance to the consumer that the meat products they purchase are of the highest safety standards and quality.

As a coordinated effort for meat safety and the implementation of the new HACCP process of inspection, our office has been a key for the sampling and testing of meat products for biologic hazards. We have been instrumental in the development of several testing programs that include surveys for Salmonella, E. Coli, and Listeria. These pathogens have been incriminated in human illness recently and are critical elements in the food safety efforts in our meat production facilities. We have completed hundreds of samples over the last few years and look forward to an increased frequency and variety of tests to verify the wholesomeness of Utah meat products and the functioning of the new and individual control methods used within each plant in the state. Our goal is to maintain the high quality and safety that Utah consumers are accustomed to.

We are looking forward to a new era in Utah inspected meats. Senator Orrin Hatch is re-introducing a bill to the United States Congress that would allow state inspected product to cross all borders and become equal to federally inspected meats. This will open many new markets to our meat and poultry production facilities in Utah. The United States Department of Agriculture will review our state meat inspection program annually to validate that it equals the federal program. The State of Utah has adopted all the federal standards many years ago and strictly adheres to all the federal standards. This will be a welcome addition to the meat and poultry inspection program and also to all those plants that work so hard to produce wholesome meat products. We eagerly anticipate the passage of this bill.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau consists of 14 full-time special function officers and 50 part-time inspectors. Their job is to protect the Utah livestock industry from accidental straying or intentional theft of livestock. In addition to inspecting all cattle and horses at the state's eight weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state and going to slaughter.

During 2000, a total of 679,428 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.4 million was returned to their proper owners.

Renewal of about 23,000 livestock brands and earmarks was accomplished in 2000. As mandated by law, the process occurs every five years in order to keep brands current. A new brand book is expected to be published in the summer of 2001. In additional to each brand owner being listed in the Brand Book, the department issued everyone a laminated wallet-size proof of ownership card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. The new Brand Book and supplements are available to the public at a cost of $25.00. The bureau recorded 682 new brands during 2000 and is seeing more interest in the recording of brands for horses.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2000, livestock inspectors collected $105,000 in predator control money. This money, like the beef promotion money, which has been collected by the brand inspectors for many years, will simply be forwarded to the Wildlife Services Program for its use. Sheepmen will continue to have their allotment collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

Monies collected for beef promotion equaled $531,905.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port-of-entry personnel, a livestock inspector was assigned to work monthly in each port-of-entry. These inspectors are authorized and equipped to chase down those livestock transporters who ignore the signs requiring all livestock hauling vehicles to stop. This is an effort to help prevent diseased animals from entering the state, and stolen animals from leaving the state. A new port-of-entry was added in 1998 in Loma, Colorado on I-70.

During the 1997 legislative session, the Domestic Elk Farming bill was passed allowing the farming of domestic elk on an individual's property. The brand bureau has been asked to regulate this new industry. In 1999, an amendment to the original law now allows the licensing of domestic elk hunting parks. Livestock inspectors are involved in the inspection of new facilities and elk as they come and go from each licensed farm or park. They help verify identification, ownership, health, and genetic purity of every animal. Within the first four years of the passage of this law 29 new farms and three hunting parks have been licensed. An eight-member elk advisory council was formed to make recommendations and give direction to this industry.

A heightened awareness is the meat industry has also resulted in the upgrading of the Farm Custom Slaughter Program to insure that meat derived from home grown, non-inspected livestock is prepared under the best conditions possible.

UDAF Fish Health Program

By the end of 2000, 132 commercial aquaculture and fee fishing facilities were registered with the UDAF Fish Health Program. New applications, primarily for fee fishing sites, continue to be filed. This illustrates the continued interest in Utah aquaculture.

Thirty aquaculture sites were tested for the presence of prohibited pathogens this year. Four biosecurity and health safety plans were developed and implemented in an effort to prevent the spread of disease.

The latest issue of *Aquaculture in Utah* newsletter was published in 2000. Articles dealt with Utah's fish health rule changes, survey results, the process of certifying out-of-state facilities for importation, meetings with Colorado officials on whirling disease issues, and a new virus found in largemouth bass in southeast United States. In addition, we distributed the new brochure on whirling disease to better inform the public of how to prevent the spread of whirling disease.

Services extended to clients and the public include: 70 on site consultations and distribution of information on aquaculture and fish diseases; onsite water quality tests conducted at 40 sites; diagnostic services involving fish losses and laboratory work at the Smart Veterinary Diagnostic Lab; issuing 30 and 102 COR's respectively to commercial aquaculture and fee fishing facilities; collecting fish samples from 30 facilities including more than 3,148 fish sampled; issuing 36 fish health approvals; publishing a paper in Aquatic Animal Health Journal documenting the discovery of a new aquatic animal virus in crayfish in Utah. Fifty-five entry permits were issued for a total of 4,473,299 fish and eggs and 8,075 additional pounds of fish imported into Utah.

Dedicated to the continuous improvement of fish health programs, to reduction of unnecessary paperwork, to customer satisfaction and remaining within budget. Total savings to the taxpayer by UDAF doing samples at the Smart Veterinary Diagnostic lab at USU was $6,105. The number of fish inspected at USU was 359. There were 307 trout examined histologically by UDAF. Besides the fish examined by UDAF, there were 5,213 samples sent to outside labs during the year. This was a 35 per cent increase over the previous year.

The Fish Health Program completed development of revisions to the Aquaculture Rule through the Fish Health Policy Board. The most significant change reduced the 12-month testing period for approval of fish at a new facility to 10 months. Other changes dealt with fish processing plants to include brine shrimp and changing the deadline for renewal of COR from January 31 to December 31 to meet state statute.

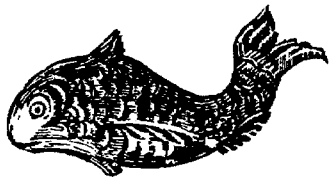
Program personnel have taken additional training to enhance their knowledge and effectiveness to deal with fish health issues, to prepare the new fish health specialist for certification as American Fishery Society Fish Health Inspector, customer service, and state employment.

The Fish Health Program participates in a UDAF educational program for local elementary schools. Lessons center around aquaculture and fish health.

It is the aim of the Fish Health Program to assist aquaculture operators to succeed in business and still prevent fish diseases.

Diagnostic Laboratories

The division director has responsibility in varying degrees for the three laboratories in the State-Federal Cooperative Diagnostic Laboratory system in the state. Three issues of 1) legislative funding for maintenance of the Logan facility, 2) selection of a new laboratory director for the Logan facility, and 3) legislative funding and location for the construction of a new Utah County facility were responded to. Serology testing performed at the Redwood Road laboratory included 52,922 samples tested for brucellosis, compared with 47,155 samples tested last year. Milk ring testing included 1,983 samples in 2000. A total of 2,218 coggins tests were performed in 2000 compared to 898 in 1999. Approximately 70,000 doses of RB51 brucellosis vaccine were distributed along with 76 vials of tuberculin and 15 brucellosis card test kits.



Chemistry Laboratory

Dr. David H. Clark
Director

The Chemistry Laboratory operates as a service for various divisions within the Department of Agriculture and Food. The division laboratories provide chemical, physical and microbiological analyses. The majority of the samples analyzed are collected and forwarded by various field inspection personnel from the Divisions of Plant Industry, Regulatory Services, Animal Health, and Marketing and Conservation.

Feed, fertilizer, meat and meat products, pesticide formulation, and dairy products are tested for specific ingredients as stated by the associated label guarantee. Some products are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials, such as filth, insects, rodent contamination, adulterants, inferior products, and pesticide residues.

The Dairy Microbiology Laboratory tests in four major areas: Grade A Raw Milk, Industry Laboratory Certification, Quality Milk, and Consumer Products. This laboratory is certified by FDA to perform standard plate counts, coliform counts, microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations, detect for antibiotic residues, ensure proper pasteurization, and measure fat and water content. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah, and our supervisor serves as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) which has jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the State. Currently, there are 27 facilities with 150 analysts under the LEO's jurisdiction. The LEO sets up yearly proficiency testing on all analysts and is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the State.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities that conform to federal and state standards. Tests for levels of fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from the Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat and carcass swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella on a routine basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory is primarily concerned with testing herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides to ensure that the listing of active ingredients and their concentrations are in compliance with state labeling laws.

The Pesticide Residue Laboratory tests for presence and subsequent levels of herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, and fungicide residues in plants, fruits, vegetables soil, water, and milk products. These samples are submitted when inspectors suspect there may be a misuse of the application of the pesticide. Milk samples are tested once a year to ensure no pesticide contamination and maintain compliance with FDA.

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

Special consumer complaint samples are also examined for the presence of undesirable materials such as filth, insects, rodent contamination and adulterations. The samples are checked to see if the complaints are valid, and if they are, turn the matter over to departmental compliance officers for follow up action.

Ground and surface waters are monitored for the presence of pesticides and nitrates. The laboratory also tests for 25 elements and other water related parameters. This data is combined with other water data collected in the field to provide a picture of the quality of the state's aquifers.

Accomplishments:

Due to changes from FDA, we have absorbed over a three-fold (from 8 to 27) increase in the number of dairy laboratories and a corresponding 5 fold (from 28 to 150) increase in the number of analysts that our dairy personnel must monitor.

We were able to do all of the analyses on the ground water samples that were previously done at Utah State University.

We purchased a GC/MS to replace the old system that did not have the sensitivity to detect pesticide residues at the levels mandated by EPA. All of the laboratory personnel received training and the system has performed very well.

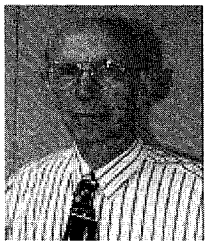
We have inventoried all of our chemicals and instituted a storage system in the chemical storage room.

Meetings with chemists and supervisors from the different divisions continue to be held to discuss status of ongoing programs, problems that are appearing, new program needs, etc.

We continue to work with USU Analytical Laboratory, a commercial laboratory in Idaho, and UDAF Grain Inspection on quality control for hay testing.

The laboratory continues to perform very well on the check sample programs administered for milk, meat, feeds, fertilizers, and pesticide residue and formulation programs.

Plant Industry



G. Richard Wilson
Director

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

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food currently administers nine insect and plant quarantines, which 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.

During 2000, there were approximately 903 state and federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the state entomologist. These certificates allow Utah commercial growers to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The state entomologist also responded to more than 300 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and education meetings and workshops.

The state entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2000 are summarized below:

Apple Maggot and Cherry Fruit Fly

The Apple Maggot survey and detection program in Utah requires the efforts of the state entomologist, one program supervisor, three field scouts and necessary secretarial help. The program was implemented to provide for our continued participation in export markets. In 2000 1,300 traps were used in the adult survey. Since the programs beginning in 1985 property owners are contacted annually regarding orchard spray management techniques and removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2000 exceeded 6000 trees.

Bee Inspection

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 dependant on bees for pollination. During 2000, a total of 30,000 colonies of bees were inspected with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

African Honey Bee

A survey and detection program for African Honey Bee 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. Considerable education and public awareness activity has occurred since the African Honey Bee was discovered in Mesquite, Nevada in the summer of 1999.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

Cereal Leaf Beetle was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in 14 counties of northern 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 and Food in cooperation with Utah State University conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. A cooperative insectary program with USU has provided beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on Cereal Leaf Beetle. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by Utah State University and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food into the biology and life expectancy of Cereal Leaf Beetle in compressed hay bales may allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy Moths were first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been the lead agency in the administration of a major bio-control program that has had a 95 per cent success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to 1 (possible) in 2000. The major benefits of this program are:

1. Cost effectiveness
2. Public nuisance reduction
3. Forest and natural resource protection
4. Watershed protection.

Eradication efforts still show significant progress and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Cricket/Grasshopper

The Fall Rangeland Insect Survey was completed the last week of August, 2000. Information from this survey indicates that we may have 593,000 acres infested with grasshoppers in 2001, and possibly 658,500 acres infested with Mormon Crickets. The information from the Fall 2000 survey indicate the population of both grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets may infested 1.25 million acres in 2001. Insect damages ranging upwards of 22.5 million dollars

may be expected again this year. Large populations of these voracious insects in 1998 and 1999 prompted a Governor's Declaration of Agricultural Disaster. Limited federal and limited state funds provided some relief during 2000 but left many private farmers, ranchers and homeowners to use their own resources to control the infestation.

Fertilizer Program

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

Major functions performed in this program in 2000

1. Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	251
2. Number of products received and registered	2392
3. Number of products registered because of investigations	25
4. Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	305
5. Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/99 - 6/30/00)	162,601 tons
6. Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	2
7. Guarantee analysis corrected	2
8. Number of inspection visits to establishments	718
9. Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	4
10.Number of blenders licensed	24

Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program

Year	Participants	Disposal Amount/lbs.
1993	27	11,453
1994	36	17,487
1995	31	14,095
1996	27	12,334
1997	34	19,903
1998	31	26,244
1999	34	17,145
2000	48	27,700
Total to date	155	145,675 lbs.

Pesticide Product Registration Program

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).
   - 1997 - 1
   - 1998 - 1
   - 1999 - 2
   - 2000 - 2

2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS (SLN).
   10 SLN labels filed in 2000.

3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP)
   2000 - 1

Pesticide Product Registration

Pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	799
Pesticide products registered:	9,633
New products registered as a result of investigation:	545
Number of violations of the Pesticide Act (Violation of old products not registered for current year):	36
Number of product registration requests by field representatives:	54

Nursery Inspection Program

1. Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	557
2. Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	910
3. Number of violations of the Nursery Act	42

USDA Private Applicator Restricted Use Pesticide Record Program

1. Number private applicators records surveyed	100
2. Percent private applicators using RUP's products	45 %
3. Percentage of elements recorded as required	96 %
4. Percentage of private applicators without records	2 %

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

Number of Inspection	Pounds	Inspection
Apples	21	625,028
Apricots	1	11,520
Cherries, sweet & tart	1,873	2,191,765
Onions	702	30,127,475
TOTALS	2,597	32,955,780

Pesticide Program

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

Worker Protection Program

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

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has developed an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan. This plan allows the state to provide protection for federally listed species from pesticide exposure while tailoring program requirements to local conditions and the needs of pesticide users. Utah's plan focuses on the use of pesticides as they relate to the protection of threatened and endangered species on private agricultural land and land owned and managed by state agencies. The UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for admin-

istering the plan. Through an interagency review committee, special use permits or landowner agreements can be established to allow for the continued use of certain restricted pesticides for those locations that contain threatened and endangered species.

Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program

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

Certification Program

The UDAF has entered into a cooperative agreement with EPA to undertake the following as part of the department's Pesticide Certification program: maintaining state certification programs, state coordination with Utah State University Extension Service, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts. The department develops and prepares pesticide applicator certification manuals and examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

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

1. No. of inspections of pesticides sales establishments:	25
2. No. of physical pesticide samples collected:	25
3. No. of investigations of pesticide uses:	140
4. No. of violations:	17
5. No. of pesticide applicator training sessions:	25
6. No. of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial, Private:	3,800
7. No. of pesticide dealers licensed:	90

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. Work performed in FY 1999-2000 is summarized below:

1.Number of seed samples tested:	1,751
2.Number of violations determined:	71

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 germination, purity, and presence of noxious weeds, although a number of other tests are performed upon request. Inspectors monitor the seed trade by collecting representative samples for testing and by checking for proper labeling of all seed offered for sale and for the presence of noxious weeds and other undesirable factors.

Noxious Weed Control Program

In administering the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17), the state weed specialist coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the State. The 13 agricultural field representatives located throughout the state made 1,246 visits and inspections. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

1.Retail establishments 2.Weed supervisors and other county officials 3.State agencies 4.Federal agencies 5.Utility companies 6.Private landowners 7.Hay and straw certification

Control of Noxious Weeds

1.The division weed specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the agricultural field representatives.
2.Surveys of serious weed infestations are conducted and control programs are developed through the county weed supervisors, county weed boards, and various landowning agencies.
3.The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4.Noxious weed free hay certificates

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

Inspections in 26 counties * Inspections for 117 producers
Approximately 145,000+ bales inspected *
Number of Inspections: 126

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed in this program in 1997 are summarized below:

1.Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	558
2.Number of feed products registered:	6,633
3.Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	756
4.Number of feed samples collected and tested:	347
5.Number of violations:	33

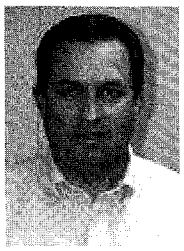
Grain Inspection

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

1.Number of samples:	13,045
2.Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:	21,523
3.Total number of activities performed:	34,523

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

UDAF works towards accomplishing the food program's mission of ensuring:

- Foods are safe, wholesome, and sanitary.
- Food products are honestly, accurately, and informatively represented.
- These products are in compliance with Utah's laws and rules.
- Non-compliance is identified and corrected.
- Unsafe or unlawful products are removed from the market place.

Centers for Disease Control estimates that there are 76 million food borne illnesses every year. Of these, 325,000 require hospitalization, and there are 5,000 deaths. A recent survey conducted by the Food and Drug Administration identified five practices and behaviors in a retail establishment they associated with foodborne illness. These factors are:

- Cold Holding of Potentially Hazardous Food at 41°F or below
- Ready-to-eat (RTE) PHR Held Cold at 41°F or Below
- Commercially Processed RTE, PHF Date Marked
- Surfaces/Utensils Cleaned/Sanitized; and
- Proper and Adequate Handwashing

Utah is looking to reduce foodborne illnesses at least 20 percent by identifying these risk factors and working with industry to implement interventions. We are focusing on these risk factors to develop a baseline so we can determine how these interventions are impacting industry and the public. The increasing refinement of risk assessment techniques presents new opportunities for systematically evaluating challenges to food safety and developing targeted interventions for resolving them.

Food Compliance Program

Food Safety - Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The average consumer takes food safety for granted. When they go to the grocery store they expect safe, wholesome and properly labeled food. Utah's food program oversight of this system ensures that confidence in the food supply continues.

A historical review of the basic food supply reveals a lot of revolutionary changes. The old neighbor grocery store sold basic food items, such as milk, eggs, flour, and canned goods. The stores were much smaller and very few had a meat department. In 2000 the supermarkets have a bakery, produce area, and a meat department. The average grocery store carries 20,000 to 30,000 food items and there is a great deal of variety. A look at the produce section, with its large year round selection of fruits and vegetables from around the world, is a small indication of the changes that have occurred.

This evolution has changed the way the food system is regulated. Utah has met this challenge by focusing on risk factors that lead to foodborne illness. Working together with other groups like academia and industry creates a synergistic system that amplifies our efforts to educate and protect the consumer.

INSPECTIONS 1999

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	NUMBER	INSPECTIONS
Bakeries	376	652
Grain Processors	10	15
Grocery Stores	1,141	1,682
Meat Departments	320	573
Food Processors	410	566
Warehouses	279	293
Water Facilities	22	40
TOTAL	2558	3821

Enforcement

Food Product Control - The Utah Wholesome Food Act includes two main areas of responsibility; adulteration and misbranding. These two areas ensure food products are properly labeled. A food is adulterated if it contains any poisonous substance which may render it injurious to health, or if it has been produced or stored under conditions whereby it may become contaminated with filth, or rendered diseased or unwholesome.

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 Destruction, Hold Orders and Releases. In 2000, 18 hold orders involving 44,426 pounds of food were issued. Fourteen hold order releases involving 60,848 pounds of food were issued. Fifty-one voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 207,079 pounds of food. The food was destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

Warning Notices - When voluntary compliance cannot be achieved we take additional regulatory action in the form of Warning Notices and Administrative Action. In 2000, UDAF sent out 41 Warning Notices concerning non-compliance with the Utah Wholesome Food Act (WFA) and the Utah Food Protection Rule (FPR).

Administrative Orders - In 2000, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food issued two Administrative Orders:

An Administrative Order was issued to a bakery that was not in compliance with the construction requirements set forth in the Utah Food Protection Rule. The facility had started to remodel and then stopped for some reason. There was a dirt floor in the backroom and raw sheet rock throughout the facility. The owner refused to correct the violations. UDAF set several deadlines that were not met. The owner was having difficulties with another agency and he used that as an excuse. An Administrative Settle-

ment was issued and agreed upon. The facility is now in compliance with Utah's basic construction requirements.

There was a salvage dealer who was receiving rejected food products from different food banks thorough the country. The donated product was supposed to be diverted to an animal feeding operation. Utah determined the product was being shipped to a retail salvage store in Barstow, California. No animal feed manufacturing operation was ever verified.

At a second salvage operation that this owner had been associated with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food issued him a Warning Notice asking him to comply with Utah's laws and rules as they pertain to salvage food. Later, an investigation found the salvage dealer storing over 95 tons of damaged food items in a warehouse that did not even come close to meeting minimum operation or construction standards for a warehouse. The doors did not fit tight and were not rodent proof. There were broken windows in the building and at the time of the inspection the roof was leaking. The warehouse was stuffed so full of leaking and dented cans that movement of a forklift through the facility was very difficult. It was determined most of the product had been stored there for over three months. The salvage food stored in the entire warehouse was placed under embargo for adulteration. The product was sorted under a sorting agreement.

A Cease and Desist and Order of Corrective Action was issued to the owner because of the severe violations of Utah Agricultural laws and rules. An Administrative Settlement was agreed upon between the owner and UDAF. Then 18 bins of dented food cans disappeared. The owner said he had disposed of them. He insisted someone at UDAF had given him permission. No one had. UDAF found one of the bins in Orem at a facility with which the owner of the business was associated. He agreed the bin was one of the bins under embargo at the Salt Lake City Warehouse. He did not know how it got to Orem. This put the owner in violation of the Utah Food Protection Rule and the Utah Wholesome Food Act for moving embargoed product without permission from UDAF. Therefore, it was determined the owner had violated the conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement. The case is continuing.

Organic Standards Rule - Organic foods are agricultural products that are produced under standards that prohibit or limit substances such as pesticides or genetically engineered organisms. This year the Department adopted a new Organic Standards Rule. The consumer's interest in healthy diets and their concern about additives present in many processed and traditional type food products drove the adoption of this Rule. The public's desire for organic foods has increased the demand. This Rule is a great benefit to both the agricultural industry and the public. This program will facilitate the marketing of fresh and processed food that is organically produced and assure consumer that such products meet consistent uniform standards. These standards are voluntary and will not impact industry unless they choose to participate in the organic program. Producers and processors will have the opportunity to be certified in Utah.

Olympics -The 2002 Winter Olympics are now less than a year away. The Food Program is actively involved in the Environmental and Public Health Alliance and the Food Safety Work Group. A new group called Enhanced Operations was created. This group is composed of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, the Department of Health, and the Department of Environmental Quality. The group was generated to cover operational issues above and beyond the routine daily work. Our functions during the Olympics will include daily communication, providing back-up resources, systems testing and training, coordinating professional volunteers, and hosting of foreign public health officials. A great deal of effort has gone into ensuring availability of safe food for Olympic visitors.

Recently test events were held. These events evaluated a team approach to food and environmental inspections. It was an interesting situation for all involved. A great deal was learned during the events. During the test events, it became very clear how important it is to plan and work with industry in advance of the Olympics. Communication among the different agencies involved is also vital to creating a pleasant experience for the Olympic visitors.

Dairy Compliance Program

Milk is still considered to be an excellent source of dietary elements needed for the maintenance of proper health, especially in children and older citizens. Its promotion has been supported by Utah as many local and national high profile people have been noted sporting milk mustaches during the year 2000. Nevertheless, milk has a potential to serve as a vehicle of disease and, in the past, has been associated with disease outbreaks of major proportions. It is the goal of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Division of Regulatory Services to insure that the milk supply in Utah is handled in a wholesome and sanitary manner throughout the production, processing, handling, and distribution. Utah strives to provide effective public health protection without being unduly burdensome to the dairy industry.

The UDAF and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have had a cooperative agreement for years concerning using our time, employees, and resources to perform outlined USDA tasks, particularly line grading of natural cheese. Although this agreement has been used off and on, it has been on a limited and sporadic basis for the last decade. The year 2000, saw milk prices dip very low. At one point prices fell below the floor level of $10.50 per one hundred pounds of milk, (cwt.) paid to the dairy farmer. That resulted in the activation of the Federal Price Support system which saw the federal government buy milk at a higher price, divert the milk to cheese plants, so the product could then be manufactured and stored as cheese inventory. This manifested itself in Utah with 3,120,000 pounds of natural cheese and 1,160,000 pounds of processed cheese being manufactured under government contract. This was a total of 107 lots of cheese, or 4,280,000 pounds of cheese being produced, all of which needed to be graded by USDA certified graders. Employees of the State of Utah worked 597 hours under the USDA cooperative agreement grading all of these lots of cheese.

Total number of dairy herds continues its decline while herd size and total milk production has slightly increased. There are now eight Utah counties where there are no commercial dairy farms and five more counties which have less than three dairy farms. One northern county accounts for one-third of all Utah dairy farms. There are currently 416 dairy farms in Utah with 352 Grade A dairies and 64 manufacturing grade dairies.

There are currently 45 dairy processing plants in the State of

Utah, including Grade A and manufacturing plants. There were 92 inspections performed at the Grade A plants and 173 inspections performed at the manufacturing plants, which include ice cream, cheese and dry milk plants.

The Dairy Compliance Program continues to seek voluntary compliance whenever possible. However, when voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, regulatory action is initiated. In all, 1,601 inspections were conducted; 206 administrative letters were written; 64 permits were suspended; two administrative hearings were held; and 1.5 million pounds of adulterated and misbranded product was removed from commerce by Utah food and dairy compliance officers.

The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shippers (IMS) will convene in Wichita, Kansas. One of the major issues before the conference is that of defining what role Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based inspections will play in the Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) inspections of milk processing plants. During the last 24 months, Utah has been actively participating in a pilot program involving seven milk plants nationwide, including one in Cache Valley Utah, who's program was set up to evaluate the effectiveness, as well as problems associated with this proposal.

Meat Compliance Program

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

Pathogen Reduction & HACCP is fully implemented at all plants in the State. The transition from "command and control" inspection to "owner responsibility" has been relatively smooth. The predicted violations, non-compliance and additional work load for a compliance officer has been largely non-existent. Credit for the high degree of compliance is due to a pro-active training program by the Meat Inspection Program. Compliance stands ready to assist with documentation and prosecution of any future violations at meat and poultry plants.

The determination of amenability of central kitchens to full time inspection remains bogged down in Washington DC. Several flurries of activity, including extensive reports has not facilitated a decision on this matter. Utah will host the 2002 Winter Olympics, which will require significant capacity to provide meals to the athletes and Olympic visitors. Currently there are proposals to utilize existing central kitchens to provide these meals. The meat compliance program, food officials and industry are attempting to determine the legality and feasibility of these proposals. We are taking a measured response to these matters, and remain extremely committed to food safety. We are proud of our common sense approach to meat product regulation.

Utah enjoys a high degree of compliance with the federal mandate to provide "Safe Handling Labels" on all fresh meat and poultry products. The compliance program continues to notify firms of non-compliance with Safe Handling, or other labeling violations. Utah also finds significant compliance with the new regulation requiring shell eggs to be stored, transported and held at ambient temperatures of 45 degrees F or cooler. This compliance is largely due to aggressive enforcement of food code refrigeration of shell eggs requirements in the early nineties. There were also several foodborne illness associated with Salmonella Enteritis in shell eggs. Meat Compliance is responsible for accurate trace-back and documentation of implicated products.

HACCP is currently enforced in all fish processing plants in the state of Utah. This method of regulation has increased the quality and safety of this important protein source.

During the calendar year 2000, the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,679 random reviews of state businesses and 61 planned compliance review of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in six letters of warning being issued. Compliance officers collected more than 400 ground beef samples. The state chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water the results showed a high degree of compliance.

Egg and Poultry Compliance Program

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

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

Shell Egg Grading	Egg Products Inspection
Shell Egg Surveillance	Poultry Grading

Shell Egg Grading - On February 15, 2000, USDA grading service started at Delta Egg Farms, Delta, Utah. Construction continued on the remaining layer houses and was completed at the end of 2000. This facility is now at full capacity, with 1.5 million laying hens. Full time coverage is currently provided at this facility, and extended coverage is planned. This facility is expected to require grading service 7 day a week early in 2001. An additional employee will be needed at this plant in 2001. The completion and operation of this facility has contributed to the increase in the number of shell eggs being graded under the cooperative agreement with the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service. An additional 1.5 million-bird complex is being proposed in the Delta area and other Utah producers are expanding their facilities. We can expect continued growth in the Utah Shell Egg Industry and Shell Egg Grading Service.

Three Utah shell egg graders attended USDA training sessions in Denver, Colorado. All USDA procedures, policies and regulations where reviewed. It gave them a chance to meet with regional and national officials, and visit with other state and federal graders.

During the year 2000 we where able to place computers in all of the shell egg processing plants requiring USDA grading service. These computers help us to better serve industry and help our dedicated staff perform their jobs in a professional and prompt manner.

During 2000 the Egg and Poultry program was involved in several Salmonella Enteritis trace backs. Eggs are a nutritious food and can be part of a healthy diet, but they are perishable like raw meat, poultry and fish. Consumers must remember that unbroken clean fresh shell eggs can contain Salmonella Enteritis that can cause illness. The number of eggs affected is very small, (estimated at 1/20,000 eggs) but to be safe eggs must be properly handled, refrigerated and fully cooked. The issues of SE will be with us for the coming years

In 1999, 131,654 (30 Dozen per case) cases where graded in 2000, 316,264 (30 Dozen per case) cases where graded about a 140 percent increase.

Egg Products Inspection -The Egg Products Inspection Act provides for the mandatory continuous inspection of the processing of liquid, frozen and dried egg products. Egg products are inspected to ensure they are wholesome, properly labeled and packaged to protect the health and welfare of consumers. Egg Products are used extensively in the food industry in the production and by restaurants and institutions in meals.

The Egg Products industry was once the salvaging of eggs unmarketable through normal marketing channels. It has now turned into a major part of the egg industry. Nationally about 80% of all eggs produced are used in egg products of one kind or another. The Utah Egg Industry has seen 50 percent in egg products over the previous year. During 2000, 140,497 (30 Dozen per case) cases where used in egg products. This is compared to 78,558 (30 Dozen per case) cases used in 1999. This increase can be attributed to the growing bakery industry in Utah and regulation change prohibiting 'pooling" of more than five eggs at restaurants. There is an increasing demand for this safe, high quality food.

Shell Egg Surveillance - The Egg Products Inspection Act requires all egg producers with over 3,000 laying hens, that pack and grade be registered with USDA. Hatcheries must also be registered with USDA. These firms are visited quarterly to verify that shell eggs, packed for the consumer are in compliance with state and federal standards. Quarterly surveillance also verifies, that restricted eggs are being properly disposed, and that adequate records are being maintained.

Poultry Grading - During 2000, grading staff at Moroni and Salina was responsible for grading 118,836,681 lbs. of live turkey. This is a small decrease from last year's 136,472,964 lbs. Grading activities at the Salina plant where increased during the months of October and November due to the processing of 4,000 cases of "A" Grade smoked turkeys.

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, & Quilted Clothing Program

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure that Utahns's receive hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness when purchasing these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, and wholesalers of these products, and components used to make or repair such products, to obtain an annual license from the Department of Agriculture and Food for their particular type of business before offering products for sale within the state. Application forms and other program materials are available at the following URL: www.ag.utah.gov/divisns/regsvcs/beduph.htm

Product labels are required to list the enclosed fibers and their percentages. This enables consumers to make price/value/performance-based buying decisions. It also encourages fair competition among manufacturers by establishing uniformity in labeling and accurate component disclosure.

As of August 20, 1998, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) rescinded their Guides for the Feather and Down Products Industry. These guides addressed claims for the advertising, labeling, and sale of products wholly or partially filled with feathers or down and all bulk stocks of processed feathers or down intended for use in manufacturing bedding, furniture, and clothing. Following the rescission of these guides, the Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials (ABFLO) created a standard for feather and down filled articles. This standard has no force in law, but may serve as a model for state rules regulating plumage-filled products.

Utah is in the process of amending their Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Rule to adopt by reference ABFLO's standard for plumage-filled articles of bedding and furniture. Similar requirements for the labeling of plumage-filled clothing are being written. Products shall only be labeled "Down" if they contain a minimum of 75 percent down and plumules. Articles containing a mixture of down and feathers must show the percentages of each contained therein. The rule will eliminate tolerances in the down content in conformance with FTC's Truth in Advertising requirements and will promote national uniformity

License fees fund an inspection program that allows products to be examined and tested to ensure contents are accurately labeled. During 2000, 1185 licenses generated $63,000 in general revenue making the program self-sustaining.

Food Labeling Program

The State of Utah has adopted labeling regulations as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and reviews labels to assist manufactures to comply with these regulations. Label reviews help new producers avoid costly reprinting of incorrect labels and helps assure that consumers get complete and accurate information in a uniform format on all food products.

Proper labeling of food ingredients is a vitally important issue to consumers who have food sensitivities or other dietary restrictions. Reports of allergic reactions to incompletely or incorrectly labeled foods continue to increase. The U S Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has participated in many food product recalls during the year when foods were discovered to contain unlabeled ingredients which are known allergens. After label corrections have been made, the foods may be returned to the marketplace.

"Organic" foods and Dietary Supplements are two customer-driven areas of focus that are prompting changes to labeling regulations. The Rule on labeling of dietary supplements came into effect on January 1, 2000. This rule establishes requirements for the identification of supplements and for their nutrition and ingredient labeling. The goal of the rule is to ensure the consumer is not mislead by label statements, and is provided with sufficient information to make knowledgeable decisions about supplementing their dietary intake.

Utah's organic food rule came into effect October 2000. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) also finalized

the National Organic Food Rule that became effective February 20, 2001. These rules will standardize requirements for agricultural products that are "organically" grown, raised, and produced as well as those products containing "organic" ingredients.

Correct and complete food labels help to protect consumers and contribute to a safe and healthful food source for all of us. However, consumers are still ultimately responsible to read and understand the label and make choices based on their personal needs.

Weights and Measures Program

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

Two inspectors were replaced during the year 2000. The new inspectors are Don Nerdin and McCrae Christiansen. Don is located in Utah County. McCrae is located in southern Utah. Both of these inspectors bring a wealth of knowledge to the program. We look forward to working with them.

During the year 2000, the Weights and Measures Program received several upgrades of the WinWam (weights and measures) electronic database. We believe that WinWam has improved our efficiency and look forward to continuing involvement.

In the year 2000, emphasis was given to consumer protection in the area of price verification, package inspection, liquefied petroleum meters, scale inspections, gasoline pumps and petroleum and water meters.

The Weights & Measures Program operates in the following areas: General Inspections: Our inspectors checked 4,632 small capacity scales (0 – 999lbs.) and 8,203 gasoline pumps. Every type of item is subject to a scanning inspection, package checking, or label review. In 2000 there were 29,238 packages checked and 24,096 scanners checked.

Large Capacity Scales: Large-scale capacities include 1,000 lbs. and up. These devices may include scales used for weighing livestock, coal, gravel, vehicles, etc., within inspections conducted at auction yards, ranches, ports of entry, mine sites, construction sites, gravel pits and railroad yards, etc. A total of 1,211 large capacity scale inspections were conducted in 2000.

Liquified Petroleum Gas Meters (LPG): In 2000 there were 291 propane meters inspected throughout the state.

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. There were 148 inspections conducted in 2000.

Metrology Laboratory

The state maintains standards of mass, length, and volume. Valid National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Test Numbers have been issued to Utah and are on file at NIST and at the Utah Laboratory. The Utah laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During 2000 we sent our metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program (WRAP) yearly training meeting held in Las Vegas, Nevada. The state metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

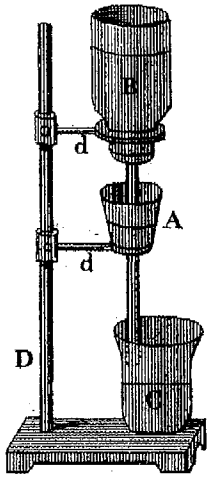
Motor Fuel Laboratory: The Motor Fuel Laboratory maintains a high standard of testing for motor fuel quality. The Lab responded to multiple complaints and resolved them with satisfactory results.

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

Adjudicative Proceedings

The overall approach of the department is to gain voluntary compliance to violations of the Utah Agricultural Code. When that is not accomplished, the department initiates administrative actions and provides opportunity to a hearing. During 2000, the department conducted a total of five administrative hearings. These actions resulted in $36,000 in civil penalties being assessed against Utah businesses, with a total of $4,000 being paid and the balance set aside as a part of a probation agreement. The number of hearings conducted declined during this time period and is due in large part to the fact that the department promulgated administrative rules, in March 1999, giving the department the authority to issue citations for violations to the agricultural code. A citation, of up to $500, can be issued for violations without proceeding to a hearing. During 2000, the department issued 15 citations for a total of $2600 in fines.

Administrative procedures are an effective tool in gaining compliance without going through the legal system, but still afford individuals and companies their due process rights.



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 dollars.

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 and Food 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

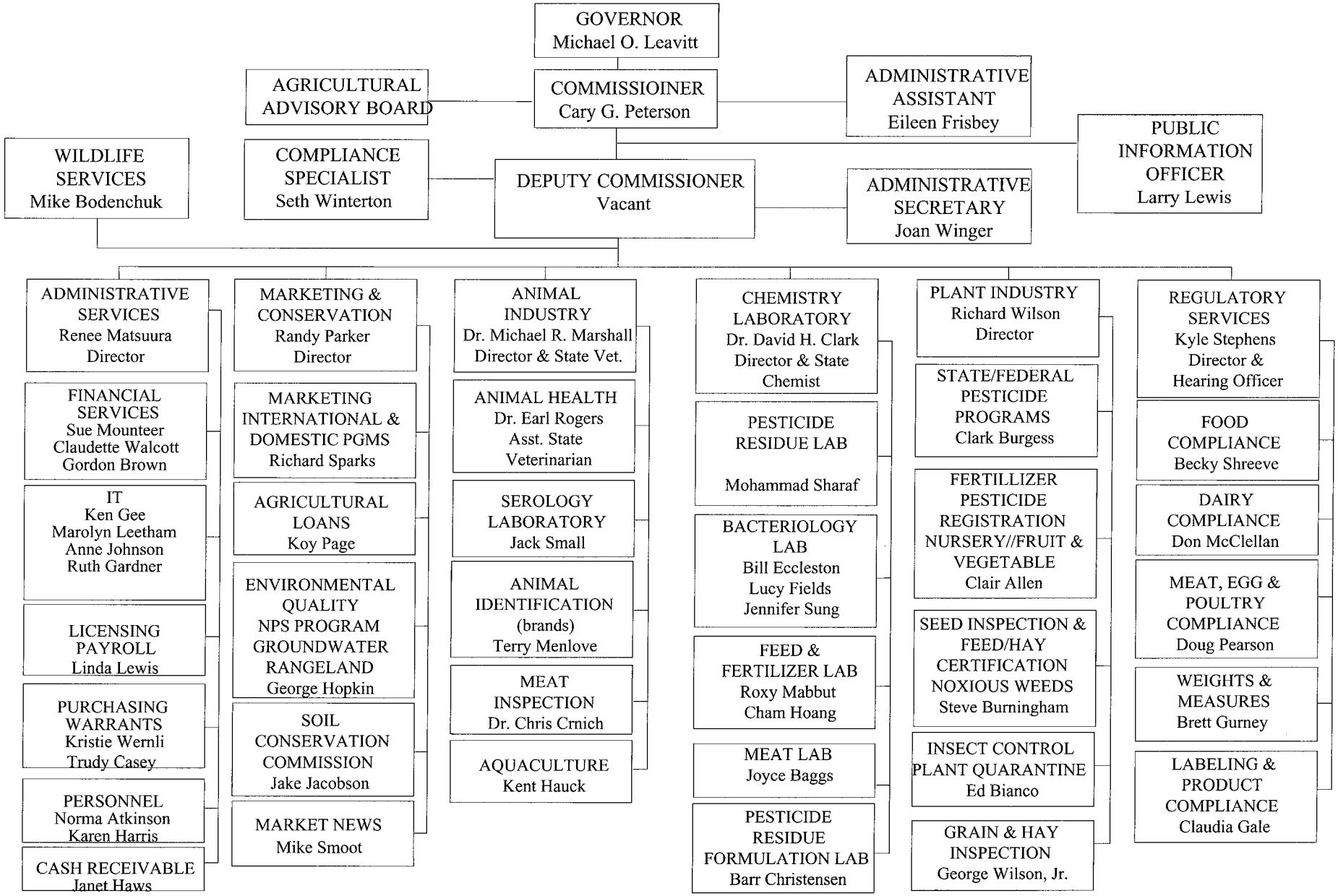
Pleasure riding was clearly the primary interest of horse owners. Pleasure riding, youth activities, and hunting activities that received the highest ranking, are activities that could be considered family related.

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 Conservation in this annual report).

