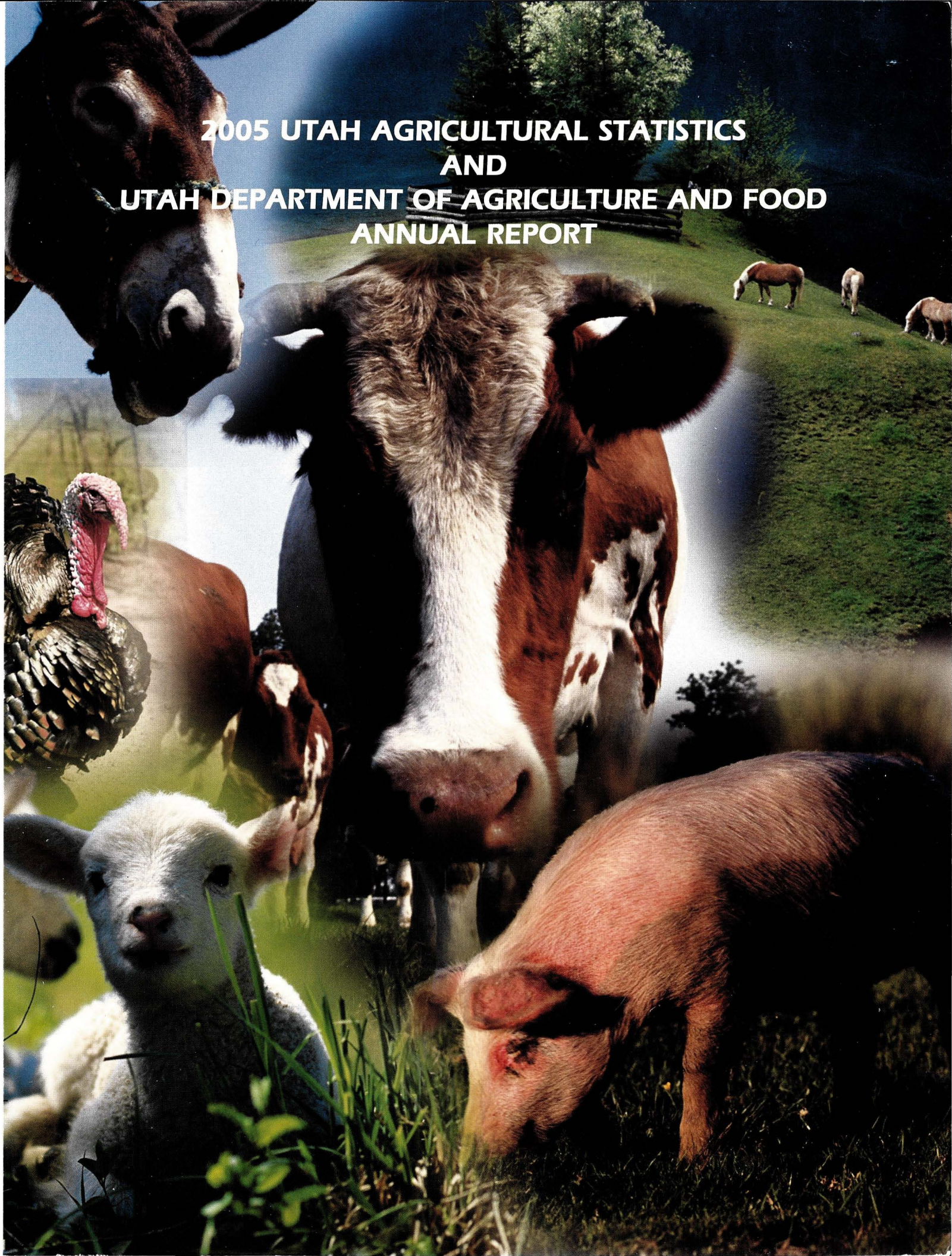

2005 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF UTAH

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

GARY R. HERBERT
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

I am pleased to present this yearly report on the condition of Utah agriculture. I have a special connection with the hard working people of rural Utah since my family's roots can be traced back to Fillmore.

This has been an outstanding year for many of our farmers and ranchers despite the challenges posed by a six-year drought. Considering the high levels of moisture we received this year, it appears the drought is over, and that increased prosperity is on the horizon.

Statewide reports indicate farm income increased 10.7% this year. That increase is impressive. I am working with Commissioner Leonard Blackham on ways to sustain our economic growth by opening new markets for our farmers and ranchers. One example is the department's new "Utah's Own" program that helps consumers identify Utah-grown products. The program encourages Utahns to buy Utah products first.

I am optimistic that new markets for our Utah products will be developed so that Utah alfalfa, onions, beef, lamb, poultry and our many other products will be sold in stores around the world. If India can manage customer support for American companies from several continents away, then I believe rural Utah can attract its share of the global economy.

Thank you for your support of Utah agriculture. I look forward to another bright year on the farm.

Sincerely,

Jon M. Huntsman, Jr.
Governor

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Utah Field Office (Utah Agricultural Statistics) and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food are proud to provide the 35th 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 2004 production, and January 1, 2005 inventories. Data users that need 2005 production information or additional historic data should contact Utah Agricultural Statistics 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 National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) enumerators collect most of the data on our surveys. I enjoy talking to farmers and ranchers and hearing about their experiences with our 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 those 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	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, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2005 ANNUAL REPORT

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Joe Reilly, Deputy Administrator for Field Operations

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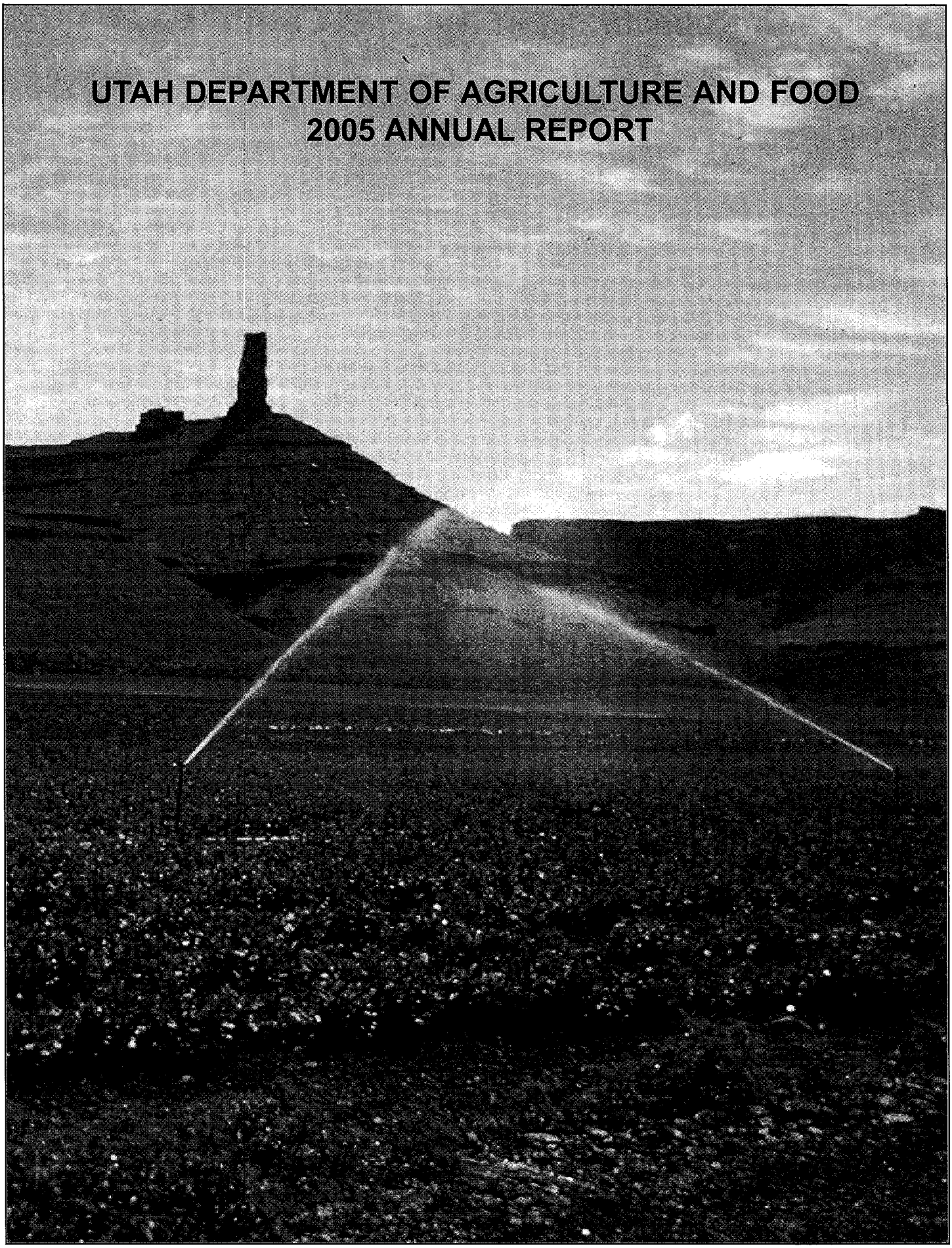

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

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Commissioner

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Renee Matsuura, Director
Administrative Services

Jed Christenson, Director
Marketing and Development

George Hopkin, Director
Conservation & Resource Management

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

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

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Plant Industry

Dr. Chris Crnich, Director
Regulatory Services

Larry Lewis
Public Affairs Officer

Eileen Frisbey
Administrative Assistant

Kathleen Mathews
Administrative Secretary

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Utah Farmers Union

Leland Hogan ..... Vice Chairman
Utah Farm Bureau

Greg Radmall.....Utah Dairymens Association

Jamie Gillmore ..... Utah Wool Growers Association

Monty Weston ..... Utah Cattlemens Association

Dolores Gossner ..... Food Processing Industry

James Selander ..... Food Supplement Manufacturers

Merl Thurgood ..... Utah Horse Industry

Larry Johnson..... .Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts

Rick Lovell ..... Utah Livestock Marketing Association

Carma Wadley ..... Consumers' Representative

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- Administrative Assistant 538-7105
- Deputy Commissioner 538-7102
- Administrative Secretary 538-7103
- Public Information Officer 538-7104

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Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

It has been a wonderful and eye opening year for me as your new Commissioner of Agriculture and Food. I inherited a first class State agency that was well organized by my predecessor, Cary Peterson.

Utah agriculture touches all of our lives--in the food we eat, the air we breathe and the water we drink. This agency oversees dozens of programs that help farmers and ranchers make the most of their hard work. We also protect consumers through our Weights and Measures and Food Safety programs.

2004 has been an exciting year for Utah agriculture. Beef prices hit all-time highs and conditions were good for most other commodities as well. Net farm income grew by an astounding 45 percent due to these strong prices for livestock and crops. Farm income is forecast to continue growing for the rest of 2005.

I have made three programs a priority -- marketing agricultural products, conservation and noxious weeds.

I created a new Marketing division that will work to stimulate Utah's rural economy. Making farming profitable is the best way to preserve the farmland and protect our rural quality of life. We are also encouraging Utahns to seek out and purchase Utah grown products through our "Utah's Own" campaign.

In the area of conservation I am expanding our support for livestock grazing on private and public lands. The ecological and economic benefits of grazing are numerous. We will be enhancing our programs and support for the public-private partnership approach. It is our desire to help agriculture interface better on the public land grazing issues and increase restoration efforts on critical rangelands. The results will be healthy watersheds and a more viable livestock industry that supports the rural economy in Utah. The UDAF is also taking the lead to help our poultry, hog and dairy sectors in the new clean air requirements coming from the U.S. EPA.

My third priority is limiting the growth of noxious weeds in the state. These invasive plant species are doing considerable harm to the rangeland, and we will be accelerating our efforts to slow, and even halt the spread of these weeds.

I wish to thank you for your interest in Utah agriculture, and I look forward to hearing from you on these and any other agricultural topic.

Sincerely,

Leonard M. Blackham

Leonard M. Blackham, 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.

Regulation

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

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

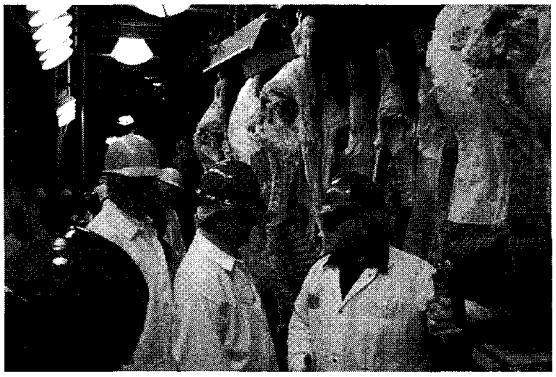
Conservation

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

Marketing and Development

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

One of the department's priorities is the promotion of multiple use of public lands where recreation and livestock grazing can coexist. Visitors to Utah can see the Old West while enjoying the outdoors.



U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mike Johanns, *(center)* talks with employees at Miller's Blue Ribbon Beef in Hyrum, Utah to understand the financial impact of the U.S.'s closure of the Canadian border to live cattle imports. The border was eventually opened to allow cattle to be shipped to meat packers like Miller's.

Commissioner's Office

Former State Senator, Leonard M. Blackham, was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Food in January following the retirement of Commissioner Cary G. Peterson. Commissioner Blackham is a successful turkey farmer and lifelong resident of Sanpete County. His appointment by newly elected Governor Jon M. Huntsman, Jr., signaled renewed efforts to emphasize the revitalization of rural Utah. Commissioner Blackham quickly moved to reorganize the Department by re-establishing a separate division of Marketing whose focus is to promote Utah-grown agricultural products and thus Utah's rural producers. The division's first major campaign promoted the "Utah's Own" theme where shoppers can quickly identify local produce by the distinctive Utah's Own logo.

The department and its seven divisions employ numerous programs to support the following goals:

- To ensure a safe, wholesome and sustainable food supply.
- Improve water, soil and air quality to help conserve resources and enhance production.
- Respect and serve our customers and employees. Enhance the economic vitality of our agricultural communities.

The department redesigned its official seal. The logo now simply depicts a sprouting seed that signifies the miracle of life and agriculture. The design includes the state's borders with the department's initials, U-D-A-F. The logo will soon be incorporated into official correspondence, as well as the department's internet home page and publications.

UDAF

Commissioner Blackham is making three programs a priority: Marketing, Conservation and Invasive Noxious Weeds.

The Marketing division is working to stimulate Utah's rural economy. Making farming profitable is the best way to preserve farmland and protect our rural quality of life. The department's new "Utah's Own" campaign encourages Utahns to seek out and purchase Utah-grown products.

In the area of conservation, Commissioner Blackham is expanding support for livestock grazing on private and public lands. The ecological and economic benefits of grazing are numerous. He is stressing a public-private partnership approach with groups such as the Utah Association of Conservation Districts, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Bureau of Land Management. This partnership will help rehabilitate rangelands.

The commissioner's third priority is limiting or halting the spread of noxious weeds in the state. These invasive plant species are doing considerable harm to the rangeland and the Department will be accelerating its efforts to slow and even halt the spread of these weeds.

The prevention of the spread of West Nile Virus (WNV) to horses and humans is one of the goals of the Division of Plant Industry and the Division of Animal Industry. The department now has an ongoing program that will grant more than $300,000 to counties to expand or create new mosquito abatement districts in an effort to increase mosquito spraying and WNV education.

The threat of agriterrorism 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 seven divisions.

As a result of the discovery of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as mad cow disease, in the US, the Division of Animal Industry took part in a national program that tested certain cattle for the disease. Utah tested more than 4,600 cattle. No BSE was detected in Utah. 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.

Commissioner Blackham initiated a series of town meetings across the state called "Open Forum with the Commissioner." The forums are designed to allow Utah farmers and ranchers to meet personally with the commissioner to discuss agricultural issues. The first meetings were held in Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, San Juan, Box Elder, Iron, and Wasatch Counties.

(*right*) Visitors at one of the Commissioner's Open Forums asked questions about : soil conservation programs, water releases from Flaming Gorge Reservoir, flooding, West Nile virus protection, BSE and live cattle imports from Canada, and other topics.

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

The Department assisted the Utah Department of Environmental Quality in the creation of an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that will help poultry, swine and dairy livestock owners meet new federal clean air requirements. The agreement, known as the Utah Clean Air Strategy, will work to monitor and reduce emissions from farms while limiting burdensome regulations that threaten ranchers' viability.

In an effort to bolster the economic vitality of rural Utah, the department is undertaking a public education program designed to promote the wide ranging benefits of livestock grazing. Various reports and studies confirm that properly managed grazing practices improve watersheds, stimulate a variety of plant species, control soil erosion, and create natural fire breaks on rangeland and other areas. Grazing also makes use of one of Utah's largest natural resources, its open rangelands. Livestock that graze on public and private lands is viewed by many as a scenic benefit to their outdoor experience.

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 wasteful employee turnover where valuable resources are spent on the training of personnel who eventually take those skills to higher paying positions at other government agencies.

From drought to flooding in a few short months

Following six consecutive years of drought, Utah was inundated with above average rain and snowfall in 2004 - 2005. Utah's major river drainages reported precipitation amounts ranging from 108 to 211 percent of normal. The Virgin River drainage recorded the highest percent at 211. Subsequent flooding caused millions of dollars in damage to farmland and personal property. Stream erasion was significant in several areas, prompting state and federal disaster declarations.

Cropland flooding along the Sevier R.

Public Information Office

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

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Utah's Own/Farmers Markets, homeland security and BSE prevention, West Nile Virus protection for horse owners, flood assistance programs, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control and the 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. A complete list of Department services is available at: http://ag.utah.gov/services.html.

The underlined text throughout this annual report represent Internet links available on the CD ROM version of this document.

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

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.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention

Mike Bodenchuk
Federal Program Director

The Utah Wildlife Services (WS) program is a cooperative effort between the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food and the US Department of Agriculture. Protecting Utah's agriculture includes protecting livestock. It follows then that the majority of the program efforts involve protecting adult sheep, lambs and calves from predation.

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

Coyotes remain the largest single predator species in Utah, both in population size and in the amount of livestock they kill. Calves are vulnerable to coyote predation for a short period just after birth, and the majority of the calf protection is concentrated in the spring as cattle calve. In the absence of predator management, calf losses could approach 5% for the producers suffering losses. With predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1%. Sheep and lamb remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer range on the mountains and on winter range in the deserts. In the absence of protective efforts, losses of lambs would be 28% or higher, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

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

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations and the WS program works with the Utah DWR to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2005 the program worked in 16 deer units, 8 sage grouse areas, 4 bighorn sheep areas and 5 pronghorn areas specifically to protect wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas. On one occasion, the WS program also assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer and an elk where disease transmission was a concern.

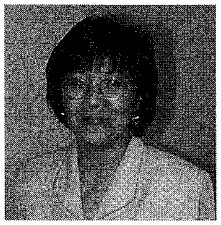
To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed looking at the impacts of the program. While the program is very successful at protecting livestock and selected wildlife resources, there are no negative impacts to predator populations, wetlands and watersheds or other parts of the environment. Annual monitoring of our program impacts is conducted to assure that the analysis in the EA's is complete. During 2005, personnel from the WS program participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to assure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature a wolf management plan has been put in place by the DWR, and the WS program has a significant role in that plan. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in predators and our skills are needed to assure professional management of wolves as federally protected wildlife and through the transfer of authority to a State managed species.

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

WS assist farmers with damage caused by migratory birds including geese and sandhill cranes in alfalfa, corn and small grain fields and starlings and pigeons in feedlots and dairies. Occasionally, these same species create problems in public facilities. In 2005, WS assisted 2 municipal water treatment facilities which had starling concentrations. These birds were watering and roosting at the treatment facilities and their droppings created a significant health risk.

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

Administrative Services



Renee Matsuura
Director

The goal of Administrative Services is to provide continuous, efficient and high-quality administrative support to the public and Department employees. In doing so, we strive to assist the overall development of agriculture in Utah. Our motto is to provide exceptional customer service.

Information Technology Section

In the past year our Information Technology section has worked to improve department efficiency and protect the data entrusted to the information systems. We have also endeavored to update older applications to facilitate the day-to-day business of the department. The following are activities conducted by Administrative Services.

- Designed, wrote and implemented a registration system for Food Safety and Weights & Measures as required by legislation.
- Rewrote the Livestock Brand Registration System that now allows for an easier renewal process (by county) that includes a nationally registered Premise ID number in many cases.
- Rewrote and enhanced the Seed Lab program.
- Maintained over 60 programs
- Set up a system whereby credit card receipts can be processed at the cash window.
- Modified the Federal Non-fat Dry Milk program to distribute credit slips.
- Interfaced the RFID tags with the Elk system.
- Initiated monthly application change meetings to facilitate better communications
- Coordinated and worked with state ITS to rewrite a Food Sanitation Management system.
- Setup simplified Help Desk procedure for users.
- Coordinated with ITS to setup storage for our offsite back ups.
- Worked with State CIO to respond to over 5,000 survey questions for the consolidation surveys.

Our workload has increased to over 200 users, with desktop and palm computers as well as other devices. Our IT staff has resolved more than 1,973 problems this year while supporting three file servers, 65 department written applications (40 in Access) and a number of department-written utilities.

Information storage and processing use on the LAN's production server has risen to 156gb in June 2005. In addition, we maintain a web site on an ITS hosted server at DAS. And , we are in the process of setting up a Microsoft SQL Server for the Food Sanitation Management System.

With the increased threat of computer viruses we have begun updating virus signatures weekly and sometimes daily. In FY 2005 we encountered 45 reports of possible viruses and spy ware within the department. All but a few were false alarms.

Our Department web site is a continually updated source of news and information on current topics like West Nile Virus, BSE, and Mormon Crickets. Current information is available on agriculture related licenses, registrations and lists. Department Web site statistics as of May 2005.

- 13,236 unique visitors per month.
- The average unique visitor spends about 21.1 minutes at our site.
- 74 percent of visitors are from the United States.
- 658 licenses were renewed online for the 2005 year, that is (Nov. 2004 through May 2005). up 187% from last year's 229 renewals
- 18 were from out of country.
- 174 were from out of state.
- 484 were from Utah.

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.

The 2005 legislature determined that all department Human Resource offices will be consolidated into one human resource division under the Department of Administrative Services. This change will take place July 1, 2006.

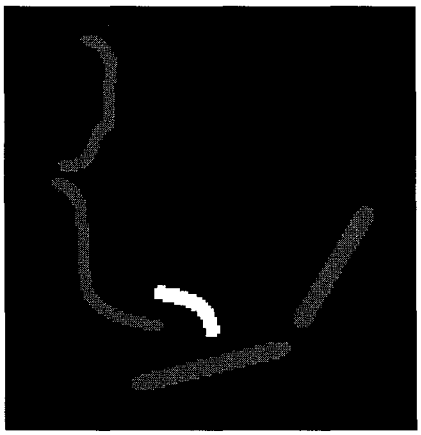
Department of Human Resource Management has implemented a new recruitment system, Utah Job Match. An applicant can now logon to www.statejobs.utah.gov and view State of Utah government job openings and apply on line for any job that matches their interests and skills. Access to the system is 24 hours 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.

