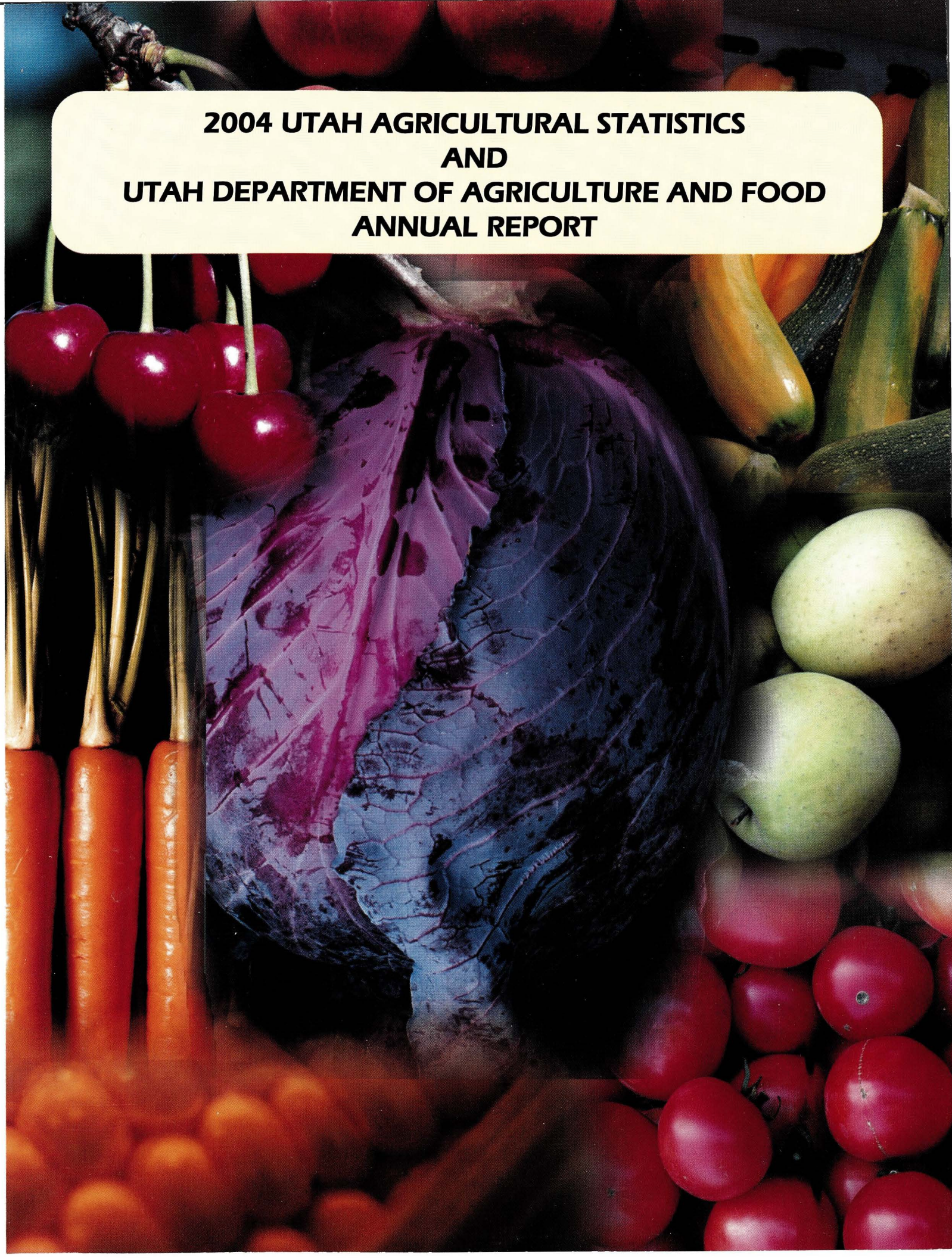
2004 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



Olene S. Walker
Governor,
State of Utah

I am pleased to report 2004 has been a good year for Utah agriculture. It has been the year of the watershed. For those not familiar with the term, watersheds are areas of land where all the water drains to the same location, such as a stream, pond or wetland. By protecting watersheds, we simultaneously improve both water quality and water quantity. I like to call watersheds "lifesheds", because they give us life.

We have exceeded our goal in the significant watershed protection program, "Adopt A Waterbody". Forty new waterbodies have been adopted this year, doubling the number of existing projects. I am delighted to report that we now have more than 100 separate groups involved in this program.

My watershed message will continue to reverberate throughout Utah. I am asking fourth grade students...and you...to learn the answers to five key questions.

1. What is a watershed? Watersheds are areas of land where all water drains to the same location, such as a stream, a pond or wetland.
2. Where is my watershed? It is generally where you live. You can find your watershed at www.adoptawaterbody.utah.gov/
3. How healthy is my watershed? The health is determined by three things: the water quality, the water quantity and the number of trees and plants along the stream bank.
4. Where does the water go? Water always flows to the lowest point, like a lake or reservoir, and along the way, the water is used over and over.
5. How can I help? We can all help by getting involved and using water wisely. The "Adopt A Waterbody" program is one way to help. You or your group can take care of a segment of a river or an area of land where water flows to a river.

"Adopt A Waterbody" is an excellent program. It delivers important results especially during drought years. You can find out about watersheds by visiting: www.adoptawaterbody.utah.gov/

Best wishes in your conservation efforts.

Sincerely,

Olene S. Walker

Olene S. Walker, Governor
State of Utah

Introduction

The Utah Agricultural Statistics Service (the Utah office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service [NASS]) and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food are proud to provide the 34th edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both of our Internet sites and also on a CD. Information in 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. Also included are budgets for helping farmers and ranchers evaluate the potential profitability of various agricultural commodities.

Estimates presented in the publication are current for 2003 production, and January 1, 2004 inventories. Data users that need 2004 production information or additional historic data should contact the Utah Agricultural Statistics Service, at 524-5003 or 1-800-747-8522.

State and U. S. statistics are available on the NASS Web page at http://www.usda.gov/nass/. You can find commodity estimates by selecting "Publications", "Reports by Commodity", select the desired commodity, and then select the report wanted. Try the "Quick STATS" 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 zipped ".CSV" file and imported into a spreadsheet for your processing needs.

Cooperation from farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses responding to various survey questionnaires is essential to quality estimates. We thank them for their help and willingness to provide individual operation data. We pledge to keep their individual operation data confidential.

Our NASDA enumerators provide an important roll in gathering data. I enjoy talking to farmers and ranchers and reviewing their experiences with those enumerators.

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.

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/
U. S Department of Agriculture **(Farm Bill 2003 information)**	http://www.usda.gov/farmbill/index.html
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.ers.usda.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./markets.html
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://extension.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.nationaldairycouncil.org
National Dairy Database	http://www.inform.umd.edu/edres/topic/agrenv/ndd

Richard A. Kestle, State Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics Service

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2004 ANNUAL REPORT

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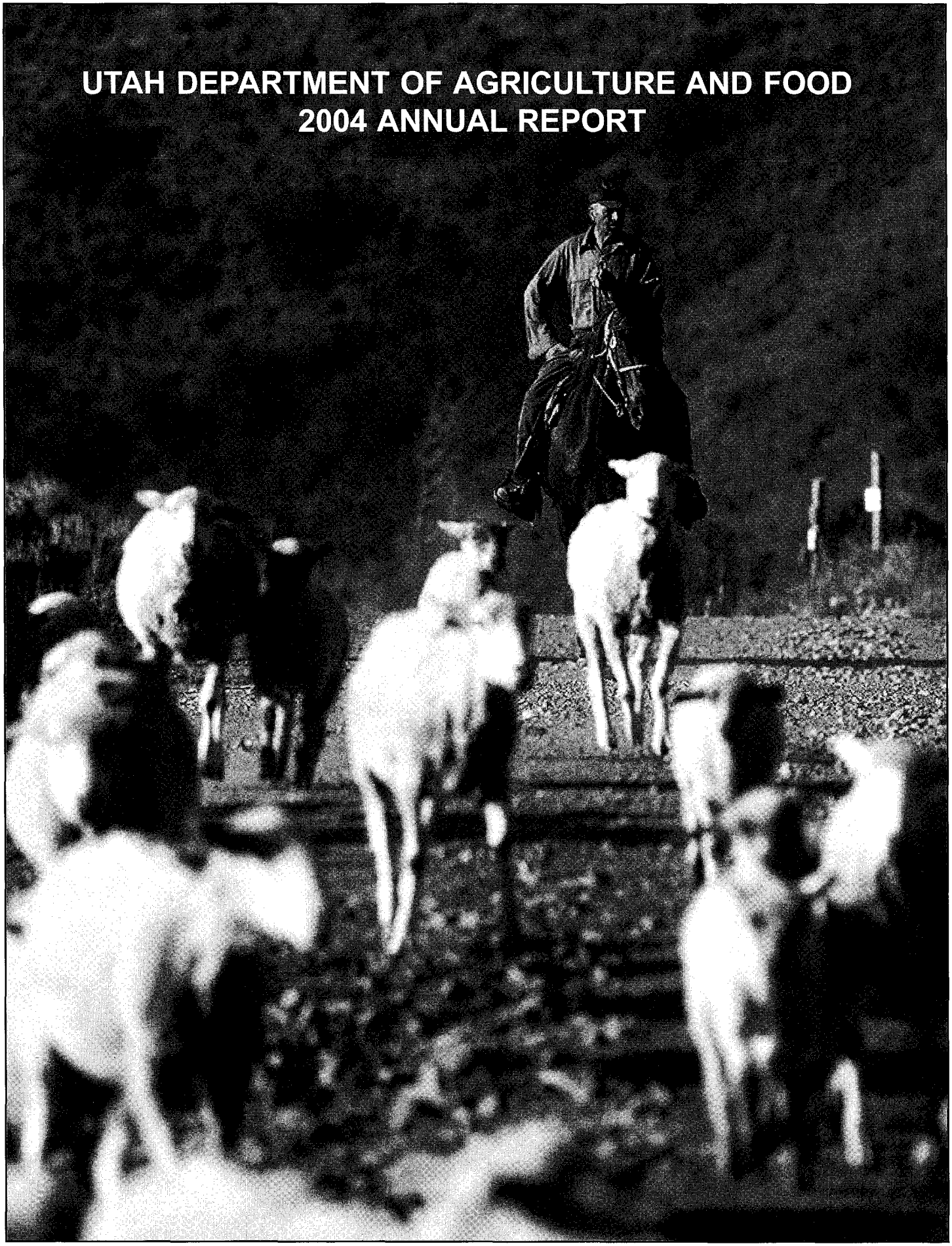

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Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Cary G. Peterson

I am happy to report that despite six consecutive years of drought in our state, Utah agriculture continues to remain productive. Our farmers and ranchers have adapted to dwindling water sources by planting alternative crops, planting fewer acres or sharing what water is available.

Farm income in Utah last year rose to $1.134 billion, that's a six percent increase over the previous year.

Our economic future looks bright as the strengthening U.S. economy points to continued growth. Utah farm products that are exported overseas are contributing to a projected record U.S. export totalling $61 billion this year.

Utah grown agricultural products are enjoyed by families and businesses around the world. And more products are headed overseas than ever before.

To illustrate the growth in this area consider that the number of certificates our department issues to verify wholesomeness of export products has increased dramatically. In 2001 just 198 Certificates of Free Sale were issued for these products. Last year that number climbed to more than 1,300. And this year we're on pace to hit 3,500. That's solid good news for Utah agriculture.

I commend Utah's farmers, ranchers and food producers for expanding their markets during these times of low water, and I am excited about what they can do when irrigation reservoirs return to normal levels.

Sincerely,

Cary G. Peterson, Utah
Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

Mission Statement

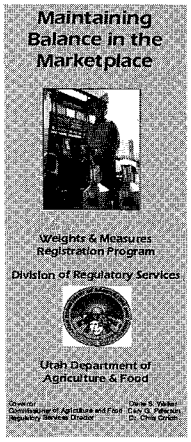
The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "Protect and Promote Utah Agriculture and food." It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. Food safety, public health and consumer protection is a critical and essential function of state government. In order to accomplish this mission, with increased population and industry growth, we are identifying ways and means to fund the regulatory functions of the department. In addition, we continue to educate the public about the importance of agriculture and the value of maintaining a viable agriculture industry.

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

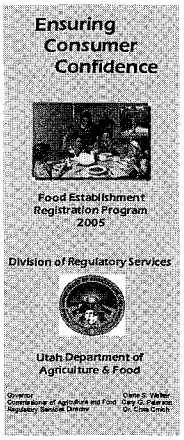
In carrying out that mission, department personnel will take specific steps in various areas of the state's agricultural industry, such as the following:

Homeland Security

Homeland Security has become a focus of the Department since the September 11, 2001 attack on the United States. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal disease being introduced to the state make this a top priority. The Department worked to obtain federal funding for developing a mobile emergency response capability. The Division of Animal Industry has offered training and consultation in biosecurity measures to various groups.



Regulatory Services developed two brochures to highlight its new program aimed at protecting consumers and merchants in the marketplace. The program was developed in response to Utah's growing population. The program charges a small fee to businesses to offset the cost of keeping food safe and measuring devices accurate.



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.

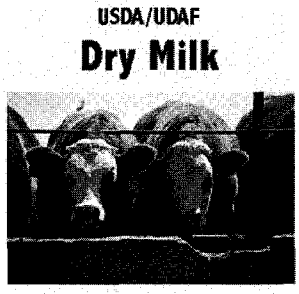
Conservation

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.

Persistent drought conditions in Utah again prompted the USDA to include the state in its Non-fat Dry Milk (NDM) livestock assistance program. For the second year in a row, qualified owners of foundation beef cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats were eligible to receive the powdered feed supplement that is intended to offset the impact of drought on Utah livestock.



Livestock Assistance

Commissioner's Office

Homeland security, food safety, biosecurity, insect infestation, and the drought continue to dominate the focus of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The department also places high value on its many other ongoing programs such as: marketing and exportation of Utah's own products, predator control, soil conservation, fish health, organics, environmental protection, conservation easements, and weights and measures accuracy. A complete list of services offered by the UDAF is posted on the department's Internet web site at: http://ag.utah.gov/services.html.

The department is working to ensure long term stability and competency in its workforce by updating the compensation offered its employees. A strategy is in place that will help eliminate excess turnover where valuable resources are spent on the training of personnel who eventually take those skills to higher paying positions at other government agencies.

Responding to the challenges resulting from Utah's growing population, the Division of Regulatory Services is embarking on a program to share the cost of food safety inspections, and the testing of mechanical devices used in commerce. A small fee is charged to businesses to offset the cost of helping to keep their measuring or weighing devices accurate and for food safety inspections. This program protects both consumers and merchants.

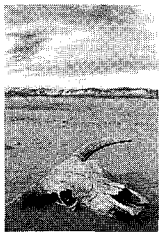
The prevention of the spread of West Nile Virus (WNV) to horses and humans was one of the goals of the divisions of Plant and Animal Industries. $500,000 was granted to a number of existing or newly formed mosquito abatement districts to expand mosquito spraying and WNV education. Animal Industry produced a pamphlet, created a CD and added information to the department's Internet web site informing horse owners about WNV.

The threat of agri-terrorism and the possible introduction of a foreign animal disease or pest into the United States make biosecurity a top priority for the department and its six divisions. The Division of Animal Industry was successful in obtaining federal funding to develop a mobile emergency command and communications trailer to respond to any agriculture-related emergency.

As a result of the discovery of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad cow disease, in a Canadian cow in the state of Washington, the Division of Animal Industry is taking part in a national program that tests certain cattle for BSE. The division also strictly enforces the ban on feeding meat and bone meal to ruminants, which is an important safeguard in the prevention of the spread of BSE.

The Drought

Six consecutive years of below average rainfall triggered another Governor's Drought Disaster Declaration in 2004. Commissioner Peterson began the process by reporting to Governor Walker that conditions warranted a statewide declaration. "Utah is in the middle of its current crop year and reservoir levels statewide are well below normal; some are experiencing levels that are virtually non-existent. The vast majority of Utah's farmers and ranchers are suffering a minimum crop loss of 30 percent due to drought and insect infestation. Many of these counties have had the added misfortune of suffering from high winds, hail, flash floods, and fire," he wrote.



In a letter to USDA Secretary of Agriculture, Ann Veneman, Governor Walker stated, "Utah remains one of the hardest hit states by this prolonged drought, and I am asking for immediate assistance from our federal government." The estimated economic impact to Utah's agricultural economy is put at $133 million.

For the second year in a row, the USDA has including Utah in its Non-fat Dry Milk livestock feed assistance program. The NDM program made more than seven million pounds of the high-protein feed supplement available to qualified Utah ranchers.

As a means to help mitigate drought in Utah, the UDAF took an active role in helping Governor Walker carry out her Watershed Initiative. The initiative stressed the importance of proper watershed management as a tool to improve water quality and quantity in the state.

Governor Walker (center) and Commissioner Peterson use a water model to teach students the importance of protecting Utah watersheds.

The Governor and Commissioner Peterson took their watershed message to about 100 Backman Elementary School students who visited the department during National Agriculture Week.

Numerous other watershed improvement projects were conducted throughout the year; such as the Beaver Creek and Chalk Creek restoration projects.

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 homeland

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

security, West Nile Virus, drought assistance programs, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control and the new Registration Program for the Division of Regulatory Services.

The Public Information Office also interacts with local schools, offering students lessons on the connection between the farm and our food.

The PIO also coordinates the department's Critical Agricultural Land Conservation Fund which helps protect Utah farm and ranchland.

Agriculture Mediation Program

The department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 33 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

Agriculture in the Classroom

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

The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy. The following information outlines the accomplishments of the AITC program for 2003.

Teacher In-service

AITC completed its pilot program of its on-line course in the spring and launched a successful course in the fall. At the end of 2003 we had 97 teachers enrolled. They reached 2,910 students with agricultural curricula corresponding with state core curriculum. This course is increasing agricultural literacy.

- Twenty-five orientation face-to-face (3-hour) sessions were conducted statewide.
- Seven social studies (Utah State Office of Education) K-12 Train the Trainer Workshops were conducted involving 205 teachers with agricultural instruction to be used in their classroom.
- Nine districts requested workshops were presented involving 135 teachers.

State Agricultural Literacy Testing

The Utah agriculture literacy testing final report (2003) from Oklahoma State University revealed that AITC trained teachers make a significant positive difference in student acquisition of knowledge about agriculture. Kindergarten through sixth grade students at each grade grouping taught by AITC trained teachers were most knowledgeable about agriculture in the following themes of the Food and Fiber Systems Literacy (FFSL) Curriculum Framework: Grades K-1, Theme 5 (Food, Nutrition and Health); Grades 2-3, Theme 1 (Understanding Food and Fiber Systems); Grades 4-5, Theme 3 (Science, Technology and Environment); Grade 6, Theme 2 (History, Geography and Culture).

Impacts

- This year 160,000 students were taught with AITC created and statewide mandatory instructional units in science (4th grade soils, 5th grade heredity, 6th grade microorganism, K-6 nutrition, Technology, Life and Careers (7th grade).
- 205 K-12 Social Studies received training with AITC materials
- The final AITC research report, conducted by Oklahoma State University, revealed that Utah students whose teachers had been trained with Utah AITC/FLP materials were significantly more agriculturally literate than teachers who had not been trained. (Fall 03)

Teachers have successfully improved agriculture literacy of Utah students through the Agriculture in the Classroom program (AITC). The Utah AITC reached 160,000 students in 2003, and has gained national recognition.

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 Services

GIS continues to provide decision support for many department programs. Recent projects include studies of several Utah valleys for groundwater vulnerability to pesticide contamination, mapping for the West Nile Virus surveillance program, and data collection for Homeland Security programs.

The department web site provides accurate, up-to-date information to the public. Among other things, individuals and businesses that are licensed by the department can renew their licenses on-line, and users can view the latest information about West Nile Virus in Utah.

The information technology staff is in the process of creating a new registration program to register Weights & Measures devices and Food Establishments. Other programs for the FY05 will be brand renewal on-line and also the ability to register pesticide products on-line.

Financial Section

In May, USDA conducted an audit of our Meat Inspection Program which is completed every three years. We were complemented on our accounting practices for the grant.

Administrative Services Division continues to use the brand program software that was created a year ago. Continued enhancements are being made to address improvements to the software, and coming along nicely. The elimination of the double entry into the brand program and the department's cash system has increased efficiency. Brand Inspector's submit reports every two weeks to allow fees being collected are being deposited in a timely manner.

This year we have continued to divide the workload more evenly with our accounting staff, making our work more efficient and customer oriented manner. The cross utilization of support staff to become familiar with each other job duties increased support and service to the division's within the department, constituents and customers.

Accounting staff continue to improve their skills, train division employees in regards to purchasing, travel reimbursement guidelines, appropriate invoices to be submitted for processing, and etc.

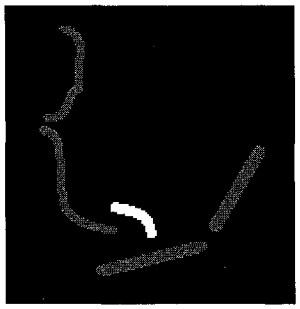
Human Resource Management

The Department's Human Resource section supports employees and management in job classification, compensation, recruitment, payroll and leave matters, rules, policies and procedures, employee benefits, Family Medical Leave Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Employee Assistance Program, Educational Assistance, mediation, new employee orientation and employee training.

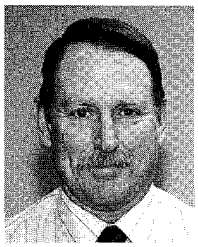
In March, 2004, the Department of Human Resource Management implemented a new recruitment system, Utah Job Match. The new program allows an applicant to log-on to www.statejobs.utah.gov to view State of Utah government job openings and apply on line for any job that matches their interests and skills. Access to the system is 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The applicant can also track the status of jobs for which they have applied. The UDAF Human Resource staff is trained and using the new system for all job openings.

The UDAF Human Resource Section contacted Public Safety to develop Unlawful Harassment Prevention training on a CD. At a minimum cost to the department, employees were able to take the mandatory Unlawful Harassment Prevention training at their computer.

Staff members serve on the State Training Consortium, the Human Resource Exchange Group, and the Payroll Users Group.



Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike Bodenchuk
Federal Program Director

The Animal and Wildlife Damage Prevention Services (AWDPS) program provides a wide variety of assistance to agriculture producers suffering from wildlife caused damage. Additionally, The program alleviates damage caused by one wildlife species on another and assists in the creation of a safe environment for humans in rural and urban Utah.

Predation management is an important function of the program in Utah. Predators kill and injure thousands of sheep and calves annually, and the role of the program is to limit that damage to tolerable levels. Working with the livestock industry and applying sound biological principles, AWDPS has established the objectives of limiting predation losses to less than 5 percent of the lambs protected, less than 3 percent of the adult sheep protected and less than 1 percent of the calves protected.

Using professional principles established by wildlife biologists, AWDPS targets offending individuals and offending population areas to bring down losses. The coyote is the number one predator of calves and lambs, and much of our efforts go towards limiting coyote losses without negatively affecting coyote populations or the role they play in the environment. Because most of the losses to lambs are caused by breeding, territorial coyotes, AWDPS's methods target these animals where losses can be expected.

Cougar and bear damage to sheep and cattle can also be excessive, especially in summer months when livestock are grazed in the mountains of Utah. The program targets these individuals when they have already killed livestock and continue to pose a threat for more depredations. AWDPS cooperates with other agencies in confirming damage caused by these two species for a State sponsored compensation program. It also has assisted livestock producers in implementing proven nonlethal methods to limit depredations and has pioneered research in new ways to prevent losses.

Increasing damage to lambs caused by golden eagles is an emerging issue for the program. Most of the damage is caused by immature eagles which migrate through Utah annually in the spring and fall. On their spring migration, these birds, without the need to return to a nesting territory, will concentrate on lambing pastures in high numbers, generally killing one lamb per eagle per day. Under federal permits, AWDPS is able to live-trap depredating eagles and move them to areas away from lambing herds. These eagles, once moved, resume their migration and do not bother lambs the remainder of the season.

AWDPS also assists other segments of agriculture with the control of invasive starlings at feedlots and dairies. In these situations the birds consume livestock feed reducing cattle weight gains or milk production. Crop farmers also benefit from the program's assistance in reducing damage caused by migratory birds. Increasing numbers of Canada geese and sandhill cranes impact small grain crops, corn and newly planted alfalfa fields. The program assists farmers with the loan of pyrotechnics and materials designed to scare birds from fields. This past year, AWDPS implemented a supplemental feeding trial to alleviate damage caused by sandhill cranes to newly planted corn. Previously, cranes plucked corn seeds and seedlings from the soil to gain the nutrients in the seed. With the supplemental feeding program, cranes were diverted from the fields with feed corn which averted 95 percent of the damage to the crop.

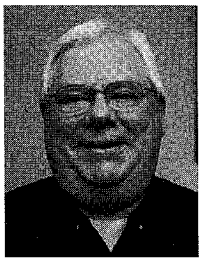
The protection of human safety is also a paramount concern for AWDPS in Utah. The same skills that allow us to effectively target offending coyotes, cougars and bears are often called into play when an attack on a human occurs. AWDPS assists public safety and other wildlife agencies in investigating human safety complaints, evaluating a correct course of action and, in some cases involving direct attacks, in removing offending predators. AWDPS also operates an Urban Wildlife Damage program in Salt Lake County which assists homeowners and business with wildlife conflicts. The vast majority of these conflicts involve raccoons and skunks which have taken up residence in our urban areas. The program helps prevent untold numbers of rabies, distemper and raccoon roundworm cases. The program also responds to numerous urban waterfowl complaints where salmonella and e. coli bacteria build up in droppings. Waterfowl are often captured and moved to managed wetlands where they can live out the summer without causing damage.

AWDPS also assists the traveling public by working with airports and pilots in minimizing the risks associated with birds at airports. While the possibility of an aircraft/bird strike exists anywhere, these strikes often occur at low levels near airports. AWDPS consults with the airport operators to minimize bird numbers on and near the fields, greatly reducing the threats of a strike.

Predation impacts limit some other valuable species of wildlife. The program conducts protection programs for mule deer and pronghorn when their numbers fall critically short of objectives, for sage grouse when they are particularly vulnerable to predation, and for endangered species to support restoration programs. The need for these activities has increased over the past several years, as more attention is paid to interactions between predators and prey.

Wildlife is a valuable, public-held trust. The Animal and Wildlife Damage Prevention program serves as the interface between the interests of humans for a safe productive environment and the desires to have healthy, productive wildlife populations. Managed by professional wildlife biologists, the program will continue to protect human interests and wildlife populations well into the future.

Ag. Marketing and Conservation



George Hopkin
Acting Director

The marketing section has as its major objective to assist in the economic development of the states agriculture production sector. The section works with farmers, ranchers and Utah agri business to expand market opportunities, adding value to locally grown commodities, developing new products for market and promoting Utah agriculture in local, national and international markets. The success of these objectives will enable farmers and ranchers to compete in an ever challenging local and export markets.

