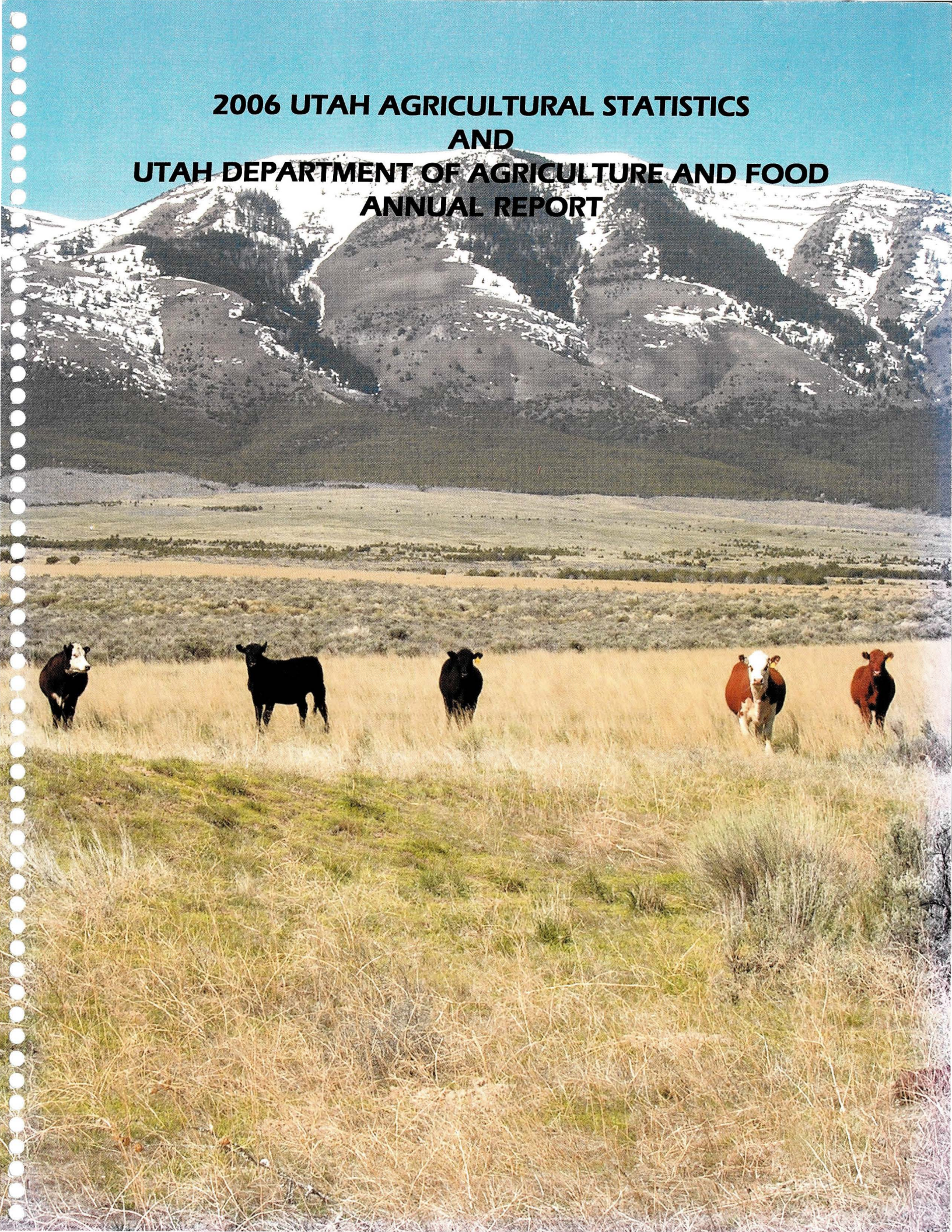
2006 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT

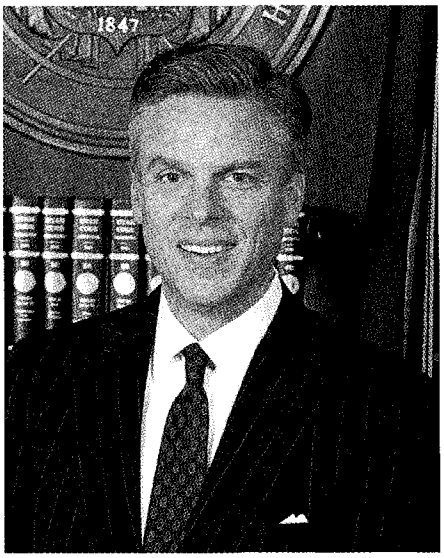


State of Utah

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

GARY R. HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

Office of the Governor



September 2006

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

It is my pleasure to present this report on the status of agriculture in Utah. From the time our pioneer ancestors planted their first crops, agriculture has been and remains a noble calling for many hard working farmers and ranchers. I believe the values embraced by our rural citizens helped Utah's high school rodeo team win the 2006 National High School Rodeo. Congratulations!

Our present and future farmers face a distinct challenge as they work to remain on the land. Changes in the global market place, pressures of population growth, and the low prices farmers are paid for their goods are just a few of our areas of concern.

As Governor, I would like to see the vocation of agriculture become an easy choice for our high school and university students. Therefore, I encourage a meeting for representatives of environmentalists, sportsmen, wildlife managers, state and federal land managers, farmers, and ranchers to review and agree upon basic principles that can guide future management of one of our State's most valuable resource–the land.

Recently, I signed into law the Rangeland Improvement Act and supported the Department of Agriculture and Food's Grazing Improvement Program. These initiatives are designed to incorporate the knowledge of our working farmers with the advances of scientific research and study. A newly created State Grazing Board is also in place to help guide our agricultural community forward. I am also challenging Agriculture and Food Commissioner Blackham and Natural Resources Executive Director Styler to accelerate their work on watershed and rangeland conservation.

Progress in these areas will certainly result in a stronger future for our rural producers, and lead those high school champions to discover that winning a national rodeo crown is far more difficult than succeeding at their career in agriculture.

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 36th 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 2005 production, and January 1, 2006 inventories. Data users that need 2006 production information or additional historic data should contact Utah Agricultural Statistics at 524-5003 or at 1-800-747-8522.

State and U. S. statistics are available on the NASS Web page at http://www.nass.usda.gov/. You can find commodity estimates by selecting “Commodity” under the “Find NASS Publications” icon, select the desired commodity, and then select the NASS report wanted. You can also use 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 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

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Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

Greetings.

This has been a very busy and productive year for us here at the Department. I am happy to report that my key initiatives are moving forward and the general outlook for agriculture in Utah remains strong.

Economically, farm income in Utah rose by 5 percent in 2005 to just over $1.3 billion. Much of that increase was generated by the livestock sector which totalled just over $1 billion in income. Crops also increased to nearly $290,000.

I also wish to report that Governor Huntsman signed into law the Rangeland Improvement Act that helped us create our Grazing Improvement Program (GIP). With the help of five regional Grazing Advisory Boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board, we will work to make agriculture more profitable and strengthen rural Utah's economy.

I also want to report on our successful Mormon cricket and grasshopper control program. We protected more than 100,000 acres of farmland in Northern Utah. Our department and the U.S. Department of Agriculture worked together to help defray some of the costs of the program for our farmers.

Our efforts to protect the food supply remain strong. Our food inspectors are using computer-based technology to help retail stores and processing plants guard against the spread of food borne illness. We have an expanded systems in place to protect our livestock industry, and the public, from disease such as Avian Influenza, BSE (mad cow) and others. In June we sponsored a mock Avian Influenza exercise to test our system, and it is working well.

It's through these and our many other programs that we keep our food supply safe and the most plentiful in the world.

Thank you again for your interest in Utah agriculture.

Sincerely,

Leonard M. Blackham, Utah
Commissioner of Agriculture and Food

Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "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.

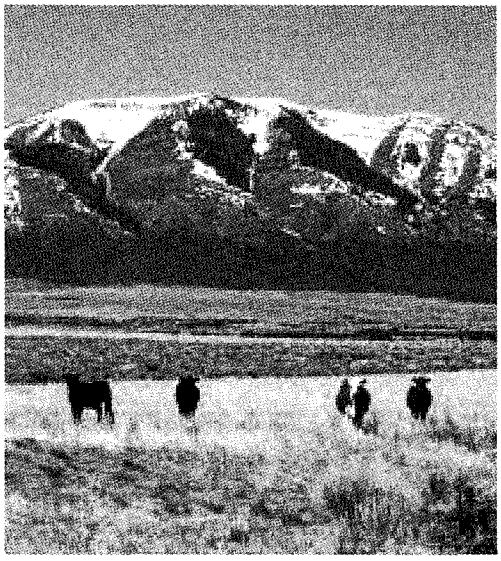
This inspection also protects legitimate producers and processors by keeping their markets safe from poor products and careless processing.