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

Financial Services

Federal Grants - There has been an increase in the number of federal grants that are available to the department. They require accounting support in order to track and account for the expenditures which are approved by the federal agency. Increased numbers of grants have gone from 17 grants in 1999 to 36 grants in 2005. Many of these grants are critical to our Animal Health & Plant Inspection Programs and help address our Homeland Security and Food Safety activities.

Accounts Receivable - During 2005 calendar year, we are mandated by law to renew all livestock brands and earmarks on record with the state every five years. This process has increased the number of cash transaction being processed. We were also mandated by the legislature to implement a new registration program which added to our cash transactions. We have had increased transactions with customers using our online renewal process to pay for licenses.



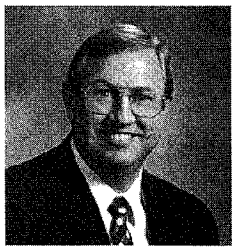
Accounts Payable - Increased us of purchasing credit card has enhanced the ability for employees in the field to purchase needed items keeping within the state policies and procedures without using petty cash or requesting a purchase order. Internal audits are conducted monthly to ensure compliance for all purchases being made by each division and department. Accounting staff is a part of an advisory group that is providing input on the new upgraded Advantage FINET system. The system will change the current organization structure being used to track budgets.

Mosquito Funding - During the past legislative session ongoing mosquito funds were appropriated to the department to contract with local counties that were interested in setting up a Mosquito Abatement program for the control of mosquitos and to monitor the possibility of the spread of West Nile Virus. Administrative Office is required to audit counties who are awarded funding to insure work plans are being met.

Licensing - More than 10,000 new or renewed licenses are processed annually in 36 categories for 10 regulatory programs, such as livestock dealers, livestock markets, nurseries, beekeepers, upholsterers, weighman, and etc.

Other Services - Mail distribution , payroll, reception, building security, motor pool services, building maintenance, organic & marketing order audits, and etc.

Animal Industry



Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has seven 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) Bonding and licensing
7) Veterinary Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

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

Animal Health

Disease free status was maintained in the following disease categories:

*Brucellosis *Tuberculosis *Scabies *Pseudorabies *Salmonella pullorum *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, vesicular stomatitis, trichomoniasis, and 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's role was to promote and monitor surveillance for WNV in horses. The Division paid for the laboratory cost of testing 69 suspected cases and six horses were diagnosed positive for WNV. The Division also distributed an updated pamphlet alerting horse owners concerning this disease and updated our website. Funding was provided to the Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for testing of sentinel chicken flocks and other birds. Much of this was accomplished with funding from the Utah legislature and a grant from the Utah Department of Health.

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, Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program, 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 16,000 ear tags were issued to veterinarians for use in the Trichomoniasis testing program. Testing identified 75 infected bulls in 12 counties in 2004. In 2003-04 more than 155 letters of notice were sent and 34 citations issued.

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 four years ago, the state qualified for a grant of $80,000 from USDA for funding of the program in 2003. Division veterinarians have certified 37 private veterinarians to perform Risk Assessments and developed Management Plans for participating herds. The grant 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 incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated, and citations were issued. 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. The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the state. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

The Division has maintained a cooperative agreement with FDA for the past three 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 spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (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-born cow was discovered to be infected with BSE in Washington State in December, 2003. The discovery of that imported cow with BSE has prompt renewed efforts in that area as well as changes in meat inspection policy and implementation of a national animal identification program. The State of Utah has already met the goal of testing 4,600 high risk animals for BSE this year. All were negative.

Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2004. The threat of agriterrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases, such as BSE, END, and FMD, being introduced to the state make this a top priority. Training has been obtained for five Division veterinarians as Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians. They have gained practical experience in volunteering to respond to disease outbreaks such as the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in Great Britain and the Exotic Newcastle Disease outbreak in California. The Division was successful in obtaining federal funding for developing a mobile emergency response capability. A mobile response trailer has been purchased and equipped in 2003. A mobile command center and an Air-curtain incinerator have been added this year. 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. The program is administered by the division, using private veterinarians on contract with the state. 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.

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 2004, a total of 575,114 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.1 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. It should also be noted that during the fall of 2004 ranchers started to hold heifers and increase their herd size.

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. 2005 marks the brand renewal year for Utah. Each brand owner will receive a renewal notice from the Department and those wanting to renew the brand will receive a laminated wallet-sized proof of ownership card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. In addition to this, the Brand Bureau is actively involved in tying the existing brand program to the new National Animal Identification System, where each livestock owner will be issued a premises I.D. number. This number will be added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2004, livestock inspectors collected $114,000 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 collected by the wool houses and forwarded to the department.

In an effort to assist and give training to the state's port-of-entry personnel, a livestock inspector 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 heightened awareness in the meat industry has also resulted in the upgrading of the Farm Custom Slaughter Program to insure the 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.

During the 2005 legislative session, a new position was approved. A range rider/investigator will now travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations.

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 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. 40 new farms and six hunting parks have been licensed with a total of 2685 elk on inventory. This is a slight reduction from the previous year. We believe this is due to the loss of the velvet antler business and the decreased value of the animals. An eight-member elk advisory council was formed to make recommendations and give direction to this industry.

Meat Inspection

The number of Utah inspected meat processing facilities throughout the state has decreased slightly this past year. We have added one new processing facility to our fully inspected state plants list, but lost two slaughter processing establishments. Our

staff is periodically asked to review and assist new establishment 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.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to cause problems in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that slaughters or handles carcass beef had to write a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many Federal Rules and Regulations that the small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection Program personnel have tried to help these small business owners as much as we can to make sure they understand what it takes to remain in compliance.

The program in the past year has made an effort to reduce the amount of paper work required by the individual inspector and to simplify the paper work required by the establishment. In turn, we have stressed to the inspector that they are responsible to verify and validate that the Food Safety System in each establishment is being executed properly. To make sure these system are being designed and validate properly, federally trained state personnel are conducting Food Safety Assessments in each state establishment.

Fish Health

At the end of FY 2004, 27 commercial aquaculture facilities (13 facilities with live fish sales, ten facilities with dead fish sales, one fish processing plant, and one combined fish processing plant and dead fish sales) and 121 fee fishing facilities were registered with the UDAF, Fish Health Program. This is a 16% decrease in licensed facilities over 2003-2004 fiscal year.

There are four commercial growers actively involved in fish brokering. Twelve new applications, (eleven fee fishing sites and one aquaculture site) were filed this year. Nine aquaculture facilities were under quarantine due to whirling disease. One facility cleaned up its whirling disease problem and is cleared for live sales. Two other facilities are being tested. Six lots of 2005 sentinel trout samples were place at three aquaculture facilities, or a total of 360 rainbow trout were tested. Trout from nine fee fishing facilities were sampled for the whirling disease parasite to determine if the parasite had spread from sales of infected trout.

Six biosecurity plans were developed and signed during the fiscal year. One biosecurity plan is currently being developed this fiscal year

The number of Species Approval Requests to DWR was 18. New species approvals include tiger trout, walleye and black crappie.

Services extended to clients and the public include: approximately 67 on-site consultations and distribution of information on aquaculture and fish diseases; over 300 phone consultations with the public; on-site water quality tests conducted at 23 sites; issuing and renewing 148 CORs to aquaculture facilities, fee fishing, brokering, and fish processing plants; inspecting fish at 34 aquaculture inspections including over 3,035 fish sampled (2,2544 fish samples were tested for IHNV, 2,044 for IPNV; 2,284 for VHSV, 840 for BF, 840 for BR, 1,223 for BKD, 1,531 for WD, 279 for LMBV 120 for CS, 249 for SVCV, and 260 OMV); issuing 36 fish health approvals (20 to in-state facilities and 16 to out-of-state facilities).

Fifty-five entry permits were issued for fifteen species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,159,081 fish and 826,000 eggs imported from eleven states and one Canadian facility.

The Fish Health Program participated in continuing education lectures and presentations to enhance and promote the knowledge of fish health and aquaculture.

Aquatic nuisance species pamphlets were distributed to fish merchants throughout the state.

The number of Fish Health Policy Board meetings attended was nine. The number of nuisance species meetings attended was one. The pathogen committee meetings were held with DWR.

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. Specialists work overtime to complete these tasks, and this is done within current budget constraints.

Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2004. The threat of agriterrorism 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 has met the goal of testing 4,600 high risk animals for BSE this year. All were negative.

Chemistry Laboratory

Dr. David H. Clark
Director

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

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

The Dairy Testing Laboratory is responsible for testing grade A raw milk, 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, and proper pasteurization. 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 laboratory works closely with the division of Regulatory Services inspectors to ensure safe and wholesome products.

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 performed to measure fat, moisture, protein, sulfites, and added non-meat products to ensure label compliance of these products. Antibiotic residues and cross-contamination from other species are also monitored. We also analyze samples from Montana Department of Agriculture when requested. Samples (meat 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, heavy metals and other inorganic elements, in addition to 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 and develop water vulnerability studies.

Accomplishments

As shown in the accompanying table, this year's numbers of tests were similar to the previous year. The large increase in groundwater tests were due to more well owners expressing an interest in knowing the condition of their water. This water is mainly used for irrigation and livestock, however in some instances this water is also used for culinary purposes. We continue to provide a monitoring program for food safety and partner with the FDA eLEXNET system by providing salmonella, pesticide, and heavy metal test results.

The dairy laboratory completed their tri-annual on-site FDA audit with no deficiencies noted. We also hired a new microbiologist to replace a retiring employee. The new employee successfully completed all the required tests. Currently, there are twenty-two (22) facilities with 134 analysts under the LEO's jurisdiction. The steady increase in dairy tests is due increased demand from the Regulatory Division to monitor raw milk and ice cream quality.

The division purchased an ICP-MS to help monitor for heavy metals in fertilizers and ground water.

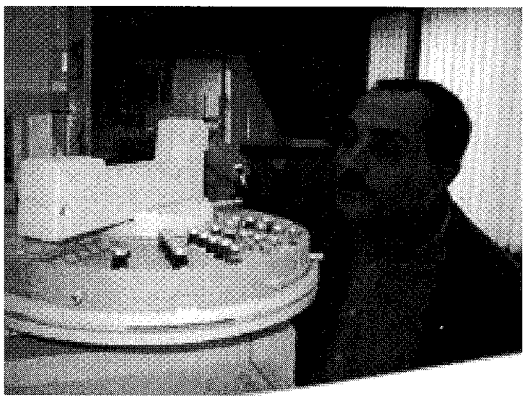
Fee schedule has been finalized so the division can start performing tests on non-regulatory samples.

No pesticides have been detected in dairy producer samples collected last year and the ground water samples have shown the same results.

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, or budgetary changes.

	2002	2003	2004
Federal Meat	423	255	262
State Meat	1,058	1,146	1,113
Montana Meat Samples	122	85	25
Dairy Microbiology	8,846	9,588	10,244
Fertilizer	739	645	734
Feed	1,491	1,407	1,201
Pesticide Formulation	9	11	39
Pesticide Residue	29	18	30
Special Samples	81	35	22
State Groundwater	31,029	23,682	40,160
Pesticide Residue in Milk	2,850	11,670	2,320
Salmonella	162	308	239
TOTAL	46,839	48,850	56,389

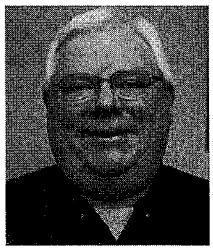
In addition to the above analytical work, the staff typically performs anywhere from 5000-7000 determinations related to quality control procedures.



The Chemistry Division provides chemical, physical, and microbiological analyses for the Department's divisions. All samples analyzed in the laboratories are collected and forwarded by various field inspectors from the divisions of Plant Industry, Regulatory Service, Animal Health, and Marketing and Conservation Programs.

Conservation & Resource Management

George Hopkin
Director



The Conservation and Resource Management Division assists Utah's agricultural producers in caring for and enhancing our state's precious and vast natural resources. Division programs provide financial, informational and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers for conservation or resource improvement projects.

Agricultural 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 nearly than one thousand loans with total assets of more than $35 million. Loan quality is high with low delinquencies and a history of minimal losses. The Loans Section cooperates with two separate divisions of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in managing one loan program, and assisting in administering another. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government. The existing programs are:

Agriculture Resource and Development Loans (ARDL)

This program was established in 1976 and has the largest portfolio. This program consists of about 900 loans and has assets of more than $27 million. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the soil conservation districts throughout the State. The purpose of the program is to finance conservation projects for land owners to provide for greater efficiencies in agriculture operations, range improvements, water and soil conservation, disaster assistance and environmental quality. The loans carry a maximum term of twelve years at three percent interest and include a four percent administration fee that goes directly to the Utah Association of Conservation Districts (UACD) to help finance their operations. Loans are funded out of a revolving fund that grows through its net income each year. The program has contributed to the State's economy and environment by providing millions of dollars for irrigation systems and other projects that have been particularly valuable during the recent drought. Producers who receive federal grant money to partially finance conservation projects often use the program to finance their cost share portion.

Rural Rehabilitation Loan Programs

These programs, funded by both State and federal monies, total about $7.9 million and consist of about 75 loans. The various purposes of the loans are to provide assistance to producers with financial problems with various causes, to assist beginning farmers to obtain farmland and, sometimes, to help provide financing for transfer of ownership of family farms and ranches 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 with amortization of greater terms. Interest rates charged have been five percent or less. These low cost, long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations remain in business.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans

This program, which originated in 1996 to meet a 1998 deadline for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks is managed for a division of DEQ. Loans are made to property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement or other accepted procedures. The portfolio consisted of more than 60 loans totaling about $2 million but has since declined due to slower demand. Loans range in size up to $45,000 for a maximum ten year term at three percent interest.

The division is also working with the State Revolving Fund (SRF) under DEQ's Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans to finance projects for eliminating or reducing non point source water pollution on privately owned lands.

Conservation Easements

The Loans Section is responsible for monitoring compliance of conservation easements held by the Department of Agriculture and Food. Presently the Department holds ten easements on various agriculture properties statewide. The purpose of the easements is to provide an incentive for land owners to voluntarily preserve their properties in agricultural pursuits with a resulting benefit to society through production of food and preservation of open space and/or historically significant properties. The environmental benefits include reduced development, preservation of soil and water resources and wildlife habitat.

Soil Conservation Programs

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 the majority holders of private lands and water rights in the state. Their positive land and water management actions result 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.

This section provides staff support to the Utah Soil Conservation Commission (USCC), which is chaired by the Commissioner of the Dept of Agriculture and Food. 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 assisted the SCDs and their core conservation partner the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) carry out the first phases of a detailed statewide natural resource assessment this past fiscal year. The SCDs helped provided outreach to their communities of the condition of their natural resources through public meetings and surveys wherein they asked participants to prioritize the problems and needs their natural resources. The results of this assessment will be used by NRCS to allocate natural resource improvement federal grants in the coming years. The assessments will also be the foundation for the updating of the SCDs long range plans.

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. These funds are used with other grants mostly from federal agencies to hire staff support which increased during this past fiscal year to more the 33 full-time-equivalents located throughout the state. 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.

During this fiscal year the USCC and the UACD started a project with collaboration with the State Auditor's Office professionals to help the SCDs improve their financial management and accountability as they gain more. Several training session have been carried out and more are planned.

Section 319—Non-point Source Pollution Control

Air quality is an emerging environmental issue being addressed by UDAF. EPA had worked mainly with large Eastern animal production interests in developing rules that generally presume guilt on the part of producers by assessing fines based upon operation size that generate revenue for research activities. Division personnel are working with Utah's producer groups and other agricultural interests to address this developing situation in a manner that parrots as much as possible the very successful Utah Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Strategy that addressed livestock operation water quality.

The CAFO strategy continues to bring Utah's animal feeding operations into water quality compliance. Cooperators are given the opportunity to address any potential water quality problems using resources and methods that they choose to utilize. Sources for assistance include AFO grants as well as ARDL loans administered by the Division.

The agricultural portion of Utah's EPA NPS implementation grant (Section 319 of the CWA) continues to reap important gains in water quality statewide. Stream stabilization, range and riparian rehabilitation, and irrigation water management join animal waste management as the principle methods. Watersheds such as the San Pitch River and the San Rafael tributaries are emulating the success of many other watersheds in the state. Local steering committees direct the efforts and resources so that water quality success is most effective and something that participants can be especially proud of.

Non-point Source Information and Education

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

The cornerstone of the outreach efforts continues to be the bimonthly news publication, Utah Watershed Review, which is a resource for land owners, as well as state, local and federal government employees working on NPS issues or watershed projects.

UDAF continues to lead the efforts to put on the annual Utah Non-point Source Conference. The 2004 conference was held at Ruby's Inn at Bryce Canyon National Park and featured a tour of the Upper Sevier Watershed project. The 2005 edition of the conference will be held in Salt Lake City and will focus on both agricultural and urban impacts from water pollution.

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video production. In August 2004, work was finished on Managing Manure, a video and publication about the successes of the Utah Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation Committee's strategy to manage polluted runoff from animal feeding operations in Utah.

State Ground Water Program

The Department's agricultural groundwater, well testing program continues to grow and flourish. An electronic version of the annual report about the program is available on the Department's web site: http://ag.utah.gov/conservation/groundwater.html.

In 2004, the groundwater-sampling program collected more than 400 samples mostly from UACD Zones 1 and 2 (northern Utah). To meet the increasing demand from citizens throughout the state a rotational sampling program has been implemented. Each year one or two UACD zones will be selected as the primary sampling area. It is planned that the program will service the entire state in a five year period and then repeat. This means that each UACD Zone will be sampled at least every five years.

Samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria. Bacteria continue to be a problem throughout the state with 33 percent of the sampled wells and springs being contaminated with coliform bacteria. The program educates well owners individually and in public meetings as to proper procedures for well maintenance and sanitation. High salinity or Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is the most prevalent groundwater quality issue in the state. Well owners are instructed through the individual well reports on how to handle this issue.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program
Basin States Funding

The "Basin States" portion of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program generates funds from the basin states to help reduce salt loading to the Colorado River. UDAF manages around $2 million each year in this program to encourage improved irrigation practices in the Uintah Basin and Price San Rafael River basin. This program has grown significantly from the first $350,000 in 1997. The state of Utah through this program in 2005 hosted sixteen salinity scientists from Australia as they toured Utah's agricultural and range areas. Information on how to manage salinity was shared and lasting bonds for future collaboration were established.

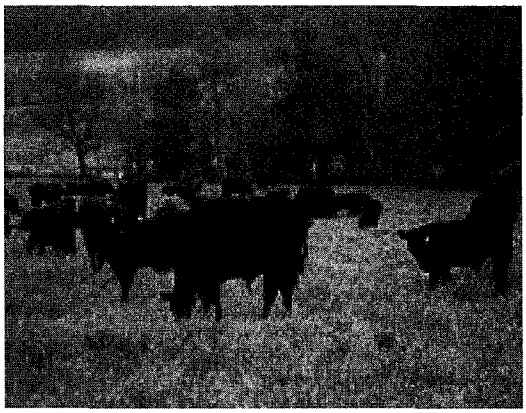
Utah during this past year has instituted a "salinity credit" program. This program will allow industry to participate in the salinity program by purchasing salt credits to offset salinity discharges. Industry will not be overly restricted in their economic growth and the Colorado River will be protected because of this program. The program will provide $1.6 million to improve irrigation in the Carbon County area with the first contract signed.

The irrigation projects are an economic boost to agriculture in the two basins. Because of the increased efficiencies of the new systems farmers are able to raise higher valued crops and have more uniform production. This program is a great benefit for the entire state.

Rangeland Monitoring Program

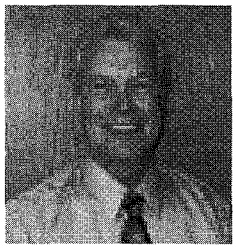
The importance of the Rangeland Monitoring Program has been demonstrated as the state has been through five to seven years of drought. Data collected by the program has documented forage losses. This helps managers and producers have advance warning to obtain other feed sources. During this drought the rangelands of the state have been impacted severely particularly those with sagebrush. The program has been able to document these impacts and assist range managers. The rangeland-monitoring program now has its annual reports from 1996 to 2004 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet (http://wildlife.utah.gov/range/). During 2004 the focus was on the southeastern region of the state. This includes all or parts of San Juan, Grand, Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Wayne, and Garfield counties.

The rangeland monitoring program has developed a new tool for estimating range condition. Range condition has always been subjective; this tool uses data collected by the monitoring team and will be valuable for rangeland managers. The tool can be applied to historic data so that comparisons through time can be evaluated. Because of interest and cooperative successes of this program, UDAF is planning future expansion into range land partnerships and management.



The Division of Conservation and Resource Management helps farmers and ranchers improve the quality of their grazinglands, and thereby helping the state's important livestock industry.

Marketing & Development



Jed Christenson
Director

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's principal reason for existence is to "Protect and promote Utah agriculture and food." The newly formed Division of Marketing and Development will play a vital role in helping the Department fulfill its mission.

Over the next several years, Utah agriculture will face new challenges of a complex industry, growing population and greater economic expectations. The division staff is fully committed to exemplary marketing efforts and economic success for agriculture and rural Utah to meet those challenges. Jed Christenson serves as Director, with Richard Sparks and Seth Winterton as Deputy Directors. Michael Smoot is in charge of Market News, and Dee Hansen provides administrative support.

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

Local Marketing

The mission of the Local Marketing Program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products within Utah. A major focus will be to fully develop and implement the "Utah's Own" Program. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and buy products produced right here in Utah first. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers, but depending on the product purchased, has a multiplying affect of up to two or three times in stimulating the overall economy.

The third annual Utah's Own Business to Business Conference will be sponsored to allow Utah companies to network and contract to provide and receive local products. A Utah's Own website will be interactive to provide ongoing contacts and links for networking as well. Consumers will also be able to benefit from the website by accessing educational information, introduction of newly produced local products, and directions to farmers markets and other direct market opportunities.

Utah's Own is the result of a partnership between the Utah Food Council and the Department of Agriculture and Food to develop food policy and promote Utah agriculture and food. Among many important goals of the partnership is to develop policy to include the institutional purchase of Utah products—insuring that all state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs purchase Utah food products when available.

Another focus is to help agricultural producers explore new crops, value added and niche marketing possibilities to their existing operations. This will be accomplished by helping plan and coordinate annual Agricultural Diversification Conferences around the state in conjunction with Utah State University Extension Service.

Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

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

The Division was instrumental in the development, and will continue to be supportive, of the King's Peak Lamb Promotion. This promotion was created by a "Value Added Agriculture Product" grant from the USDA's Rural Development Agency. Support will be given to two similar grants awarded to investigate the production of "grass fed" cattle to meet the demands of Utah's growing organic and natural markets.

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

Domestic Marketing

The mission of the Domestic Marketing Program is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products in regional and national markets. This can be accomplished by implementing most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising through appropriated funds to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

A promotional budget will be requested from the Utah Legislature to advertise and promote the Utah's Own Program and Utah products in general with a local, regional and perhaps even some national focus.

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

funds wherever it is feasible and beneficial to showcase Utah's products at national food shows and events.

The North American Agricultural Marketing Officials (NAAMO) Association was organized to allow state agricultural marketing representatives to share ideas, improve state cooperation and develop new marketing ideas. Utah is a longtime member and participates along with other states and provinces in Canada and Mexico. Valuable information is shared between the states and countries at annual conferences to develop new domestic and international markets.