Buy Local

A major focus of the marketing section is to create and maintain a buy local program while assisting Utah companies in expanding markets nationally and internationally by adding value to Utah produced agriculture products. The Utah Food Strategy Team comprised of volunteer industry leaders continue to utilize their experience and expertise to assist both producers and retailers to promote Utah produced products. The Team had developed and the section has adopted the Utah's Own program including its slogan, Utah's Own - Life at its Best and the Utah's Own logos.

The section continues to help companies in developing marketing strategies and identifying resources to assist them. The section distributes food and agriculture directories to domestic and international audiences through their website and provides opportunities for farmers, ranchers and agri businesses 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 agri businesses is now available through the Department home page and the Utah's Own web site.

Local Market Development

The section continues to assist the sheep industry to accomplish the retail promotion of a Utah lamb product utilizing a Value Added Agriculture Product (VADG) grant from USDA Rural Development Agency (RDA). The grant has enabled Utah lamb producers to create a lamb medallion product with its own distinctive brand, Kings Peak. The effort has progressed to the stage of the advertising effort launched to promote the local lamb product to Utah consumers. The USDA RDA grant provided $400,000, UDAF Specialty Crop grant $20,000; Utah Wool growers Association $20,000; and KSL television $400,000 to provide funding for the effort.

Integral parts of the Marketing program are farmers markets and certified Organic or "natural" products. Consumer interest in buying fresher and more wholesome, locally grown fruits and vegetables continue to grow. UDAF's Organic Certification program is complimentary to this growing consumer interest and to the marketing program.

Utah's Own Program

The Utah's Own program is designed to provide Utah companies an opportunity to be identified to local consumers. The Utah's Own program, an outgrowth of the Product of Utah program, continues the momentum of the Product of Utah program. Many of the Product of Utah companies have registered with the Utah's Own program while a few other companies will continue to use the Product of Utah logo.

The second Annual Utah's Own Conference in September 2004 is looking for the same success as was accomplished at its first annual conference. The Utah's Own conference in October 2003 brought together over 50 companies and principal retail buyers. In addition to bringing their products to the attention of major retailers, Utah's Own companies also discovered other local products which they could utilize in their production efforts.

The program was originally introduced to consumers through Public Service Announcements and through consumer conferences like Let's Get Cookin!! held in May 2004 and other Salt Lake City activities. The continued development of the local representatives' network will also help the success of the program.

International Market Development

The Marketing Section continues to help Utah farmers, ranchers and agri business reach out to global market opportunities. UDAF staff works with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) in identifying international market opportunities. FAS provides financial resources, commodity expertise and foreign market contracts to help companies develop new global markets. FAS coordinates Agricultural Trade Offices around the world that offers U.S. companies valuable in country assistance.

Congress in 2003 appropriated $110 million for the Market Access Program (MAP) for 2004 fiscal year 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 industry cooperators participating in MAP.

The allocations of $110 million was made to 65 U.S. trade organizations to promote U.S. agricultural products overseas under the Market Access Program (MAP). The 2002 Farm Bill provides for significant increases to MAP, more than doubling funding to $200 million annually by 2006, the first increases to the program since 1996.

The Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA), made up of the thirteen 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 2003 04, Utah had two companies that qualified for MAP funding. In addition, the marketing section is assisted in outreach projects in Japan, Korea and Hong Kong assisting Utah and western region companies enter these export markets.

Companies are invited to "Export Readiness" training to participate in one on one discussions with a professional export consultant as well as learn what assistance is available through UDAF and WUSATA.

Marketing 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 producers a trade organization that coordinates international market development efforts for dairy, sheep, cattle, swine, horses, semen and embryo exports.

The Utah Livestock Directory and targeted cattle directories have been distributed to worldwide audiences. Of major focus is the Northern Mexico market.

Great American Food Shows

The Marketing Section works with Foreign Agriculture Service to identify global opportunities for introducing high quality Utah 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.

HOFEX, delayed for a year by SARS epidemic, was held in Hong Kong during February 2004. The Marketing Section attended and assisted Utah companies and 30 other U.S. companies who demonstrated their products to Hong Kong and mainland China food companies.

FOODEX 2004 was held in Tokyo in March of 2004 and reported it to have its largest attendance ever with over 110,000 participants. This Asian food show continued to be the largest Asian food show. The Marketing Section coordinated Utah and WUSATA participation in the U.S. Pavilion and offered "Food Show Plus", a service package aimed to helping participating companies achieve better results. Food Show Plus provided advance translation services, a full time translator in the exhibitor's booth during the show, a Tokyo retail food store tour and some follow up assistance. The service helped over 40 WUSATA region companies to a successful trade show experience. Sweet Candy company participated in HOFEX 2004 and Heber City's Bear Creek Country Kitchens and Redmond's Real Salt participated in FOODEX 2004.

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. Current membership stands at over 50 members from the U.S. States and Canadian Provinces. Utah is a long time member of NAAMO and participates in all of its conferences. Conferences provide presentations on marketing activities from Canada, Mexico and the U.S. In addition, valuable information is shared between the countries and their federal government representatives.

Utah Food Strategy Team

The Utah Food Strategy Team continues in operation entering its third year of operation during 2004. The Team operates with funding from two RMA grants. One grant is administered by Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa as part of the National Food Policy program. The other grant is administered through the Southwest Marketing Network (SWMN) of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food became an active member of SWMN during 2003. The SWMN is comprised of membership from four states, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The network strives to ensure that new, existing, and prospective Southwest producers–especially small scale, alternative, and minority producers–have a connection with others for technical and financial assistance, marketing information, business and marketing skills, and peer examples needed to improve their marketing success as a means of improving their profitability, viability, and bottom line.

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Using an agreed upon 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 quality for State assistance. The funding provided by the legislature must be used for awards to FFA ad 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.

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 I available on the 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 hat buyer and seller information is compiled to provide similar market information.

Soil Conservation

The soil conservation section helps enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. Agricultural managers are still the majority holders of private lands in the state. Their positive land management actions results in many short and long-term public benefits. This section strives to help create a political environment where representatives of private land managers can direct the local state national land and watershed conservation

and development programs in a voluntary, incentive based process.

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 of the state that coordinates, develops and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs. 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 the districts work closely with their conservation partners, especially state and federal natural resource agencies, to help solve land and water resource challenges.

The USCC and the Department are responsible to conduct biennial elections for members on each of the 38 SCD Boards. There were three positions in each SCD whose election was carried out during 2003-04 fiscal year. Candidates are selected locally by a nominating committee or by public petition. Ballots are mailed to an updated list of primary land managers and citizens who request a ballot. Public notice was given prior to the various election processes so those having an interest in the elections could be involved. Over 12,000 ballots were mailed with an average of 38% return. Those elected took office on March 15, 2004 to a four year term of office. The Department's Information Technology professionals developed a new MS Access computer program to manage the election mailing list and help with the various election processes. It helped improve the efficiency of this election.

The USCC working through the Department has on going memoranda agreements and contractual arrangements with the SCD's state association, the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD), to provide administrative support to the districts and technical assistance to private land owners. See http://www.uacd.org/ to learn more about UACD. Technical assistance provided by UACD and the SCDs augment the support that has historically been provided by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) agency. Project planning, implementation and resource protection applied to the land is tracked and documented.

The USCC with staff support from the Department has the legal responsibility to administer the state's Agriculture Resource Development Loan (ARDL) program. The USCC has developed an administrative structure for the ARDL program so local SCDs are able to promote and benefit from ARDL projects within their boundaries. Administrative ARDL policies are kept current by the USCC. Most of the results of resource protection funded by the ARDL program are included in NRCS PRMS described above since most projects also receive Federal financial grants.

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food continues to administer the agricultural and information and education portions of the state's nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control program, which is funded largely through section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

UDAF Continues to participate in the Utah Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Strategy coordinating committee. The animal feeding operation (AFO) assessment process has concluded, with nearly 3,000 operations assessed. Nearly 400 operations were determined to have runoff problems that needed to be addressed. UDAF is currently assisting in the process to develop and implement plans to fix those problems.

UDAF manages agricultural NPS watershed projects in several areas of Utah. Work is winding down in the highly successful Chalk Creek project in Summit County. At the same time, the Beaver River watershed project is making great progress. Other efforts along the Sevier River and East Fork Sevier River are becoming more prominent. The Utah Nonpoint Source Conference in September 2004 features a watershed tour of portions of the Upper Sevier and East Fork Sevier River.

UDAF continues to direct the information and education programs of the Utah NPS Task Force. UDAF employees chair and serve on the Utah Nonpoint Conference planning committee. Utah continues to co-chair a national committee working on NPS outreach issues. UDAF's NPS public information specialist has been using a national training course he helped create to teach local watershed committees in Utah techniques and methods designed to improve local outreach, information and education efforts.

Finally, UDAF serves a prominent role in the Governor's Watershed Initiative. In November 2003, Utah Governor Olene Walker started a watershed initiative as part of her goals for her year in office. One of the main components of the initiative is to double the number of Adopt-A-Waterbody volunteer groups in Utah. UDAF works jointly on the Adopt-A-Waterbody program with the Utah Division of Water Quality, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Utah State University Extension.

So far in late 2003 and early 2004, Governor Walker, Lt. Gov. Gayle Mackeachnie, Utah Commissioner of Agriculture Cary G. Peterson, and several other dignitaries and agency leaders have participated in education and watershed improvement projects with volunteers.

Groundwater well testing

The Department's agricultural groundwater, well testing and rangeland monitoring programs continue to grow and flourish. Electronic annual reports about each program are available on the Department's web site: http://www.ag.utah.gov/ ; select either the "Ground Water Program" icon or the "Rangeland Monitoring" link under "Find It Fast".

In 2003, the groundwater-sampling program collected around 300 samples from all seven Utah Association of Conservation Districts zones. 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. Bacteria continued to be a problem throughout the state, more wells tested positive for coliform bacteria in 2003 than in 2002. In 2003 thirty percent of the wells tested had measurable coliform. Of that number, six percent tested positive for E. coli.

The rangeland-monitoring program now has its annual reports from 1996 to 2003 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet. During 2003 the focus was on the south western region of the state. This includes all or parts of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Millard, Piute, San Pete, and Washington counties. The rangeland monitoring program has developed a new tool

that estimates range condition. Range condition has always been subjective; this tool uses data collected by the monitoring team and will be valuable for rangeland managers.

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 $34 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 to finance loans for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks and participates with that agency in underwriting loans for water quality using funds from the State Revolving Fund. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government.

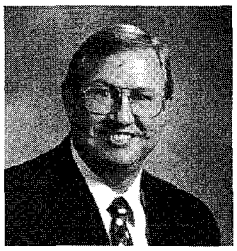
Agriculture Resource and Development Loan (ARDL) Program. This program is the largest portfolio, consisting of about 900 loans and nearly $20 million outstanding. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the soil conservation districts throughout the state. The various purposes of the loans are to finance improvements for landowners 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 more than $7 million, and consist of about 75 loans. The purpose for these loans is to help financially troubled producers stay in business, to assist beginning farmers in obtaining farm or ranch 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 repair. The portfolio consists of about 40 loans totaling about $1 million. Loans are made for up to $45,000 for a maximum ten year term at three percent interest.

The division is cooperating with DEQ's Division of Water Quality to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non-point source water pollution on private lands. That program has recently become operational.

Animal Industry



Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:
1) Animal Health - focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans. 2) Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers. 3) Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4) Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5) Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks 6) Organic Food Program / Investigation and Compliance

Animal Health

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

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

The Division participated in a West Nile Virus Surveillance program in partnership with the Utah Department of Health, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association. The Division of Animal Industry role was to promote and monitor surveillance for WNV in horses. The Division paid for the laboratory cost of testing 94 suspected cases and a total of 34 horses in six counties were diagnosed positive for WNV. The Division also produce an updated pamphlet alerting horse owners concerning this disease, updated our website, and a developed a training CD on West Nile Virus.

The BLM gathered 268 free ranging horses in the Hill Creek area at the request of the Division and monitoring for Equine Infectious Anemia and West Nile Virus revealed no cases in that area. The absence of any new cases of EIA in the Uintah Basin wild horse herds culminates an aggressive and successful effort on the part of the Division to eliminate the reservoir of that disease that has threatened the domestic and wild horse population in the Uintah Basin for the past decade.

The Division has actively promoted various Health Assurance Programs and has served to certify participants. Such programs as Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program, Utah Cattle Health Assurance Program, Johne's Disease Surveillance, Beef Quality Assurance, Trichomoniasis testing, the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and others are included in this effort. 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. An annual training session for Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program participants is offered and semiannual farm visits are made by Division veterinarians to verify compliance. Nearly 17,000 ear tags were issued to veterinarians for use in the Trichomoniasis testing program. Testing identified 51 infected bulls in 13 counties in 2002. A single herd accounted for 20 of those infected bulls. Citations for non-compliance were issued to four individuals.

The Division was involved early in establishing a Johnes' Disease Advisory Committee, adopting the standards of the Voluntary Johnes' Disease Herd Status Program, and seeking funding from the legislature to establish the program in Utah. As a result of these efforts over 3 years ago, the state qualified for a grant of $150,000 from USDA for funding of the program in 2003. Division veterinarians have certified 37 private veterinarians to perform Risk Assessments and develop Management Plans for participating herds. The funding also pays for testing in those herds and other program expenses. This is a significant benefit for Utah producers.

The Division veterinarians monitored livestock exports and imports into the state by reviewing over 10,000 incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection and over 1,200 livestock entry permits were issued. More than 280 violations of Utah import regulations were investigated, and 5 citations were issued with fines totaling $790. Over 18,000 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement of animals were received from Utah veterinarians. These documents were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our Animal Health counterparts in the states of destination.

The division is responsible for licensing hatcheries, qualified feedlot operators, and swine garbage feeders in the state. The number of hatcheries in the state continues to increase in the game bird industry and now numbers 24 licensed hatcheries. The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the state and there are now 8 participants. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

The Division was heavily involved in responding to the Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) outbreak in California this year. The outbreak extended to Arizona and Nevada, threatening our poultry and turkey industries at our southern borders. Public outreach, encouragement of industry to implement biosecurity measures, and enforcement of quarantines were successful in preventing the entry of this foreign animal disease (FAD) to Utah. One of our field veterinarians volunteered to serve a tour of duty in California during that outbreak.

The Division has maintained a cooperative agreement with FDA for the past 3 years to monitor 33 licensed feed manufacturers in the state for enforcement of the ban on feeding meat and bone meal to ruminants. This is an important fire-wall

to prevent the amplification of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in our cattle population, if the disease were to gain entry to this country. The importance of this monitoring was emphasized when a Canadian cow was discovered to be infected with BSE in Washington State in December 2003. The discovery of that imported cow with BSE will prompt renewed efforts in that area as well as changes in meat inspection policy and a national animal identification program.

Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2002. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases, such as BSE, END, and FMD, being introduced to the state make this a top priority. The Division was successful in obtaining federal funding for developing a mobile emergency response capability. A mobile response trailer has been purchased and equipped. The Division has offered training and consultation in biosecurity measures to various groups and state agencies.

The Animal Health section has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in furtherance of our disease control and monitoring programs. More then 500 weekly livestock sales conducted by 8 licensed and bonded sale yards in the state were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also provided oversight for veterinarians and technicians involved with brucellosis vaccinations.

Meat Inspection

The number of Utah inspected meat processing facilities throughout the state has grown slightly this past year. We have added three new processing facilities to our fully inspected state plants list. Our staff is periodically asked 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 the U.S.D.A.

The use of computers and software systems continues to make our jobs easier and more efficient. The front line inspector has at his fingertips all the meat regulations and notices and receives updates almost weekly. Information from the office can be passed on to each of the inspectors in minutes compared to trying to pass the information via the telephone or mail. Computers we are currently using were purchased in 1999. By the end of 2004, we hope to have the Inspection System Procedures (ISP) System installed so that every inspector in the state plants will be on the system so the individual inspector can download the Inspection System Task Codes and upload the completed tasks for the plant that he/she is inspecting.

Microbiological testing has been and continues to be an important element in verifying that the HACCP process of inspection is working as intended. A total of 528 samples were collected by the meat inspection staff and tested for Salmonella sp. 111 samples were collected from Ready To Eat (RTE) products and tested for Salmonella, E. coli, and Listeria. In addition, the individual plants collected 288 samples for generic E. coli testing. All samples were negative. In December 2003 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or commonly know as mad cow disease, was found in a cow in the state of Washington, when the brain stem was tested, a new set of regulations was put into place by USDA to make sure the meat the consumers buy is free of BSE. One phase of the BSE rule stated that plants can no longer slaughter non-ambulatory cattle called downer cattle. At the beginning of 2003 it was a federal requirement for each slaughter plant, to have an antimicrobial program in place to help eliminate harmful pathogen on cattle carcasses.

During the past year, over 3,744 hours of training have been given to our staff. We feel that this training is vital in the effort to keep a highly trained and knowledgeable inspection staff. In the future, an even great emphasis will be placed on training.

UDAF Fish Health Program

By the end of 2003, 34 commercial aquaculture facilities (19 facilities with live fish sales, 14 facilities with dead fish sales, one fish processing plant, and two combined fish processing plants and dead fish sales) and 118 fee fishing facilities were registered with the UDAF; this is a 14% increase in licensed fee fishing facilities over 2002. There are four commercial growers actively involved in fish brokering. Twenty-two new applications, (twenty fee fishing sites and two aquaculture sites) were filed this year. This shows the increased interest in aquaculture in Utah. Two aquaculture facilities were closed for live fish sales due to whirling disease. One facility was closed due to the finding of PKD. Implementation of two biosecurity and health safety plans were begun in 2003 in an effort to prevent the spread of whirling disease. This makes a total of seven biosecurity plans being implemented in the state. The number of species approval requests was 30. This was comparable to last year.

Services extended to clients and the public include: Eighty on-site and off-site consultations and distribution of information on aquaculture and fish diseases; on-site water quality tests conducted at 21 sites; Twenty-six diagnostic cases involving fish losses, water quality, or disease analysis work were conducted (histology, bacteriology, parasitology, water quality, pesticide/ heavy metals); issuing and renewing CORs to aquaculture facilities, fee fishing, brokering, and fish processing plants; inspecting eleven species of fish and shellfish at 24 facilities including over 2,013 fish sampled; 405 samples examined for largemouth bass virus; 660 samples examined for Ceratomyxa shasta; 60 samples examined for PKX; 60 samples examined for Mycobacterium; 159 samples examined for spring viremia of carp; 120 samples examined for channel catfish virus; 5 samples examined for Cherax quadricarinatus baculovirus; 65 samples examined for Oncorhynchus masou virus; 1,463 for whirling disease; 385 warm water fish); exotic snail identification work; issuing 46 fish health approvals. Sixty-eight entry permits were issued for twenty-one species of aquatic animals for a total of 3,494,999 fish and eggs and 58,607 lbs. of fish imported into Utah. This is a 20% increase in entry permits over 2002.

One issue of Aquaculture in Utah newsletter was published in 2003. Articles dealt with proliferative kidney disease in Utah, PCR used as a confirmatory test for WD, biosecurity protocol for fish farms, safe storage of fish feed, drought assistance to farmers, omega-3 fatty acids and good health, pond algae destroyed using an ultrasonic device, ammonia and pH interaction, and some excellent fish recipes.

One major investigation of rule infractions was undertaken in 2003. The number of Fish Health Policy Board meetings attended was four. The number of nuisance species meetings attended was three. Two national meetings of fish disease significance were attended. The Fish Health Program participates in continuing education lectures and presentations to enhance and promote the knowledge of fish health and aquaculture.

The Program is dedicated to the continuous improvement of fish health programs, reduction of unnecessary paperwork, customer satisfaction and remaining within the budget. It is the primary aim of the Fish Health Program to prevent and control the spread of fish diseases and still assist aquaculture operators to succeed in business. Specialists work overtime to complete these tasks, and this is done within current budget constraints.

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 2003, a total of 634,500 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.2 million was returned to their proper owners. This was a reduction in animals inspected from the previous year due to the statewide drought. It was noted that the same number of producers were in operation, but most had reduced their herd size due to summer grazing conditions.

The brand bureau presently has about 24,000 brands and earmarks on file in the "Central Brand Registry." As mandated by law, these brands must be renewed every five years to keep information current. The next scheduled renewal will be done during 2005.

In addition 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 will be available for purchase by the public at a cost of $25.00 early in 2006. In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new National Animal Identification plan, where each livestock owner will be issued a premise I.D. number by 2006 and each animal will need to be individually identified.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2003, livestock inspectors collected $110,000 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. Sheep men will continue to have their allotment collect by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port-of-entry personnel, a livestock inspector 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.

A heightened awareness in 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.

The killing of "downer" non-ambulatory animals has been eliminated from this program due to the BSE positive cow found in Washington State December 23, 2003.

Finally, the brand inspectors were instrumental in the distribution of Non-fat Dry Milk to many livestock men throughout the state in 2003. They also continued to monitor the states 46 elk farms and 6 hunting parks.

Elk Farming and Hunting Parks

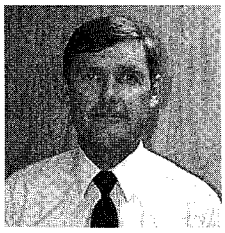
During the 1997 legislative session, the Domestic Elk Farming bill was passed allowing the farming of domestic elk on an individual's property. The brand bureau has been asked to regulate this new industry. In 1999, an amendment to the original law allows the licensing of domestic elk hunting parks. 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 five years of the passage of this law 42 new farms and six hunting parks have been licensed with a total of 2181 elk on inventory. An eight-member elk advisory council was formed to make recommendations and give direction to this industry.

Investigation and Compliance/ Organic Certification

The Agriculture Investigator is responsible to protect the Utah producers and consumers of agricultural products. The Investigator works with local city, county, and state authorities to enforce the statutes and regulations assigned to agriculture. In conjunction with the Attorney Generals Office and the Division Directors, the specialist reviews actions for Administrative Hearings, and makes recommendations for actions of compliance. The specialist visits livestock auctions, regulates actions of dealers of agricultural products and gathers information for the proper licensing and bonding of dealers, auctions and brokers. The 2003 legislative session added a requirement for an annual report to be filed by dealers of agricultural commodities. That report has been mailed to all active dealers, and the information is being reviewed for proper bonding values and requirements.

The organic program certified 31 operations in 2003. There has been a significant growth in organic production in Utah. Utah will certify crops, livestock and processing facilities including organic beef, lamb, fruits and vegetables, coffee and grains. Utah was approved in February 0f 2004 as a State Organic Program, which assumes the responsibility of enforcement for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program in Utah. Investigators will continue surveillance at grocery stores, roadside stands, and farmers markets to ensure that products labeled as Organic meet the requirements and certification standards.

Chemistry Laboratory



Dr. David H. Clark
Director

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

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 is responsible for testing grade A raw milk, finished dairy products, and administers an industry laboratory certification program. The laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues, proper pasteurization; and 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. Last year there are 23 facilities with 120 analysts under the LEO's jurisdiction. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the State and along with the dairy laboratory staff, and administers a yearly proficiency testing program for all industry analysts.

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 are made for fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat and carcass swabs) from processing facilities are also tested for the presence of Salmonella on a monthly basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, 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 for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

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

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

Ground and Surface Waters are monitored for the presence for pesticides, nitrates, and we also test for 25 elements and other water quality related parameters. This data is combined with other water data collected in the field to provide a picture on the quality of the state aquifers.

Accomplishments:

As shown in the accompanying table, number of tests declined for some products, which is due to budgetary cutbacks. Number of surveys by inspectors has been reduced with a subsequent reduction in number of samples submitted for testing. We continue to provide a monitoring program for food safety and the number of salmonella and pesticide tests increased considerably. We partner with the FDA ELEXNET system by providing salmonella test results.

The dairy laboratory completed their FDA split sample audit with no deficiencies noted. Currently, there are twenty-two (23) facilities with 133 analysts under the LEO's jurisdiction. The increase in dairy tests was due to more bottles being tested.

No pesticides have been detected in dairy producer samples collected last year and the ground water samples have shown a similar trend.

In spite of budget shortfalls, we continue to try and update equipment to ensure optimum results and compliance with legislative mandates.

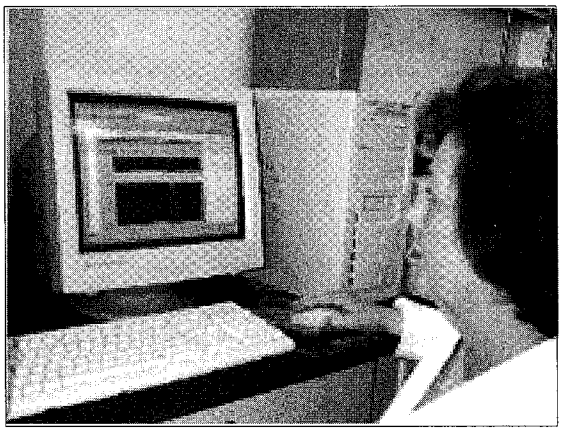
Meetings with chemists and supervisors from the different divisions continue to be held to discuss status of ongoing programs, problems that are arising, new program needs, and changes due to budget shortfalls.

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

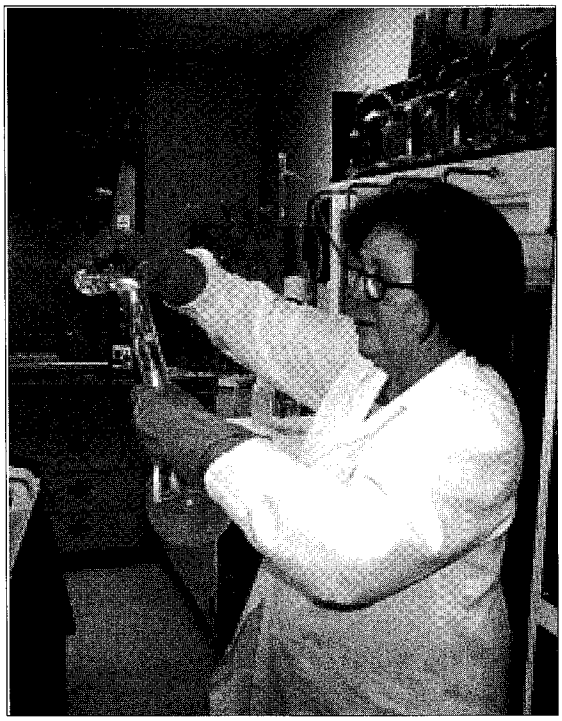
The following is a breakdown of sample analyses performed in the various programs in the Laboratory Services Division for the years 2001, 2002 and 2003.

	2001	2002	2003
Federal Meat	84	423	255
State Meat	1,033	1,058	1,146
Montana Meat Samples	11	122	85
Dairy Microbiology	9,787	8,846	9,588
Fertilizer	714	739	645
Feed	1,335	1,491	1,407
Pesticide Formulation	23	9	11
Pesticide Residue	18	29	18
Special Samples	22	81	35
State Groundwater	31,790	31,029	23,682
Pesticide Residue in Milk	9,553	2,850	11,670
Salmonella	238	162	308
TOTAL	54,608	46,839	48,850

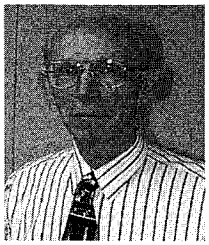
In addition to the above analytical work, the staff typically performs anywhere from 5000-7000 determinations on various check samples. The check sample programs are vital and essential for maintaining quality control, quality assurance, and verifying accuracy of results on routine samples. These check samples are also used to help develop new procedures.