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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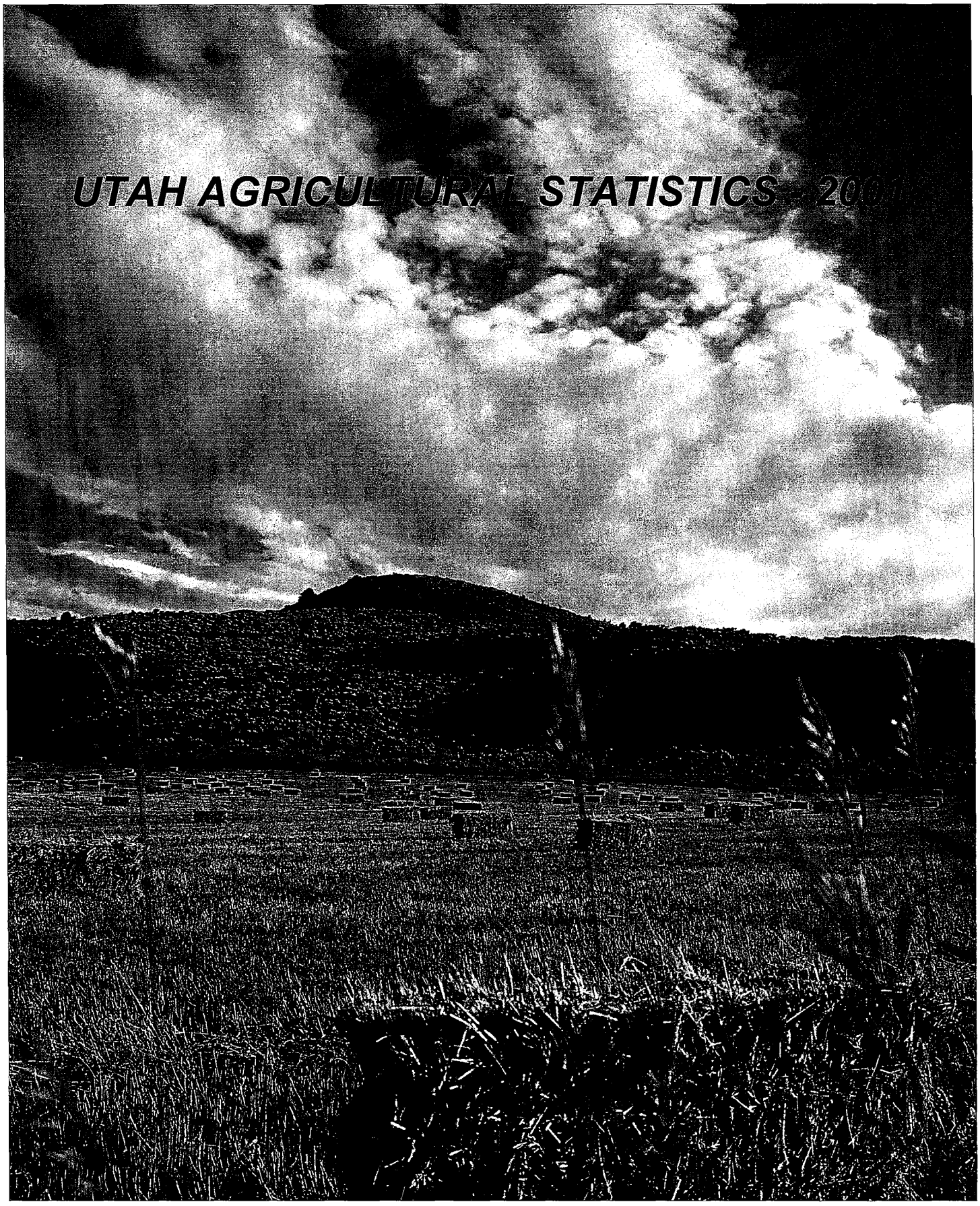
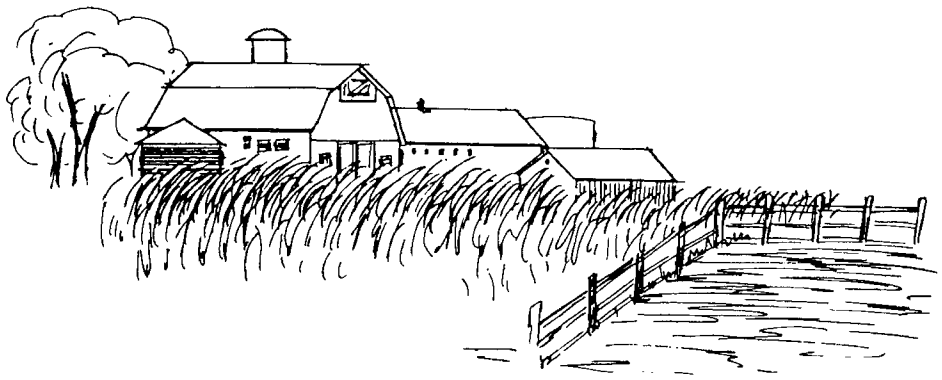

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

County Total Population, United States Census, Utah, 1990 & 2000

County	Total Land Sq Miles	Total Population					
		Number		Percent of State Total 1/		Per Square Mile	
		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Beaver	2,590	4,765	6,005	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.3
Box Elder	5,724	36,485	42,745	2.1	1.9	6.4	7.5
Cache	1,165	70,183	91,391	4.1	4.1	60.3	78.4
Carbon	1,479	20,228	20,422	1.2	0.9	13.7	13.8
Daggett	698	690	921	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3
Davis	305	187,941	238,994	10.9	10.7	617.2	783.6
Duchesne	3,238	12,645	14,371	0.7	0.6	3.9	4.4
Emery	4,452	10,332	10,860	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.4
Garfield	5,175	3,980	4,735	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9
Grand	3,682	6,620	8,485	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.3
Iron	3,299	20,789	33,779	1.2	1.5	6.3	10.2
Juab	3,392	5,817	8,238	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.4
Kane	3,992	5,169	6,046	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.5
Millard	6,590	11,333	12,405	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.9
Morgan	609	5,528	7,129	0.3	0.3	9.1	11.7
Piute	758	1,277	1,435	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
Rich	1,029	1,725	1,961	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.9
Salt Lake	737	725,956	898,387	42.1	40.2	984.5	1,219.0
San Juan	7,821	12,621	14,413	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.8
Sanpete	1,588	16,259	22,763	0.9	1.0	10.2	14.3
Sevier	1,910	15,431	18,842	0.9	0.8	8.1	9.9
Summit	1,871	15,518	29,736	0.9	1.3	8.3	15.9
Tooele	6,946	26,601	40,735	1.5	1.8	3.8	5.9
Uintah	4,477	22,211	25,224	1.3	1.1	5.0	5.6
Utah	1,998	263,590	368,536	15.3	16.5	131.9	184.5
Wasatch	1,181	10,089	15,215	0.6	0.7	8.5	12.9
Washington	2,427	48,560	90,354	2.8	4.0	20.0	37.2
Wayne	2,461	2,177	2,509	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0
Weber	576	158,330	196,533	9.2	8.8	275.1	341.2
State Total	82,168	1,722,850	2,233,169	100.0	100.0	21.0	27.2

1/ Counties may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.



County Urban & Rural Population, United States Census, Utah, 1990 & 2000

County	Urban Population				Rural Population			
	Number		Percent of County Total		Number		Percent of County Total	
	1990	2000 1/	1990	2000 1/	1990	2000 1/	1990	2000 1/
Beaver					4,765		100.0	
Box Elder	19,852		54.4		16,633		45.6	
Cache	55,232		78.7		14,951		21.3	
Carbon	8,727		43.1		11,501		56.9	
Daggett					690		100.0	
Davis	186,544		99.3		1,397		0.7	
Duchesne	3,915		31.0		8,730		69.0	
Emery					10,332		100.0	
Garfield					3,980		100.0	
Grand	3,971		60.0		2,649		40.0	
Iron	13,443		64.7		7,346		35.3	
Juab	3,515		60.4		2,302		39.6	
Kane	3,148		60.9		2,021		39.1	
Millard	2,998		26.5		8,335		73.5	
Morgan					5,528		100.0	
Piute					1,277		100.0	
Rich					1,725		100.0	
Salt Lake	721,956		99.4		4,614		0.6	
San Juan	3,162		25.1		9,459		74.9	
Sanpete	3,363		20.7		12,896		79.3	
Sevier	5,593		36.2		9,838		63.8	
Summit	4,468		28.8		11,050		71.2	
Tooele	18,174		68.3		8,427		31.7	
Uintah	9,242		41.6		12,969		58.4	
Utah	244,834		92.9		18,756		7.1	
Wasatch	4,782		47.4		5,307		52.6	
Washington	35,898		73.9		12,662		26.1	
Wayne					2,177		100.0	
Weber	147,172		93.0		11,158		7.0	
State Total	1,499,375		87.0		223,475		13.0	

1/ Urban and Rural not available until June 2002. 2/ Less than 0.1 percent of total county population.

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

Top Six States						Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth		
GENERAL							
Number of Farms & Ranches, 2000							
TX	MO	IA	KY	TN	CA	**35**	
226,000	109,000	95,000	90,000	90,000	87,500	**15,500**	2,172,080
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2000 (1,000 Acres)							
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	SD	**26**	
130,000	56,700	47,500	46,400	44,000	44,000	**11,600**	942,990
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 1999 (1,000 Dollars) 1/							
CA	TX	IA	NE	KS	FL	**37**	
24,800,669	13,051,582	9,716,453	8,555,037	7,616,027	7,065,634	**966,584**	188,609,610
FIELD CROPS							
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2000 (1,000 Acres)							
IA	IL	KS	ND	MN	NE	**36**	
24,828	23,533	21,642	20,281	19,790	18,637	**1,019**	307,839
Corn for Grain Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	OH	**39**	
1,740,000	1,668,550	1,014,300	957,000	815,850	485,100	**3,024**	9,968,358
Corn for Silage Production, 2000 (1,000 Tons)							
WI	PA	CA	NY	MN	SD	**27**	
11,880	7,820	7,800	7,000	6,800	4,830	**882**	98,538
Barley Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
ND	ID	MT	WA	MN	CO	**12**	
97,350	55,480	38,000	34,300	15,360	12,075	**5,460**	317,865
Oats Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
MN	ND	WI	SD	IA	PA	**28**	
22,320	19,845	19,040	13,420	12,060	8,265	**490**	149,195
All Wheat Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
KS	ND	WA	OK	MT	SD	**33**	
347,800	313,785	164,880	142,800	135,210	114,268	**6,850**	2,223,440
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
ND	MN	MT	SD	ID	WA	**9**	
230,400	95,550	77,500	60,040	42,750	33,480	**1,050**	550,902
Winter Wheat Production, 2000 (1,000 Bushels)							
KS	OK	WA	OH	CO	TX	**30**	
347,800	142,800	131,400	79,920	68,150	66,000	**5,800**	1,562,733
All Hay Production, 2000 (1,000 Tons)							
TX	CA	SD	MN	MO	KS	**27**	
8,880	8,568	7,393	6,840	6,657	6,540	**2,500**	152,183
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2000 (1,000 Tons)							
CA	MN	SD	WI	IA	ID	**15**	
7,140	5,580	5,433	5,400	4,875	4,746	**2,200**	80,347
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2000 (1,000 Cwt)							
ND	MI	NE	MN	CA	CO	**17**	
7,613	4,125	3,230	2,400	2,100	1,980	**10**	26,440
All Potato Production, 2000 (1,000 Cwt)							
ID	WA	WI	OR	CO	ND	**33**	
152,320	108,000	33,800	30,683	30,658	26,950	**435**	515,964

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

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

Top Six States						Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth		
Fruits & Vegetables							
Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2000 (Million Pounds)							
WA	NY	MI	CA	PA	VA	17	
5,900.0	935.0	845.0	590.0	475.0	343.0	43.0	10,383.2
Apricot Utilized Production, 2000 (Tons)							
CA	WA	UT				3	
81,000	6,500	260				260	87,760.0
Peach Utilized Production, 2000 (Million Pounds)							
CA 1/	SC	GA	WA	NJ	PA	17	
791.0	140.0	110.0	65.0	58.0	58.0	10.0	2,508.7
Pear Utilized Production, 2000 (Tons)							
WA	CA	OR	NY	MI	PA	9	
406,000	297,000	219,000	12,900	5,200	4,400	460	949,170.0
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2000 (Tons)							
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	UT	6	
95,000	45,700	36,000	19,600	2,970	2,300	2,300	204,020.0
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2000 (Million Pounds)							
MI	UT	WA	NY	WI	PA	2	
200.0	27.0	17.5	16.6	9.7	5.6	27.0	281.4
Onion Production, Summer Storage, 2000 (1,000 Cwt) 2/							
CA 2/	OR	WA	ID	NY	CO	7	
16,154	10,132	8,250	4,810	4,674	4,083	1,140	51,086.0
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry							
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2001 (1,000 Head)							
TX	KS	NE	CA	OK	MO	33	
13,700	6,700	6,600	5,150	5,050	4,250	910	97,308.5
Beef Cows, January 1, 2001 (1,000 Head)							
TX	MO	NE	OK	SD	MT	28	
5,465	2,070	1,950	1,910	1,809	1,531	355	33,400.2
Breeding Hogs, December 1, 2000 (1,000 Head)							
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	MO	17	
1,120	1,000	600	450	380	380	80	6,275.0
Honey Production, 2000 (1,000 Lbs)							
ND	CA	SD	FL	MN	MT	28	
33,350	30,800	28,435	24,360	13,500	12,728	984	221,005.0
Mink Pelt Production, 2000 (Pelts)							
WI	UT	MN	OR	ID	WA	2	
680,100	590,000	284,800	268,000	222,400	136,800	590,000	2,666,100.0
All Sheep, January 1, 2001 (1,000 Head)							
TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	UT	6	
1,100	840	530	420	420	390	390	6,915.0
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2000 (1,000)							
IA	OH	CA	PA	IN	GA	28	
31,063	29,131	24,303	24,179	23,038	20,778	3,175	332,205.0
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2001 (1,000 Head)							
CA	WI	NY	PA	MN	ID	24	
1,560	1,330	670	610	520	354	95	9,202.9
Trout Sold, 2000 (Value 000)							
ID	PA	NC	CA	WA	CO	10	
38,093	5,439	5,247	5,033	3,033	2,289	1,396	75,791.0

1/ freestone 2/ Includes fresh and processing onions.

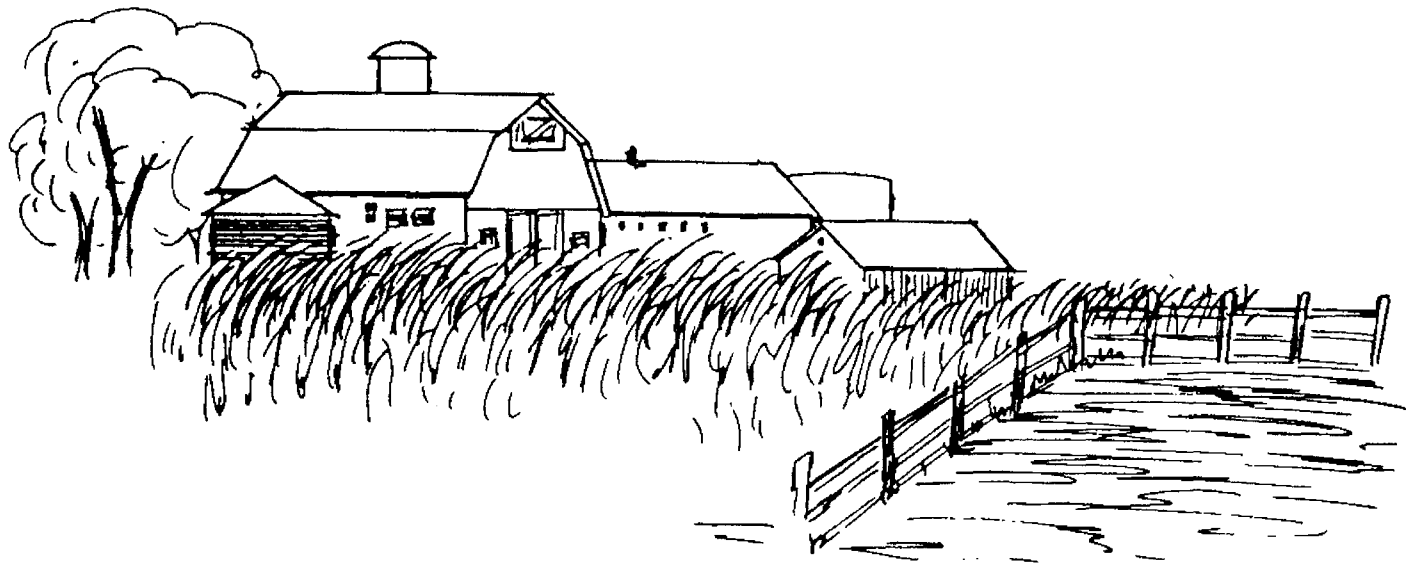
Record Highs and Lows: Acreage, Yield, and Production of Utah Crops

Item	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Corn for Grain						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	24	1918, 92, 98	2	1963, 66	1882
Yield	Bushels	147.0	1997	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,384	1998	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975, 76	2	1920, 22	1919
Yield	Tons	23.0	1997	6.0	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	1,501	1980	17	1921	
Barley						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	190	1957	8	1898	1882
Yield	Bushels	88	1995	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
Oats						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	7	2000	1882
Yield	Bushels	77.0	1991	25.0	1882, 83	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	490	2000	
All Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880, 81	1879
Yield	Bushels	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
Other Spring Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	160	1918	16	1972	1909
Yield	Bushels	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	4,000	1918	704	1972	
Winter Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	120	1909	1909
Yield	Bushels	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
All Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	715	1997	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.92	1999	1.51	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,778	1998	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	562	1930	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993, 98, 99	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,398	1998	600	1934	
All Other Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	1947	92	1934	1924
Yield	Tons	2.30	1998, 99	0.86	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	380	1998	79	1934	
Dry Edible Beans						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	20	1970	0.6	1996	1934
Yield	Pounds	1,600	1996	200	1956, 59, 62, 77	1954
Production	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977	1934
Fall Potatoes						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	19.6	1943	1.5	2000	1882
Yield	Cwt	290	1997, 99, 2000	45	1886	
Production	1,000 Cwt	2,153	1946	405	1886	
Summer Storage Onions						
Acres Harvested	Acres	2,700	1999	550	1954, 66	1939
Yield	Cwt	525	1992	200	1940	
Production	1,000 Cwt	1,256	1999	150	1952	
Apples						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Production	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972, 95, 99	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	44.2	1922	1.5	1972	1899
Pears						
Utilized Production	Tons	8,750	1954	200	1972	1909
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Production	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	30.0	1992	1.3	1972	1938

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

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	400	2000	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	1,687	2000	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	550	2000	4	1867, 69	1867
Sheep and Lambs						
Stock Sheep Inventory Jan. 1	Thou Hd	2,775	1931	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	310	2000	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Inv Jan.1	Thou Hd	70	1995	35	1994	1994
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Dec. 1	Thou Hd	3,175	2000	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year	Mil Eggs	712	2000	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	315	1997	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thou Pelts	780	1989	283	1973	1969

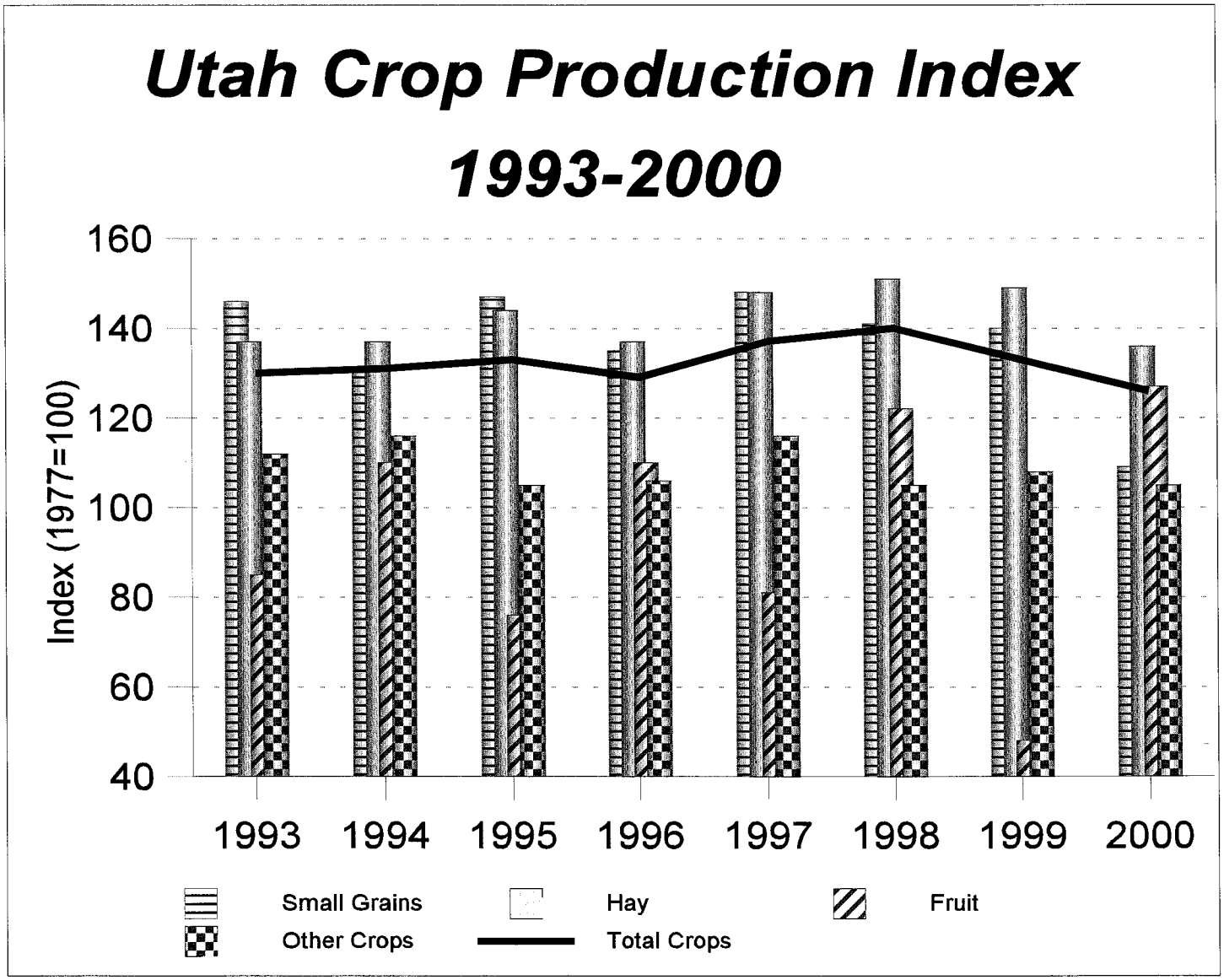
1/ Cows and heifers two years old and over prior to 1970, cows that have calved starting in 1970. 2/ January 1 estimates discontinued in 1969. December 1 estimates started 1969.



Crop Production Index (1977=100): Crops, by Commodity Grouping, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit 1/	Other Crops	Total Crops
			Percent		
1993	146	137	85	112	130
1994	131	137	110	116	131
1995	147	144	76	105	133
1996	135	137	110	106	129
1997	148	148	81	116	137
1998	141	151	122	105	140
1999	140	149	48	108	133
2000	109	136	127	105	126

1/ Fruit production index is derived from total production.



Farms and Land in Farms

UTAH: The number of farms in Utah in 2000 was estimated at 15,500, the same as 1999. Land in farms, estimated at 11.6 million acres, and the average size of farm, at 748 acres, were also unchanged from the previous year.

UNITED STATES: The number of farms and ranches in the United States in 2000 is estimated at 2.17 million, down 0.9 percent from 1999. The decline in farms and ranches occurred primarily in agricultural operations with less than $10,000 in sales. This is the largest decline in farms and ranches since 1991 when just over 29,000 operations were lost. Total land in farms, at 943.0 million acres, declined 0.5 percent or 4.4 million acres from last year. The average size of farm increased 2 acres from 432 acres in 1999 to 434 acres in 2000.

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, 1993-2000 1/

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms 2/	Land in Farms		Farms 2/	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	Acres	1,000 Acres	Number	Acres	1,000 Acres
1993	14,500	772	11,200	2,201,590	440	968,845
1994	14,500	772	11,200	2,197,690	440	965,935
1995	15,000	760	11,400	2,196,400	438	962,515
1996	15,000	760	11,400	2,190,500	438	958,675
1997	15,000	773	11,600	2,190,510	436	956,010
1998	15,000	773	11,600	2,191,360	435	953,500
1999	15,500	748	11,600	2,192,070	432	947,440
2000	15,500	748	11,600	2,172,080	434	942,990

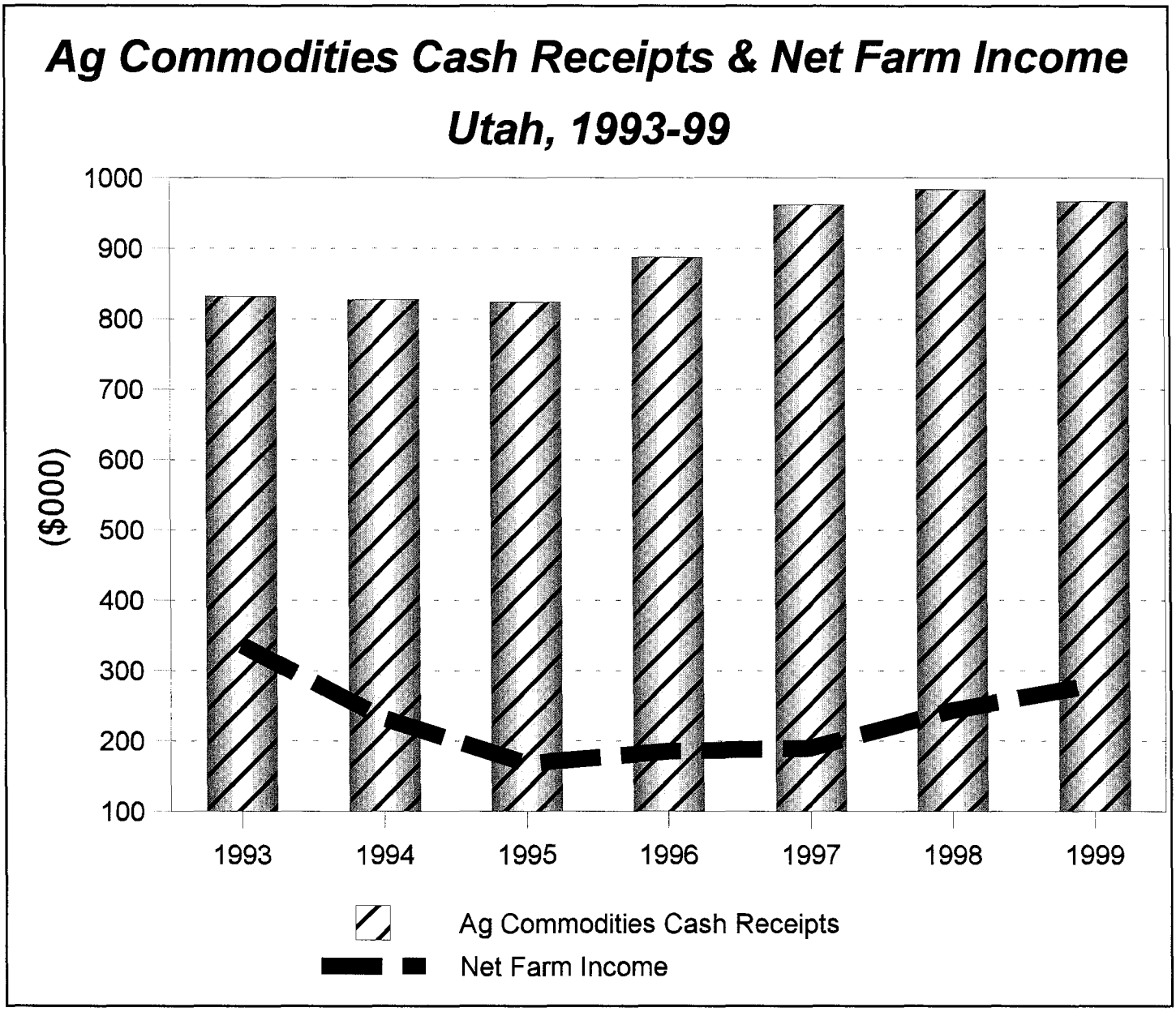
1/ A farm is defined as a place with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more. 2/ Definition changed in 1995 to include operations with no sales but which have 5 or more horses not including operations that are either stables or racetracks only. All definition changes beginning in 1995 were carried back to 1993.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 1998-2000

Year	Number of Farms				Land in Farms			
	Economic Sales Class				Economic Sales Class			
	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total
	Number				1,000 acres			
1998	9,000	4,500	1,500	15,000	1,100	2,800	7,700	11,600
1999	9,000	5,000	1,500	15,500	1,100	2,800	7,700	11,600
2000	9,000	5,000	1,500	15,500	1,100	2,800	7,700	11,600

Farm Income

Marketing of Utah crops and livestock in 2000 produced cash receipts totaling $1,011.1 million, according to preliminary data by USDA'S Economic Research Service. This was 5.7 percent above 1999. The 2000 cash receipts from livestock, at $770.2 million, were 8.1 percent above 1999. Cash receipts from crops, at $241.0 million, were down 1.3 percent from 1999. Utah's net farm income for 1999 was $280.5 million compared with $243.3 million in 1998 and $188.6 million in 1997.



Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 1997-2000 1/ 2/

Commodity	1997		1998		1999		2000 3/	
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1000	Percent
All Commodities								
All Commodities	962,629	100.0	980,779	100.0	956,847	100.0	1,011,108	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	692,838	72.0	722,897	73.7	712,691	74.5	770,198	76.2
Meat Animals	375,802	39.0	373,166	38.0	386,722	40.4	468,424	46.3
Cattle & Calves	319,899	33.2	304,277	31.0	314,162	32.8	349,323	34.5
Hogs	38,244	4.0	49,494	5.0	54,136	5.7	98,042	9.7
Sheep & Lambs	17,659	1.8	19,395	2.0	18,424	1.9	21,059	2.1
Dairy Products	195,825	20.3	231,154	23.6	222,122	23.2	186,032	18.4
Milk, Retail	14,646	1.5		*		*	NA	*
Milk, Wholesale	181,179	18.8	231,154	23.6	222,129	23.2	186,032	18.4
Poultry/Eggs	73,786	7.7	70,645	7.2	73,856	7.7	81,383	8.0
Farm chickens	128	*	123	*	147	*	87	*
Chicken Eggs	23,184	2.4	20,713	2.1	19,234	2.0	25,751	2.5
Other Poultry	9,749	1.0	10,249	1.0	7,549	0.8	6,054	0.6
Miscellaneous Livestock	47,425	4.9	47,932	4.9	29,991	3.1	34,359	3.4
Honey	1,248	*	1,131	*	796	*	590	*
Wool	2,410	*	963	*	963	*	673	*
Trout	2,326	*	1,871	*	1,697	*	1,396	*
Other Livestock	30,641	3.2	31,967	3.3	26,535	2.8	31,700	3.1
Mink pelts	20,651	2.1	22,177	2.3	16,740	1.7	21,905	2.2
All other livestock	9,990	1.0	9,790	1.0	9,795	1.0	9,795	1.0
Crops								
Crops	269,791	28.0	257,882	26.3	244,156	25.5	240,910	23.8
Food Grains	30,213	3.1	25,060	2.6	21,980	2.3	19,139	1.9
Wheat	30,213	3.1	25,060	2.6	21,980	2.3	19,139	1.9
Feed Crops	136,794	14.2	125,743	12.8	117,615	12.3	113,833	11.3
Barley	15,633	1.6	13,211	1.3	11,777	1.2	10,007	1.0
Corn	6,800	0.7	6,402	0.7	5,608	0.6	5,333	0.5
Hay	113,662	11.8	105,521	10.8	99,704	10.4	98,012	9.7
Oats	699	*	609	*	526	*	482	*
Oil Crops	1,528	*	1,753	*	1,760	*	1,569	*
Vegetables	24,085	2.5	24,210	2.5	20,368	2.1	20,741	2.1
Beans, dry	268	*	380	*	798	*	488	*
Potatoes, fall	5,166	0.5	3,437	*	2,525	*	2,409	*
Onions, storage	8,451	0.9	10,193	1.0	6,845	0.7	7,645	0.8
Miscellaneous Vegetables	10,200	1.1	10,200	1.0	10,200	1.1	10,200	1.0
Fruits/Nuts	13,200	1.4	14,222	1.5	9,353	1.0	17,957	1.8
Apples	6,734	0.7	4,657	*	2,195	0.5	4,710	*
Fresh	6,152	0.6	4,582	*	2,145	*	4,666	*
Processing	582	*	75	*	50	*	44	*
Apricots	64	*	131	*	131	*	159	*
Cherries	2,884	*	6,174	0.6	3,846	*	9,180	0.9
Sweet	644	*	1,854	*	1,149	*	2,430	*
Tart	2,240	*	4,320	*	2,697	*	6,750	0.7
Peaches	2,052	*	1,890	*	2,034	*	2,700	*
Pears, bartlett	381	*	267	*	135	*	245	*
Other berries	683	*	693	*	693	*	513	*
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	402	*	410	*	450	*	450	*
All Other Crops	63,971	6.6	66,894	6.8	73,080	7.6	67,671	6.7
Other Seeds	1,730	*	2,310	*	2,910	*	2,610	*
Other Field Crops	4,510	*	714	*	714	0.5	714	*
Christmas trees	440	*	440	*	440	*	440	*
Greenhouse/Nursery	51,190	5.3	57,730	5.9	63,208	6.6	59,389	5.9
Floriculture	28,190	2.9	32,228	3.3	38,708	4.0	34,889	3.5
Other Greenhouses	23,000	2.4	25,502	2.6	24,500	2.6	24,500	2.4

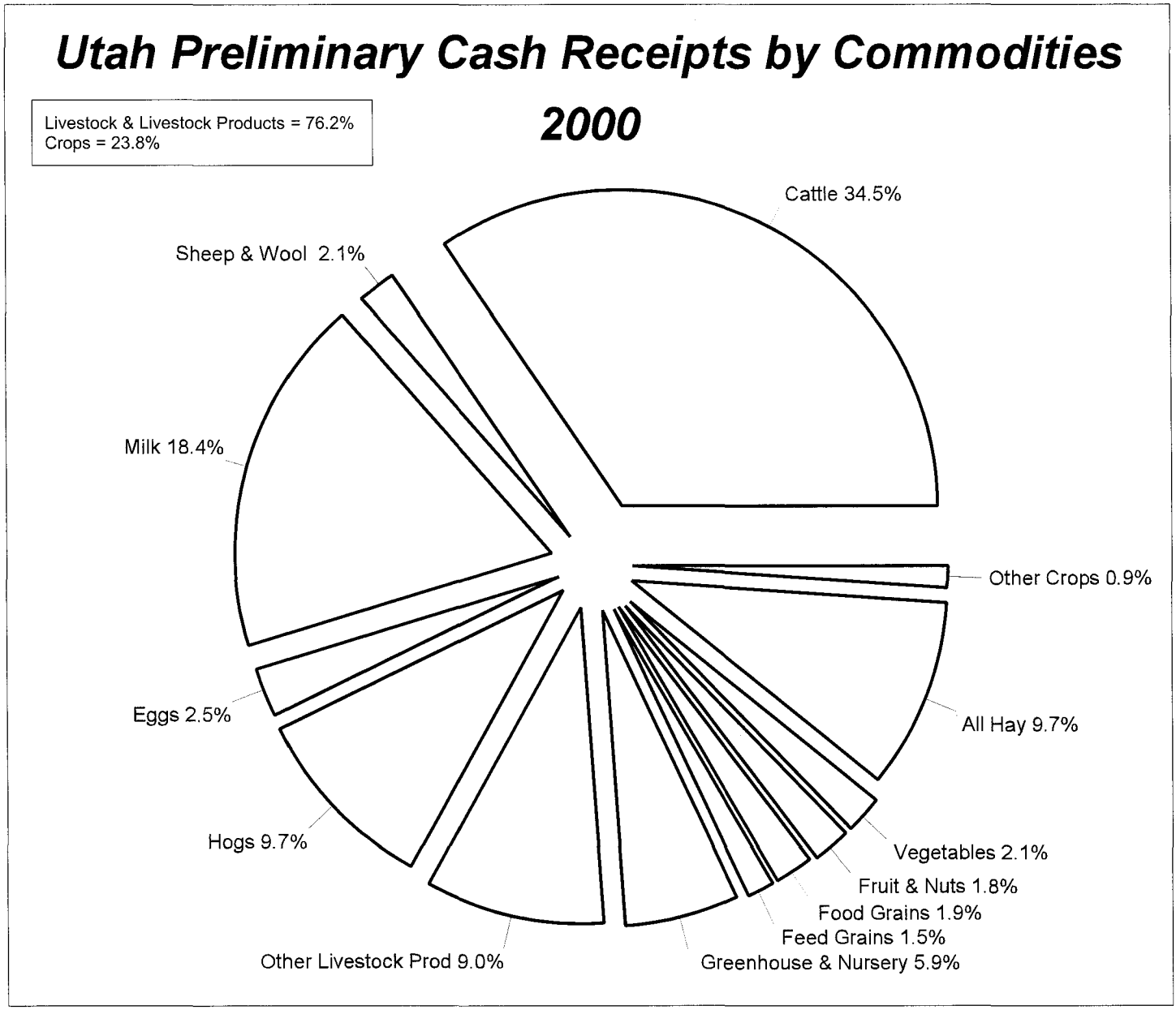
1/ Source: "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary." Economic Research Service, USDA. Revised July 26, 2000. 2/ Individual dollar values and percents may not add to commodity grouping totals because some individual commodities with less than $1,000,000 are not published separately, or included in "other" or "miscellaneous". Percents may not add to totals due to rounding. * Less than 0.5 percent. 3/ Preliminary.

Utah agricultural cash receipts for 2000 were $1,011.1 million, up $54.3 million from 1999 and $30.3 million above 1998.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products accounted for $770.2 million, up $57.5 million from the previous year. Cash receipts from crops came to $241.0 million in 2000, a decrease of $3.2 million from 1999.

The commodity accounting for the largest portion of the state's agricultural cash receipts in 2000 was cattle at $349.3 million dollars and 34.5 percent of the state's total. This was $35.1 million more in cash receipts than in 1999. The commodity accounting for the second largest portion of the state's cash receipts was milk at $186.0 million dollars and 18 percent of the state's total. Hogs was the commodity responsible for the state's third highest cash receipt total at $98.0 million, an increase of $43.9 million from 1999. Hay sales was 4th, just slightly less than hogs.

Net farm income of Utah farmers in 1999 was $280.5 million compared with $243.3 million in 1998 and $188.6 million in 1997.



Net Farm Income: Value added to the U.S. economy by the agricultural sector via the production of goods and services, Utah, 1993-99 1/ 2/

Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Thousand Dollars						
Final Agricultural Sector Output	956,123	976,289	959,456	1,016,169	1,102,823	1,138,850	1,185,172
Final crop output	234,662	240,945	246,559	243,538	273,396	265,342	243,722
Food Grains	21,586	25,248	32,477	37,343	30,178	25,161	22,107
Feed Crops	104,518	112,784	110,667	108,424	136,794	125,753	116,095
Oil crops	1,117	1,487	1,583	1,224	1,528	1,786	1,873
Fruits and tree nuts	11,017	12,335	9,079	15,162	13,165	14,230	10,289
Vegetables	35,339	29,961	23,089	22,267	24,085	24,203	20,158
All other crops	56,271	58,416	62,569	60,379	63,971	69,624	72,383
Home consumption	990	901	932	901	901	901	931
Value of inventory adjustment 3/	3,824	(187)	6,163	(2,162)	2,774	3,684	(114)
Final animal output	615,811	617,343	589,958	647,512	706,046	721,061	753,274
Meat animals	328,089	303,688	290,893	286,081	375,802	373,166	386,722
Dairy products	165,065	181,930	181,837	219,476	195,825	231,154	221,427
Poultry and eggs	77,263	66,230	69,126	72,630	73,786	70,645	73,539
Miscellaneous livestock	34,503	37,491	33,609	45,498	47,425	47,932	41,991
Home consumption	8,098	7,260	6,673	6,157	7,033	6,611	6,917
Value of inventory adjustment 3/	2,793	20,744	7,820	17,670	6,175	(8,447)	22,678
Services and forestry	105,650	118,001	122,939	125,118	123,382	152,447	188,177
Machine hire and custom work	15,054	15,221	13,934	12,665	13,723	18,323	11,186
Forest products sold	94	94	95	94	95	97	97
Other farm income	26,205	21,964	28,873	34,021	27,648	45,393	57,644
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwelling	64,297	80,722	80,037	78,338	81,916	88,634	119,250
Intermediate Consumption Outlays	412,812	492,987	505,508	551,797	603,631	586,086	589,785
Farm origin	159,764	184,543	197,897	223,696	255,257	237,895	247,202
Feed purchased	87,478	109,839	130,265	148,844	170,863	157,626	150,301
Livestock and poultry purchased	59,947	59,396	52,197	56,976	63,804	60,792	75,476
Seed purchased	12,339	15,308	15,435	17,876	20,590	19,477	21,425
Manufactured inputs	66,940	79,712	82,552	91,326	88,808	85,773	86,220
Fertilizers and lime	15,972	20,538	21,387	21,077	23,436	23,038	22,689
Pesticides	7,660	8,740	8,964	9,535	10,330	10,822	10,207
Petroleum fuel and oils	27,929	31,156	31,333	36,637	38,459	34,599	35,786
Electricity	15,379	19,278	20,868	24,077	16,583	17,314	17,538
Other intermediate expenses	186,108	228,732	225,059	236,775	259,566	262,418	256,363
Repair and maintenance of capital items	57,777	68,295	69,564	76,536	72,972	76,792	80,308
Machine hire and custom work	12,802	13,010	15,896	10,929	12,074	14,196	13,918
Marketing, storage, and transportation	22,683	25,041	24,411	23,364	35,467	32,535	30,159
Contract labor	3,628	3,475	5,408	6,811	7,330	7,022	6,712
Miscellaneous expenses	89,218	118,911	109,780	119,135	131,723	131,873	125,266
Net Government Transactions	10,105	1,807	(7,214)	(11,399)	(13,673)	(9,509)	(3,261)
+Direct Government payments	36,614	32,055	24,495	21,478	20,094	24,924	30,089
- Motor vehicle registration and licensing fee	3,867	4,975	4,278	4,642	4,893	5,548	4,673
- Property taxes	22,642	25,273	27,431	28,235	28,874	28,885	28,677
Gross Value Added	553,416	485,109	446,734	452,973	485,520	543,254	592,127
Capital consumption	114,602	122,836	129,217	132,544	134,820	136,681	140,609
Net Value Added	438,814	362,273	317,517	320,429	350,700	406,573	451,518
Factor payments	115,735	144,362	155,552	147,867	162,127	163,235	171,060
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	66,340	85,618	88,383	85,958	94,057	95,114	97,626
Net rent received by non operator landlord	3,456	6,683	10,857	10,553	15,441	14,633	19,221
Real estate and non real estate interest	45,939	52,061	56,312	51,356	52,629	53,488	54,213
Net Farm Income 4/	323,079	217,911	161,965	172,562	188,573	243,338	280,458

1/ Source: Economic Research Service, USDA. 2/ Final sector output is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year. Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the National economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors-of-production. Net farm income is the farm operator's share of income from the sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 3/ A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by December 1. A negative value is an offset to production from prior years included in current-year sales. 4/ Net Farm income = final agricultural sector output minus intermediate consumption outlays plus net government transactions minus capital consumption minus factor payments.

Farm Balance Sheet: (Excluding Operator Households), Utah, December 31, 1991-99 1/ 2/

Item	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Farms (numbers)									
Farms	13,300	13,200	14,500	14,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,500
Assets ($1,000)									
Total Farm Assets	5,585,437	6,039,179	7,943,628	8,166,026	8,640,880	9,211,542	9,634,288	10,111,435	10,621,437
Real Estate	4,433,617	4,841,193	6,706,488	6,956,268	7,250,194	7,776,169	8,045,344	8,523,877	8,972,502
Livestock & Poultry 3/	566,315	637,914	626,929	626,445	510,964	553,353	625,347	586,854	684,798
Machinery & motor vehicles 4/	440,976	431,321	462,909	473,153	496,982	500,603	551,360	552,182	562,862
Crops 5/	95,173	90,334	117,657	114,672	101,191	120,993	150,944	147,722	125,968
Purchased Inputs	17,536	27,209	29,321	36,362	22,694	24,478	28,690	29,487	23,569
Financial	31,820	11,208	324	(40,874)	258,855	235,946	232,603	271,313	251,738
Claims ($1,000)									
Farm Debt 6/	660,821	653,698	650,400	668,573	688,266	709,522	766,897	786,619	787,132
Real estate	355,817	352,883	340,390	339,394	348,133	350,892	372,674	375,675	376,066
Farm Credit System	126,074	110,940	102,769	92,910	98,112	98,185	107,940	106,827	102,518
Farm Service Agency 7/	53,449	50,318	47,492	45,366	42,569	39,730	37,849	37,182	35,073
Commercial banks	36,600	48,362	42,121	43,648	46,160	48,792	52,908	56,951	62,466
Life insurance companies	8,938	8,650	8,431	11,041	10,948	9,928	15,802	18,107	19,402
Individuals and others	130,748	134,613	139,576	146,428	150,343	154,258	158,174	156,607	156,607
CCC storage & drying loans	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Real Estate	305,004	300,815	310,010	329,179	340,133	358,630	394,223	410,944	411,066
Farm Credit System	57,600	56,171	58,471	55,570	56,527	69,904	81,859	87,485	84,879
Farm Service Agency 7/	33,913	35,764	35,966	36,867	35,039	36,513	38,728	41,155	44,554
Commercial banks	153,967	148,233	150,433	167,111	174,443	172,247	187,382	192,456	188,641
Individuals and others	59,524	60,647	65,140	69,632	74,124	79,965	86,254	89,848	92,992
Equity ($1,000)									
Equity	4,924,616	5,385,481	7,293,228	7,497,453	7,952,614	8,502,020	8,867,391	9,324,816	9,834,305
Ratios (percent)									
Debt/Equity	13.4	12.1	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.0
Debt/Assets	11.8	10.8	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.4

1/ Source: 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.
7/ Farmers Home Administration prior to 1994.

Field Crops

PRECIPITATION

Water year (October 1, 1999 to September 16, 2000) for the Utah growing season was 73 percent of normal for the state with the districts ranging from 52 percent of normal to 76 percent of normal.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

Utah farmers planted 1.1 million acres to principal crops in 2000, up 0.7 percent from 1999. Harvested acres were 1.0 million acres, 1.2 percent less than 1999. Preliminary total value of principal crops was $263.0 million compared with $257.0 million in 1999.