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is also a member of the United States Livestock Genetics Export, Inc. (USLGE). Utah livestock producers have developed some of the finest genetics in the world and the Division assists in the investigation and development of export markets for those genetics. USLGE offers Utah producers a trade organization that coordinates national and international market development efforts for dairy, sheep, cattle, swine, horses, semen, and embryo exports.

International Marketing

The mission of the International Marketing Program is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies that are interested in investigating new international markets for their products can work with the Division to access a myriad of helpful programs that are touched on below. The Division works with individual companies as well as developing industry specific marketing efforts by providing access to both the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and Western United States Agricultural Trade Associations (WUSATA) programs.

FAS is the federal government entity that has primary responsibility for U.S. overseas market development, international trade agreements and negotiations, and the collection of statistics and market information. It also administers the USDA's export credit guarantee and food aid programs and helps increase income and food availability in developing nations.

The largest FAS promotional programs are the Foreign Market Development Cooperator program and the Market Access Program. FAS also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international trade shows.

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

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

WUSATA's Branded Program is a marketing funds program that supports the promotion of brand name food and agricultural products in foreign markets. Made possible by FAS funding, the program provides participants with 50% reimbursement for eligible marketing and promotional activities.

Through the Export Readiness Program, WUSATA and the Division will also provide face-to-face help for a company asking difficult export questions whether export novice or veteran. Export Readiness sessions provide participating companies with two hours of individualized consultative solutions with an international marketing authority with over 20 years of expertise in market entry strategies, alliance building, brand development and product adaptation.

Organic Food Program

The organic program certified 39 operations in 2004. There has been 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 of 2004 as a State Organic Program, which assumes the responsibility of enforcement for the United States Department of Agriculture National Organic Program within the state of 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.

Utah was approved for a USDA cost share program that pays a percentage of start up certification costs for organic producers. This program is ongoing and available for payment of costs associated with certification by any producer or certifier in Utah. Producers should take advantage of this program. The organic program sponsored a booth at the Utah's Own Conference in September of 2004 along with training. The purpose was to raise awareness of the organic program to Utah retailers and consumers. The organic program will continue to educate producers and handlers throughout the state and encourage organic production of various crop and livestock commodities in the years ahead.

Market News Reporting and Junior Livestock Shows

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

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

Plant Industry

Clair A. Allen
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.

Entomology

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 2004, there was approximately 845 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomologist. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomologist also responded to more than 300 public requests for professional advice and assistance. Such assistance includes insect identification, news releases, control recommendations and participation in various education meetings and workshops.

The State Entomologist administers the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4, Chapter 11), the Insect Infestation Emergency Control Act, and various entomological services under authority of Title 4, Chapter 2. Major functions performed during 2004 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 2004 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 uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2004 exceeded 2000 trees in abandoned orchards. No apple maggots or cherry fruit flies have been found in commercial 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 2004, 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. The department has put into action a survey and detection program consisting of 125 detection traps. There were no confirmed detections of AHB in Utah during 2004. 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 seventeen counties of Utah's agricultural counties, including the nine northernmost counties. Because Cereal Leaf Beetle can cause a reduction in small grain production up to 75 percent, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food in cooperation with Utah State University conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. A cooperative insectary program with USU has provided beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on Cereal Leaf Beetle. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by Utah State University and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food into the biology and life expectancy of Cereal Leaf Beetle in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy Moths were first found in Salt Lake City in the summer of 1988. Since that time the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been the lead agency in the administration of a major bio-control program that has had a 97% success rate. Moth catches have been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to three (3) in 2004. The major benefits of this program are: Cost effectiveness, Public nuisance reduction, Forest and natural resource protection, and Watershed protection.

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

Cricket/Grasshopper

The 2004 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey was completed the last week of August. Information from this survey indicates that we may have 769,500 acres infested with grasshoppers in 2004,

and possibly 2,868,500 acres infested with Mormon Crickets. The information from the fall 2004 survey indicates the population of both grasshoppers and Mormon Crickets may infest 3.6 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, 2003 and 2004 prompted the Governors Declaration of Agricultural Disaster. Some Federal and State funds provided some relief during 2004 but there were still some private farmers, ranchers and homeowners left to use their own resources to control the infestation.

Disaster Declarations by the Governor for the past five years has focused resources administered through Plant Industry to provide relief from major infestations of Mormon Crickets (largest since 1930's) and grasshoppers. 2004 is proving to be another extremely large year again for Mormon Crickets and grasshoppers. This is the sixth year of extremely heavy populations however recourses from congress to control infestations on federal lands has increased to $1,000,000 and legislative funding for an additional $200,000 for control on infested state and private lands. An additional $6.7 million dollars in the form of a grant has been awarded to Utah for control of Mormon Crickets and is available until used.

European Corn Borer

Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor the European corn borer in order to keep this damaging insect from entering the state. A state trapping program is annually conducted in major corn producing areas for this serious pest. In 2004, 72 traps were placed in six counties, with no detections of European corn borer.

Red Imported Fire Ant

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is approaching the red imported fire ant concern with survey and detection trapping, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education.

West Nile Virus

West Nile Virus was first detected in the State of Utah during the summer of 2003. This disease again appeared in Utah during the summer of 2004. Five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the 2004 legislature for control of mosquitoes has been awarded to counties, Cooperative Mosquito Control Areas (CMCA), and mosquito abatement districts to control mosquitoes, the main vector of WNV.

West Nile Virus is a disease transmitted by mosquitoes. In Utah, two principal mosquito vectors of West Nile Virus are: 1) Culex pipiens (the house mosquito) and 2) Culex tarsalis (the marsh mosquito). The major activity period for these disease vectors is from dusk until dawn. Daytime activity is almost non existent. Birds are the natural hosts of the disease with humans and horses serving as secondary hosts. The majority of people infected with West Nile Virus never develop symptoms. However, a small percentage may develop symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, etc. A more serious form of the disease can occur when the virus infects the central nervous system.

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 2004.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	238
Number of products received and registered	2366
Number of products registered because of investigations	30
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	205
Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2003-6/30/2004)	123,905
Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee	6
Guarantee analysis corrected	6
Number of inspection visits to establishments	585
Number of violations of the fertilizer Act	4
Number of blenders licensed	29

Pesticide Product Registration Program

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).
   - 2000 - 2
   - 2001 - 3
   - 2002 - 3
   - 2003 - 3
   - 2004 - 4

2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS (SLN or 24C's).
   4 SLN labels filed in 2004

3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP)
   - 2004 - 0

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	881
Number of pesticide products registered:	9,386
Number of new products registered as a result of investigation:	325
Number of violations of the Pesticide Act	35
Number of product registration requests by field representatives:	105

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	625
Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	785
Number of violations of the Nursery Act	24

Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

A nationwide quarantine and survey has been implemented by USDA – APHIS due the outbreak of SOD and shipments of nursery stock to Utah and 39 other states. Quarantine actions have been taken at 28 local nurseries including sampling and testing. No positive plants have been identified in Utah to-date.

USDA Private Pesticide Applicator Restricted Use Record Survey 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%

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 resources 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:	36
No. of physical pesticide samples collected:	24
No. of investigations of pesticide uses:	90
No. of violations:	25
No. of pesticide applicator training sessions:	25
No. of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private:	5,045
No. of pesticide dealers licensed:	107

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 2004-2004 is summarized below:

Number of seed samples tested:	1,900
Number of violations determined:	31

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 and other County Officials

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 various landowning agencies.
3. The weed specialist and the inspectors work continually with extension and research personnel in encouraging the use of the most effective methods to control the more serious weeds.
4. Noxious Weed Free Hay Certificates.

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

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

Inspections in 25 counties
Inspections for 120 producers
Approximately 245,220 hay bales
Approximately 126,447 straw bales
Inspected 3,335 acres for hay cubes and 650 tons of cubed hay
Number of Inspections: 171

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 2004 are summarized below:

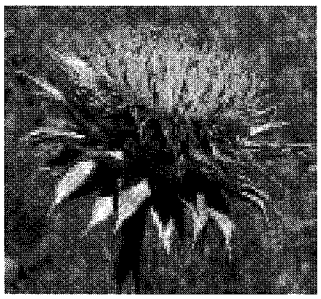
Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted:	654
Number of feed products registered:	6,830
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	1,201
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	430
Number of violations:	31

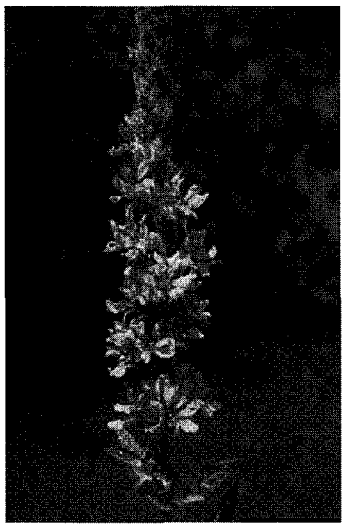
Grain Inspection

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

Number of samples tendered:
11,148
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:
16,895
Total number of activities performed:
68,991

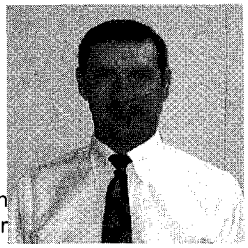
NOTE: Volume of work is influenced each year by a number of factors, among which are weather conditions, governmental crop programs, and marketing situations.





The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is emphasizing noxious weed control. These invasive plant species can do considerable damage to livestock and wildlife rangeland by crowding out productive plants and grasses.

Regulatory Services



Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products used by consumers of Utah agricultural products and services. Our staff prides itself in the uniform and sound practices of standardization of all their work to ensure a wholesome, clean and uniform service and product function throughout all the state. This report will outline each of the five programs within the division and the unique specialties each program brings to the oversight of Utah's products and services. In this new era of security, our division has lead the way in promoting extra awareness and observation of food facilities and plant operations that produce food products for Utah consumers. We are dedicated to provide helpful information and another set of eyes to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

This past year has seen a significant change in the way two of our programs are financed and has created a rededication of our staff to more customer oriented service. Legislative budget changes had reduced general fund appropriations to the Department for regulatory functions. The legislature in turn directed the initiation of a user fee in the food compliance and weights and measures programs within the Division of Regulatory Services. This past year a committee was formed that included representative from both programs involved with the new registration program, the information technology section, administrative division personnel, and the department public affairs officer. This team organized and directed the planning and implementation of a series of events to notify, educate, address questions, rule making, invoicing, verification of data, coordination of categories, question and answer sessions, final customer invoice production and distribution, and collection of fees for the new registration program. Sub-groups created the rule making process. Industry representatives were invited to assist in the process and were an absolute critical resource to the process of creating the rules to officiate in the functions of the registration process. Public hearings were provided and invaluable input from groups affected by the new registration program allowed for a fair and equitable appropriation of fees to the users. The registration process was completed with an almost complete reconciliation of all the establishments that are regulated by the Division of Regulatory Services. Compliments must be given to all the customers that so faithfully and diligently have provided input to the Division personnel that worked to complete the legislative registration directive and ultimately completed the registration process. With the resounding success of this program, the legislature has reviewed and reduced the amounts of the fees to each of the facilities and users of the new system for the upcoming calendar year.

The Division of Regulatory Services continues to support and assist the Department to become more aware of the security of our food supplies from farm to fork. The area of homeland defense and food safety continues to be of top most concern to all of our staff members to assist all our customers to be alert to the great responsibility of production of a safe and wholesome product for our consuming public. We work internally with the homeland defense specialist within our Department to organize and prepare our staff for any contingency. Our readiness has improved and will continue to allow our staff to be prepared for any unusual incident that may affect areas that we regulate. This coordinated effort or readiness and training to identify and handle any emergency situation is a continual event of training and practice that will continue within our various programs for the safety and security of our customer base. The further training of each of our customers is a concern and priority for each of our inspection staff. With the assistance of many partners, we have distributed information and educational materials to many of our facilities to allow them to become more aware and physically secure to the potential sources of product contamination or compromise.

Our five programs are fully staffed and each inspector has developed a unique skill for their individual specialty. We have each committed to be public servants of the highest quality and service to meet the new governor's directives. Each program supervisor has improved practices and performance measures to meet the ever changing world in which we live. The individual program reports reflect great credit to each of the outstanding managers and inspection staff that work diligently to perform the regulatory functions assigned to them.

Food Protection Program
Registration

2004 was the start of a brand new food establishment registration program. In 2003 the State Legislature passed house bill 283 legislating the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) access a registration fee to food establishments. Implementing the registration of food establishments has been a multifaceted program involving several divisions within UDAF. A system to handle the registration program was designed and built. A strategic plan was developed to ensure all aspects were carefully addressed.

Our first responsibility was to educate our customers about registration. Informational packets with brochures were created and sent out to all of our food establishments. A PowerPoint presentation was developed and presented to the Utah Food Industry. Many phone calls were received. The environmental health specialists hand delivered packets containing information for the registration program.

To address the specifics of the Act, a new Food Establishment Registration Rule was developed and implemented. UDAF worked

closely with industry to ensure the rule was clear and fair to industry. The Food Establishment Rule gives UDAF the authority to suspend or revoke a food establishment's registration based on a history of non-compliance or if an imminent health hazard exists.

Out of the food registration meetings an issue arose. The Utah food pantries distribute food to people that can not afford food. The food pantries have no operating budget in which to pay the proposed fees. At the hearing UDAF received comments from Utahns Against Hunger stating it was very difficult for these pantries to pay the fees. A decision was made to exempt these food distribution facilities from paying fees. Working with industry we crafted specific exemption language that exempted these types of establishments. Inspections are still conducted at these facilities to ensure food safety principles are being followed.

The implementation of this new complex program has been challenging. Challenges that have arisen have been met successfully.

	Inspections 2004	
Establishment Type	Number	Inspections
Bakeries	404	697
Grain Processors	17	10
Grocery Stores	219	1,679
Meat Departments	380	669
Food Processors	425	598
Warehouses	259	318
Water Facilities	24	39
TOTAL	2,728	4,017

Food Product Control

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 2004, twenty seven (27) hold orders were issued involving 74,014 pounds of food. Seventeen (17) hold order releases were issued releasing 81,266 pounds of food. Seventy five (75) voluntary destructions were issued which resulted in 61,694 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 2004, UDAF sent out 59 Warning Notices concerning non-compliance with the Utah Wholesome Food Act (WFA) and the Utah Food Protection Rule (FPR). Seventeen Cease & Desist orders were issued to protect the public from food processed in an unsanitary manner.

Citations

Thirteen citations were issued in 2004. Nine were issued to supermarkets, one to a warehouse, and three to food manufacturers. Citations continue to be an effective enforcement tool. We live in a global economy and the way food is grown, processed, and handled around the world can directly impact the citizens of Utah. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food comprehensive food safety program focuses on the risk factors that lead to food borne illness. Strategies are consistently being implemented to ensure Utah's food supply is safe.

Egg & Poultry Grading

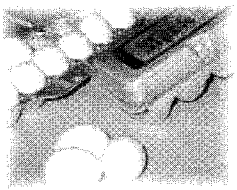
The Egg and Poultry Grading program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of

uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about theses characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA grade shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal. USDA's grading services are voluntary. Egg packers and poultry processors who request this service pay for the services involved.

Program activities include:

Shell Egg Grading, Egg Products Inspection, Shell Egg Surveillance, and Poultry Grading.

Shell Egg Grading



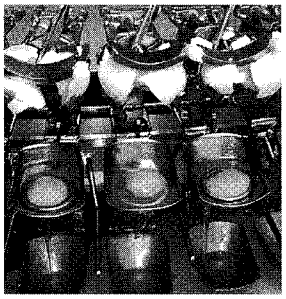
During the 1970's and 80's, great improvements were made in the processing and merchandising of shell eggs. More efficient processing machines were developed. With the introduction of the polystyrene foam egg carton, by Jon M. Huntsman, eggs were being merchandised better. Today eggs are processed on large computerized machines, and packaged in a variety of different types and sizes of containers. Even with all of these improvements, USDA grading is still an important marketing tool. It allows the Utah egg industry to market eggs all over the world.

During 2004, USDA licensed egg graders graded 891,800 Cases (30 Dozen per Case). This is a slight decrease from last years record high of 895,566 Cases (30 Dozen Per Case).

Egg Products Inspection

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

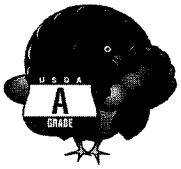
The term "egg products" refers to eggs that are removed from their shells for processing. The further processing of eggs adds greater product stability, longer shelf life, ease in preparation and storage, as well as product safety. With the American trend towards the consumption of prepared foods and fast foods, the increased demand for further processed eggs is sure to continue.



During the year 2004, 243,866 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs where processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is an increase of about 4% over the previous year.

Shell Egg Surveillance

The USDA has established standards of quality for all eggs that are sold to the consumer. There are mandatory requirements for the handling of certain qualities of eggs that do not meet these standards. All egg producers with over 3,000 layers, firms grading and packing eggs from production sources other than their own, and hatcheries are required to be registered with the USDA. These firms are visited quarterly to verify that shell eggs packed for the consumer are in compliance. Eighteen of these mandatory inspections where conducted by State of Utah graders during 2004.



Poultry Grading

Utah is home to Moroni Feed Co., one of the few fully integrated turkey producing and marketing cooperatives in the United States. The Sanpete Valley turkey growers produce and process turkey and turkey products that are distributed to consumers around the globe.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 69,370,505 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2004. This is a decrease over last years 88,779,895 lbs.

Nationally turkey production was down 4% it is estimated that next years production could be down an additional 2%.

Dairy Compliance Program

The Utah Dairy Act prohibits the sale of raw milk in Utah, except in especially permitted and inspected dairies and then only on the premise where the raw milk is produced and bottled.

In the 2005 National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS), a resolution was passed strengthening the position of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the individual States against the sale of raw milk: "The NCIMS, due to the serious public health concerns, discourages the consumption of raw milk and encourages states to pass laws or adopt administrative rules that prohibit the sale of raw milk to household consumers and to the unlawful manufactures of unlawful dairy products."

During 2004, there was a surge of interest in Utah in the sale and consumption of raw milk, to the point that a permitted raw milk dairy in Utah wishes to petition the State Legislature to change certain points of the Utah Dairy Act, so that wholesale distribution of raw milk would become legal in Utah.

Statistics

The trend among dairy farms in the year 2003 was the same as 2002, which was, a decrease in dairy farm numbers, as dairy farms went out of business, and an increase in dairy herd size, as the remaining farms grew larger. But at the same time, last year's total milk cow numbers decreased compared to the year before.

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	347 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	88,000 cows
Total milk production in Utah	1.609 billion lbs
Production per cow in Utah	18,284 lbs/cow
Herd average of dairy farms in Utah	244 cows
Herd average of the Western United States	486 cows
Herd average of the rest of the U.S.	135 cows

Meat Compliance Program

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

As Utah's culture and population becomes more diverse, the need to adapt current laws and rules to accommodate their customs, traditions and differing tastes become critical. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's Meat compliance program is currently working with the Islamic community to maintain, enhance and dignify their celebration of EID AL – ADHA. The most important of all Islamic religious holiday. This celebrates the account of Abraham's near-sacrifice of his son Isaac on Mount Moriah. Following this tradition, the head of each household hopes to sacrifice a sheep on the morning of the first day of the holiday period. A lavish meal is made from meat, friends and family are invited to feast, and the excess meat and the hide are donated to charity.

Currently few options exists within the city to practice this tradition. The demand however has resulted in several farms purchasing large quantities of sheep and goats prior to the holiday. As the holiday nears they sell the animals at a greatly inflated cost and allow the slaughter of the animals on their property. The result is a costly and unsanitary environment, which falls outside the current laws, put many at risk and lessens this important holiday.

Working closely with the Islamic community leaders we are exploring options to use existing facilities with proper surfaces,

drains, offal handling capabilities, and sanitation on a annual basis to enhance this holiday. In addition we are working toward an education program on how EID Al – ADHA can be properly observed. We appreciate help and support from our partners within the Islamic community.

In the interim we are aggressively documenting and prosecuting those who are operating illegal slaughter facilities and taking advantage of this group.

The concern with emerging pathogens and epizootiology diseases we have developed a policy on the donation of Game Meat. Even though game meat may provide a source of protein for those served by volunteer organizations it's use is now discouraged. You can read the policy at our website: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/meat_compliance.html

During the calendar year 2004 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,787 random reviews of state businesses and 73 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in 30 letters of warning being issued, some including administrative citations. Compliance officers monitored the shipment of 8 truck wreak, making sure the meat was properly handled. Compliance officers collected more than 400 ground beef samples. The State Chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water the results showed a high degree of compliance.

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.

Product labels are required to indicate whether the product is made from new or used filling materials and to disclose fillings 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 make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates. Manufacturing sites are inspected for cleanliness and truthful labeling.

As more products are produced outside the United States, regulation and inspection helps maintain a level playing field for US manufacturers. Working with other state and federal government agencies, Utah helps improve product oversight and helps prevent contamination of US food and fiber sources by preventing importation of prohibited plant and animal products.

Additional program information and many helpful links are available on our website to assist manufacturers with the licensing process. Application forms (printable in Adobe Acrobat), and other program materials are available at the following URL:

http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html

Food Labeling

The State of Utah reviews food labels for compliance with state and federal laws and rules/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 food labels.

Each year about 29,000 Americans are hospitalized and about 150 die from allergic reactions to food. The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act (FALCPA) passed by the national government takes effect January 1, 2006. The bill will ensure that ingredient statements provide clear information about the presence of peanuts, soybeans, milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, and wheat in foods. These ingredients are responsible for more than 90% of all food allergies.

Manufacturers can reveal the presence of a major allergen one of three ways:

1) When the ingredient itself is present in the food, they must list it by its common name in the ingredient statement, i.e. "Milk".

2) At the end of the ingredient list, they may print an allergen warning: "Contains Milk, Eggs, and Wheat" for example.

3) Use a parenthetical statement to clarify technical ingredient terms. For example: CASEIN (MILK), or ALBUMIN (EGGS).

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 subcomponents 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 subcomponent of another ingredient, must be listed in the ingredient statement.

By January 1, 2006, manufacturers must also have amended the nutrition facts portion of their labels to disclose the amount of trans fatty acids in foods. Many manufacturers have been redesigning products to eliminate or reduce the quantity of trans fat in the foods they produce. FDA still 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.

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 needs.

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 & Measures Act and five administrative rules.

In the year 2004, the Utah State Legislature passed House Bill 283 that mandated the payment of fees by businesses in Utah for registration of weighing and measuring devices inspected to ensure equity in the marketplace.

Also, in the year 2004, 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 15,100 gasoline pumps. Every type of item is subject to either a scanning inspection, package checking, or label review. In 2004, there were 110 package check inspections. Package inspections verify the net quantity statement. In 2004, 564 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 1,080 large capacity scale inspections were conducted in 2004.

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 2004, there were 326 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 514 inspections conducted in 2004.