(above) UDAF Chemististry Laboratory uses state of the art computer technology to analayze various test samples. The addition of computers improves productivity and reduces the hazards associated with working with harsh chemicals.



Plant Industry Administrative Services



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 2003, there was approximately 502 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomologist. These certificates allow Utah companies 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.

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 2003 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 2003 six hundred (600), traps were used in the adult survey. Since the programs beginning in 1985 property owners are contacted annually on orchard spray management techniques and removal of un-cared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2003 exceeded 2000 trees in abandoned orchards.

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 2003, thirteen thousand (13,000) 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. No African Honey Bees have been found in Utah to date.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

Cereal Leaf Beetle was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in fourteen 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.

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 97% success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to two (2) in 2003. The major benefits of this program are: Cost effectiveness, Public nuisance reduction, Forest and natural resource protection, and Watershed protection.

Cricket/Grasshopper

The 2003 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey was completed the last week of August. Information from this survey indicates that we may have 725,900 acres infested with grasshoppers in 2004, and possibly 2,710,000 acres infested with Mormon Crickets. The information from the fall 2003 survey indicates the population of both grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets may infest 3.4 million acres in 2004. Insect damages ranging upwards of 22.5 million dollars may be expected again this year. Large populations of these voracious insects in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 prompted the Governors Declaration of Agricultural Disaster.

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 2003.

Fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	232
Products received and registered	2312
Products registered because of investigations	25
Fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	214
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	5
Guarantee analysis corrected	5
Inspection visits to establishments	575
Violations of the fertilizer Act	2
Blenders licensed	31

Pesticide Product Registration Program

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).

1998	- 1	2001	- 3
1999	- 2	2002	- 3
2000	- 2	2003	- 3

2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS (SLN).
   3 SLN labels filed in 2003
3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP)
   2003 - 0

Pesticide Product Registration

Pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	876
Pesticide products registered:	9,341
Products registered as a result of investigation:	325
Violations of the Pesticide Act	25
Product registration requests:	55

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	610
Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	775
Number of violations of the Nursery Act	34

USDA Private Applicator Restricted Use
Pesticide Record Program

Number private applicators records surveyed	100
Percent private applicators using RUP's products	55%
Percentage of elements recorded as required	100%
Percentage of private applicators without records	0

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

PRODUCE	Number of Inspections	Pounds Inspected
Three Party Audit	5	
Apples, cherries, onions and peaches		
Cherries, Sweet	46	872,610
Peaches	2	63,584
Onions	372	11,113,930
TOTALS	425	12,050,124

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These programs include the Worker Protection Program, Endangered Species Program, Ground Water/Pesticide Protection Program, Certification Program, and Pesticide Enforcement.

Worker Protection Program

This program provides general training, worker and handler pesticide safety training, "train the trainer" program, training verification, outreach and communication efforts, reporting and tracking, and performance review actions. 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 lands owned and managed by state agencies. The UDAF is the lead state authority responsible for administering 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

No. of inspections of pesticides sales establishments:	14
No. of physical pesticide samples collected:	18
No. of investigations of pesticide uses:	93
No. of violations:	27
No. of pesticide applicator training sessions:	20
No. of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial, Private:	4,679
No. of pesticide dealers licensed:	96

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 2003-2004 is summarized below:

Number of seed samples tested:	1865
Number of violations determined:	61

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 thirteen agricultural field representatives located throughout the state made approximately 1,246 visits and inspections. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

1. Retail Establishments
2. Weed Supervisors
3. State Agencies
4. Federal Agencies
5. Utility Companies
6. Private Landowners
7. Hay and Straw Certification

Cooperative Weed Management

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

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the 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 landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

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

Inspections in 25 counties
Inspections for 122 producers
Approximately 220,165 hay bales
Approximately 119.451 straw bales
Inspected 3,375 acres for hay cubes and 650 tons of cubed hay Number of Inspections: 174

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 2002 are summarized below:

Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	656
Number of feed products registered:	6,834
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	1,407
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	393
Number of violations:	47

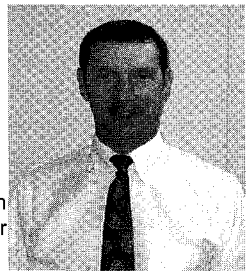
Grain Inspection

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

Number of samples:	10,571
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:	20,261
Total number of activities performed:	30,832

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



Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

2003 has been a challenging year for the Food Program in the Division of Regulatory Services. There has been a 45 percent turnover in regulatory staff. Programs have been added to address the dramatic changes that have occurred in the food industry in the last decade. New scientific information has driven how we approach the concept of food safety. Our goal is to reduce the number of foodborne illnesses by applying scientific principles. This is to ensure the consumer receives a safe and properly label food product.

Mission

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.
- Noncompliance is identified and corrected.
- Unsafe or unlawful products are removed from the marketplace.

Food Program

The number of facilities in a given category and the number of inspections conducted in each category are indicated in the table.

2003 Inspections

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	NUMBER	INSPECTIONS
Bakeries	396	717
Grain Processors	10	15
Grocery Stores	1194	1839
Meat Departments	366	669
Food Processors	416	624
Warehouses	262	323
Water Facilities	19	33
TOTAL	2,663	4,220

Enforcement

The Utah Wholesome Food Act has two main laws that are used to evaluate the safety and wholesomeness. First there is adulteration. 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, unwholesome, or injurious to health. Misbranding is the second. Misbranding is when food products are improperly labeled or is missing key information.

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 Destructions, Hold Orders and Releases. In 2003, thirty seven (37) hold orders were issued involving 36,224,974 pounds of food. Thirty (30) hold order releases were issued releasing 19,976,561 pounds of food. One hundred (100) voluntary destructions were issued which resulted in 19,817,717 pounds of food being voluntarily 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 2003, UDAF sent out 71 Warning Notices concerning noncompliance with the Utah Wholesome Food Act (WFA) and the Utah Food Protection Rule (FPR). Ten Cease & Desist orders protected the public from food processed in an unsanitary manner.

Citations

Fifteen citations were issued in 2003. Six were issued to supermarkets, one to a warehouse, and one to a bakery. Citations continue to be an effective enforcement tool.

Food Program Changes

In a year where many states were seeing major budget cuts, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) received a budget increase. Based on FDA's food program standard number 8, Program Support and Resources, UDAF documented the food program was nine full time equivalents (FTEs) short. This made it very difficult to cover food program areas for which we have regulatory responsibilities. The state legislature recognized this shortage and appropriated funding for two new FTEs based on these findings.

UDAF's shortage in staff has caused up to prioritize and focus our efforts on program areas that maximize our effectiveness. This year our greatest challenge has been the large turnover in staff. Three employees left to work for other agencies and we had two new FTEs to train. UDAF has eleven environmental health specialists. Therefore, 45% of our staff is new. Most of the changes occurred in Salt Lake, so 83% of our office staff was new. Maintaining basic coverage and providing customer service has been very challenging.

Legislation

In the 2004 legislative session House Bill 283 was passed. This bill requires food establishments to register with UDAF. House Bill 283 requires a rule to be written which will allow

UDAF to deny registration, issue a conditional denial or suspend a registration. Fees will be assessed based on risk, square footage, and the number of employees. Many of the details of this new program need to be worked out to achieve a successful program. With the passing of this bill Regulatory Services received another full time employee for the food program.

UDAF is in the process of implementing 21 CFR Part 120 or the Juice HACCP regulations. We have identified the dairy and juice processors within the state and are educating them so they can be in compliance by January 2004.

Egg & Poultry Grading

In 1953, under the direction of then Secretary of Agriculture, Era Taft Benson, the USDA Agriculture Marketing Service was organized. Still today, these services are provided to the consumers and the egg and poultry industries of Utah. These grading services are provided by Utah egg and poultry staff members through cooperative agreements with AMS and the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service. These grading services allow Utah egg and poultry producers to market their products locally and around the world.

Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about theses characteristics through a common language. 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

As the Utah egg industry has grown and consolidated, the demand for USDA grading services has also increased. In 1988 USDA licensed egg graders of Utah graded approximately 65,000 cases (30 Dozen per Case). During 2003, USDA licensed egg graders graded 895,566 Cases (30 Dozen per Case). This is a record number of USDA graded eggs in Utah. This is approximately a 14% increase over last year.

Egg Products Inspection

In 1970 Congress passed the Egg Products Inspection Act. This made it mandatory that liquid, frozen and dried egg products be processed under continuous inspection. Utah Egg and Poultry staff members provide this inspection in Utah with a cooperative agreement with FSIS.

Basic egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks and blends, with or without various non-egg ingredients. The further processing of eggs adds greater product stability, longer shelf life, and ease in preparation and storage, as well as product safety. Egg products are used by the food service industry, and as ingredients in other foods such as mayonnaise and ice cream.

During the year 2003, 233,164 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs where processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is an increase of about 8% over the previous year.

Shell Egg Surveillance

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

Poultry Grading

Utah's Sanpete valley is home to one of the oldest turkey producing cooperatives in the country. Moroni Feed Co. was established in 1938. It is a fully integrated operation providing its members everything from poults to processing and marketing. The Utah Egg and Poultry staff members provide this cooperative with USDA grading services. Moroni Feed Co. processes turkey and turkey products, many of which are USDA graded and then distributed to consumers world wide.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 88,779,895 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2003. This is a slight decrease over last years 88,989,110 lbs.

Dairy Compliance Program

The program seeks voluntary compliance to the Utah Dairy Act, Administrative Rules, and the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) all of which regulate the state's dairy industry. When voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, regulatory action is initiated. During the calendar year 2003, there were 1,667 inspections conducted; 322 administrative letters written; 47 Grade 'A' permits suspended; and 1 administrative hearing held. Of the 1,155 dairy farm inspections conducted in 2003, 179 inspections, or 16%, found animal drug storage or labeling violations, and 8% of the inspections found prohibited animal drugs on the dairy premises. 28 dairies had their permits suspended for having their milk test positive for antibiotic drug residues, and thus 850,000 pounds of adulterated milk and milk products were removed from commerce and out of the food chain by Utah Dairy Compliance Officers.

New Initiatives

Regulatory Services was given an FDA grant to enhance food safety. We partnered with the Safety Food Institute to develop a grocery store training program. The training was developed around the risk factors identified during the FDA's baseline data collection. Training modules focused on the five practices and behaviors that exceeded a 40% out of compliance during this survey. We gathered data to show changes in an employee's behavior after viewing the five to seven minute interactive programs.

The grant was completed in September 2003. UDAF conducted pre-training inspections and post-training inspections. The results were amazing. Employees were excited about what they were learning. One meat manager had been in the business

for 31 years and did not know the cold holding temperature for potentially hazardous food. He was so proud that he had finally learned the temperature. He went through all the tapes and captured the highlights. He laminated them and hung them on the wall of the meat department for people to understand and use. Many employees wondered why they had never been given this basic information before. Despite the high turnover rate among the employees, they gained knowledge in food safety principles pertaining to their operation.

Goals for the Upcoming Year

The Utah Wholesome Food Act was modified with the passing of House Bill 283. This is a very large project that will require a great deal of communication and cooperation between programs and divisions to be successful. The initial phase of this project, which includes educating the compliance officers, notifying industry, setting up a database, website development, and development of an enforcement plan, is critical. Many details still need to be worked out.

UDAF developed a strategic implementation plan to implement the requirements of House Bill 283. The plan is a growing and evolving as new areas are identified and explored. Industry's input is critical to the success of this plan.

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahns hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state. Application forms (printable in Adobe Acrobat), and other program materials are available at the following URL: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html

Product labels are required to indicate whether the product is made with new or used filling materials and to disclose those materials by generic name and percentage. This enables consumers to make price/value/performance-based buying decisions. It also encourages fair competition among manufacturers by establishing uniformity in labeling and component disclosure.

Annual license fees fund an inspection program that allows products to be examined and tested to ensure contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates. During 2003, 1703 licenses generated $91,445.00 in general revenue making the program self-sustaining.

In recent years, the percentage of products being produced outside the United States has grown rapidly. This increases the need for regulation to maintain a level playing field for US manufacturers. It also increases the need for product scrutiny and examination to prevent importation of prohibited plant and animal products which might contaminate US food or fiber sources.

One issue currently impacting the bedding industry may eventually apply to upholstered furniture as well. California's Technical Bulletin (TB) 603 published this year, requires mattress sets to be resistant to open flame. California plans to begin enforcing those requirements by January 1, 2005. Current national regulations only require that mattress sets are smolder resistant, but the federal government is considering implementing open flame requirements as well.

Due to intensified concern about the number of household fires resulting from children playing with matches and candles in bedrooms, California is currently working on TB 604 which could be published as early as 2005. This bulletin would require that top of the mattress bedding (sheets, comforters, blankets, pillows, etc) also be resistant to open flame. These regulations will probably increase the consumer cost of such products, but may also decrease the number of fatalities resulting from house fires.

Another other issue currently troubling mattress manufactures are the 30/60/90 day mattress "love it or exchange it" guarantees offered by furniture retailers. In Utah and many other states, mattress sets are considered "Secondhand" once they have been in someone's home and must be tagged as such.

The International Sleep Products Association (ISPA) is asking the National Government to take over bedding regulation. Uniformity in regulation would help manufacturers who are often confused by the varying requirements in different states. However, this would also allow the US government to determine whether USED bedding should be labeled "SECONDHAND" and to set new criteria which might be less strict. In the past federal agencies often haven't had adequate funding and/or personnel to enforce the regulations they write. In such cases, they usually request states to enforce the federal regulations.

Food Labeling

The State of Utah has adopted labeling regulations as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and reviews labels to assist manufacturers to comply with these regulations. Label reviews help new producers avoid costly reprinting of incorrect labels and help 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. Manufacturers are responsible for ensuring that food is not adulterated or misbranded as a result of undeclared allergens. The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) believes the following foods account for more than 90% of all food allergies: legumes, milk, eggs, fish, crustacea, mollusks, tree nuts, and wheat.

The CFR provides that spices, flavors, and certain colors used in foods may be declared collectively without naming each one individually. However, in some instances, these ingredients contain sub-components that are allergens. Evidence indicates that some food allergens can cause serious reactions even when present in very small amounts. Therefore, the presence of an allergen, even as a sub-component of another ingredient, must be listed in the ingredient statement.

On July 9, 2003, FDA issued a regulation requiring manufacturers to list trans fatty acids, or trans fat, on the Nutrition Facts panel of foods. With this rule, consumers will have more

information to make healthier food choices and thus lower their consumption of trans fat as part of a heart-healthy diet. Scientific studies have determined that consuming foods containing trans fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol, raise levels of LDL-cholesterol and increase the risk of coronary heart disease.

Vegetable shortenings, some margarines, crackers, cookies, snack foods and other foods made with or fried in partially hydrogenated oils are sources of trans fat. FDA has not set a "Daily Value" for trans fat intake or defined it to allow such statements as "low in trans fat" or "trans fat free". However, they are urging consumers to keep their consumption of trans fat as low as possible. Food manufacturers have until Jan. 1, 2006, to list trans fat on nutrition labels.

FDA estimates that by January 2009, trans fat labeling will have prevented from 600 to 1,200 cases of coronary heart disease and from 250 to 500 deaths each year.

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 need.

Weights & Measures

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

In the year 2003, 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

Scales are inspected to insure that they are accurate for the services in which they are used, installed properly, and positioned so that customers can see the display.

Weights and Measures inspectors pump fuel into a certified test measure to check for the accuracy of the amount of product delivered by the dispenser.

Scanner Inspections may be conducted in any type of store. Scanner pricing errors adversely affect retailers and consumers. Retailers lose profits on undercharges and consumers lose money on overcharges. Price Verification inspections ensure that consumers are charged the advertised price for the items they purchase.

Weights and Measures officials check packaged products to be sure they contain the quantity stated on the label. Inspectors take random samples of packages in stores and count the items in the packages. Officials weigh or measure the contents to see if the labeled quantity is accurate.

Our inspectors checked 6,330 small capacity scales (0 – 999lbs.) and 16,203 gasoline pumps. Every type of item is subject to either a scanning inspection, package checking, or label review. In 2003, there were 419 package check inspections. Package inspections verify the net quantity statement. In 2003, 605 scanner inspections were conducted verifying prices at the checkout stands.

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 1,380 large capacity scale inspections were conducted in 2003.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Meters

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG either through dispensers or delivery trucks. In 2003, there were 310 propane meters inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Large Capacity Petroleum & Water Meters

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. There were 463 inspections conducted in 2003.

Metrology Laboratory

The Metrology Laboratory is operated and maintained by one person. The state maintains standards of mass, length, and volume. In the year 2003, 953 artifacts from industry and 208 artifacts from the Utah Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration certificate. These include calibration services in mass, length, and volume, using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

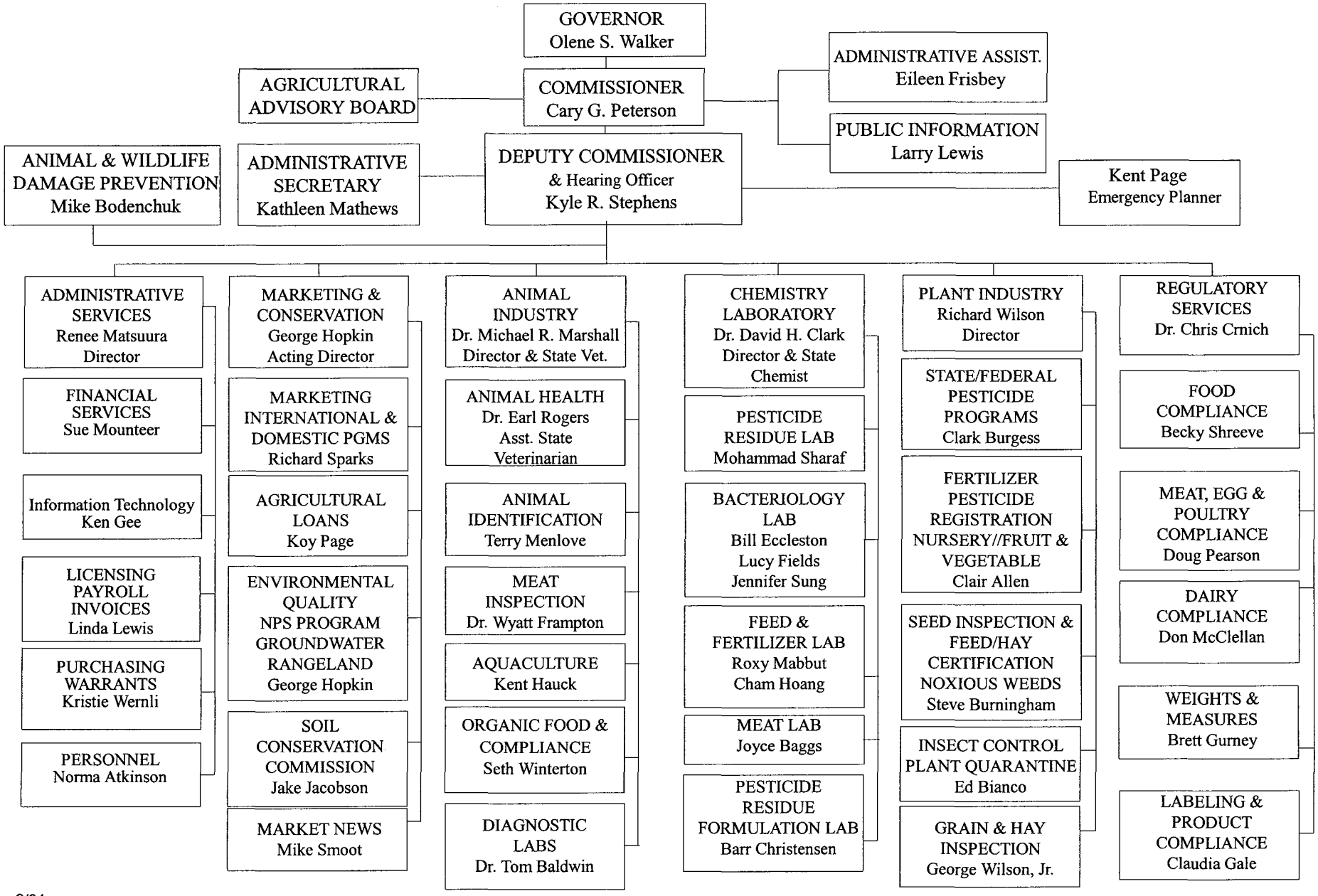
Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

Motor Fuel Laboratory

The Motor Fuel Laboratory maintains a high standard of testing for motor fuel quality. For the year 2003, 58 complaint cases required investigation and validation of claims. Of the 58 cases, 50 were determined to be valid requiring further investigation. 22 of the cases that were investigated resulted in helping consumers recoup monetary losses of approximately $10,000. This money was recovered from major fuel companies and insurances. The compensation was for repairs performed on vehicles with fuel related damage that had been properly and accurately diagnosed by professional mechanics. After the diagnosis by the professional mechanics, Utah Motor Fuel Testing Laboratory also verified the validity of the claims.

As population and industry growth continues, so does the need to provide weights and measures inspection services.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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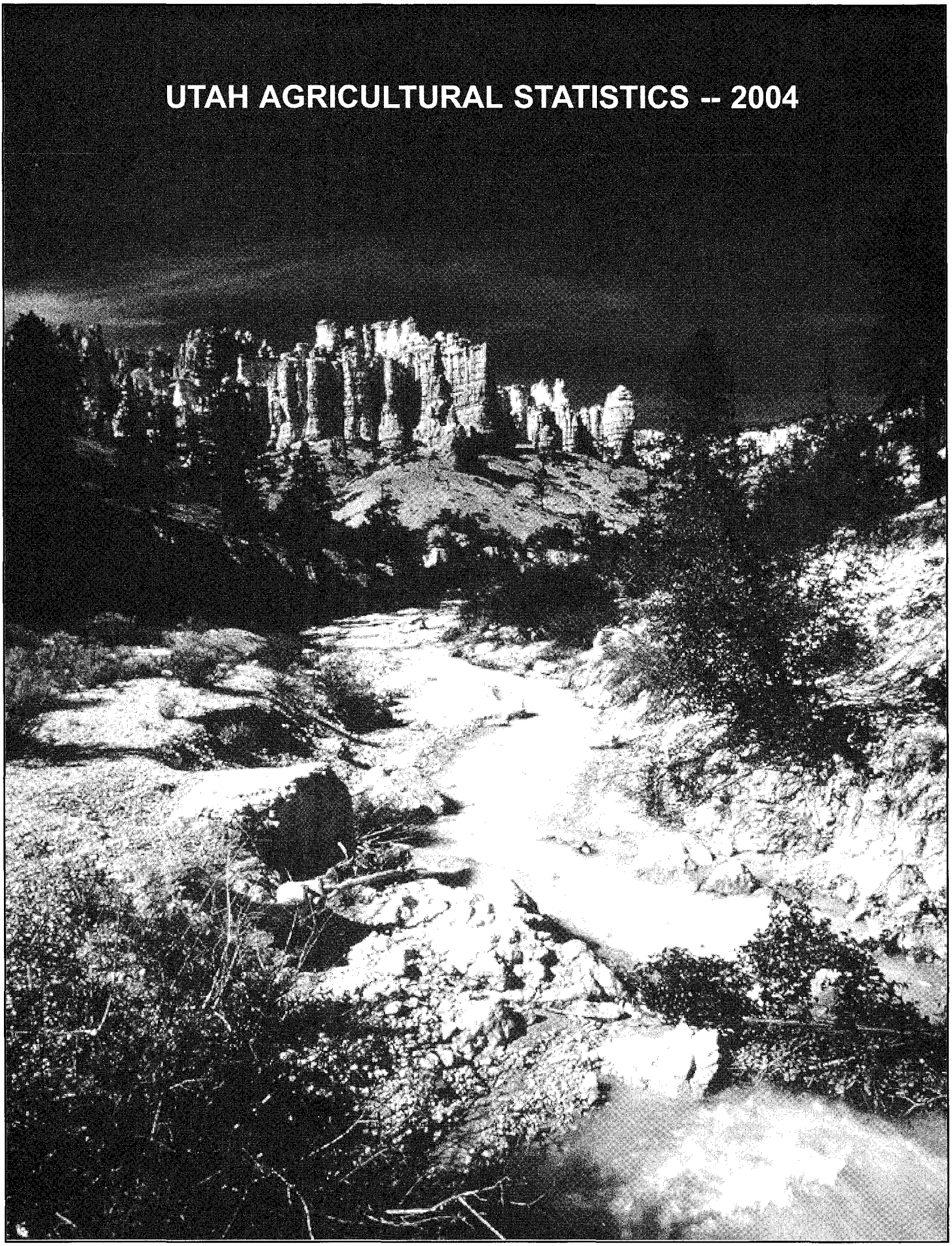
UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2004



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

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
GENERAL						
Number of Farms & Ranches, 2003						
TX	MO	IA	TN	KY	**36**	
229,000	106,000	90,000	87,000	87,000	**15,300**	2,126,860
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2003 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**26**	
130,500	60,100	47,200	45,900	44,700	**11,600**	938,750
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2003 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	TX	IA	NE	KS	**37**	
26,106,640	12,664,912	10,833,860	9,588,658	7,861,794	**1,057,178**	192,947,500
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2003 (1,000) [2] ***Acres)***						
IA	IL	KS	ND	MN	**36**	
24,629	23,165	21,843	21,237	19,679	**936**	307,171
Corn for Grain Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**41**	
1,884,000	1,812,200	1,124,200	970,900	786,940	**2,015**	10,113,887
Corn for Silage Production, 2003 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	NY	CA	PA	MN	**26**	
14,080	9,625	9,230	7,975	6,650	**861**	105,864
Barley Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**13**	
118,800	47,520	31,590	14,570	8,938	**2,800**	276,087
Oats Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	SD	WI	IA	**28**	
21,240	18,815	15,640	15,410	10,790	**492**	144,649
All Wheat Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	OK	WA	MT	**32**	
480,000	317,090	179,400	139,345	137,530	**5,585**	2,336,526
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	MT	SD	ID	**9**	
252,800	104,400	59,400	56,280	29,700	**460**	532,820
Winter Wheat Production, 2003 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	OK	WA	TX	NE	**31**	
480,000	179,400	117,000	96,600	83,720	**5,125**	1,707,069
All Hay Production, 2003 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	CA	MO	NE	SD	**26**	
12,388	9,310	8,168	7,600	7,210	**2,490**	157,123
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2003 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	NE	SD	IA	ID	**15**	
7,630	5,220	5,130	4,921	4,440	**2,180**	76,307
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2003 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	NE	MI	MN	ID	**18**	
7,800	3,151	2,475	1,870	1,497	**16**	22,515
All Potato Production, 2003 (1,000 Cwt)						
ID	WA	WI	ND	CO	**33**	
123,180	93,150	32,800	27,440	26,198	**335**	459,045