SMALL GRAINS

2000 all wheat production, at 6.9 million bushels, was down 23 percent from 1999. Average price received by producers was $2.95 per bushel, 30 cents higher than 1999 and 1 cent higher 1998. The value of the crop, at $20.2 million, was 16 percent below 1999 and 22 percent below 1998. Average yield of 41.3 bushels per acre was 11.3 bushels below 1999's yield. Acres harvested was 166,000, down 4,000 acres from 1999. ***Winter wheat*** production of 5.8 million bushels was down 23 percent from the 1999 level. The average price of $3.00 per bushel was 40 cents above 1999. Value of production fell 11 percent to $17.4 million. Winter wheat yield, at 40 bushels per acre, was 12 bushels below 1999. Harvested acreage of 145,000 acres was the same as 1999. ***Other spring wheat*** production of 1.1 million bushels was 25 percent below the previous year. The average price of $2.65 per bushel was down 45 cents from 1999. Value of production, at $2.8 million, was down 36 percent from the 1999 level. Yield of 50 bushels per acre was 6 bushels below last year. Harvested acreage of 21,000 acres was down 16 percent from 1999.

Barley production, at 5.5 million bushels, was 1.3 million bushels below 1999. The average price of $1.85 per bushel was down 4 cents. The value of the crop, at $10.1 million, was down 21 percent. Yield of 70.0 bushels per acre was 12 bushels below last year. Harvested acres, at 78,000, was 6.0 percent below 1999.

Oat production, at 490,000 bushels, was 27 percent below the previous year. Average price of $1.60 per bushel was 10 cents above 1999. The value of production was down 23 percent to $784,000. Oat yield was 70 bushels per acre, down 5 bushels from 1999. Harvested acreage for grain was 7,000 acres, 2,000 acres less than 1999.

CORN

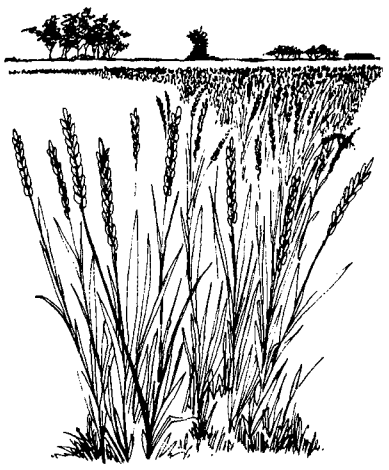
2000 corn for grain production at 3.0 million bushels was up 5.7 percent from the 1999 level. Average price was $2.50 per bushel, up 14 cents from the previous year. Total value of the crop, at $7.6 million, was 12 percent above 1999. Corn for grain yield, at 144 bushels, was up 1 bushel from the 1999 level. Harvested acreage for grain was 21,000, up 1,000 acres from 1999. Total ***corn silage*** production was 882,000 tons compared with 840,000 tons in 1999. Yield of 21.0 tons per acre was the same as 1999. Harvested acreage of 42,000 was 5.0 percent above the previous year. The value of the crop was $23.8 million compared with $21.0 million the previous year. Silage price of $27 per ton was $2.00 more than 1999.

HAY

2000 alfalfa hay production of 2.2 million tons was down 176,000 tons from the 1999 level. Yield of 4.00 tons per acre was down 9.0 percent from 1999. Harvested acres, at 550,000 acres, was 10,000 acres more than 1999. ***All other hay*** yielded 2.0 tons per acre for a production of 300,000 tons, down 18 percent from 1999. Harvested acres of 150,000 acres compared with 160,000 acres harvested in 1999. The 2000 ***all hay*** crop was valued at $187.7 million, up 0.2 percent from 1999. The price per ton, at $77.50, was up $6.00 from the previous year.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

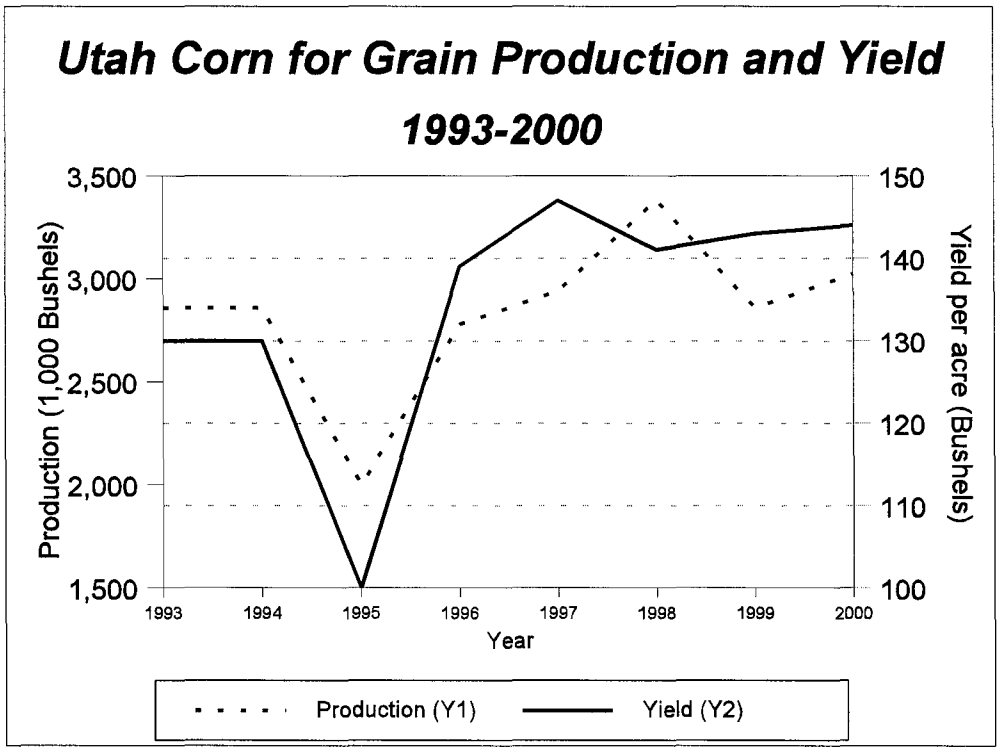
2000 dry edible bean production for 2000, at 1.0 million pounds, was 81 percent below the 1999 level. Growers harvested 3,000 acres compared with 6,600 acres during 1999. Yields averaged 330 pounds per acre. Value of production at $177,000 compares with $938,000 in 1999 and $525,000 in 1998. Price per hundredweight (cwt) was $17.70, the same as 1999.



Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage and Grain: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Planted for All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
Silage						
	..... 1,000 Acres		Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars per Ton 1/	1,000 Dollars
1993	68	44	20.0	880	24.00	21,120
1994	67	43	22.0	946	26.00	24,596
1995	66	45	20.0	900	25.00	22,500
1996	62	40	21.0	840	28.00	23,520
1997	62	41	23.0	943	28.00	26,404
1998	62	37	21.0	777	26.00	20,202
1999	61	40	21.0	840	25.00	21,000
2000	64	42	21.0	882	27.00	23,814
Grain						
	..... 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
1993	68	22	130.0	2,860	3.12	8,923
1994	67	22	130.0	2,860	2.92	8,351
1995	66	20	100.0	2,000	3.88	7,760
1996	62	20	139.0	2,780	3.80	10,564
1997	62	20	147.0	2,940	3.05	8,967
1998	62	24	141.0	3,384	2.45	8,291
1999	61	20	143.0	2,860	2.36	6,750
2000	64	21	144.0	3,024	2.50	7,560

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



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested				
	. . . . . 1,000 Acres		Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars per Bushel	1,000 Dollars
Winter Wheat						
1993	160	155	39.0	6,045	3.40	20,553
1994	170	150	40.0	6,000	3.66	21,960
1995	150	145	48.0	6,960	4.75	33,250
1996	175	160	38.0	6,080	4.45	27,056
1997	170	165	46.0	7,590	3.29	24,971
1998	155	150	50.0	7,500	2.95	22,125
1999	150	145	52.0	7,540	2.60	19,604
2000	150	145	40.0	5,800	3.00	17,400
Other Spring Wheat						
1993	27	25	49.0	1,225	3.30	4,043
1994	24	22	46.0	1,012	3.60	3,643
1995	27	25	65.0	1,625	4.70	9,165
1996	27	25	55.0	1,375	4.40	6,050
1997	25	24	48.0	1,152	3.51	4,044
1998	24	23	58.0	1,334	2.70	3,602
1999	26	25	56.0	1,400	3.10	4,340
2000	23	21	50.0	1,050	2.65	2,783
All Wheat						
1993	187	180	40.4	7,270	3.40	24,596
1994	194	172	40.8	7,012	3.65	25,603
1995	177	170	50.5	8,585	4.74	42,415
1996	202	185	40.3	7,455	4.40	33,106
1997	195	189	46.3	8,742	3.32	29,015
1998	179	173	51.1	8,834	2.94	25,727
1999	176	170	52.6	8,940	2.65	23,944
2000	173	166	41.3	6,850	2.95	20,183
Barley						
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	88.0	8,184	3.08	25,780
1996	110	100	80.0	8,000	2.93	23,440
1997	100	95	84.0	7,980	2.29	18,274
1998	95	85	83.0	7,055	1.86	13,122
1999	90	83	82.0	6,806	1.89	12,863
2000	95	78	70.0	5,460	1.85	10,101
Oats						
1993	50	13	75.0	975	1.69	1,714
1994	40	8	72.0	576	1.65	990
1995	50	9	68.0	612	2.05	1,292
1996	45	9	70.0	630	2.10	1,323
1997	50	10	72.0	720	1.97	1,418
1998	50	9	70.0	630	1.45	914
1999	45	9	75.0	675	1.50	1,013
2000	50	7	70.0	490	1.60	784

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

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1993-2001

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Price per cwt	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
Dry Beans 1/						
	1,000 Acres		Pounds	1,000 Cwt	Dollars per Cwt	1,000 Dollars
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	19.00	608
1996	5.0	0.6	1,600	10	24.00	240
1997	5.8	5.2	800	42	20.00	840
1998	6.0	5.9	510	30	17.50	525
1999	6.7	6.6	800	53	17.70	938
2000	5.4	3.0	330	10	17.70	177
Potatoes						
	1,000 Acres		Cwt	1,000 Cwt	Dollars per Cwt	1,000 Dollars
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	5.10	6,242
1996	4.3	4.2	280	1,176	4.90	5,762
1997	3.3	3.3	290	957	4.35	4,163
1998	2.7	2.6	280	728	4.85	3,531
1999	2.0	2.0	290	580	5.15	2,987
2000	1.5	1.5	290	435	4.80	2,088

1/ Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Potatoes: Production, Farm Use, Sales, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Production	Total Used for Seed 1/	Farm Disposition			Price per Cwt	Value of	
			Where Grown		Sold		Production	Sales
			Seed, Feed, Home	Shrink and Loss				
	1,000 Cwt					Dollars	1,000 Dollars	
1993	1,643	165	23	168	1,452	5.70	9,365	8,276
1994	1,590	130	5	185	1,400	5.80	9,222	8,120
1995	1,224	103	2	125	1,097	5.10	6,242	5,595
1996	1,176	83	1	108	1,067	4.90	5,762	5,228
1997	957	68	1	68	888	4.35	4,163	3,863
1998	728	48		73	655	4.85	3,531	3,177
1999	580	39	6	41	533	5.15	2,987	2,745
2000 2/	435	3/	3/	3/	3/	4.80	2,088	3/

1/ Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Available September 20, 2001.

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

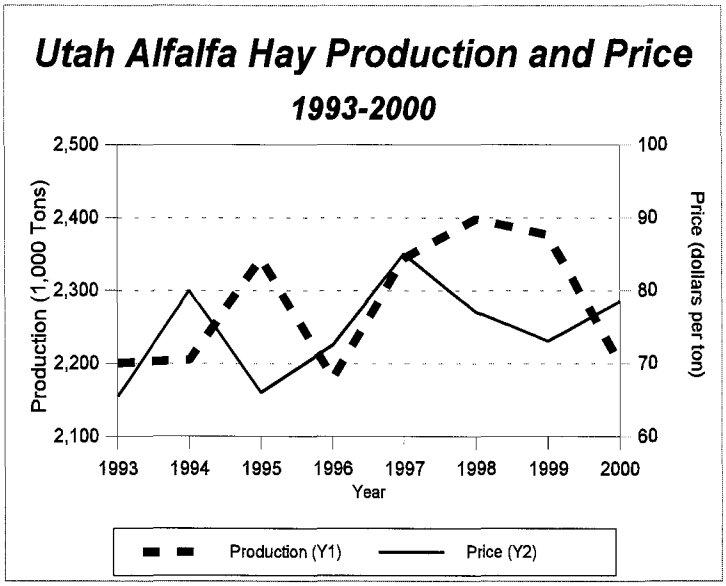
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price 1/	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars per Ton	1,000 Dollars
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
1993	500	4.40	2,200	65.50	144,100
1994	525	4.20	2,205	80.00	176,400
1995	545	4.30	2,344	66.00	154,704
1996	545	4.00	2,180	72.50	158,050
1997	545	4.30	2,344	85.00	199,240
1998	545	4.40	2,398	77.00	184,646
1999	540	4.40	2,376	73.00	173,448
2000	550	4.00	2,200	78.50	172,700
All Other Hay					
1993	150	2.20	330	50.50	16,665
1994	160	2.00	320	64.00	20,480
1995	150	2.00	300	49.50	14,850
1996	160	2.10	336	46.50	15,624
1997	170	2.20	374	64.00	23,936
1998	165	2.30	380	51.50	19,570
1999	160	2.30	368	37.50	13,800
2000	150	2.00	300	50.00	15,000
All Hay					
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	66.00	169,554
1996	705	3.57	2,516	72.00	173,674
1997	715	3.80	2,718	84.00	223,176
1998	710	3.91	2,778	76.00	204,216
1999	700	3.92	2,744	71.50	187,248
2000	700	3.57	2,500	77.50	187,700

1/ Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 1993-2001

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	
1993	246	1,518
1994	323	1,452
1995	245	1,481
1996	349	1,327
1997	302	1,658
1998	435	1,695
1999	485	1,540
2000	320	1,350
2001	200	1/

1/ Available January 2002

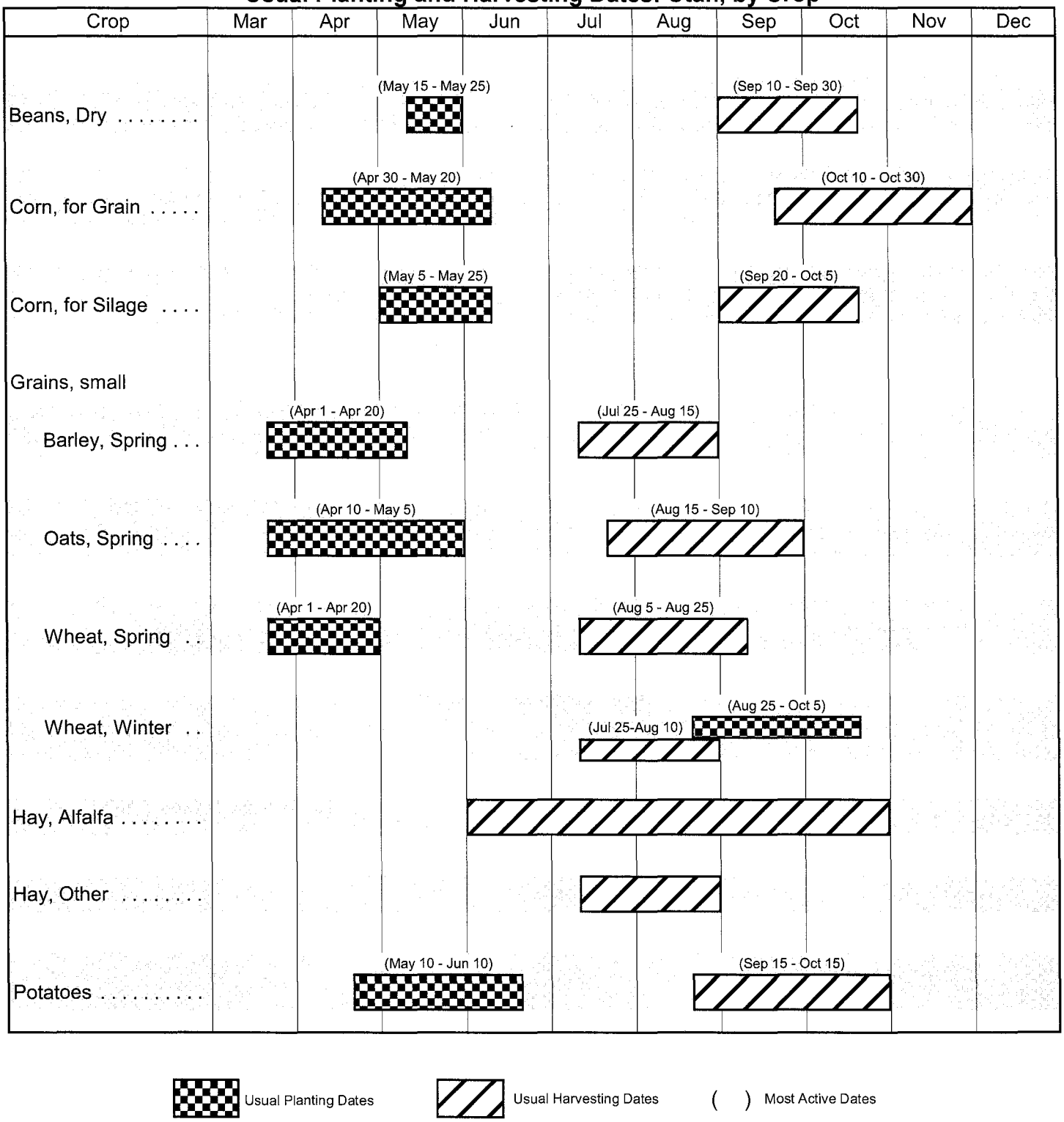


Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm : Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn, Utah, by Quarters, 1993-2001 1/

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
		1,000 Bushels		
All Wheat				
1993	5,881	4,404	4,765	5,908
1994	6,542	4,369	5,856	3,264
1995	5,106	3,625	5,165	5,807
1996	5,143	3,684	2,998	3,248
1997	3,775	3,398	4,401	6,410
1998	5,557	4,894	5,472	5,538
1999	5,266	4,261	4,685	4,587
2000	5,737	4,499	5,214	5,266
2001	5,186	5,710	2/	
Barley				
1993	1,694	973	2,799	3,284
1994	2,356	1,106	3,172	1,757
1995	1,063	512	1,823	1,937
1996	1,129	557	1,915	1,499
1997	1,295	440	2,058	1,601
1998	1,367	679	1,523	1,417
1999	903	713	1,698	1,678
2000	1,244	721	1,461	1,327
2001	811	346	2/	
Oats				
1993	151	119	88	143
1994	191	72	3/	3/
1995	3/	52	142	115
1996	71	136	76	3/
1997	119	37	3/	95
1998	96	32	68	3/
1999	3/	46	197	97
2000	97	69	323	150
2001	82	32	2/	
Corn				
1993	543	519	306	581
1994	646	519	255	573
1995	564	432	475	543
1996	609	377	476	865
1997	697	261	3/	632
1998	727	560	630	687
1999	763	3/	3/	763
2000	537	592	284	684
2001	608	245	2/	

1/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 2/ Estimates available September 28, 2001. 3/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



Source: USDA publication "Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates for U.S. Field Crops", December 1997

Fruits

Utah's 2000 estimates of fruit production were higher than the previous year for apples, apricots, sweet cherries, tart cherries, peaches, and pears. Prices were higher for tart cherries, sweet cherries, pears, and apricots, but lower for apples and peaches.

Apple production during 2000, at 49 million pounds, was 444 percent higher than the 1999 crop; and utilized production, at 43 million pounds, was up 378 percent from the previous year. Producers received an average price of 12 cents per pound, 10 cents less than 1999. The 2000 total value of utilized production, at $5.1 million, was 157 percent higher than the previous year.

Apricot total production during 2000 was 400 tons, and utilized production was 260 tons. The average price received by producers was $612 per ton.

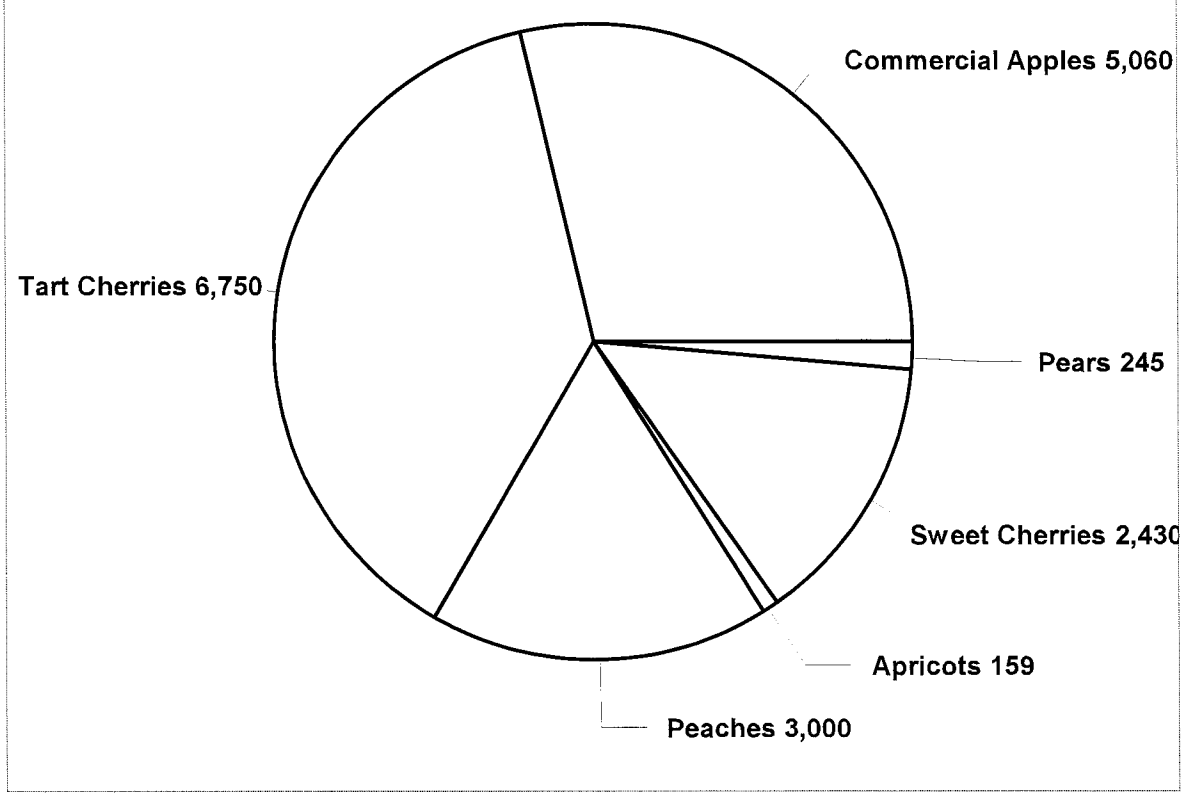
Peach production, at 11 million pounds, was 77 percent higher than 1999. Utilized production was 10 million pounds compared with 6.2 million pounds in 1999. Average price per pound was 30 cents bringing total value of the crop to $3.0 million, 47 percent higher than 1999.

Pear production, at 600 tons, was 200 percent higher than the year before. The average price received by growers was $533 per ton, $75 per ton more than 1999. Total value of the crop was $245,000, up 81 percent from the year earlier.

Sweet cherry producers harvested 2,400 tons, 1,250 tons more than 1999. Utilized production was 2,300 tons. Average price received by growers was $1,060 per ton, up $61 from the previous year. The total value of the crop was $2.4 million, up 111 percent from 1999.

Tart cherry production during 2000 was 33.0 million pounds, 128 percent higher than 1999. Utilized production was 27.0 million pounds. Tart cherry prices for the 2000 crop were 25 cents per pound.

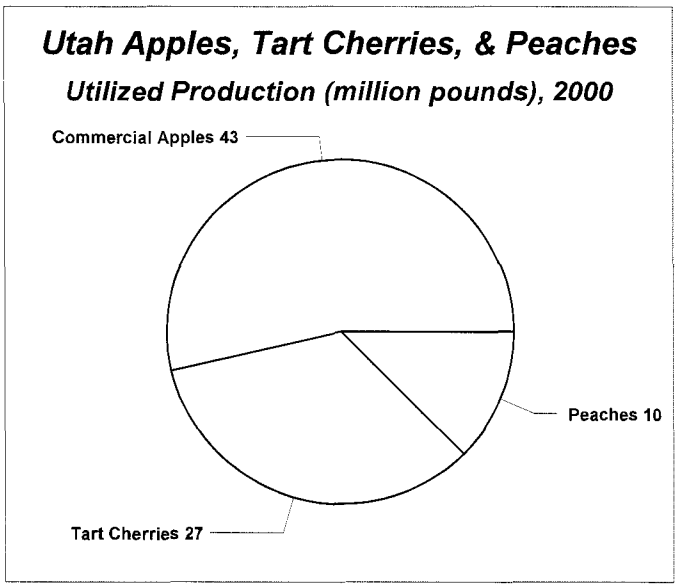
Utah Fruit, Value of Utilized Production ($000) by Crop, 2000



Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre 1/	Production				Utilization		Price per Pound	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-harvested	Harvested not sold					
	Acres	Pounds	Million Pounds						Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Commercial Apples										
1993	3,000	17,700	53.0	3.0		50.0	39.0	11.0	0.121	6,043
1994	3,000	16,000	48.0	5.0		43.0	32.0	11.0	0.121	5,192
1995	3,000	6,670	20.0	1.0		19.0	13.0	6.0	0.188	3,580
1996	2,800	17,100	48.0	1.0	3.0	44.0	33.0	11.0	0.136	5,984
1997	2,800	15,000	42.0	1.0		41.0	34.0	7.0	0.165	6,747
1998	2,800	16,100	45.0	14.0		31.0	26.0	5.0	0.145	4,480
1999	2,800	3,210	9.0			9.0	8.0	1.0	0.219	1,970
2000	2,800	17,500	49.0	6.0		43.0	28.0	15.0	0.118	5,060
Tart Cherries										
1993			15.0	6.5	1.0	7.5	0.1	7.4	0.128	960
1994	3,500	7,570	26.5	1.5	3.0	22.0		22.0	0.103	2,266
1995	3,200	6,880	22.0	5.0	4.0	13.0		13.0	0.048	624
1996	3,000	8,830	26.5	3.5	2.5	20.5		20.5	0.127	2,604
1997	2,800	6,250	17.5	2.0	1.5	14.0		14.0	0.160	2,240
1998	2,800	11,800	33.0	6.0		27.0		27.0	0.160	4,320
1999	2,800	5,180	14.5			14.5		14.5	0.186	2,697
2000	2,800	11,800	33.0	5.0	1.0	27.0		27.0	0.250	6,750
Peaches										
1993	1,000	6,000	6.0	0.2		5.8	5.8		0.240	1,392
1994	1,000	7,400	7.4	0.8		6.6	6.6		0.230	1,518
1995	1,100	6,270	6.9	0.2		6.7	6.7		0.250	1,675
1996	1,200	6,250	7.5	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.3		0.320	2,336
1997	1,300	6,230	8.1	0.2	0.3	7.6	7.6		0.270	2,052
1998	1,300	5,690	7.4	0.3	0.1	7.0	7.0		0.270	1,890
1999	1,300	4,770	6.2			6.2	2/	2/	0.328	2,034
2000	1,300	8,460	11.0	0.6	0.4	10.0	2/	2/	0.300	3,000

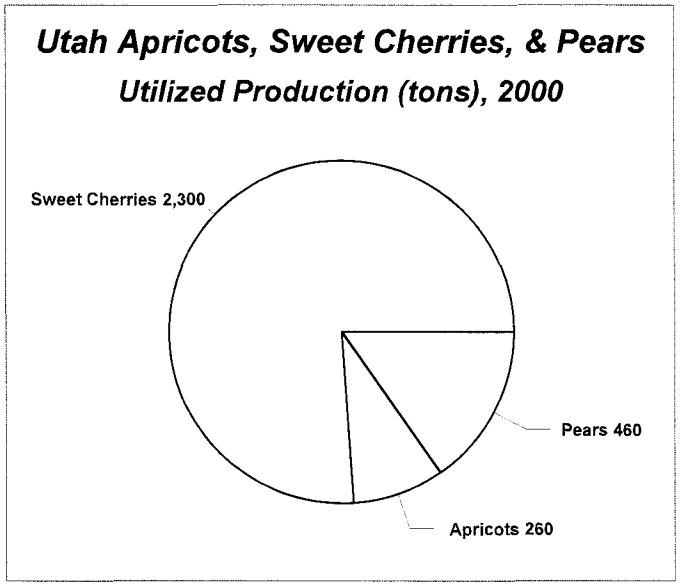
1/ Yield is based on total production. 2/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre 1/	Production				Utilization		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Unutilized		Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
				Un-harvested	Harvested not sold					
	Acres		Tons						Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Apricots										
1993			250	10		240			525	126
1994			400	20		380			511	194
1995 2/										
1996			300	10		290			859	249
1997			130			130			492	64
1998			190	10		180			728	131
1999 2/										
2000			400	90	50	260			612	159
Sweet Cherries										
1993	630	1.98	1,250	50		1,200	650	550	958	1,149
1994	630	3.65	2,300	50		2,250	1,400	850	902	2,030
1995	630	3.17	2,000	100		1,900	1,200	700	866	1,646
1996	630	3.65	2,300	100		2,200	1,300	900	1,130	2,490
1997	600	1.20	720	20		700	420	280	920	644
1998	600	4.50	2,700			2,700	800	1,900	687	1,854
1999	600	1.92	1,150			1,150	800	350	999	1,149
2000	600	4.00	2,400	100		2,300	1,600	700	1,060	2,430
Pears										
1993	190	5.79	1,100	100		1,000	1,000		400	400
1994	190	5.26	1,000	100		900	900		360	324
1995	190	4.21	800	50		750	750		460	345
1996	190	6.84	1,300	50	50	1,200	1,200		483	580
1997	180	3.89	700	25	25	650	650		586	381
1998	180	5.00	900	30		870	870		307	267
1999	180	1.67	300	3	2	295			458	135
2000	180	3.33	600	40	100	460			533	245

1/ Yield is based on total production. 2/ No significant commercial production due to frost damage.



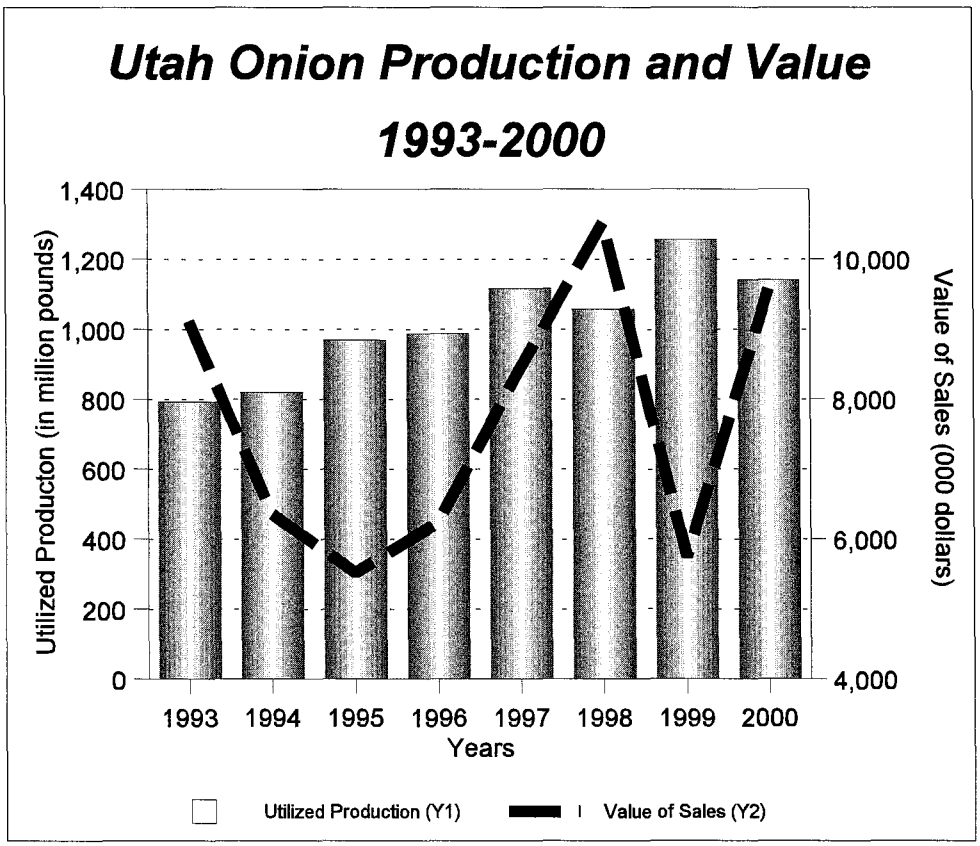
Onions

Utah onion growers produced 1.1 million cwt of onions in 2000. This was 9.2 percent below the previous year's estimate. Growers planted 2,500 acres, down 300 acres from 1999. They harvested 2,400 acres during the year, a decrease of 300 acres from 1999. The yield per acre was 475 cwt, 10 cwt above the previous year. Farmers received an average of $9.30 per cwt for their onions, up $3.50 per cwt from 1999. Total value of the crop was $9.6 million, up 67 percent from 1999.

Onions: Summer Storage (Fresh Market), Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per Acre	Production	Quantity Not Sold 1/	Sales	Value of Sales	
	Planted	Harvested					Per Cwt	Total
	Acres		Cwt	1,000			Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	2,100	1,800	440	792	277	515	17.70	9,116
1994	2,200	2,000	410	820	120	700	9.10	6,363
1995	2,300	2,200	440	968	106	862	6.40	5,517
1996	2,200	2,100	470	987	207	780	8.00	6,240
1997	2,400	2,300	485	1,116	160	956	8.84	8,451
1998	2,500	2,400	440	1,056	99	957	11.00	10,527
1999	2,800	2,700	465	1,256	265	991	5.80	5,748
2000	2,500	2,400	475	1,140	110	1,030	9.30	9,579

1/ Includes shrinkage, waste, and cullage.



Floriculture

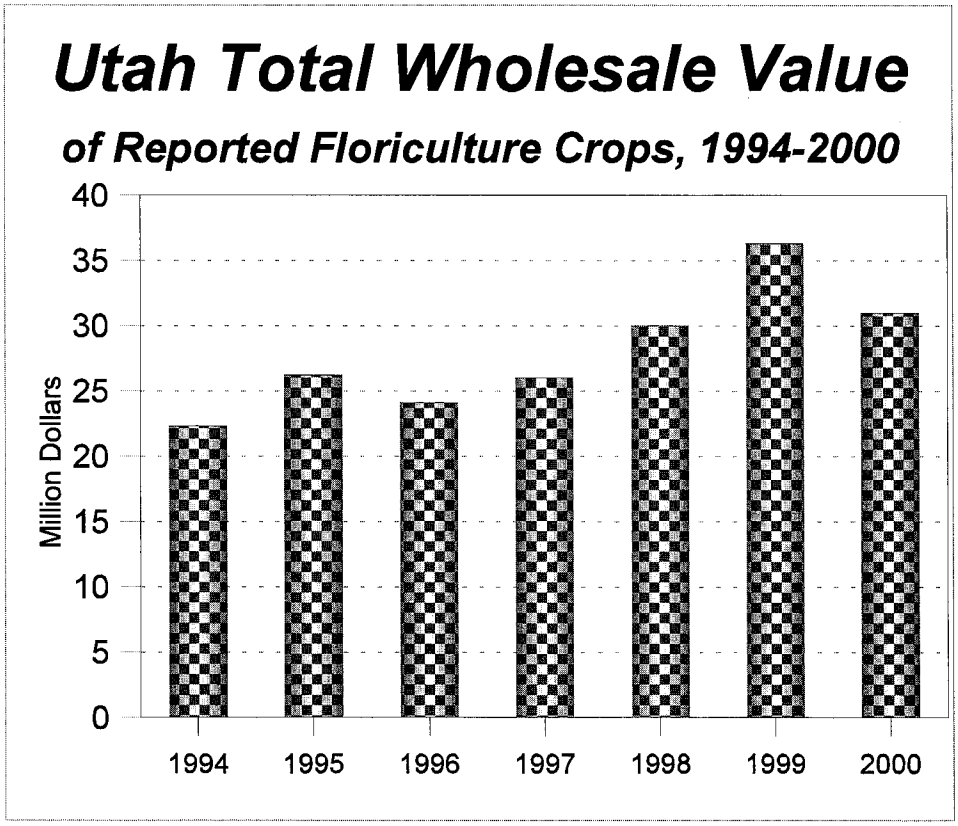
In 2000 there were 74 growers of floriculture in Utah with wholesale values of sales of $10,000 or more. They had 5.0 million square feet of covered growing area. The total wholesale value of all reported crops for growers with more than $100,000 in sales was $30.6 million. Of the $30.6 million, the value of sales for potted flowering plants was $11.0 million; foliage for indoor or patio use was $2.3 million; and total bedding/garden plants was $17.2 million.

Additional detail on floriculture production and wholesale price can be found in the national floriculture publication on the NASS web site at *http://www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/estindx1.htm#floriculture* on the Internet.

Floriculture Crops: Wholesale Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Types, 1994-2000 1/

Year	Total Cut Flowers	Total Potted Flowering Plants	Total Foliage for Indoor or Patio Use 2/	Total Bedding/Garden Plants 3/	Total Wholesale Value of Reported Crops
			1,000 Dollars		
1994	3,036	7,468	1,707	10,049	22,260
1995	2,811	8,581	2,033	12,780	26,205
1996	1,865	7,326	2,386	12,532	24,146
1997	708	10,121	1,512	13,644	25,985
1998	153	9,641	845	19,054	29,693
1999	--	8,614	5,544	22,105	36,263
2000	--	11,040	2,300	17,238	30,578

1/ Based only on reported numbers from growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops. 2/ Data for 1999 and 2000 are not comparable. Data for 1999 represents net value (total sales minus cost of young plants). Data for 2000 represents wholesale equivalent value of all sales. 3/ Includes Annual Bedding Plants and Herbaceous Perennials.



Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1994-2000 1/

Year	Poinsettias	New Guinea Impatiens	Other Flowering and Foliar bedding plants	Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums
1994	843	18	877	296
1995	709	52	676	170
1996	467	47	1,368	242
1997	851	43	1,444	204
1998	930	49	2,198	198
1999	634	86	1,967	217
2000	877	92	702	201

See footnotes at bottom of page

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1994-2000 1/

Year	Impatiens	Petunias	Other Flowering and Foliar Type Bedding Plants 2/	Vegetable Bedding Plants
1994	54	120	559	98
1995	76	151	676	130
1996	80	163	656	124
1997	68	210	592	101
1998	80	192	861	158
1999	93	211	1,031	147
2000	72	212	377	99

See footnotes at bottom of page

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1994-2000 1/

Year	Petunias 3/	New Guinea Impatiens 4/	Other Flowering and Foliar Type
		1,000 Baskets	
1994			50
1995			40
1996			49
1997		10	63
1998	13	10	65
1999	10	7	108
2000	11	3	83

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/ Other flowering and foliage type bedding plants. Excludes Geraniums, Impatiens, New Guinea Impatiens, Petunias, and Vegetable type bedding plants. 3/ Estimates began in 1998. 4/ Estimates began in 1996.

Cattle and Calves

On January 1, 2001, Utah cattlemen had a total of 910,000 cattle and calves on farms and ranches, the same as the number on hand January 1, 2000. Beef cows, at 355,000 head, and milk cows, at 95,000 head, also remained the same as January 1, 2000. Beef cow replacement heifers weighing 500 pounds or more were estimated at 75,000 head, 5,000 more than the January 1, 2000 number. Milk cow replacements totaled 46,000 head, the same as January 1, 2000. Other heifers, at 69,000 head, decreased 5,000 head from the previous year's level. Steers 500 pounds and over totaled 122,000 head, 10,000 more than January 1, 2000. Bulls, at 23,000 head, remained the same as the 2000 level. Calves weighing less than 500 pounds were estimated at 125,000 head, 10,000 head less than the January 1, 2000 level.

Utah's 2000 calf crop totaled 400,000 head, up 2.6 percent from the 1999 level.

Cattle and calves on full feed for slaughter totaled 35,000 head January 1, 2001, the same as January 1, 2000.

Value per head of all cattle and calves averaged $720.00 on January 1, 2001 compared with $660.00 per head on January 1, 2000. Total inventory was valued at $655.2 million, up 9.1 percent from 2000.

Utah operations with cattle and calves in 2000 totaled 8,000, an increase of 100 farms from 1999. The breakdown by size group was as follows: 4,400 operations with 1 to 49 head; 1,300 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.

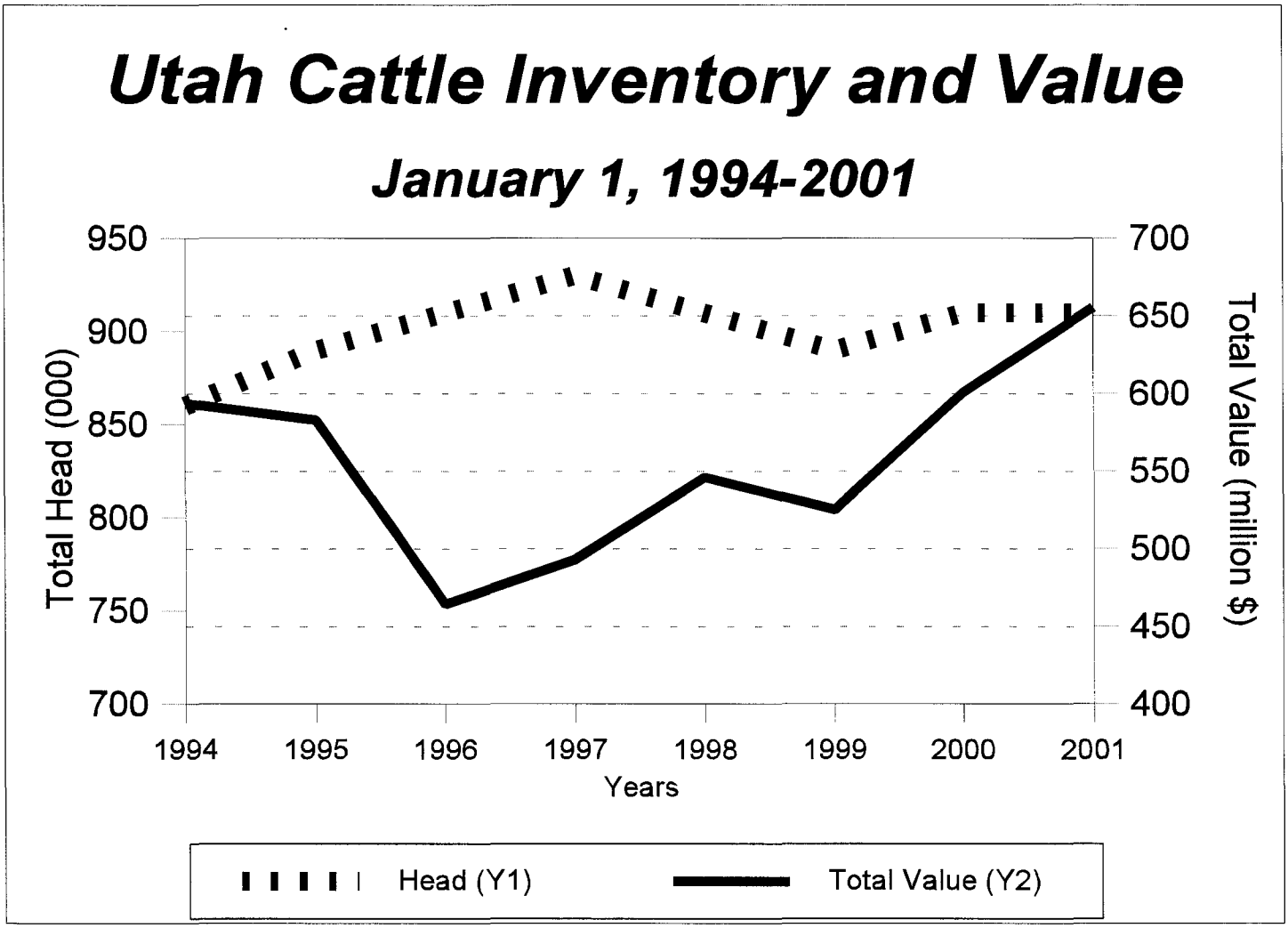
Operations with more than 500 head accounted for 41 percent of the Utah cattle inventory while those with 100 to 499 head accounted for 43 percent of the total inventory.