Metrology Laboratory

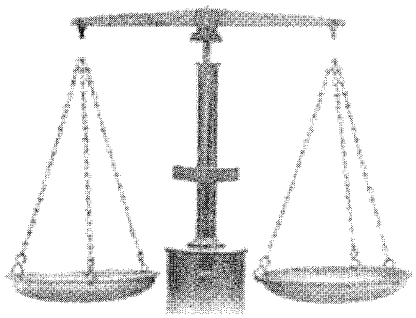
The Metrology Laboratory is operated and maintained by one person. The state maintains standards of mass, length, and volume. In the year 2004, 641 artifacts from industry and 125 artifacts from the Utah Weights and Measures Program were tested for a calibration certificate. These include calibration 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

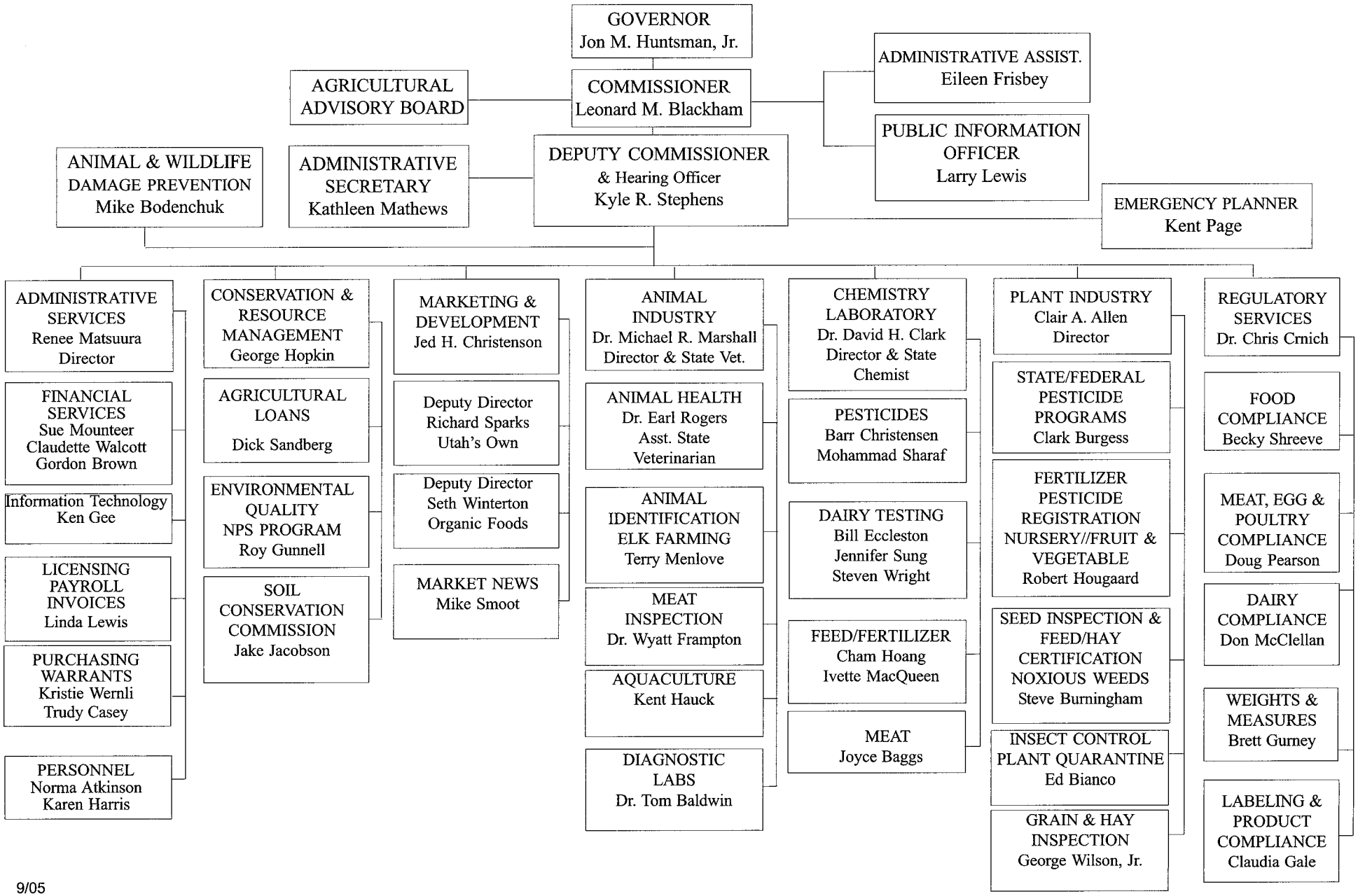
The Motor Fuel Laboratory maintains a high standard of testing for motor fuel quality. For the year 2004, 63 complaint cases required investigation and validation of claims. Of the 58 cases, 42 were determined to be valid requiring further investigation. 12 of the cases that were investigated resulted in helping consumers recoup monetary losses of approximately $8,000. This money was recovered from 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.



The purpose of the Weights and Measurers 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.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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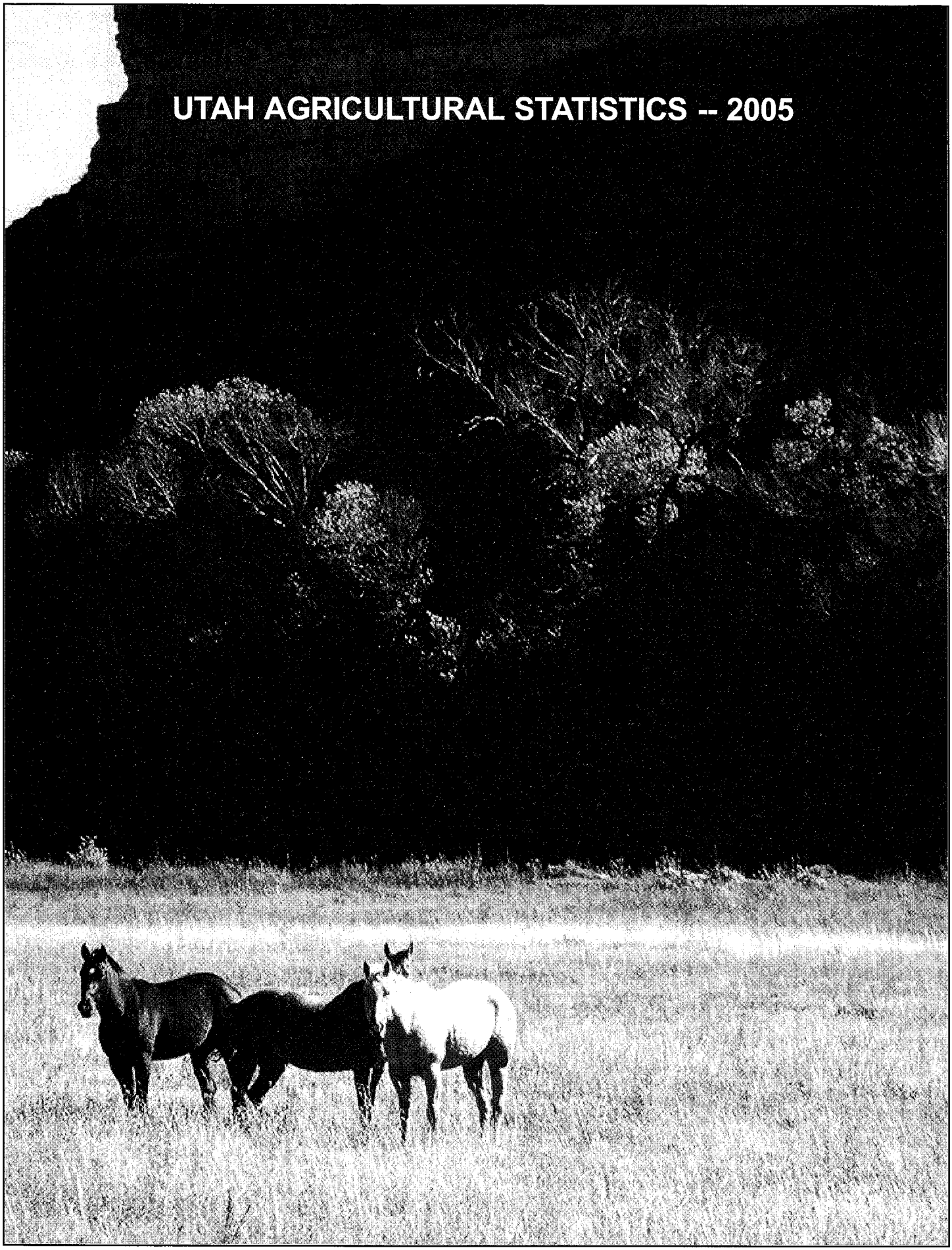
UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2005



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, 2004						
TX	MO	IA	TN	KY	**37**	
229,000	106,000	89,700	85,000	85,000	**15,300**	2,113,470
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2004 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**26**	
130,000	60,100	47,200	45,900	44,700	**11,600**	936,600
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2004 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	TX	IA	NE	MN	**37**	
31,835,183	16,498,398	14,652,945	11,779,728	9,794,911	**1,253,154**	241,241,403
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2004 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	KS	ND	TX	**37**	
24,544	23,390	20,892	19,537	19,178	**954**	304,627
Corn for Grain Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	SD	**41**	
2,244,400	2,088,000	1,319,700	1,120,950	539,500	**1,860**	11,807,217
Corn for Silage Production, 2004 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**27**	
13,300	10,010	7,990	7,200	6,400	**924**	107,336
Barley Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**11**	
91,760	59,800	48,970	17,150	9,086	**3,440**	279,253
Oats Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	SD	WI	MN	IA	**26**	
14,080	13,940	13,650	13,300	10,080	**624**	115,935
All Wheat Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	MT	OK	WA	**33**	
314,500	306,650	173,165	164,500	143,500	**5,856**	2,158,245
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	MT	SD	ID	**9**	
243,950	88,550	88,350	71,910	38,710	**696**	568,918
Winter Wheat Production, 2004 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	OK	WA	TX	MO	**32**	
314,500	164,500	117,250	108,500	66,830	**5,160**	1,499,434
All Hay Production, 2004 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	MO	CA	KS	SD	**26**	
12,295	9,420	9,000	7,880	6,870	**2,469**	157,774
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2004 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	IA	MN	SD	ID	**13**	
7,350	5,460	4,725	4,725	4,720	**2,128**	75,383
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2004 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	MI	NE	ID	CA	**18**	
4,750	3,145	2,376	1,638	1,163	**14**	7,814

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

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

Top Five States					Utah's	United States
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Rank	Total
Fruits & Vegetables						
Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2004 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**22**	
6,050	1,280	760	400	380	**31.4**	10,330.6
Apricot Utilized Production, 2004 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
85,500	6,800	290			**290**	92,590
Peach Utilized Production, 2004 (Tons)						
CA	SC	GA	NJ	PA	**16**	
929,000	55,000	49,500	30,500	22,700	**4,550**	1,229,800
Pear Utilized Production, 2004 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	PA	**9**	
379,000	271,000	210,000	13,900	4,400	**300**	885,400
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2004 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	**7**	
134,000	70,300	42,000	24,700	3,100	**1,600**	279,160
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2004 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	NY	WI	**2**	
149.0	22.0	17.5	10.7	6.7	**22.0**	213.0
Onion Production, Summer Storage, 2004 (1,000 Cwt)[1]						
OR	CA	WA	ID	CO	**8**	
12,610	12,255	11,020	8,008	5,500	**780**	68,869
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2005 (1,000 Head)						
TX	KS	NE	CA	OK	**35**	
13,800	6,650	6,350	5,400	5,400	**860**	95,848
Beef Cows, January 1, 2005 (1,000 Head)						
TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	**28**	
5,432	2,161	2,055	1,909	1,720	**347**	33,055.4
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2005 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	MN	**24**	
1,740	1,235	650	566	460	**88**	9,005
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2004 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**16**	
16,300	9,900	6,500	4,100	3,200	**690**	60,975
All Sheep, January 1, 2004 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	SD	CO	**7**	
1,070	670	450	375	365	**270**	6,135
Honey Production, 2004(1,000 Lbs)						
ND	SD	FL	CA	MT	**24**	
30,420	22,575	20,090	17,550	10,780	**1610**	183,582
Mink Pelt Production, 2004 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	MN	ID	**2**	
768,000	580,000	247,100	220,600	174,000	**580,000**	2,563,100
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2004 (1,000)						
IA	OH	PA	CA	GA	**28**	
46,592	27,900	23,290	20,339	20,164	**3,176**	344,278
Trout Sold, 2004 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	CA	WA	PA	**12**	
32,564	5,909	5,130	4,792	4,223	**760**	68,716

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, 2004	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 [1]						
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

1 Estimates discontinued in 2004.

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	690	2004	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, 1993-2004 [1]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms [2]	Land in Farms		Farms [2]	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
1993	14,500	772	11,200	2,201,590	440	968,845
1994	14,500	772	11,200	2,197,690	440	965,935
1995	15,000	760	11,400	2,196,400	438	962,515
1996	15,000	760	11,400	2,190,500	438	958,675
1997	15,000	773	11,600	2,190,510	436	956,010
1998	15,500	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	938,650
2004	15,300	758	11,600	2,113,470	443	936,600

[1] A farm is defined as a place with annual sales of agricultural products of $1,000 or more.

[2] Definition changed in 1995 to include operations with no sales but which have 5 or more horses not including operations that are either stables or racetracks only. All definition changes beginning in 1995 were carried back to 1993.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 1998-2004

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*
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
2004	9,700	4,050	1,500	15,300	800	2,500	8,300	11,600

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2001-2004 [1] [2]

Commodity	2001		2002		2003		2004 [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	1,109,017	100.0	1,064,385	100.0	1,131,683	100.0	1,253,154	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	856,813	77.3	812,820	76.4	879,181	77.7	983,126	78.5
Meat Animals	497,141	44.8	480,342	45.1	549,611	48.6	605,086	48.3
Cattle & Calves	374,459	33.8	356,693	33.5	400,873	35.4	431,201	34.4
Hogs	107,488	9.7	105,450	9.9	130,098	11.5	155,103	12.4
Sheep & Lambs	15,194	1.4	18,199	1.7	18,640	1.6	18,782	1.5
Dairy Products	236,670	21.3	194,110	18.2	194,568	17.2	250,415	20.0
Milk, Retail								
Milk, Wholesale	236,670	21.3	194,110	18.2	194,568	17.2	250,415	20.0
Poultry/Eggs	89,613	8.1	103,780	9.8	102,491	9.1	88,874	7.1
Farm chickens	107		78		66		58	
Chicken Eggs	31,717	2.9	31,290	2.9	37,556	3.3	36,012	2.9
Other Poultry	6,954	0.6	7,110	0.7	7,510	0.7	7,310	0.6
Miscellaneous Livestock	33,389	3.0	34,588	3.2	32,511	2.9	38,751	3.1
Honey	568	0.1	1,687	0.2	1,824	0.2	1,674	0.1
Wool	812	0.1	1,590	0.1	1,784	0.2	1,868	0.1
Trout	1,324	0.1	1,081	0.1	1,033	0.1	760	0.1
Other Livestock	30,685	2.8	30,230	2.8	27,870	2.5	34,449	2.7
Mink pelts	20,060	1.8	20,435	1.9	17,595	1.6	23,659	1.9
All other livestock	10,625	1.0	9,795	0.9	10,275	0.9	10,790	0.9
Crops								
Crops	252,204	22.7	251,565	23.6	252,502	22.3	270,028	21.5
Food Grains	17,678	1.6	15,136	1.4	16,514	1.5	19,799	1.6
Wheat	17,678	1.6	15,136	1.4	16,514	1.5	19,799	1.6
Feed Crops	140,517	12.7	133,226	12.5	116,231	10.3	126,676	10.1
Barley	9,584	0.9	6,811	0.6	6,317	0.6	7,331	0.6
Corn	4,208	0.4	4,088	0.4	4,310	0.4	4,108	0.3
Hay	126,220	11.4	121,923	11.5	105,126	9.3	114,710	9.2
Oats	506		404		478		528	
Oil Crops	1,188	0.1	914	0.1	1,516	0.1	2,732	0.2
Vegetables	14,965	1.3	18,577	1.7	20,539	1.8	18,261	1.5
Beans, dry	271		187		195		283	
Potatoes, fall	2,130	0.2	2,478	0.2	2,657	0.2	1,898	0.2
Onions, storage	3,663	0.3	8,312	0.8	10,486	0.9	8,179	0.7
Miscellaneous Vegetables	8,900	0.8	7,600	0.7	7,200	0.6	7,900	0.6
Fruits/Nuts	10,088	0.9	6,648	0.6	16,942	1.5	17,827	1.4
Apples	3,946	0.4	2,443	0.2	4,811	0.4	7,640	0.6
Fresh	3,815	0.3	2,379	0.2	4,596	0.4	7,527	0.6
Processing	131		64		215		113	
Apricots	196		92		94		177	
Cherries	3,021	0.3	1,258	0.1	7,728	0.7	6,389	0.5
Sweet	514		586	0.1	1,800	0.2	1,593	0.1
Tart	2,507	0.2	672	0.1	5,928	0.5	4,796	0.4
Peaches	1,936	0.2	2,031	0.2	3,431	0.3	2,853	0.2
Pears, Bartlett	146		206		298		118	
Other berries	513		313		345		415	
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	330		305		235		235	
All Other Crops	67,768	6.1	77,064	7.2	80,760	7.1	84,733	6.8
Other Seeds	3,210	0.3	2,910	0.3	2,600	0.2	2,560	0.2
Other Field Crops	1,239	0.1	1,225	0.1	1,180	0.1	1,180	0.1
Greenhouse/Nursery	59,544	5.4	69,162	6.5	72,079	6.4	73,726	5.9
Christmas Trees	440		440		104		120	
Floriculture	35,604	3.2	45,222	4.2	48,975	4.3	50,606	4.0
Other Greenhouses	23,500	2.1	23,500	2.2	23,000	2.0	23,000	1.8

[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 - 2004

2004 Crop Summary: Utah entered its sixth year of drought with a cold streak that lasted most of January and part of February. Some areas received snow in late December and that did not melt until early March causing snow mold in winter wheat. Spring temperatures were higher than average. Higher temperatures caused snow pack to start melting early in the season.

Worsening drought conditions were first and foremost in most producers minds. Areas in Northern Utah received timely moisture throughout the summer easing some drought concerns and dwindling water supplies. After five years of drought, Utah's reservoirs were at record lows and caused concerns for a continuing drought. Some water sheds stopped delivering irrigation water in July and most irrigation water delivery was done by the middle of August.

Utah's spring was very dry until first cutting hay started. Most of Utah's first cutting received some rain damage. Despite the rain, first cutting was well ahead of 2003 and the five-year average. Most areas were able to get at least three cuttings due to timely rain and cool fall temperatures. Alfalfa yields were down from the previous year, while other hay yields were up from the previous year.

Mormon Cricket and grasshopper infestations caused major damage in some areas. New G.P.S. technology aided producers in more efficient pinpoint spraying to control and stop the spread of infected acreage. Approximately 4 million acres were damaged by the crickets, which was up from 2003.

Even with adversities such as the snow mold, drought and insect infestation, winter and spring wheat yields were up from a year ago, while corn remained unchanged.

Pasture and rangeland benefitted greatly from the spring, summer and fall showers. Some areas that had been without any measurable moisture during the summer months for years received moisture. Early spring moisture delayed producers from moving livestock to summer range. Producers took full advantage of the grass growth in lower valleys, as long as they possibly could. Early fall showers provided some much needed moisture to Utah pasture and rangeland.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping Utah, 1997-2004

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
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	72	135	85	89	114
2004	54	134	78	87	110

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

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

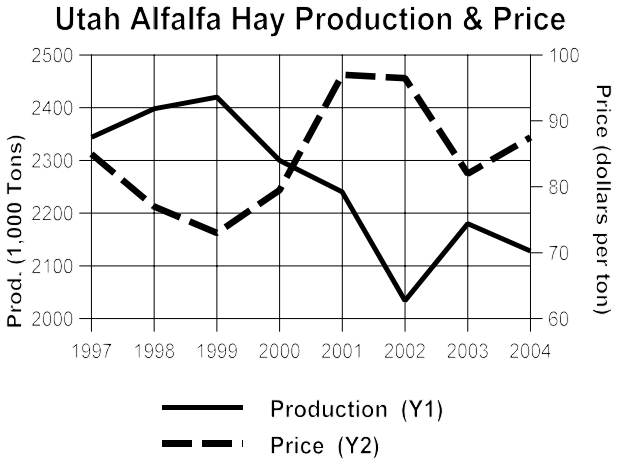
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
1997	545	4.30	2,344	85.00	199,240
1998	545	4.40	2,398	77.00	184,646
1999	550	4.40	2,420	73.00	176,660
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
2004	560	3.80	2,128	87.50	186,200
All Other Hay					
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
2004	155	2.20	341	80.00	27,280
All Hay					
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
2004	715	3.45	2,469	87.50	213,480

[1] Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 1997-2005

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,383
2005	300	([1])

[1] Available January 2006



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

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						
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
2004	130	120	43.0	5,160	3.80	18,318
Other Spring Wheat						
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	17	12	46.0	552	4.55	2,512
2004	13	12	58.0	696	4.05	2,888
All Wheat						
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	177	137	41.4	5,677	4.00	22,756
2004	143	132	44.4	5,856	3.84	21,206
Barley						
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	2.30	6,440
2004	50	40	86.0	3,440	2.21	7,600
Oats						
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	2.30	1,132
2004	60	8	78.0	624	1.95	1,123

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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
2004	55	42	22.0	924	30.00	27,720
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	2.99	6,025
2004	55	12	155.0	1,860	2.65	4,929

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

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1997-2005

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*
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	18.00	288
2004	5.3	4.8	300	14	28.00	392
Potatoes [2]						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars per Cwt*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	11.10	3,719
2004						

[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2004

Onions: Summer Storage (Fresh Market), Acreage, Yield, Production and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

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*
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	130	698	10.40	7,259
2004	1,600	1,500	520	780	160	620	6.60	4,092

[1] Includes shrinkage, waste, and cullage.