[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 Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's	United States
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Rank	Total
Fruits & Vegetables						
Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2003 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**21**	
4,500	980	840	442	440	**27.5**	8,523.2
Apricot Utilized Production, 2003 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
92,500	4,900	160			**160**	97,560
Peach Utilized Production, 2003 (Million Pounds)						
CA	GA	SC	PA	NJ	**16**	
1,837	106	80	71	62	**8.7**	2,410.3
Pear Utilized Production, 2003 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	PA	**9**	
422,000	272,000	200,000	14,800	4,900	**380**	922,450
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2003 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	**6**	
118,000	67,100	41,000	13,000	2,900	**2,000**	246,760
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2003 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	WI	NY	**2**	
154.0	26.0	20.1	13.3	7.2	**26.0**	226.5
Onion Production, Summer Storage, 2003 (1,000 Cwt)[1]						
CA /2	OR	WA	ID	CO	**8**	
12,474	10,441	10,260	5,880	3,808	**828**	49,416
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2004 (1,000 Head)						
TX	KS	NE	CA	OK	**33**	
13,900	6,650	6,250	5,200	5,100	**860**	94,882
Beef Cows, January 1, 2004 (1,000 Head)						
TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	**28**	
5,483	2,125	1,970	1,848	1,711	**351**	32,860.3
Breeding Hogs, December 1, 2003 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	NE	**16**	
1,060	1,000	600	410	370	**91**	5,966
Honey Production, 2003(1,000 Lbs)						
ND	ND	FL	SD	MN	**24**	
32,160	29,580	14,910	14,000	9,960	**1311**	181,096
Mink Pelt Production, 2003 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	MN	ID	**2**	
706,300	590,000	273,000	245,200	168,700	**590,000**	2,549,000
All Sheep, January 1, 2003 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	SD	CO	**7**	
1,100	680	430	370	360	**265**	6,090
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2003 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	CA	**26**	
41,222	29,156	23,604	23,380	20,937	**3,394**	339,989
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2004 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	MN	**24**	
1,700	1,245	658	564	465	**89**	8,990.5
Trout Sold, 2003 (Value 000)						
ID	NC	WA	CA	PA	**10**	
29,407	5,670	5,191	5,185	4,678	**1,033**	66,431

1 Includes fresh and processing onions.

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

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Corn for Grain						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	24	1918,1992,1998	2	1963,1966	1882
Yield	Bushels	155.0	2003	14.7	1889	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,384	1998	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975,1976	2	1920,1921,1922	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	88.0	1995	22.0	1882	
Production	1,000 Bushels	12,880	1982	242	1882	
Oats						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	82	1910	4	2002	1882
Yield	Bushels	85.0	2002	25.0	1882,1883	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	340	2002	
All Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	444	1953	65	1880,1881	1879
Yield	Bushels	52.6	1999	15.4	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	9,750	1986	1,139	1882	
Other Spring Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	160	1918	10	2002,2003	1909
Yield	Bushels	65.0	1995	18.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	4,000	1918	390	2002	
Winter Wheat						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	342	1953	100	2002	1909
Yield	Bushels	52.0	1999	12.7	1919	
Production	1,000 Bushels	8,100	1986	1,862	1924	
All Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	725	2000	402	1909	1909
Yield	Tons	3.93	1999	1.51	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,788	1999	679	1934	
Alfalfa Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	575	2000	359	1934	1919
Yield	Tons	4.40	1993,1998,1999	1.67	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	2,420	1999	600	1934	
All Other Hay						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	180	1947	92	1934	1924
Yield	Tons	2.30	1998,1999	0.86	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	380	1998	79	1934	
Dry Edible Beans						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	20	1970	0	2002	1934
Yield	Pounds	1,670	2002	110	1951	
Production	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977	
Fall Potatoes						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	19.6	1943	0.8	2002	1882
Yield	Cwt	335	2003	45	1886	
Production	1,000 Cwt	2,153	1946	244	2002	
Summer Storage Onions						
Acres Harvested	Acres	2,700	1999	550	1954,1966	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	1972,1995,1999	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

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Cattle & Calves						
Inventory Jan 1	Thou Hd	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Thou Hd	400	2000,2001	129	1935	1920
Beef Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Mill. Lbs	1,687	2000	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed Jan 1	Thou Hd	81	1966	25	2002	1959
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 [2].	Thou Hd	670	2002	4	1866,1867,1868	1866
Sheep and Lambs						
Breeding Sheep Inventory Jan 1 . .	Thou Hd	2,882	1901	167	1867	1867
Lamb Crop	Thou Hd	1,736	1930	240	2003	1924
Market Sheep & Lambs Inv Jan 1 .	Thou Hd	295	1937	18	1988	1937
Chickens						
Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Dec 1	Thou Hd	3,512	2001	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year . . .	Mill. Eggs	894	2002	142	1924	1924
Honey						
Production	Thou Lbs	4,368	1963	874	2001	1913
Mink						
Pelts Produced	Thou Pelts	780	1989	283	1973	1969

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

Farms and Land in Farms

Farm Numbers and Acreage: Utah and United States, 1992-2003 [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*
1992	13,200	856	11,300	2,107,840	464	978,503
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	15,500	748	11,600	2,192,330	434	952,080
1999	15,500	748	11,600	2,187,280	434	948,460
2000	15,500	748	11,600	2,166,780	436	945,080
2001	15,500	748	11,600	2,148,630	438	942,070
2002	15,300	758	11,600	2,135,360	440	940,300
2003	15,300	758	11,600	2,126,860	441	938,750

[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, 1997-2003

Year	Number of Farms				Land in Farms			
	Economic Sales Class				Economic Sales Class			
	$1000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total	$1,000-$9,999	$10,000-$99,999	$100,000 & Over	Total
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*
2001	9,500	4,400	1,600	15,500	930	2,550	8,120	11,600
2002	9,700	4,100	1,500	15,300	910	2,510	8,180	11,600
2003	9,700	4,100	1,500	15,300	900	2,450	8,250	11,600

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2000-2003 [1] [2]

Commodity	2000		2001		2002		2003 [3]	
	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total	Dollars	% of Total
	1,000	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*Percent*
All Commodities								
All Commodities	1,020,207	100.0	1,109,017	100.0	1,067,197	100.0	1,138,153	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	773,530	75.8	856,813	77.3	812,820	76.2	879,733	77.3
Meat Animals	470,261	46.1	497,141	44.8	480,342	45.0	551,619	48.5
Cattle & Calves	350,945	34.4	374,459	33.8	356,693	33.4	400,873	35.2
Hogs	98,042	9.6	107,488	9.7	105,450	9.9	132,104	11.6
Sheep & Lambs	21,274	2.1	15,194	1.4	18,199	1.7	18,642	1.6
Dairy Products	186,032	18.2	236,670	21.3	194,110	18.2	193,721	17.0
Milk, Retail								
Milk, Wholesale	186,032	18.2	236,670	21.3	194,110	18.2	193,721	17.0
Poultry/Eggs	82,878	8.1	89,613	8.1	103,780	9.7	102,462	9.0
Farm chickens	87		107		78		66	
Chicken Eggs	25,751	2.5	31,717	2.9	31,290	2.9	37,527	3.3
Other Poultry	7,549	0.7	6,954	0.6	7,110	0.7	7,510	0.7
Miscellaneous Livestock	34,359	3.4	33,389	3.0	34,588	3.2	31,931	2.8
Honey	590	0.1	568	0.1	1,687	0.2	1,704	0.1
Wool	673	0.1	812	0.1	1,590	0.1	1,784	0.2
Trout	1,396	0.1	1,324	0.1	1,081	0.1	1,033	0.1
Other Livestock	31,700	3.1	30,685	2.8	30,230	2.8	27,410	2.4
Mink pelts	21,905	2.1	20,060	1.8	20,435	1.9	17,595	1.5
All other livestock	9,795	1.0	10,625	1.0	9,795	0.9	9,815	0.9
Crops								
Crops	246,677	24.2	252,204	22.7	254,377	23.8	258,420	22.7
Food Grains	18,976	1.9	17,678	1.6	17,880	1.7	17,519	1.5
Wheat	18,976	1.9	17,678	1.6	17,880	1.7	17,519	1.5
Feed Crops	121,002	11.9	140,517	12.7	133,505	12.5	121,596	10.7
Barley	9,359	0.9	9,584	0.9	7,957	0.7	6,321	0.6
Corn	4,966	0.5	4,208	0.4	3,883	0.4	3,994	0.4
Hay	106,074	10.4	126,220	11.4	121,185	11.4	110,749	9.7
Oats	603	0.1	506		479		533	
Oil Crops	1,582	0.2	1,188	0.1	1,189	0.1	1,730	0.2
Vegetables	22,310	2.2	14,965	1.3	18,577	1.7	19,913	1.7
Beans, dry	493		271		187		191	
Potatoes, fall	2,072	0.2	2,130	0.2	2,478	0.2	2,320	0.2
Onions, storage	9,545	0.9	3,663	0.3	8,312	0.8	10,203	0.9
Miscellaneous Vegetables	10,200	1.0	8,900	0.8	7,600	0.7	7,200	0.6
Fruits/Nuts	16,280	1.6	10,088	0.9	6,648	0.6	18,034	1.6
Apples	3,363	0.3	3,946	0.4	2,443	0.2	4,811	0.4
Fresh	3,078	0.3	3,815	0.3	2,379	0.2	4,596	0.4
Processing	285		131		64		215	
Apricots	159		196		92		94	
Cherries	8,370	0.8	3,021	0.3	1,258	0.1	8,820	0.8
Sweet	2,430	0.2	514		586	0.1	1,800	0.2
Tart	5,940	0.6	2,507	0.2	672	0.1	7,020	0.6
Peaches	3,000	0.3	1,936	0.2	2,031	0.2	3,431	0.3
Pears, Bartlett	245		146		206		298	
Other berries	693	0.1	513		313		345	
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	450		330		305		235	
All Other Crops	66,527	6.5	67,768	6.1	76,578	7.2	79,628	7.0
Other Seeds	2,910	0.3	3,210	0.3	2,910	0.3	2,600	0.2
Other Field Crops	714	0.1	1,239	0.1	739	0.1	1,180	0.1
Greenhouse/Nursery	58,413	5.7	59,544	5.4	69,162	6.5	72,066	6.3
Christmas Trees	440		440		440		104	
Floriculture	34,973	3.4	35,604	3.2	45,222	4.2	48,962	4.3
Other Greenhouses	23,000	2.3	23,500	2.1	23,500	2.2	23,000	2.0

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

[2] USDA estimates and publishes individual cash receipt values only for major commodities and major producing States. The U.S. receipts for individual commodities, computed as the sum of the reported States, may understate the value of sales for some commodities, with the balance included in the appropriate category labeled “other or “miscellaneous.” The degree of underestimation in some of the minor commodities can be substantial.

[3] Preliminary.

Crop Summary - 2003

2003 Crop Summary: Utah got off to a difficult start in 2003 with snowpack levels on January 1 at only 66% to 85% of normal and water storage at key irrigation reservoirs in the state at only 47% capacity. Warm temperatures and a lack of precipitation in January did not improve conditions. In Salt Lake City, daily temperatures averaged 9.4 degrees above normal for the month. The poor January weather pushed snowpack levels even lower to between 39% to 62% of average.

The warm dry spring prompted farmers to begin spring planting activities earlier than normal. Spring plantings of oats, barley and spring wheat progressed 1-2 weeks ahead of normal while corn planting kept to normal schedules. With another year of drought expected, growers made an effort to complete planting of small grains early in order to take advantage of any spring rains.

The phenological development of crops continued ahead of normal schedules throughout late spring and early summer with spring seeded small grains emerging and heading about 1-2 weeks earlier than usual. Grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets plagued farmers, an estimated 2.7 million acres of range and cropland were infested with the pests in 2003.

July and August were extremely hot and dry. According to the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) office in Salt Lake City, July and August were the first and second hottest months ever recorded at Salt Lake International Airport. The early start to the growing season and the hot, dry weather prompted an early start to the harvest season. Harvest for grain of oats, barley, winter wheat and spring wheat all began 1-2 weeks ahead of normal.

Fall saw corn for silage harvest progress 1-2 weeks ahead of normal with the harvest starting the first week in September. Corn for grain harvest began on a normal schedule in the last week of September but quickly began progressing ahead of schedule.

In general, increases in harvested acres and yields led to increased production totals in 2003. Overall, 2003 saw improvements over 2002 but it was still a hard year on Utah's farmers with crop production well below non drought years.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1996	125	137	110	106	128
1997	136	148	81	116	136
1998	130	151	122	105	138
1999	129	149	48	108	131
2000	101	136	127	105	125
2001	86	138	60	96	117
2002	65	124	20	87	101
2003	71	135	93	89	114

[1] Fruit production index is derived from total production.

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

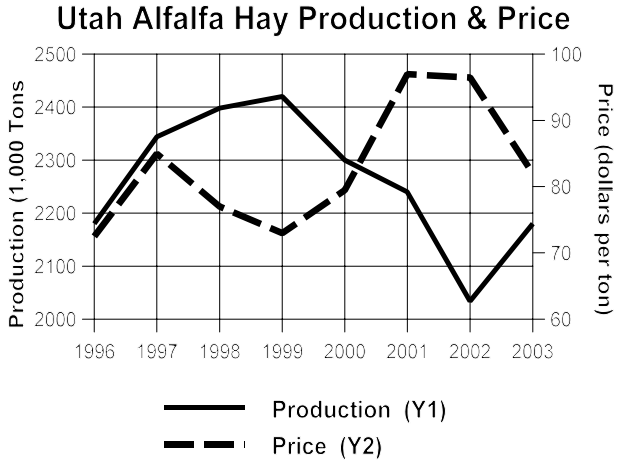
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
1996	545	4.00	2,180	72.50	158,050
1997	545	4.30	2,344	85.00	199,240
1998	545	4.40	2,398	77.00	184,646
1999	550	4.40	2,420	73.00	176,660
2000	575	4.00	2,300	79.50	182,850
2001	560	4.00	2,240	97.00	217,280
2002	565	3.60	2,034	96.50	196,281
2003	545	4.00	2,180	82.00	178,760
All Other Hay					
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	52.00	15,600
2001	160	2.10	336	57.00	19,152
2002	150	1.80	270	59.00	15,930
2003	155	2.00	310	68.00	21,080
All Hay					
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	710	3.93	2,788	71.50	190,460
2000	725	3.59	2,600	78.50	198,450
2001	720	3.58	2,576	95.00	236,432
2002	715	3.22	2,304	94.50	212,211
2003	700	3.56	2,490	81.50	199,840

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 1996-2004

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
1996	349	1,327
1997	302	1,658
1998	435	1,695
1999	485	1,564
2000	326	1,196
2001	200	1,494
2002	215	1,210
2003	175	1,495
2004	279	([1])

[1] Available January 2005



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	Planted [1]	Harvested				
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
Winter Wheat						
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	3.25	18,850
2001	140	125	42.0	5,250	3.30	17,325
2002	140	100	32.0	3,200	4.60	14,720
2003	160	125	41.0	5,125	3.95	20,244
Other Spring Wheat						
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	3.55	3,728
2001	20	16	49.0	784	3.30	2,587
2002	15	10	39.0	390	5.05	1,970
2003	15	10	46.0	460	4.55	2,093
All Wheat						
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	3.25	22,578
2001	160	141	42.8	6,034	3.30	19,912
2002	155	110	32.6	3,590	4.65	16,690
2003	175	135	41.4	5,585	4.00	22,337
Barley						
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	2.00	10,920
2001	85	65	68.0	4,420	2.14	9,459
2002	70	34	64.0	2,176	2.42	5,266
2003	45	35	80.0	2,800	2.25	6,300
Oats						
1996	45	9	70.0	630	2.10	1,323
1997	50	10	72.0	720	1.97	1,418
1998	50	7	70.0	490	1.45	711
1999	45	6	75.0	450	1.50	675
2000	50	7	70.0	490	1.65	809
2001	60	6	65.0	390	2.25	878
2002	60	4	85.0	340	2.55	867
2003	65	6	82.0	492	2.35	1,156

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

Corn Planted and Harvested for Silage and Grain: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Planted All Purposes	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price	Value of Production
Silage						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton* [1]	*1,000 Dollars*
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	45	21.0	945	27.00	25,515
2001	60	44	21.0	924	33.00	30,492
2002	57	40	21.0	840	31.00	26,040
2003	55	41	21.0	861	31.50	27,122
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	18	144.0	2,592	2.61	6,765
2001	60	15	142.0	2,130	2.85	6,071
2002	57	16	142.0	2,272	3.18	7,225
2003	55	13	155.0	2,015	3.00	6,045

[1] Price or value per ton in silo or pit.

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1996-2004

Crop & Year	Acres		Yield per Acre	Production	Price per cwt	Value of Production
	Planted	Harvested				
Dry Beans [1]						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars per Cwt*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	20.60	206
2001	6.1	5.7	300	17	27.00	459
2002	1.8	0.3	1,670	5	18.50	93
2003	5.6	5.2	310	16	17.70	283
Potatoes						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars per Cwt*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	5.10	2,219
2001	1.3	1.3	265	345	8.05	2,777
2002	0.8	0.8	305	244	10.00	2,440
2003	1.0	1.0	335	335	8.40	2,814

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Potatoes: Production, Farm Use, Sales and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

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	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	435	29	3	108	324	5.10	2,219	1,652
2001	345	12	2	11	332	8.05	2,777	2,673
2002	244	21	2	10	232	10.00	2,440	2,320
2003 [2]	335	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	8.40	2,814	([3])

[1] Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Available in the "Potatoes 2004 Summary", released in September.

Onions: Summer Storage (Fresh Market), Acreage, Yield, Production and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Acreage		Yield per Acre	Production	Quantity Not Sold [1]	Sales	Value of Sales	
	Planted	Harvested					Per Cwt	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Cwt*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2001	2,200	2,100	455	956	122	834	7.70	6,422
2002	2,200	2,100	500	1,050	263	787	8.40	6,611
2003	1,900	1,800	460	828	155	673	11.70	7,874

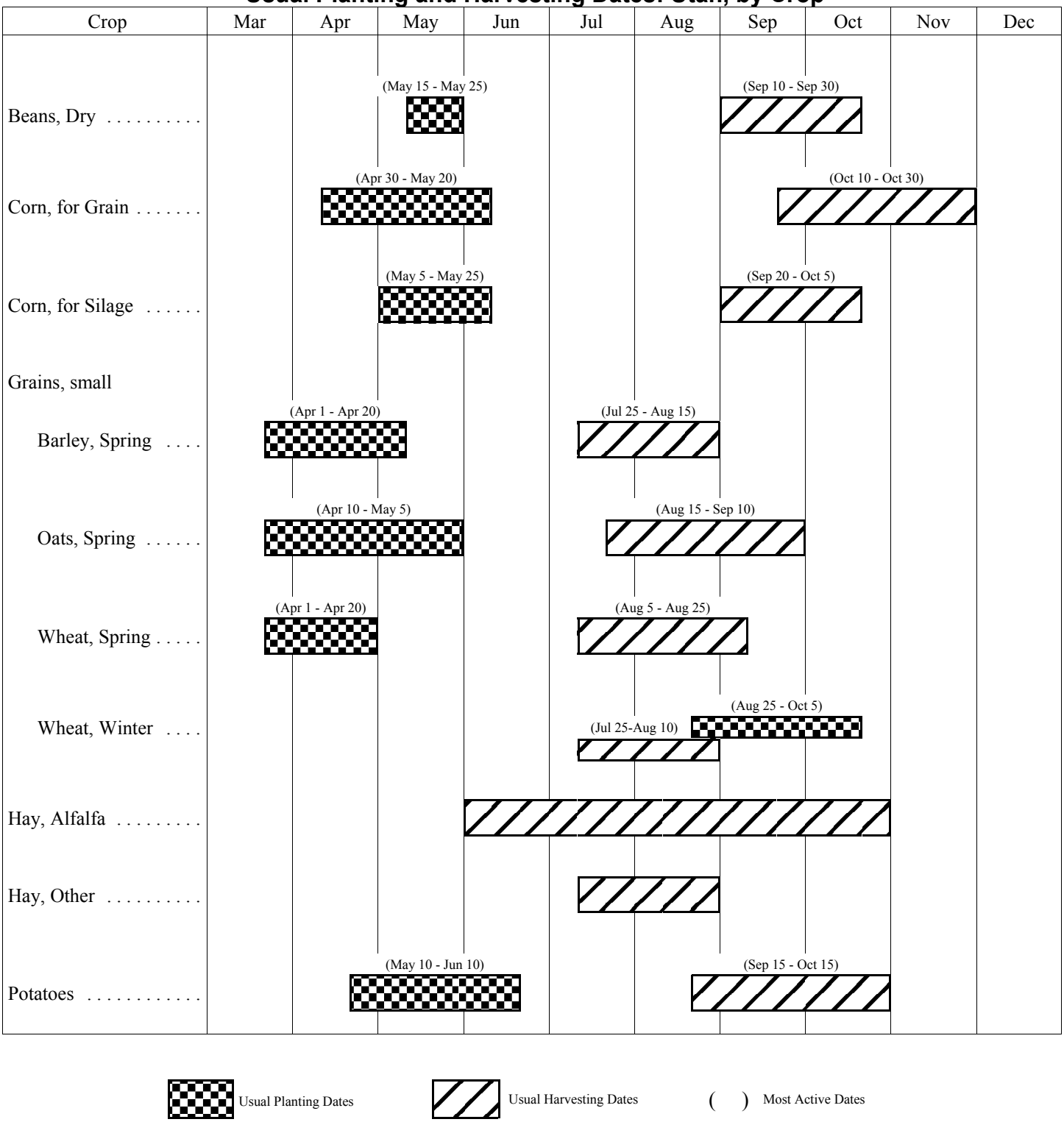
[1] Includes shrinkage, waste, and cullage.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 1996-2004 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	4,522	4,089
2002	4,794	4,389	4,983	5,003
2003	4,730	4,050	5,061	6,282
2004	5,771	4,636	([2])	([4])
Barley				
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	1,102	836
2002	547	229	1,540	770
2003	651	256	951	567
2004	473	329	([2])	([4])
Oats				
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	83	32	([3])	74
2002	82	54	64	([3])
2003	95	45	47	97
2004	96	52	([2])	([4])
Corn				
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	328	740
2002	852	425	749	867
2003	1,170	967	([3])	1,133
2004	575	838	([2])	([4])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Estimates available in the September 2004 Grain Stocks release.
[3] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Estimates available in the December 2004 Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



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

Crop Progress

Oats Progress

Percent completed

Planted

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Apr 05	14	35	21
Apr 10	23	46	29
Apr 15	34	57	37
Apr 20	39	67	48
Apr 25	47	69	56
Apr 30	56	76	64
May 05	67	84	73
May 10	76	89	80
May 15	83	92	86
May 20	88	95	91
May 25	91	100	95
May 30	95	100	98

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jun 20	7	13	5
Jun 25	18	24	11
Jun 30	34	35	23
Jul 05	45	47	36
Jul 10	56	57	48
Jul 15	67	68	59
Jul 20	75	80	70
Jul 25	83	84	76
Jul 30	87	85	81
Aug 05	88	87	85
Aug 10	91	91	88
Aug 15	93	94	92

Harvested for Grain

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jul 25	6	5	6
Jul 30	14	16	13
Aug 05	25	33	24
Aug 10	32	42	34
Aug 15	43	53	44
Aug 20	53	63	55
Aug 25	63	71	64
Aug 30	72	75	72
Sept 05	79	82	82
Sept 10	85	88	87
Sept 15	91	95	93
Sept 20	97	99	97

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Apr 05	26	64	42
Apr 10	39	74	56
Apr 15	52	83	65
Apr 20	56	90	74
Apr 25	66	92	81
Apr 30	75	96	88
May 05	84	100	93
May 10	92	100	96
May 15	97		98

Harvested for Grain

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jul 10	1	2	2
Jul 15	3	4	2
Jul 20	7	8	8
Jul 25	12	19	17
Jul 30	21	32	30
Aug 05	38	48	47
Aug 10	47	59	58
Aug 15	63	72	70
Aug 20	78	83	80
Aug 25	87	93	88
Aug 30	94	99	95
Sep 05	99	100	99

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jul 10	2	8	5
Jul 15	5	17	12
Jul 20	11	23	19
Jul 25	17	36	27
Jul 30	31	50	42
Aug 05	61	67	60
Aug 10	68	77	71
Aug 15	76	84	80
Aug 20	83	90	86
Aug 25	89	96	94
Aug 30	95	99	99
Sep 05	99	100	100

Planted [1]

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Aug 30	1		3
Sep 05	4		10
Sep 10	10		15
Sep 15	17	5	19
Sep 20	35	19	30
Sep 25	53	33	44
Sep 30	69	44	56
Oct 05	72	52	65
Oct 10	80	58	73
Oct 15	87	67	80
Oct 20	89	77	87
Oct 25	91	81	91

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Apr 20	3	8	5
Apr 25	6	11	9
Apr 30	14	19	17
May 05	25	31	29
May 10	43	41	41
May 15	59	56	55
May 20	72	71	68
May 25	82	86	80
May 30	89	91	91
Jun 05	96	97	97
Jun 10	100	100	99
Jun 15	100		100

Harvested for Silage

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Sep 05	7	8	6
Sep 10	11	24	13
Sep 15	15	43	24
Sep 20	25	50	35
Sep 25	39	70	50
Sep 30	55	86	67
Oct 05	67	92	80
Oct 10	80	98	90
Oct 15	89	100	95
Oct 20	93		97
Oct 25	98		100
Oct 30	100		100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Oct 05	2	7	4
Oct 10	7	21	12
Oct 15	14	36	23
Oct 20	22	53	34
Oct 25	26	67	45
Oct 30	33	76	56
Nov 05	44	84	68
Nov 10	49		73
Nov 15	58		81
Nov 20	66		85
Nov 25			92

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15	6	4	3
May 20	15	10	9
May 25	22	17	17
May 30	27	27	26
Jun 05	36	42	39
Jun 10	48	53	55
Jun 15	72	62	69
Jun 20	80	77	81
Jun 25	86	86	88
Jun 30	93	90	94

Second Cutting

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jun 20		1	3
Jun 25	1	4	6
Jun 30	4	8	9
Jul 05	13	15	16
Jul 10	25	25	26
Jul 15	39	37	40
Jul 20	57	53	54
Jul 25	70	64	65
Jul 30	81	75	76
Aug 05	88	84	84
Aug 10	92	90	90
Aug 15	97	94	95

Third Cutting

Date	2002	2003	5-year Average
Jul 25	5	4	5
Jul 30	10	6	7
Aug 05	16	8	12
Aug 10	23	10	19
Aug 15	32	21	27
Aug 20	40	33	34
Aug 25	45	45	44
Aug 30	53	52	53
Sep 05	63	62	63
Sep 10	71	71	73
Sep 15	79	79	81
Sep 20	84	86	86

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

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*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Commercial Apples										
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	2,600	3,460	9.0			9.0	8.0	1.0	0.219	1,970
2000	2,600	17,700	46.0	6.0		40.0	26.0	14.0	0.118	4,700
2001	2,300	10,900	25.0	6.0		19.0	13.0	6.0	0.176	3,352
2002	2,000	3,500	7.0	0.5		6.5	5.5	1.0	0.213	1,384
2003	2,000	14,000	28.0	0.5		27.5	23.0	4.5	0.230	6,318
Tart Cherries										
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	0.220	5,940
2001	2,800	4,290	12.0	0.5		11.5		11.5	0.218	2,507
2002	2,800	1,070	3.0	0.1	0.1	2.8		2.8	0.240	672
2003	2,800	9,290	26.0			26.0		26.0	0.270	7,020
Peaches										
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
2001	1,300	6,920	9.0		0.1	8.9	([2])	([2])	0.218	1,936
2002	1,300	5,000	6.5			6.5	([2])	([2])	0.312	2,031
2003	1,300	6,920	9.0	0.1	0.2	8.7	([2])	([2])	0.394	3,431

[1] Yield is based on total production.