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.



Cover photograph

The front cover of this years Annual Report was taken by Public Information Officer, Larry Lewis while visiting Tooele County rancher Darrell Johnson. The picture shows cattle grazing on land with abundent grasses after sagebrush was removed and grass seed planted five years ago. The sagebrush pictured in the background is on land that is untreated.

The UDAF is working with many livestock owners to help improve range conditions in the state.

Commissioner's Office

The UDAF made significant progress in several important programs this year. These programs support the department's goals to protect our food supply and strengthen the state's economy.

In March the Utah legislature passed the Rangeland Improvement Act as well as funded the Department's new Grazing Improvement Program (GIP). GIP will help fight invasive weeds, improve livestock and wildlife rangeland, and assist in developing soil and water improvement projects. Five regional grazing advisory boards and a statewide board were also formed to help direct the range improvement efforts. Commissioner Blackham hired longtime range expert Bill Hopkin to oversee the program. The GIP program has received widespread support from the livestock industry for its goal to improve Utah's soils, forage and watersheds.

Governor Huntsman signs the Rangeland Improvement Act with several Utah agricultural leaders looking on. The Act will help Utah livestock owners improve the health of grazing land.

Utah legislators also supported the Department's Utah's Own program. Utah's Own promotes the benefits of locally grown agricultural products. In its first few months, Utah's Own has contributed to increased sales of Utah-grown products. The program's first major campaign used live radio remote broadcasts with prominent on-air personalities to reach consumers. The campaign was aimed at helping shoppers identify Utah-grown and produced foods in grocery stores.

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 continues to invest a considerable amount of time and resources preventing the introduction of Avian Influenza in the commercial poultry population. AI is a disease of increasing worldwide importance with growing implications as a human disease threat. And the potential for low pathogenic varieties of AI to mutate to highly pathogenic strains, affecting domestic poultry, is significant.

In response to the increasing threat posed by Avian Influenza, the UDAF has drafted a comprehensive Avian Influenza Surveillance and Response Plan.

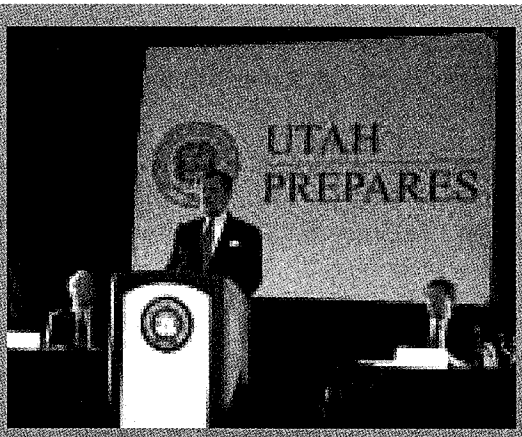
That plan was the subject of a mock training exercise involving nearly 100 agriculture, government and community leaders. The "tabletop" exercise proved successful as it generated several helpful suggestions on ways to expand the AI Surveillance and Response Plan.

Utah Prepares

Avian Influenza was again the topic of a national health conference held in Utah that was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Utah Department of Health.

Commissioner Blackham joined a panel of health and wildlife leaders to discuss preparations to respond to an Avian flu pandemic.

Commissioner Blackham outlined the Department's comprehensive response plan that has been created to specifically address the Avian Flu threat to the state's poultry flocks. The Avian Flu Surveillance and Response Plan includes specific steps government and industry must take, should AI be discovered in Utah commercial poultry flocks.



Former Utah Governor, and current U.S. Health and Human Services Director, Michael Leavitt addresses an audience during the *Utah Prepares* conference in Layton, Utah. Secty. Leavitt said Utah health, agriculture and wildlife leaders should prepare for a possible Avian flu pandemic. He said it was better to be prepared for an emergency that never happens, than to wait for the emergency to occur, and not be ready. He also said citizens should not count on government to meet all their needs during an AI pandemic.