Potatoes: Production, Farm Use, Sales and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

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*
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	335	([2])	3	47	285	11.10	3,719	3,164
2004 [2]								

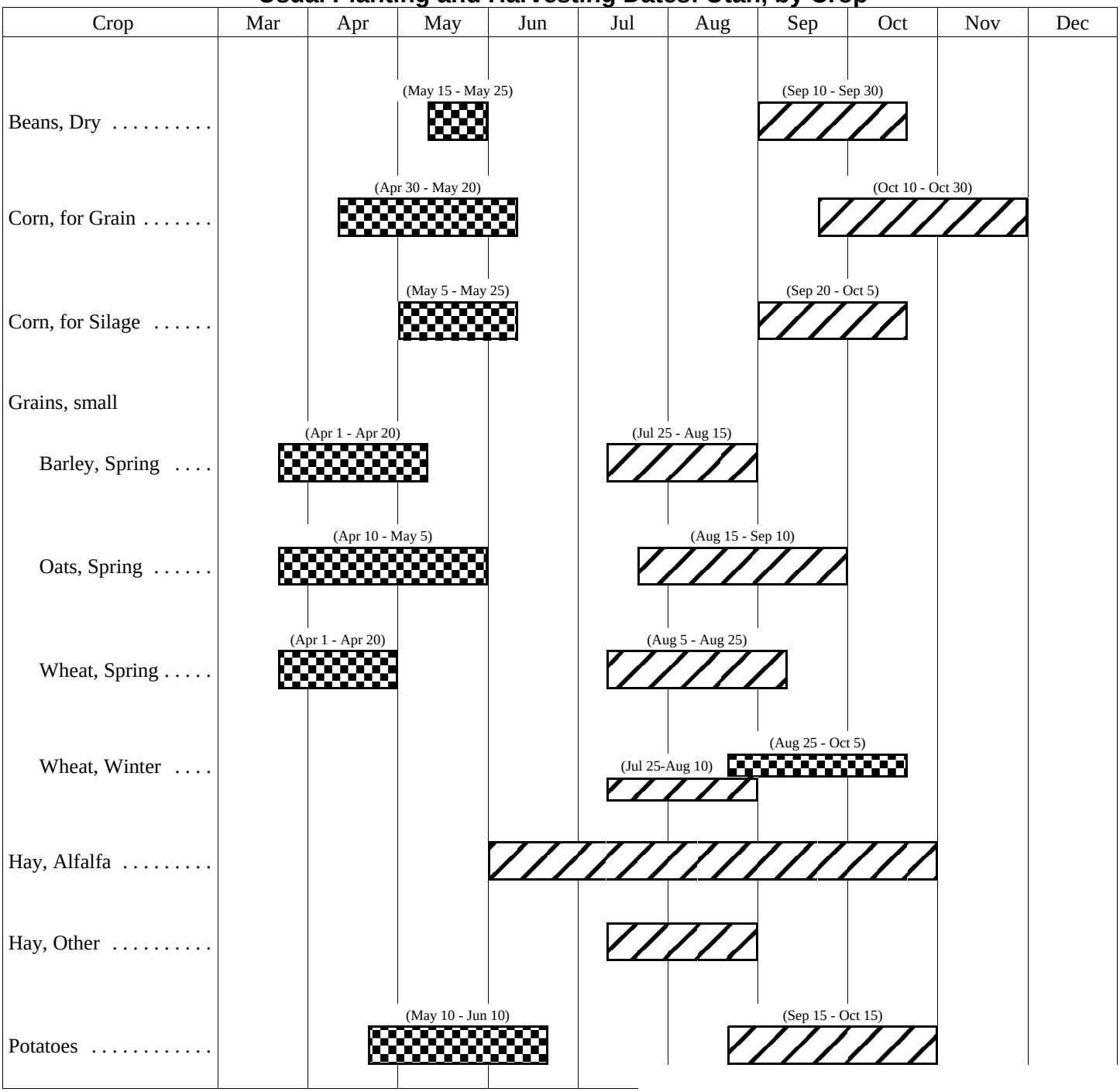
[1] Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2004. “Total Used for Seed” in 2003 not available.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 1997-2005 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	5,484	4,541
2005	4,768	4,635	([2])	([4])
Barley				
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	577	554
2005	439	192	([2])	([4])
Oats				
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	55	85
2005	60	37	([2])	([4])
Corn				
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	609	585
2005	647	598	([2])	([4])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Estimates available in the September 2005 Grain Stocks release.
[3] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Estimates available in the December 2005 Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



Crop Progress

Oats Progress

Percent completed

Planted

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Apr 05	35	23	21
Apr 10	46	35	31
Apr 15	57	45	40
Apr 20	67	56	51
Apr 25	69	70	60
Apr 30	76	76	67
May 05	84	81	76
May 10	89	85	82
May 15	92	88	87
May 20	95	92	91
May 25	100	96	95
May 30	100	97	97

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jun 20	13	14	8
Jun 25	24	21	15
Jun 30	35	32	28
Jul 05	47	44	41
Jul 10	57	57	53
Jul 15	68	68	63
Jul 20	80	77	73
Jul 25	84	83	80
Jul 30	85	84	83
Aug 05	87	87	86
Aug 10	91	91	89
Aug 15	94	97	94

Harvested for Grain

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jul 25	5	6	8
Jul 30	16	11	14
Aug 05	33	34	28
Aug 10	42	53	39
Aug 15	53	59	49
Aug 20	63	63	57
Aug 25	71	68	66
Aug 30	75	76	74
Sept 05	82	86	83
Sept 10	88	87	87
Sept 15	95	89	92
Sept 20	99	92	96

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Apr 05	64	48	43
Apr 10	74	64	56
Apr 15	83	74	66
Apr 20	90	81	75
Apr 25	92	85	82
Apr 30	96	91	89
May 05	100	94	94
May 10	100		97
May 15			99

Harvested for Grain

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jul 10	2	3	2
Jul 15	4	11	5
Jul 20	8	18	12
Jul 25	19	22	20
Jul 30	32	30	31
Aug 05	48	50	48
Aug 10	59	65	60
Aug 15	72	71	71
Aug 20	83	81	81
Aug 25	93	88	89
Aug 30	99	92	95
Sep 05	100	95	99

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jul 10	8	3	5
Jul 15	17	7	11
Jul 20	23	12	17
Jul 25	36	16	26
Jul 30	50	37	42
Aug 05	67	53	61
Aug 10	77	62	71
Aug 15	84	71	80
Aug 20	90	79	87
Aug 25	96	86	93
Aug 30	99	92	97
Sep 05	100	97	99

Planted [1]

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Aug 30		6	3
Sep 05		21	11
Sep 10	1	28	15
Sep 15	5	43	24
Sep 20	19	59	37
Sep 25	33	65	47
Sep 30	44	75	59
Oct 05	52	84	67
Oct 10	58	88	74
Oct 15	67	89	80
Oct 20	77	92	87
Oct 25	81	95	90

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Apr 20	8	4	5
Apr 25	11	9	11
Apr 30	19	18	19
May 05	31	31	33
May 10	41	48	48
May 15	56	66	62
May 20	71	81	75
May 25	86	91	86
May 30	91	95	92
Jun 05	97	98	98
Jun 10	100		100
Jun 15			100

Harvested for Silage

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Sep 05	8	7	7
Sep 10	24	21	16
Sep 15	43	34	29
Sep 20	50	48	41
Sep 25	70	66	58
Sep 30	86	79	73
Oct 05	92	88	83
Oct 10	98	93	91
Oct 15	100	95	96
Oct 20	100	98	98
Oct 25	100	100	100
Oct 30	100	100	100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Oct 05	7	19	8
Oct 10	21	25	16
Oct 15	36	34	26
Oct 20	53	42	36
Oct 25	67	50	46
Oct 30	76	56	56
Nov 05	84	61	65
Nov 10	91	66	73
Nov 15	99	71	79
Nov 20	100	74	83
Nov 25	100	78	87

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15	4		4
May 20	10	17	12
May 25	17	29	21
May 30	27	39	31
Jun 05	42	56	45
Jun 10	53	70	61
Jun 15	62	81	74
Jun 20	77	87	83
Jun 25	86	93	90
Jun 30	90	97	95

Second Cutting

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jun 20	1	1	3
Jun 25	4	6	7
Jun 30	8	13	11
Jul 05	15	23	20
Jul 10	25	40	32
Jul 15	37	55	46
Jul 20	53	67	59
Jul 25	64	75	70
Jul 30	75	82	79
Aug 05	84	90	87
Aug 10	90	94	92
Aug 15	94	95	96

Third Cutting

Date	2003	2004	5-year Average
Jul 25	4	6	6
Jul 30	6	9	9
Aug 05	8	19	16
Aug 10	10	29	24
Aug 15	21	35	32
Aug 20	33	44	39
Aug 25	45	54	49
Aug 30	52	63	57
Sep 05	62	72	67
Sep 10	71	81	75
Sep 15	79	88	82
Sep 20	86	94	88

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

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										
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	3,210	9.0			9.0	8.0	1.0	0.219	1,970
2000	2,800	17,500	49.0	6.0		43.0	28.0	15.0	0.118	5,060
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	6,317
2004	2,000	16,000	32.0		0.6	31.4	29.2	2.2	0.268	8,415
Tart Cherries										
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	0.228	5,928
2004	2,800	7,860	22.0			22.0		22.0	0.218	4,796

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

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

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										
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
2004	([2])	([2])	330	40		290	([2])	([2])	610	177
Sweet Cherries										
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	3.38	2,200		200	2,000	1,000	1,000	900	1,800
2004	650	2.46	1,600			1,600	850	750	996	1,593
Pears										
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
2004	130	2.31	300			300	([2])	([2])	393	118
Peaches										
1997	1,300	3.12	4,050	100	150	3,800	3,800		540	2,052
1998	1,300	2.85	3,700	150	50	3,500	3,500		540	1,890
1999	1,300	2.39	3,100			3,100	([2])	([2])	656	2,034
2000	1,300	4.23	5,500	300	200	5,000	([2])	([2])	600	3,000
2001	1,300	3.46	4,500		50	4,450	([2])	([2])	436	1,936
2002	1,300	2.50	3,250			3,250	([2])	([2])	624	2,031
2003	1,300	3.46	4,500	50	100	4,350	([2])	([2])	789	3,431
2004	1,300	3.85	5,000	450		4,550	([2])	([2])	627	2,853

[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, 1997-2004 [1,2]

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*
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	26,260	21,591	4,669	46,342
2004	--	12,652	1,832	28,294	22,909	5,385	42,778

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1997-2004 [1,2]

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*
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	167	18	8	1	115
2004	45	--	--	4	1	132

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

[2] 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, 1997-2004 [1,2]

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*
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	--	1,482
2004	51	737	589	912	91	21	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1997-2004 [1,2]

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*
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	--	--	2,041
2004	415	878	490	78	--	--	2,400

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1997-2004 [1,2]

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*
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	132
2004	88	111	28	--	180	278	339	134

[1] Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] 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, 1998-2005

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*
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	7,000	600	35	860	790	679,400
2005	([1])	([1])	35	860	940	808,400

[1] Not available until 2006

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	860	435	347	88	180	65	45	70	110	22	113

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1999-2004

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*
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
2004	3,900	7.0	1,100	9.0	1,600	39.0	270	20.0	130	25.0

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, 1999-2004

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*
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
2004	3,400	15.0	750	14.0	950	47.0	100	24.0

Calf Crop: Utah, 1997 - 2005

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
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	390	89
2005	435	([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 2006.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1997 - 2004

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*
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
2004	860	390	120	369	95	4	16	26	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.

Cattle and Calves: Production, Marketings and Income, Utah, 1997 - 2004

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*
1997	392,640	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
2004	384,190	464,830	43.00	93.00	90.00	123.00	358,715	431,201	8,424	439,625

[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.

Dairy

Dairy: Farms, Milk Production and Milkfat, Utah, 1997-2004

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*
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	17,824	640	3.59	1,622	58.2
2004	600	88	18,284	660	3.61	1,609	58.1

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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	1,608	98
2004	12	2	14	1,595	99

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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	255	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	1.0	100	8.0	6.5
2004	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	1.0	90	7.5	6.5

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1997-2004(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*
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
2004	120	18.5	16.0	80	26.0	26.0	45	46.0	50.0

[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, 1997-2004

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2 3]					
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
2004	88	87	88	89	88
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4 5]					
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	4,500	17,824
2004	4,398	4,701	4,727	4,461	18,284
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4 6]					
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	405	1,622
2004	387	409	416	397	1,609

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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	1,608	12.10	3.37	194,568	2	242	194,810	196,262
2004	1,595	15.70	4.35	250,415	2	314	250,729	252,613

[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, 1997-2004

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Total Sherbet	Total Cheese [1]
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
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	1,118	74,055
2004	23,314	1,432	67,294

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1998-2005

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*
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	1,400	265	128.00	33,920	235	30
2005	([2])	270	138.00	37,260	245	25

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Data not available until 2006.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 1998-2005

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*
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	245	126
2005	245	200	8	37	([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 2006.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 1998-2005

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
2005	2.00	2.00	10.00	9.00	23.00	2.00	25.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1997-2004

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*
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
2004	265	245	15	28	193		11	18	270

[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 1997-2004

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*
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
2004	20,985	21,390	33.80	101.00	18,947	18,782	768	19,550

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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
2004	245	9.2	2,250	0.83	1,868

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

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 1999-2004 [1]

Cause of Loss	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,600	2,300	2,900	2,800	1,900	2,300
Bobcat	800	700	700	900	500	NA
Coyote	21,100	21,700	22,500	19,800	16,000	18,800
Dog	2,300	2,800	1,100	1,500	900	800
Fox	800	1,300	1,200	1,000	600	800
Mountain Lion	4,600	6,400	4,200	4,700	4,800	4,500
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300
Other/Unknown	3,300	1,300	2,400	1,700	3,300	800
Total Predators	36,300	37,500	36,200	33,800	29,500	30,300
Diseases	7,400	3,400	4,100	3,400	1,900	1,200
Enterotoxemia [3]					1,100	NA
Weather Conditions	4,200	4,400	3,400	5,200	3,900	3,700
Lambing Complications	4,200	3,900	3,100	2,500	3,000	2,400
Old Age	2,800	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200
On Back	700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1,200	3,800	2,100	1,300	1,100	800
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	8,700	8,000	8,800	6,900	5,300	9,200
Total Non-Predators	29,200	25,500	23,800	21,200	17,500	18,500
Total Losses	**65,500**	**63,000**	**60,000**	**55,000**	**47,000**	**48,800**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.0	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.7
Bobcat	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	NA
Coyote	32.2	34.4	37.5	36.0	34.0	38.5
Dog	3.5	4.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6
Fox	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.6
Mountain Lion	7.0	10.2	7.0	8.5	10.2	9.2
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.7
Other/Unknown	5.0	2.1	4.0	3.1	7.0	1.6
Total Predators	55.4	59.5	60.3	61.5	62.8	62.1
Diseases	11.3	5.4	6.8	6.2	4.0	2.5
Enterotoxemia [3]					2.3	NA
Weather Conditions	6.4	7.0	5.7	9.5	8.3	7.6
Lambing Complications	6.4	6.2	5.2	4.5	6.4	4.9
Old Age	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.5
On Back	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1.8	6.0	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.6
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	13.3	12.7	14.7	12.5	11.3	18.9
Total Non-Predators	44.6	40.5	39.7	38.5	37.2	37.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	176	145	160	157	130	182
Bobcat	42	37	35	42	31	NA
Coyote	1,181	1,204	1,192	1,039	973	1,312
Dog	134	178	65	95	63	67
Fox	36	65	56	41	30	46
Mountain Lion	278	394	230	254	288	351
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	37	47	52	57	75	133
Other/Unknown	208	71	121	84	207	60
Total Predators	2,092	2,141	1,911	1,770	1,797	2,152
Diseases	470	216	247	182	130	104
Enterotoxemia [3]					79	NA
Weather Conditions	220	220	160	256	219	221
Lambing Complications	277	244	160	140	192	181
Old Age	288	188	201	168	130	153
On Back	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	100	334	148	82	102	81
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	512	455	512	369	354	700
Total Non-Predators	1,928	1,657	1,428	1,196	1,205	1,441
Total Losses	**4,020**	**3,798**	**3,339**	**2,966**	**3,002**	**3,592**

[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.
NA included in other and unknown.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 1999-2004

Cause of Loss	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,000	800	800	900	600	700
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	3,800	4,000	5,000	4,800	2,900	3,200
Dog	500	1,000	NA	700	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	1,200	2,000	1,100	1,300	800	1,300
Ravens/Wolves [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,100	400	1,000	400	1,100	500
Total Predators	7,600	8,200	7,900	8,100	5,400	5,700
Diseases	2,300	1,200	1,600	900	600	500
Enterotoxemia [2]					NA	NA
Weather Conditions	500	NA	NA	900	NA	NA
Lambing Complications	1,500	1,300	600	800	700	600
Old Age	2,800	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200
On Back	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	800	3,300	1,300	600	800	500
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,000	2,000	3,300	1,800	2,300	2,500
Total Non-Predators	10,400	9,800	9,100	6,900	5,600	5,300
Total Losses	**18,000**	**18,000**	**17,000**	**15,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	5.6	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.5	6.4
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	21.1	22.2	29.4	32.0	26.4	29.1
Dog	2.8	5.6	NA	4.7	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	6.7	11.1	6.5	8.7	7.3	11.8
Ravens/Wolves [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	6.1	2.2	5.9	2.7	10.0	4.5
Total Predators	42.2	45.6	46.5	54.0	49.1	51.8
Diseases	12.8	6.7	9.4	6.0	5.5	4.5
Enterotoxemia [2]					NA	NA
Weather Conditions	2.8	NA	NA	6.0	NA	NA
Lambing Complications	8.3	7.2	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.5
Old Age	15.6	11.1	13.5	12.7	10.9	10.9
On Back	2.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	4.4	18.3	7.6	4.0	7.3	4.5
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	11.1	11.1	19.4	12.0	20.9	22.7
Total Non-Predators	57.8	54.4	53.5	46.0	50.9	48.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	103	75	70	80	65	89
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	391	377	436	425	314	408
Dog	52	94	NA	62	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	123	188	96	115	87	166
Ravens/Wolves [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	113	37	88	36	120	64
Total Predators	782	771	689	717	585	727
Diseases	237	113	140	80	65	64
Enterotoxemia [2]					NA	NA
Weather Conditions	51	NA	NA	80	NA	NA
Lambing Complications	154	122	52	71	76	77
Old Age	288	188	201	168	130	153
On Back	52	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	82	311	113	53	87	64
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	206	188	287	160	249	320
Total Non-Predators	1,070	922	794	610	607	676
Total Losses	**1,852**	**1,693**	**1,483**	**1,327**	**1,192**	**1,404**

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

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 1999-2004 [1]

Cause of Loss	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,600	1,500	2,100	1,900	1,300	1,600
Bobcat	700	600	600	800	NA	NA
Coyote	17,300	17,700	17,500	15,000	13,100	15,600
Dog	1,800	1,800	700	800	600	500
Fox	800	1,200	1,100	1,000	600	800
Mountain Lion	3,400	4,400	3,100	3,400	4,000	3,200
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300
Other/Unknown	2,300	1,100	2,000	1,400	3,000	600
Total Predators	28,700	29,300	28,300	25,700	24,100	24,600
Diseases	5,100	2,200	2,500	2,500	1,300	700
Enterotoxemia [3]					700	NA
Weather Conditions	3,700	4,100	3,100	4,300	3,500	3,600
Lambing Complications	2,700	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	500	800	700	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	7,300	6,300	5,800	5,100	4,100	7,100
Total Non-Predators	18,800	15,700	14,700	14,300	11,900	13,200
Total Losses	**47,500**	**45,000**	**43,000**	**40,000**	**36,000**	**37,800**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.2
Bobcat	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.0	NA	NA
Coyote	36.4	39.3	40.7	37.5	36.4	41.3
Dog	3.8	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.3
Fox	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.1
Mountain Lion	7.2	9.8	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.5
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.2	6.1
Other/Unknown	4.8	2.4	4.7	3.5	8.3	1.6
Total Predators	60.4	65.1	65.8	64.3	66.9	65.1
Diseases	10.7	4.9	5.8	6.3	3.6	1.9
Enterotoxemia [3]					1.9	NA
Weather Conditions	7.8	9.1	7.2	10.8	9.7	9.5
Lambing Complications	5.7	5.8	5.8	4.3	6.4	4.8
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	1.1	1.9	1.8	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	15.4	14.0	13.5	12.8	11.4	18.8
Total Non-Predators	39.6	34.9	34.2	35.8	33.1	34.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	73	70	91	78	65	93
Bobcat	32	28	26	33	NA	NA
Coyote	790	827	755	615	659	903
Dog	82	84	30	33	30	29
Fox	36	56	47	41	30	46
Mountain Lion	155	206	134	139	201	185
Ravens/Wolves [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	37	47	52	57	75	133
Other/Unknown	105	52	86	57	151	35
Total Predators	1,310	1,370	1,222	1,053	1,212	1,424
Diseases	233	103	108	102	65	41
Enterotoxemia [3]					35	NA
Weather Conditions	169	192	134	176	176	208
Lambing Complications	123	122	108	70	116	104
Old Age	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	23	35	29	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	333	295	250	209	206	411
Total Non-Predators	858	735	635	586	598	764
Total Losses	**2,168**	**2,105**	**1,856**	**1,639**	**1,810**	**2,189**

[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.
NA included in other and unknown.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 1999-2004

Cause of Loss	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of Head					
Bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	5,300	5,400	5,200	4,700	4,200	6,100
Dog	600	600	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	600	700	600	600	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	500	1,100	700	600	500	600
Ravens/Wolves [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	500	800	1,000	1,300	1,100	2,200
Other/Unknown	1,400	1,000	1,900	2,000	3,000	900
Total Predators	8,900	9,600	9,400	9,200	8,800	9,800
Diseases	3,000	800	1,600	1,600	800	500
Enterotoxemia [2]					NA	NA
Weather conditions	3,200	3,000	2,700	3,900	3,100	3,300
Lambing Complications	2,700	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	3,700	4,000	3,800	2,600	2,000	4,400
Total Non-Predators	12,600	10,400	10,600	9,800	8,200	10,000
TOTAL LOSSES	21,500	20,000	20,000	19,000	17,000	19,800

[1] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are Wolves.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 1999-2004

Cause of Loss	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,500	1,400	1,800	1,500	1,100	1,500
Bobcat	500	NA	NA	500	NA	NA
Coyote	12,000	12,300	12,300	10,300	8,900	9,500
Dog	1,200	1,200	500	600	NA	NA
Fox	NA	500	500	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	2,900	3,300	2,400	2,800	3,500	2,600
Ravens/Wolves [1]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,700	1,000	1,400	800	1,800	1,200
Total Predators	19,800	19,700	18,900	16,500	15,300	14,800
Diseases	2,100	1,400	900	900	500	NA
Enterotoxemia [2]					500	NA
Weather conditions	500	1,100	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lambing Complications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	500	700	600	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	3,600	2,300	2,500	3,000	2,700	3,200
Total Non-Predators	6,200	5,300	4,100	4,500	3,700	3,200
TOTAL LOSSES	26,000	25,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	18,000

[1] 1999 is Ravens. All other years are Wolves.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 1997-2004

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2004	500	690	110.00	75,900

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1,1997-2004

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*
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
2004	690	92	598	250	131	131	86

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1997-2004

Year	Inventory Beginning of year [1]	Annual Pig Crop	Inship-ments	Marketings [2]	Farm Slaughter [3]	Deaths	Inventory End of Year
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2004	660	1,320	8	1,200	1	97	690

[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, 1997-2004

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*
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	45.40	127,883	130,098	218	130,316
2004	291,866	287,760	53.90	157,128	155,103	259	155,362

[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, 1997-2004

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2004	142.0	9.30	1,320

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 1997-2004 [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*
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	37,556
2004	3,182	261	831	0.520	36,012

[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, 1997-2004 [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*
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
2004	([2])	([2])	3,176	261	701		3,877	1.30	5,040

[1] Excludes commercial broilers
[2] Not available due to program change

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 1997-2004 [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*
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	489	1,776	6,571	0.010	66
2004	570	1,567	5,798	0.010	58

[1] Estimates exclude broilers and cover the 12 month period December 1 previous year through November 30.
[2] Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason except sold during the 12 month period.