[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

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*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Apricots										
1996	([2])	([2])	300	10		290	([2])	([2])	859	249
1997	([2])	([2])	130			130	([2])	([2])	492	64
1998	([2])	([2])	190	10		180	([2])	([2])	728	131
1999 [3]	([2])	([3])	([3])							
2000	([2])	([2])	400	90	50	260	([2])	([2])	612	159
2001	([2])	([2])	260	10	20	230	([2])	([2])	852	196
2002	([2])	([2])	140	10		130	([2])	([2])	708	92
2003	([2])	([2])	180	20		160	([2])	([2])	588	94
Sweet Cherries										
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
2001	600	1.17	700	50		650	300	350	791	514
2002	650	0.62	400	20		380	140	240	1,540	586
2003	650	3.67	2,200		200	2,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,800
Pears										
1996	190	6.84	1,300	50	50	1,200	1,200	([2])	483	580
1997	180	3.89	700	25	25	650	650	([2])	586	381
1998	180	5.00	900	30		870	870	([2])	307	267
1999	180	1.67	300	3	2	295	([2])	([2])	458	135
2000	180	3.33	600	40	100	460	([2])	([2])	533	245
2001	150	1.67	250			250	([2])	([2])	584	146
2002	130	2.46	320			320	([2])	([2])	644	206
2003	130	3.46	450		70	380	([2])	([2])	784	298

[1] Yield is based on total production.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] No significant commercial production due to frost damage.

Floriculture

Floriculture Crops: Wholesale Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Types, 1996-2003

Year	Total Cut Flowers	Total Potted Flowering Plants	Total Foliage for Indoor or Patio Use	Total Bedding/Garden Plants	Annual Bedding/Garden Plants	Herbaceous Perennial Plants	Total Wholesale Value of Reported Crops
	1,000 Dollars	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	2,282	17,220	13,798	3,422	30,542
2001	--	8,379	4,165	18,060	14,384	3,676	30,604
2002	--	12,845	4,776	24,395	19,916	4,479	42,016
2003	--	13,783	3,128	26,247	21,578	4,669	46,329

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Geraniums	Foliage	Petunias	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens	Other Flowering and Foliar Type
	1,000 Baskets	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*
1996	--	131	--	--	8	49
1997	--	110	--	10	8	63
1998	--	55	13	10	11	65
1999	16	136	10	7	--	108
2000	16	--	11	3	--	83
2001	21	282	11	5	--	93
2002	34	259	13	10	3	123
2003	31	--	18	8	1	115

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

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1996-2003 [1] (continued)

Year	Begonias	Geraniums		Poinsettias	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens	Other Flowering and Foliar Type Bedding Plants
		from Vegetative Cuttings	from Seed				
	1,000 Pots	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*
1996	--	--	--	467	47	--	1,368
1997	--	427	456	851	43	--	1,444
1998	--	530	674	930	88	49	2,198
1999	--	587	593	634	86	60	1,967
2000	40	673	581	877	92	24	702
2001	55	680	554	961	69	22	494
2002	83	688	609	859	45	--	1,139
2003	79	752	628	897	57	--	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Other Potted Flowering Plants	Vegetable Type Bedding Plants	Hardy Garden Chrysan-themums	Potted Hosta	Petunias	Marigolds	Other Herbaceous Perennials
	1,000 Pots	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*	*1,000 Pots*
1996	--	--	242	--	--	--	--
1997	1120	158	204	--	--	--	--
1998	293	139	198	--	--	--	--
1999	482	258	217	--	101	--	--
2000	--	430	201	21	77	72	1,980
2001	632	300	136	23	--	62	1,931
2002	646	370	--	60	--	158	2,363
2003	566	859	286	60	--	145	2,041

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Impatiens	Marigolds	Begonias	Geraniums from Seed	Pansy/Viola	Petunias	All Other Flowering and Foliar Type	Vegetable Type
	1,000 Flats	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*	*1,000 Flats*
1996	80	--	--	--	--	163	656	124
1997	68	--	--	--	--	210	592	101
1998	80	--	--	--	--	192	861	158
1999	93	--	--	--	--	211	1,031	147
2000	72	93	41	1	104	212	377	99
2001	70	113	44	5	118	212	482	95
2002	76	158	17	--	219	280	452	--
2003	88	145	22	--	172	261	394	--

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

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1997-2004

Year	Farms		All Cattle and Calves on Farms January 1			
	with Cattle	with Milk Cows	On Feed for Market	Total Number	Value	
					Per Head	Total
	Number	*Number*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	8,000	760	35	910	720	655,200
2002	7,800	700	25	920	770	708,400
2003	7,000	640	30	880	760	668,800
2004			35	860	790	679,400

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 1997-2004

Year	All Cattle and Calves	All Cows that have Calved			Heifers 500 Pounds & Over				Steers 500 Lbs & Over	Bulls 500 Lbs & Over	Calves Under 500 Lbs
		Total	Beef Cows	Milk Cows	Total	Beef Cow Replace-ments	Milk Cow Replace-ments	Other			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2002	920	450	357	93	190	75	44	71	126	24	130
2003	880	430	339	91	190	75	45	70	125	22	113
2004	860	440	351	89	175	65	40	70	110	22	113

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1998-2003

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*
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	7.0	1,300	10.0	1,900	43.0	270	18.0	130	22.0
2001	4,600	8.0	1,200	9.0	1,800	41.0	270	19.0	130	23.0
2002	4,400	7.5	1,300	9.5	1,700	41.0	270	19.0	130	23.0
2003	3,900	8.0	1,100	9.0	1,600	38.0	280	22.0	120	23.0

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1998-2003

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*
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
2001	3,700	14.0	950	16.0	960	48.0	90	22.0
2002	3,600	13.0	950	16.0	960	49.0	90	22.0
2003	3,400	15.0	750	14.0	950	49.0	100	22.0

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 1996 - 2003

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	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	402,500	477,290	38.60	73.80	71.30	98.90	296,585	350,945	6,674	357,619
2001	397,185	475,650	40.80	79.30	76.60	104.00	314,868	374,459	7,170	381,629
2002	398,685	500,280	37.20	71.90	69.50	93.10	284,580	356,693	6,505	363,198
2003	388,570	484,660	42.00	83.00	81.00	103.00	323,040	400,873	7,582	408,455

[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.
[3] Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1996 - 2003

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year	Calf Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [1]		Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves [2]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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	94	4	14	28	910
2001	910	400	126	380	90	4	15	27	920
2002	920	390	110	400	93	4	16	27	880
2003	880	390	115	387	92	4	15	27	860

[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.

Calf Crop: Utah, 1996 - 2004

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
1996	440	395	90
1997	445	390	88
1998	445	380	85
1999	430	390	91
2000	450	400	89
2001	450	400	89
2002	450	390	87
2003	430	390	91
2004	440	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2005.

Dairy

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Farms With Milk Cows	Number of Milk Cows on Farms [1]	Production of Milk & Milkfat [2]				
			Milk Per Cow		Total		
			Milk	Milkfat	Percentage Milkfat	Milk	Milkfat
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*
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	610	3.63	1,513	54.9
1999	860	93	17,398	630	3.62	1,618	58.6
2000	830	96	17,573	638	3.63	1,687	61.2
2001	760	95	17,211	626	3.64	1,635	59.5
2002	700	93	17,914	650	3.63	1,666	60.5
2003	640	91	17,747	637	3.59	1,615	58.0

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

[2] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds. Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Milk Used Where Produced			Milk Marketed by Producers	
	Fed to calves [1]	Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter	Total	Total	Fluid Grade [2]
	Million Pounds	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Million Pounds*	*Percent*
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
2001	23	2	25	1,610	96
2002	19	2	21	1,645	98
2003	12	2	14	1,601	98

[1] Excludes milk sucked by calves.

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

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1996-2003

Year	Operations Having								
	1-29 Head			30-49 Head			50-99 Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
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	11.0
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	1.9	150	11.0	9.5
2001	270	1.0	0.7	35	1.0	0.8	140	11.0	9.5
2002	240	1.0	0.7	40	1.5	1.3	110	8.5	7.0
2003	250	0.8	0.5	30	1.2	1.0	100	8.0	6.5

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1996-2003(continued)

Year	Operations Having								
	100-199 Head			200-499 Head [1]			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1996	210	31.0	31.0	130	49.0	52.0			
1997	210	29.0	30.0	110	35.0	38.0	25	19.0	19.0
1998	190	25.0	25.0	120	37.0	38.0	25	21.0	23.0
1999	180	24.0	23.0	120	35.0	35.0	30	24.0	27.0
2000	180	25.0	24.0	110	32.0	34.0	35	29.0	30.0
2001	170	24.0	23.0	110	33.0	34.0	35	30.0	32.0
2002	160	23.0	21.0	110	31.0	32.0	40	35.0	38.0
2003	135	20.0	18.0	80	25.0	25.0	45	45.0	49.0

[1] In 1996, operations were not divided into 200-499 head and 500+. Data for 1996 is for operations with 200+ head.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 1996-2003

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2] [3]					
1996	90	92	92	90	91
1997	92	93	91	89	91
1998	88	90	90	93	90
1999	93	93	93	94	93
2000	95	96	96	95	96
2001	96	95	94	93	95
2002	93	92	93	92	93
2003	92	92	90	90	91
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4] [5]					
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	4,129	4,441	4,441	4,340	17,398
2000	4,316	4,521	4,563	4,263	17,573
2001	4,104	4,358	4,457	4,387	17,211
2002	4,204	4,598	4,688	4,522	17,914
2003	4,337	4,489	4,500	4,422	17,747
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4] [6]					
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
2001	394	414	419	408	1,635
2002	391	423	436	416	1,666
2003	399	413	405	398	1,615

[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 & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Combined Marketings of Milk & Cream				Used for Milk, Cream & Butter by Producers		Gross Producer Income [1]	Value of Milk Produced [2]
	Milk Utilized	Average Returns		Cash Receipts from Marketings	Milk Utilized	Value		
		Per 100 Pounds Milk	Per Pound Milkfat					
	Million Pounds	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Million Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
1996	1,520	14.00	3.98	219,476	3	433	219,909	223,375
1997	1,520	12.30	3.58	195,825	2	258	196,083	198,402
1998	1,501	15.40	4.24	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
2001	1,610	14.70	4.04	236,670	2	294	236,964	240,345
2002	1,645	11.80	3.25	194,110	2	236	194,346	196,588
2003	1,601	12.10	3.37	193,721	2	242	193,963	195,415

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

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Total Sherbet	Total Cheese
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
1996	11,323	751	84,702
1997	10,423	1,096	63,531
1998	10,869	1,265	63,282
1999	11,369	1,408	75,628
2000	12,825	1,306	74,795
2001	15,045	1,573	62,596
2002	14,720	1,329	66,296
2003	17,949	1,111	74,055

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1997-2004

Year	Operations with Sheep	All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1				
		Number [1]	Value		Total Breeding	Total Market
			Per Head	Total		
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000*
1997	1,700	440	110.00	48,400	395	45
1998	1,600	420	120.00	50,400	380	40
1999	1,600	400	100.00	40,000	360	40
2000	1,500	400	99.00	39,600	360	40
2001	1,500	390	98.00	38,220	350	40
2002	1,400	365	84.00	30,660	320	45
2003	1,400	310	102.00	31,620	280	30
2004	([2])	265	128.00	33,920	235	30

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Data not available until 2005.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 1997-2004

Year	Breeding Sheep and Lambs				Lamb Crop [1]	
	Total	Sheep 1 yr old and older		Replacement Lambs	Number	As Percent of Ewes One Year and Older [2]
		Ewes	Rams			
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
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	330	106
2001	350	300	11	39	305	102
2002	320	275	9	36	275	100
2003	280	240	9	31	240	100
2004	235	195	7	33	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2005.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 1998-2004

Year	Market Lambs					Market Sheep	Total Market Sheep and Lambs
	Under 65 Lbs	65-84 Lbs	85-105 Lbs	Over 105 Lbs	Total		
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
1998	1.00	2.00	14.00	15.00	32.00	8.00	40.00
1999	1.00	3.00	10.00	19.00	33.00	7.00	40.00
2000	3.00	2.00	10.00	20.00	35.00	5.00	40.00
2001	3.00	2.00	14.00	16.00	35.00	5.00	40.00
2002	1.00	3.00	15.00	23.00	42.00	3.00	45.00
2003	0.20	0.30	7.50	21.00	29.00	1.00	30.00
2004	2.00	2.00	6.00	15.00	25.00	5.00	30.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Inventory Beginning of Year [1]	Lamb Crop	Inshipments	Marketings [2]		Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths		Inventory End of Year [1]
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2001	390	305	7	51	241	5	17	23	365
2002	365	275	6	58	237	5	15	21	310
2003	310	240	6	63	193	5	11	19	265

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

Sheep & Lambs: Production, Marketings & Income 1996-2003

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	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	82.90	20,892	21,274	631	21,905
2001	25,350	29,160	27.10	61.00	14,345	15,194	472	15,666
2002	23,100	29,850	25.40	75.60	15,807	18,199	575	18,774
2003	20,380	26,640	29.90	92.00	16,824	18,640	698	19,338

[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, 1996-2003

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*
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
2001	295	9.5	2,800	0.29	812
2002	280	9.5	2,650	0.60	1,590
2003	240	9.3	2,230	0.80	1,784

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

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 1998-2003 [1]

Cause of Loss	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,700	2,600	2,300	2,900	2,800	1,900
Bobcat	700	800	700	700	900	500
Coyote	21,700	21,100	21,700	22,500	19,800	16,000
Dog	2,100	2,300	2,800	1,100	1,500	900
Fox	900	800	1,300	1,200	1,000	600
Mountain Lion	6,200	4,600	6,400	4,200	4,700	4,800
Ravens/Wolves [2]		100	100	100	300	100
Eagle	1,100	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500
Other/Unknown	4,100	3,200	1,200	2,300	1,400	3,200
Total Predators	39,500	36,300	37,500	36,200	33,800	29,500
Diseases	5,300	7,400	3,400	4,100	3,400	1,900
Enterotoxemia [3]						1,100
Weather Conditions	6,900	4,200	4,400	3,400	5,200	3,900
Lambing Complications	5,100	4,200	3,900	3,100	2,500	3,000
Old Age	2,700	2,800	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200
On Back	700	700	400	200	300	400
Poison	2,300	1,200	3,800	2,100	1,300	1,100
Theft	200	300	200	100	300	100
Other/Unknown	10,700	8,400	7,400	8,500	6,300	4,800
Total Non-Predators	33,900	29,200	25,500	23,800	21,200	17,500
Total Losses	**73,400**	**65,500**	**63,000**	**60,000**	**55,000**	**47,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.0
Bobcat	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
Coyote	29.6	32.2	34.4	37.5	36.0	34.0
Dog	2.9	3.5	4.4	1.8	2.7	1.9
Fox	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3
Mountain Lion	8.4	7.0	10.2	7.0	8.5	10.2
Ravens/Wolves [2]		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Eagle	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.2
Other/Unknown	5.6	4.9	1.9	3.8	2.5	6.8
Total Predators	53.8	55.4	59.5	60.3	61.5	62.8
Diseases	7.2	11.3	5.4	6.8	6.2	4.0
Enterotoxemia [3]						2.3
Weather Conditions	9.4	6.4	7.0	5.7	9.5	8.3
Lambing Complications	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.5	6.4
Old Age	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.6
On Back	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9
Poison	3.1	1.8	6.0	3.5	2.4	2.3
Theft	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other/Unknown	14.6	12.8	11.7	14.2	11.5	10.2
Total Non-Predators	46.2	44.6	40.5	39.7	38.5	37.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	189	176	145	160	157	130
Bobcat	39	42	37	35	42	31
Coyote	1,295	1,181	1,204	1,192	1,039	973
Dog	174	134	178	65	95	63
Fox	42	36	65	56	41	30
Mountain Lion	403	278	394	230	254	288
Ravens/Wolves [2]		5	5	4	17	11
Eagle	51	37	47	52	57	75
Other/Unknown	260	203	66	117	67	196
Total Predators	2,453	2,092	2,141	1,911	1,770	1,797
Diseases	348	470	216	247	182	130
Enterotoxemia [3]						79
Weather Conditions	384	220	220	160	256	219
Lambing Complications	364	277	244	160	140	192
Old Age	297	288	188	201	168	130
On Back	71	61	38	17	22	38
Poison	189	100	334	148	82	102
Theft	22	19	14	9	22	11
Other/Unknown	682	493	403	486	325	305
Total Non-Predators	2,357	1,928	1,657	1,428	1,196	1,205
Total Losses	**4,810**	**4,020**	**3,798**	**3,339**	**2,966**	**3,002**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses. [2] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are wolves. [3] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 1998-2003

Cause of Loss	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,000	1,000	800	800	900	600
Bobcat	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coyote	4,500	3,800	4,000	5,000	4,800	2,900
Dog	1,200	500	1,000	400	700	300
Fox			100	100		
Mountain Lion	1,800	1,200	2,000	1,100	1,300	800
Ravens/Wolves [1]					100	100
Eagle						
Other/Unknown	1,100	1,000	200	400	200	600
Total Predators	9,700	7,600	8,200	7,900	8,100	5,400
Diseases	1,600	2,300	1,200	1,600	900	600
Enterotoxemia [2]						400
Weather Conditions	1,000	500	300	300	900	400
Lambing Complications	2,000	1,500	1,300	600	800	700
Old Age	2,700	2,800	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200
On Back	600	500	400	200	200	300
Poison	1,300	800	3,300	1,300	600	800
Theft	200	100	100	100	200	100
Other/Unknown	2,900	1,900	1,200	2,700	1,400	1,100
Total Non-Predators	12,300	10,400	9,800	9,100	6,900	5,600
Total Losses	**22,000**	**18,000**	**18,000**	**17,000**	**15,000**	**11,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.5	5.6	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.5
Bobcat	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Coyote	20.5	21.1	22.2	29.4	32.0	26.4
Dog	5.5	2.8	5.6	2.4	4.7	2.7
Fox			0.6	0.6		
Mountain Lion	8.2	6.7	11.1	6.5	8.7	7.3
Ravens/Wolves [1]					0.7	0.9
Eagle						
Other/Unknown	5.0	5.6	1.1	2.4	1.3	5.5
Total Predators	44.1	42.2	45.6	46.5	54.0	49.1
Diseases	7.3	12.8	6.7	9.4	6.0	5.5
Enterotoxemia [2]						3.6
Weather Conditions	4.5	2.8	1.7	1.8	6.0	3.6
Lambing Complications	9.1	8.3	7.2	3.5	5.3	6.4
Old Age	12.3	15.6	11.1	13.5	12.7	10.9
On Back	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.3	2.7
Poison	5.9	4.4	18.3	7.6	4.0	7.3
Theft	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.9
Other/Unknown	13.2	10.6	6.7	15.9	9.3	10.0
Total Non-Predators	55.9	57.8	54.4	53.5	46.0	50.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	110	103	75	70	80	65
Bobcat	11	10	9	9	9	11
Coyote	495	391	377	436	425	314
Dog	132	52	94	35	62	33
Fox			9	9		
Mountain Lion	198	123	188	96	115	87
Ravens/Wolves [1]					9	11
Eagle						
Other/Unknown	121	103	19	35	18	65
Total Predators	1,067	782	771	689	717	585
Diseases	176	237	113	140	80	65
Enterotoxemia [2]						43
Weather Conditions	110	51	28	26	80	43
Lambing Complications	220	154	122	52	71	76
Old Age	297	288	188	201	168	130
On Back	66	52	38	17	18	33
Poison	143	82	311	113	53	87
Theft	22	10	9	9	18	11
Other/Unknown	319	196	113	235	124	119
Total Non-Predators	1,353	1,070	922	794	610	607
Total Losses	**2,420**	**1,852**	**1,693**	**1,483**	**1,327**	**1,192**

[1] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are Wolves.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 1998-2003 [1]

Cause of Loss	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,700	1,600	1,500	2,100	1,900	1,300
Bobcat	600	700	600	600	800	400
Coyote	17,200	17,300	17,700	17,500	15,000	13,100
Dog	900	1,800	1,800	700	800	600
Fox	900	800	1,200	1,100	1,000	600
Mountain Lion	4,400	3,400	4,400	3,100	3,400	4,000
Ravens/Wolves [2]		100	100	100	200	
Eagle	1,100	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500
Other/Unknown	3,000	2,200	1,000	1,900	1,200	2,600
Total Predators	29,800	28,700	29,300	28,300	25,700	24,100
Diseases	3,700	5,100	2,200	2,500	2,500	1,300
Enterotoxemia [3]						700
Weather Conditions	5,900	3,700	4,100	3,100	4,300	3,500
Lambing Complications	3,100	2,700	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300
Old Age						
On Back	100	200			100	100
Poison	1,000	400	500	800	700	300
Theft		200	100		100	
Other/Unknown	7,800	6,500	6,200	5,800	4,900	3,700
Total Non-Predators	21,600	18,800	15,700	14,700	14,300	11,900
Total Losses	**51,400**	**47,500**	**45,000**	**43,000**	**40,000**	**36,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.8	3.6
Bobcat	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1
Coyote	33.5	36.4	39.3	40.7	37.5	36.4
Dog	1.8	3.8	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.7
Fox	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.7
Mountain Lion	8.6	7.2	9.8	7.2	8.5	11.1
Ravens/Wolves [2]		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	
Eagle	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.2
Other/Unknown	5.8	4.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	7.2
Total Predators	58.0	60.4	65.1	65.8	64.3	66.9
Diseases	7.2	10.7	4.9	5.8	6.3	3.6
Enerotoxemia [3]						1.9
Weather Conditions	11.5	7.8	9.1	7.2	10.8	9.7
Lambing Complications	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.3	6.4
Old Age						
On Back	0.2	0.4			0.3	0.3
Poison	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.8	0.8
Theft		0.4	0.2		0.3	
Other/Unknown	15.2	13.7	13.8	13.5	12.3	10.3
Total Non-Predators	42.0	39.6	34.9	34.2	35.8	33.1
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	79	73	70	91	78	65
Bobcat	28	32	28	26	33	20
Coyote	800	790	827	755	615	659
Dog	42	82	84	30	33	30
Fox	42	36	56	47	41	30
Mountain Lion	205	155	206	134	139	201
Ravens/Wolves [2]		5	5	4	8	
Eagle	51	37	47	52	57	75
Other/Unknown	139	100	47	82	49	131
Total Predators	1,386	1,310	1,370	1,222	1,053	1,212
Diseases	172	233	103	108	102	65
Enterotoxemia [3]						35
Weather Conditions	274	169	192	134	176	176
Lambing Complications	144	123	122	108	70	116
Old Age						
On Back	5	9			4	5
Poison	46	18	23	35	29	15
Theft		9	5		4	
Other/Unknown	363	297	290	250	201	186
Total Non-Predators	1,004	858	735	635	586	598
Total Losses	**2,390**	**2,168**	**2,105**	**1,856**	**1,639**	**1,810**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are wolves.
[3] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 1998-2003

Cause of Loss	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Number of Head					
Bear	100	100	100	300	400	200
Bobcat	200	200	300	200	300	100
Coyote	4,000	5,300	5,400	5,200	4,700	4,200
Dog	300	600	600	200	200	200
Fox	400	600	700	600	600	400
Mountain Lion	800	500	1,100	700	600	500
Ravens/Wolves [1]		100	100	100	100	
Eagle	600	500	800	1,000	1,300	1,100
Other/Unknown	1,200	1,000	500	1,100	1,000	2,100
Total Predators	7,600	8,900	9,600	9,400	9,200	8,800
Diseases	2,300	3,000	800	1,600	1,600	800
Enterotoxemia [2]						200
Weather conditions	5,200	3,200	3,000	2,700	3,900	3,100
Lambing Complications	3,100	2,700	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300
Old Age						
On Back						
Poison	100			100	100	
Theft						
Other/Unknown	4,100	3,700	4,000	3,700	2,500	1,800
Total Non-Predators	14,800	12,600	10,400	10,600	9,800	8,200
TOTAL LOSSES	22,400	21,500	20,000	20,000	19,000	17,000

[1] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are Wolves.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 1998-2003

Cause of Loss	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,800	1,500	1,100
Bobcat	400	500	300	400	500	300
Coyote	13,200	12,000	12,300	12,300	10,300	8,900
Dog	600	1,200	1,200	500	600	400
Fox	500	200	500	500	400	200
Mountain Lion	3,600	2,900	3,300	2,400	2,800	3,500
Ravens/Wolves [1]						
Eagle	500	300	200	200	100	400
Other/Unknown	1,800	1,200	500	800	200	500
Total Predators	22,200	19,800	19,700	18,900	16,500	15,300
Diseases	1,400	2,100	1,400	900	900	500
Enterotoxemia [2]						500
Weather conditions	700	500	1,100	400	400	400
Lambing Complications						
Old Age						
On Back	100	200			100	100
Poison	900	400	500	700	600	300
Theft		200	100		100	
Other/Unknown	3,700	2,800	2,200	2,100	2,400	1,900
Total Non-Predators	6,800	6,200	5,300	4,100	4,500	3,700
TOTAL LOSSES	29,000	26,000	25,000	23,000	21,000	19,000

[1] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are Wolves.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	83.00	45,650
2001	500	610	83.00	50,630
2002	500	670	77.00	51,590
2003	500	660	72.00	47,520

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1,1996-2003

Year	Total	Breeding	Market	Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group			
				Under 60 lbs	60-119 Lbs	120-179 Lbs	180 Lbs & Over
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2001	610	70	540	235	120	110	75
2002	670	90	580	230	120	130	100
2003	660	91	569	245	123	123	78

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1996-2003

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	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2001	550	1,054	8	936	1	65	610
2002	610	1,242	8	1,119	1	70	670
2003	670	1,272	8	1,195	1	94	660

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

Hogs and Pigs: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 1996-2003

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	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2001	227,010	224,400	47.90	108,500	107,488	230	107,718
2002	281,980	268,320	39.30	110,574	105,450	189	105,639
2003	282,066	286,560	46.10	129,810	132,104	221	132,325

[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, 1996-2003

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2001	117.0	9.01	1,054
2002	137.0	9.07	1,242
2003	136.0	9.35	1,272