Beef production during 2000 totaled 400.8 million pounds, up 2.8 percent from the previous year. Marketings during 2000 totaled 475.6 million pounds, up 2.5 percent from 1999.

Cash receipts for 2000 totaled $349.3 million, up 11 percent from the previous year. Price of all cattle averaged $71.30 per hundredweight (cwt), up $5.20 from 1999. The 2000 average slaughter cow price, at $38.60 per cwt compares with $36.80 in 1999. The 2000 steer and heifer price at $73.80 per cwt was $5.50 more than 1999. The average price for calves less than 500 pounds during 2000 was $98.90 per cwt, up $12.50 from 1999.

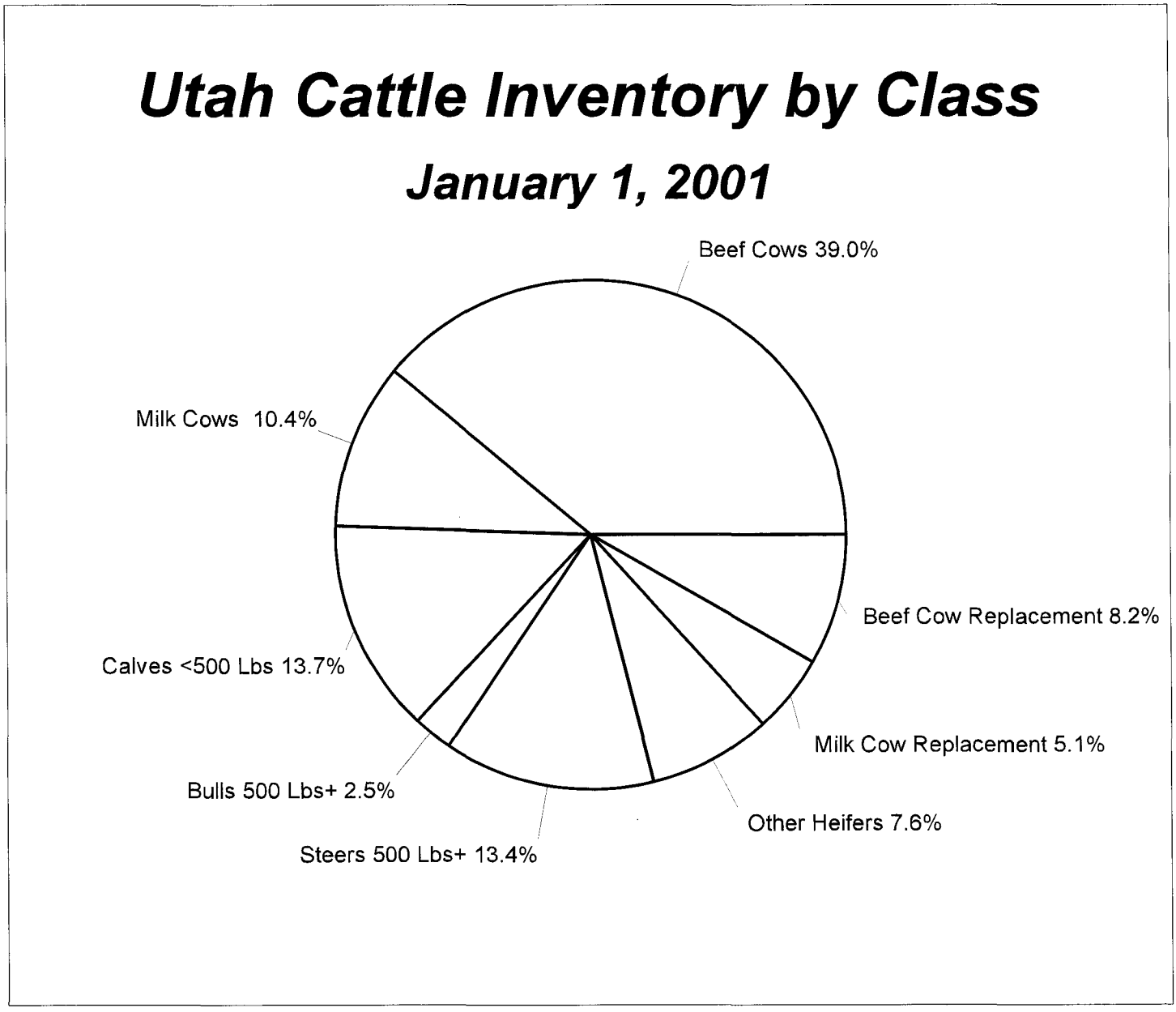
Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1994-2001

Year	Farms		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	With Cattle	With Milk Cows	On Feed For Market	Total Number	Value	
					Per Head	Total
	..... Number		1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1994	7,700	1,200	45	860	690	593,400
1995	7,700	1,000	60	890	655	582,950
1996	7,800	900	60	910	510	464,100
1997	7,800	900	50	930	530	492,900
1998	8,000	900	40	910	600	546,000
1999	7,900	860	40	890	590	525,100
2000	8,000	830	35	910	660	600,600
2001	--	--	35	910	720	655,200



Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 1994-2001

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Calves Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
						1,000 Head					
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	440	350	90	175	68	43	64	138	22	135
1997	930	445	355	90	191	70	48	73	135	24	135
1998	910	445	355	90	198	68	50	80	120	22	125
1999	890	430	335	95	185	72	43	70	120	22	133
2000	910	450	355	95	190	70	46	74	112	23	135
2001	910	450	355	95	190	75	46	69	122	23	125

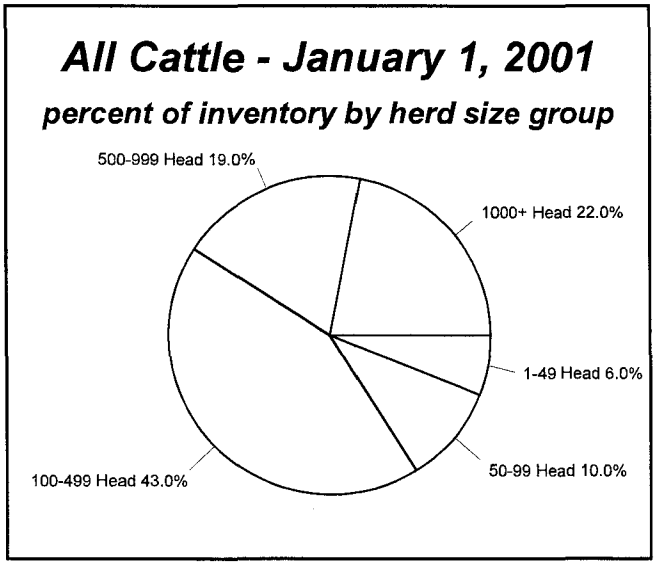


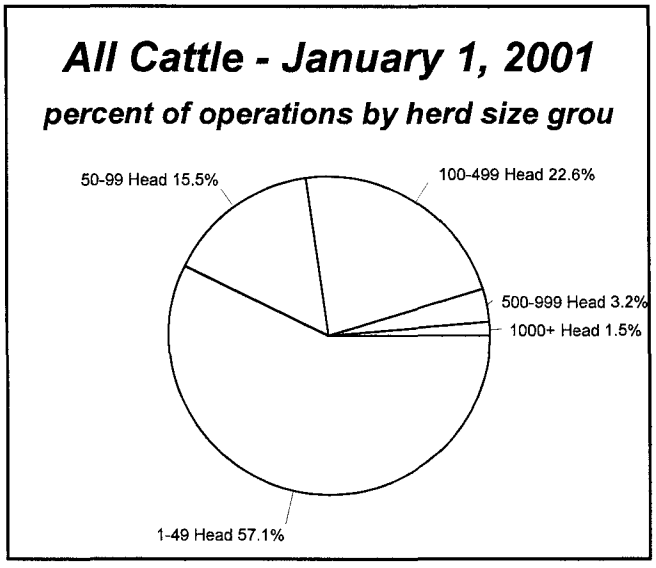
All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1995-2000

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500-999 Head		1,000 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*
1995	4,300	*7.3*	1,100	*8.7*	1,900	*42.0*	270	*19.0*	130	*23.0*
1996	4,300	*7.4*	1,100	*8.6*	2,000	*44.0*	280	*18.0*	120	*22.0*
1997	4,200	*6.7*	1,000	*7.3*	2,200	*46.0*	260	*17.0*	140	*23.0*
1998	4,500	*7.5*	1,220	*9.5*	1,900	*43.0*	250	*18.0*	130	*22.0*
1999	4,500	*6.5*	1,200	*9.5*	1,800	*42.0*	270	*19.0*	130	*23.0*
2000	4,400	*6.0*	1,300	*10.0*	1,900	*43.0*	270	*19.0*	130	*22.0*

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1995-2000

Year	1-49 Head		50-99 Head		100-499 Head		500 Head & Over	
	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory	Operations	Inventory
	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*	Number	*Percent*
1995	3,300	*13.0*	790	*13.0*	900	*46.0*	110	*28.0*
1996	3,700	*13.0*	840	*14.0*	940	*45.0*	120	*28.0*
1997	3,600	*12.0*	870	*15.0*	910	*45.0*	120	*28.0*
1998	3,700	*15.0*	900	*17.0*	900	*45.0*	100	*23.0*
1999	3,700	*13.0*	900	*17.0*	910	*46.0*	90	*24.0*
2000	3,700	*13.0*	950	*16.0*	960	*48.0*	90	*23.0*

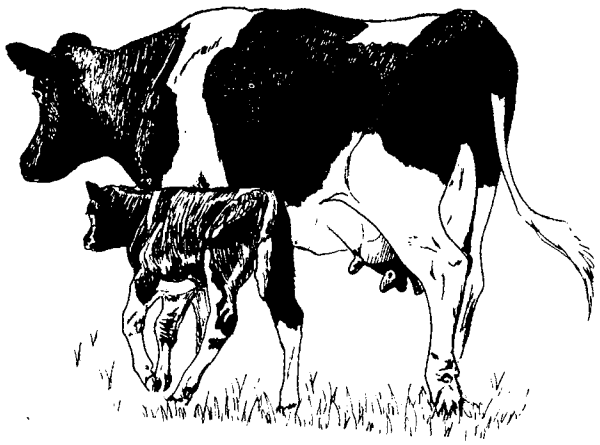




Calf Crop: Utah, 1993-2001

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 1/
	.... 1,000 Head		Percent
1993	425	355	84
1994	425	380	89
1995	430	390	91
1996	440	395	90
1997	445	390	88
1998	430	380	88
1999	430	390	91
2000	450	400	89
2001	450	--	--

1/ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.



Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings 1/		Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves 2/	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
				1,000 Head					
1993	850	355	90	302	84	4	15	30	860
1994	860	380	99	314	87	4	14	30	890
1995	890	390	97	332	91	4	14	26	910
1996	910	395	120	349	96	4	15	31	930
1997	930	390	115	385	98	4	13	25	910
1998	910	380	113	375	95	4	12	27	890
1999	890	390	135	370	90	4	14	27	910
2000	910	400	120	380	90	4	15	31	910

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

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Production 1/	Marketings 2/	Average Price per 100 Lbs				Value of Production	Cash Receipts 3/	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
			Cattle			Calves				
			Cows	Steers & Heifers	All					
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars				1,000 Dollars			
1993	354,810	381,930	49.00	80.20	78.10	98.00	284,028	305,141	7,310	312,451
1994	362,280	397,200	45.00	71.00	69.00	88.00	256,237	280,845	6,458	287,303
1995	375,125	419,900	37.50	63.10	61.40	71.10	233,546	261,438	5,747	267,185
1996	380,400	441,840	32.00	57.00	55.00	58.00	210,401	244,193	5,148	249,341
1997	392,665	482,880	37.00	68.00	65.00	80.00	260,681	319,899	6,084	325,983
1998	372,580	471,850	34.00	65.00	63.00	81.00	242,276	304,277	5,897	310,174
1999	390,090	463,950	36.80	68.30	66.10	86.40	265,492	314,162	6,187	320,349
2000	400,860	475,650	38.60	73.80	71.30	98.90	294,963	349,323	6,674	355,997

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 1.69 billion pounds in 2000, an increase of 4.3 percent over 1999. Production per cow, at 17,573 pounds, decreased 14 pounds from the previous year. The 2000 milkfat per cow was 638 pounds, 1 pound more than the 1999 average. The total number of milk cows was 96,000 head, 4,000 head more than 1999.

There were an estimated 830 farms with one or more milk cows during 2000, a decrease of 30 farms from 1999. The breakdown of dairy farms by herd size was as follows: 300 farms with 1 to 29 head; 55 farms with 30 to 49 head; 150 farms with 50 to 99 head; 180 farms with 100 to 199 head; 110 farms with 200 to 499 head; and 35 farms with 500 or more cows. The largest percent of the Utah milk cow inventory fell in the 200 to 499 head which accounted for 32 percent. The 100 to 199 size group had 25 percent, and the 500+ size group had 29 percent of the inventory. The 300 farms in the 1 to 29 head category accounted for only 0.6 percent.

Cash receipts from milk marketings during the year totaled $186 million, a decrease of 16 percent from 1999. The average price per hundredweight of all milk was $11.20 compared with $13.90 received the previous year.

Utah's 2000 total cheese production excluding cottage cheese was 74.8 million pounds, down 1.1 percent from the previous year. American cheese, at 38.0 million pounds, decreased 3.0 percent from 1999. Cheddar cheese, at 27.1 million pounds, accounted for 71 percent of the total American cheese produced. Production of Swiss cheese totaled 29.7 million pounds, a 7.6 percent increase from 1999. Swiss cheese accounted for 78 percent of the total cheese produced. All other types of cheese, at 10.9 million pounds, accounted for the remainder of the cheese produced. Hard ice cream production, at 12.8 million gallons, was 12.8 percent above 1999. There were 21 dairy plants in Utah that produced one or more dairy products in 2000, the same since 1997.

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 1993-2000

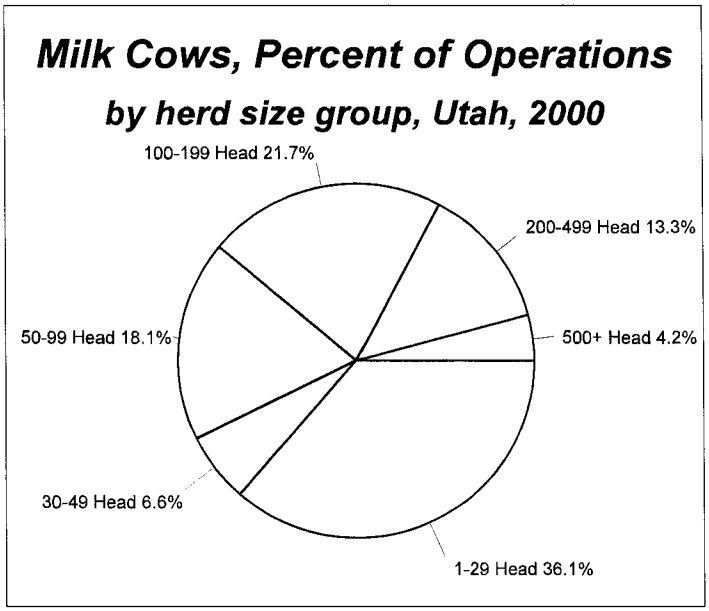
Year	Farms with Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms 1/	Production of Milk & Milkfat 2/				
			Milk Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat
	Number	1,000 Head	Pounds		Percent	Million Pounds	
1993	1,400	81	16,444	592	3.60	1,332	48.0
1994	1,200	86	16,640	601	3.61	1,431	51.7
1995	1,000	88	16,739	604	3.61	1,473	53.2
1996	900	91	17,000	617	3.63	1,547	56.2
1997	900	91	16,923	609	3.60	1,540	55.4
1998	900	90	16,811	609	3.62	1,513	54.8
1999	860	92	17,587	637	3.62	1,618	58.6
2000	830	96	17,573	638	3.63	1,687	61.2

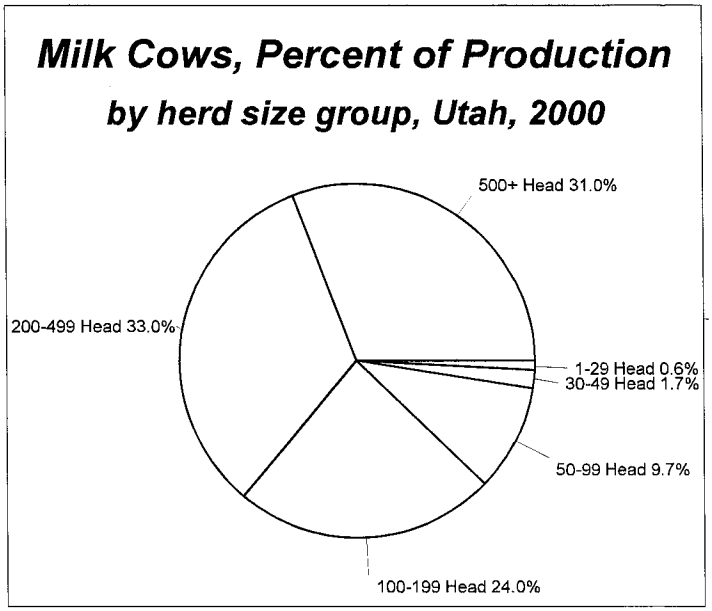
1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened. 2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Milk Used Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Producers	
	Fed to Calves 1/	Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter	Total	Total	Fluid Grade 3/
	Million Pounds				Percent
1993	22	3	25	1,307	88
1994	20	3	23	1,408	90
1995	24	2	26	1,447	90
1996	24	3	27	1,520	91
1997	18	2	20	1,520	91
1998	10	2	12	1,501	91
1999	18	2	20	1,598	92
2000	24	2	26	1,661	94

1/ Excludes milk sucked by calves. 2/ Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold difectly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by intitituional herds. 3/ Percentage of milk sold that is eleigible for fluid use (grade A for fluid use). Includes fluid-grade milk used in manufacturing dairy products.





Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 1993-2000

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total 1/
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) 2/ 3/					
1993	81	83	81	79	81
1994	80	86	88	88	86
1995	87	88	88	88	88
1996	90	92	92	90	91
1997	92	93	91	89	91
1998	88	90	90	93	90
1999	91	92	93	93	92
2000	94	96	97	95	96
Milk per Cow (Pounds) 4/ 5/					
1993	3,963	4,181	4,173	4,127	16,444
1994	4,088	4,279	4,284	4,080	16,640
1995	4,057	4,295	4,307	4,125	16,739
1996	3,978	4,315	4,359	4,344	17,000
1997	4,065	4,366	4,330	4,112	16,923
1998	4,102	4,311	4,256	4,097	16,811
1999	4,220	4,489	4,441	4,387	17,587
2000	4,362	4,521	4,515	4,263	17,573
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) 4/ 6/					
1993	321	347	338	326	1,332
1994	327	368	377	359	1,431
1995	353	378	379	363	1,473
1996	358	397	401	391	1,547
1997	374	406	394	366	1,540
1998	361	388	383	381	1,513
1999	384	413	413	408	1,618
2000	410	434	438	405	1,687

1/ Milk cows is 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.

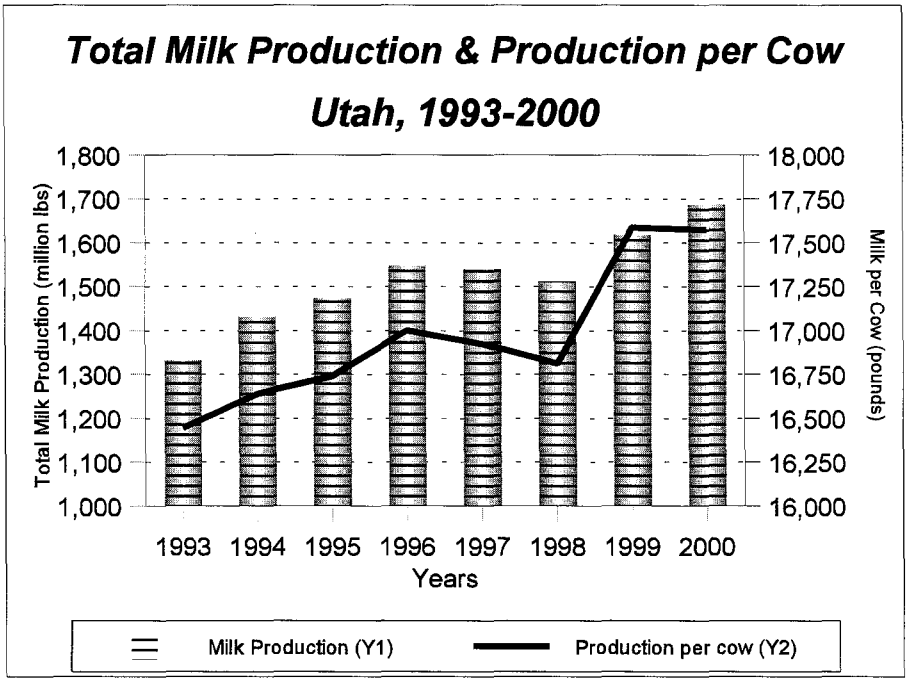
Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1995-2000

Year	Operations Having								
	1-29 Head			30-49 Head			50-99 Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	..... Percent		Number	..... Percent		Number	..... Percent	
1995	400	1.5	1.0	70	3.5	2.0	210	17.0	15.0
1996	300	1.3	1.0	70	2.7	2.0	190	16.0	14.0
1997	320	1.3	1.0	70	2.7	2.0	165	13.0	10.0
1998	340	1.5	1.0	60	2.5	2.0	165	13.0	10.0
1999	280	0.9	1.0	60	2.1	2.0	190	14.0	12.0
2000	300	0.9	0.6	55	2.1	1.7	150	11.0	9.7

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1995-2000 (continued)

Year	Operations Having											
	100-199 Head			200+ Head 1/			200-499 Head			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	..... Percent		Number	..... Percent		Number	.... Percent		Number	.... Percent	
1995	200	32.0	32.0	120	46.0	50.0						
1996	210	31.0	31.0	130	49.0	52.0						
1997	210	29.0	30.0	135	54.0	57.0						
1998	190	25.0	28.0	145	58.0	59.0	120	37.0	39.0	25	21.0	20.0
1999	180	24.0	23.0	150	59.0	62.0	120	35.0	35.0	30	24.0	27.0
2000	180	25.0	24.0	145	61.0	64.0	110	32.0	33.0	35	29.0	31.0

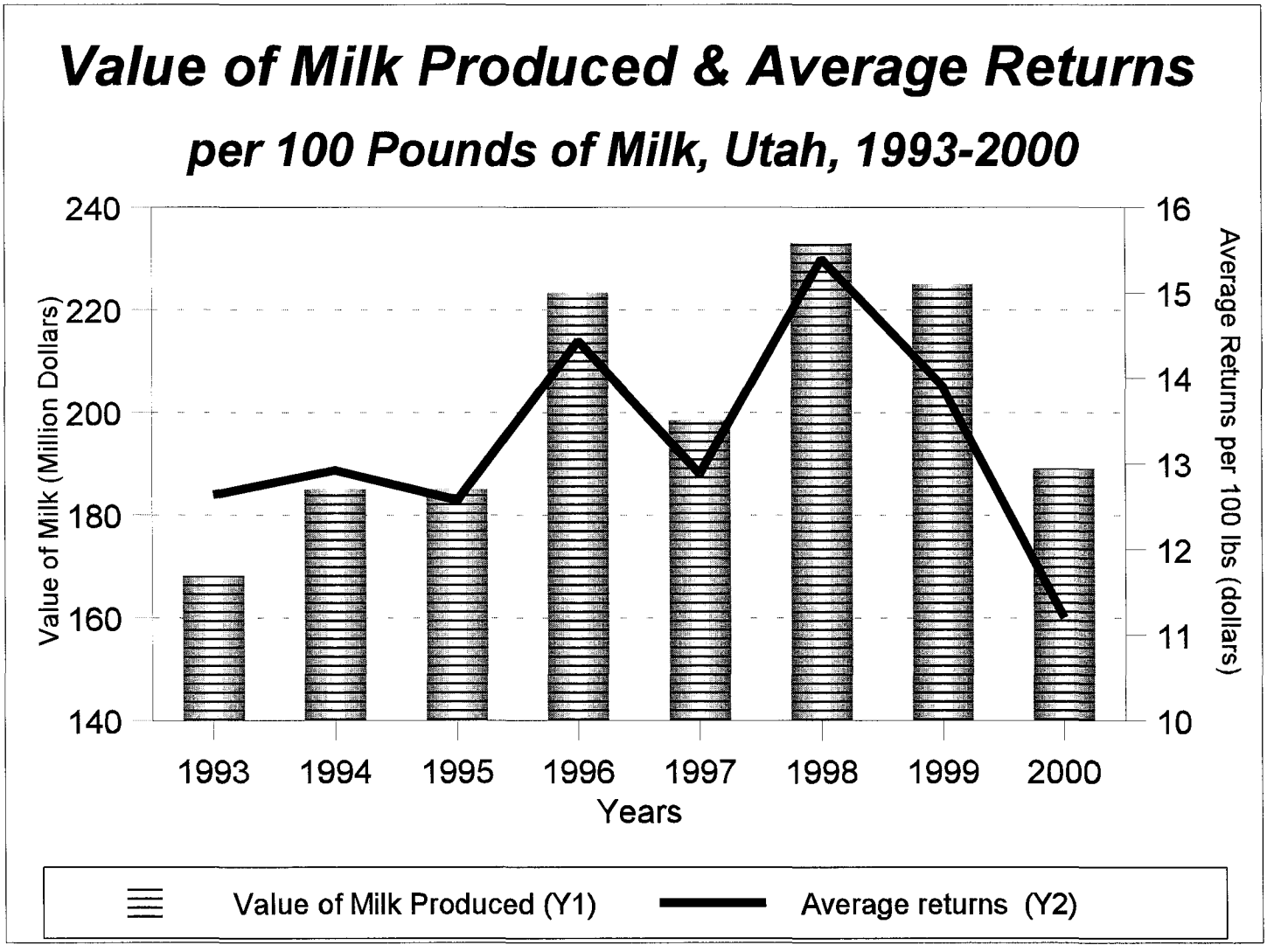
1/ Starting in 1998, the 200+ head breakdown is also divided into 200-499 head and 500+ head.



Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream, & Butter by Producers		Gross Producer Income 1/	Value of Milk Produced 2/
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	..... Dollars		1,000 Dollars	Million Pounds	..... 1,000 Dollars		
1993	1,307	12.63	3.51	165,065	3	379	165,444	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	182,088	185,104
1996	1,520	14.44	3.98	219,476	3	433	219,909	223,375
1997	1,520	12.88	3.58	195,825	2	258	196,083	198,402
1998	1,501	15.40	4.25	231,154	2	308	231,462	233,002
1999	1,598	13.90	3.84	222,122	2	278	222,400	224,902
2000	1,661	11.20	3.09	186,032	2	224	186,256	188,944

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.



Cheese: Production, Utah, 1993-2000

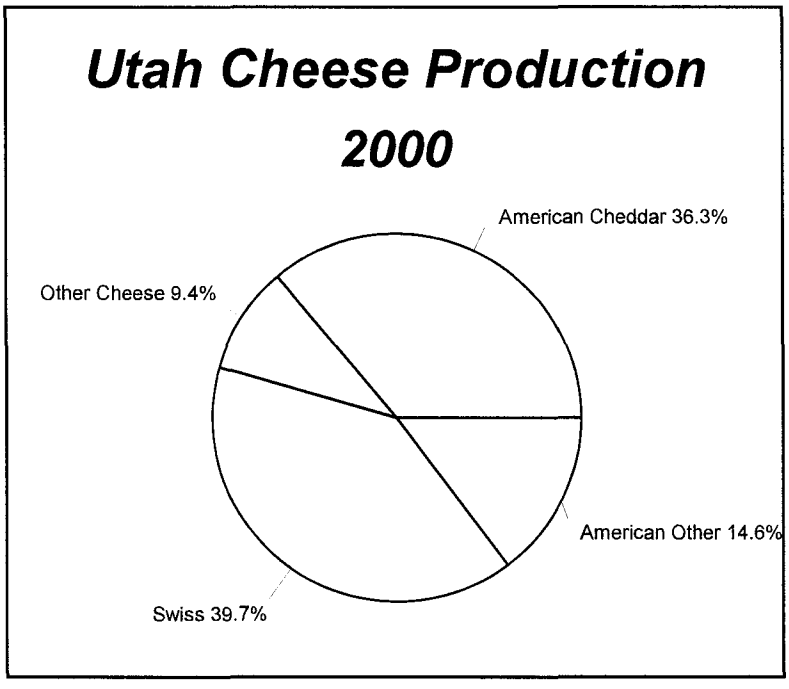
Year	American			Swiss 1/	Total Other Cheese 2/	Total Cheese 3/
	Cheddar	Other	Total			
	1,000 Pounds					
1993	24,539	9,858	34,397	27,134	16,822	78,353
1994	32,093	10,429	42,522	26,501	17,144	86,167
1995	28,756	10,174	38,930	29,032	12,931	80,893
1996	24,029	12,625	36,654	35,645	12,403	84,702
1997	18,587	11,092	29,679	23,239	10,613	63,531
1998	18,793	11,259	30,052	24,963	8,267	63,282
1999	26,492	12,747	39,239	27,635	8,754	75,628
2000	27,129	10,918	38,047	29,730	7,018	74,795

1/ Data for years with less than 3 plants published by permission of the firms involved. 2/ Includes cheese other than American and Swiss. 3/ Excludes cottage cheese.

Frozen Products and Dry Whey: Production, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Hard Ice Cream	Sherbet	Dry Whey		
			Human Food	Animal Feed	Total
	1,000 Gallons		1,000 Pounds		
1993	9,370	479	25,283	1,459	26,742
1994	10,055	490	26,038	1,589	27,627
1995	12,035	638	24,948	2,333	27,281
1996	11,323	751	17,310	1,939	19,249
1997	10,423	1,096	21,471	2,278	23,749
1998	10,869	1,265	19,021	5,982	25,003
1999	11,369	1,408	23,196	3,119	26,315
2000	12,825	1,306	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Sheep and Wool

Utah sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2001 totaled 390,000 head, 10,000 head less than January 1, 2000. Inventory of breeding sheep and lambs at the beginning of 2001 was 350,000 head, a decrease of 10,000 head. Ewes one year old and older totaled 300,000 head, down 10,000 head from a year earlier. Rams over one year of age totaled 11,000 head, the same as January 1, 2000. Breeding replacement lambs, at 39,000 head, was the same as the 2000 inventory. Market sheep and lambs for slaughter totaled 40,000 head, the same as 2000. The 2000 lamb crop was estimated at 330,000 head, the same as the previous year.

Sheep and lamb operations totaled 1,500 in 2000, the same as 1999. January 1, 2001 sheep and lamb inventory had an average value per head of $98.00, down $1.00 from the 2000 level. Utah's sheep inventory value totaled $38.2 million, 3.5 percent lower than January 1, 2000.

Cash receipts during 2000 totaled $21.1 million, 14 percent higher than the 1999 level. Marketings of sheep and lambs totaled 28.8 million pounds, up 5.4 percent from the previous year. The average 2000 sheep price was $28.20 per hundredweight (cwt), $3.50 more than the 1999 average. Lambs averaged $82.00 per cwt during 2000 which was $8.20 more than the previous year.

There were 320,000 sheep shorn in 2000, the same as 1999. Wool production totaled 3.1 million pounds during 2000, up 1.7 percent from the 1999 production level. Average fleece weight was 9.6 pounds as compared with 9.4 pounds in 1999.

The value of the 2000 wool crop was $673,000, down 30 percent from 1999 and 66 percent below 1998. The average price per pound for wool during 2000 was 22 cents per pound, the lowest price since 1971. The 2000 price was 10 cents per pound below 1999 and 40 cents below 1998.

***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 now 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. Prior to 1995, January estimates excluded the new crop lambs.*

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1994-2001

Year	Operations With Sheep	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number 1/	Value		Total Breeding 2/	Total Market 3/
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000	
1994	2,000	480	77.00	36,960	445	35
1995	2,000	470	84.00	39,480	400	70
1996	1,900	460	100.00	46,000	400	60
1997	1,700	440	110.00	48,400	395	45
1998	1,500	420	120.00	50,400	380	40
1999	1,500	400	100.00	40,000	360	40
2000	1,500	400	99.00	39,600	360	40
2001	4/	390	98.00	38,220	350	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, 2002 sheep inventory.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class, Utah, January 1, 1994-2001

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
1994	445	370	14	61	380	103
1995	400	345	12	43	395	114
1996	400	340	11	49	380	112
1997	395	335	11	49	370	110
1998	380	320	10	50	350	109
1999	360	305	10	45	330	108
2000	360	310	11	39	310	100
2001	350	300	11	39	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, 2002 sheep inventory.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 1995-2001

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-105 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head						
1995	1	2	33	22	58	12	70
1996	2	5	17	26	50	10	60
1997	1	4	19	13	37	8	45
1998	1	2	14	15	32	8	40
1999	1	3	10	19	33	7	40
2000	3	2	10	20	35	5	40
2001	3	2	14	16	35	5	40

Sheep & Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year 1/	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings 2/		Farm Slaughter 3/	Deaths		Inventory End of Year 1/
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 Head								
1993	490	380	10	39	298	6	25	32	480
1994	480	380	10	71	273	6	18	32	470
1995	470	395	12	37	330	6	16	28	460
1996	460	380	12	38	320	6	20	28	440
1997	440	370	9	50	305	5	16	23	420
1998	420	350	9	51	286	5	16	21	400
1999	400	330	9	24	266	5	18	26	400
2000	400	330	9	32	269	5	18	25	390

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

Sheep & Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income, Utah, 1993-2000

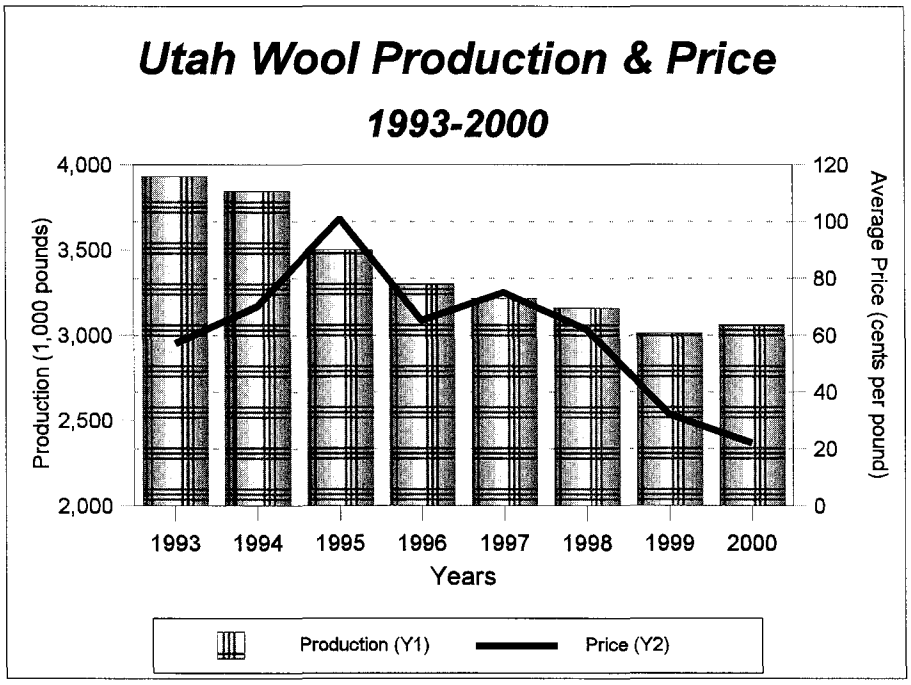
Year	Production 1/	Marketings 2/	Price per 100 Pounds		Value of Production	Cash Receipts 3/	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	1,000 Pounds		Dollars		1,000 Dollars			
1993	32,384	32,400	21.50	60.40	17,471	17,294	606	17,900
1994	32,268	34,950	23.60	64.10	18,072	18,090	644	18,734
1995	32,808	34,980	21.00	77.00	23,017	23,827	764	24,591
1996	31,840	34,320	23.90	85.90	24,646	25,947	750	26,697
1997	31,955	34,770	32.70	87.20	25,165	26,232	667	26,899
1998	30,445	33,210	27.00	67.80	18,538	19,395	521	19,916
1999	27,545	27,360	24.70	73.80	18,337	18,424	561	18,985
2000	27,300	28,830	28.20	82.00	20,675	21,058	624	21,682

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.

Wool: Production and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Sheep & Lambs Shorn 1/	Weight per Fleece	Shorn Wool Production	Average Price per Pound	Value 2/
	1,000 Head	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	405	9.7	3,930	0.57	2,240
1994	384	10.0	3,843	0.70	2,690
1995	364	9.6	3,500	1.01	3,535
1996	358	9.2	3,300	0.65	2,145
1997	344	9.3	3,213	0.75	2,410
1998	337	9.4	3,157	0.62	1,957
1999	320	9.4	3,010	0.32	963
2000	320	9.6	3,060	0.22	673

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



Sheep and Lamb Losses by Cause

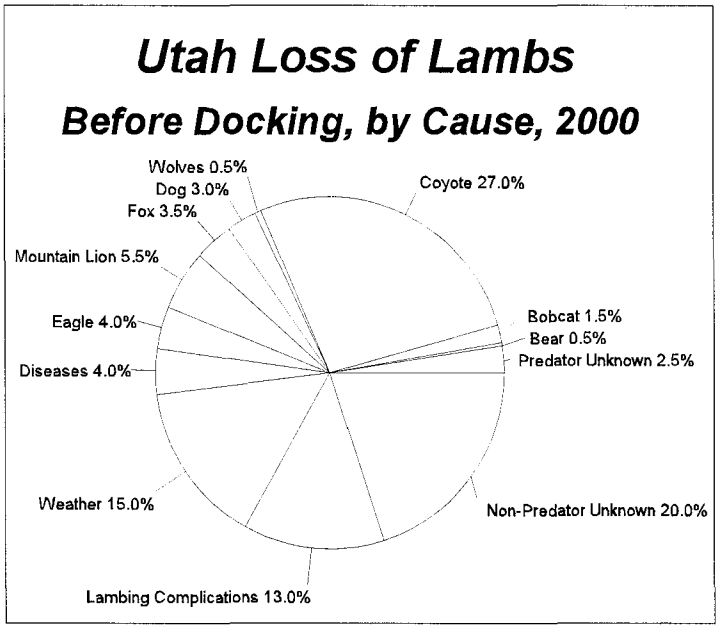
Utah farmers and ranchers lost 63,000 sheep and lambs to all causes in 2000. This was valued at $3.79 million.

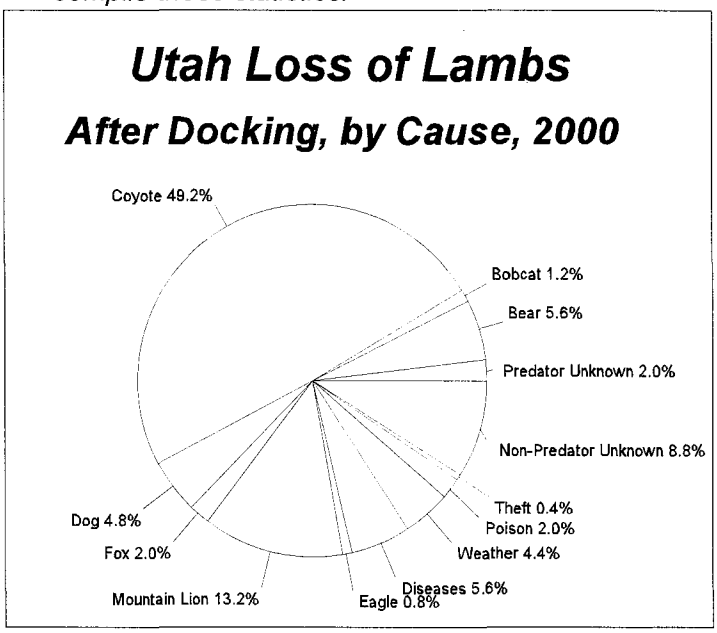
Lambs lost before docking totaled 20,000, **lambs lost after docking** totaled 25,000, and **sheep one year old and older** lost totaled 18,000. The largest single cause of death in lambs before docking from predators was from coyotes killing 5,400. This accounted for 27 percent of all lambs lost before docking. Coyotes also accounted for the largest number of lambs lost after docking at 12,300, was 49 percent of the after docking loss.

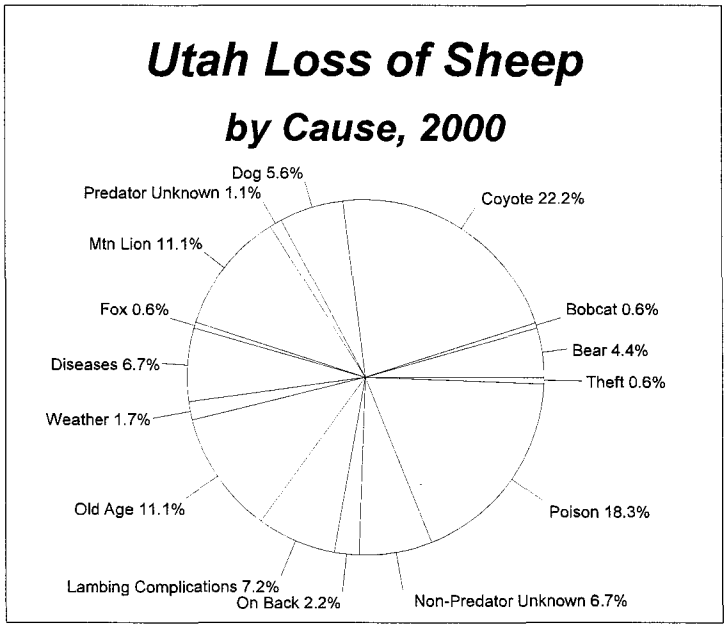
Sheep one year old and older losses to coyotes, at 4,000, was the single largest cause, accounting for 22 percent.

Total losses to coyotes equaled 21,700 which was 34 percent of all losses to sheep and lambs in the state.

Cooperation: Data were collected in conjunction with the National Agricultural Statistics Service January 1 Sheep Report. Utah Department of Agriculture and Food provided funding for the "Loss by Cause" portion of the survey. Much appreciation goes out to all the sheep producers who cooperated in the effort to compile these statistics.







Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah 1995-2000 1/

Cause of Loss	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			Number of Head			
Bear	3,300	3,900	2,600	2,700	2,600	2,300
Bobcat	100	600	300	700	800	700
Coyote	27,900	31,500	24,600	21,700	21,100	21,700
Dog	2,000	1,800	2,300	2,100	2,300	2,800
Fox	800	600	1,000	900	800	1,300
Mountain Lion	11,300	12,500	7,000	6,200	4,600	6,400
Ravens/Wolves 2/	NA	NA	0	0	100	100
Eagle	1,200	1,600	400	1,100	800	1,000
Other/Unknown	600	1,200	3,900	4,100	3,200	1,200
Total Predators	47,200	53,700	42,100	39,500	36,300	37,500
Diseases	5,100	7,000	5,800	5,300	7,400	3,400
Weather conditions	6,000	5,200	5,800	6,900	4,200	4,400
Lambing Complications	7,300	7,200	5,200	5,100	4,200	3,900
Old Age	3,500	3,800	2,400	2,700	2,800	2,000
On Back	600	800	900	700	700	400
Poison	1,400	3,500	2,600	2,300	1,200	3,800
Theft	300	1,400	400	200	300	200
Other/Unknown	9,300	12,900	11,300	10,700	8,400	7,400
Total Non-Predators	33,500	41,800	34,400	33,900	29,200	25,500
Total Losses	**80,700**	**95,500**	**76,500**	**73,400**	**65,500**	**63,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.7
Bobcat	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Coyote	34.6	33.0	32.2	29.6	32.2	34.4
Dog	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4
Fox	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.1
Mountain Lion	14.0	13.1	9.2	8.4	7.0	10.2
Ravens/Wolves 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Eagle	1.5	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.6
Other/Unknown	0.7	1.3	5.1	5.6	4.9	1.9
Total Predators	58.5	56.2	55.0	53.8	55.4	59.5
Diseases	6.3	7.3	7.6	7.2	11.3	5.4
Weather conditions	7.4	5.4	7.6	9.4	6.4	7.0
Lambing Complications	9.0	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.2
Old Age	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.2
On Back	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Poison	1.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	6.0
Theft	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other/Unknown	11.5	13.5	14.8	14.6	12.8	11.7
Total Non-Predators	41.5	43.8	45.0	46.2	44.6	40.5
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	198	375	211	189	176	145
Bobcat	5	56	22	39	42	37
Coyote	1,564	2,921	1,656	1,295	1,181	1,204
Dog	134	173	188	174	134	178
Fox	37	54	52	42	36	65
Mountain Lion	687	1,178	490	403	278	394
Ravens/Wolves 2/	NA	NA	0	0	5	5
Eagle	55	144	21	51	37	47
Other/Unknown	28	111	259	260	203	66
Total Predators	2,708	5,012	2,899	2,453	2,092	2,141
Diseases	295	654	409	348	470	216
Weather conditions	304	492	339	384	220	220
Lambing Complications	438	687	396	364	277	244
Old Age	322	399	276	297	288	188
On Back	51	81	97	71	61	38
Poison	102	347	216	189	100	334
Theft	18	141	28	22	19	14
Other/Unknown	544	1,220	826	682	493	403
Total Non-Predators	2,074	4,021	2,587	2,357	1,928	1,657
Total Losses	**4,782**	**9,033**	**5,486**	**4,810**	**4,020**	**3,798**

1/ Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses. 2/ 1997, 1998, 2000 are Wolves. 1999 is Ravens.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah 1995-2000

Cause of Loss	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,000	1,600	1,200	1,000	1,000	800
Bobcat	0	100	100	100	100	100
Coyote	6,000	5,700	6,000	4,500	3,800	4,000
Dog	900	700	1,100	1,200	500	1,000
Fox	0	0	0	0	0	100
Mountain Lion	3,600	3,500	2,000	1,800	1,200	2,000
Ravens/Wolves 1/	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Unknown	0	200	900	1,100	1,000	200
Total Predators	11,500	11,800	11,300	9,700	7,600	8,200
Diseases	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,600	2,300	1,200
Weather conditions	600	1,600	600	1,000	500	300
Lambing Complications	2,200	2,600	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,300
Old Age	3,500	3,800	2,400	2,700	2,800	2,000
On Back	500	600	800	600	500	400
Poison	800	2,100	1,300	1,300	800	3,300
Theft	100	1,000	100	200	100	100
Other/Unknown	2,500	3,900	3,800	2,900	1,900	1,200
Total Non-Predators	11,500	17,200	12,700	12,300	10,400	9,800
Total Losses	**23,000**	**29,000**	**24,000**	**22,000**	**18,000**	**18,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.6	4.4
Bobcat	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Coyote	26.1	19.7	25.0	20.5	21.1	22.2
Dog	3.9	2.4	4.6	5.5	2.8	5.6
Fox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mountain Lion	15.7	12.1	8.3	8.2	6.7	11.1
Ravens/Wolves 1/	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eagle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Unknown	0.0	0.7	3.8	5.0	5.6	1.1
Total Predators	50.0	40.7	47.1	44.1	42.2	45.6
Diseases	5.7	5.5	7.1	7.3	12.7	6.7
Weather conditions	2.6	5.5	2.5	4.5	2.8	1.7
Lambing Complications	9.6	9.0	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.2
Old Age	15.2	13.1	10.0	12.3	15.6	11.1
On Back	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.2
Poison	3.5	7.2	5.4	5.9	4.4	18.3
Theft	0.4	3.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6
Other/Unknown	10.9	13.4	15.8	13.2	10.6	6.7
Total Non-Predators	50.0	59.3	52.9	55.9	57.8	54.4
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	92	168	138	110	103	75
Bobcat	0	11	12	11	10	9
Coyote	552	599	690	495	391	377
Dog	83	74	126	132	52	94
Fox	0	0	0	0	0	9
Mountain Lion	331	368	230	198	123	188
Ravens/Wolves 1/	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Unknown	0	21	103	121	103	19
Total Predators	1,058	1,241	1,299	1,067	782	771
Diseases	119	168	196	176	237	113
Weather conditions	55	168	69	110	51	28
Lambing Complications	202	273	230	220	154	122
Old Age	322	399	276	297	288	188
On Back	46	63	92	66	52	38
Poison	74	221	149	143	82	311
Theft	9	105	12	22	10	9
Other/Unknown	230	410	437	319	196	113
Total Non-Predators	1,057	1,807	1,461	1,353	1,070	922
Total Losses	**2,115**	**3,048**	**2,760**	**2,420**	**1,852**	**1,693**

1/ 1997, 1998, 2000 are Wolves. 1999 is Ravens.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah 1995-2000 1/

Cause of Loss	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,300	2,300	1,400	1,700	1,600	1,500
Bobcat	100	500	200	600	700	600
Coyote	21,900	25,800	18,600	17,200	17,300	17,700
Dog	1,100	1,100	1,200	900	1,800	1,800
Fox	800	600	1,000	900	800	1,200
Mountain Lion	7,700	9,000	5,000	4,400	3,400	4,400
Ravens/Wolves 2/	NA	NA	0	0	100	100
Eagle	1,200	1,600	400	1,100	800	1,000
Other/Unknown	600	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,200	1,000
Total Predators	35,700	41,900	30,800	29,800	28,700	29,300
Diseases	3,800	5,400	4,100	3,700	5,100	2,200
Weather conditions	5,400	3,600	5,200	5,900	3,700	4,100
Lambing Complications	5,100	4,600	3,200	3,100	2,700	2,600
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Back	100	200	100	100	200	0
Poison	600	1,400	1,300	1,000	400	500
Theft	200	400	300	0	200	100
Other/Unknown	6,800	9,000	7,500	7,800	6,500	6,200
Total Non-Predators	22,000	24,600	21,700	21,600	18,800	15,700
Total Losses	**57,700**	**66,500**	**52,500**	**51,400**	**47,500**	**45,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.3
Bobcat	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3
Coyote	38.0	38.8	35.4	33.5	36.4	39.3
Dog	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	3.8	4.0
Fox	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.7
Mountain Lion	13.3	13.5	9.5	8.6	7.2	9.8
Ravens/Wolves 2/	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Eagle	2.1	2.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.2
Other/Unknown	1.0	1.5	5.7	5.8	4.6	2.2
Total Predators	61.9	63.0	58.7	58.0	60.4	65.1
Diseases	6.6	8.1	7.8	7.2	10.7	4.9
Weather conditions	9.4	5.4	9.9	11.5	7.8	9.1
Lambing Complications	8.8	6.9	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8
Old Age	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
On Back	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Poison	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.8	1.1
Theft	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other/Unknown	11.8	13.5	14.3	15.2	13.7	13.8
Total Non-Predators	38.1	37.0	41.3	42.0	39.6	34.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	106	207	73	79	73	70
Bobcat	5	45	10	28	32	28
Coyote	1,012	2,322	966	800	790	827
Dog	51	99	62	42	82	84
Fox	37	54	52	42	36	56
Mountain Lion	356	810	260	205	155	206
Ravens/Wolves 2/	NA	NA	0	0	5	5
Eagle	55	144	21	51	37	47
Other/Unknown	28	90	156	139	100	47
Total Predators	1,650	3,771	1,600	1,386	1,310	1,370
Diseases	176	486	213	172	233	103
Weather conditions	249	324	270	274	169	192
Lambing Complications	236	414	166	144	123	122
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Back	5	18	5	5	9	0
Poison	28	126	67	46	18	23
Theft	9	36	16	0	9	5
Other/Unknown	314	810	389	363	297	290
Total Non-Predators	1,017	2,214	1,126	1,004	858	735
Total Losses	**2,667**	**5,985**	**2,726**	**2,390**	**2,168**	**2,105**

1/ Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses. 2/ 1997, 1998, 2000 are Wolves. 1999 is Ravens.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 1995-2000

Cause of Loss	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			Number of Head			
Bear	500	100	100	100	100	100
Bobcat	100	400	100	200	200	300
Coyote	4,900	6,500	5,000	4,000	5,300	5,400
Dog	600	300	500	300	600	600
Fox	600	500	500	400	600	700
Mountain Lion	2,400	1,300	1,100	800	500	1,100
Ravens/Wolves 1/	NA	NA	0	0	100	100
Eagle	800	1,300	200	600	500	800
Other/Unknown	300	300	1,600	1,200	1,000	500
Total Predators	10,200	10,700	9,100	7,600	8,900	9,600
Diseases	1,500	3,600	2,200	2,300	3,000	800
Weather conditions	4,300	2,700	4,100	5,200	3,200	3,000
Lambing Complications	5,100	4,600	3,200	3,100	2,700	2,600
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Back	100	0	0	0	0	0
Poison	100	500	100	100	0	0
Theft	0	100	0	0	0	0
Other/Unknown	2,400	3,300	3,800	4,100	3,700	4,000
Total Non-Predators	13,500	14,800	13,400	14,800	12,600	10,400
Total Losses	**23,700**	**25,500**	**22,500**	**22,400**	**21,500**	**20,000**

1/ 1997, 1998, 2000 are Wolves. 1999 is Ravens.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 1995-2000

Cause of Loss	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,800	2,200	1,300	1,600	1,500	1,400
Bobcat	0	100	100	400	500	300
Coyote	17,000	19,300	13,600	13,200	12,000	12,300
Dog	500	800	700	600	1,200	1,200
Fox	200	100	500	500	200	500
Mountain Lion	5,300	7,700	3,900	3,600	2,900	3,300
Ravens/Wolves 1/	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
Eagle	400	300	200	500	300	200
Other/Unknown	300	700	1,400	1,800	1,200	500
Total Predators	25,500	31,200	21,700	22,200	19,800	19,700
Diseases	2,300	1,800	1,900	1,400	2,100	1,400
Weather conditions	1,100	900	1,100	700	500	1,100
Lambing Complications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Back	0	200	100	100	200	0
Poison	500	900	1,200	900	400	500
Theft	200	300	300	0	200	100
Other/Unknown	4,400	5,700	3,700	3,700	2,800	2,200
Total Non-Predators	8,500	9,800	8,300	6,800	6,200	5,300
Total Losses	**34,000**	**41,000**	**30,000**	**29,000**	**26,000**	**25,000**

1/ 1997, 1998, 2000 are Wolves. 1999 is Ravens.

Hogs and Pigs

The Utah hog and pig inventory on December 1, 2000 was 550,000 head, 5.8 percent above the December 1, 1999 level. This is the fourth consecutive new record high inventory in Utah. Prior to 1997, the old record high was 196,000 head in 1944.

The total pig crop for the year was 979,000 head, 17 percent above 1999. A total of 110,000 sows farrowed during 2000, up 13 percent from 1999. The number of farms with one or more hogs or pigs in 2000 totaled 500, the same as 1999.

The December 1, 2000 average value per head of Utah's hogs and pigs was $81.00, up $4.00 from December 1, 1999. The total inventory value was $44.5 million, up 11 percent from a year earlier.

Cash receipts during 2000 totaled $98.0 million, up 81 percent from 1999. Marketings during 2000 were at 213.6 million pounds, 39 percent above the previous year. Hog prices averaged $45.90 per cwt, up $10.60 from the 1999 average price.

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	1,000 Head	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	800	40	82.00	3,280
1994	800	44	58.00	2,552
1995	700	62	76.00	4,712
1996	600	163	99.00	16,137
1997	500	295	88.00	25,960
1998	500	380	48.00	18,240
1999	500	520	77.00	40,040
2000	500	550	81.00	44,550

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 1993-2000

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			
1993	40	5	35	12	9	8	6
1994	44	14	30	11	8	6	5
1995	62	19	43	13	11	11	8
1996	163	33	130	52	32	32	14
1997	295	55	240	102	42	38	58
1998	380	60	320	130	60	60	70
1999	520	70	450	180	85	75	110
2000	550	80	470	190	110	100	70

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year 1/	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings 2/	Farm Slaughter 3/	Deaths	Inventory End of Year 1/
				1,000 Head			
1993	44	59	5	63	1	4	40
1994	40	58	13	61	1	5	44
1995	44	82	15	74	1	4	62
1996	62	234	4	124	1	12	163
1997	163	436	2	272	1	33	295
1998	295	657	2	514	1	59	380
1999	380	836	16	640	1	71	520
2000	520	979	1	891	1	58	550

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.

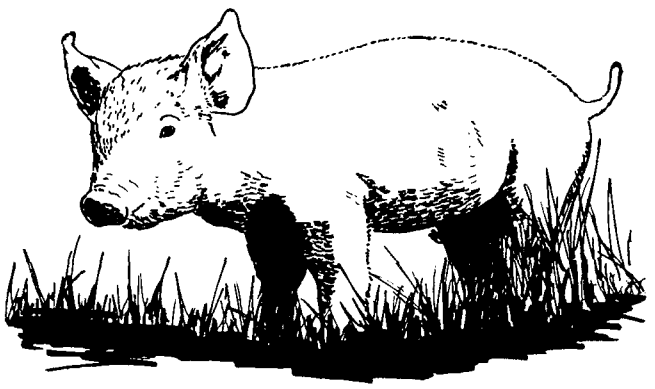
Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 1993-2000

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			
1993	14,855	14,880	38.00	5,645	5,654	182	5,836
1994	16,065	14,400	33.00	5,103	4,752	158	4,910
1995	19,405	16,570	33.80	6,347	5,629	162	5,791
1996	41,510	29,520	54.00	22,430	15,941	259	16,200
1997	84,510	65,040	58.80	49,676	38,244	282	38,526
1998	133,435	123,120	40.20	53,606	49,494	193	49,687
1999	170,690	153,360	35.30	59,936	54,136	169	54,305
2000	214,591	213,600	45.90	98,404	98,042	221	98,263

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

Pig Crop: Sows Farrowing and Pigs Saved, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	Head	1,000 Head
1993	9.0	6.56	59
1994	8.0	7.25	58
1995	10.1	8.12	82
1996	28.0	8.36	234
1997	50.5	8.63	436
1998	75.5	8.70	657
1999	97.0	8.62	836
2000	110.0	8.90	979



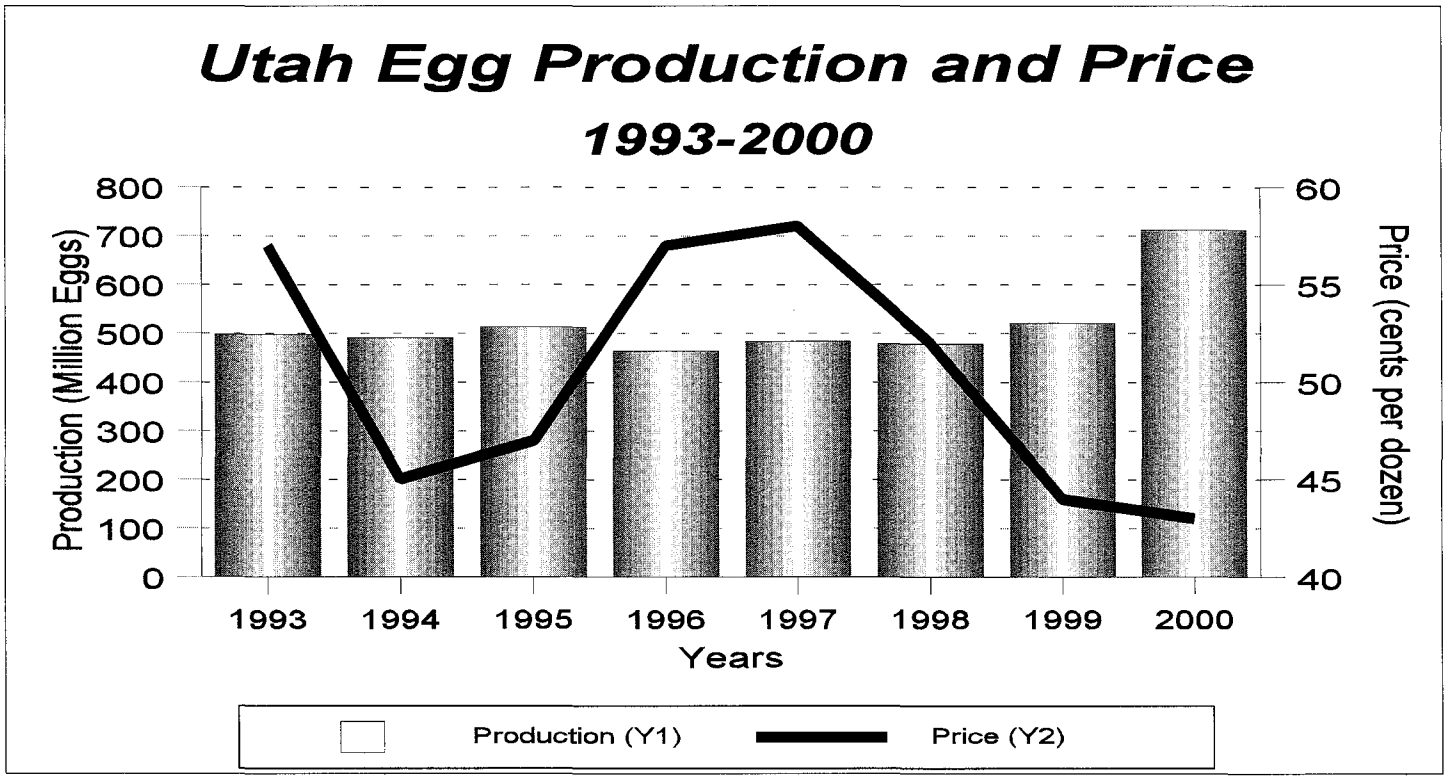
Chickens and Eggs

The value of eggs produced in Utah during 2000 totaled $25.8 million, 34 percent above the 1999 level. Total production, at 712 million eggs, was up 37 percent from 1999. The average price of eggs was 43.4 cents per dozen, 0.9 cents below 1999. The average number of layers during 2000 was 2.7 million, up 41 percent from the 1999 level. Eggs produced per layer was 263 compared with 272 for 1999. Pounds of chicken sold (primarily cull laying hens) at 4.4 million decreased 2.5 percent from 1999. The average price per pound of chickens sold was 2.0 cents compared with 3.3 cents in 1999. The value of chickens sold in 2000 was $87,000, down 41 percent from 1999.

Layers and Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah, 1993-2000 1/

Year	Average Number of Layers	Eggs per Layer 2/	Total Egg Production	Price per Dozen	Value of Production
	1,000 Head	Number	Millions	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	2,001	249	498	0.570	23,655
1994	1,885	260	491	0.451	18,453
1995	1,950	263	513	0.471	20,135
1996	1,746	266	464	0.566	21,885
1997	1,819	266	483	0.576	23,184
1998	1,824	262	478	0.520	20,713
1999	1,913	272	521	0.443	19,234
2000	2,704	263	712	0.434	25,751

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



Chicken Inventory: Number and Value, Utah, December 1, 1993-2000 1/

Year	Layers			Pullets not of laying age		Other Chickens	Total Chickens		
	Layers 1 year old and older	Layers 20 weeks old but less than 1 year	Total	Pullets 13 weeks old & older but less than 20 weeks	Pullet Chicks and Pullets under 13 weeks of age		Number	Value	
								Average	Total
	1,000 Head							Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	990	890	1,880	187	267	1	2,335	1.40	3,269
1994	1,200	800	2,000	195	179	1	2,375	1.50	3,563
1995	920	790	1,710	150	179	1	2,040	1.30	2,652
1996	895	839	1,734	141	168	1	2,044	1.50	3,066
1997	939	759	1,698	244	196	0	2,138	1.60	3,421
1998	1,000	830	1,830	268	98	0	2,196	1.60	3,514
1999	974	1,320	2,294	245	345	0	2,884	1.40	4,038
2000	1,832	1,343	3,175	261	390	2	3,828	1.80	6,890

1/ Excludes commercial broilers.

Chickens: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 1993-2000 1/

Year	Number Lost 2/	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1993	168	1,210	4,840	0.030	145
1994	265	1,625	6,500	0.030	195
1995	372	1,298	5,192	0.026	135
1996	327	1,014	4,056	0.030	122
1997	250	1,068	4,272	0.030	128
1998	164	1,021	4,084	0.030	123
1999	177	1,116	4,464	0.033	147
2000	198	1,088	4,352	0.020	87

1/ Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30. 2/ Includes death and other losses during the 12 month period.

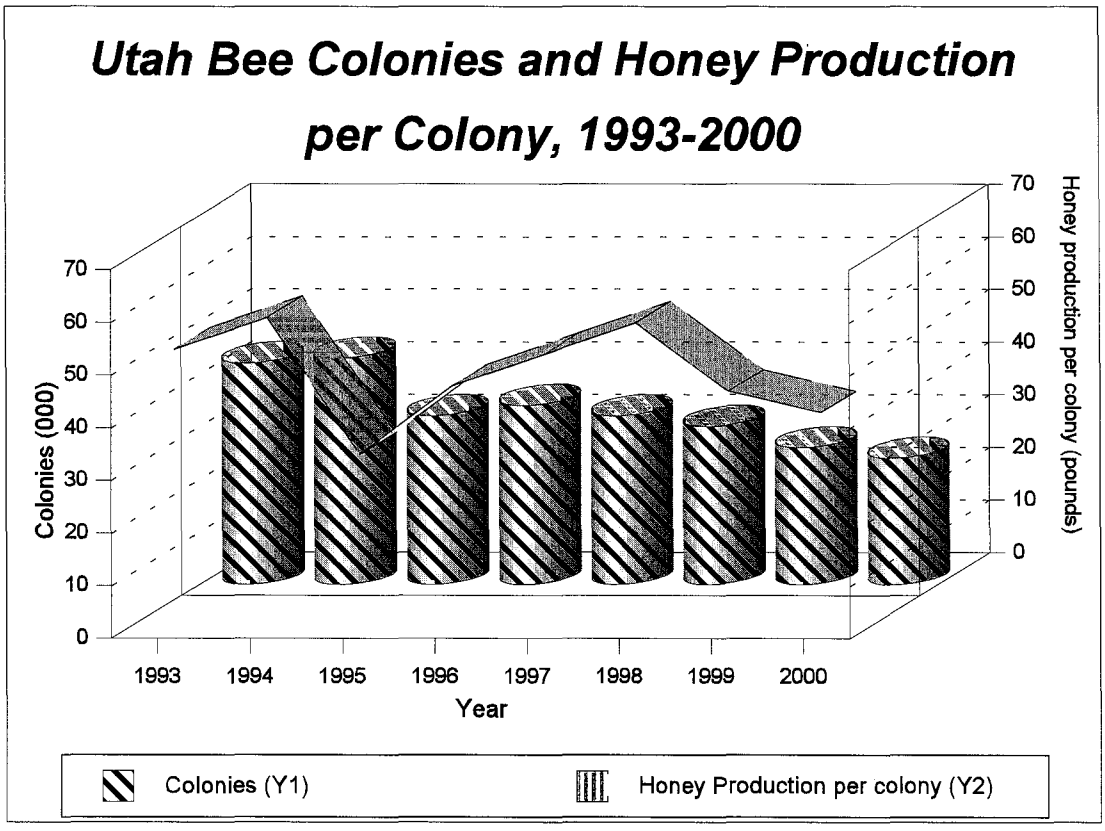
Bees and Honey

Honey production in Utah from producers with five or more colonies totaled 984,000 pounds during 2000, down 16 percent from the 1999 level. The number of colonies at 24,000 was down 2,000 from the previous year. Production per colony, at 41 pounds, was 4 pounds below the level of 1999. The price received per pound of honey averaged 60 cents, down 8 cents from 1999. The total value of the honey produced in 2000 was $590,000, a decrease of 26 percent from 1999.

Several Utah apiaries kept their bees in other States during part of the year. Honey produced in other States was counted in that state's production and not included in the Utah production.

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Honey Producing Colonies	Honey			
		Production		Value of Production	
		Yield per Colony	Total	Average Price per Pound	Total
	1,000	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1993	42	53	2,226	55	1,224
1994	43	59	2,537	53	1,345
1995	32	33	1,056	65	686
1996	34	46	1,564	85	1,329
1997	32	52	1,664	75	1,248
1998	30	58	1,740	65	1,131
1999	26	45	1,170	68	796
2000	24	41	984	60	590



Mink

Mink pelt production in Utah during 2000 totaled 590,000 pelts, a decrease of 60,000 pelts from 1999. The number of females bred to produce kits in 2000 was 163,000, up 4.5 percent from the previous year. Utah ranked second in the nation in mink pelt production in 2000.

Standard, at 221,000, was the most common type pelt produced followed by Mahagony with 220,000. Demi-Buff was third with 51,000 pelts produced. In 2000 there were 90 mink farms in Utah, 20 farms fewer than 1999.

Leading mink producing counties, Utah and Morgan, produced over 66 percent of all pelts taken. Other leading counties were Cache, Summit, and Salt Lake.

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 1993-2000

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	1,000		Number	1,000		Dollars	Million Dollars
1993	140	600	170	523	2,620.3	714.5	34.10	89.3
1994	130	530	165	484	2,623.2	726.2	33.00	86.6
1995	130	570	162	478	2,803.1	727.9	53.10	148.8
1996	130	585	167	449	2,783.2	703.1	35.30	98.2
1997	125	670	185	452	2,993.3	749.7	33.10	99.1
1998	115	675	175	439	2,938.2	733.3	24.80	72.9
1999	110	650	156	398	2,812.5	672.7	33.70	94.8
2000	90	590	163	351	2,666.1	664.9	34.00	90.6

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2000 and Females Bred for 2001, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2000		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2001	
	Utah	United States	Utah	UnitedStates
	Number			
Standard	221,000	951,300	59,200	248,800
Ranch Wild	*	136,900	*	22,700
Demi-Buff 1/	51,000	95,600	12,300	17,700
Pastel	*	45,800	*	11,300
Pale Brown	*	7,500	*	2,500
Sapphire	20,000	133,800	5,600	35,100
Gunmetal	34,000	461,500	8,500	111,000
Mahogany	220,000	707,900	46,800	139,900
Pearl	*	43,900	*	12,800
Lavender Hope		4,500		1,500
Pink		700		900
Violet Type	*	8,500	*	3,200
White		66,500		22,500
Miscellaneous		1,700		300
Total	590,000	2,666,100	145,000	630,200

* Included in other states in each respective color class to avoid disclosing individual operatons. 1/ Demi-buff includes crossed of dark brown, violet, pastel, standard, pearl or others.

Trout

Total value of Utah trout sales in 2000 totaled 1.4 million dollars, down 18 percent from 1999. On January 1, 2001, there were 25 trout operations. Trout losses totaled 68,000 fish during 2000, down 9.3 percent from 1999. Predators accounted for 71 percent of the losses.

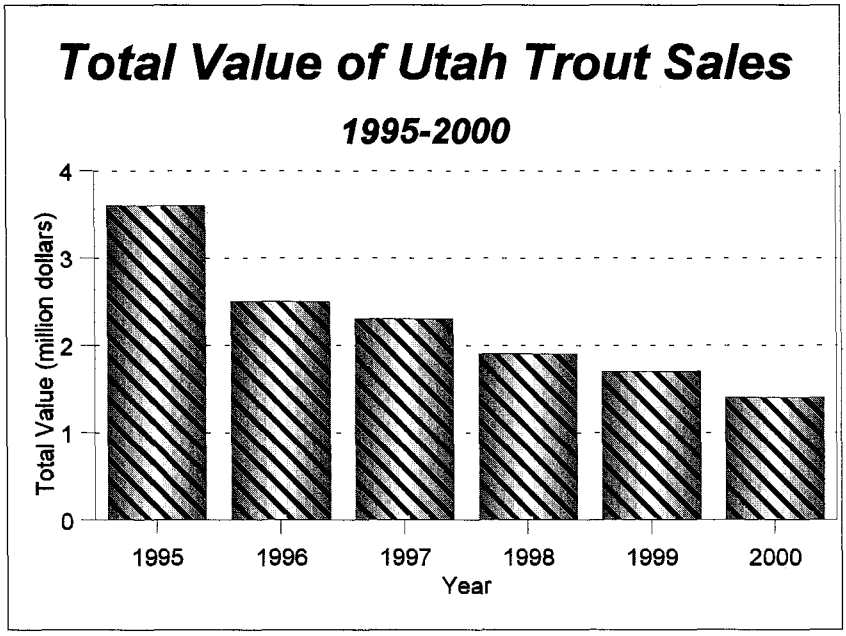
Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 1995-2000

Year	Total Number of Operations	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12" or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
					Total	Average per pound
	Number	1,000 Dollars	Thousand		1,000 Dollars	Dollars
1995	18	3,596	1,586	1,792	3,230	1.80
1996	18	2,489	1,144	1,205	2,077	1.72
1997	17	2,325	556	871	1,816	2.08
1998	17	1,871	420	465	1,353	2.91
1999	15	1,697	740	656	1,220	1.86
2000	28	1,396	400	464	858	1.85

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 1995-2000

Year	Stockers (6"-12")				Fingerlings (1"-6")			
	Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales		Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
			Total	Average per pound			Total	Average per 1,000 Fish/Eggs 1/
	1,000	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Dollars	Dollars	1,000	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Dollars	Dollars
1995	285	179	346	1.93	70	4	20	5.00
1996	336	231	402	1.74	31	2	10	5.00
1997	543	279	487	1.75	73	4	22	5.50
1998	490	310	505	1.63	100	5	13	132.00
1999	540	250	450	1.80	115	7	27	235.00
2000	460	231	467	2.02	630	38	71	113.00

1/ Data prior to 1998 was "Average Value per Pound".



Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1995-2000

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		1,000		Percent	1,000		Percent	1,000		Percent
1995	258	131	0	0	*0*	16	16	*6*	67	30	*26*
1996	336	143	20	1	*6*	12	11	*3*	0	0	*0*
1997	249	97	0	0	*0*	36	22	*14*	45	20	*18*
1998	351	105	32	3	*9*	3	2	*1*	50	50	*14*
1999	75	33	10	2	*13*	*	*	*	0	0	*0*
2000	68	17	*	*	*	3	2	4	0	0	*0*

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1995-2000 (continued)

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
1995	9	6	*3*	5	2	*2*	109	31	*42*	52	46	*20*
1996	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*	251	109	*75*	53	22	*16*
1997	0	0	*0*	8	3	*3*	133	43	*53*	27	9	*11*
1998	1	1		1	1		204	47	*58*	60	1	*17*
1999	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*	57	22	*76*	*	*	*
2000	*	*	*	0	0	*0*	48	10	*71*	*	*	*

* Included in "Other States" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Farm Labor

The Utah Agricultural Statistics Service conducts quarterly agricultural labor surveys in January, April, July, and October. Data concerning hired labor, hours worked, and wage rates for the week (Sunday through Saturday) containing the 12th of the month are combined with Colorado and Nevada to form the Mountain II region.

The number of hired farm workers in the Mountain II region during the July 2000 through April 2001 quarterly survey periods peaked in April 2001 at 29,000 workers, followed by July 2000 with 25,000 workers and October 2000 with 24,000 workers. A low of 18,000 workers was reported in January 2001.

April 2001 was the busiest quarter with hired workers averaging 41.0 hours for the week followed by October 2000 with 40.9 hours and January 2001 with 39.8 hours. July 2000 was the low with the hired labor working 37.8 hours for the week.

The average wage rates were generally higher during the January 2001 survey period where the average rate for all hired workers was $8.72 per hour. Field workers received their highest wage rates in January 2001 at $7.57 per hour and their lowest at $7.21 in July 2000. Livestock workers received their highest wages in January 2001 at $7.76 per hour and their lowest in July 2000 at $7.23 per hour.

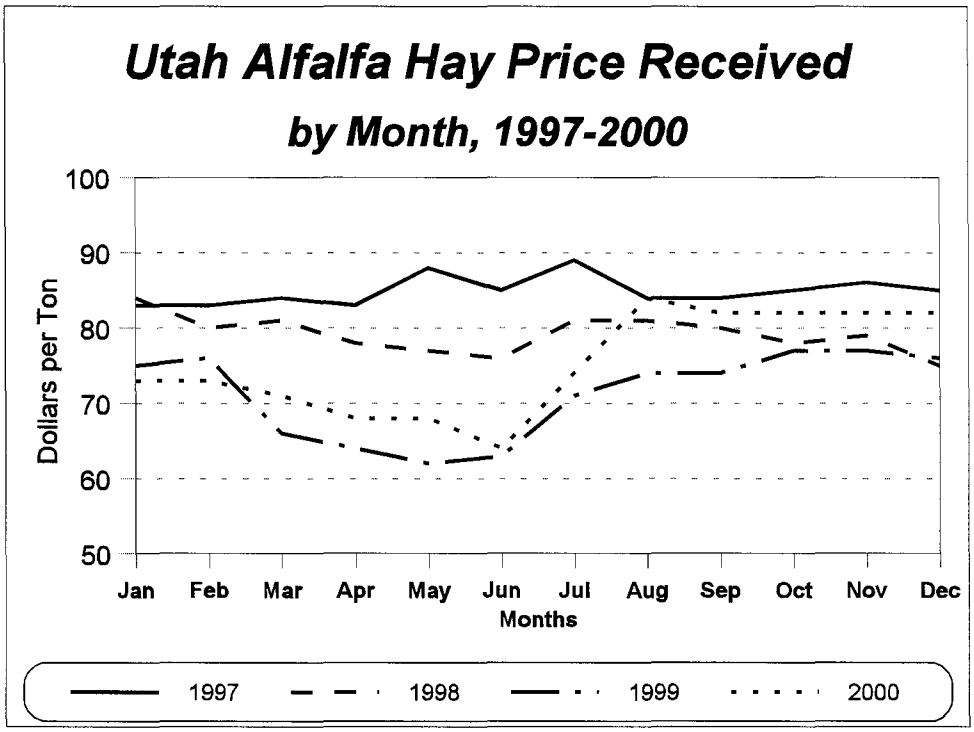
Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2000, October 2000, January 2001, and April 2001 1/ 2/

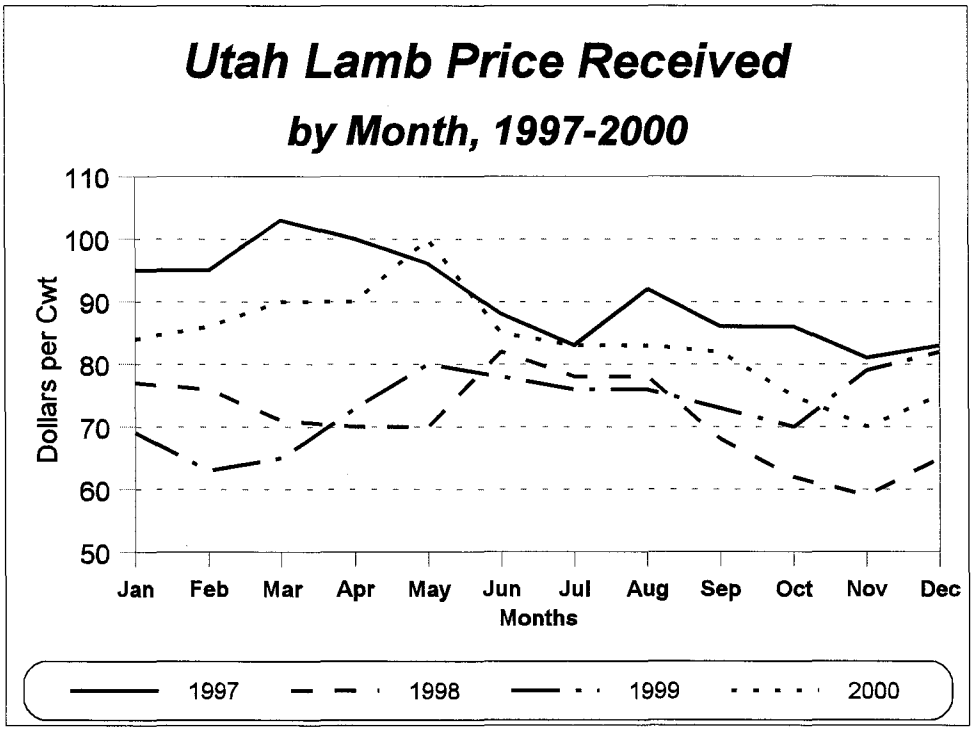
	July 9-15, 2000	October 8-14, 2000	January 7-13, 2001	April 8-14, 2001
Hired Workers (1,000 Employees)				
Hired workers	25	24	18	29
Expected to be Employed				
150 days or more	13	16	15	24
149 days or less	12	8	3	5
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	37.8	40.9	39.8	41.0
Wage Rates (Dollars per hour)				
Wage rates for all hired workers 2/	7.96	7.82	8.72	7.99
Type of worker				
Field	7.21	7.29	7.57	7.37
Livestock	7.23	7.71	7.76	7.58
Field & Livestock combined	7.22	7.44	7.68	7.44

1/ Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. 2/ Excludes Agricultural Service workers.

Agricultural Prices - Monthly & Quarterly

Monthly average prices received by farmers for barley, alfalfa hay, all hay, sheep, and lambs are available for Utah. They are included in the tables that follow. Prices received by farmers for other crops and livestock are available only on a calendar or marketing year average and can be found with the individual commodity tables within this publication.





Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg 1/
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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	3.08
1996	3.26	3.32	3.49	3.37	3.84	3.73	3.25	2.98	3.08	3.05	2.96	2.60	2.93
1997	2.63	2.59	2.69	2.74	2.74	2.57	2.36	2.25	2.26	2.33	2.38	2.38	2.29
1998	2.34	2.34	2.29	2.37	2.15	2.14	1.96	1.86	1.76	1.73	1.79	1.83	1.86
1999	1.87	1.93	1.95	1.90	1.83	1.93	1.83	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.87	1.90	1.89
2000	2.05	1.97	1.89	2.02	2.04	1.92	1.95	2.01	1.80	1.89	1.88	2.02	1.85 2/
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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
1996	61.00	59.00	60.00	57.00	59.00	57.00	73.00	74.00	68.00	67.00	73.00	78.00	72.50
1997	83.00	83.00	84.00	83.00	88.00	85.00	89.00	84.00	84.00	85.00	86.00	85.00	85.00
1998	84.00	80.00	81.00	78.00	77.00	76.00	81.00	81.00	80.00	78.00	79.00	75.00	77.00
1999	75.00	76.00	66.00	64.00	62.00	63.00	71.00	74.00	74.00	77.00	77.00	76.00	73.00
2000	73.00	73.00	71.00	68.00	68.00	64.00	74.00	84.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	78.50 2/
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	66.00
1996	60.00	58.00	59.00	57.00	59.00	57.00	72.00	72.00	68.00	67.00	72.00	77.00	72.00
1997	82.00	82.00	83.00	83.00	88.00	85.00	88.00	83.00	84.00	85.00	86.00	85.00	84.00
1998	83.00	79.00	80.00	78.00	77.00	76.00	81.00	80.00	79.00	77.00	77.00	74.00	76.00
1999	74.00	74.00	65.00	62.00	61.00	63.00	70.00	73.00	73.00	76.00	75.00	74.00	71.50
2000	73.00	71.00	69.00	63.00	67.00	64.00	73.00	82.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	82.00	77.50 2/
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
1996	28.00	26.00	28.00	22.00	19.00	20.00	26.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	26.00	29.00	23.90
1997	35.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	30.00	33.00	37.00	33.00	29.00	30.00	35.00	36.00	32.70
1998	40.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	35.00	29.00	26.00	26.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	25.00	27.00
1999	27.00	27.00	27.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	28.00	22.00	24.00	20.00	25.00	29.00	24.70
2000	29.00	36.00	32.00	32.00	24.00	27.00	31.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	33.00	28.20
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
1996	75.00	83.00	84.00	93.00	91.00	104.00	90.00	86.00	88.00	82.00	83.00	89.00	85.90
1997	95.00	95.00	103.00	100.00	96.00	88.00	83.00	92.00	86.00	86.00	81.00	83.00	87.20
1998	77.00	76.00	71.00	70.00	70.00	82.00	78.00	78.00	68.00	62.00	59.00	65.00	67.80
1999	69.00	63.00	65.00	73.00	80.00	78.00	76.00	76.00	73.00	70.00	79.00	82.00	73.80
2000	84.00	86.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	85.00	83.00	83.00	82.00	75.00	70.00	75.00	82.00

1/ Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30; sheep and lamb, January 1 to Dec 31. 2/ Preliminary, final market year average will be published two months after the end of the marketing year.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
1996	13.30	13.30	13.10	13.30	13.70	13.60	14.40	14.90	15.60	15.20	14.00	13.00	14.00
1997	12.20	12.60	12.60	12.20	11.60	11.10	11.20	11.90	12.40	13.10	13.40	13.90	12.30
1998	13.80	14.00	13.10	12.90	12.50	13.10	13.30	14.60	15.90	16.70	17.10	17.60	15.40
1999	17.80	15.00	15.10	12.10	12.50	12.60	13.00	13.60	15.60	14.40	14.00	11.80	13.90
2000 1/													11.20
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) 2/													
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
1996	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.40	13.80	13.70	14.50	15.00	15.70	15.30	14.00	13.20	14.10
1997	12.30	12.60	12.70	12.30	11.80	11.20	11.30	12.00	12.40	13.20	13.40	13.90	12.40
1998	13.80	14.00	13.10	13.00	12.70	13.10	13.30	14.70	16.00	16.70	17.10	17.70	15.50
1999	18.00	15.20	15.30	12.20	12.60	12.70	13.00	13.50	15.70	14.50	14.30	11.90	14.00
2000 1/													11.20
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
1996	12.90	12.90	12.50	12.90	13.00	13.10	13.60	14.30	15.20	14.70	13.20	11.80	13.30
1997	11.80	12.20	12.10	11.40	10.50	10.30	10.50	11.40	12.10	12.70	13.10	13.50	11.70
1998	13.00	13.20	12.40	11.80	10.90	12.40	13.80	14.60	15.20	16.50	17.10	17.30	14.00
1999	15.80	13.10	12.10	11.80	11.30	11.40	12.40	14.80	15.00	12.80	10.60	10.40	12.60
2000 1/													10.30

1/ Monthly estimates for Utah were discontinued in 2000. 2/ Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah, 1993-2000

Year	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Marketing Year Average
			Dollars per Head		
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
1996	1,000	1,040	1,080	1,170	1,070
1997	1,090	1,110	1,120	1,150	1,120
1998	1,050	1,100	1,140	1,160	1,110
1999	1,160	1,200	1,230	1,300	1,220
2000 1/					1,220

1/ Quarterly estimates for Utah were discontinued in 2000.

Notes...

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 Department of Agriculture and Food and the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA provides funding in support of county estimates contained in this publication.

County estimates may be downloaded in .CSV file format by accessing the NASS homepage at http://www.usda.gov/nass and selecting "On-line DATA BASE" or "Anonymous FTP". ("Anonymous FTP" gives the user more versatility in selecting multiple years and commodities.)

Box Elder was the "Number one" county in **total grain production** (wheat, barley, oats, and corn) followed by Cache, Utah, Millard, and Davis Counties. These five counties accounted for 72 percent of the 2000 grain production. Box Elder was also "number one" in **acres of small grain** (wheat, barley, oats) followed by Cache, Utah, San Juan, and Millard Counties. These five counties accounted for 76 percent of the 2000 small grain acreage.

Box Elder County was the State's largest producer of **winter wheat** producing 56 percent of the State total. Cache County ranked second followed by San Juan, Utah, and Davis Counties.

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

Barley production was led by Cache County followed by Box Elder, Millard, Utah, and Sanpete Counties. The top five counties' production accounted for 68 percent of the State total.