Bees, Honey & Mink

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah 1997-2004

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*
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	25	57	1,425	128	1,824
2004	23	70	1,610	104	1,674

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 1997-2004

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*
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	305	2,549.0	603.4	40.10	102.2
2004	80	580	143	296	2,563.1	604.8	48.40	124.0

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2004 and Females Bred for 2005, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2004		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2005	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	245,000	1,155,800	63,100	300,700
Demi/Wild [3]	37,000	156,000	10,400	38,000
Pastel	([1])	39,100	([1])	14,300
Sapphire [4]	([1])	136,100	([1])	37,900
Blue Iris [5]	7,500	299,600	2,800	68,700
Mahogany	210,000	568,300	50,800	128,500
Pearl	([1])	65,500	([1])	16,900
Lavender [6]	([1])	4,600	([1])	1,600
Violet	([1])	22,300	([1])	6,600
White	500	105,200	([1])	26,900
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	10,600	([1])	2,000
Total	580,000	2,563,100	150,000	642,100

[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, 1999-2004

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*
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
2004	27	760	180	165	421	2.55

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 1999-2004 [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*
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								
2004								

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1999-2004 [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*
1999	75	33	10	2	13						
2000	68	17									
2001	183	27									
2002	392	90									
2003	142	15									
2004	174	25									

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 1999-2004 [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*
1999							57	22	76			
2000							48	10	71			
2001							119	13	65			
2002	113	68	29				62	7	16	17	13	4
2003	56	5	39				81	9	57			
2004	98	12	56				30	12	17			

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

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2004, October 2004, January 2005, and April 2005 [1] [2]

	July 2004	October 2004	January 2005	April 2005
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	23	19	17	20
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	16	14	15	17
149 days or less	7	5	2	3
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	41.1	41.6	43.4	41.6
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	9.47	9.40	9.93	8.50
Type of worker				
Field	8.63	8.32	7.37	7.70
Livestock	9.39	8.95	9.65	8.41
Field & Livestock combined	8.90	8.56	8.83	8.02

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 1997 - 2004

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
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
2004	11.80	13.80	13.10

[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, 1997-2004

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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	2.30
2004	2.39	2.74	2.59	2.72	2.71	2.51	2.42	2.30	2.05	1.96	2.39	([2])	2.25
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	82.00
2004	84.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	87.50
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	87.00	81.50
2004	83.00	78.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	88.00	90.00	87.00	85.00	86.00	92.00	87.00	87.50
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2004	34.00	36.00	31.00	34.00	30.00	25.00	33.00	33.00	38.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	33.80
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2004	102.00	106.00	104.00	103.00	103.00	101.00	103.00	100.00	105.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	101.00

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

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1997-2004 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
1997	12.20	12.60	12.60	12.20	11.60	11.10	11.20	11.90	12.40	13.10	13.40	13.90	12.30
1998	13.80	14.00	13.10	12.90	12.50	13.10	13.30	14.60	15.90	16.70	17.10	17.60	15.40
1999	17.80	15.00	15.10	12.10	12.50	12.60	13.00	13.60	15.60	14.40	14.00	11.80	13.90
2000													11.20
2001													14.70
2002													11.80
2003													12.10
2004													15.70
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [2]													
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
2004													15.70
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2004													15.70

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 1997-2004

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing Year Average
	Dollars per Head	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*
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					1,220
2001					1,450
2002					1,550
2003					1,270
2004					1,510

[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 National 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 "Quick Stats". 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	2,581,000	50	Box Elder	228,000	33	Cache	1,058,500	31
2	Cache	846,000	16	Cache	90,000	13	Utah	417,500	12
3	San Juan	526,500	10	Utah	80,200	12	Box Elder	414,500	12
4	Utah	393,500	8	Millard	72,600	10	Millard	264,000	8
5	Davis	194,000	4	San Juan	49,000	7	Sanpete	203,000	6
State	**Utah**	**5,160,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**696,000**	**100**	**State**	**3,440,000**	**100**

	Oats - All			Corn - Grain			Corn - Silage		
Rank	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**
1	Utah	78,700	13	Box Elder	540,000	29	Box Elder	160,000	17
2	Box Elder	69,900	11	Weber	191,500	10	Utah	140,000	15
3	Cache	45,900	7	Davis	169,000	9	Cache	122,000	13
4	Uintah	41,000	7	Utah	152,000	8	Millard	99,000	11
5	Millard	38,500	6	Uintah	135,000	7	Weber	90,000	10
State	**Utah**	**624,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**1,860,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**924,000**	**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	265,000	12	Rich	49,000	14	Millard	280,000	11
2	Iron	263,000	12	Sanpete	37,000	11	Iron	279,000	11
3	Box Elder	196,000	9	Duchesne	29,000	9	Box Elder	221,000	9
4	Cache	192,000	9	Box Elder	25,000	7	Cache	216,000	9
5	Utah	151,000	7	Utah	25,000	7	Utah	176,000	7
State	**Utah**	**2,128,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**341,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**2,469,000**	**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	97,000	11	Box Elder	39,000	11	Cache	19,700	22
2	Millard	70,000	8	Duchesne	29,500	9	Millard	15,000	17
3	Cache	68,000	8	Millard	23,000	7	Box Elder	10,100	11
4	Utah	61,000	7	Rich	22,500	6	Utah	9,000	10
5	Duchesne	60,000	7	Sanpete	19,000	5	Sanpete	6,900	8
State	**Utah**	**860,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**347,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**88,000**	**100**

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

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2004 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	5,856,000		2,809,000	936,000			
All Barley	Bu	3,440,000	66,500	414,500	1,058,500			82,500
Corn for Grain	Bu	1,860,000		540,000	115,000			169,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	924,000	24,000	160,000	122,000			26,000
Oats	Bu	624,000	8,200	69,900	45,900	7,000		18,400
All Hay	Tons	2,469,000	109,600	221,000	216,000	18,500	11,000	38,200
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,128,000	102,000	196,000	192,000	17,000	7,500	34,000
January 1, 2005 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	860,000	31,000	97,000	68,000	11,000	4,000	8,000
Beef Cows	Head	347,000	11,000	39,000	9,500	5,500	3,000	4,000
Milk Cows	Head	88,000	2,300	10,100	19,700			600
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	245,000		35,000	4,100	6,800		800
Cash Receipts, 2004								
Livestock	Mill $	983.1	131.3	81.3	101.2	6.2	2.0	6.3
Crops	Mill $	270.0	5.3	45.2	20.4	1.6	0.5	17.9
Total	Mill $	1,253.2	136.6	126.5	121.6	7.8	2.5	24.2
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
2004 Production								
All Wheat	Bu							
All Barley	Bu	92,500				22,000	46,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu	107,000	66,000				112,000	
Corn for Silage	Tons	25,500	6,500			9,500	15,000	
Oats	Bu	33,800	28,600	7,600		37,000	8,400	
All Hay	Tons	157,000	59,000	19,500	9,000	279,000	68,000	5,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	128,000	53,000	15,500	9,000	263,000	62,000	4,000
January 1, 2005 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	60,000	26,000	17,000	4,000	23,000	18,000	9,000
Beef Cows	Head	29,500	15,500	8,000	2,500	9,000	8,000	5,000
Milk Cows	Head	3,000				2,600	900	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,800	2,300			26,000		
Cash Receipts, 2004								
Livestock	Mill $	40.3	20.2	9.6	2.1	64.1	12.5	4.7
Crops	Mill $	9.3	3.4	0.9	1.5	20.1	11.3	0.3
Total	Mill $	49.5	23.6	10.5	3.7	84.3	23.8	5.0
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
2004 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	147,100	32,500		44,500		575,500	42,600	
All Barley	Bu	264,000	170,000		91,000	42,500		203,000	102,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	116,000							67,500
Corn for Silage	Tons	99,000						54,000	49,500
Oats	Bu	38,500	17,600	6,200	7,800	9,500	24,200	30,600	16,800
All Hay	Tons	280,000	29,000	21,800	61,000	15,800	4,500	175,000	116,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	265,000	24,000	16,000	12,000	14,000	4,500	138,000	109,000
January 1, 2005 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	70,000	7,000	13,000	40,000	9,000	17,000	54,000	42,000
Beef Cows	Head	23,000	3,000	5,000	22,500	3,500	11,000	19,000	12,000
Milk Cows	Head	15,000	900	2,300				6,900	4,200
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head		10,000	4,500		1,400		50,000	5,000
Cash Receipts, 2004									
Livestock	Mill $	94.4	11.0	13.5	20.7	7.4	9.0	97.1	33.9
Crops	Mill $	18.1	2.2	1.4	3.3	7.6	2.7	8.9	10.1
Total	Mill $	112.5	13.2	15.0	23.9	15.0	11.7	106.1	44.0
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.

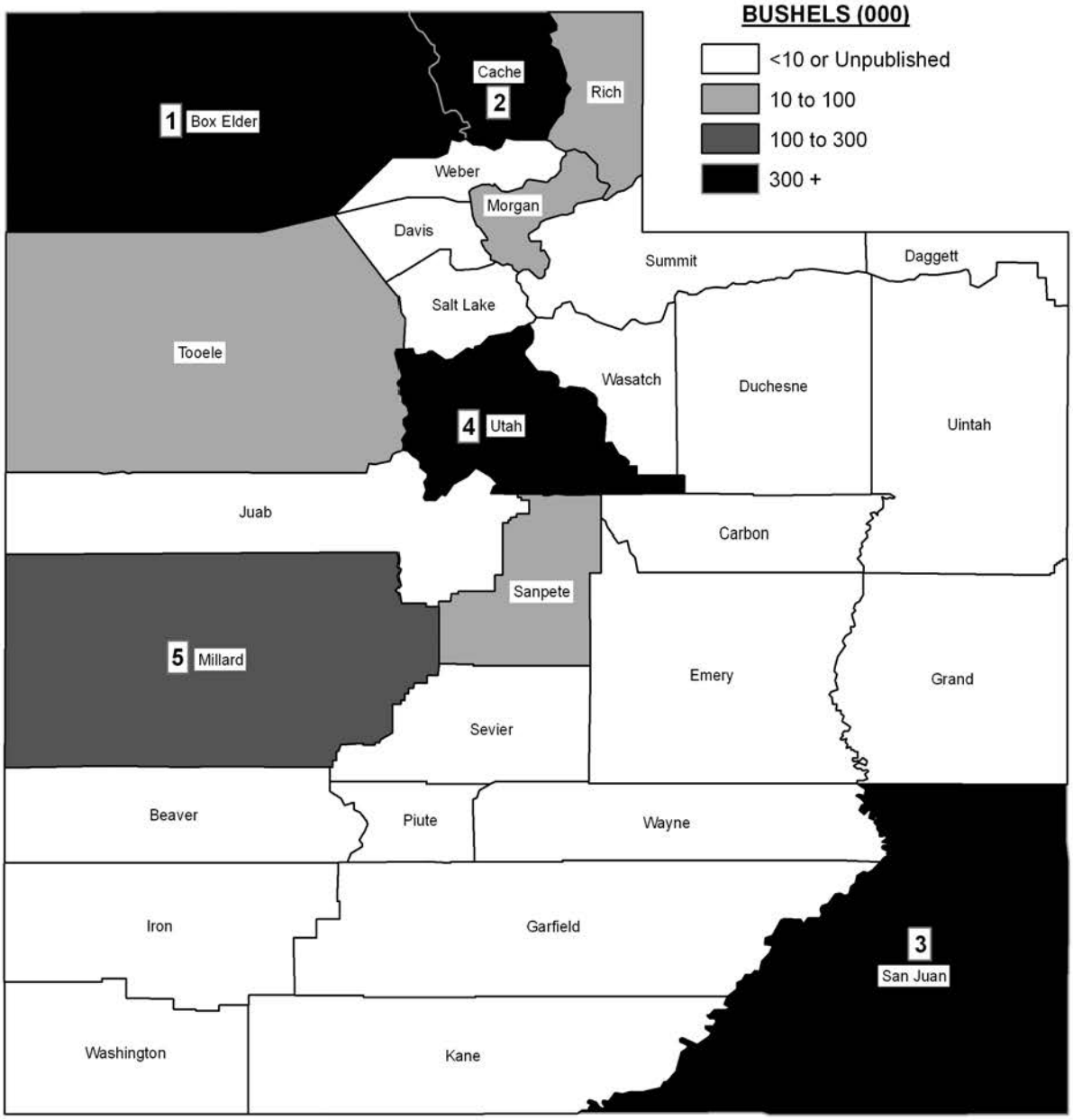
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (Continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2004 Production									
All Wheat	Bu		91,500		473,700				
All Barley	Bu		68,000	54,500	417,500			11,000	110,500
Corn for Grain	Bu			135,000	152,000				191,500
Corn for Silage	Tons			56,000	140,000				90,000
Oats	Bu			41,000	78,700	7,400	9,000	30,000	17,900
All Hay	Tons	39,000	46,000	109,000	176,000	26,400	28,900	44,200	83,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	21,000	38,000	94,000	151,000	22,000	26,000	35,500	75,000
January 1, 2005 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	28,000	28,000	44,000	61,000	11,000	17,000	20,000	23,000
Beef Cows	Head	11,500	18,500	17,500	19,000	5,000	9,500	10,500	7,000
Milk Cows	Head	1,300		1,100	9,000	1,400		1,400	4,300
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	29,500	6,000	11,000	15,000	600		5,400	
Cash Receipts, 2004									
Livestock	Mill $	20.7	25.5	27.1	79.4	9.7	9.1	15.1	25.2
Crops	Mill $	2.1	3.6	5.9	51.1	1.5	3.9	2.3	7.6
Total	Mill $	22.8	29.1	33.0	130.5	11.2	13.0	17.4	32.9
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, 2004



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	72,000	58,100	58,900	54,200	46	52	2,731,600	2,809,000
Cache	22,500	16,800	21,300	15,400	42	61	887,900	936,000
Davis	4,200		4,100		91		372,400	
Morgan		600		500		65		32,500
Rich		500		500		89		44,500
Salt Lake								
Tooele		2,500		2,400		38		91,500
Weber	3,300							
Other Counties	15,000	12,500	12,900	11,500	48	46	613,100	532,500
Total	117,000	91,000	97,200	84,500	47	53	4,605,000	4,446,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	4,200	2,400	2,000	2,100	77	70	153,800	147,100
Sanpete	500	2,600		2,200		19		42,600
Sevier								
Utah	17,800	14,600	14,000	13,700	30	35	418,000	473,700
Other Counties	5,500	4,400	4,400	3,400	31	30	138,200	102,600
Total	28,000	24,000	20,400	21,400	35	36	710,000	766,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	28,500	25,000	16,900	23,300	13	25	218,000	575,500
Summit	1,500		1,000		10		10,000	
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	500	2,500	300	2,300	80	25	24,000	57,500
Total	30,500	27,500	18,200	25,600	14	25	252,000	633,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	1,500		1,200		92		110,000	
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties		500		500		22		11,000
Total	1,500	500	1,200	500	92	22	110,000	11,000
State								
Total	177,000	143,000	137,000	132,000	41	44	5,677,000	5,856,000

[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	25,400	24,300	86	2,081,600	46,600	34,600	19	650,000
Cache	8,500	7,800	80	621,900	14,000	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	2,900	2,400	95	229,000				
Other Counties	8,700	6,900	92	634,500	1,600	1,100	18	19,500
Total	45,500	41,400	86	3,567,000	71,500	55,800	19	1,038,000
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								
Other Counties								
Total	1,500	1,200	92	110,000				
State								
Total	55,500	48,500	87	4,232,000	121,500	88,500	16	1,445,000

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

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2004 [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	22,600	21,100	95	2,013,000	35,500	33,100	24	796,000
Cache	8,300	7,400	85	631,000	8,500	8,000	38	305,000
Davis								
Morgan	400	400	74	29,500	200	100	30	3,000
Rich	500	500	89	44,500				
Salt Lake								
Tooele	1,000	900	80	72,000	1,500	1,500	13	19,500
Weber					500	300	37	11,000
Other Counties	5,200	4,700	95	447,500	6,800	6,500	11	74,000
Total	38,000	35,000	93	3,237,500	53,000	49,500	24	1,208,500
Central								
Juab	1,300	900	58	52,000	3,100	2,500	20	50,600
Millard								
Sanpete					2,100	2,000	13	25,600
Sevier								
Utah	4,400	3,800	95	362,000				
Other Counties	2,300	1,700	89	152,000	10,800	10,500	12	123,800
Total	8,000	6,400	88	566,000	16,000	15,000	13	200,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan					24,000	22,700	23	525,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	600	84	50,500	2,500	2,300	25	57,500
Total	1,000	600	84	50,500	26,500	25,000	23	582,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties					500	500	22	11,000
Total					500	500	22	11,000
State								
Total	47,000	42,000	92	3,854,000	96,000	90,000	22	2,002,000

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

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	67,000	54,000	55,000	50,500	46	51	2,551,600	2,581,000
Cache	20,000	15,500	19,600	14,100	41	60	796,900	846,000
Davis	2,700	2,100	2,600	1,900	109	102	283,400	194,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	10,000	6,500	6,800	6,200	37	14	250,000	84,500
Tooele	3,000	2,500	2,600	2,400	37	38	96,600	91,500
Weber	2,800	2,000	2,400	1,600	86	92	207,500	147,000
Other Counties	500	400		300		93		28,000
Total	106,000	83,000	89,000	77,000	47	52	4,186,000	3,972,000
Central								
Juab	5,000	4,000	3,900	3,000	25	28	98,900	85,000
Millard	2,800	1,500	1,600	1,200	76	62	120,800	74,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	17,000	13,500	13,400	12,600	28	31	374,000	393,500
Other Counties	700	2,500	400	2,100	78	19	31,300	40,000
Total	25,500	21,500	19,300	18,900	32	31	625,000	593,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery	500		300		80		24,000	
Grand								
San Juan	25,000	22,500	14,200	21,300	12	25	170,000	526,500
Summit	1,500		1,000		10		10,000	
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties		2,500		2,300		25		57,500
Total	27,000	25,000	15,500	23,600	13	25	204,000	584,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	1,500		1,200		92		110,000	
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties		500		500		22		11,000
Total	1,500	500	1,200	500	92	22	110,000	11,000
State								
Total	160,000	130,000	125,000	120,000	41	43	5,125,000	5,160,000

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

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,000	4,100	3,900	3,700	46	62	180,000	228,000
Cache	2,500	1,300	1,700	1,300	54	69	91,000	90,000
Davis	1,500		1,500		59		89,000	
Morgan	500							
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	1,500	2,600	1,100	2,500	54	62	59,000	156,000
Total	11,000	8,000	8,200	7,500	51	63	419,000	474,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	1,400	900	400	900	83	81	33,000	72,600
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	800	1,100	600	1,100	73	73	44,000	80,200
Other Counties	300	500	100	500	80	40	8,000	20,200
Total	2,500	2,500	1,100	2,500	77	69	85,000	173,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	3,500	2,500	2,700	2,000	18	25	48,000	49,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total	3,500	2,500	2,700	2,000	18	25	48,000	49,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
State								
Total	17,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	46	58	552,000	696,000

[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".

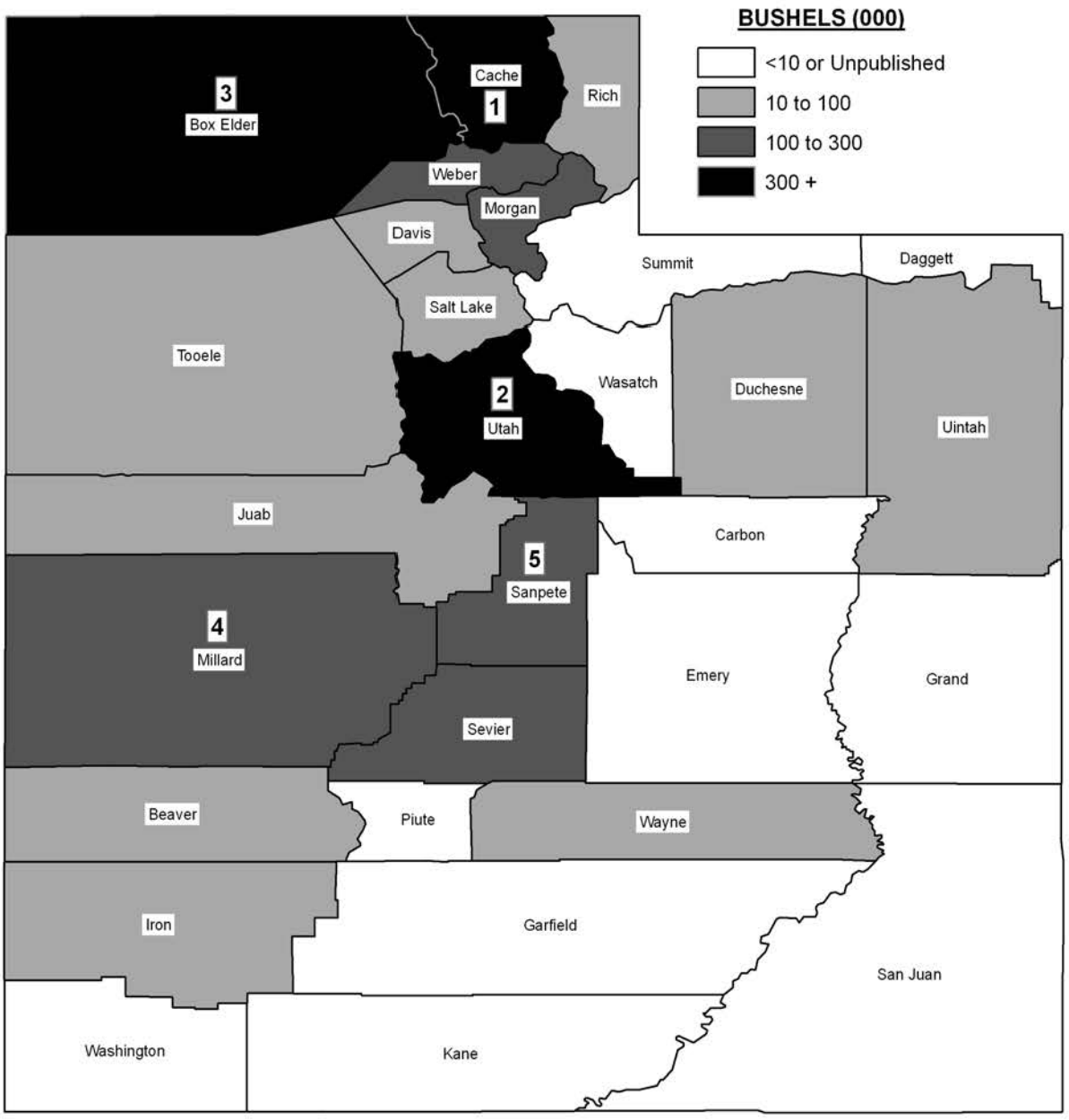
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 [1]