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Richard Clark is the new director of the Division of Regulatory Services. The division introduced a new computer-based inspection system that is intended to reduce the number of food borne illness cases by more accurately track food handling violations. This Food Safety Management System is a web-based tool that was specially designed by UDAF and Department of Information Technology managers. There are few other states that have such a system.

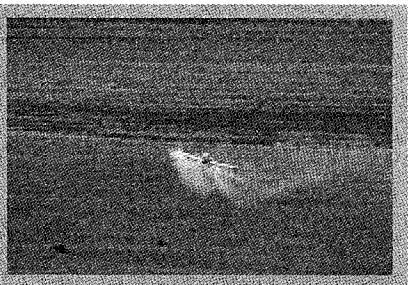
Commissioner Blackham announced changes in the Division of Animal Industry following a medical leave of absence taken by State Veterinarian, Dr. Michael R. Marshall. Dr. Marshall began his career with the Department in 1983.

Terry Menlove was appointed Acting Division Director and will continue to oversee the Brands Bureau. Dr. Earl Rogers was appointed Acting State Veterinarian and Director of the Meat Inspection Program. Richard Lohmeyer was appointed Acting Meat Inspection Program Manager.

The Division of Plant Industry awarded $150,000 in special grants to 16 counties and mosquito abatement districts to help prevent the spread of the West Nile Virus in 2006. Those recipients contributed another $460,000 to the program.

Deputy Commissioner

In addition to filling in for the commissioner on various assignments, the deputy commissioner is responsible for the following activities: Coordinates the Certified Agriculture Mediation Program and the Utah Horse Racing Commission. Is the Treasurer for the Agriculture in the Classroom Program, promulgation of all department administrative rules, collection of predator assessment head tax, is the Department's Hearing Officer and serves on the Utah Dairy Commission and Utah Dairyman's Association as an ex-officio member. The deputy commissioner also oversees and coordinates the Department's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and Homeland Security and Emergency Response planning.



Nearly 100,000 acres of Box Elder County rangeland were treated by air to combat an infestation of Mormon crickets. The UDAF and USDA worked to protect private and public lands from the crop-eating insects. In 2005 Box Elder County ranked first in the state for cattle production.

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: Avian Influenza prevention, Grazing Improvement Program, the 30th anniversary of the ARDL Program (Agricultural Resource Development Loan), Utah's Own , West Nile Virus protection for horse owners, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control. The PIO also participated in the state's efforts to house, and then relocate, more than 500 families displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

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.

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, 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 lambs remain vulnerable to predation year-long 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 2006 the program worked in 20 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.

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 2006, 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 and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in 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 plays a critical role in the early detection and management of wildlife borne diseases. WS is conducting surveillance for early detection of highly pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza. In two separate areas, the WS program assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease was a concern. WS has collected samples for plague, tularemia and West Nile Virus monitoring around the State and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. Because our personnel are located throughout the State and are experts in back-country work, our help is often solicited in recovery of disease samples and even in cases of human search and rescue missions.

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.

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 Division of Administrative Services continues to provide support to all divisions within the department to insure state policies and procedures are implemented to meet audits conducted throughout the year by state finance and the State Auditor's Offices. The Division continues to meet with the Department's Risk Committee quarterly to allow review of the liability issues with regards to meeting building codes, accident review committee, human resource concerns, American's with Disability Act compliance, processing over 400 contracts and thirty-two federal grants. GIS section provides mapping support for groundwater, West Nile Virus, and Homeland Security data collection along with many other programs. The division provides building security & surveillance, mail distribution, audit services and many other services.

Information Technology Services Section

The Division has been involved with the implementation of the new financial system (Advantage FINET System) during this past year. Starting July 3, 2006, the system became available as a web-based system allowing users access to a new way of processing documents and connecting them with the next generation of financial applications. The Division of Administrative Services Division staff has been participating on the Project Steering Committee for over two years and has provided strategic guidance to the FINET upgrade. The Steering Committee is responsible for reviewing major issues and decisions affecting the scope or activities of the project as listed below:

- Represent the interest of state agencies to the project team.
- Help set the vision and strategic direction for the project.
- Challenge the project to think and act creatively.
- Provide top-down support for the project.
- Resolve major issues affecting the project.
- Meet monthly
- Act as key stakeholders.
- Review project status, milestones and schedules.
- Provide feedback and recommendations to the project team.
- Serve as a touchstone for agencies and the user com munity.
- Work as decision makers for the user community.
- Resolve issues: security changes, chart of account changes, etc.
- Provide input on modifications.