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

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

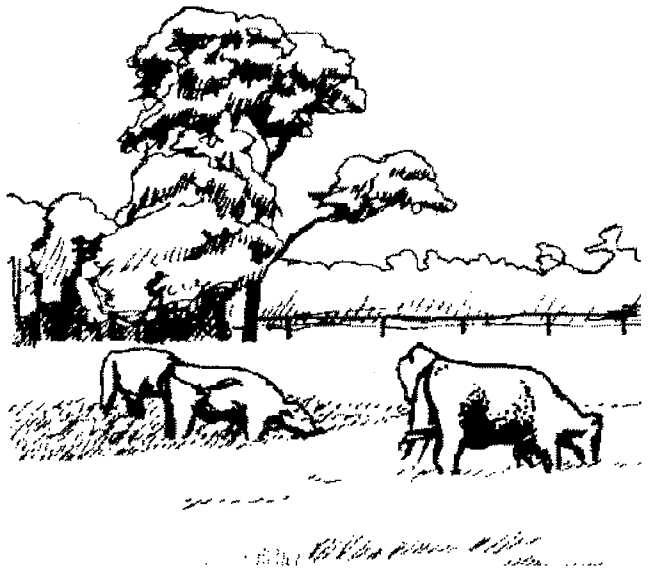
Alfalfa hay production was led by Millard County followed by Iron, Box Elder, Cache, and Duchesne Counties. Rich was the leading county in **other hay** production followed by Duchesne, Sanpete, Cache, and Utah.

Cattle and sheep are in different locations (including counties and states) at different times of the year. The January 1 cattle and sheep county estimates include the livestock in the county where the headquarters ranch is located.

Box Elder County had the largest inventory of **cattle and calves** as of January 1, 2001 followed by Cache, Millard, Duchesne, and Utah. Cache County continued as the major county for **milk cows** with twice the number as Millard which ranked in second place. Box Elder, Utah, and Sanpete were also major dairy counties.

Sanpete was once again the "Number one" **sheep** county. Other major sheep producing counties were Box Elder, Iron, Utah, and Summit. The top five counties accounted for 62 percent of the total.

Beaver County was the "Number one" 2000 total **cash receipts** county. Utah was second, followed by Cache, Box Elder, and Sanpete. Beaver was the leading county for livestock cash receipts followed by Sanpete. Crops cash receipts were topped by Utah County followed by Box Elder County.



County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah 1/

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2000 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	6,850,000		3,618,000	873,000			274,500
All Barley	Bu	5,460,000	36,000	696,000	1,448,000			116,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	3,024,000		941,000	41,500	23,000		277,500
Corn for Silage	Tons	882,000	29,500	150,000	133,500	7,000		17,500
Oats	Bu	490,000	8,500	85,000	36,000	13,000		9,000
All Hay	Tons	2,500,000	111,500	233,400	221,500	18,900	12,000	30,700
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,200,000	104,800	215,800	202,200	16,700	7,600	26,800
January 1, 2001 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	910,000	36,000	108,000	71,000	11,000	4,000	7,500
Beef Cows	Head	355,000	12,000	39,000	7,500	6,000	2,000	4,000
Milk Cows	Head	95,000	3,400	10,500	24,000			500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	350,000		57,500	3,800	5,800		3,000
Cash Receipts, 2000								
Livestock & Lvstk Products	Mill $	770.2	118.7	67.4	83.4	4.9	1.6	5.0
Crops	Mill $	240.9	5.7	32.6	16.7	1.1	0.5	30.1
Total	Mill $	1,011.1	124.4	100.0	100.1	6.0	2.1	35.1
1997 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	14,181	219	1,077	1,232	199	36	559
Land in Farms	Acres	12,024,661	130,994	1,357,734	266,374	201,679	26,485	67,906
Harvested Cropland 2/	Acres	1,107,928	28,209	174,615	119,910	6,060	7,676	17,808
Irrigated Land 3/	Acres	1,212,201	35,177	137,074	93,008	10,588	7,840	21,907

See footnotes below.

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah 1/ (continued)

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2000 Production								
All Wheat	Bu					24,000	145,000	
All Barley	Bu	130,000				164,000	111,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu	163,000	66,000				14,500	
Corn for Silage	Tons	25,000	18,000			12,500	8,500	
Oats	Bu	30,000	39,500			16,000	7,500	
All Hay	Tons	169,300	61,100	38,800	10,500	233,100	64,400	10,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	139,300	54,900	33,800	9,500	221,300	58,800	8,500
January 1, 2001 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	65,000	27,000	20,000	3,000	25,000	19,000	10,000
Beef Cows	Head	32,000	13,000	11,500	2,000	10,000	7,000	5,500
Milk Cows	Head	3,200	700			2,500		
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	8,000	4,500	1,800		34,000	8,300	1,100
Cash Receipts, 2000								
Livestock & Lvstk Products	Mill $	32.5	12.2	8.5	3.7	16.8	8.2	4.1
Crops	Mill $	7.7	3.2	1.7	1.2	13.3	3.3	0.5
Total	Mill $	40.2	15.4	10.2	4.9	30.1	11.5	4.6
1997 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	811	450	285	85	375	228	143
Land in Farms	Acres	1,328,307	158,798	121,381	75,801	404,574	275,632	175,384
Harvested Cropland 2/	Acres	56,971	20,922	14,565	3,254	53,457	29,998	3,210
Irrigated Land 3/	Acres	114,790	41,198	25,406	4,472	60,400	22,236	7,198

1/ These tables are a recap by county of estimates published on pages 90 through 116. 2/ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards. 3/ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah 1/ (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
2000 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	297,000				182,500	427,500		
All Barley	Bu	657,000	211,000		116,000	92,000		288,000	185,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	413,000				44,500		23,000	130,500
Corn for Silage	Tons	112,000				9,000		45,000	70,000
Oats	Bu	22,000	17,000	8,500	7,000	18,000	12,000	20,500	25,000
All Hay	Tons	277,100	28,900	26,600	80,500	29,400	17,600	153,300	113,800
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	266,000	25,500	21,400	23,900	27,200	15,400	129,600	106,200
January 1, 2001 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	67,000	11,000	12,000	52,000	7,500	19,000	55,000	45,000
Beef Cows	Head	20,000	5,000	4,500	32,000	3,500	11,000	19,000	11,000
Milk Cows	Head	12,000	1,000	1,800				6,700	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	6,600	12,800	4,000	12,700	4,500		63,200	4,800
Cash Receipts, 2000									
Livestock & Lvst Products	Mill $	55.5	10.8	8.4	21.4	15.9	7.9	85.3	30.7
Crops	Mill $	16.3	1.8	1.3	3.8	12.5	5.0	7.9	6.0
Total	Mill $	71.8	12.6	9.7	25.2	28.4	12.9	93.2	36.7
1997 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	650	243	106	162	593	231	776	478
Land in Farms	Acres	457,823	179,246	44,540	523,744	113,912	1,673,079	359,717	147,032
Harvested Cropland 2/	Acres	94,530	14,696	10,934	52,983	20,319	53,772	60,783	34,169
Irrigated Land 3/	Acres	99,248	8,836	14,257	74,559	14,647	9,078	72,315	43,728

See footnotes below.

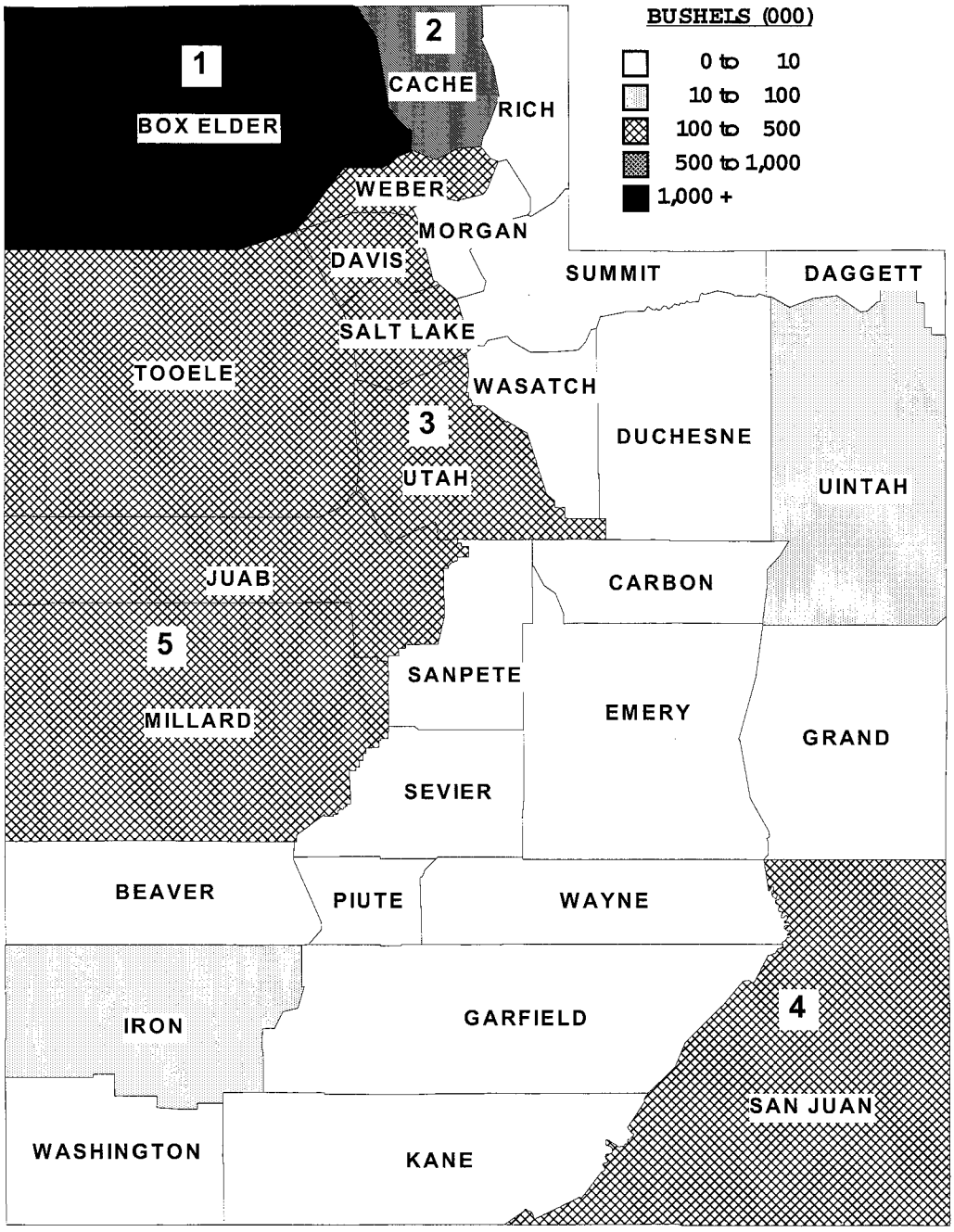
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah 1/ (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2000 Production									
All Wheat	Bu		119,500	25,500	462,500				221,500
All Barley	Bu		143,000	77,000	623,000	56,000	19,000	57,000	187,000
Corn for Grain	Bu		13,500	154,000	502,000				217,000
Corn for Silage	Tons		8,000	47,000	100,500				76,000
Oats	Bu		8,000	34,500	23,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	24,000
All Hay	Tons	41,100	52,200	129,700	150,400	29,200	39,100	41,900	74,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	23,500	48,300	115,200	131,400	25,900	35,000	38,200	67,300
January 1, 2001 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	26,000	27,000	46,000	65,000	9,000	17,000	20,000	25,000
Beef Cows	Head	14,000	13,000	23,000	20,000	3,000	9,000	8,500	7,000
Milk Cows	Head	1,800		2,000	8,300	1,000		2,000	5,500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	30,000	5,600	12,000	32,100	14,000		6,400	5,100
Cash Receipts, 2000									
Livestock & Lvst Products	Mill $	17.5	12.2	22.9	65.5	6.5	8.1	12.7	21.9
Crops	Mill $	1.8	3.1	6.2	41.3	1.9	3.7	2.2	8.5
Total	Mill $	19.3	15.3	29.1	106.8	8.4	11.8	14.9	30.4
1997 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	476	332	795	1,790	294	429	191	936
Land in Farms	Acre	589,528	291,746	2,268,090	374,933	106,142	163,135	59,593	81,352
Harvested Cropland 2/	Acre	20,435	16,966	44,954	86,976	9,295	10,321	13,667	26,473
Irrigated Land 3/	Acre	28,429	18,944	83,939	81,168	15,424	16,057	17,627	32,651

1/ This table is a recap by county of estimates published on pages 90 through 116. 2/ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.
3/ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2000



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	72,500	72,400	71,500	71,100	63	51	4,528,000	3,618,000
Cache	21,700	21,400	21,300	20,800	56	42	1,187,000	873,000
Davis	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	93	81	316,000	274,500
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	8,900	8,900	8,800	8,400	37	22	323,000	182,500
Tooele	4,100	4,000	3,900	3,800	43	31	166,000	119,500
Weber	3,300	3,000	3,200	3,000	77	74	246,000	221,500
Other Counties	2,600	1,900	2,500	1,800	59	45	148,000	80,500
Total	116,500	115,000	114,600	112,300	60	48	6,914,000	5,369,500
Central								
Juab	6,200	5,800	5,900	5,500	35	26	204,000	145,000
Millard	5,700	5,500	5,300	4,600	75	65	399,000	297,000
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	18,500	17,900	16,900	16,700	36	28	613,000	462,500
Other Counties	1,100	800	900	700	63	44	57,000	30,500
Total	31,500	30,000	29,000	27,500	44	34	1,273,000	935,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	24,400	24,400	23,400	23,500	26	18	613,000	427,500
Summit								
Uintah	1,000	1,000	1,000	700	39	36	39,000	25,500
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,100	1,100	1,000	900	47	45	47,000	40,500
Total	26,500	26,500	25,400	25,100	28	20	699,000	493,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	600	500	500	500	56	48	28,000	24,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington	500		300		43		13,000	
Wayne								
Other Counties	400	1,000	200	600	65	47	13,000	28,000
Total	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,100	54	47	54,000	52,000
State								
Total	176,000	173,000	170,000	166,000	53	41	8,940,000	6,850,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 1999 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	29,200	29,100	99	2,884,000	43,300	42,400	39	1,644,000
Cache	7,600	7,500	81	604,000	14,100	13,800	42	583,000
Davis	3,300	3,300	95	313,000	100	100	30	3,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	1,100	1,100	84	92,000	7,800	7,700	30	231,000
Tooele	900	900	79	71,000	3,200	3,000	32	95,000
Weber	2,600	2,600	87	226,000	700	600	33	20,000
Other Counties	1,300	1,300	81	105,000	1,300	1,200	36	43,000
Total	46,000	45,800	94	4,295,000	70,500	68,800	38	2,619,000
Central								
Juab	1,200	1,200	82	98,000	5,000	4,700	23	106,000
Millard	4,300	4,100	89	363,000	1,400	1,200	30	36,000
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	3,200	3,000	86	259,000	15,300	13,900	25	354,000
Other Counties	800	700	76	53,000	300	200	20	4,000
Total	9,500	9,000	86	773,000	22,000	20,000	25	500,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	300	300	77	23,000	24,100	23,100	26	590,000
Summit								
Uintah	500	500	58	29,000	500	500	20	10,000
Wasatch								
Other Counties	700	600	65	39,000	400	400	20	8,000
Total	1,500	1,400	65	91,000	25,000	24,000	25	608,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	400	400	65	26,000	200	100	20	2,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington	200	200	60	12,000	300	100	10	1,000
Wayne								
Other Counties	400	200	65	13,000				
Total	1,000	800	64	51,000	500	200	15	3,000
State								
Total	58,000	57,000	91	5,210,000	118,000	113,000	33	3,730,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2000 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	30,200	29,900	90	2,703,000	42,200	41,200	22	915,000
Cache	8,000	7,800	72	565,000	13,400	13,000	24	308,000
Davis	3,100	3,100	87	269,500				
Morgan					900	800	15	12,000
Rich								
Salt Lake	700	700	79	55,000	8,200	7,700	17	127,500
Tooele	1,000	1,000	72	71,500	3,000	2,800	17	48,000
Weber	2,600	2,600	83	216,000				
Other Counties	900	900	74	67,000	800	800	15	12,000
Total	46,500	46,000	86	3,947,000	68,500	66,300	21	1,422,500
Central								
Juab	1,200	1,200	73	88,000	4,600	4,300	13	57,000
Millard	4,400	3,600	78	281,500	1,100	1,000	16	15,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	3,900	3,700	77	283,500	14,000	13,000	14	179,000
Other Counties	500	400	68	27,000	300	300	12	3,500
Total	10,000	8,900	76	680,000	20,000	18,600	14	255,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan					24,200	23,300	18	414,500
Summit								
Uintah	600	400	53	21,000				
Wasatch								
Other Counties	900	800	60	48,000	800	600	17	10,000
Total	1,500	1,200	58	69,000	25,000	23,900	18	424,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000	900	54	49,000	500	200	15	3,000
Total	1,000	900	54	49,000	500	200	15	3,000
State								
Total	59,000	57,000	83	4,745,000	114,000	109,000	19	2,105,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	64,600	65,500	63,900	64,700	64	51	4,060,000	3,276,000
Cache	17,800	18,000	17,500	17,700	58	42	1,007,000	735,000
Davis	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,500	96	83	250,000	207,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	7,900	8,000	7,800	7,600	37	21	289,000	158,500
Tooele	3,200	3,200	3,000	3,100	44	31	131,000	95,000
Weber	1,900	1,900	1,800	1,900	90	82	162,000	156,000
Other Counties	1,500	900	1,400	800	59	39	83,000	31,500
Total	99,500	100,000	98,000	98,300	61	47	5,982,000	4,659,000
Central								
Juab	5,100	4,900	4,800	4,600	33	23	156,000	106,000
Millard	3,900	3,700	3,600	3,300	73	62	263,000	204,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	15,400	15,500	14,100	14,500	33	25	472,000	358,000
Other Counties	600	400	500	400	50	39	25,000	15,500
Total	25,000	24,500	23,000	22,800	40	30	916,000	684,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	23,500	23,500	22,600	22,700	27	18	599,000	415,000
Summit								
Uintah	400		400		20		8,000	
Wasatch								
Other Counties	600	1,000	500	600	28	32	14,000	19,000
Total	24,500	24,500	23,500	23,300	26	19	621,000	434,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	300		200		40		8,000	
Kane								
Piute								
Washington	400		200		35		7,000	
Wayne								
Other Counties	300	1,000	100	600	60	38	6,000	23,000
Total	1,000	1,000	500	600	42	38	21,000	23,000
State								
Total	150,000	150,000	145,000	145,000	52	40	7,540,000	5,800,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	7,900	6,900	7,600	6,400	62	53	468,000	342,000
Cache	3,900	3,400	3,800	3,100	47	45	180,000	138,000
Davis	800	900	800	900	83	75	66,000	67,500
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	1,000	900	1,000	800	34	30	34,000	24,000
Tooele	900	800	900	700	39	35	35,000	24,500
Weber	1,400	1,100	1,400	1,100	60	60	84,000	65,500
Other Counties	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,000	59	49	65,000	49,000
Total	17,000	15,000	16,600	14,000	56	51	932,000	710,500
Central								
Juab	1,100	900	1,100	900	44	43	48,000	39,000
Millard	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,300	80	71	136,000	92,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	3,100	2,400	2,800	2,200	50	48	141,000	104,500
Other Counties	500	400	400	300	80	50	32,000	15,000
Total	6,500	5,500	6,000	4,700	60	53	357,000	251,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	900	900	800	800	18	11	14,000	8,500
Summit								
Uintah	600		600		52		31,000	
Wasatch								
Other Counties	500	1,100	500	1,000	66	51	33,000	51,000
Total	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,800	41	33	78,000	59,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	300		300		67		20,000	
Kane								
Piute								
Washington	100		100		60		6,000	
Wayne								
Other Counties	100	500	100	500	70	58	7,000	29,000
Total	500	500	500	500	66	58	33,000	29,000
State								
Total	26,000	23,000	25,000	21,000	56	50	1,400,000	1,050,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Tons
Northern							
Box Elder	12,200	6,200	154	957,000	6,000	22	130,300
Cache	6,500	400	145	58,000	6,100	19	114,000
Davis	2,100	1,500	150	225,000	600	31	18,500
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake	900	500	154	77,000	400	21	8,400
Tooele							
Weber	4,700	1,300	140	182,000	3,400	22	73,500
Other Counties	600	100	140	14,000	500	17	8,300
Total	27,000	10,000	151	1,513,000	17,000	21	353,000
Central							
Juab	500	100	140	14,000	400	23	9,000
Millard	7,500	2,500	130	325,000	5,000	23	115,000
Sanpete	2,000				2,000	22	44,000
Sevier	4,200	700	134	94,000	3,500	20	70,000
Utah	8,800	3,700	139	513,000	5,100	21	108,000
Total	23,000	7,000	135	946,000	16,000	22	346,000
Eastern							
Carbon	700	200	120	24,000	400	19	7,600
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,600	1,200	130	156,000	1,100	19	21,000
Emery	1,600	500	140	70,000	700	22	15,200
Grand							
San Juan	600	100	110	11,000	400	19	7,600
Summit							
Uintah	3,300	1,000	140	140,000	2,200	20	43,900
Wasatch							
Other Counties	200				200	19	3,700
Total	9,000	3,000	134	401,000	5,000	20	99,000
Southern							
Beaver	900				900	22	19,600
Garfield							
Iron	700				700	21	14,500
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	400				400	20	7,900
Total	2,000				2,000	21	42,000
State							
Total	61,000	20,000	143	2,860,000	40,000	21	840,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

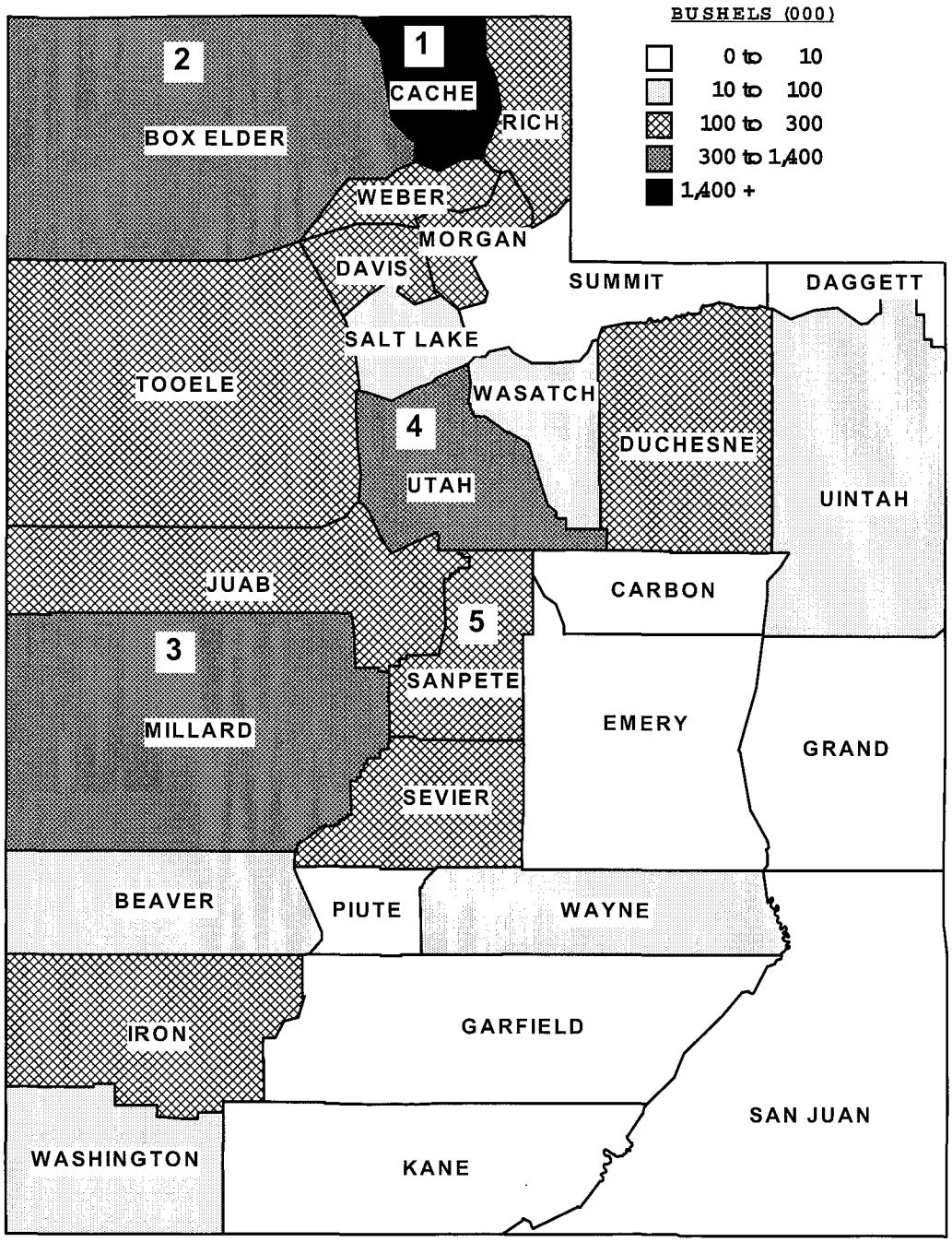
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Tons
Northern							
Box Elder	12,500	6,400	147	941,000	6,000	25	150,000
Cache	7,000	300	138	41,500	6,500	21	133,500
Davis	2,600	1,900	146	277,500	700	25	17,500
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake	700	300	148	44,500	400	23	9,000
Tooele	500	100	135	13,500	400	20	8,000
Weber	4,500	1,400	155	217,000	3,100	25	76,000
Other Counties	200				200	20	4,000
Total	28,000	10,400	148	1,535,000	17,300	23	398,000
Central							
Juab	500	100	145	14,500	400	21	8,500
Millard	8,400	2,700	153	413,000	5,600	20	112,000
Sanpete	2,700	200	115	23,000	2,300	20	45,000
Sevier	4,400	900	145	130,500	3,500	20	70,000
Utah	8,500	3,600	139	502,000	4,900	21	100,500
Other Counties							
Total	24,500	7,500	144	1,083,000	16,700	20	336,000
Eastern							
Carbon	600	200	115	23,000	400	18	7,000
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,600	1,300	125	163,000	1,300	19	25,000
Emery	1,600	500	132	66,000	1,000	18	18,000
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	4,000	1,100	140	154,000	2,800	17	47,000
Wasatch							
Other Counties	400				300	17	5,000
Total	9,200	3,100	131	406,000	5,800	18	102,000
Southern							
Beaver	1,400				1,400	21	29,500
Garfield							
Iron	700				600	21	12,500
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	200				200	20	4,000
Total	2,300				2,200	21	46,000
State							
Total	64,000	21,000	144	3,024,000	42,000	21	882,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2000



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	11,000	11,500	10,500	10,000	93	70	974,000	696,000
Cache	25,500	25,100	24,400	23,700	72	61	1,745,000	1,448,000
Davis	1,000	1,500	900	1,400	96	83	86,000	116,000
Morgan	2,700	3,300	2,500	3,100	90	68	224,000	211,000
Rich	900	1,700	700	1,600	73	73	51,000	116,000
Salt Lake	2,500	1,500	2,200	1,400	71	66	156,000	92,000
Tooele	2,500	2,600	2,100	2,300	73	62	154,000	143,000
Weber	1,900	2,800	1,700	2,500	91	75	154,000	187,000
Other Counties								
Total	48,000	50,000	45,000	46,000	79	65	3,544,000	3,009,000
Central								
Juab	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,700	72	65	130,000	111,000
Millard	12,200	12,300	11,400	8,800	94	75	1,074,000	657,000
Sanpete	6,200	6,300	5,700	4,000	79	72	450,000	288,000
Sevier	2,900	3,300	2,300	2,100	93	88	214,000	185,000
Utah	9,000	9,100	8,300	7,900	82	79	680,000	623,000
Other Counties								
Total	32,500	33,000	29,500	24,500	86	76	2,548,000	1,864,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,600	2,100	1,400	1,800	74	72	103,000	130,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,200	74	64	103,000	77,000
Wasatch	500	1,000	400	900	83	62	33,000	56,000
Other Counties	900	800	800	600	56	65	45,000	39,000
Total	4,500	5,500	4,000	4,500	71	67	284,000	302,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,100	1,600	900	400	92	90	83,000	36,000
Garfield								
Iron	1,700	2,300	1,600	1,700	100	96	160,000	164,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington		500		200		95		19,000
Wayne	1,300	1,600	1,200	600	95	95	114,000	57,000
Other Counties	900	500	800	100	91	90	73,000	9,000
Total	5,000	6,500	4,500	3,000	96	95	430,000	285,000
State								
Total	90,000	95,000	83,000	78,000	82	70	6,806,000	5,460,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 1999 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	7,800	7,800	110	860,000	3,200	2,700	42	114,000
Cache	16,000	15,600	83	1,301,000	9,500	8,800	50	444,000
Davis	900	800	103	82,000	100	100	40	4,000
Morgan	1,900	1,900	104	197,000	800	600	45	27,000
Rich	800	700	73	51,000	100			
Salt Lake	1,000	900	106	95,000	1,500	1,300	47	61,000
Tooele	1,900	1,800	79	143,000	600	300	37	11,000
Weber	1,700	1,600	94	150,000	200	100	40	4,000
Total	32,000	31,100	93	2,879,000	16,000	13,900	48	665,000
Central								
Juab	1,700	1,400	82	115,000	500	400	38	15,000
Millard	12,100	11,300	95	1,070,000	100	100	40	4,000
Sanpete	5,900	5,500	81	443,000	300	200	35	7,000
Sevier	2,700	2,200	95	210,000	200	100	40	4,000
Utah	8,300	7,700	85	654,000	700	600	43	26,000
Total	30,700	28,100	89	2,492,000	1,800	1,400	40	56,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,500	1,400	74	103,000	100			
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	1,000	1,000	89	89,000	500	400	35	14,000
Wasatch	400	400	83	33,000	100			
Other Counties	700	700	60	42,000	200	100	30	3,000
Total	3,600	3,500	76	267,000	900	500	34	17,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,000	900	92	83,000	100			
Garfield								
Iron	1,700	1,600	100	160,000				
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,200	1,100	100	110,000	100	100	40	4,000
Other Counties	800	700	100	70,000	100	100	30	3,000
Total	4,700	4,300	98	423,000	300	200	35	7,000
State								
Total	71,000	67,000	90	6,061,000	19,000	16,000	47	745,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2000 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	8,000	7,500	85	640,000	3,500	2,500	22	56,000
Cache	17,000	16,000	78	1,254,000	8,100	7,700	25	194,000
Davis	1,300	1,200	93	111,000	200	200	25	5,000
Morgan	2,200	2,100	88	184,000	1,100	1,000	27	27,000
Rich	1,600	1,500	75	113,000	100	100	30	3,000
Salt Lake	900	900	89	80,000	600	500	24	12,000
Tooele	2,000	1,900	69	132,000	600	400	28	11,000
Weber	2,000	1,900	90	171,000	800	600	27	16,000
Total	35,000	33,000	81	2,685,000	15,000	13,000	25	324,000
Central								
Juab	1,900	1,700	65	111,000	100			
Millard	12,100	8,600	76	651,000	200	200	30	6,000
Sanpete	5,900	3,700	75	278,000	400	300	33	10,000
Sevier	3,200	2,100	88	185,000	100			
Utah	8,900	7,900	79	623,000	200			
Total	32,000	24,000	77	1,848,000	1,000	500	32	16,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	2,000	1,700	75	128,000	100	100	20	2,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	1,300	1,000	73	73,000	300	200	20	4,000
Wasatch	800	800	68	54,000	200	100	20	2,000
Other Counties	600	500	74	37,000	200	100	20	2,000
Total	4,700	4,000	73	292,000	800	500	20	10,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,600	400	90	36,000				
Garfield								
Iron	2,200	1,700	96	164,000	100			
Kane								
Piute								
Washington	500	200	95	19,000				
Wayne	1,500	600	95	57,000	100			
Other Counties	500	100	90	9,000				
Total	6,300	3,000	95	285,000	200			
State								
Total	78,000	64,000	80	5,110,000	17,000	14,000	25	350,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern								
Box Elder	2,800	3,200	1,200	1,000	87	85	104,000	85,000
Cache	2,000	2,200	800	600	69	60	55,000	36,000
Davis	600	500	200	100	90	90	18,000	9,000
Morgan	700	700	200	200	100	85	20,000	17,000
Rich	1,200	1,300	300	100	70	70	21,000	7,000
Salt Lake	700	800	200	200	100	90	20,000	18,000
Tooele	1,100	1,200	200	100	75	80	15,000	8,000
Weber	900	1,100	500	400	70	60	35,000	24,000
Total	10,000	11,000	3,600	2,700	80	76	288,000	204,000
Central								
Juab	700	800	100	100	90	75	9,000	7,500
Millard	3,500	3,900	400	300	83	73	33,000	22,000
Sanpete	3,500	3,800	500	300	74	68	37,000	20,500
Sevier	2,900	3,300	300	300	80	83	24,000	25,000
Utah	1,900	2,200	400	300	78	77	31,000	23,000
Total	12,500	14,000	1,700	1,300	79	75	134,000	98,000
Eastern								
Carbon	900	1,000	200	200	70	65	14,000	13,000
Daggett								
Duchesne	2,600	2,900	600	400	78	75	47,000	30,000
Emery	2,800	3,100	700	600	76	66	53,000	39,500
Grand								
San Juan	1,300	1,400	700	600	31	20	22,000	12,000
Summit	700	800						
Uintah	1,900	1,900	800	500	70	69	56,000	34,500
Wasatch	600	700	100	100	90	80	9,000	8,000
Other Counties	200	200						
Total	11,000	12,000	3,100	2,400	65	57	201,000	137,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,700	2,100		100		85		8,500
Garfield	1,400	1,500	100		80		8,000	
Iron	4,000	4,600	200	200	95	80	19,000	16,000
Kane	800	800						
Piute	1,100	1,200	100	100	80	85	8,000	8,500
Washington	900	1,000	100	100	80	80	8,000	8,000
Wayne	1,600	1,800	100	100	90	100	9,000	10,000
Total	11,500	13,000	600	600	87	85	52,000	51,000
State								
Total	45,000	50,000	9,000	7,000	75	70	675,000	490,000

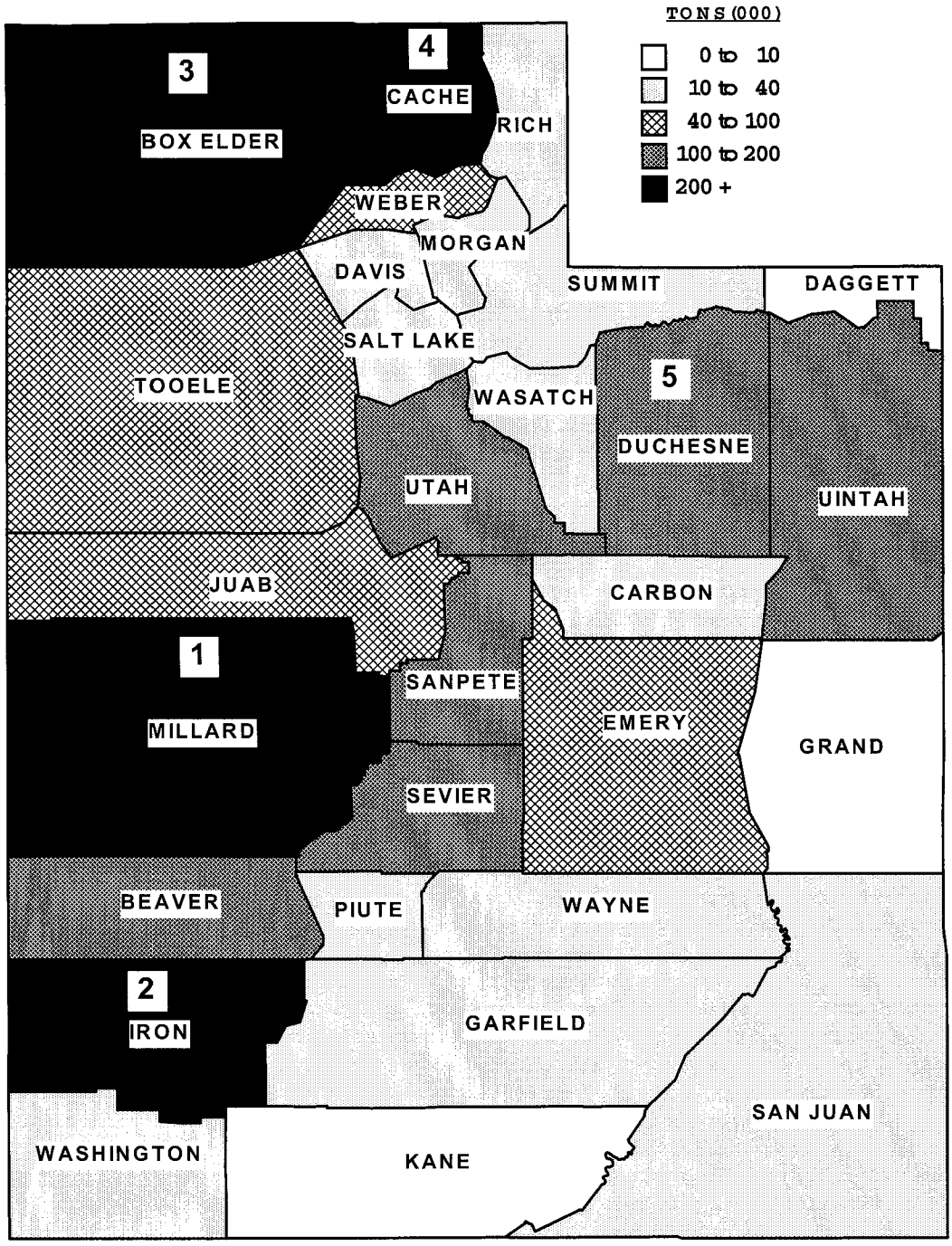
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Northern						
Box Elder	59,900	58,900	4.3	4.0	259,100	233,400
Cache	63,900	65,100	3.7	3.4	234,800	221,500
Davis	8,300	8,300	4.0	3.7	33,500	30,700
Morgan	10,000	9,700	3.6	3.0	36,100	28,900
Rich	48,300	47,300	2.1	1.7	101,000	80,500
Salt Lake	8,000	8,100	3.9	3.6	31,200	29,400
Tooele	15,000	15,100	3.7	3.5	55,600	52,200
Weber	17,600	17,500	4.4	4.2	76,700	74,000
Total	231,000	230,000	3.6	3.3	828,000	750,600
Central						
Juab	19,500	18,600	3.7	3.5	72,100	64,400
Millard	63,100	63,500	4.7	4.4	296,300	277,100
Sanpete	45,400	45,900	4.0	3.3	180,000	153,300
Sevier	27,100	27,700	4.6	4.1	125,700	113,800
Utah	38,900	39,300	4.0	3.8	155,900	150,400
Total	194,000	195,000	4.3	3.9	830,000	759,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,900	5,900	3.3	3.2	19,500	18,900
Daggett	5,900	5,100	2.9	2.4	17,300	12,000
Duchesne	50,300	48,800	3.8	3.5	188,800	169,300
Emery	17,800	18,100	3.6	3.4	64,000	61,100
Grand	2,600	2,500	4.3	4.2	11,300	10,500
San Juan	8,300	7,300	2.8	2.4	23,100	17,600
Summit	18,100	17,500	2.6	2.3	47,100	41,100
Uintah	36,300	38,000	4.1	3.4	149,400	129,700
Wasatch	7,800	7,800	3.8	3.7	29,500	29,200
Total	153,000	151,000	3.6	3.2	550,000	489,400
Southern						
Beaver	27,200	26,100	4.7	4.3	127,400	111,500
Garfield	12,900	13,200	3.3	2.9	42,900	38,800
Iron	47,700	50,600	4.9	4.6	234,900	233,100
Kane	3,600	3,500	3.3	2.9	11,700	10,000
Piute	9,400	9,500	3.4	2.8	32,100	26,600
Washington	10,100	9,400	4.2	4.2	42,700	39,100
Wayne	11,100	11,700	4.0	3.6	44,300	41,900
Total	122,000	124,000	4.4	4.0	536,000	501,000
State						
Total	700,000	700,000	3.9	3.6	2,744,000	2,500,000

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2000



County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000

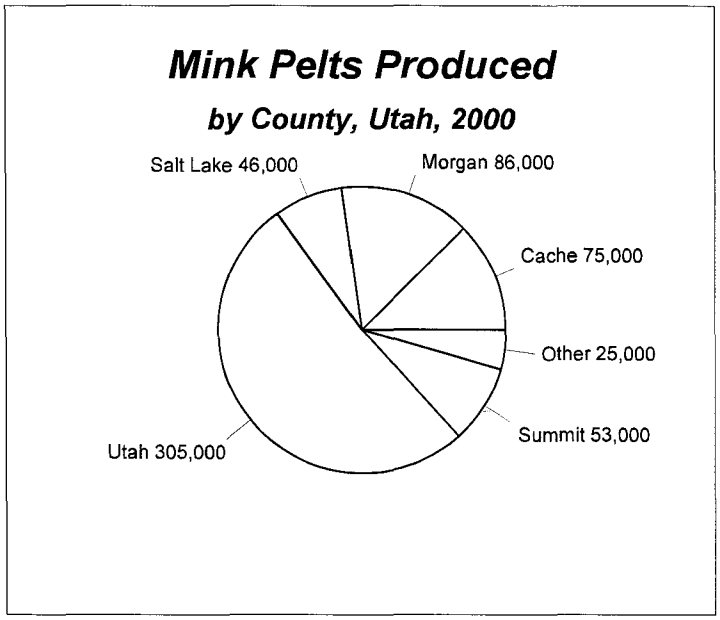
District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Northern						
Box Elder	50,200	49,500	4.7	4.4	237,000	215,800
Cache	53,800	55,400	3.9	3.6	211,000	202,200
Davis	6,300	6,400	4.6	4.2	29,000	26,800
Morgan	8,300	8,100	3.9	3.1	32,000	25,500
Rich	11,000	11,000	2.9	2.2	32,000	23,900
Salt Lake	6,800	7,100	4.1	3.8	28,000	27,200
Tooele	12,200	12,800	4.1	3.8	50,000	48,300
Weber	14,400	14,700	4.8	4.6	69,000	67,300
Total	163,000	165,000	4.2	3.9	688,000	637,000
Central						
Juab	15,800	15,300	4.1	3.8	65,000	58,800
Millard	58,100	58,400	4.9	4.6	283,000	266,000
Sanpete	34,000	35,000	4.4	3.7	151,000	129,600
Sevier	23,800	24,700	4.9	4.3	116,000	106,200
Utah	29,300	30,600	4.5	4.3	133,000	131,400
Total	161,000	164,000	4.6	4.2	748,000	692,000
Eastern						
Carbon	4,600	4,800	3.7	3.5	17,000	16,700
Daggett	3,000	2,900	3.7	2.6	11,000	7,600
Duchesne	35,300	35,400	4.3	3.9	151,000	139,300
Emery	15,100	15,500	3.8	3.5	57,000	54,900
Grand	2,100	2,100	4.8	4.5	10,000	9,500
San Juan	6,900	6,300	2.9	2.4	20,000	15,400
Summit	8,300	8,500	3.0	2.8	25,000	23,500
Uintah	29,500	31,000	4.5	3.7	132,000	115,200
Wasatch	6,200	6,500	4.0	4.0	25,000	25,900
Total	111,000	113,000	4.0	3.6	448,000	408,000
Southern						
Beaver	24,200	23,400	4.9	4.5	119,000	104,800
Garfield	10,300	10,800	3.6	3.1	37,000	33,800
Iron	43,300	46,500	5.1	4.8	222,000	221,300
Kane	2,700	2,700	3.7	3.1	10,000	8,500
Piute	7,000	7,000	3.7	3.1	26,000	21,400
Washington	8,000	7,500	4.8	4.7	38,000	35,000
Wayne	9,500	10,100	4.2	3.8	40,000	38,200
Total	105,000	108,000	4.7	4.3	492,000	463,000
State						
Total	540,000	550,000	4.4	4.0	2,376,000	2,200,000