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	9,500	3,100	174	540,000	6,400	25	160,000
Cache	6,000	700	164	115,000	5,300	23	122,000
Davis	2,000	1,000	169	169,000	900	29	26,000
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	4,800	1,100	174	191,500	3,600	25	90,000
Other Counties	1,700	400	163	65,000	1,300	24	31,000
Total	24,000	6,300	172	1,080,500	17,500	25	429,000
Central							
Juab	1,600	800	140	112,000	800	19	15,000
Millard	6,000	800	145	116,000	5,200	19	99,000
Sanpete	3,000				3,000	18	54,000
Sevier	3,200	500	135	67,500	2,600	19	49,500
Utah	7,200	1,100	138	152,000	5,900	24	140,000
Total	21,000	3,200	140	447,500	17,500	20	357,500
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,500	800	134	107,000	1,500	17	25,500
Emery	1,000	500	132	66,000	400	16	6,500
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	3,800	1,000	135	135,000	2,800	20	56,000
Wasatch							
Other Counties	700	200	120	24,000	300	20	6,000
Total	8,000	2,500	133	332,000	5,000	19	94,000
Southern							
Beaver	1,000				1,000	24	24,000
Garfield							
Iron	500				500	19	9,500
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	500				500	20	10,000
Total	2,000				2,000	22	43,500
State							
Total	55,000	12,000	155	1,860,000	42,000	22	924,000

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2004



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,400	5,300	4,200	4,500	83	92	348,500	414,500
Cache	13,000	14,500	11,300	13,900	71	76	801,500	1,058,500
Davis	1,000	900	800	800	96	103	77,000	82,500
Morgan	2,100	2,400	1,500	2,300	81	74	121,000	170,000
Rich	700	900	600	900	74	101	44,500	91,000
Salt Lake	600	600	400	500	81	85	32,500	42,500
Tooele	1,100	1,100	700	900	61	76	43,000	68,000
Weber	1,100	1,300	1,000	1,200	81	92	81,000	110,500
Total	24,000	27,000	20,500	25,000	76	82	1,549,000	2,037,500
Central								
Juab	800	1,000	700	700	73	66	51,000	46,000
Millard	4,900	5,300	3,200	2,600	89	102	284,000	264,000
Sanpete	3,000	3,500	2,000	2,100	90	97	180,000	203,000
Sevier	1,600	1,700	900	1,100	84	93	75,500	102,000
Utah	4,200	5,000	3,700	4,500	87	93	322,500	417,500
Total	14,500	16,500	10,500	11,000	87	94	913,000	1,032,500
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,200	1,000	1,000	900	84	103	84,000	92,500
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah		800		700		78		54,500
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,300	1,200	1,000	900	78	83	78,000	75,000
Total	2,500	3,000	2,000	2,500	81	89	162,000	222,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,100	1,200	400	700	90	95	36,000	66,500
Garfield								
Iron	1,200	600	600	200	93	110	55,500	22,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,100	900	600	100	86	110	51,500	11,000
Other Counties	600	800	400	500	83	97	33,000	48,500
Total	4,000	3,500	2,000	1,500	88	99	176,000	148,000
State								
Total	45,000	50,000	35,000	40,000	80	86	2,800,000	3,440,000

[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								
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: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2004 [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	4,500	4,100	97	397,500	800	400	43	17,000
Cache	9,800	9,600	91	873,500	4,700	4,300	43	185,000
Davis	900	800	103	82,500				
Morgan	1,500	1,500	91	136,500	900	800	42	33,500
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	3,400	3,000	96	289,000	500	500	46	23,000
Total	20,100	19,000	94	1,779,000	6,900	6,000	43	258,500
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Other Counties	15,500	10,500	97	1,018,000	1,000	500	29	14,500
Total	15,500	10,500	97	1,018,000	1,000	500	29	14,500
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total								
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	6,400	4,000	93	370,000	100			
State								
Total	42,000	33,500	95	3,167,000	8,000	6,500	42	273,000

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

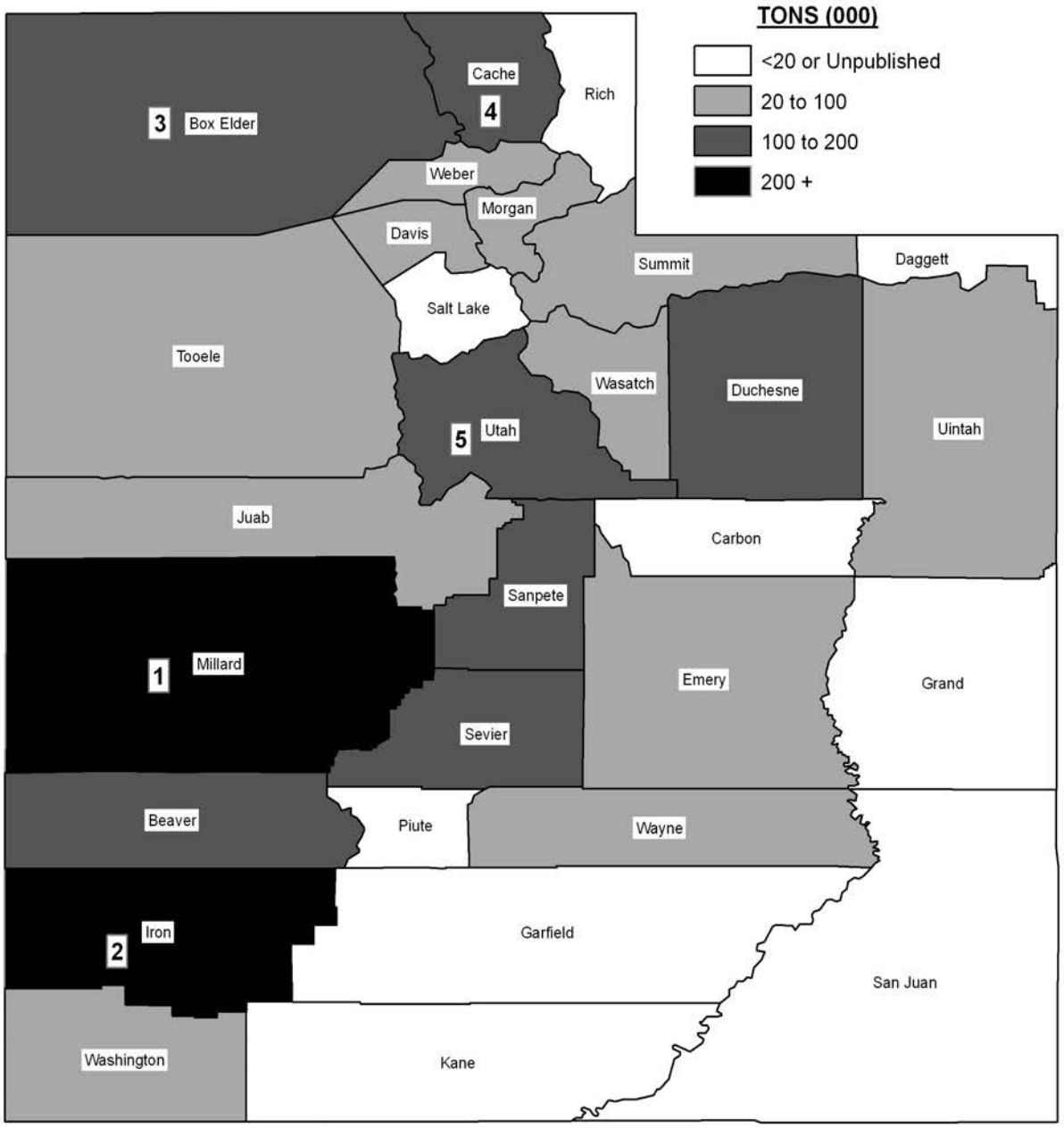
County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,900	4,200	600	700	104	100	62,500	69,900
Cache	3,000	2,600	700	600	78	77	54,500	45,900
Davis		700		200		92		18,400
Morgan	900	800	100	200	100	88	10,000	17,600
Rich	1,500	2,000	100	100	75	78	7,500	7,800
Salt Lake		600		100		95		9,500
Tooele	2,000	1,500						
Weber	1,100	1,100	100	200	85	90	8,500	17,900
Other Counties	1,600		100		110		11,000	
Total	14,000	13,500	1,700	2,100	91	89	154,000	187,000
Central								
Juab		1,000		100		84		8,400
Millard		4,600		400		96		38,500
Sanpete	4,700	5,100	100	400	85	77	8,500	30,600
Sevier	4,600	3,800	200	200	80	84	16,000	16,800
Utah	3,300	3,500	500	800	108	98	54,000	78,700
Other Counties	6,400		400		104		41,500	
Total	19,000	18,000	1,200	1,900	100	91	120,000	173,000
Eastern								
Carbon	1,000	800	100	100	75	70	7,500	7,000
Daggett								
Duchesne	4,500	5,100	300	400	102	85	30,500	33,800
Emery		3,600		400		72		28,600
Grand								
San Juan	2,600	1,600	1,100	1,100	30	22	33,500	24,200
Summit								
Uintah		2,700		500		82		41,000
Wasatch	1,100	1,000		100		74		7,400
Other Counties	8,300	1,200	900	300	89	80	80,500	24,000
Total	17,500	16,000	2,400	2,900	63	57	152,000	166,000
Southern								
Beaver		2,100		100		82		8,200
Garfield	1,400	1,200		100		76		7,600
Iron		4,000		400		93		37,000
Kane	700	700						
Piute	1,100	1,100		100		62		6,200
Washington	1,000	1,200		100		90		9,000
Wayne	2,200	2,200	100	300	105	100	10,500	30,000
Other Counties	8,100		600		93		55,500	
Total	14,500	12,500	700	1,100	94	89	66,000	98,000
State								
Total	65,000	60,000	6,000	8,000	82	78	492,000	624,000

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

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2004



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	63,500	67,500	3.5	3.3	223,500	221,000
Cache	65,500	62,500	3.5	3.5	231,500	216,000
Davis	8,500	8,500	4.3	4.5	36,500	38,200
Morgan	10,600	11,000	2.7	2.6	29,000	29,000
Rich	42,200	40,500	1.5	1.5	65,000	61,000
Salt Lake	4,500	4,500	3.2	3.5	14,500	15,800
Tooele	14,900	14,500	3.1	3.2	45,500	46,000
Weber	19,300	21,000	4.1	4.0	79,500	83,000
Total	229,000	230,000	3.2	3.1	725,000	710,000
Central						
Juab	18,700	18,500	3.6	3.7	67,500	68,000
Millard	68,400	68,000	4.5	4.1	304,500	280,000
Sanpete	45,000	47,500	3.6	3.7	161,500	175,000
Sevier	32,800	34,000	4.3	3.4	141,500	116,000
Utah	41,100	43,000	4.1	4.1	170,000	176,000
Total	206,000	211,000	4.1	3.9	845,000	815,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,300	6,000	3.4	3.1	18,000	18,500
Daggett	4,800	5,000	1.6	2.2	7,500	11,000
Duchesne	49,000	49,500	3.1	3.2	153,000	157,000
Emery	18,100	18,500	3.3	3.2	59,000	59,000
Grand	2,300	2,200	3.7	4.1	8,500	9,000
San Juan	3,300	3,000	1.1	1.5	3,500	4,500
Summit	17,400	17,800	2.4	2.2	41,500	39,000
Uintah	34,800	35,700	3.1	3.1	108,500	109,000
Wasatch	7,500	8,100	3.4	3.3	25,500	26,400
Other Counties		1,200		2.2		2,600
Total	142,500	147,000	3.0	3.0	425,000	436,000
Southern						
Beaver	26,500	25,800	4.5	4.2	118,000	109,600
Garfield	9,600	9,700	2.4	2.0	23,000	19,500
Iron	54,300	58,500	4.7	4.8	257,000	279,000
Kane	2,800	2,300	2.3	2.2	6,500	5,000
Piute	9,900	10,000	2.3	2.2	23,000	21,800
Washington	7,000	7,300	4.0	4.0	28,000	28,900
Wayne	12,400	13,400	3.2	3.3	39,500	44,200
Total	122,500	127,000	4.0	4.0	495,000	508,000
State						
Total	700,000	715,000	3.6	3.5	2,490,000	2,469,000

[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, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	52,000	55,500	3.8	3.5	200,000	196,000
Cache	57,000	54,000	3.7	3.6	213,000	192,000
Davis	6,700	7,000	4.6	4.9	31,000	34,000
Morgan	8,200	8,500	3.0	2.8	24,500	24,000
Rich	6,700	6,500	1.9	1.8	13,000	12,000
Salt Lake	3,500	3,500	3.7	4.0	13,000	14,000
Tooele	11,400	11,000	3.5	3.5	39,500	38,000
Weber	16,500	18,000	4.5	4.2	73,500	75,000
Total	162,000	164,000	3.8	3.6	607,500	585,000
Central						
Juab	15,500	15,500	4.0	4.0	62,500	62,000
Millard	63,000	62,500	4.6	4.2	292,000	265,000
Sanpete	32,500	35,000	4.0	3.9	129,500	138,000
Sevier	30,000	31,000	4.5	3.5	134,500	109,000
Utah	33,000	35,000	4.6	4.3	152,000	151,000
Total	174,000	179,000	4.4	4.1	770,500	725,000
Eastern						
Carbon	4,400	5,000	3.9	3.4	17,000	17,000
Daggett	2,400	2,500	2.1	3.0	5,000	7,500
Duchesne	35,000	35,500	3.6	3.6	125,500	128,000
Emery	15,000	15,500	3.5	3.4	52,000	53,000
Grand		2,200		4.1		9,000
San Juan		3,000		1.5		4,500
Summit	7,500	8,000	3.3	2.6	24,500	21,000
Uintah	28,000	29,000	3.4	3.2	95,500	94,000
Wasatch	5,800	6,300	3.8	3.5	22,000	22,000
Other Counties	4,900		2.2		11,000	
Total	103,000	107,000	3.4	3.3	352,500	356,000
Southern						
Beaver	23,000	23,000	4.7	4.4	107,500	102,000
Garfield	7,500	7,700	2.5	2.0	18,500	15,500
Iron	50,000	54,000	4.8	4.9	241,500	263,000
Kane	1,800	1,800	2.2	2.2	4,000	4,000
Piute	7,700	7,000	2.5	2.3	19,000	16,000
Washington	5,700	6,000	4.4	4.3	25,000	26,000
Wayne	10,300	10,500	3.3	3.4	34,000	35,500
Total	106,000	110,000	4.2	4.2	449,500	462,000
State						
Total	545,000	560,000	4.0	3.8	2,180,000	2,128,000

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

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2003 & 2004 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	11,500	12,000	2.0	2.1	22,500	25,000
Cache	8,500	8,500	2.1	2.8	17,500	24,000
Davis	1,800	1,500	3.1	2.8	5,500	4,200
Morgan	2,400	2,500	1.9	2.0	4,500	5,000
Rich	35,500	34,000	1.4	1.4	51,000	49,000
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000	1.5	1.8	1,500	1,800
Tooele	3,500	3,500	2.6	2.3	9,000	8,000
Weber	2,800	3,000	2.1	2.7	6,000	8,000
Total	67,000	66,000	1.8	1.9	117,500	125,000
Central						
Juab	3,200	3,000	1.6	2.0	5,000	6,000
Millard	5,400	5,500	2.3	2.7	12,500	15,000
Sanpete	12,500	12,500	2.6	3.0	32,000	37,000
Sevier	2,800	3,000	2.5	2.3	7,000	7,000
Utah	8,100	8,000	2.2	3.1	18,000	25,000
Total	32,000	32,000	2.3	2.8	74,500	90,000
Eastern						
Carbon	900	1,000	1.1	1.5	1,000	1,500
Daggett	2,400	2,500	1.0	1.4	2,500	3,500
Duchesne	14,000	14,000	2.0	2.1	27,500	29,000
Emery	3,100	3,000	2.3	2.0	7,000	6,000
Grand						
San Juan						
Summit	9,900	9,800	1.7	1.8	17,000	18,000
Uintah	6,800	6,700	1.9	2.2	13,000	15,000
Wasatch	1,700	1,800	2.1	2.4	3,500	4,400
Other Counties	700	1,200	1.4	2.2	1,000	2,600
Total	39,500	40,000	1.8	2.0	72,500	80,000
Southern						
Beaver	3,500	2,800	3.0	2.7	10,500	7,600
Garfield	2,100	2,000	2.1	2.0	4,500	4,000
Iron	4,300	4,500	3.6	3.6	15,500	16,000
Kane	1,000	500	2.5	2.0	2,500	1,000
Piute	2,200	3,000	1.8	1.9	4,000	5,800
Washington	1,300	1,300	2.3	2.2	3,000	2,900
Wayne	2,100	2,900	2.6	3.0	5,500	8,700
Total	16,500	17,000	2.8	2.7	45,500	46,000
State						
Total	155,000	155,000	2.0	2.2	310,000	341,000

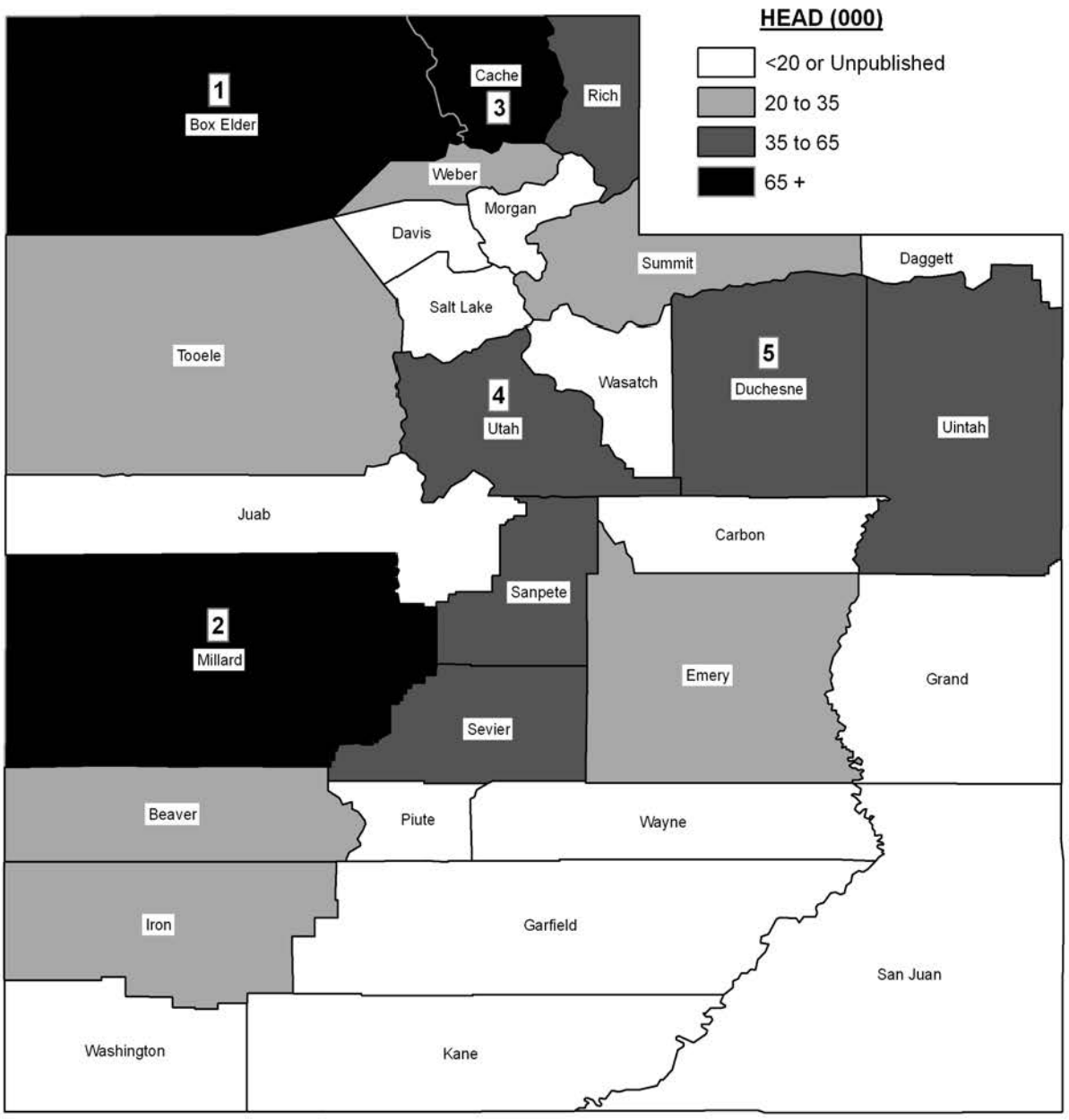
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2003-2004
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2004 and 2005

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2003	2004	2004	2005
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	68,000	55,000	14,500	13,700
Morgan	99,000	98,000	25,800	24,900
Salt Lake	34,000	40,000	8,300	10,500
Total	201,000	193,000	48,600	49,100
Central				
Utah	326,000	327,000	79,400	85,900
Total	326,000	327,000	79,400	85,900
Eastern				
Summit	63,000	60,000	15,000	15,000
Total	63,000	60,000	15,000	15,000
State				
Total	590,000	580,000	143,000	150,000

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2005



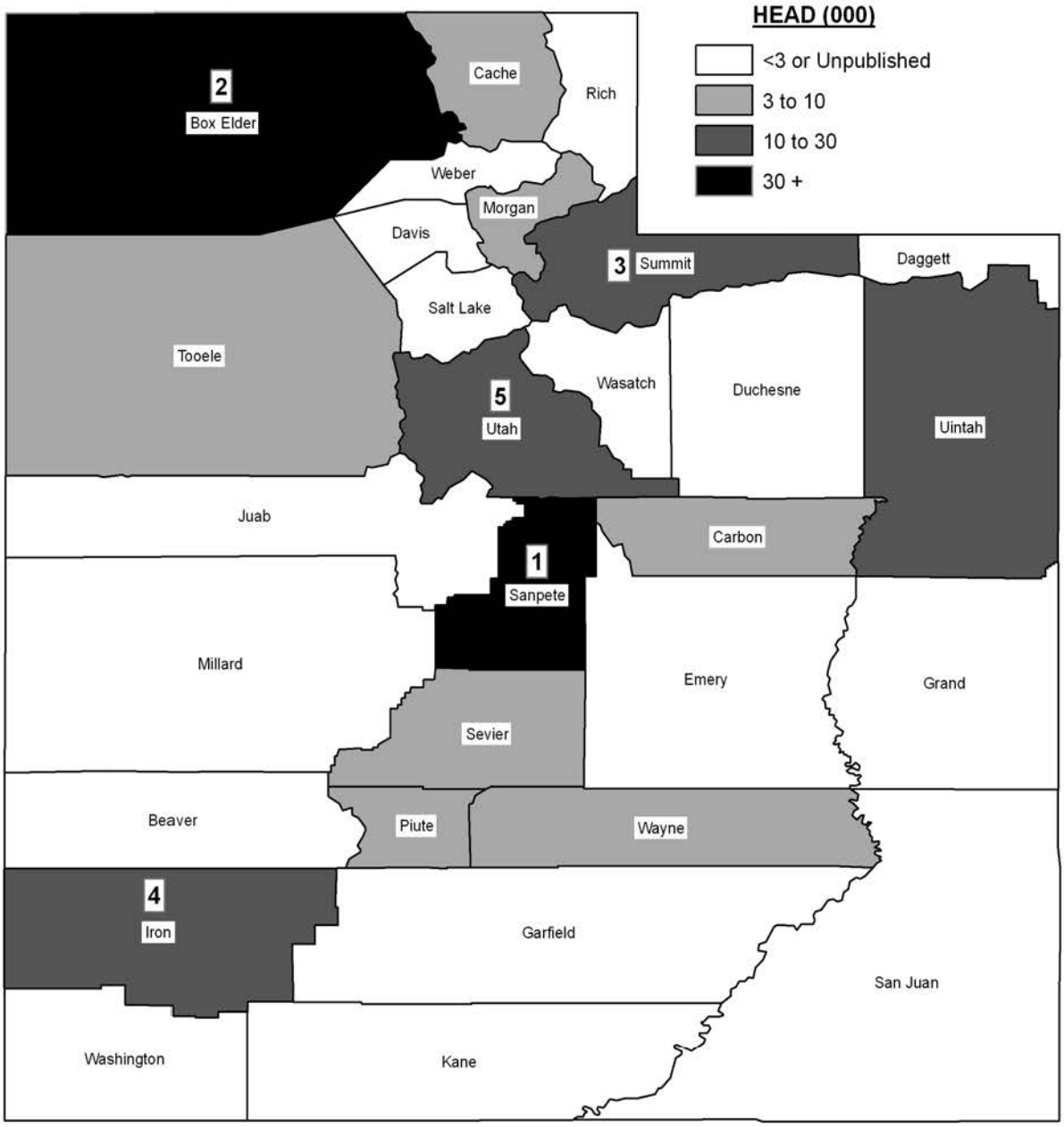
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2004 & 2005