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 1996-2003 [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*
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	20,707
1999	1,912	272	521	0.443	19,238
2000	2,705	263	712	0.434	25,756
2001	3,282	264	865	0.440	31,717
2002	3,342	267	894	0.420	31,286
2003	3,340	259	866	0.520	37,527

[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, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Layers			Pullets not of laying age		Other Chickens	Total Chickens		
	One year old and older	20 weeks old but less than one year	Total	Pullets 13 weeks old and older but less than 20 weeks	Pullet Chicks and Pullets under 13 weeks of age		Number	Value	
								Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
1996	895	839	1,734	141	168	1	2,044	1.50	3,066
1997	939	759	1,698	244	196		2,138	1.60	3,421
1998	1,000	830	1,830	268	98		2,196	1.60	3,514
1999	974	1,320	2,294	245	345		2,884	1.40	4,038
2000	1,832	1,343	3,175	261	390	2	3,828	1.80	6,890
2001	1,724	1,788	3,512	151	350	2	4,015	1.30	5,220
2002	1,781	1,571	3,352	407	93	1	3,853	1.70	6,550
2003	1,777	1,617	3,394	239	261		3,894	2.30	8,956

[1] Excludes commercial broilers

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Number Lost [2]	Number Sold	Pounds Sold	Price per Pound	Value of Sales
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2001	272	1,529	5,352	0.020	107
2002	260	2,003	7,812	0.010	78
2003	458	1,776	6,571	0.010	66

[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, Honey & Mink

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah 1996-2003

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*
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
2001	23	38	874	65	568
2002	22	59	1,298	130	1,687
2003	23	57	1,311	130	1,704

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 1996-2003

Year	Utah			United States				
	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Ranches Producing Pelts	Pelts Produced	Females Bred	Average Marketing Price	Value of Pelts
	Number	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Number*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
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	438	2,938.1	733.3	24.80	72.9
1999	110	650	156	398	2,812.5	672.7	33.70	94.8
2000	90	590	163	350	2,666.1	664.9	34.00	90.6
2001	80	610	145	329	2,565.3	629.5	33.50	85.9
2002	80	575	149	324	2,607.3	622.9	30.60	79.8
2003	80	590	135	307	2,549.0	603.4	40.10	102.2

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2003 and Females Bred for 2004, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2003		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2004	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	235,000	1,025,700	61,000	277,500
Demi/Wild [3]	([1])	164,400	([1])	34,800
Pastel	([1])	29,500	([1])	9,300
Sapphire [4]	26,500	146,700	5,000	30,200
Blue Iris [5]	23,000	409,500	5,400	71,700
Mahogany	226,000	548,300	51,900	127,100
Pearl	([1])	74,900	([1])	16,800
Lavender [6]	([1])	4,200	([1])	1,500
Violet	([1])	18,700	([1])	6,100
White	([1])	117,000	([1])	26,300
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	10,100	([1])	3,500
Total	590,000	2,549,000	143,000	604,800

1 Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
2 Black - formely Standard, includes Pure Dark
3 Demi/Wild - includes Dark brown, Ranch Wild, Demi-buff
4 Sapphire - includes Pale Brown
5 Blue Iris - for Gunmetal, includes Aleutian
6 Lavender - formerly Lavender Hope
7 Miscellaneous - Includes Pink

Trout

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 1998-2003

Year	Total Number of Operations	Total Value of Fish Sold	Foodsize (12 inches or longer)			
			Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
					Total	Average per pound
	Number	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
1998	17	1,871	420	465	1,353	2.91
1999	27	1,697	740	656	1,220	1.86
2000	28	1,396	400	464	858	1.85
2001	26	1,324	720	705	1,114	1.58
2002	23	1,081	470	496	893	1.80
2003	21	1,033	175	190	469	2.47

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 1998-2003 [1]

Year	Stockers (6 inches - 12 inches)				Fingerlings (1 inch - 6 inches)			
	Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales		Number of Fish	Live Weight	Sales	
			Total	Average per pound			Total	Average per 1,000 Fish/eggs
	1,000	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*	*1,000*	*1,000 Pounds*	*1,000 Dollars*	*Dollars*
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
2001	170	85	178	2.09	210	10	32	151.00
2002	260	74	181	2.44	36	1	7	196.00
2003	450	260	549	2.11				

[1] Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1998-2003 [1]

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*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*
1998	351	105	32	3	9	3	2	1	50	50	14
1999	75	33	10	2	13	([1])	([1])	([1])			
2000	68	17	([1])	([1])	([1])	3	2	4			
2001	183	27	([1])	([1])	([1])				([1])	([1])	([1])
2002	392	90	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])			
2003	142	15				([1])	([1])	([1])			

[1] Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1998-2003 [1] (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	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Percent*
1998	1	1		1	1		204	47	58	60	1	17
1999							57	22	76	([1])	([1])	([1])
2000	([1])	([1])	([1])				48	10	71	([1])	([1])	([1])
2001	([1])	([1])	([1])				119	13	65	([1])	([1])	([1])
2002	113	68	29				62	7	16	17	13	4
2003	56	5	39				81	9	57	([1])	([1])	([1])

[1] Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Agricultural Prices - Paid & Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2003, October 2003, January 2004, and April 2004 [1] [2]

	July 2003	October 2003	January 2004	April 2004
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	24	20	17	26
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	16	15	16	20
149 days or less	8	5	1	6
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	44.5	41.5	39.7	40.8
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	8.56	8.97	9.80	9.84
Type of worker				
Field	7.86	8.11	8.75	9.66
Livestock	8.62	8.12	8.81	8.83
Field & Livestock combined	8.06	8.11	8.80	9.29

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 1996 - 2003

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
1996	9.75	11.00	11.00
1997	9.00	11.10	11.00
1998	10.00	11.30	11.10
1999	10.00	12.10	11.10
2000	10.80	13.10	11.30
2001	11.00	14.00	11.50
2002	11.60	13.70	12.10
2003	11.60	13.40	12.50

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1996-2003

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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	2.12	2.00
2001	2.10	2.10	2.14	2.13	2.28	1.92	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.11	1.99	2.22	2.14
2002	2.30	2.28	2.34	2.29	2.27	2.34	2.15	2.27	2.46	2.43	2.45	2.56	2.42
2003	2.58	2.52	2.58	2.75	2.54	2.57	2.12	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.28	2.44	2.25
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	79.50
2001	82.00	86.00	87.00	85.00	93.00	96.00	100.00	98.00	97.00	98.00	97.00	98.00	97.00
2002	93.00	97.00	95.00	92.00	93.00	96.00	94.00	103.00	99.00	97.00	97.00	94.00	96.50
2003	94.00	93.00	90.00	93.00	99.00	93.00	83.00	83.00	81.00	76.00	70.00	87.00	89.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	78.50
2001	81.00	86.00	85.00	84.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	95.00	95.00	96.00	95.00	96.00	95.00
2002	92.00	94.00	94.00	91.00	93.00	94.00	93.00	100.00	97.00	95.00	95.00	92.00	94.50
2003	93.00	91.00	88.00	92.00	99.00	92.00	82.00	82.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	86.00	88.00
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2001	36.00	39.00	37.00	31.00	29.00	25.00	26.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	26.00	33.00	27.10
2002	32.00	33.00	32.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	30.00	33.00	25.40
2003	39.00	41.00	37.00	28.00	26.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	34.00	38.00	29.90
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	82.90
2001	80.00	80.00	85.00	89.00	83.00	75.00	66.00	56.00	57.00	52.00	55.00	64.00	61.00
2002	70.00	70.00	68.00	67.00	66.00	71.00	74.00	71.00	73.00	78.00	82.00	86.00	75.60
2003	91.00	91.00	93.00	93.00	97.00	96.00	90.00	86.00	87.00	94.00	97.00	98.00	92.00

[1] Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30; sheep and lamb, January 1 to Dec 31.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1996-2003 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	12.88
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	15.50
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													11.20
2001													14.70
2002													11.80
2003													12.10
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt)													
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													11.20
2001													14.70
2002													11.80
2003													12.10
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
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													10.30
2001													13.10
2002													11.00
2003													12.10

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 1996-2003

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing Year Average
	Dollars per Head	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*
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
2001					1,450
2002					1,550
2003					1,270

[1] Quarterly estimates for Utah were discontinued in 2000.

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties By Commodity

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.) Additional County level data can be found in the 2002 Census of Agriculture at www.nass.usda.gov/census/.

	Wheat, Winter - All			Wheat, Spring - All			Barley, Barley - All		
Rank	County	Production	% of Total	County	Production	% of Total	County	Production	% of Total
1	Box Elder	2,551,600	50	Box Elder	135,000	29	Cache	801,500	29
2	Cache	796,900	16	Cache	77,000	17	Box Elder	348,500	12
3	Utah	374,000	7	Davis	75,000	16	Utah	322,500	12
4	Davis	283,400	6	San Juan	48,000	10	Millard	284,000	10
5	Salt Lake	250,000	5	Utah	44,000	10	Sanpete	180,000	6
State	**Utah**	**5,125,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**460,000**	**100**	**State**	**2,800,000**	**100**

	Oats - All			Corn - Grain			Corn - Silage		
Rank	County	Production	% of Total	County	Production	% of Total	County	Production	% of Total
1	Box Elder	62,500	13	Box Elder	597,000	30	Box Elder	163,000	19
2	Cache	54,500	11	Utah	313,000	16	Cache	147,000	17
3	Utah	54,000	11	Millard	219,000	11	Millard	85,000	10
4	San Juan	33,500	7	Davis	166,000	8	Utah	80,000	9
5	Duchesne	30,500	6	Duchesne	151,000	7	Weber	69,000	8
State	**Utah**	**492,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**2,015,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**861,000**	**100**

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties By Commodity Continued

	Hay - Alfalfa			Hay - Other			Hay - All		
Rank	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**%of Total**
1	Millard	292,000	13	Rich	51,000	16	Millard	304,500	12
2	Iron	241,500	11	Sanpete	32,000	10	Iron	257,000	10
3	Cache	213,000	10	Duchesne	27,500	9	Cache	231,500	9
4	Box Elder	200,000	9	Box Elder	22,500	7	Box Elder	223,500	9
5	Utah	152,000	7	Utah	18,000	6	Utah	170,000	7
State	**Utah**	**2,180,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**310,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**2,490,000**	**100**

	Cattle - All Cattle			Cattle - Beef Cattle			Cattle - Milk Cows		
Rank	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**%of Total**
1	Box Elder	104,000	13	Box Elder	37,500	11	Cache	19,400	22
2	Cache	72,000	11	Duchesne	28,500	8	Millard	15,200	17
3	Millard	70,000	10	Rich	25,000	7	Box Elder	10,200	11
4	Utah	59,000	9	Millard	23,000	7	Utah	8,600	10
5	Duchesne	57,000	7	Uintah	20,500	6	Sanpete	6,900	8
State	**Utah**	**860,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**351,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**89,000**	**100**

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

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2003 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	5,585,000		2,686,600	873,900			358,400
All Barley	Bu	2,800,000	36,000	348,500	801,500			77,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	2,015,000		597,000	30,000			166,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	861,000	23,000	163,000	147,000			27,000
Oats	Bu	492,000		62,500	54,500	7,500		
All Hay	Tons	2,490,000	118,000	223,500	231,500	18,000	7,500	36,500
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,180,000	107,500	200,000	213,000	17,000	5,000	31,000
January 1, 2004 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	860,000	32,000	104,000	72,000	11,000	4,000	9,000
Beef Cows	Head	351,000	13,000	37,500	9,000	6,500	3,000	5,000
Milk Cows	Head	89,000	3,000	10,200	19,400			500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	235,000		36,000	3,700	6,000		800
Cash Receipts, 2003								
Livestock	Mill $	879.7	114.4	74.7	86.6	5.7	1.9	5.8
Crops	Mill $	258.4	5.4	44.1	19.1	1.5	0.3	18.3
Total	Mill $	1,138.2	119.9	118.9	105.7	7.2	2.2	24.1
2002 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	15,282	256	1,113	1,194	243	28	582
Land in Farms	Acres	11,731,228	139,158	1,400,759	246,586	199,384	([3])	65,857
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	961,037	32,067	141,462	105,203	5,997	3,979	17,879
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	1,091,011	36,073	113,251	83,945	10,684	8,182	21,275

See footnotes below.

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

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand	Iron	Juab	Kane
2003 Production								
All Wheat	Bu					110,000		
All Barley	Bu	84,000				55,500	51,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu	151,000	120,000				91,000	
Corn for Silage	Tons	24,000	10,000			12,000	18,000	
Oats	Bu	30,500						
All Hay	Tons	153,000	59,000	23,000	8,500	257,000	67,500	6,500
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	125,500	52,000	18,500		241,500	62,500	4,000
January 1, 2004 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	57,000	26,000	16,000	3,000	22,000	16,000	9,000
Beef Cows	Head	28,500	15,500	8,500	2,000	9,000	7,500	5,000
Milk Cows	Head	3,000				2,500	900	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	3,100	2,400			24,000		
Cash Receipts, 2003								
Livestock	Mill $	34.8	19.5	7.9	1.5	54.5	10.3	4.3
Crops	Mill $	8.8	3.4	1.0	1.4	19.1	7.6	0.3
Total	Mill $	43.6	22.9	8.9	2.9	73.6	17.9	4.7
2002 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	932	459	225	94	438	236	131
Land in Farms	Acres	1,304,716	([3])	79,879	52,729	479,102	270,350	155,825
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	50,093	17,208	8,539	2,450	63,197	25,226	2,144
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	94,723	33,099	15,429	3,360	68,705	22,043	3,433

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

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

[3] Not published because of respondent confidentiality.

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

Item	Unit	County							
		Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan	Sanpete	Sevier
2003 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	153,800					218,000		
All Barley	Bu	284,000	121,000		44,500	32,500		180,000	75,500
Corn for Grain	Bu	219,000							44,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	85,000						44,000	59,000
Oats	Bu		10,000		7,500		33,500	8,500	16,000
All Hay	Tons	304,500	29,000	23,000	65,000	14,500	3,500	161,500	141,500
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	292,000	24,500	19,000	13,000	13,000		129,500	134,500
January 1, 2004 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	70,000	8,000	13,000	40,000	10,000	16,000	49,000	41,000
Beef Cows	Head	23,000	3,000	5,000	25,000	4,500	9,500	18,000	12,000
Milk Cows	Head	15,200	900	2,500				6,900	4,400
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head		9,000	4,300		1,400		50,000	5,000
Cash Receipts, 2003									
Livestock	Mill $	82.8	9.5	11.9	19.2	7.0	7.9	100.1	29.6
Crops	Mill $	18.8	2.0	1.5	3.0	7.8	1.2	7.9	10.7
Total	Mill $	101.6	11.5	13.5	22.2	14.8	9.1	108.0	40.3
2002 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	646	255	108	135	712	231	759	568
Land in Farms	Acres	444,941	([3])	([3])	509,279	82,267	1,558,661	357,184	164,817
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	87,588	11,106	10,311	32,869	11,591	29,693	48,892	45,140
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	91,695	10,577	13,174	49,357	9,889	2,598	65,367	58,620

See footnotes below.

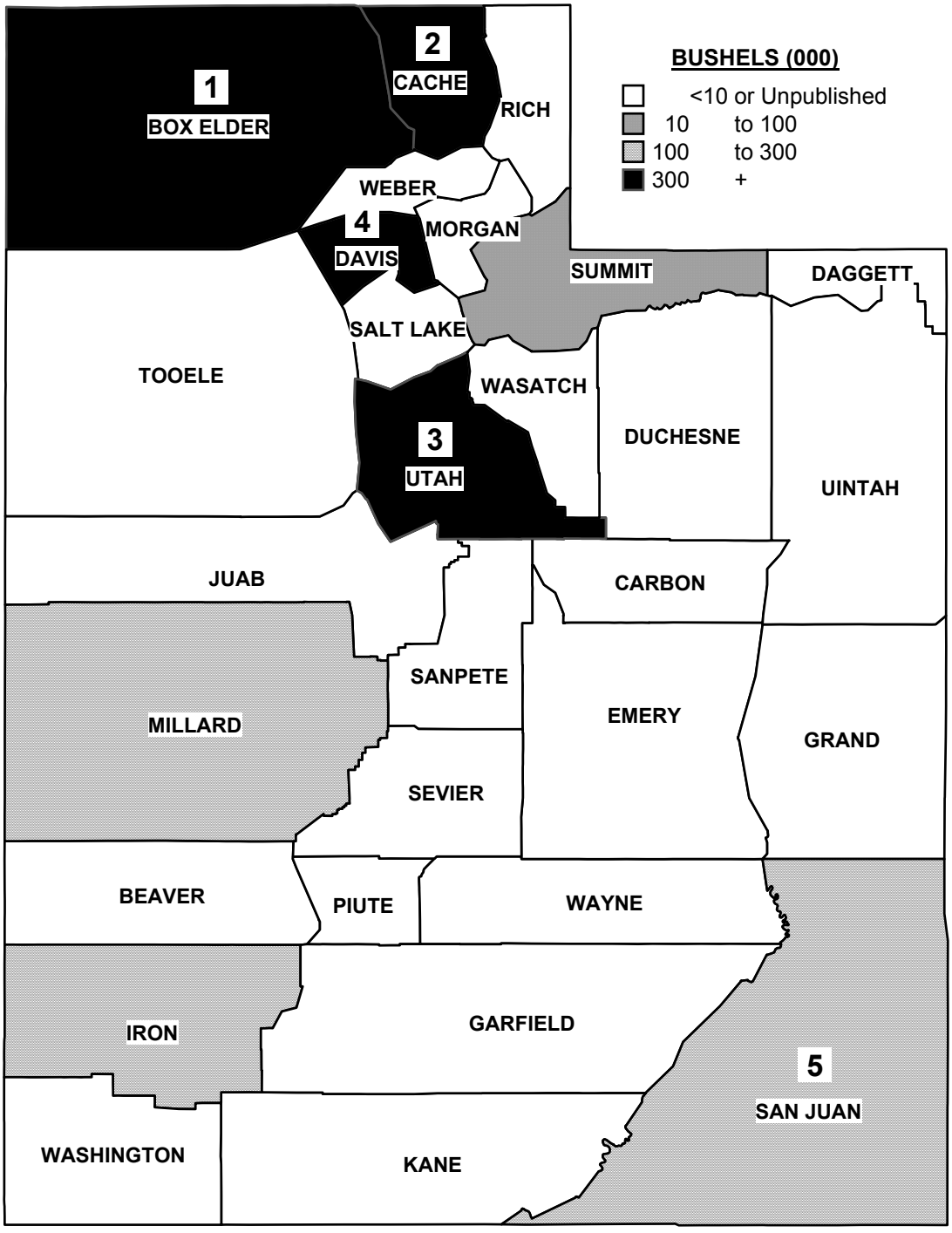
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (Continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2003 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	10,000			418,000				
All Barley	Bu		43,000		322,500			51,500	81,000
Corn for Grain	Bu			59,000	313,000				150,000
Corn for Silage	Tons			55,000	80,000				69,000
Oats	Bu				54,000			10,500	8,500
All Hay	Tons	41,500	45,500	108,500	170,000	25,500	28,000	39,500	79,500
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	24,500	39,500	95,500	152,000	22,000	25,000	34,000	73,500
January 1, 2004 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	27,000	28,000	45,000	59,000	11,000	17,000	21,000	24,000
Beef Cows	Head	12,000	16,500	20,500	18,500	6,500	8,500	11,000	7,500
Milk Cows	Head	1,300		1,400	8,600	1,000		1,800	4,500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	28,000	5,300	8,900	15,000	600		5,300	
Cash Receipts, 2003									
Livestock	Mill $	20.1	24.6	25.7	65.9	7.5	8.4	15.0	22.4
Crops	Mill $	2.0	3.4	5.5	49.9	1.4	3.6	2.1	7.2
Total	Mill $	22.1	28.1	31.2	115.8	8.9	12.1	17.0	29.5
2002 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	557	380	908	2,046	380	481	173	1,012
Land in Farms	Acres	375,689	415,056	([4])	343,072	69,612	217,147	42,374	86,913
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	18,413	19,061	33,168	81,114	8,332	8,008	14,394	25,913
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	28,332	22,835	60,838	84,919	13,787	15,371	18,025	31,425

[1] Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.
[2] Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.
[3] Not published because of respondent confidentiality

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2003



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	63,800	71,400	44,000	57,900	41	46	1,784,000	2,686,600
Cache	16,200	22,000	11,900	21,000	44	42	527,000	873,900
Davis	4,000	3,900	2,800	3,800	79	94	220,000	358,400
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	8,500		6,300		17		105,000	
Tooele	1,300		1,000		58		58,000	
Weber								
Other Counties	1,700	17,700	1,200	12,500	84	48	101,000	594,100
Total	95,500	115,000	67,200	95,200	42	47	2,795,000	4,513,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	3,500	4,200	2,300	2,000	32	77	74,500	153,800
Sanpete		500						
Sevier								
Utah	18,100	17,800	11,800	14,000	27	30	320,500	418,000
Other Counties	4,100	5,500	2,800	4,400	41	31	115,000	138,200
Total	25,700	28,000	16,900	20,400	30	35	510,000	710,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	31,400	28,500	24,100	16,900	11	13	256,500	218,000
Summit		1,500		1,000		10		10,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	2,400	500	1,800	300	16	80	28,500	24,000
Total	33,800	30,500	25,900	18,200	11	14	285,000	252,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron		1,500		1,200		92		110,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total		1,500		1,200		92		110,000
State								
Total	155,000	175,000	110,000	135,000	33	41	3,590,000	5,585,000

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

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2002 [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	22,800	17,900	84	1,500,000	44,000	26,100	11	284,000
Cache	7,100	5,800	74	428,000	11,900	6,100	16	99,000
Davis	3,200	2,400	89	213,000	2,800			
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake					6,300	5,900	12	70,000
Tooele	900	700	76	53,000	1,000			
Weber								
Other Counties	2,000	1,600	85	136,000	1,200	700	17	12,000
Total	36,000	28,400	82	2,330,000	67,200	38,800	12	465,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	1,000	700	74	52,000	2,300	1,600	14	22,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	5,600	3,900	60	235,000	11,800	7,900	11	85,500
Other Counties	1,900	1,500	65	98,000	2,800	1,300	13	17,000
Total	8,500	6,100	63	385,000	16,900	10,800	12	125,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit						1,000	11	11,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties					1,800	800	22	17,500
Total					25,900	25,900	11	285,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties								
Total								
Other Districts	500							
State								
Total	45,000	34,500	79	2,715,000	110,000	75,500	12	875,000

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

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2003 [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	25,300	23,600	87	2,041,600	46,100	34,300	19	645,000
Cache	8,400	7,500	81	607,900	13,600	13,500	20	266,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake					7,300	5,000	15	76,500
Tooele					2,000	1,600	16	26,000
Weber	2,600	2,200	99	217,000				
Other Counties	8,200	6,600	94	618,500	1,500	900	16	14,500
Total	44,500	39,900	87	3,485,000	70,500	55,300	19	1,028,000
Central								
Juab					4,200	3,400	14	48,600
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Other Counties	8,000	5,400	95	515,000	15,800	11,600	13	146,400
Total	8,000	5,400	95	515,000	20,000	15,000	13	195,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit					1,500	1,000	10	10,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	500	500	80	40,000	28,500	16,700	12	202,000
Total	500	500	80	40,000	30,000	17,700	12	212,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	1,500	1,200	92	110,000				
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total	1,500	1,200	92	110,000				
State								
Total	54,500	47,000	88	4,150,000	120,500	88,000	16	1,435,000

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

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	58,000	67,000	40,000	55,000	41	46	1,649,000	2,551,600
Cache	13,500	20,000	10,000	19,600	44	41	444,000	796,900
Davis	2,800	2,700	2,000	2,600	81	109	162,000	283,400
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	8,000	10,000	6,000	6,800	17	37	100,000	250,000
Tooele	1,300	3,000	1,000	2,600	58	37	58,000	96,600
Weber	1,400	2,800	1,000	2,400	87	86	87,000	207,500
Other Counties		500						
Total	85,000	106,000	60,000	89,000	42	47	2,500,000	4,186,000
Central								
Juab	3,600	5,000	2,500	3,900	39	25	97,000	98,900
Millard	3,000	2,800	2,000	1,600	31	76	61,000	120,800
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	15,900	17,000	10,500	13,400	26	28	277,000	374,000
Other Counties		700		400		78		31,300
Total	22,500	25,500	15,000	19,300	29	32	435,000	625,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery		500		300		80		24,000
Grand								
San Juan	31,000	25,000	24,000	14,200	11	12	254,000	170,000
Summit		1,500		1,000		10		10,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,500		1,000		11		11,000	
Total	32,500	27,000	25,000	15,500	11	13	265,000	204,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron		1,500		1,200		92		110,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total		1,500		1,200		92		110,000
State								
Total	140,000	160,000	100,000	125,000	32	41	3,200,000	5,125,000

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

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,800	4,400	4,000	2,900	34	47	135,000	135,000
Cache	2,700	2,000	1,900	1,400	44	55	83,000	77,000
Davis	1,200	1,200	800	1,200	73	63	58,000	75,000
Morgan		500						
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	800	900	500	700	38	57	19,000	40,000
Total	10,500	9,000	7,200	6,200	41	53	295,000	327,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard		1,400		400		83		33,000
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	2,200	800	1,300	600	33	73	43,500	44,000
Other Counties	1,000	300	600	100	53	80	31,500	8,000
Total	3,200	2,500	1,900	1,100	39	77	75,000	85,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan		3,500		2,700		18		48,000
Summit								
Uintah	900		800		22		17,500	
Wasatch								
Other Counties	400		100		25		2,500	
Total	1,300	3,500	900	2,700	22	18	20,000	48,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
State								
Total	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	39	46	390,000	460,000

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

County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 [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	11,300	4,600	155	711,000	6,700	24	164,000
Cache	7,400	600	158	95,000	6,700	22	148,000
Davis	2,400	1,100	125	138,000	1,000	20	20,000
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake	500				200	23	4,500
Tooele							
Weber	3,700	600	148	89,000	2,900	23	67,000
Other Counties	700	100	90	9,000	500	17	8,500
Total	26,000	7,000	149	1,042,000	18,000	23	412,000
Central							
Juab	1,900	900	121	109,000	1,000	21	21,000
Millard	5,500	2,000	144	287,000	3,500	19	67,000
Sanpete	2,200	100	120	12,000	2,100	15	32,000
Sevier	3,100	300	147	44,000	2,800	20	56,000
Utah	7,300	2,700	133	360,000	4,600	22	101,000
Total	20,000	6,000	135	812,000	14,000	20	277,000
Eastern							
Carbon	700	200	130	26,000	500	10	5,000
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,700	900	128	115,000	1,800	20	36,000
Emery	1,500	700	170	119,000	800	21	17,000
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	2,200	900	130	117,000	1,300	20	26,000
Wasatch							
Other Counties	900	300	137	41,000	600	18	11,000
Total	8,000	3,000	139	418,000	5,000	19	95,000
Southern							
Beaver	1,700				1,700	18	30,000
Garfield							
Iron	600				600	20	12,000
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	700				700	20	14,000
Total	3,000				3,000	19	56,000
State							
Total	57,000	16,000	142	2,272,000	40,000	21	840,000