The effort of our Budget & Accounting Supervisor who had to take old FINET organization structures and cost accounting elements and transition them to new FINET and those who attended training classes to learn a new business process need to be commended for their work to allow the a smooth transition into the new fiscal year. Our division also sent out second notices to our vendors to register online and also to insure when they submitted invoices for payment in the new fiscal year that they could be paid in a timely manner. Our challenge has been for year end closing, completing our fiscal year documents in the old FINET system and processing documents in the new FINET System.

IT Staff transferred to DTS

This year the Information Technology staff was transferred from the Department of Agriculture and Food to the new Department of Information Technologies (DTS). This change should enhance the State of Utah's ability to implement Enterprise wide (state wide) applications while maintaining a high level of service and support.

Our production file server was upgraded with a newer version of the operating system. This expands the department's ability to support storage of digital evidence, agricultural news and regulatory databases.

The Seed Analysis application was rewritten this year to make it easier to enter and report the results from seed lab analysis.

The Food Inspection system was rewritten this year to enable our compliance officers to follow USDA guidelines by using a totally redesigned inspection sheet. This new process will allow our compliance officers to focus more on essentials and less on numbers. This new web application allows the compliance officers to enter the inspections and change of establishment information. Thus putting control of accuracy closer to the source and freeing up office staff to more fully perform other essential duties. This FSMS application (Food Sanitation Management System) is the first application written by DTS Enterprise services.

The Livestock Brand Registration Lookup was written this year to allow the public to use the web to look up currently registered brand owners by Brand number, Name, Zip, and Letters in an image. This is the first time that the image itself will be shown.

A Livestock brand Book on CD will be available for the first time this year. It will contain the same information as the 2006 Brand Book.

The Chemistry Lab Analysis application was rewritten this year and now includes automated input from analysis equipment, more reports, and more functionality.

The Administrative Orders application was converted to a windows enabled database with added functionality for documentation.

The predator billing application was converted to a windows enabled database with added functionality.

The WinWam Comparison utility was written to assure an accurate and up to date central WinWam database. This utility assures that Weights and Measure inspections are properly merged into our master database in the office and lessens the office workload so other essential duties can be more fully performed.

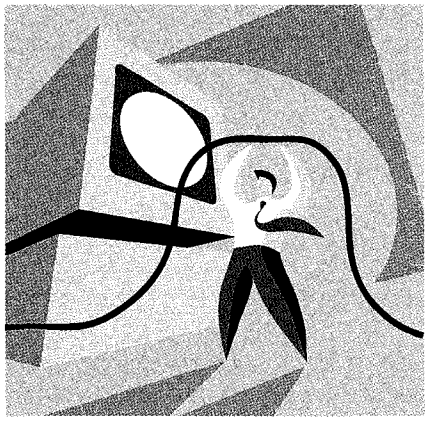
Completion of a number of the afore mentioned application projects has allowed DTS at Agriculture to move away from antiquated platforms and begin fully moving into business focused web enabled applications.

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, Corrective and Disciplinary Actions, mediation, new employee orientation and employee training.

Effective July 1, 2006, the department's Human Resource staff will be transferred to the Department of Human Resource Management; however, they will remain at the same office location.

Job seekers can log on 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.



Animal Industry

Dr. Michael R. Marshall
Director

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

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

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, BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), Trichomoniasis, etc.

The Division participated in a West Nile Virus Surveillance program in partnership with the Utah Department of Health, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Utah Mosquito Abatement Association. The Division of Animal Industry role was to promote and monitor surveillance for WNV in horses. The Division paid for the laboratory cost of testing suspected cases and 67 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 bulls were tested in the Trichomoniasis testing program. Testing identified 51 infected bulls

The Division qualified for a grant of $110,000 from USDA for funding of the Johne's Disease Control Program in 2005. Division veterinarians have certified 37 private veterinarians to perform risk assessments and develop management plans for participating herds. The grant funding paid for testing of more than 2,000 animals in 26 herds and other program expenses. A temporary part-time employee was added to promote the program with industry. This is a significant benefit for Utah producers.