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	104,000	97,000	37,500	39,000	10,200	10,100
Cache	72,000	68,000	9,000	9,500	19,400	19,700
Davis	9,000	8,000	5,000	4,000	500	600
Morgan	8,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	900	900
Rich	40,000	40,000	25,000	22,500		
Salt Lake	10,000	9,000	4,500	3,500		
Tooele	28,000	28,000	16,500	18,500		
Weber	24,000	23,000	7,500	7,000	4,500	4,300
Other Counties					500	400
Total	295,000	280,000	108,000	107,000	36,000	36,000
Central						
Juab	16,000	18,000	7,500	8,000	900	900
Millard	70,000	70,000	23,000	23,000	15,200	15,000
Sanpete	49,000	54,000	18,000	19,000	6,900	6,900
Sevier	41,000	42,000	12,000	12,000	4,400	4,200
Utah	59,000	61,000	18,500	19,000	8,600	9,000
Other Counties						
Total	235,000	245,000	79,000	81,000	36,000	36,000
Eastern						
Carbon	11,000	11,000	6,500	5,500		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000		
Duchesne	57,000	60,000	28,500	29,500	3,000	3,000
Emery	26,000	26,000	15,500	15,500		
Grand	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,500		
San Juan	16,000	17,000	9,500	11,000		
Summit	27,000	28,000	12,000	11,500	1,300	1,300
Uintah	45,000	44,000	20,500	17,500	1,400	1,100
Wasatch	11,000	11,000	6,500	5,000	1,000	1,400
Other Counties					300	200
Total	200,000	205,000	104,000	101,000	7,000	7,000
Southern						
Beaver	32,000	31,000	13,000	11,000	3,000	2,300
Garfield	16,000	17,000	8,500	8,000		
Iron	22,000	23,000	9,000	9,000	2,500	2,600
Kane	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000		
Piute	13,000	13,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,300
Washington	17,000	17,000	8,500	9,500		
Wayne	21,000	20,000	11,000	10,500	1,800	1,400
Other Counties					200	400
Total	130,000	130,000	60,000	58,000	10,000	9,000
State Total	860,000	860,000	351,000	347,000	89,000	88,000

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

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2005



County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2004 & 2005 [1]

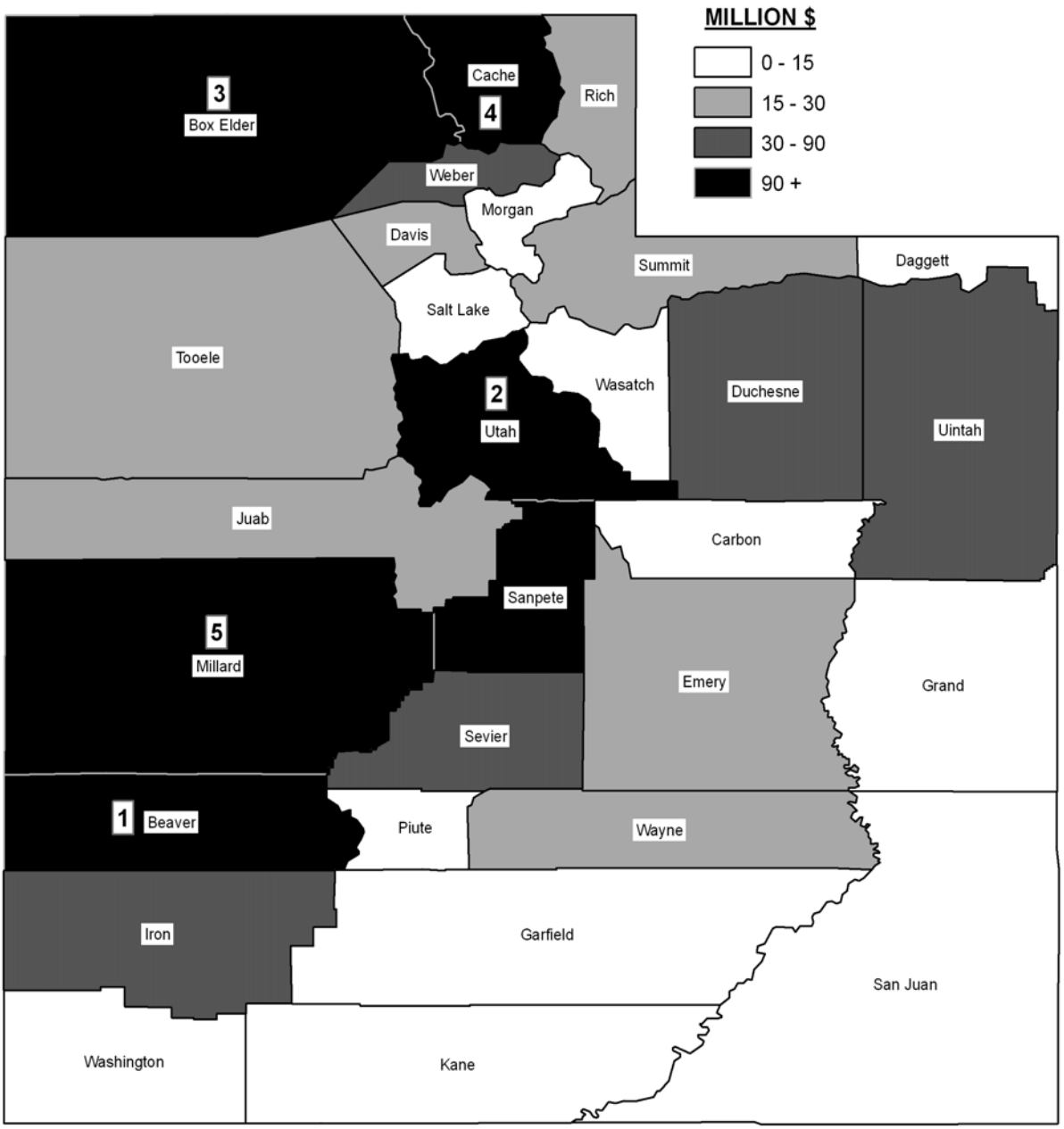
District and County	2004	2005
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	36,000	35,000
Cache	3,700	4,100
Davis	800	800
Morgan	9,000	10,000
Rich		
Salt Lake	1,400	1,400
Tooele	5,300	6,000
Weber		
Other Counties	9,800	10,700
Total	66,000	68,000
Central		
Juab		
Millard		
Sanpete	50,000	50,000
Sevier	5,000	5,000
Utah	15,000	15,000
Other Counties	12,000	14,000
Total	82,000	84,000
Eastern		
Carbon	6,000	6,800
Daggett		
Duchesne	3,100	2,800
Emery	2,400	2,300
Grand		
San Juan		
Summit	28,000	29,500
Uintah	8,900	11,000
Wasatch	600	600
Other Counties	2,000	2,000
Total	51,000	55,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	24,000	26,000
Kane		
Piute	4,300	4,500
Washington		
Wayne	5,300	5,400
Other Counties	2,400	2,100
Total	36,000	38,000
State		
Total	235,000	245,000

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

No

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2004



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2003 & 2004

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	74.9	81.3	43.2	45.2	118.1	126.5
Cache	86.8	101.2	18.3	20.4	105.1	121.6
Davis	5.8	6.3	18.2	17.9	24.1	24.2
Morgan	9.5	11.0	1.9	2.2	11.4	13.2
Rich	19.2	20.7	2.9	3.3	22.1	23.9
Salt Lake	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.6	14.7	15.0
Tooele	24.7	25.5	3.3	3.6	28.0	29.1
Weber	22.4	25.2	7.0	7.6	29.4	32.9
Other Counties						
Total	250.4	278.7	102.5	107.8	353.0	386.4
Central						
Juab	10.4	12.5	8.5	11.3	18.9	23.8
Millard	83.0	94.4	18.1	18.1	101.1	112.5
Sanpete	100.2	97.1	7.5	8.9	107.7	106.1
Sevier	29.7	33.9	10.4	10.1	40.1	44.0
Utah	66.1	79.4	48.6	51.1	114.6	130.5
Other Counties						
Total	289.3	317.4	93.2	99.4	382.5	416.9
Eastern						
Carbon	5.7	6.2	1.5	1.6	7.2	7.8
Daggett	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.5
Duchesne	34.9	40.3	8.5	9.3	43.3	49.5
Emery	19.5	20.2	3.3	3.4	22.8	23.6
Grand	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.9	3.7
San Juan	7.9	9.0	1.1	2.7	9.0	11.7
Summit	20.2	20.7	1.9	2.1	22.1	22.8
Uintah	25.8	27.1	5.2	5.9	31.0	33.0
Wasatch	7.5	9.7	1.3	1.5	8.9	11.2
Other Counties		2.4				2.4
Total	124.8	139.7	24.5	28.5	149.3	168.2
Southern						
Beaver	113.1	131.3	5.2	5.3	118.2	136.6
Garfield	7.9	9.6	1.0	0.9	8.9	10.5
Iron	53.9	64.1	18.8	20.1	72.7	84.3
Kane	4.3	4.7	0.3	0.3	4.7	5.0
Piute	12.0	13.5	1.6	1.4	13.5	15.0
Washington	8.4	9.1	3.6	3.9	12.0	13.0
Wayne	15.0	15.1	2.0	2.3	17.0	17.4
Other Counties						
Total	214.6	247.3	32.3	34.3	246.9	281.6
State						
Total	879.2	983.1	252.5	270.0	1,131.7	1,253.2

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, 1993-2005

Enterprise Budget: Feeder Cattle Operations, Utah, 2005

Item	Units	Weight or number	Price	Cost per Unit	Value	Your Farm
Receipts:						
Yearlings sold	Pounds	838	0.84	$703.50	$103,942	
Expenses:						
Calves purchased	Pounds	500	$1.05	$525.00	$78,750	
Feed						
Hay	Tons	0.85	$87.50	$74.38	$10,989	
Corn	Cwt	9	$5.06	$45.54	$6,729	
Feed expense	Head	1	$10.80	$10.80	$1,596	
Vet and Medicine	Head	1	$7.50	$7.50	$1,108	
Marketing	Head	1	$11.11	$11.11	$1,642	
Yardage	Head	1	$5.00	$5.00	$739	
Death loss	Head	2	$1,181.25	$7.99	$1,181	
Trucking	Head	1	$18.00	$18.00	$2,660	
Interest on calves purchased	Head	1	6.38%	$13.77	$2,034	
Misc	Head	1	$5.00	$5.00	$739	
Total Cost				$724.08	$108,165	
Net returns						
Above feed and calf purchase costs				$58.59	$7,475	
Above total cost				-$20.58	-$4,223	

Assumptions:

Calves purchased in October and sold in April	
Days on feed	150
Average daily gain	2.25
Death loss	1.50%
Interest rate	6.38%
Number of calves	
Purchased	150
Sold	148

Death losses occur at or near the start of the feeding period

Break-even Analysis (net returns per head)

	Purchase price of calves				
Average Daily gain	$0.90	$0.95	$1.00	$1.05	$1.10
1.75	-$5.48	-$31.51	-$57.55	-$83.58	-109.62
2.00	$26.02	-$0.01	-$26.05	-$52.08	-$78.12
2.25	$57.52	$31.49	$5.45	-$20.58	-$46.62
2.50	$89.02	$62.99	$36.95	$10.92	-$15.12
2.70	$114.22	$88.19	$62.15	$36.12	$10.08
2.90	$139.42	$113.39	$87.35	$61.32	$35.28

Budget prepared by: Lyle Holmgren, E. Bruce Godfrey and Dale Zobell, with input from producers in Box Elder County.

Enterprise Budget: Costs and Returns per acre from growing Irrigated Safflower, Utah, 2004

Item	Unit	Quantity per acre	$/unit	Value/Cost per Acre	Your Farm
				Dollars	
Receipts:					
Safflower	Pounds	800	$0.14	$112.00	
Subtotal				$112.00	
Operating Costs					
Land Preparation					
Chisel Plow	Acre	1	$10.07	$10.07	
Field Cultivating	Acre	1	$4.93	$4.93	
Roller Harrow	Acre	1	$4.87	$4.87	
Planting	Acre	1	$3.82	$3.82	
Seed	Pounds	15	$0.40	$6.00	
Fertilization					
Nitrogen (34-0-0)	Pounds	40	$0.14	$5.60	
Phosporus	Pounds	20	$0.15	$3.00	
Custom application	Acre	1	$5.00	$5.00	
Pesticides/Herbicides					
Sonalan/Custom Application	Acre	1	$8.00	$8.00	
Irrigation	Acre	1	$9.77	$9.77	
Harvesting					
Custon Combining.	Acre	1	$26.00	$26.00	
Hauling	Pounds	800	$0.01	$8.00	
Transportation	Pounds	800	$0.01	$8.00	
Crop Insurance	Acre	1	$4.73	$4.73	
Interest on operating capital			9.75%	$1.45	
Subtotal				$109.24	
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$93.52	
Farm Insurance	Acre	1	$2.00	$2.00	
Machinery ownership cost	Acre	1	$41.52	$41.52	
Irrigation equipment costs	Acre	1	$50.00	$50.00	
Total costs				$202.76	
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
above operating costs				-$2.76	
above total listed costs				-$90.76	

Assumptions:

1. Safflower planted in March and harvested in September.
2. Interest computed on lan d preparation and planting costs for 6 months.
3. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs, and labor.
4. Machinery ownership costs (depreciation and interest) are a portion of the total for the entire farm.

Budget prepared by: Clark Israelsen, Spencer Parkinson, and E. Bruce Godfrey
with input from farmers in Cache Valley

Enterprise Budget: Costs and Returns per acre from growing Onions, Utah, 2004

Item	Unit	Quantity per acre	$/unit	Value/Cost per Acre	Your Farm
				Dollars	
Receipts:					
Payable onions	cwt	497	$8.57	$4,254.78	
Subtotal				$4,254.78	
Operating Costs					
Land Preparation					
Plowing	acre	1	$10.07	$10.07	
Discing	acre	2	$4.93	$9.86	
Landplanning	acre	2	$4.90	$9.80	
Bedding	acre	1	$6.06	$6.06	
Roller harrow	acre	1	$4.87	$4.87	
Planting	acre	1	$8.90	$8.90	
Seed	pounds	2	$67.50	$135.00	
Fertilization					
Nitrogen (34-0-0)	pounds	272	$0.14	$38.08	
Phosphate (11-52-0)	pounds	160	$0.15	$24.00	
Micro Nutrients	acre	1	$5.00	$5.00	
Custom application	acre	1	$5.00	$5.00	
Pesticides/herbicides					
Roundup	quart	1	$9.76	$9.76	
Goal	pint	1	$13.40	$13.40	
Ammo	ounce	20	$2.48	$49.60	
Buctril	pint	1.37	$8.30	$11.37	
Penncap	quart	5	$8.00	$40.00	
Prowl	quart	2	$6.00	$12.00	
Warrior	ounce	10	$5.22	$52.20	
Custom application	acre	14	$5.00	$70.00	
Cultivation					
First Cultivating	acre	1	$19.60	$19.60	
Second and Third Cultivating	acre	2	$19.60	$39.20	
Hand Weeding	acre	1	$67.00	$67.00	
Irrigation (siphon)	irrigations	8			
Labor	hours	2.67	$10.00	$26.67	
Water assessment	share	1	$10.00	$10.00	
Repairs/maintenance	acre	1	$2.30	$2.30	
Pumping	acre inch	35	$0.00	$0.00	
Harvesting					
Undercutting	acre	1	$15.09	$15.09	
Topping	acre	1	$37.34	$37.34	
Loading	acre	1	$28.68	$28.68	
Trucking	loads/acre	3	$4.11	$12.33	
Grading	cwt	497	$2.00	$993.33	
Interest on operating capital			8.00%	$17.29	
Subtotal				$1,783.80	
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$185.61	
Farm Insurance	acre	1	$2.00	$2.00	
Machinery ownership cost	acre	1	$175.36	$175.36	
Irrigation equipment costs	acre	1	$8.25	$8.25	
Total costs				$1,969.41	
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
above operating costs				$2,470.98	
above total listed costs				$2,285.37	

Assumptions:

1. Onions planted in late March and harvested in September.
2. Interest computed on land preparation and planting costs for 6 months and fertilization/herbicide/irrigation/cultivation costs for 3 months.
3. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs, and labor.
4. Onion equipment ownership costs are allocated to onion acreage only. Ownership costs for equipment used for multiple enterprises is allocated on a per acre only.
5. Machinery ownership costs include depreciation, interest, insurance, and housing.

Budget prepared by: Dale Baker, Lyle Holmgren, Spence Parkinson and E. Bruce Godfrey with input from producers in Box Elder County.

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: Rates Charged by Custom Operators, Utah, 2005

Custom Operation	Unit	Number of responses	Average Rate Charged	Range of Rate		Your Farm
				Low	High	
			Dollars			
Land preparation						
Plowing	Hr	6	$71.25	$55	$90	
Plowing	Acre	17	$22.35	$10	$50	
Discing	Acre	9	$11.56	$5	$15	
Discing	Hr	4	$63.13	$50	$75	
Leveling	Acre	3	$11.50	$7	$15	
Planting & Spraying						
Planting - Small Grains	Acre	13	$12.08	$5	$30	
Planting - Corn	Acre	7	$12.71	$8	$15	
Ground Spraying	Acre	17	$7.82	$2	$30	
Harvesting						
Swathing	Acre	28	$14.54	$10	$22	
Raking	Acre	7	$4.79	$3	$8	
Baling						
Small Square	Bale	12	$0.49	$0.35	$0.65	
Midsize	Bale	17	$7.29	$6	$10	
Large Square	Bale	11	$14.07	$11	$16	
Large Round	Bale	4	$8.44	$6	$10	
Hauling - Small Bales	Bale	5	$0.33	$0.25	$0.40	
Combining - Small Grains	Acre	24	$28.31	$18	$35	
Combining - Small Grains or Corn	Hr	3	$96.67	$50	$120	

Data for other custom operations were also obtained from custom operators but are not included in the table above because less than three operators reported activity for that operation. Local conditions and/or accomplishment rates (e.g. Acres per hour) may result in rates that differ from those shown.

Rates prepared by: Spence Parkinson, and E. Bruce Godfrey

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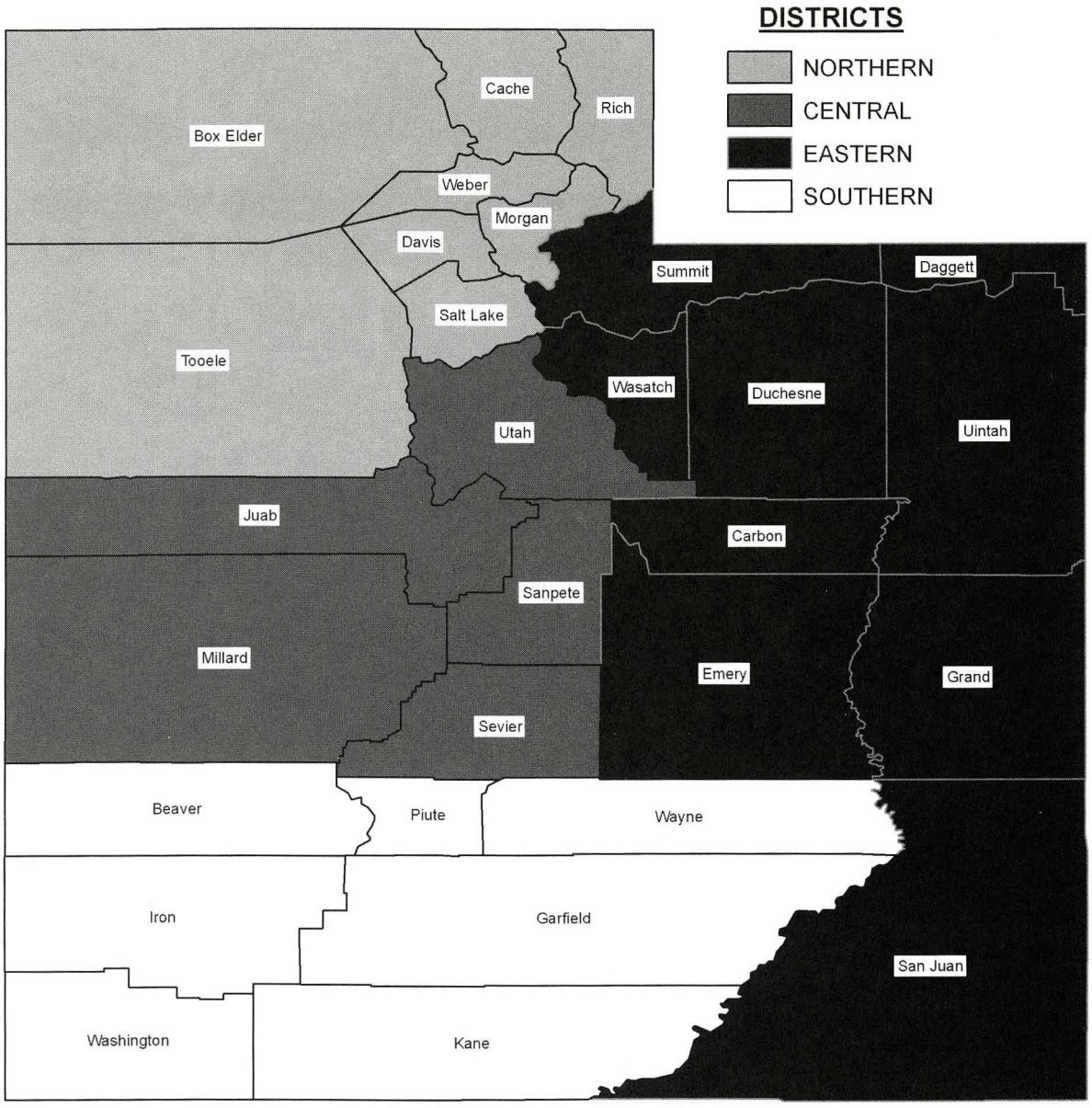

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