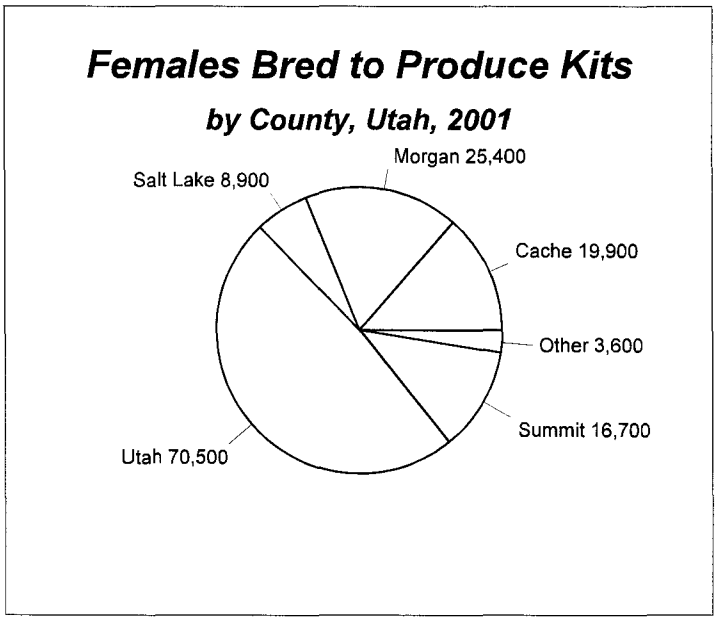
County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 1999 & 2000

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Northern						
Box Elder	9,700	9,400	2.3	1.9	22,100	17,600
Cache	10,100	9,700	2.4	2.0	23,800	19,300
Davis	2,000	1,900	2.3	2.1	4,500	3,900
Morgan	1,700	1,600	2.4	2.1	4,100	3,400
Rich	37,300	36,300	1.8	1.6	69,000	56,600
Salt Lake	1,200	1,000	2.7	2.2	3,200	2,200
Tooele	2,800	2,300	2.0	1.7	5,600	3,900
Weber	3,200	2,800	2.4	2.4	7,700	6,700
Total	68,000	65,000	2.1	1.7	140,000	113,600
Central						
Juab	3,700	3,300	1.9	1.7	7,100	5,600
Millard	5,000	5,100	2.7	2.2	13,300	11,100
Sanpete	11,400	10,900	2.5	2.2	29,000	23,700
Sevier	3,300	3,000	2.9	2.5	9,700	7,600
Utah	9,600	8,700	2.4	2.2	22,900	19,000
Total	33,000	31,000	2.5	2.2	82,000	67,000
Eastern						
Carbon	1,300	1,100	1.9	2.0	2,500	2,200
Daggett	2,900	2,200	2.2	2.0	6,300	4,400
Duchesne	15,000	13,400	2.5	2.2	37,800	30,000
Emery	2,700	2,600	2.6	2.4	7,000	6,200
Grand	500	400	2.6	2.5	1,300	1,000
San Juan	1,400	1,000	2.2	2.2	3,100	2,200
Summit	9,800	9,000	2.3	2.0	22,100	17,600
Uintah	6,800	7,000	2.6	2.1	17,400	14,500
Wasatch	1,600	1,300	2.8	2.5	4,500	3,300
Total	42,000	38,000	2.4	2.1	102,000	81,400
Southern						
Beaver	3,000	2,700	2.8	2.5	8,400	6,700
Garfield	2,600	2,400	2.3	2.1	5,900	5,000
Iron	4,400	4,100	2.9	2.9	12,900	11,800
Kane	900	800	1.9	1.9	1,700	1,500
Piute	2,400	2,500	2.5	2.1	6,100	5,200
Washington	2,100	1,900	2.2	2.2	4,700	4,100
Wayne	1,600	1,600	2.7	2.3	4,300	3,700
Total	17,000	16,000	2.6	2.4	44,000	38,000
State						
Total	160,000	150,000	2.3	2.0	368,000	300,000

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 1999 and 2000
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2000 and 2001

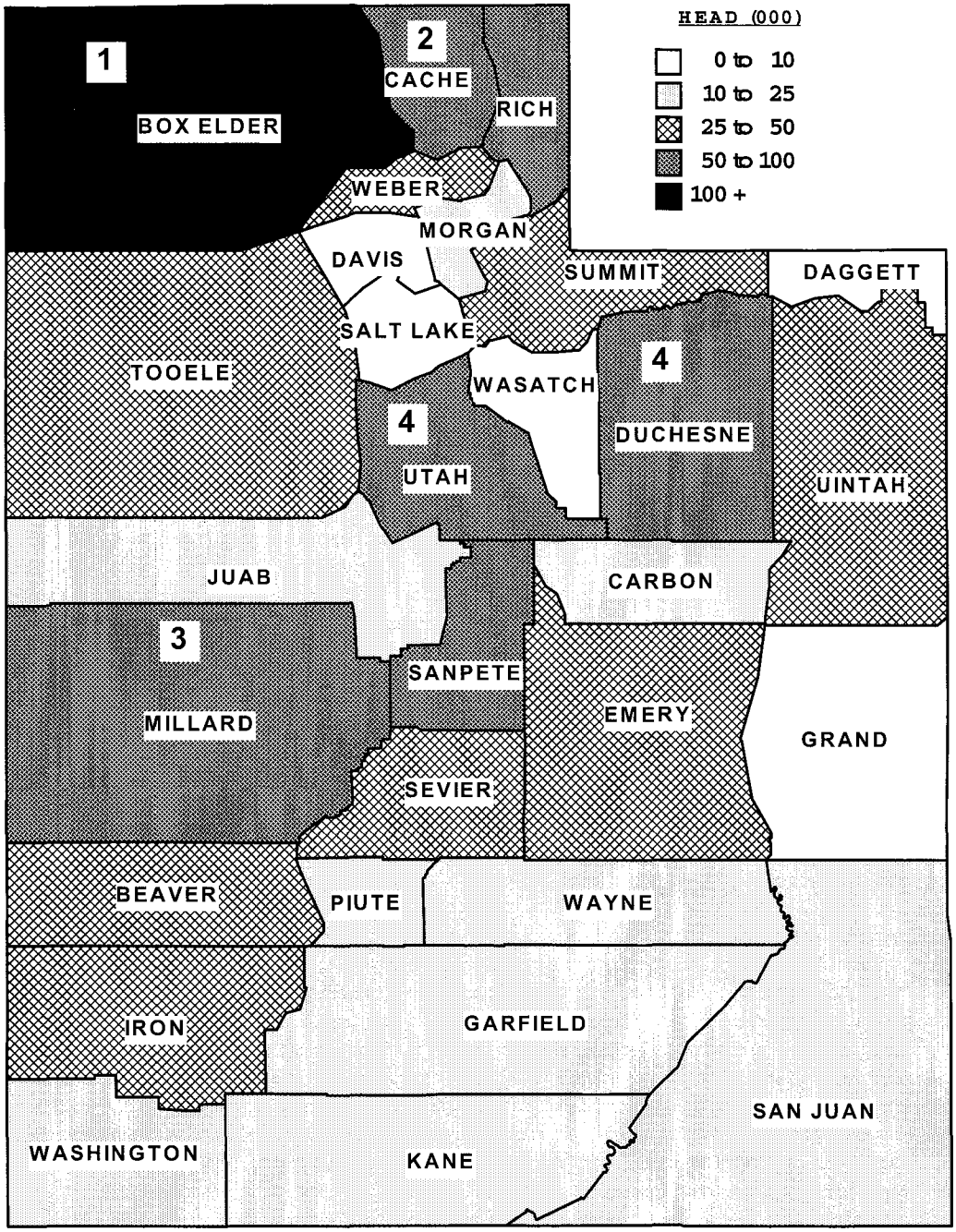
District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	1999	2000	2000	2001
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Northern				
Cache	90,000	75,000	22,300	19,900
Morgan	98,000	86,000	26,600	25,400
Salt Lake	45,000	46,000	16,700	8,900
Other Counties	15,000	15,000	4,100	3,600
Total	248,000	222,000	69,700	57,800
Central				
Utah	339,000	305,000	76,500	70,500
Other Counties	8,000	10,000	2,000	
Total	347,000	315,000	78,500	70,500
Eastern				
Summit	55,000	53,000	14,800	16,700
Other Counties				
Total	55,000	53,000	14,800	16,700
State				
Total	650,000	590,000	163,000	145,000





UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2001



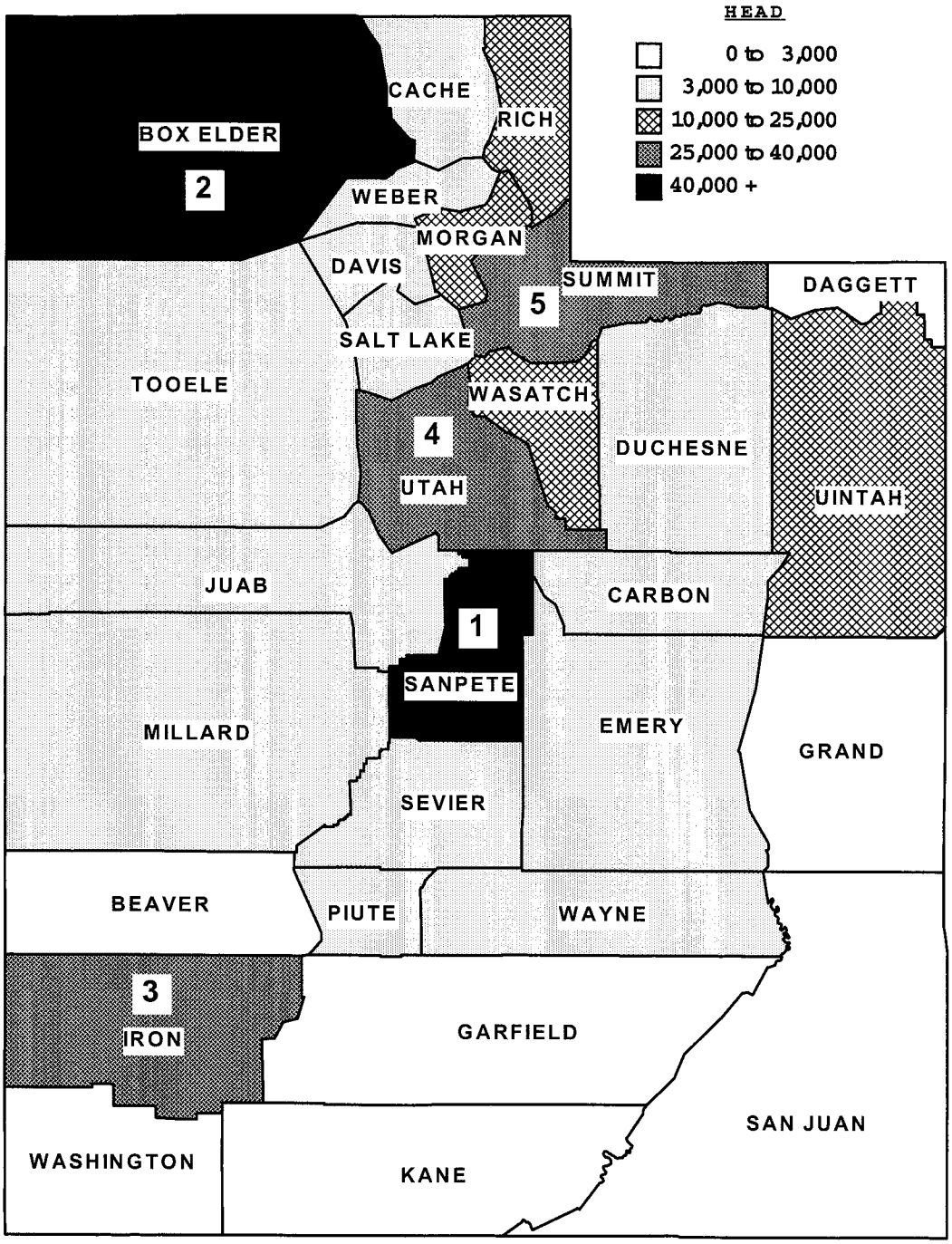
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2000 & 2001

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Northern						
Box Elder	110,000	108,000	39,000	39,000	10,500	10,500
Cache	70,000	71,000	7,500	7,500	24,500	24,000
Davis	8,000	7,500	3,000	4,000	500	500
Morgan	11,000	11,000	4,500	5,000	1,000	1,000
Rich	55,000	52,000	33,000	32,000		
Salt Lake	8,000	7,500	3,500	3,500	1,000	
Tooele	27,000	27,000	13,500	13,000		
Weber	26,000	25,000	5,000	7,000	5,500	5,500
Other Counties					500	1,500
Total	315,000	309,000	109,000	111,000	43,500	43,000
Central						
Juab	18,000	19,000	8,000	7,000		
Millard	66,000	67,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	12,000
Sanpete	55,000	55,000	18,500	19,000	7,000	6,700
Sevier	43,000	45,000	11,000	11,000		
Utah	63,000	65,000	21,000	20,000	8,500	8,300
Other Counties					5,500	6,000
Total	245,000	251,000	78,000	77,000	32,000	33,000
Eastern						
Carbon	12,000	11,000	6,000	6,000		
Daggett	4,500	4,000	2,000	2,000		
Duchesne	63,500	65,000	32,000	32,000	3,000	3,200
Emery	27,000	27,000	13,500	13,000	1,000	700
Grand	2,500	3,000	1,500	2,000		
San Juan	18,000	19,000	12,000	11,000		
Summit	26,500	26,000	14,000	14,000	1,500	1,800
Uintah	46,000	46,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000
Wasatch	10,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Other Counties					500	300
Total	210,000	210,000	107,000	106,000	9,000	9,000
Southern						
Beaver	37,000	36,000	12,000	12,000	4,000	3,400
Garfield	21,000	20,000	11,500	11,500		
Iron	24,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	2,000	2,500
Kane	10,000	10,000	6,000	5,500		
Piute	11,000	12,000	4,500	4,500	2,000	1,800
Washington	17,000	17,000	8,500	9,000		
Wayne	20,000	20,000	8,500	8,500	2,000	2,000
Other Counties					500	300
Total	140,000	140,000	61,000	61,000	10,500	10,000
State						
Total	910,000	910,000	355,000	355,000	95,000	95,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2001



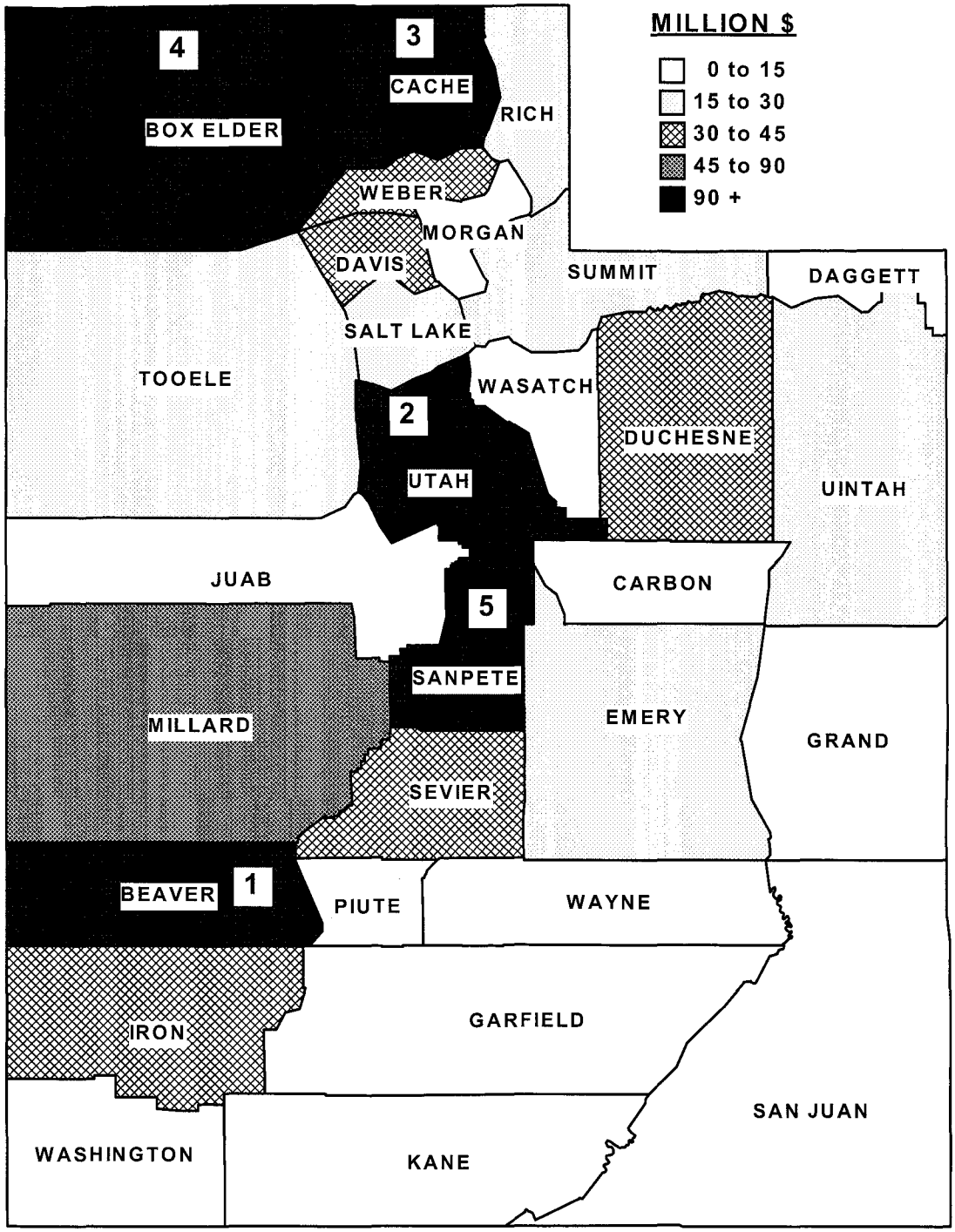
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2000 & 2001 [1]

District and County	2000	2001
	Number	Number
Northern		
Box Elder	57,500	57,500
Cache	3,600	3,800
Davis	2,900	3,000
Morgan	14,500	12,800
Rich	13,500	12,700
Salt Lake	3,500	4,500
Tooele	6,000	5,600
Weber	5,500	5,100
Total	107,000	105,000
Central		
Juab	8,500	8,300
Millard	6,900	6,600
Sanpete	65,500	63,200
Sevier	5,000	4,800
Utah	32,100	32,100
Total	118,000	115,000
Eastern		
Carbon	5,800	5,800
Daggett	500	
Duchesne	10,000	8,000
Emery	4,400	4,500
Grand	2,500	
San Juan	2,000	
Summit	30,700	30,000
Uintah	12,500	12,000
Wasatch	16,600	14,000
Other Counties		7,700
Total	85,000	82,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield	2,000	1,800
Iron	35,400	34,000
Kane	1,000	1,100
Piute	4,000	4,000
Washington		
Wayne	7,000	6,400
Other Counties	600	700
Total	50,000	48,000
State		
Total	360,000	350,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2000



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 1999 Revised, 2000

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
Northern						
Box Elder	66.4	67.4	33.5	32.6	99.9	100.0
Cache	88.3	83.4	17.7	16.7	106.0	100.1
Davis	5.4	5.0	30.7	30.1	36.1	35.1
Morgan	9.9	10.8	2.1	1.8	12.0	12.6
Rich	20.5	21.4	4.2	3.8	24.7	25.2
Salt Lake	13.1	15.9	13.5	12.5	26.6	28.4
Tooele	11.3	12.2	3.2	3.1	14.5	15.3
Weber	23.8	21.9	8.4	8.5	32.2	30.4
Total	238.7	238.0	113.3	109.1	352.0	347.1
Central						
Juab	10.5	8.2	3.6	3.3	14.1	11.5
Millard	53.4	55.5	17.2	16.3	70.6	71.8
Sanpete	83.7	85.3	8.8	7.9	92.5	93.2
Sevier	27.7	30.7	6.1	6.0	33.8	36.7
Utah	62.4	65.5	36.4	41.3	98.8	106.8
Total	237.7	245.2	72.1	74.8	309.8	320.0
Eastern						
Carbon	5.1	4.9	1.1	1.1	6.2	6.0
Daggett	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.4	2.1
Duchesne	30.4	32.5	7.9	7.7	38.3	40.2
Emery	12.3	12.2	3.2	3.2	15.5	15.4
Grand	4.5	3.7	1.1	1.2	5.6	4.9
San Juan	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.0	12.8	12.9
Summit	16.2	17.5	1.9	1.8	18.1	19.3
Uintah	22.3	22.9	6.7	6.2	29.0	29.1
Wasatch	6.9	6.5	1.8	1.9	8.7	8.4
Total	106.2	109.7	30.4	28.6	136.6	138.3
Southern						
Beaver	73.3	118.7	6.1	5.7	79.4	124.4
Garfield	7.9	8.5	1.8	1.7	9.7	10.2
Iron	15.1	16.8	12.8	13.3	27.9	30.1
Kane	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.5	4.5	4.6
Piute	8.8	8.4	1.4	1.3	10.2	9.7
Washington	8.3	8.1	3.6	3.7	11.9	11.8
Wayne	12.7	12.7	2.2	2.2	14.9	14.9
Total	130.1	177.3	28.4	28.4	158.5	205.7
State						
Total	712.7	770.2	244.2	240.9	956.9	1,011.1

1997 Census of Agriculture

1997 Census of Agriculture: Number of Farms by Value of Sales, by County, Utah 1/

District and County	Gross Value of Sales													
	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	
	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/
Northern														
Box Elder ...	261	24.2	110	10.2	124	11.5	169	15.7	111	10.3	104	9.7	198	18.4
Cache	322	26.1	149	12.1	146	11.9	203	16.5	104	8.4	78	6.3	230	18.7
Davis	231	41.3	83	14.8	69	12.3	74	13.2	31	5.5	18	3.2	53	9.5
Morgan	65	26.7	28	11.5	38	15.6	37	15.2	13	5.4	22	9.1	40	16.5
Rich	25	15.4	13	8.0	13	8.0	17	10.5	26	16.0	35	21.6	33	20.4
Salt Lake ...	260	43.8	93	15.7	70	11.8	66	11.1	33	5.6	26	4.4	45	7.6
Tooele	124	37.3	30	9.0	55	16.6	45	13.6	36	10.8	20	6.0	22	6.6
Weber	385	41.1	155	16.6	126	13.5	131	14.0	42	4.5	33	3.5	64	6.8
Central														
Juab	63	27.6	25	11.0	38	16.7	33	14.5	32	14.0	14	6.1	23	10.1
Millard	104	16.0	52	8.0	63	9.7	124	19.1	108	16.6	69	10.6	130	20.0
Sanpete	174	22.4	91	11.7	113	14.6	125	16.1	88	11.3	45	5.8	140	18.0
Sevier	124	25.9	53	11.1	60	12.6	98	20.5	51	10.7	34	7.1	58	12.1
Utah	704	39.3	269	15.0	230	12.8	223	12.5	123	6.9	73	4.1	168	9.4
Eastern														
Carbon	87	43.7	19	9.5	30	15.1	31	15.6	10	5.0	13	6.5	9	4.5
Daggett	3	8.3	7	19.4	3	8.3	6	16.7	9	25.0	4	11.1	4	11.1
Duchesne ...	179	22.1	102	12.6	118	14.6	169	20.8	98	12.1	72	8.9	73	9.0
Emery	115	25.6	85	18.9	77	17.1	107	23.8	35	7.8	17	3.8	14	3.1
Grand	33	38.8	9	10.6	7	8.2	10	11.8	12	14.1	9	10.6	5	5.9
San Juan ...	71	30.7	20	8.7	32	13.9	31	13.4	27	11.7	26	11.3	24	10.4
Summit	150	31.5	66	13.9	70	14.7	79	16.6	46	9.7	22	4.6	43	9.0
Uintah	216	27.2	130	16.4	134	16.9	142	17.9	85	10.7	48	6.0	40	5.0
Wasatch	114	38.8	52	17.7	41	13.9	41	13.9	16	5.4	7	2.4	23	7.8
Southern														
Beaver	28	12.8	24	11.0	25	11.4	32	14.6	22	10.0	30	13.7	58	26.5
Garfield	57	20.0	36	12.6	53	18.6	58	20.4	39	13.7	30	10.5	12	4.2
Iron	93	24.8	52	13.9	38	10.1	56	14.9	29	7.7	40	10.7	67	17.9
Kane	40	28.0	22	15.4	27	18.9	22	15.4	17	11.9	7	4.9	8	5.6
Piute	7	6.6	8	7.5	14	13.2	32	30.2	11	10.4	19	17.9	15	14.2
Washington .	158	36.8	63	14.7	67	15.6	70	16.3	38	8.9	16	3.7	17	4.0
Wayne	33	17.3	21	11.0	23	12.0	39	20.4	36	18.8	18	9.4	21	11.0
State														
Total	4,226	29.8	1,867	13.2	1,904	13.4	2,270	16.0	1,328	9.4	949	6.7	1,637	11.5

1/ Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2/ Percent of total farms for counties and percent of total farms for state. Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1997 Census of Agriculture: Number of Farms by Total Land in Farms, by County, Utah 1/

District and County	Total Land in Farms											
	1-9 Acres		10-49 Acres		50-179 Acres		180-499 Acres		500-999 Acres		1,000 Plus Acres	
	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/	Farms	% 2/
Northern												
Box Elder	157	14.6	240	22.3	232	21.5	160	14.9	104	9.7	184	17.1
Cache	189	15.3	330	26.8	373	30.3	223	18.1	68	5.5	49	4.0
Davis	209	37.4	207	37.0	77	13.8	49	8.8	15	2.7	2	0.4
Morgan	43	17.7	91	37.4	45	18.5	19	7.8	18	7.4	27	11.1
Rich	13	8.0	20	12.3	21	13.0	22	13.6	28	17.3	58	35.8
Salt Lake	296	49.9	172	29.0	72	12.1	30	5.1	6	1.0	17	2.9
Tooele	58	17.5	77	23.2	70	21.1	50	15.1	27	8.1	50	15.1
Weber	299	31.9	392	41.9	157	16.8	68	7.3	12	1.3	8	0.9
Central												
Juab	13	5.7	39	17.1	55	24.1	47	20.6	23	10.1	51	22.4
Millard	56	8.6	94	14.5	150	23.1	153	23.5	72	11.1	125	19.2
Sanpete	76	9.8	195	25.1	219	28.2	142	18.3	75	9.7	69	8.9
Sevier	66	13.8	146	30.5	147	30.8	75	15.7	19	4.0	25	5.2
Utah	537	30.0	684	38.2	317	17.7	136	7.6	54	3.0	62	3.5
Eastern												
Carbon	35	17.6	61	30.7	46	23.1	21	10.6	7	3.5	29	14.6
Daggett	2	5.6	1	2.8	10	27.8	10	27.8	4	11.1	9	25.0
Duchesne	64	7.9	176	21.7	246	30.3	181	22.3	74	9.1	70	8.6
Emery	36	8.0	116	25.8	128	28.4	84	18.7	52	11.6	34	7.6
Grand	23	27.1	22	25.9	13	15.3	14	16.5	2	2.4	11	12.9
San Juan	8	3.5	21	9.1	36	15.6	39	16.9	29	12.6	98	42.4
Summit	77	16.2	145	30.5	108	22.7	51	10.7	34	7.1	61	12.8
Uintah	81	10.2	249	31.3	224	28.2	117	14.7	49	6.2	75	9.4
Wasatch	52	17.7	127	43.2	73	24.8	25	8.5	8	2.7	9	3.1
Southern												
Beaver	16	7.3	52	23.7	54	24.7	50	22.8	20	9.1	27	12.3
Garfield	20	7.0	66	23.2	80	28.1	65	22.8	29	10.2	25	8.8
Iron	41	10.9	79	21.1	69	18.4	57	15.2	37	9.9	92	24.5
Kane	12	8.4	18	12.6	23	16.1	28	19.6	10	7.0	52	36.4
Piute	4	3.8	9	8.5	27	25.5	40	37.7	17	16.0	9	8.5
Washington	86	20.0	115	26.8	93	21.7	49	11.4	43	10.0	43	10.0
Wayne	21	11.0	34	17.8	80	41.9	37	19.4	9	4.7	10	5.2
State												
Total	2,590	18.3	3,978	28.1	3,245	22.9	2,042	14.4	945	6.7	1,381	9.7

1/ Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2/ Percent of total farms for counties and percent of total farms for state. Percents may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

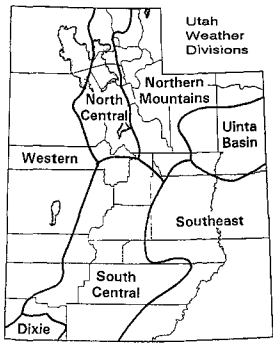
1997 Census of Agriculture: Farms, Land in Farms, and Selected Items, by County, Utah 1/

District and 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 ..	1,077	1,357,734	1,261	343,797	174,615	137,074	547,243	437
Cache	1,232	266,374	216	177,117	119,910	93,008	329,665	1,742
Davis	559	67,906	121	27,034	17,808	21,907	376,424	3,296
Morgan	243	179,246	738	21,609	14,696	8,836	690,752	941
Rich	162	523,744	3,233	87,335	52,983	74,559	853,906	269
Salt Lake ..	593	113,912	192	40,035	20,319	14,647	431,460	2,092
Tooele	332	291,746	879	41,924	16,966	18,944	585,551	584
Weber	936	81,352	87	39,661	26,473	32,651	328,193	2,210
Central								
Juab	228	275,632	1,209	66,400	29,998	22,236	547,154	467
Millard	650	457,823	704	162,805	94,530	99,248	504,256	668
Sanpete ...	776	359,717	464	113,436	60,783	72,315	339,022	800
Sevier	478	147,032	308	49,723	34,169	43,728	235,044	931
Utah	1,790	374,933	209	149,920	86,976	81,168	433,198	2,244
Eastern								
Carbon	199	201,679	1,013	17,200	6,060	10,588	611,966	586
Daggett	36	26,485	736	13,128	7,676	7,840	471,861	641
Duchesne ..	811	1,328,307	1,638	125,134	56,971	114,790	520,668	310
Emery	450	158,798	353	53,303	20,922	41,198	220,169	683
Grand	85	75,801	892	6,001	3,254	4,472	438,883	492
San Juan ..	231	1,673,079	7,243	150,143	53,772	9,078	1,786,989	241
Summit	476	589,528	1,239	40,345	20,435	28,429	740,266	603
Uintah	795	2,268,090	2,853	90,524	44,954	83,939	695,186	244
Wasatch ...	294	106,142	361	16,569	9,295	15,424	563,657	1,544
Southern								
Beaver	219	130,994	598	39,463	28,209	35,177	649,388	1,102
Garfield	285	121,381	426	36,386	14,565	25,406	358,522	762
Iron	375	404,574	1,079	71,013	53,457	60,400	609,316	667
Kane	143	175,384	1,226	15,224	3,210	7,198	625,669	508
Piute	106	44,540	420	21,278	10,934	14,257	376,592	985
Washington	429	163,135	380	34,916	10,321	16,057	418,213	1,156
Wayne	191	59,593	312	18,328	13,667	17,627	319,677	1,080
State								
Total	14,181	12,024,661	848	2,069,751	1,107,928	1,212,201	486,235	575

1/ Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Weather

Donald T. Jensen, Utah Climate Center
Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322-4825
Phone 435-797-2190/Fax 435-797-2117
Web Page: http://climate.usu.edu



Weather Data

The tables below provide summary climate information for the year 2000 and a comparison to the newly calculated 1971 - 2000 preliminary normals. Summary values for each climatic division are based upon climatic data from all available stations within the division. Values for selected weather stations in each climatic division are shown in the tables on the following pages, and that data along with other weather stations are included in the summary for each division. The areas covered by each climatic division are shown on the map at the right.

Precipitation Summary

Annual precipitation for the State was 100 percent of normal for the year 2000, but the number does not reflect the great disparity of dry to wet distributions across the State and through the year. Although the winter months of January and February had mild, above normal temperatures, precipitation was much above normal for the two months. August reflected greater than normal moisture due to monsoonal flow. October also was well above normal and began the new water year with a surplus. All other months were below to well below normal. Palmer Drought Indices showed the divisions and the State in drought conditions throughout much of the year.

Precipitation: Percent of Normal, by Climate Division, 2000

Division	Month												Annual
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Western	160	226	52	58	81	62	15	160	61	280	52	53	103
Dixie	66	204	72	33	26	19	9	191	16	291	53	11	94
N. Central	135	179	80	53	72	24	29	194	85	141	64	66	93
S. Central	135	186	86	49	79	126	36	194	69	251	64	60	114
N. Mountains	145	155	73	54	94	47	47	158	106	133	76	86	99
Uintah Basin	90	176	85	113	57	77	13	91	164	164	73	46	91
Southeast	125	120	166	23	56	78	46	102	84	190	55	91	102

Temperature Summary

With the exception of the month of November, temperatures in Utah were warmer than normal throughout the year 2000. The mild winter of 2000 was reflected in the much warmer than normal months of January and February. November was much colder than normal.

Mean Temperature: Percent of Normal (Degrees Fahrenheit), by Climate Division, 2000

Division	Month												Annual
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Western	129	118	100	110	108	104	102	103	100	99	83	113	104
Dixie	109	104	102	109	109	104	100	102	101	100	89	107	103
N. Central	131	123	103	112	107	104	105	106	102	102	83	111	106
S. Central	127	118	103	113	110	105	102	104	104	101	84	114	105
N. Mountains	139	132	108	114	110	104	104	108	101	102	79	109	106
Uintah Basin	172	136	111	111	108	103	103	106	101	103	84	125	108
Southeast	125	115	100	111	110	105	103	105	103	101	86	110	105

Mean Monthly Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit), by Months, Utah, 2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	35.2	38.2	42.4	54.3	61.0	69.0	76.5	76.0	61.7	50.4	31.7	30.0	52.3
Delta	35.0	39.4	41.7	53.3	60.8	68.8	76.5	76.7	63.2	50.0	29.7	29.0	52.0
Enterprise Beryl Jct	31.9	37.8	39.6	50.1	58.6	65.7	70.0	70.2	59.8	49.8	29.9	32.6	49.7
Eskdale	36.3	39.2	42.5	55.2	62.8	70.4	76.8	76.1	64.3	50.7	30.6	31.3	53.1
Modena	NULL	37.7	41.8	53.4	62.0	68.4	73.3	72.3	64.6	51.0	33.2	36.1	54.0
Rosette	30.3	33.6	36.3	48.7	54.7	64.7	73.8	74.5	59.0	47.7	27.9	28.5	48.3
Average	33.6	37.9	41.0	52.9	60.6	69.4	75.8	74.8	62.7	50.1	30.6	30.6	51.7
Dixie													
St. George	NULL	50.6	56.0	68.3	77.5	84.4	88.1	87.0	78.7	64.4	46.1	44.8	68.0
Zion Nat'l Park	46.1	47.8	52.1	64.9	72.6	81.1	84.6	84.6	76.0	62.5	44.4	44.4	63.5
Average	43.8	47.2	51.9	63.3	72.2	79.2	82.1	81.8	73.6	61.0	42.6	43.1	62.2
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	34.4	39.1	42.1	55.8	62.1	71.9	80.2	78.7	64.5	53.0	32.9	32.5	54.0
Logan USU	32.4	36.5	39.6	51.5	NULL	67.3	77.4	76.0	61.5	50.6	29.9	NULL	52.4
Ogden Pioneer PH	34.2	39.2	42.4	54.9	61.8	70.5	79.4	78.7	64.8	53.9	32.9	31.7	53.8
Pleasant Grove	36.6	40.9	42.4	54.6	61.6	69.1	77.1	76.4	64.6	52.9	32.5	33.6	53.6
Provo BYU	39.0	42.3	45.1	57.1	63.9	71.5	79.0	77.9	66.3	54.0	33.6	34.3	55.4
Richmond	31.2	36.0	39.2	50.5	57.7	66.5	75.7	75.2	61.6	49.5	29.3	26.5	50.0
Salt Lake City Airport	35.1	39.8	42.0	54.5	61.7	72.0	80.8	78.9	64.6	52.3	31.4	30.7	53.7
Santaquin Chlor	36.0	38.8	41.2	53.5	61.0	70.2	80.2	78.1	66.3	51.6	30.2	32.6	53.4
Tooele	36.6	40.4	43.1	55.8	62.9	73.1	81.6	80.4	66.4	53.2	33.1	33.6	55.1
Tremonton	33.0	37.2	41.2	52.8	59.2	69.3	78.0	76.2	62.6	52.0	30.8	28.3	51.8
Average	34.5	38.9	41.6	53.6	60.5	69.4	77.6	76.6	63.6	51.7	31.2	31.0	52.6
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	26.9	27.9	30.7	43.4	52.9	NULL	64.3	63.3	54.5	42.5	23.1	29.1	41.8
Escalante	36.2	39.3	43.1	55.1	63.9	71.3	75.4	74.5	65.5	52.1	34.3	34.4	53.8
Fillmore	37.3	41.0	43.6	55.4	63.1	69.7	76.8	75.2	65.3	51.5	31.1	32.3	53.6
Kanab	39.3	43.0	45.4	57.0	65.2	72.0	74.5	74.5	68.1	55.8	37.8	38.7	56.0
Koosharem	32.0	35.9	37.7	47.8	NULL	62.4	65.4	65.0	NULL	45.0	26.6	NULL	46.9
Levan	35.5	39.1	41.5	NULL	NULL	NULL	75.3	74.0	63.5	50.2	30.2	31.6	49.1
Manti	33.8	37.4	39.5	50.9	58.7	65.7	72.2	71.5	61.7	49.0	29.7	30.3	50.1
Nephi	36.9	41.1	43.6	54.5	62.7	70.2	74.7	75.3	65.7	51.0	30.7	25.8	52.7
Panguitch	31.6	34.5	38.4	50.4	58.7	65.3	69.3	68.2	60.3	46.8	26.9	29.7	48.4
Richfield Radio KSVC	36.5	40.0	42.3	51.5	60.0	66.0	70.3	NULL	61.9	49.2	31.1	32.4	49.2
Average	33.5	36.6	39.2	50.6	58.8	66.1	71.3	70.5	61.7	48.8	30.2	31.6	49.8
Northern Mountains													
Heber	32.2	36.9	40.0	51.9	58.4	64.7	72.3	72.9	60.9	49.7	29.4	27.6	49.8
Morgan Como Springs	32.1	38.1	40.5	52.6	60.3	66.1	NULL	NULL	NULL	48.1	26.7	24.2	47.7
Olmstead Powerhouse	37.2	41.5	44.4	NULL	NULL	69.7	78.0	76.9	64.8	53.4	33.9	33.8	53.4
Scofield-Skyline Mine	24.5	26.8	28.2	39.7	48.0	56.1	63.2	62.8	51.2	42.0	22.5	24.3	40.8
Silver Lake Brighton	22.0	26.1	26.7	37.5	44.5	53.0	61.3	60.5	49.7	38.0	19.6	22.5	38.6
Woodruff	24.3	29.1	32.1	43.8	NULL	58.0	64.2	64.3	50.4	40.8	21.0	18.2	40.6
Average	28.3	31.9	34.8	45.9	53.6	60.5	67.6	68.0	55.3	44.8	24.6	24.1	44.7
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	30.9	33.4	41.0	50.9	59.5	66.3	71.3	70.7	59.6	47.9	27.0	26.2	48.8
Jensen	29.4	34.2	41.4	52.5	61.0	68.2	73.8	74.1	61.3	50.6	30.1	26.9	50.3
Roosevelt Radio	28.6	33.7	40.5	52.0	61.2	67.5	73.0	74.0	60.6	49.2	28.2	24.3	49.4
Vernal Airport	29.1	33.3	40.3	51.3	60.7	66.4	73.2	72.4	60.3	47.6	27.9	25.8	49.2
Average	28.7	33.0	40.6	52.0	61.0	67.5	73.8	74.2	61.1	49.0	27.6	26.1	50.1
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	38.3	43.3	46.6	59.1	68.2	78.0	84.5	85.0	73.2	59.7	38.2	34.9	59.2
Blanding	34.8	39.2	41.9	55.1	65.0	72.0	76.7	76.8	67.4	53.0	35.3	35.1	54.4
Ferron	32.1	36.2	41.3	53.0	61.8	69.1	74.9	73.7	62.9	51.1	31.0	30.0	51.5
Hanksville	35.0	41.1	46.0	60.2	69.9	76.2	82.2	82.1	69.1	55.4	34.9	31.9	57.1
Moab	38.1	44.5	48.5	62.6	71.2	78.3	83.6	83.8	72.7	58.7	37.7	34.8	59.6
Monticello	29.5	34.4	36.2	49.4	58.4	65.0	70.0	70.3	61.0	47.8	27.4	29.3	48.3
Average	35.0	40.0	43.4	56.8	66.3	74.0	78.9	78.8	67.8	54.0	34.4	33.3	55.2

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

Normal Mean Monthly Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit), by Months, Utah, 1971-2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	26.4	32.9	42.1	49.1	57.3	66.3	73.3	71.8	62.0	49.7	37.2	28.0	49.7
Delta	25.6	32.5	41.5	48.4	57.5	67.1	74.5	72.8	63.0	50.6	37.1	26.7	49.8
Enterprise Beryl Jct	26.9	32.5	39.5	45.8	54.3	63.2	70.1	68.7	60.0	48.6	36.3	27.5	47.9
Eskdale	27.6	33.7	42.1	49.5	57.9	67.6	74.8	72.9	62.9	50.9	38.3	28.8	50.7
Modena	28.3	33.9	40.6	47.3	55.5	65.3	71.8	70.1	61.7	50.2	37.7	29.2	49.4
Rosette	26.0	30.9	38.1	43.3	52.9	60.0	69.8	69.7	61.1	47.0	33.9	24.9	46.7
Average	26.0	32.1	40.8	48.1	56.3	66.7	74.2	72.6	62.4	50.4	36.7	27.0	49.7
Dixie													
St. George	41.2	46.9	53.7	61.3	70.6	80.1	86.1	84.1	75.9	63.4	49.6	41.2	62.9
Zion Nat'l Park	40.5	45.6	50.8	58.0	67.1	77.7	83.8	81.8	74.6	63.1	49.0	41.2	61.2
Average	40.1	45.2	51.0	58.1	66.5	75.9	81.9	80.2	72.7	61.0	48.0	40.4	60.1
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	29.0	34.2	42.8	50.3	58.9	68.5	75.8	74.2	64.7	52.6	39.6	30.3	51.8
Logan USU	24.0	28.5	38.4	46.7	55.5	64.8	72.7	71.8	61.8	50.0	36.2	25.8	48.1
Ogden Pioneer PH	28.5	33.6	42.7	50.7	59.3	69.0	76.6	75.1	65.3	53.1	39.6	30.2	52.2
Pleasant Grove	28.9	34.3	42.8	49.9	58.3	67.6	74.7	73.2	64.3	52.5	39.7	30.7	51.6
Provo BYU	29.9	34.8	44.6	51.9	60.4	69.5	76.2	75.4	65.9	53.2	40.9	31.5	52.9
Richmond	22.7	27.8	37.8	46.1	54.4	63.8	71.5	70.6	61.0	48.8	35.1	24.5	47.1
SLC Airport NWSFO	29.0	34.6	43.5	50.4	59.3	69.6	77.7	76.3	65.9	53.2	40.2	30.6	52.6
Santaquin Chlor	27.3	32.4	40.4	47.4	57.0	66.9	74.6	72.9	62.6	50.8	37.7	28.6	50.1
Tooele	28.7	33.6	41.5	49.1	58.0	67.9	75.4	73.8	64.0	51.7	38.5	29.8	51.1
Tremonton	25.2	30.3	40.9	48.9	57.2	66.2	73.7	73.3	63.2	50.2	36.9	26.6	49.5
Average	26.3	31.5	40.5	48.0	56.7	66.6	73.9	72.4	62.4	50.6	37.6	28.0	49.7
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	22.6	25.3	31.7	38.6	47.2	56.8	62.9	60.9	53.3	42.7	30.8	23.8	41.6
Escalante	28.4	34.3	41.6	48.7	57.3	66.7	72.6	70.3	62.2	51.3	38.9	30.4	50.3
Fillmore	28.4	34.3	42.5	49.4	57.9	67.8	75.0	73.3	64.5	52.3	39.0	29.3	51.2
Kanab	35.4	40.2	45.4	51.9	60.0	69.4	75.3	73.6	66.6	55.9	43.9	36.7	54.6
Koosharem	24.0	27.9	34.9	41.2	49.7	59.1	65.2	63.4	56.0	45.1	33.2	25.5	43.6
Levan	26.1	31.9	40.3	47.3	55.9	65.7	73.0	71.6	62.9	51.1	38.0	27.8	49.4
Manti	25.8	30.7	38.9	46.1	54.4	63.7	70.3	68.7	60.4	49.4	36.6	27.4	47.8
Nephi	28.2	33.4	41.7	48.7	57.5	67.2	74.3	72.8	63.8	51.7	38.8	29.4	50.6
Panguitch	24.4	29.4	36.5	42.9	51.2	59.8	66.1	64.2	56.6	46.0	34.2	26.0	44.9
Richfield Radio KSVC	27.5	33.3	41.0	47.5	55.5	64.4	70.7	69.0	60.9	49.7	37.5	28.5	48.9
Average	26.3	31.0	38.0	44.8	53.4	63.1	69.6	67.7	59.6	48.4	36.1	27.7	47.3
Northern Mountains													
Heber	22.3	26.9	36.8	44.6	52.6	61.0	67.7	66.5	58.3	47.5	34.8	24.6	45.4
Morgan Como Springs	23.6	28.4	38.1	45.9	54.1	62.9	69.8	68.0	59.1	48.0	35.0	25.3	46.6
Olmstead Powerhouse	29.4	34.2	42.6	50.5	58.4	68.1	74.9	73.8	64.9	53.2	39.9	30.9	52.0
Scofield-Skyline Mine	21.5	23.1	28.7	35.5	43.5	52.9	59.7	59.0	50.4	39.9	27.8	21.1	38.8
Silver Lake Brighton	19.8	21.6	26.1	32.4	40.7	50.4	57.9	56.8	48.9	38.1	25.9	20.1	36.4
Woodruff	15.1	18.8	30.3	39.3	47.9	56.2	62.5	60.9	52.2	41.4	27.8	17.2	39.3
Average	20.3	24.1	32.2	40.3	48.9	57.9	64.7	63.2	54.8	44.0	31.1	22.2	42.2
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	19.5	25.4	38.6	47.5	56.1	64.8	70.4	69.3	60.2	48.0	33.8	22.3	46.5
Jensen	16.4	23.4	38.0	47.5	57.0	65.7	71.7	69.5	60.6	48.3	33.4	20.8	46.0
Roosevelt Radio	16.8	23.4	38.1	47.9	57.3	66.5	72.3	70.6	61.5	48.9	33.6	21.0	46.7
Vernal Airport	17.9	24.5	37.8	47.0	56.1	65.5	71.5	69.5	60.2	47.5	33.0	21.4	46.1
Average	16.7	24.3	36.6	47.0	56.3	65.6	71.8	69.8	60.6	47.8	32.9	20.8	46.3
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	30.7	38.3	48.6	56.1	66.1	76.4	82.5	81.1	71.1	57.0	43.5	33.1	57.0
Blanding	28.8	34.7	41.4	48.6	57.8	68.3	73.8	71.9	64.0	52.1	39.0	31.0	51.0
Ferron	23.5	30.0	39.4	47.4	56.5	66.4	72.5	70.5	62.0	50.2	36.1	26.3	48.6
Hanksville	25.8	34.6	45.1	53.8	63.4	73.6	79.4	77.1	67.2	53.5	38.8	28.6	53.6
Moab	31.2	38.6	49.4	57.2	66.4	76.0	81.9	80.5	70.9	57.8	43.6	33.7	57.4
Monticello	23.7	28.6	36.5	44.2	52.7	62.4	68.3	66.5	58.6	47.1	34.2	25.8	45.8
Average	28.0	34.7	43.3	51.0	60.2	70.8	76.7	74.8	65.7	53.3	39.8	30.3	52.6