The Division veterinarians monitored livestock 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 to monitor 50 licensed feed manufacturers in the state for enforcement of the ban on feeding meat and bone meal to ruminants. This is an important fire-wall to prevent the amplification of Bovine Spongiform Encephalitis (BSE) in our cattle population, if the disease were to gain entry to this country.

Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2005. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases 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 portable corral and chute system was purchased this year as an addition to our air curtain incinerator and mobile response trailers. The Division has offered training and consultation in bio-security 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 eight licensed and bonded sale yards in the state were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also provided oversight for veterinarians and technicians involved with brucellosis vaccinations.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Program added three more establishments to the program. Constant change within the Meat Inspection Program on the national level necessitates training of inspectors and plant owners that is real and ongoing. The Utah program is considered equal to the federal meat inspection program

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue 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.

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 2005, a total of 574,426 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.3 million was returned to their proper owners. This was a reduction in animals inspected from previous years due to the statewide drought of 2003. 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 ranchers have held onto heifers to increase their herd size.

Brand renewal was conducted in 2005 in Utah. Each brand owner received a renewal notice from the Department and those renewing their brand received a laminated wallet sized "proof of ownership" card. The ownership card is intended for use during travel and when selling animals at auctions. 20,000 brands and earmarks were renewed during the year. A new brand book and CD are available for purchase that has the latest information. 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 was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. 7,000 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2005.

The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2005, livestock inspectors collected $113,500 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.

In September 2005 a range rider/investigator was hired to travel from county to county in an effort to prevent intentional and accidental taking of another's animals as they forage and are removed from open range situations. He has been actively involved in theft and loss of livestock in 12 counties during the last quarter of the year.

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. 44 new farms and six hunting parks have been licensed with a total of 2,523 elk on inventory. This is a slight reduction in animals and farms 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. The bureau has insured that every domestic elk that died or was harvested during 2005 had a brain sample submitted for the testing of CWD. To this point, no domestic elk have tested positive for this disease in Utah. Yearly re-licensing inspections are conducted by the livestock inspectors to verify facility maintenance, inventory and disease control.

Fish Health 2005 Annual Report

The fish health program has continued to be proactive in controlling the spread and preventing the entry of fish pathogens in Utah. This is done through regulating, inspecting, approving live sales, licensing facilities and attending meetings (Fish Health Policy Board, pathogen committee, nuisance species and mercury work group).

Disease-free status was maintained for the following: IHN, IPN, VHS, furunculosis, redmouth, bacterial kidney disease, largemouth bass virus, ceratomyxosis, SVC, OMV, CCV, EHNV, TSV, IHHNV, WSSV, and YHV. Disease monitoring has continued with whirling disease (WD) and proliferative kidney disease.

Inspection and health monitoring services included: 35 on-site inspections or disease monitoring visits and 11 on-site water quality tests. A total of 2,913 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these the following number of pathogen assays were conducted for 17 pathogens at qualified labs: IHNV (1,929), IPNV (2,134), VHSV (1,929), BF (300), BR (300), BKD (480), WD (1,268), LMBV (266), CS (240), SVCV (45), OMV (1,519), CCV (140), EHNV (315), TSV (60), IHHNV (60), WSSV (60), YHV (60).

Whirling disease continues to be a major regulatory concern. During the period, five aquaculture facilities remained under quarantine due to WD found in 2004; four facilities had quarantines released; and one quarantine was placed during the period. Two facilities were cleaned of WD contagion and cleared for live sales. One closed facility was depopulated prior to quarantine removal. Ten fee fishing facilities, that had purchased potentially positive WD-infected trout in 2004, were tested for WD during the FY. Two of these sites had trout that tested WD positive. On four occasions, facilities under quarantine due to WD were authorized to move live fish out-of-state.

Licensed facilities during the period included 24 commercial aquaculture facilities, 118 fee fishing facilities, five brokers and three fish processors. The 118 fee fishing licenses comprised 24 species of aquatic animals including: channel catfish (27), rainbow trout (117), freshwater prawns (2), bluegill (38), largemouth bass (41), brook trout (46), brown trout (70), cutthroat trout (36), fathead minnow (6), smallmouth bass (11), triploid grass carp (16), crappie (3), Arctic char (4), gambusia (6), ciclids (2), koi (1), common carp (1), tiger trout (4), kokanee salmon (3), coho salmon (1), tiger muskie (2), wipers (2), bullhead catfish (2), cutbows (7).