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

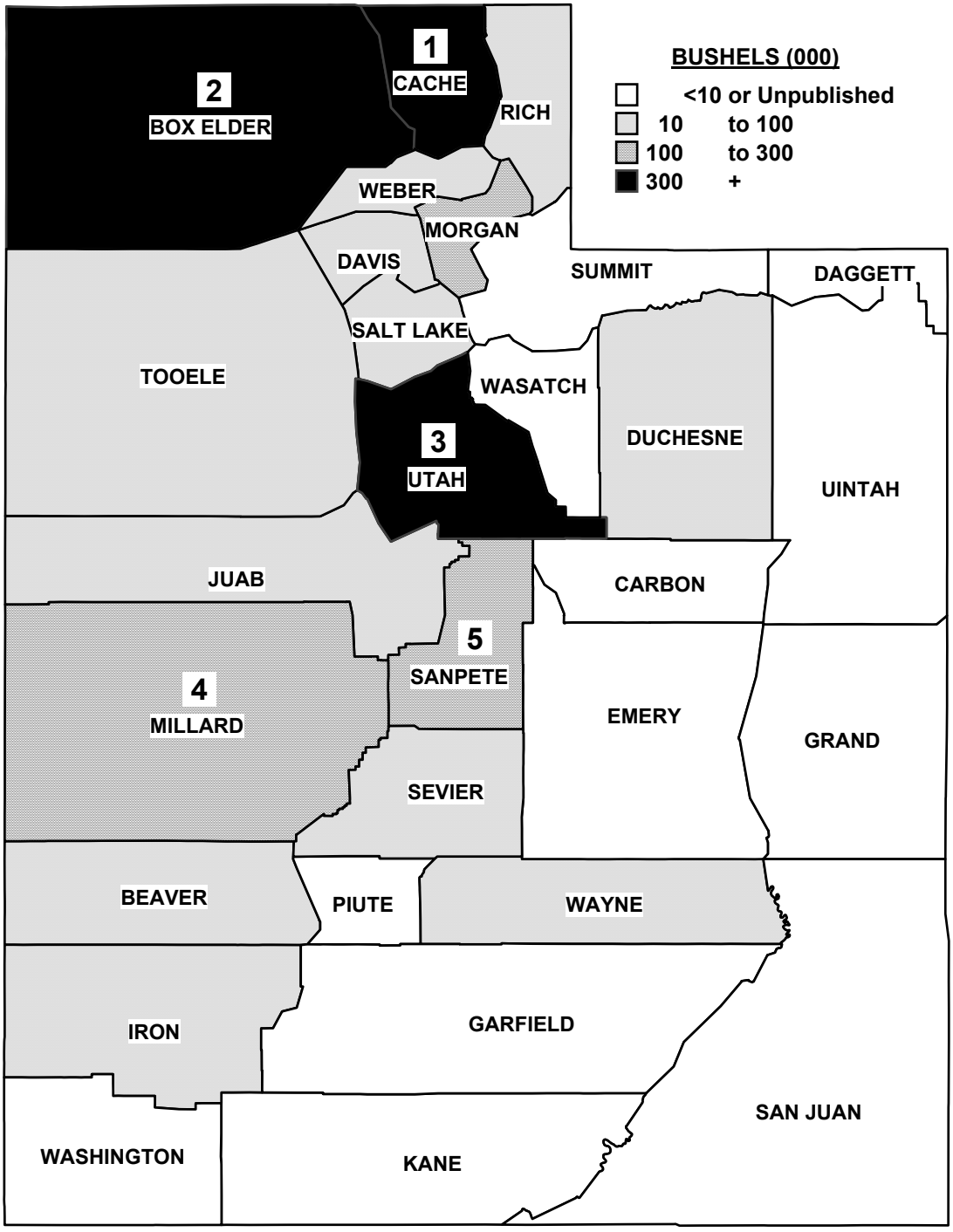
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 [1]

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	10,500	3,500	171	597,000	6,800	24	163,000
Cache	7,000	200	150	30,000	6,600	22	147,000
Davis	2,300	1,100	151	166,000	1,200	23	27,000
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	4,000	1,000	150	150,000	2,900	24	69,000
Other Counties	1,200	200	150	30,000	1,000	20	20,000
Total	25,000	6,000	162	973,000	18,500	23	426,000
Central							
Juab	1,500	600	152	91,000	900	20	18,000
Millard	6,000	1,400	156	219,000	4,300	20	85,000
Sanpete	2,500				2,400	18	44,000
Sevier	3,500	300	147	44,000	3,100	19	59,000
Utah	6,500	2,200	142	313,000	4,300	19	80,000
Total	20,000	4,500	148	667,000	15,000	19	286,000
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,000	1,000	151	151,000	1,000	24	24,000
Emery	1,400	800	150	120,000	600	17	10,000
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	3,500	400	148	59,000	3,100	18	55,000
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,100	300	150	45,000	800	19	15,000
Total	8,000	2,500	150	375,000	5,500	19	104,000
Southern							
Beaver	1,000				1,000	23	23,000
Garfield							
Iron	500				500	24	12,000
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	500				500	20	10,000
Total	2,000				2,000	23	45,000
State							
Total	55,000	13,000	155	2,015,000	41,000	21	861,000

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2003



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	9,200	4,400	6,200	4,200	68	83	420,200	348,500
Cache	19,000	13,000	13,100	11,300	50	71	651,000	801,500
Davis	1,300	1,000	500	800	96	96	48,200	77,000
Morgan	2,700	2,100	600	1,500	59	81	35,400	121,000
Rich		700		600		74		44,500
Salt Lake	600	600	100	400	85	81	8,500	32,500
Tooele	800	1,100	300	700	27	61	8,200	43,000
Weber	2,000	1,100	700	1,000	73	81	51,000	81,000
Other Counties	400							
Total	36,000	24,000	21,500	20,500	57	76	1,222,500	1,549,000
Central								
Juab	3,000	800	1,400	700	60	73	83,900	51,000
Millard	8,400	4,900	2,800	3,200	84	89	236,400	284,000
Sanpete	2,500	3,000	700	2,000	79	90	55,600	180,000
Sevier	2,600	1,600	700	900	62	84	43,400	75,500
Utah	7,500	4,200	3,900	3,700	82	87	321,200	322,500
Total	24,000	14,500	9,500	10,500	78	87	740,500	913,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,900	1,200	600	1,000	70	84	42,200	84,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	700		200		71		14,200	
Wasatch	1,000		400		65		26,000	
Other Counties	900	1,300	300	1,000	72	78	21,600	78,000
Total	4,500	2,500	1,500	2,000	69	81	104,000	162,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,600	1,100	600	400	72	90	43,400	36,000
Garfield								
Iron	1,600	1,200	300	600	71	93	21,400	55,500
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,500	1,100	400	600	73	86	29,000	51,500
Other Counties	800	600	200	400	76	83	15,200	33,000
Total	5,500	4,000	1,500	2,000	73	88	109,000	176,000
State								
Total	70,000	45,000	34,000	35,000	64	80	2,176,000	2,800,000

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

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2002 [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	7,300	4,800	79	379,800	1,900	1,400	29	40,400
Cache	12,800	7,600	65	493,500	6,200	5,500	29	157,500
Davis	1,200	400	114	45,500	100	100	27	2,700
Morgan	1,900	500	65	32,500	800	100	29	2,900
Rich	300				100			
Salt Lake	400	100	85	8,500	200			
Tooele	400				400	300	27	8,200
Weber	1,700	600	80	48,200	300	100	28	2,800
Total	26,000	14,000	72	1,008,000	10,000	7,500	29	214,500
Central								
Juab	2,700	1,300	63	81,400	300	100	25	2,500
Millard	8,400	2,800	84	236,400				
Sanpete	2,200	700	79	55,600	300			
Sevier	2,300	700	62	43,400	300			
Utah	6,900	3,500	89	312,200	600	400	23	9,000
Total	22,500	9,000	81	729,000	1,500	500	23	11,500
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,700	600	70	42,200	200			
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	600	200	71	14,200	100			
Wasatch	1,000	400	65	26,000				
Other Counties	700	300	72	21,600	200			
Total	4,000	1,500	69	104,000	500			
Southern								
Beaver	1,600	600	72	43,400				
Garfield								
Iron	1,600	300	71	21,400				
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,500	400	73	29,000				
Other Counties	800	200	76	15,200				
Total	5,500	1,500	73	109,000				
State								
Total	58,000	26,000	75	1,950,000	12,000	8,000	28	226,000

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

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2003 [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	3,700	3,600	94	338,500	700	600	17	10,000
Cache	9,400	8,100	82	665,000	3,600	3,200	43	136,500
Davis	1,000	800	96	77,000				
Morgan	1,600	1,200	90	108,000	500	300	43	13,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	3,000	2,300	83	190,500	500	400	26	10,500
Total	18,700	16,000	86	1,379,000	5,300	4,500	38	170,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete	3,000	2,000	90	180,000				
Sevier								
Utah								
Other Counties	11,000	8,000	89	713,000	500	500	40	20,000
Total	14,000	10,000	89	893,000	500	500	40	20,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total								
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	6,300	4,000	85	338,000	200			
State								
Total	39,000	30,000	87	2,610,000	6,000	5,000	38	190,000

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

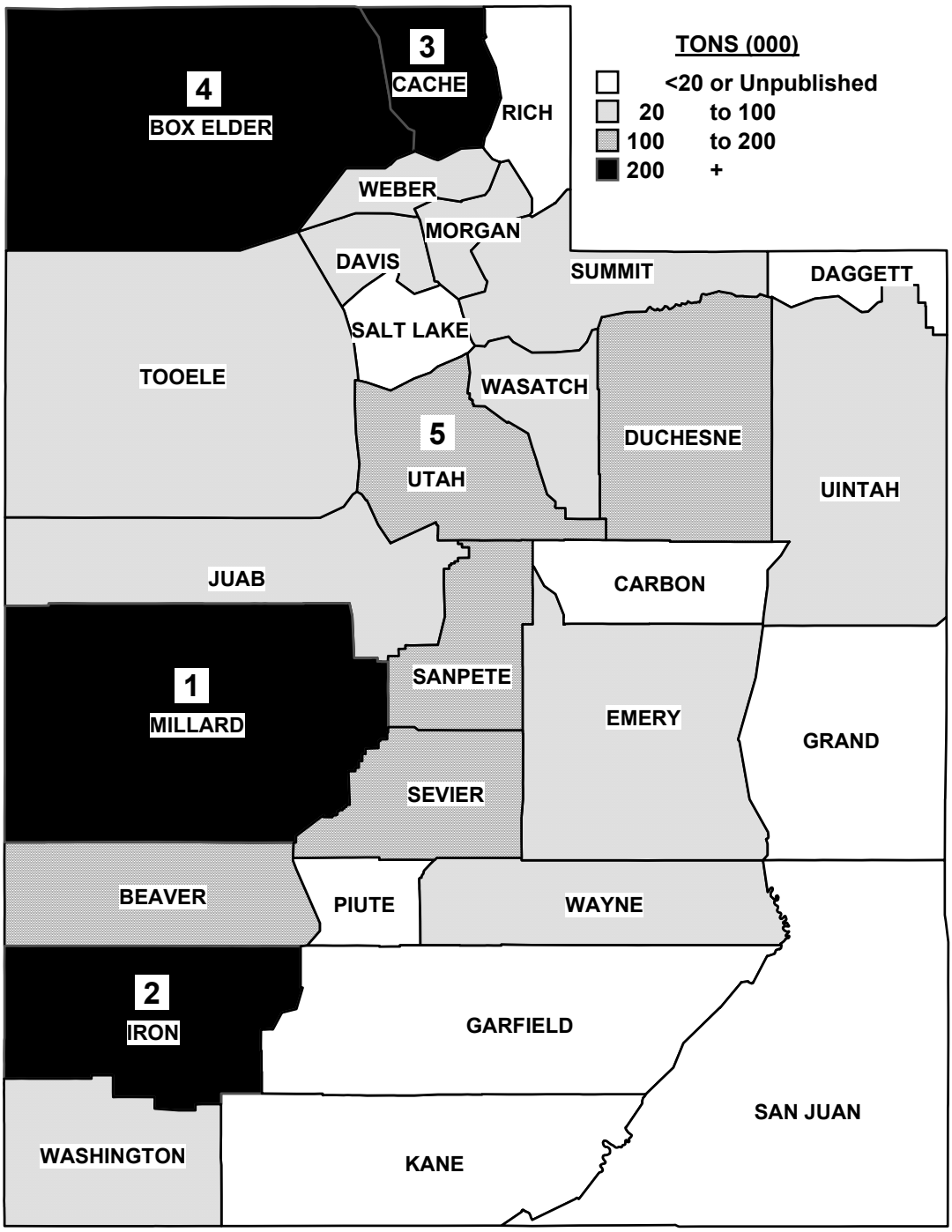
County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,600	3,900	500	600	92	104	46,000	62,500
Cache	2,900	3,000	600	700	81	78	48,600	54,500
Davis	700		100		86		8,600	
Morgan	800	900	400	100	89	100	35,600	10,000
Rich	1,500	1,500		100		75		7,500
Salt Lake	800		100		89		8,900	
Tooele	1,800	2,000						
Weber	1,400	1,100	100	100	93	85	9,300	8,500
Other Counties		1,600		100		110		11,000
Total	14,500	14,000	1,800	1,700	87	91	157,000	154,000
Central								
Juab	1,300		100		69		6,900	
Millard	5,000		200		89		17,800	
Sanpete	4,000	4,700	300	100	71	85	21,300	8,500
Sevier	3,700	4,600	200	200	90	80	18,000	16,000
Utah	3,500	3,300	300	500	70	108	21,000	54,000
Other Counties		6,400		400		104		41,500
Total	17,500	19,000	1,100	1,200	77	100	85,000	120,000
Eastern								
Carbon	1,200	1,000		100		75		7,500
Daggett								
Duchesne	3,700	4,500	100	300	79	102	7,900	30,500
Emery	3,800		100		67		6,700	
Grand								
San Juan	1,000	2,600		1,100		30		33,500
Summit	800		100		115		11,500	
Uintah	1,500		200		77		15,400	
Wasatch	1,100	1,100						
Other Counties	400	8,300		900		89		80,500
Total	13,500	17,500	500	2,400	83	63	41,500	152,000
Southern								
Beaver	2,100		100		81		8,100	
Garfield	1,000	1,400						
Iron	6,000		200		100		20,000	
Kane	800	700						
Piute	900	1,100	100		96		9,600	
Washington	1,300	1,000						
Wayne	2,400	2,200	200	100	94	105	18,800	10,500
Other Counties		8,100		600		93		55,500
Total	14,500	14,500	600	700	94	94	56,500	66,000
State								
Total	60,000	65,000	4,000	6,000	85	82	340,000	492,000

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

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2003



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	64,500	63,500	3.4	3.5	219,400	223,500
Cache	67,600	65,500	3.6	3.5	242,000	231,500
Davis	9,500	8,500	3.3	4.3	31,800	36,500
Morgan	10,300	10,600	2.9	2.7	29,600	29,000
Rich	39,500	42,200	1.4	1.5	56,500	65,000
Salt Lake	4,500	4,500	3.2	3.2	14,500	14,500
Tooele	17,500	14,900	2.9	3.1	51,000	45,500
Weber	20,100	19,300	3.5	4.1	70,200	79,500
Total	233,500	229,000	3.1	3.2	715,000	725,000
Central						
Juab	19,200	18,700	2.9	3.6	56,300	67,500
Millard	70,100	68,400	3.8	4.5	266,600	304,500
Sanpete	44,500	45,000	2.7	3.6	118,500	161,500
Sevier	35,600	32,800	3.6	4.3	129,400	141,500
Utah	44,100	41,100	3.3	4.1	143,700	170,000
Total	213,500	206,000	3.3	4.1	714,500	845,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,100	5,300	3.5	3.4	17,700	18,000
Daggett	4,100	4,800	2.8	1.6	11,400	7,500
Duchesne	47,500	49,000	3.3	3.1	154,500	153,000
Emery	17,000	18,100	3.0	3.3	51,000	59,000
Grand		2,300		3.7		8,500
San Juan		3,300		1.1		3,500
Summit	18,700	17,400	2.3	2.4	43,000	41,500
Uintah	31,100	34,800	3.4	3.1	106,700	108,500
Wasatch	7,600	7,500	3.6	3.4	27,000	25,500
Other Counties	4,900		3.4		16,700	
Total	136,000	142,500	3.1	3.0	428,000	425,000
Southern						
Beaver	29,000	26,500	3.9	4.5	111,700	118,000
Garfield	9,900	9,600	2.0	2.4	19,400	23,000
Iron	61,500	54,300	3.8	4.7	231,000	257,000
Kane		2,800		2.3		6,500
Piute	9,800	9,900	2.3	2.3	22,700	23,000
Washington	6,900	7,000	3.4	4.0	23,800	28,000
Wayne	12,800	12,400	2.6	3.2	33,500	39,500
Other Counties	2,100		2.1		4,400	
Total	132,000	122,500	3.4	4.0	446,500	495,000
State						
Total	715,000	700,000	3.2	3.6	2,304,000	2,490,000

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

County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	53,500	52,000	3.6	3.8	192,000	200,000
Cache	59,000	57,000	3.8	3.7	222,000	213,000
Davis	7,000	6,700	3.8	4.6	26,500	31,000
Morgan	7,500	8,200	3.2	3.0	24,000	24,500
Rich	7,000	6,700	2.5	1.9	17,500	13,000
Salt Lake	3,500	3,500	3.6	3.7	12,500	13,000
Tooele	12,500	11,400	3.6	3.5	44,500	39,500
Weber	17,000	16,500	3.8	4.5	64,000	73,500
Total	167,000	162,000	3.6	3.8	603,000	607,500
Central						
Juab	16,000	15,500	3.3	4.0	52,000	62,500
Millard	65,000	63,000	3.9	4.6	254,000	292,000
Sanpete	33,000	32,500	3.0	4.0	99,000	129,500
Sevier	32,000	30,000	3.8	4.5	123,000	134,500
Utah	34,000	33,000	3.7	4.6	127,000	152,000
Total	180,000	174,000	3.6	4.4	655,000	770,500
Eastern						
Carbon	4,400	4,400	3.8	3.9	16,500	17,000
Daggett	2,500	2,400	3.6	2.1	9,000	5,000
Duchesne	35,000	35,000	3.8	3.6	132,500	125,500
Emery	15,000	15,000	3.1	3.5	47,000	52,000
Grand						
San Juan						
Summit	8,200	7,500	3.1	3.3	25,500	24,500
Uintah	27,500	28,000	3.6	3.4	99,500	95,500
Wasatch	5,800	5,800	3.9	3.8	22,500	22,000
Other Counties	4,600	4,900	3.5	2.2	16,000	11,000
Total	103,000	103,000	3.6	3.4	368,500	352,500
Southern						
Beaver	26,000	23,000	4.0	4.7	104,500	107,500
Garfield	7,100	7,500	2.0	2.5	14,500	18,500
Iron	56,000	50,000	3.9	4.8	217,000	241,500
Kane		1,800		2.2		4,000
Piute	7,200	7,700	2.4	2.5	17,500	19,000
Washington	5,800	5,700	3.6	4.4	21,000	25,000
Wayne	11,000	10,300	2.6	3.3	29,000	34,000
Other Counties	1,900		2.1		4,000	
Total	115,000	106,000	3.5	4.2	407,500	449,500
State						
Total	565,000	545,000	3.6	4.0	2,034,000	2,180,000

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

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2002 & 2003 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	11,000	11,500	2.5	2.0	27,400	22,500
Cache	8,600	8,500	2.3	2.1	20,000	17,500
Davis	2,500	1,800	2.1	3.1	5,300	5,500
Morgan	2,800	2,400	2.0	1.9	5,600	4,500
Rich	32,500	35,500	1.2	1.4	39,000	51,000
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000	2.0	1.5	2,000	1,500
Tooele	5,000	3,500	1.3	2.6	6,500	9,000
Weber	3,100	2,800	2.0	2.1	6,200	6,000
Total	66,500	67,000	1.7	1.8	112,000	117,500
Central						
Juab	3,200	3,200	1.3	1.6	4,300	5,000
Millard	5,100	5,400	2.5	2.3	12,600	12,500
Sanpete	11,500	12,500	1.7	2.6	19,500	32,000
Sevier	3,600	2,800	1.8	2.5	6,400	7,000
Utah	10,100	8,100	1.7	2.2	16,700	18,000
Total	33,500	32,000	1.8	2.3	59,500	74,500
Eastern						
Carbon	700	900	1.7	1.1	1,200	1,000
Daggett	1,600	2,400	1.5	1.0	2,400	2,500
Duchesne	12,500	14,000	1.8	2.0	22,000	27,500
Emery	2,000	3,100	2.0	2.3	4,000	7,000
Grand						
San Juan						
Summit	10,500	9,900	1.7	1.7	17,500	17,000
Uintah	3,600	6,800	2.0	1.9	7,200	13,000
Wasatch	1,800	1,700	2.5	2.1	4,500	3,500
Other Counties	300	700	2.3	1.4	700	1,000
Total	33,000	39,500	1.8	1.8	59,500	72,500
Southern						
Beaver	3,000	3,500	2.4	3.0	7,200	10,500
Garfield	2,800	2,100	1.8	2.1	4,900	4,500
Iron	5,500	4,300	2.5	3.6	14,000	15,500
Kane		1,000		2.5		2,500
Piute	2,600	2,200	2.0	1.8	5,200	4,000
Washington	1,100	1,300	2.5	2.3	2,800	3,000
Wayne	1,800	2,100	2.5	2.6	4,500	5,500
Other Counties	200		2.0		400	
Total	17,000	16,500	2.3	2.8	39,000	45,500
State						
Total	150,000	155,000	1.8	2.0	270,000	310,000

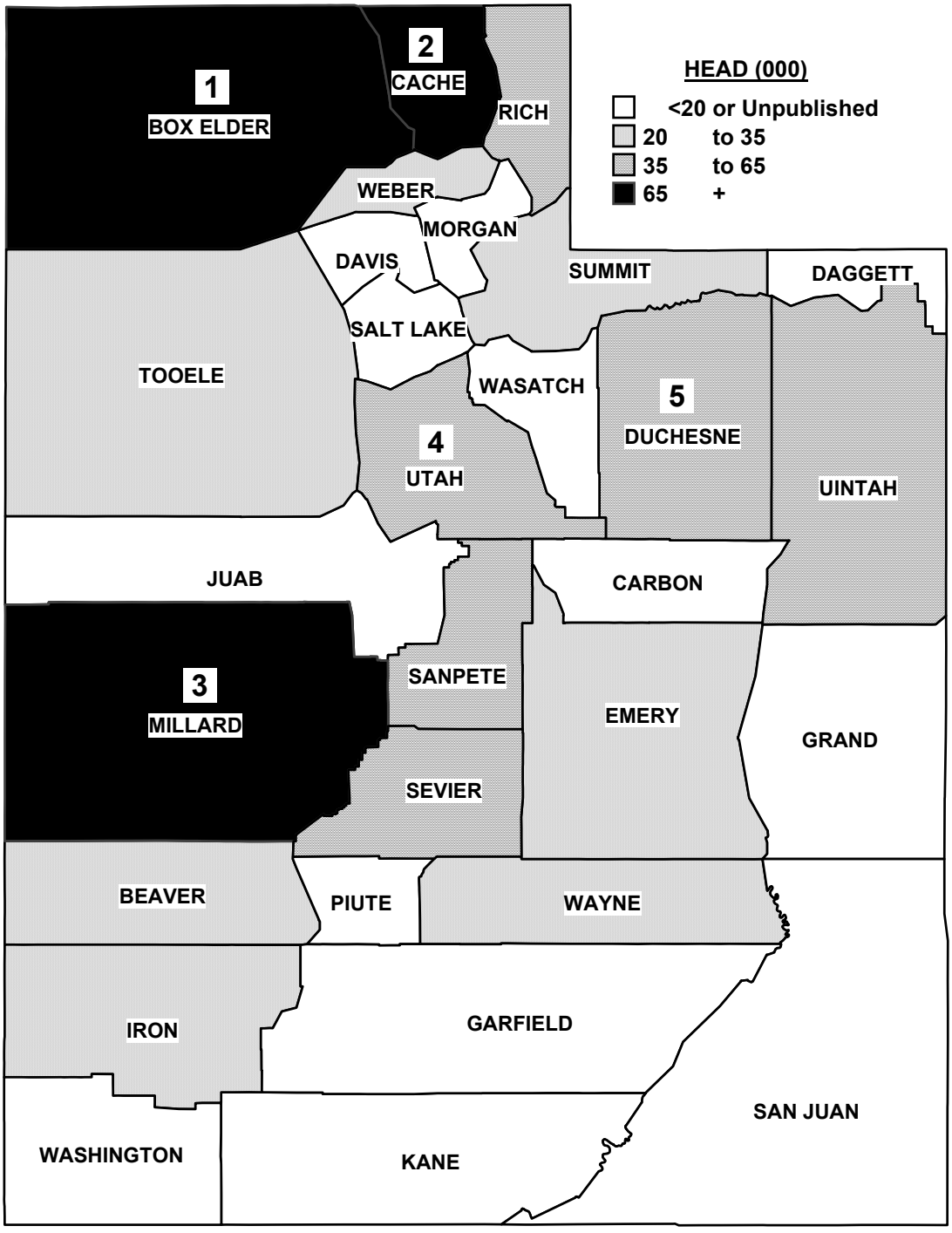
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2002-2003
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2003 and 2004

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2002	2003	2003	2004
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	62,000	68,000	16,200	14,500
Morgan	108,000	99,000	26,600	25,800
Salt Lake	34,000	34,000	9,400	8,300
Other Counties	11,000			
Total	215,000	201,000	52,200	48,600
Central				
Utah	283,000	326,000	67,000	79,400
Total	283,000	326,000	67,000	79,400
Eastern				
Summit	77,000	63,000	15,800	15,000
Total	77,000	63,000	15,800	15,000
State				
Total	575,000	590,000	135,000	143,000