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

Total Precipitation (Inches), by Months, Utah, 2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	0.39	0.61	0.03	0.47	1.30	0.05	0.06	1.31	0.58	1.40	0.14	0.15	6.48
Delta	1.04	1.76	0.55	0.58	1.23	0.34	0.04	0.28	0.53	7.03	0.36	0.24	13.95
Enterprise Beryl Jct	1.53	1.85	0.94	0.65	0.29	0.99	0.03	0.93	0.21	3.22	0.62	0.08	11.33
Eskdale	0.33	0.69	0.25	0.15	0.85	0.31	0.00	1.21	0.50	1.96	0.16	0.00	6.40
Modena	NULL	2.24	0.65	0.47	0.41	0.72	0.06	2.58	0.05	5.34	0.53	0.01	13.05
Rosette	1.81	2.12	1.08	0.73	0.61	0.10	0.07	0.43	1.31	2.19	0.48	1.05	11.95
Average	0.96	1.40	0.49	0.51	0.92	0.36	0.11	1.15	0.54	2.46	0.34	0.26	9.21
Dixie													
St. George	NULL	1.88	0.57	0.10	0.12	0.01	0.01	1.61	0.17	2.72	0.61	0.02	7.80
Zion Nat'l Park	0.78	3.43	1.96	0.30	0.32	0.01	0.21	1.39	0.33	2.54	0.99	0.14	12.39
Average	1.11	3.40	1.46	0.27	0.18	0.06	0.07	2.04	0.15	2.82	0.57	0.09	12.02
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	2.89	2.34	1.92	0.75	1.94	0.00	0.55	3.28	1.25	2.67	1.84	1.81	21.22
Logan USU	1.21	1.65	1.25	1.11	NULL	0.20	0.08	2.13	1.08	2.60	0.85	NULL	12.13
Ogden Pioneer PH	2.50	3.34	2.28	0.62	1.45	0.27	0.22	2.90	0.97	3.54	0.94	1.45	20.45
Pleasant Grove	2.28	3.88	2.63	0.89	1.33	0.31	0.05	1.82	1.21	2.68	1.39	0.75	19.19
Provo BYU	2.69	2.82	1.53	0.79	0.87	0.38	0.05	1.93	1.35	2.65	1.52	0.91	17.46
Richmond	2.05	2.81	1.60	1.84	1.50	0.31	0.19	2.23	1.23	3.68	0.63	1.21	19.25
SLC Airport NWSFO	2.18	1.82	0.83	0.78	1.64	0.38	0.44	2.05	1.87	2.02	1.32	1.27	16.56
Santaquin Chlor	1.99	2.74	1.83	1.38	2.10	0.15	0.07	1.43	1.38	2.93	1.42	0.84	18.26
Tooele	1.80	2.44	1.60	1.95	1.72	0.07	0.51	1.40	2.49	2.93	0.93	0.87	18.67
Tremonton	2.47	3.39	1.43	0.70	0.79	0.06	0.05	1.85	0.18	3.45	0.33	1.13	15.80
Average	1.99	2.59	1.47	0.99	1.43	0.24	0.25	1.94	1.25	2.63	0.98	0.93	16.40
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	0.57	3.05	2.40	0.12	0.24	NULL	1.83	2.44	0.61	7.65	0.40	0.47	19.76
Escalante	0.11	0.91	0.94	0.06	0.09	0.37	0.06	2.66	0.46	3.39	0.08	0.11	9.21
Fillmore	2.80	2.19	1.20	1.03	1.57	0.50	0.52	1.51	2.28	3.63	0.78	0.67	18.65
Kanab	0.99	2.60	2.29	0.42	0.08	0.55	0.64	2.20	0.36	4.06	0.32	0.59	15.07
Koosharem	1.03	0.89	0.37	0.21	0.56	0.51	1.72	3.55	0.36	2.23	0.16	0.21	11.77
Levan	2.00	2.68	1.77	1.08	2.36	1.08	0.19	0.54	1.19	2.51	0.80	1.09	17.28
Manti	1.84	1.95	1.10	0.49	1.52	1.36	0.04	0.46	0.99	1.93	0.53	0.68	12.86
Nephi	2.15	3.07	1.62	1.19	1.17	0.52	0.01	1.36	1.60	2.46	1.25	0.42	16.81
Panguitch	0.22	0.46	0.32	0.15	0.83	0.23	0.47	2.68	0.33	2.73	0.46	0.12	8.98
Richfield Radio KSVC	1.46	0.39	0.30	0.27	0.91	0.63	0.51	NULL	1.19	1.32	0.38	0.27	7.60
Average	1.49	2.12	1.28	0.50	0.81	0.72	0.36	2.58	0.81	3.36	0.69	0.53	14.86
Northern Mountains													
Heber	2.15	2.61	0.52	1.05	1.01	0.41	0.16	1.08	1.09	1.78	0.77	1.10	13.71
Morgan Como Springs	2.78	2.31	1.67	0.86	1.99	0.34	0.43	NULL	NULL	1.12	1.07	1.49	18.25
Olmstead Powerhouse	2.94	3.82	1.85	0.96	1.26	0.32	0.25	1.59	1.86	3.43	1.55	0.98	20.80
Scofield-Skyline Mine	3.60	4.58	2.43	0.69	1.82	1.65	1.30	1.07	1.47	3.17	1.65	2.44	25.84
Silver Lake Brighton	5.92	6.32	3.78	1.91	2.53	0.77	0.72	3.41	2.43	3.82	3.92	4.49	39.99
Woodruff	0.72	0.48	0.51	0.75	NULL	0.03	0.24	1.99	1.70	0.81	0.25	0.23	7.68
Average	2.69	2.83	1.65	0.98	1.77	0.51	0.50	1.82	1.74	2.49	1.38	1.54	19.43
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	0.67	1.31	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.78	0.08	1.34	1.29	1.91	0.76	0.30	10.18
Jensen	0.59	0.69	0.49	0.94	0.44	0.80	0.20	0.39	1.31	1.50	0.37	0.15	7.84
Roosevelt Radio	0.42	0.75	0.50	1.01	0.48	0.20	0.07	0.96	0.99	1.32	0.43	0.24	7.34
Vernal Airport	0.47	1.01	0.58	0.59	0.49	0.19	0.27	0.49	1.63	1.67	0.34	0.06	7.77
Average	0.38	0.86	0.52	0.80	0.57	0.44	0.10	0.75	1.33	1.48	0.37	0.17	7.64
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	0.81	0.31	1.11	0.10	0.34	0.29	0.11	0.88	0.26	1.27	0.23	0.61	6.29
Blanding	1.84	1.05	3.63	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.23	1.33	0.98	3.65	1.25	0.69	14.94
Ferron	0.42	1.24	0.70	0.02	0.83	0.52	0.38	0.67	0.40	2.48	0.26	0.20	8.10
Hanksville	0.13	0.21	0.55	0.00	0.37	0.16	0.04	0.53	0.15	1.78	0.39	0.17	4.45
Moab	1.01	0.62	1.15	0.23	0.45	0.46	0.74	1.15	0.17	1.72	0.47	0.59	8.73
Monticello	1.60	0.87	2.92	0.05	0.49	0.25	0.99	2.31	2.22	2.97	1.24	0.23	16.12
Average	0.91	0.73	1.33	0.15	0.42	0.31	0.41	0.95	0.81	2.51	0.43	0.52	9.33

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

Normal Precipitation (Inches), by Months, Utah, 1971-2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	0.41	0.35	0.49	0.49	0.96	0.53	0.56	0.65	0.56	0.77	0.39	0.23	6.35
Delta	0.62	0.64	0.89	0.82	0.97	0.49	0.55	0.66	0.82	0.97	0.65	0.47	8.50
Enterprise Beryl Jct	0.76	0.88	1.41	0.80	0.87	0.46	0.98	1.09	0.97	1.03	0.86	0.61	10.41
Eskdale	0.26	0.38	0.72	0.58	0.85	0.60	0.62	0.56	0.76	0.69	0.43	0.18	6.48
Modena	0.90	0.96	1.22	0.82	0.86	0.36	1.15	1.20	1.14	1.21	0.80	0.54	10.60
Rosette	1.27	1.10	1.02	0.86	1.84	1.46	1.14	0.97	0.96	0.69	0.57	1.00	13.65
Average	0.60	0.62	0.94	0.88	1.13	0.58	0.71	0.72	0.88	0.88	0.66	0.49	8.94
Dixie													
St. George	1.34	1.01	1.24	0.51	0.40	0.17	0.53	0.73	0.66	0.72	0.77	0.63	8.67
Zion Nat'l Park	1.98	1.89	2.41	1.15	0.97	0.41	1.32	1.55	1.10	1.14	1.46	1.17	16.56
Average	1.69	1.67	2.02	0.82	0.70	0.31	0.79	1.07	0.94	0.97	1.08	0.85	12.85
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	2.13	2.01	2.72	2.63	2.96	1.28	0.95	0.81	1.63	2.15	2.07	1.80	23.10
Logan USU	1.56	1.61	2.25	2.16	2.43	1.38	1.06	0.95	1.63	2.12	1.65	1.65	20.38
Ogden Pioneer PH	2.30	2.14	2.52	2.49	2.93	1.50	0.97	0.96	1.83	2.31	2.04	2.02	23.54
Pleasant Grove	1.75	1.72	1.91	1.59	1.86	0.89	0.88	0.88	1.38	1.81	1.60	1.49	17.59
Provo BYU	2.08	2.04	2.25	1.80	2.27	1.35	1.04	1.24	1.78	2.17	1.96	1.78	21.83
Richmond	1.66	1.61	2.24	2.16	2.63	1.26	1.02	1.03	1.52	2.06	1.70	1.63	20.51
SLC Airport NWSFO	1.38	1.36	2.01	2.04	2.11	0.81	0.77	0.75	1.37	1.62	1.45	1.24	16.90
Santaquin Chlor	1.45	1.43	1.90	1.93	1.90	0.83	0.74	0.96	1.26	1.70	1.71	1.27	16.81
Tooele	1.41	1.61	2.56	2.36	2.29	0.98	0.92	0.90	1.54	1.98	2.02	1.49	20.05
Tremonton	1.68	1.48	1.78	1.50	2.63	1.19	1.35	0.77	1.48	1.53	1.42	1.43	18.29
Average	1.47	1.45	1.83	1.88	2.00	0.99	0.86	1.00	1.47	1.87	1.52	1.40	17.59
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	1.63	1.58	1.64	0.79	1.13	0.57	1.41	2.10	1.71	1.58	1.27	0.99	16.22
Escalante	0.97	0.82	0.96	0.46	0.68	0.36	0.73	1.41	1.15	1.13	0.83	0.58	10.01
Fillmore	1.37	1.33	2.06	1.72	1.67	0.70	0.78	0.77	1.05	1.66	1.57	1.27	15.78
Kanab	1.95	1.74	1.97	0.94	0.73	0.39	0.96	1.44	1.42	1.32	1.26	1.07	15.17
Koosharem	0.65	0.59	0.82	0.62	0.90	0.52	1.03	1.26	1.02	0.96	0.58	0.53	9.30
Levan	1.35	1.33	1.68	1.43	1.57	0.78	0.81	0.84	1.25	1.59	1.27	1.14	15.03
Manti	1.08	1.05	1.52	1.31	1.51	0.75	0.79	0.89	1.34	1.46	1.22	0.95	13.88
Nephi	1.34	1.32	1.75	1.52	1.57	0.81	0.89	0.97	1.17	1.58	1.47	1.18	15.45
Panguitch	0.61	0.69	0.79	0.61	0.80	0.52	1.18	1.83	1.02	1.02	0.72	0.43	10.18
Richfield Radio KSVC	0.61	0.54	0.83	0.61	1.07	0.58	0.69	0.69	0.84	1.01	0.69	0.47	8.54
Average	1.10	1.14	1.48	1.02	1.03	0.57	1.01	1.33	1.18	1.34	1.07	0.89	13.02
Northern Mountains													
Heber	1.84	1.67	1.57	1.25	1.52	0.85	0.84	0.94	1.32	1.61	1.56	1.43	16.26
Morgan Como Springs	1.82	1.78	1.94	2.10	1.94	1.11	0.76	0.80	1.57	1.81	1.94	1.61	19.33
Olmstead Powerhouse	2.25	2.03	2.22	1.67	2.55	1.11	0.82	1.08	1.86	2.03	2.07	1.57	21.00
Scofield-Skyline Mine	2.74	3.14	2.67	2.01	1.75	1.30	1.43	1.45	2.10	1.93	2.67	2.04	24.81
Silver Lake Brighton	4.70	4.67	5.48	3.94	3.41	1.59	1.68	1.80	2.60	3.54	4.89	4.44	42.28
Woodruff	0.54	0.50	0.66	0.91	1.17	1.03	0.81	0.80	1.25	1.11	0.72	0.48	9.98
Average	1.85	1.83	2.25	1.81	1.88	1.09	1.07	1.15	1.64	1.87	1.82	1.80	19.63
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	0.54	0.58	0.71	0.97	1.14	0.76	1.04	1.31	1.30	1.13	0.57	0.60	10.65
Jensen	0.55	0.53	0.69	0.75	0.89	0.54	0.72	0.60	0.87	1.15	0.62	0.49	8.39
Roosevelt Radio	0.57	0.45	0.58	0.63	0.90	0.46	0.50	0.66	0.74	1.10	0.50	0.38	7.42
Vernal Airport	0.38	0.49	0.70	0.83	1.06	0.69	0.66	0.71	0.89	1.28	0.60	0.47	8.74
Average	0.42	0.49	0.61	0.71	1.00	0.57	0.76	0.82	0.81	0.90	0.51	0.37	8.36
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	0.56	0.47	0.88	0.82	0.80	0.37	0.88	0.96	0.81	1.40	0.74	0.45	9.14
Blanding	1.58	1.13	1.02	0.85	0.84	0.48	1.37	1.17	1.29	1.59	1.15	1.04	13.69
Ferron	0.71	0.64	0.76	0.47	0.79	0.42	1.07	0.96	1.04	0.96	0.58	0.42	8.75
Hanksville	0.54	0.27	0.58	0.45	0.55	0.24	0.51	0.54	0.84	0.72	0.42	0.29	5.87
Moab	0.67	0.51	0.92	0.97	0.87	0.34	0.77	0.79	0.77	1.27	0.79	0.66	9.11
Monticello	1.88	1.36	1.20	0.90	1.08	0.62	1.34	1.77	1.50	1.92	1.50	1.30	16.37
Average	0.73	0.61	0.80	0.65	0.75	0.40	0.90	0.93	0.96	1.32	0.78	0.57	9.19

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

Total Growing Degree Days Base 50, by Months, Utah, 2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	58	45	117	326	434	551	694	694	428	238	6	4	3,592
Delta	40	52	115	319	426	546	666	688	469	265	7	3	3,591
Enterprise Beryl Jct	39	56	124	297	427	535	570	568	467	235	19	38	3,372
Eskdale	51	45	125	342	469	594	708	711	489	243	12	9	3,796
Modena	NULL	49	137	348	475	556	631	560	499	261	18	42	3,573
Rosette	3	6	25	164	265	474	625	705	364	153	3	0	2,784
Average	31	40	101	299	425	573	676	670	454	234	9	12	3,438
Dixie													
St. George	NULL	195	322	543	729	820	904	908	585	398	132	142	5,674
Zion Nat'l Park	121	125	249	486	623	753	829	863	669	429	109	120	5,374
Average	113	145	255	462	626	717	780	799	595	378	108	127	5,021
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	13	26	68	275	420	609	781	766	465	243	5	0	3,669
Logan USU	6	6	38	190	NULL	525	747	721	394	169	0	NULL	2,794
Ogden Pioneer PH	7	28	68	258	414	587	792	791	469	225	4	0	3,639
Pleasant Grove	26	43	68	278	419	565	747	746	458	227	7	1	3,582
Provo BYU	40	60	111	329	465	594	732	748	492	253	10	3	3,834
Richmond	3	12	60	240	359	523	645	663	430	198	2	0	3,133
Salt Lake City Airport	22	25	55	249	413	624	813	798	454	198	6	0	3,653
Santaquin Chlor	29	32	81	254	413	588	801	760	508	221	4	0	3,689
Tooele	26	35	78	297	452	651	820	801	510	234	9	2	3,912
Tremonton	5	16	54	235	362	567	754	719	427	205	2	0	3,342
Average	17	27	69	262	402	568	727	719	453	220	5	1	3,419
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	3	0	19	157	298	NULL	490	457	333	124	0	0	1,879
Escalante	55	43	133	350	492	586	646	669	494	256	17	15	3,753
Fillmore	41	56	106	324	459	587	731	715	489	222	8	1	3,738
Kanab	68	83	157	378	505	609	654	686	545	296	41	61	4,081
Koosharem	29	19	61	235	NULL	414	492	492	NULL	119	6	NULL	2,425
Levan	23	41	88	NULL	NULL	NULL	685	679	450	213	7	2	2,185
Manti	21	26	60	251	375	500	638	638	413	193	6	3	3,122
Nephi	31	56	110	302	450	592	683	713	494	226	8	0	3,663
Panguitch	28	22	106	306	439	531	573	534	470	209	10	4	3,228
Richfield Radio KSVC	48	60	125	323	440	533	590	NULL	461	242	12	9	2,840
Average	29	34	85	265	400	510	604	591	435	211	13	14	3,059
Northern Mountains													
Heber	11	30	88	308	414	514	590	604	445	262	5	7	3,275
Morgan Como Springs	7	36	79	286	428	515	NULL	NULL	NULL	212	9	0	2,443
Olmstead Powerhouse	27	55	107	NULL	NULL	569	730	721	451	236	11	1	2,906
Scofield-Skyline Mine	0	2	2	77	189	320	460	438	247	115	0	0	1,846
Silver Lake Brighton	0	1	0	27	112	239	389	365	175	43	0	0	1,349
Woodruff	0	0	22	178	NULL	413	530	523	305	114	1	0	2,085
Average	5	11	36	177	293	424	550	547	329	146	2	1	2,360
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	7	2	76	257	408	512	619	616	376	165	0	2	3,038
Jensen	8	18	113	312	457	534	610	623	408	258	4	0	3,342
Roosevelt Radio	9	10	103	317	463	534	602	643	421	221	4	0	3,324
Vernal Airport	5	6	66	249	427	491	620	619	417	178	0	0	3,075
Average	5	7	78	275	431	517	620	646	407	201	2	1	3,129
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	44	84	162	376	554	716	839	871	632	380	34	14	4,704
Blanding	22	27	78	292	488	624	716	741	525	224	8	9	3,751
Ferron	18	10	87	273	431	566	693	673	443	217	7	5	3,420
Hanksville	59	87	177	426	591	653	766	810	545	309	10	4	4,435
Moab	49	108	194	450	607	689	787	820	606	371	42	16	4,735
Monticello	2	3	30	225	386	486	606	614	408	157	0	1	2,916
Average	33	51	116	341	520	644	746	768	533	267	16	9	3,945

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

Normal Growing Degree Days Base 50, by Months, Utah, 1971-2000

Division & Selected Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Western													
Callao	12	34	118	216	349	489	639	606	430	242	64	17	3,205
Delta	8	37	121	222	370	513	647	630	460	272	74	13	3,346
Enterprise Beryl Jct	17	39	115	220	355	485	584	571	443	285	92	22	3,199
Eskdale	19	49	127	231	384	522	659	637	465	284	90	24	3,451
Modena	19	41	118	226	367	503	608	585	449	288	88	21	3,223
Rosette	1	10	49	103	245	371	598	596	405	177	26	2	2,586
Average	8	28	97	197	339	505	660	631	439	249	58	11	3,189
Dixie													
St. George	80	157	288	412	588	712	850	827	660	456	207	82	5,202
Zion Nat'l Park	70	124	221	347	539	703	838	817	670	452	186	78	5,038
Average	73	130	235	353	517	652	779	761	612	418	187	80	4,737
North Central													
Farmington USU Fld Stn	4	22	94	206	368	540	700	673	471	261	61	8	3,397
Logan USU	1	5	44	132	277	460	664	648	402	193	29	3	2,842
Ogden Pioneer PH	3	18	84	194	359	555	740	717	478	247	53	7	3,393
Pleasant Grove	5	26	99	202	358	524	694	668	466	259	66	11	3,373
Provo BYU	8	34	125	234	398	550	699	689	496	278	78	14	3,600
Richmond	0	5	53	156	304	454	600	593	420	218	31	3	2,838
Salt Lake City Airport	5	23	89	188	359	560	751	732	490	249	60	9	3,516
Santaquin Chlor	6	18	77	169	335	507	681	648	432	240	56	10	3,129
Tooele	7	19	79	182	343	538	724	692	455	232	50	10	3,331
Tremonton	0	10	64	172	314	493	678	674	440	213	35	3	3,098
Average	3	16	73	173	330	506	669	647	439	231	48	7	3,087
South Central													
Bryce Cnyn Nat'l Pk Hq	2	5	23	89	205	363	464	424	295	151	25	4	2,039
Escalante	10	33	108	218	371	514	627	594	439	268	76	13	3,270
Fillmore	9	32	106	208	361	535	683	660	474	268	73	14	3,381
Kanab	41	80	157	265	413	552	679	659	512	342	137	51	3,887
Koosharem	7	14	52	134	265	420	520	494	371	211	58	12	2,404
Levan	5	23	94	192	338	493	639	618	454	270	74	9	3,197
Manti	3	15	69	160	295	459	606	575	398	227	57	8	2,871
Nephi	8	30	111	218	367	517	647	636	468	282	82	13	3,358
Panguitch	8	24	78	176	311	452	539	510	399	248	73	13	2,830
Richfield Radio KSVC	14	38	114	214	349	488	600	580	446	281	85	20	3,198
Average	10	26	80	167	303	457	578	548	399	234	69	15	2,847
Northern Mountains													
Heber	2	10	57	160	300	440	555	538	405	241	54	6	2,752
Morgan Como Springs	2	9	66	171	317	463	579	565	419	245	51	6	2,892
Olmstead Powerhouse	6	24	97	213	355	525	683	664	477	270	71	13	3,387
Scofield-Skyline Mine	0	1	5	39	123	267	380	364	216	89	8	0	1,506
Silver Lake Brighton	0	1	3	20	80	211	340	317	183	64	5	0	1,183
Woodruff	0	2	21	102	221	353	484	471	324	168	23	1	2,169
Average	1	5	28	100	220	364	497	472	322	165	27	3	2,170
Uintah Basin													
Duchesne	2	11	79	196	344	473	598	583	397	206	30	2	2,928
Jensen	1	12	90	218	375	497	603	569	434	247	40	2	3,067
Roosevelt Radio	1	11	90	228	379	505	616	591	445	250	42	3	3,145
Vernal Airport	0	8	73	195	348	488	604	572	412	208	29	1	2,940
Average	1	8	67	193	340	482	607	573	412	217	37	2	2,919
Southeast													
Arches Nat'l Pk Hq	9	55	188	313	515	682	816	801	596	349	107	12	4,409
Blanding	6	27	93	200	358	540	669	639	455	249	60	8	3,301
Ferron	2	17	76	179	328	503	644	610	422	241	51	4	3,081
Hanksville	13	56	189	318	480	595	703	680	526	340	100	13	3,993
Moab	18	68	220	351	524	651	771	759	587	391	131	22	4,418
Monticello	1	7	45	139	275	445	568	526	362	186	32	2	2,587
Average	9	36	126	240	401	575	705	680	492	283	77	10	3,559

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

Freeze Dates and Freeze-Free Period, Utah, 2000 and Averages

Division and Station	2000			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						
Callao	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 15	Sep 27	136
Delta	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 20	Sep 27	130
Enterprise Beryl Jct	May 19	Sep 24	128	Jun 09	Sep 14	98
Eskdale	May 12	Sep 24	135	May 22	Sep 25	127
Modena	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 30	Sep 24	118
Rosette	Jun 01	Sep 24	115	May 23	Sep 25	126
Dixie						
St. George	Mar 02	Nov 08	251	Mar 19	Nov 05	234
Zion Nat'l Park	Mar 23	Nov 05	227	Apr 18	Oct 30	198
North Central						
Farmington USU Fld	Mar 30	Sep 24	178	May 01	Oct 11	165
Logan USU	May 12	Oct 12	153	May 01	Oct 12	166
Ogden Pioneer PH	May 12	Nov 02	174	Apr 30	Oct 20	175
Pleasant Grove	Apr 02	Oct 30	211	May 06	Oct 16	164
Provo BYU	Mar 31	Nov 02	216	Apr 24	Oct 16	178
Salt Lake City Airport	Apr 01	Nov 02	215	Apr 19	Oct 25	191
Tooele	May 11	Nov 02	175	May 05	Oct 17	166
Tremonton	May 12	Sep 24	135	Apr 28	Oct 07	165
South Central						
Bryce Canyon Nat'l Pk Hq	May 20	Sep 01	104	Jun 27	Aug 28	62
Cedar City Airport	May 12	Sep 23	134	May 20	Oct 01	135
Escalante	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 14	Oct 04	144
Fillmore	May 12	Oct 31	172	May 15	Oct 04	143
Kanab	May 12	Sep 25	136	May 01	Oct 21	175
Levan	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 23	Sep 28	128
Manti	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 20	Sep 29	132
Nephi	May 12	Oct 15	156	May 15	Sep 30	138
Panguitch	May 19	Sep 24	128	Jun 17	Sep 10	85
Richfield Radio KSVC	May 17	Sep 24	130	May 25	Sep 20	119
Northern Mountains						
Heber	Jun 01	Sep 23	114	Jun 03	Sep 14	103
Olmstead Powerhouse	May 13	Oct 15	155	May 02	Oct 13	166
Scofield-Skyline Mine	Jun 20	Sep 04	76	Jun 24	Sep 09	78
Silver Lake Brighton	Jun 17	Sep 23	98	Jun 30	Aug 30	61
Woodruff	Jul 05	Aug 21	47	Jun 24	Aug 23	60
Uintah Basin						
Duchesne	May 13	Sep 24	134	May 12	Sep 30	141
Jensen	May 14	Sep 25	134	May 19	Sep 20	125
Vernal Airport	May 13	Sep 22	132	May 24	Sep 23	122
Southeast						
Arches Nat,l Pk Hq	Apr 25	Nov 02	191	Apr 10	Oct 27	203
Blanding	May 12	Sep 24	135	May 07	Oct 13	160
Ferron	May 12	Sep 24	135	May 19	Sep 29	133
Hanksville	Apr 02	Sep 24	175	May 09	Oct 01	147
Moab	Mar 24	Sep 21	181	Apr 12	Oct 16	190

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

Enterprise Budgets

Prepared by the Economics Department, Utah State University

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

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

Budgets published in this and previous additions of Utah Agricultural Statistics as well as budgets for other crop and livestock enterprises may be found on the extension web page at Utah State University, http://extension.usu.edu/agecon/.

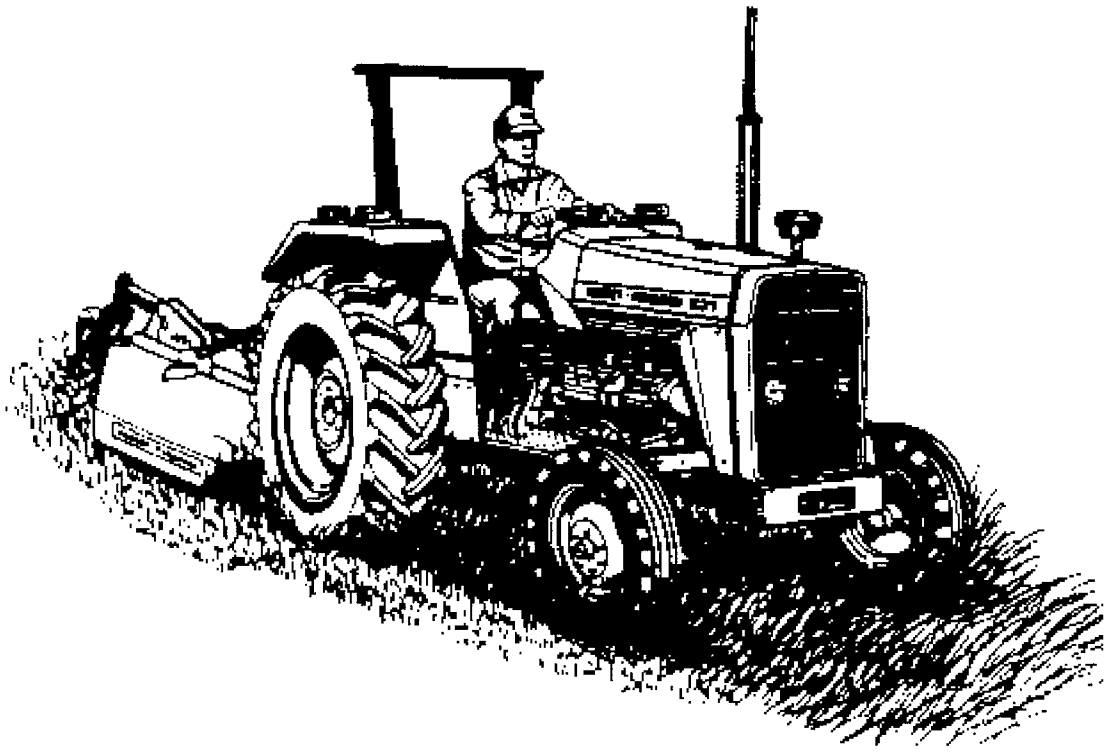
Index of Enterprise Budgets by Subject and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics, 1993-2001

Enterprise Budget: CRP Contract, per Acre, Utah, 2000

Item	Year										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Dollars					
Returns:											
CRP payment		33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
ASCS cost share	88.05										
Subtotal	88.05	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Costs:											
Land preparation (custom rates assumed)											
Chisel plow (fall)	12.00										
Disc/harrow (spring)	8.00										
Spray/weed control											
Application	6.50										
Chemicals	19.00										
Roll and drill	13.00										
Seed											
Grasses	10.94										
Forbs/legumes	8.56										
Shrubs	5.00										
Fencing (if needed)	130.68										
Weed Control											
Mowing (if needed)		5.00	5.00								
Herbicides (spot spraying)		2.00	2.00								
Discing (or burning)							5.00	5.00			
Subtotal	213.67	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net returns to labor, management, and owner equity	-125.63	26.00	26.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	28.00	28.00	33.00	33.00	33.00
Your net returns											

Assumptions and comments:
Consult local NRCS personnel concerning planting, seeding, land preparation and maintenance guidelines.
Land operations are at custom rates.

Budget prepared by E. Bruce Godfrey and Lyle Holmgren with input from NRCS personnel



Per Capita Consumption of Major Food Commodities: United States, 1990 - 1999 1/

Commodity	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Red meats 2/ 3/ 4/	112.3	111.9	114.0	112.1	114.7	115.1	112.8	111.0	115.6	117.7
Beef	63.9	63.1	62.8	61.5	63.6	64.4	65.0	63.8	64.9	65.8
Veal	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Lamb & mutton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pork	46.4	46.9	49.4	48.9	49.5	49.0	45.9	45.5	49.2	50.5
Poultry 2/ 3/ 4/	56.3	58.3	60.8	62.5	63.3	62.9	64.1	64.2	65.0	68.3
Chicken	42.4	44.2	46.7	48.5	49.3	48.8	49.5	50.3	50.8	54.2
Turkey	13.8	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.1
Fish and shellfish 3/	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.8	15.2
Eggs 4/	30.2	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.8	32.8
Dairy products										
Cheese (excluding cottage) 2/ 5/	24.6	25.0	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.3	29.8
American	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.2	13.0
Italian	9.0	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.8
Other Cheese 6/	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Cottage cheese	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Beverage milks 2/	221.8	221.1	218.2	213.4	213.6	209.8	210.0	206.8	204.6	203.8
Fluid whole milk 7/	90.4	87.3	84.0	80.1	78.8	75.3	74.6	72.7	71.6	72.4
Fluid lower fat milk 8/	108.5	109.9	109.2	106.6	106.0	102.6	101.7	99.8	98.6	98.2
Fluid skim milk	22.9	23.9	25.0	26.7	28.8	31.9	33.7	34.3	34.4	33.2
Fluid cream products 9/	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.9
Ice cream	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.8
Lowfat ice cream 10/	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.9
Frozen yogurt	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
All dairy products, milk equivalent, milkfat basis 11/	568.3	565.6	565.8	574.1	585.9	583.8	574.6	577.6	581.7	597.9
Fats and oils – total fat content	63.0	64.8	66.8	69.7	68.0	66.3	65.3	64.9	65.6	68.5
Butter & margarine (product weight)	15.3	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.7	13.7	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.9
Shortening	22.2	22.4	22.4	25.1	24.1	22.5	22.3	20.9	21.0	21.6
Lard & edible tallow (direct use)	2.2	1.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.7
Salad & cooking oils	25.3	26.4	27.2	26.9	26.2	26.9	26.1	28.6	27.9	29.4
Fruits and vegetables 12/	656.0	650.2	677.5	691.4	705.6	694.3	710.8	717.9	702.4	719.0
Fruit	272.6	255.3	283.7	283.2	290.9	284.9	290.2	296.9	284.4	297.9
Fresh fruits	116.3	113.0	123.5	124.5	126.3	124.1	128.1	131.9	131.3	132.5
Canned fruit	21.0	19.8	22.9	20.7	21.0	17.5	18.8	20.4	17.4	19.6
Dried fruit	12.1	12.3	10.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	11.3	10.8	12.4	10.5
Frozen fruit	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7
Selected fruit juices	119.0	106.0	121.9	121.3	126.6	125.9	127.8	129.3	118.8	131.0
Vegetables	383.5	394.9	393.9	408.2	414.6	409.4	420.6	421.0	418.0	421.2
Fresh	167.1	167.4	171.1	178.1	184.5	179.1	184.1	188.9	185.5	192.1
Canning	111.5	114.3	112.2	112.8	112.3	110.8	109.5	107.8	109.3	105.7
Freezing	66.8	72.6	70.9	76.0	78.4	79.9	84.6	83.0	81.8	82.5
Dehydrated and chips	31.0	32.8	31.5	33.6	31.0	31.3	34.5	33.3	33.4	32.3
Pulses	7.1	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.6
Peanuts (shelled)	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.4
Tree nuts (shelled)	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Flour and cereal products 13/	181.0	182.7	185.7	190.7	194.0	192.8	199.2	200.9	198.4	201.9
Wheat flour	136.0	137.0	138.9	143.3	144.5	141.8	148.7	149.5	146.0	148.4
Rice (milled basis)	15.8	16.2	16.7	16.7	18.1	18.9	17.8	18.4	18.9	19.4
Caloric sweeteners 14/	136.9	137.9	141.2	144.5	147.4	149.8	150.7	154.0	155.1	158.4
Coffee (green bean equiv.)	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.)	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6

1/ In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, and ending stocks. Calendar-year data, except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, and rice, which are on crop-year basis. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed weight. Chicken series revised to exclude amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging. 4/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Whole and part-skim milk cheese. Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. 6/ Includes Swiss, Brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, Blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, and Gouda. 7/ Plain and flavored. 8/ Plain and flavored, and buttermilk. 9/ Heavy cream, light cream, half and half, eggnog, sour cream, and dip. 10/ Formerly known as ice milk. 11/ Includes condensed and evaporated milk and dry milk products. 12/Farm weight. 13/ Includes rye, corn, oats, and barley products. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, corn sweeteners, and fuel. 14/ Dry weight equivalent.
Source: Economic Research Service/USDA - Agricultural Outlook/June-July 2001; Information contact: Jane E. Allshouse (202) 694-5414

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Orlando 32853
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Athens 30601
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Honolulu 96823-2159
(808) 973-2907

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Boise 83701
(208) 334-1507

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Springfield 62794-9283
(217) 492-4295

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Purdue University
West Lafayette 47907
(765) 494-8371

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833 Federal Bldg.
210 Walnut St.
Des Moines 50309
(515) 284-4340

KANSAS
E. J. Thiessen
P.O. Box 3534
Topeka 66601
(785) 233-2230

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L. E. Brown
P.O. Box 1120
Louisville 40201
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LOUISIANA
A. D. Frank
P.O. Box 65038
Baton Rouge 70896
(225) 922-1362

MARYLAND
R. Garibay
50 Harry S. Truman
Pkwy. Suite 202
Annapolis 21401
(410) 841-5740

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Lansing 48909
(517) 324-5300

MINNESOTA
M. A. Hunst
P.O. Box 7068
St. Paul 55107
(651) 296-2230

MISSISSIPPI
T. L. Gregory
P.O. Box 980
Jackson 39205
(601) 965-4575

MISSOURI
G. W. Danekas
P.O. Box L
Columbia 65205
(573) 876-0950

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P. Stringer
301 S. Park Federal
Bldg. Drawer 10033
Helena 59626
(406) 441-1240

NEBRASKA
W. Hamlin
P.O. Box 81069
Lincoln 68501
(402) 437-5541

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M. J. Owens
P.O. Box 8880
Reno 89507
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Concord 03302
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Trenton 08625
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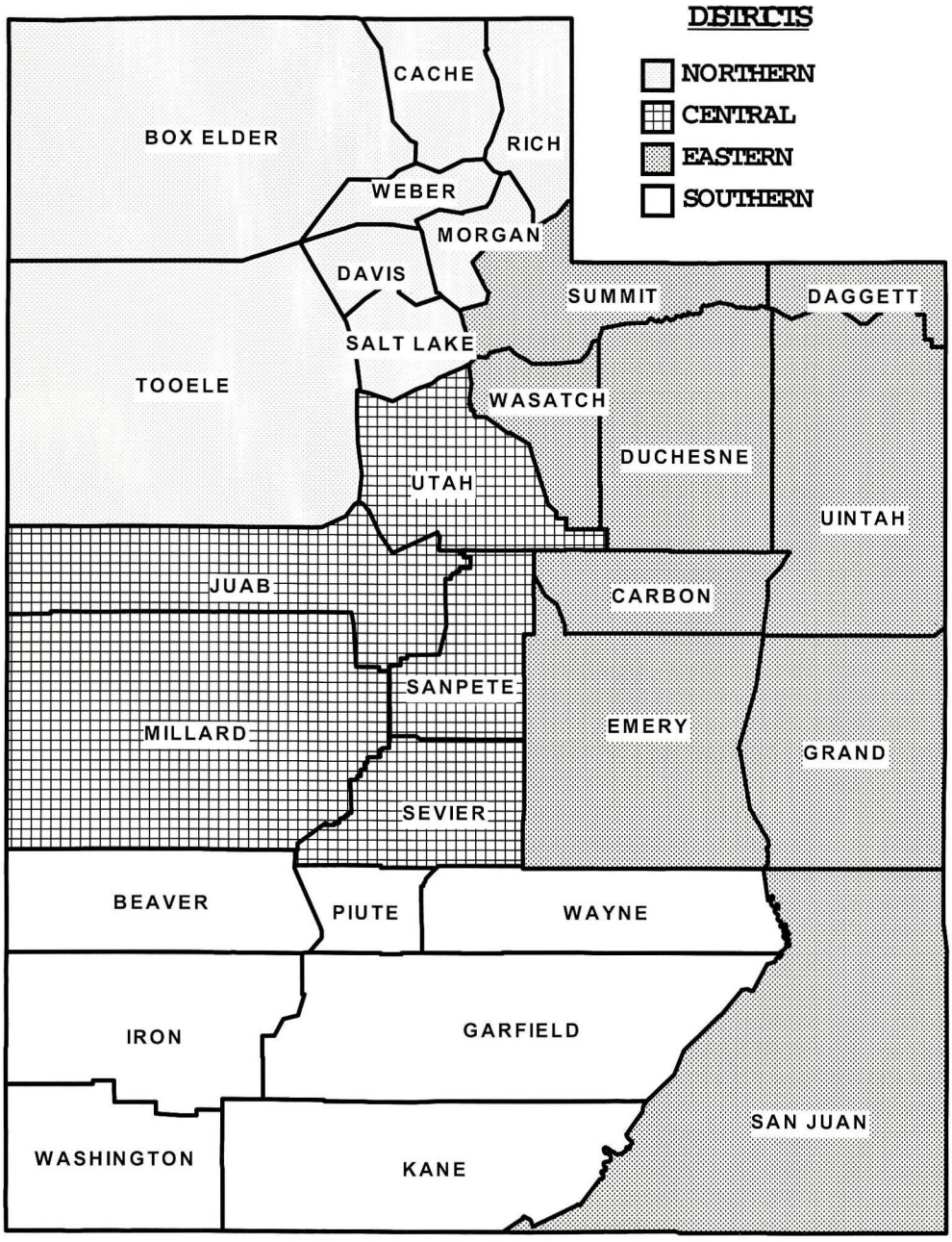

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