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2004



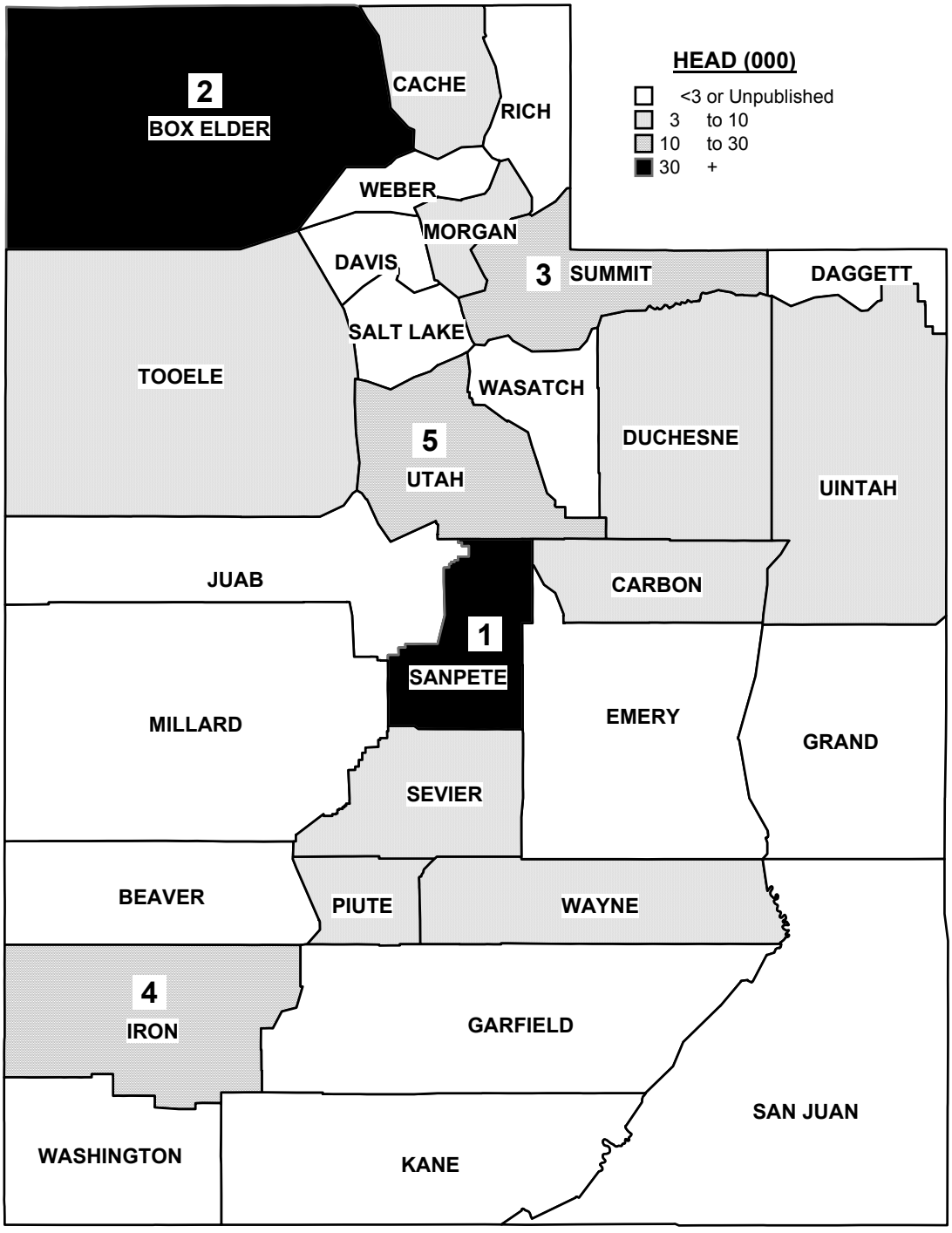
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2003 & 2004

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	108,000	104,000	33,000	37,500	11,000	10,200
Cache	68,000	72,000	9,000	9,000	20,600	19,400
Davis	8,000	9,000	4,500	5,000		500
Morgan	8,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	700	900
Rich	40,000	40,000	24,500	25,000		
Salt Lake	8,000	10,000	5,000	4,500		
Tooele	26,000	28,000	16,000	16,500		
Weber	23,000	24,000	7,000	7,500	5,000	4,500
Other Counties					700	500
Total	289,000	295,000	102,000	108,000	38,000	36,000
Central						
Juab	17,000	16,000	7,000	7,500		900
Millard	86,000	70,000	23,500	23,000	14,900	15,200
Sanpete	50,000	49,000	17,000	18,000	6,300	6,900
Sevier	49,000	41,000	11,000	12,000		4,400
Utah	72,000	59,000	19,500	18,500	9,600	8,600
Other Counties					5,200	
Total	274,000	235,000	78,000	79,000	36,000	36,000
Eastern						
Carbon	9,000	11,000	6,500	6,500		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000		
Duchesne	62,000	57,000	28,000	28,500	2,800	3,000
Emery	24,000	26,000	16,000	15,500		
Grand	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000		
San Juan	14,000	16,000	9,500	9,500		
Summit	26,000	27,000	13,500	12,000	1,300	1,300
Uintah	36,000	45,000	17,500	20,500	1,400	1,400
Wasatch	9,000	11,000	6,000	6,500	1,000	1,000
Other Counties					500	300
Total	187,000	200,000	102,000	104,000	7,000	7,000
Southern						
Beaver	35,000	32,000	12,000	13,000	2,900	3,000
Garfield	15,000	16,000	7,500	8,500		
Iron	23,000	22,000	8,000	9,000	2,800	2,500
Kane	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000		
Piute	13,000	13,000	5,500	5,000	2,600	2,500
Washington	14,000	17,000	8,500	8,500		
Wayne	21,000	21,000	10,500	11,000	1,600	1,800
Other Counties					100	200
Total	130,000	130,000	57,000	60,000	10,000	10,000
State Total	880,000	860,000	339,000	351,000	91,000	89,000

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

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2004



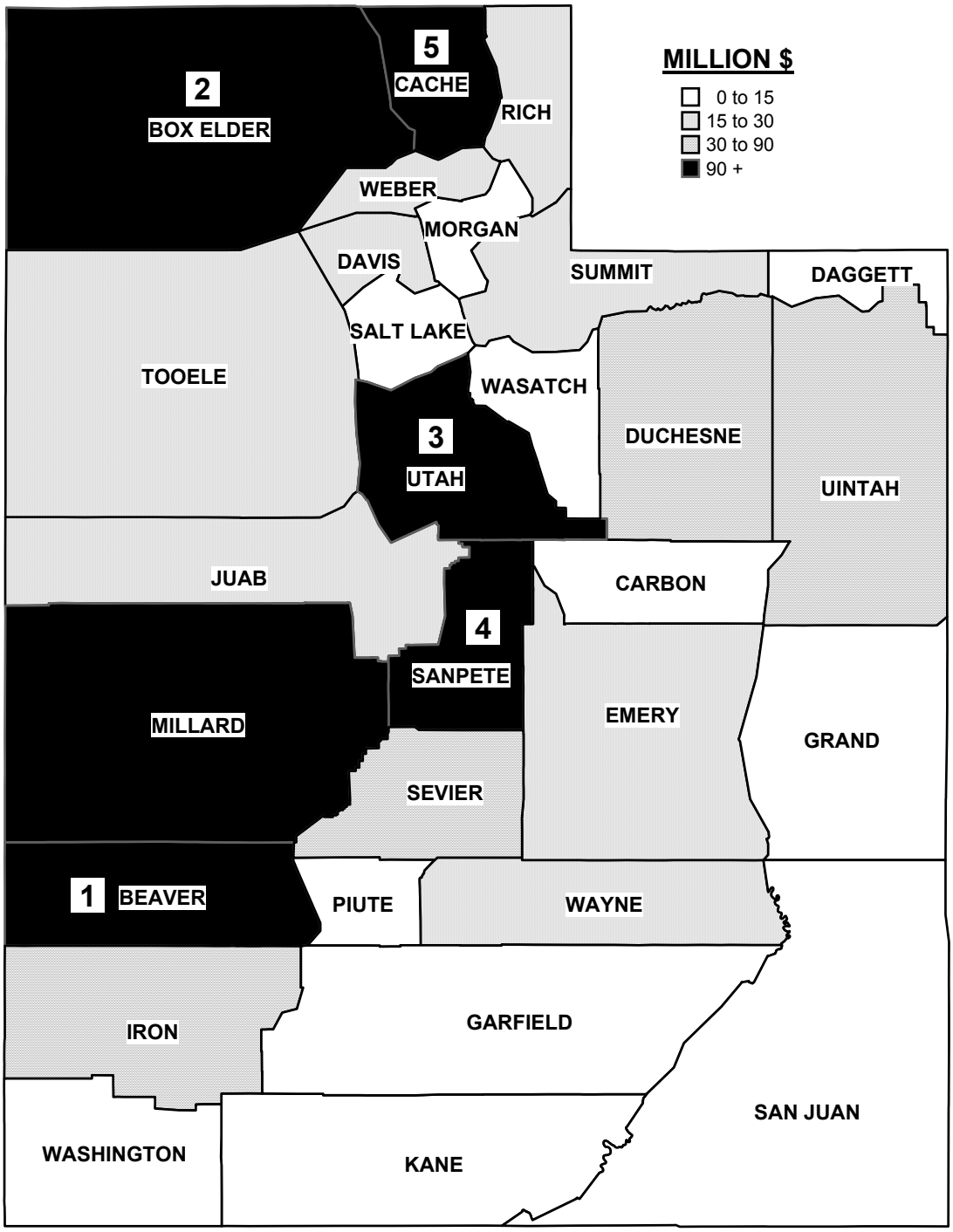
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	2003	2004
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	50,000	36,000
Cache	6,000	3,700
Davis		800
Morgan	10,500	9,000
Rich		
Salt Lake	1,500	1,400
Tooele	6,700	5,300
Weber	5,000	
Other Counties	7,300	9,800
Total	87,000	66,000
Central		
Juab	8,000	
Millard	8,000	
Sanpete	53,000	50,000
Sevier	6,000	5,000
Utah	18,000	15,000
Other Counties		12,000
Total	93,000	82,000
Eastern		
Carbon	6,000	6,000
Daggett		
Duchesne	4,400	3,100
Emery	2,800	2,400
Grand		
San Juan		
Summit	27,000	28,000
Uintah	11,000	8,900
Wasatch	700	600
Other Counties	3,100	2,000
Total	55,000	51,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	31,000	24,000
Kane		
Piute	6,200	4,300
Washington	700	
Wayne	5,100	5,300
Other Counties	2,000	2,400
Total	45,000	36,000
State		
Total	280,000	235,000

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

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2003



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2002 & 2003

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	71.6	74.7	43.6	44.1	115.2	118.9
Cache	82.7	86.6	21.7	19.1	104.4	105.7
Davis	4.8	5.8	17.3	18.3	22.1	24.1
Morgan	9.4	9.5	1.8	2.0	11.2	11.5
Rich	16.7	19.2	3.0	3.0	19.8	22.2
Salt Lake	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.8	13.3	14.8
Tooele	20.5	24.6	3.8	3.4	24.4	28.1
Weber	21.6	22.4	6.9	7.2	28.4	29.5
Other Counties						
Total	233.4	249.9	105.4	104.9	338.8	354.8
Central						
Juab	9.7	10.3	7.9	7.6	17.6	17.9
Millard	80.2	82.8	19.6	18.8	99.7	101.6
Sanpete	103.3	100.1	6.7	7.9	110.0	108.0
Sevier	29.9	29.6	11.0	10.7	40.9	40.3
Utah	67.4	65.9	40.8	49.9	108.3	115.8
Other Counties						
Total	290.5	288.8	86.0	94.9	376.6	383.7
Eastern						
Carbon	4.1	5.7	1.6	1.5	5.7	7.2
Daggett	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.2
Duchesne	33.2	34.8	9.8	8.8	43.0	43.6
Emery	16.7	19.5	3.4	3.4	20.1	22.9
Grand	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.9
San Juan	6.1	7.9	1.9	1.2	8.1	9.1
Summit	18.4	20.1	2.4	2.0	20.8	22.1
Uintah	19.2	25.7	6.3	5.5	25.6	31.2
Wasatch	6.1	7.5	1.7	1.4	7.7	8.9
Other Counties						
Total	106.9	124.6	29.1	25.4	136.0	150.1
Southern						
Beaver	94.6	114.4	6.1	5.4	100.7	119.9
Garfield	6.5	7.9	1.1	1.0	7.5	8.9
Iron	46.8	54.5	19.3	19.1	66.1	73.6
Kane	3.8	4.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.7
Piute	11.3	11.9	1.7	1.5	13.0	13.5
Washington	6.0	8.4	3.3	3.6	9.3	12.1
Wayne	13.1	15.0	2.0	2.1	15.2	17.0
Other Counties						
Total	182.0	216.4	33.9	33.2	215.9	249.6
State						
Total	812.8	879.7	254.4	258.4	1,067.2	1,138.2

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, 1993-2004

Enterprise Budget: Cow/Calf Operations - 200 Cows - Northern Utah - 2003

Item	Number	Average Weight	Amount	Units	Cost per Unit	Value	Your Farm
Receipts:							
Steers	95	600		LBS	0.93	53,010.00	
Heifers	95	550		LBS	0.88	45,980.00	
Cull Cows	20	1100		LBS	0.40	8,800.00	
Cull Bulls	2	1850		LBS	0.45	1,665.00	
Total						**109,455.00**	
Expenses:							
Variable Costs							
Feed Expense							
Hay			475	tons	85.00	40,375.00	
Salt & Mineral			20	tons	125.00	2,500.00	
BLM permit							
Grazing fees			318	aums	1.35	429.30	
Non fee costs			318	aums	7.00	2,226.00	
Forest Service permit							
Grazing fees			636	aums	1.35	858.60	
Non fee costs			636	aums	9.00	5,724.00	
Private Pasture lease			530	aums	15.00	7,950.00	
Reproduction costs							
AI project			20	head	25.00	500.00	
Breeding bulls			2	head	1,300.00	2,600.00	
Replacement heifers/cows			22	head	600.00	13,200.00	
Animal Health							
Veterinarian service			200	head	3.00	600.00	
Medications & supplies			200	head	2.00	400.00	
Vaccinations - cow			200	head	7.00	1,400.00	
Vaccinations - calf			190	head	5.00	950.00	
Bull testing & vaccine			8	head	10.00	80.00	
Hired Labor							
Calving season			480	hrs	8.00	3,840.00	
General Feeding			120	hrs	8.00	960.00	
Cattle Handling & care			120	hrs	8.00	960.00	
Fixed Costs							
Transportation			1	yr	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Facility maintenance			1	yr	300.00	300.00	
Fuel & lube			1	yr	120.00	120.00	
Sales commission			190	head	12.00	2,280.00	
Machinery			1	yr	200.00	200.00	
Vechiles & trailers			1	yr	200.00	200.00	
Animal Death insurance			208	head	10.00	2,280.00	
Depreciations - machinery & Vechiles			1	yr	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Property taxes			1	yr	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Total						**$94,732.90**	
Return to labor and management:							
Over variable costs						**$23,902.10**	
Over total listed costs						**$14,722.10**	

Assumptions:

Percentage of cows that wean a calf = 90%.
Percent death loss of cows = 1%.
Cost of replacement stock (heifers and bulls at market value.
Feed cost at market Value.
All calves sold. Some may be sold to another enterprise.
Cows per bull = 25.

Number of months grazed

BLM land	1.5
Forest Service	3.0
Private	2.5

Animals sold in the fall

Budget prepared by: Shane Ellis, E. Bruce Godfrey, and Lyle Holmgren

Enterprise Budget: Barley - Juab County, Utah - 2003

Item	Unit	Quantity per acre	$/unit	Value/Cost per Acre	Your Farm
				Dollars	
Receipts:					
Barley	Bushels	75.0	$2.25	$168.75	
Straw	Tons	0.70	$40.00	$28.00	
Subtotal				$196.75	
Operating Costs					
Land Preparation					
Plowing	Acre	1	$10.11	$10.11	
Discing	Acre	1	$3.27	$3.27	
Land plane	Acre	2	$3.80	$7.60	
Roller Harrow	Acre	2	$2.83	$5.66	
Planting	Acre	1	$5.21	$5.21	
Seed	Pounds	100	$0.14	$14.00	
Fertilization					
Nitrogen (34-0-0)	Pounds	278	$0.01	$3.06	
Phosphate (11-52-0)	Pounds	48	$0.13	$6.24	
Custom application	Acre	1	$5.00	$5.00	
Pesticides/Herbicides					
2-4-D	Pint	1.25	$2.56	$3.20	
Hoelon	Pint	2.33	$8.34	$19.43	
Custom application	Acre	1	$5.00	$5.00	
Irrigation (wheel line)	Irrigations	2			
Labor	Hours	0.67	$10.00	$6.67	
Water assessment	Share	1	$60.00	$60.00	
Repairs/maintenance	Acre	1	$2.30	$2.30	
Pumping	Acre inch	25	$0.00	$0.00	
Harvesting					
Custon combine	Acre	1	$26.00	$26.00	
Haul grain (custom)	Bushel	75	$0.06	$4.50	
Bailing	Acre	1	$3.74	$3.74	
Haul straw	Small bale	1.4	$1.91	$2.67	
Crop Insurance	Acre	1			
Interest on operating capital			9.75%	$4.94	
Subtotal				$198.60	
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$43.51	
Insurance	Acre	1	$2.00	$2.00	
Machinery ownership cost	Acre	1	$33.26	$33.26	
Irrigation equipment costs	Acre	1	$8.25	$8.25	
Total costs				$242.11	
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
above operating costs				-$1.85	
above total listed costs				-$45.36	

Assumptions:

Grain planted in late March and harvested in early August.
Interest computed on land preparation and planting costs for 6 months and fertilization/ herbicide/irrigation costs for 3 months.
Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs, and labor.
Machinery costs are based on 37 acres of barley.
Machinery ownership costs include depreciation, interest, insurance, and housing.

Budget prepared by E. Bruce Godfrey, Shane Ellis, and Jeff Banks

Enterprise Budget: Costs of installing a Pot-in-Pot Production System for Native Plants - 2003

Item	Unit	Quantity	$/unit	Total Cost	Your Farm
			Dollars		
Pots					
1 gallon	pot	360	0.13	46.80	
3 gallon	pot	240	0.51	122.40	
Weed barrior	Roll 1,200 sq ft	1	60.00	60.00	
Labor					
Auger	hours	2	10.00	20.00	
Installation 1 gallon	hours	30	10.00	300.00	
Installation 3 gallon	hours	28	10.00	280.00	
Weed barrior	hours	4	10.00	40.00	
Mulch	hours	2	10.00	20.00	
Mulch	cubic yard	4	7.00	28.00	
Auger	hour	2	25.00	50.00	
Sprinkler system					
Spray heads	heads	15	6.00	90.00	
1 inch PVC pipe	feet	140	0.30	42.00	
Fittings	item	15	0.40	6.00	
Risers	item	15	0.10	1.50	
Glue	can	1	5.00	5.00	
Primer	can	1	5.00	5.00	
Drip System					
half inch drip tubbing	100 feet roll	1	5.74	5.74	
Hole punch	item	1	1.00	1.00	
Elbows	item	300	0.05	15.00	
Fittings	item	24	0.25	6.00	
Spray stakes	stake	120	0.50	60.00	
Drip emmiters	item	180	0.30	54.00	
Flow regulators	item	180	0.50	90.00	
Time Box	item	1	100.00	100.00	
Equipment				100.00	
Total Listed installation Costs				1,548.44	

Assumptions

There are no costs for the 1600 Square Meters of land used.
The auger to make the holes is rented.
No equipment other that irrigation and $100 for shovels etc. is included.
The labor costs only include hired labor and not management labor.
The total costs are allocated at $795 for 1-gallon pots and $755 for 3-gallon pots.

Prepared by: Ruby Ward, Roger Kjelgren, and Amy Croft with input from selected Utah growers.

Enterprise Budget: 1-Gallon Native Perennials Using a Pot-in-Pot Production System - 2003

Item	Unit	Quantity	$/Unit	Total Farm	Per One Gallon	Your Farm
				.....Dollars.....		
Receipts						
Perennials	1-gal	885.6	3.25	2,878.20	3.25	
Total receipts				**2,878.20**	**3.25**	
Variable Operation Costs						
Media Ecomix	Cubic yard	1.82	64.00	116.62	0.13	
Udelite Mix	Cubic yard	1.82	20.00	36.44	0.04	
Plants	Tray	31.00	32.00	992.00	1.12	
Pots	Pot	984.00	0.13	127.92	0.14	
Fertilizer (Ozmocote)	20 Lb Bag	0.38	40.00	15.00	0.02	
Water Overhead	1000 gal	11.92	0.75	8.94	0.01	
Drip	1000 gal	1.93	0.75	1.44	0.00	
Labor Planting	Hours	16.40	10.00	164.00	0.19	
Installation	Hours	8.20	10.00	82.00	0.09	
Growing	Hours	13.50	10.00	135.00	0.15	
Harvesting	Hours	8.20	10.00	82.00	0.09	
Interest on operating capital @ 8%				70.45	0.08	
Total variable Operating Costs				**1,831.82**	**2.07**	
Ownership Costs						
Amortization of installation costs				118.26	0.13	
Total Listed Costs				**1,950.08**	**2.20**	
Net return to owner for land, unpaid labor, management, equity, and risks above listed costs				**928.12**	**1.05**	

Assumptions:

2.73 crops per year.
Returns are base on a 10% mortality rate.
Interest computed on all operating costs for 6 months.
Marketing costs are not included.
Utility costs include water but not hookup fees.
Only irrigation equipment costs are covered, no vehicles, tarilers, etc.are included.
800 Square meters of land are used.

Mortality	Net Returns	Net Returns/Shrub
10%	928.12	1.05
15%	768.22	0.92
20%	608.32	0.77
25%	448.42	0.61
30%	288.52	0.42
35%	128.62	0.20

Prepared by: Ruby Ward, Roger Kjelgren, and Amy Croft

Enterprise Budget: Growing 3 Gallon Native Shrubs Using a Pot-in-Pot Production System - 2003

Item	Unit	Quanity	$/unit	Total Farm	Per Three Gallons	Your Farm
				Dollars		
Receipts	3 Gallon	216	8.00	1,728.00	8.00	
Shrubs				**1,728.00**	**8.00**	
Total receipts						
Variable Operating Costs						
Media						
Ecomix	Cubic yard	1.33	64.00	85.33	0.40	
Udelite	Cubic yard	1.33	20.00	26.67	0.12	
Plants	Tray	8.00	32.00	256.00	1.19	
Pots	Pot	240.00	0.51	122.40	0.57	
Fertilizer						
Ozmocote	20 lb bag	0.13	40.00	5.00	0.02	
Water						
Overhead	1000 gal	11.92	0.75	8.94	0.04	
Spray Stakes	1000 gal	1.28	0.75	0.96	0.00	
Labor						
Planting	Hours	8.00	10.00	80.00	0.37	
Installation	Hours	4.00	10.00	40.00	0.19	
Growing	Hours	4.50	10.00	45.00	0.21	
Harvesting	Hours	4.00	10.00	40.00	0.19	
Interest on Operating Capital @ 8%				28.41	0.13	
Total Operating Costs				**738.71**	**3.42**	
Ownership Costs						
Amortization of installation costs				112.50	0.52	
Total listed costs:				**851.22**	**3.94**	
Net return to owner for land, unpaid labor, management, equity, and risks above listed costs.				**876.78**	**4.06**	

Assumptions:
Shrubs will be saleable within 1 year.
Returns are based on a 10% mortality rate.
Interest computed on all operating cost for 6 months.
Marketing cost are not included.
Utility costs only include water but not hookup fees.
Only irrigation equipment cost are covered, no vehicles, trailers, etc. are included.
800 square meters of land is used.

Native plants are harder to grow than other shrubs. Returns are very dependent upon mortality.

Mortality	Net Returns	Net Returns/ Shrub
10%	851.22	4.06
15%	755.22	3.83
20%	659.22	3.57
25%	563.22	3.27
30%	467.22	2.93
35%	371.22	2.54

Prepared by Ruby Ward, Roger Kjelgren, and Amy Croft

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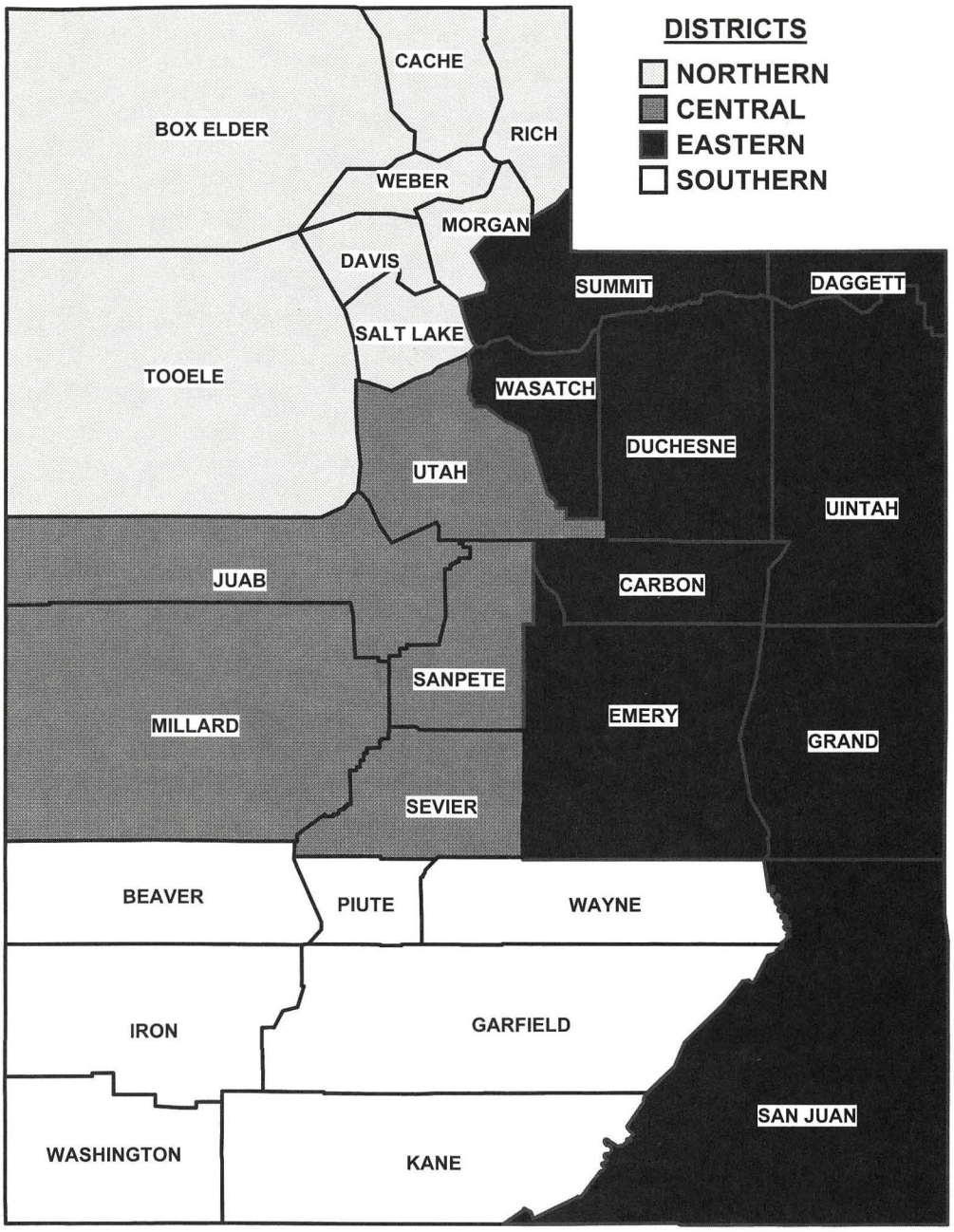

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