Fish health approvals and inspections were provided for fourteen in-state facilities for the live sale of twelve species of aquatic animals including rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, walleye, tilapia (restricted to out-of-state sales), fathead minnow, gambusia, brook trout, brown trout, freshwater prawns, and tiger trout. Fish health approvals were granted to sixteen out-of-state facilities for eighteen species. At the end of the FY, six in-state facilities were approved to sell rainbow trout.

One new biosecurity plan was signed during the year, and one biosecurity plan is under development. Several biosecurity plans are carryovers from previous years.

There were 12 approval requests to DWR for new species. One fee fishing facility changed its registration to private pond, and one private pond facility changed its registration to fee fishing.

During the period, 58 entry permits were issued for 13 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,306,060 fish, 939,000 eggs, and 137,095 lb of live aquatic animals imported into Utah.

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. 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.

Significant Events:

The retirement of our feed and fertilizer chemist slowed things down for part of the year while hiring a replacement. This is reflected in the number of feed and fertilizer samples analyzed. We proud to report the new member to the team has adjusted well and things are back on track. We also replaced our technician who is performing well. This year we expanded our capabilities to provide essential ground water quality results through the purchase of a Ion Chromatography system. This will allow us to measure anions so water hardness and total dissolved solids can be calculated. With no extra costs we have also started monitoring the ground water samples for perchlorates. The ICP-MS is also being used to provide mercury and heavy metals results for the ground water samples. The division has increased the number of pathogen tests for the Meat Inspection Division. We are now performing tests on meat products for E. coli and Listeria. No pesticides have been detected in dairy producer samples collected last year and the ground water samples have shown a similar trend.

The Dairy Lab will now be able to test for quality components (protein, fat, water, solids-not-fat, etc.) in dairy products. These tests are mandated by law and we have not had the capabilities to perform the tests. There are no plans to increase FTEs for all the new added water, pathogen, and dairy tests.

We have been converting over to the new data reporting system developed by IT. This will allow for more flexible reporting capabilities and monitoring laboratory performance. We have started the process for obtaining ISO 17025 laboratory certification.

The format of the accompanying table has been changed this year. We are reporting the number of samples and tests for each fiscal year instead of the calendar year. This will provide more meaningful information for the legislature.

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs in the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005.

FY	2003 No.samples	2003 No. tests	2004 No. samples	2004 No. tests	2005 No. samples	2005 No. tests
Federal Meat	84	327	64	222	91	361
State Meat	547	1,123	546	1,176	539	1,076
Montana Meat Samples	17	122	9	83	4	31
Dairy Microbiology	3,603	9,067	3,579	9,546	3,822	9,750
Fertilizer	189	693	210	767	85	328
Feed	424	1,375	417	1,346	247	647
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	30	35	31	44	30	40
Special Samples	23	47	19	40	29	34
State Groundwater	471	21,266	727	32,128	839	36,617
Milk Pesticide Residue	273	8,190	244	7,320	188	5,640
Meat Pathogens	278	278	261	261	221	221
TOTAL	5,939	42,523	6,107	52,933	6,095	54,745

Since the labs have been working toward ISO certification, there has been any increase in the number of quality control tests associated with these determinations.

Conservation & Resource Management

George Hopkin
Director

The Conservation and Resource Management Division of the UDAF assists Utah's agricultural producers in caring for and enhancing our state's 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 800 loans, more than 100 active applications and total assets of more than $36.8 million. Loan quality is generally 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 has the largest portfolio, consisting of about 725 loans and more than $18 million outstanding. The program is managed by the division for the Utah Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the soil conservation districts throughout the State. The purpose of the program is to finance 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 Utah's economy and environment by providing millions of dollars for irrigation systems and other projects that were particularly valuable during the recent drought. Producers who receive federal or other 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 $8.7 million in loans and cash, and consist of about 80 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. These programs are also operated as revolving funds, and they grow significantly each year as a result of their income and low overhead.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans

This program, which originated in 1996 to meet a 1998 federal 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.

Soil Conservation

The mission of the soil conservation section is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. When this occurs it results in many short and long-term public benefits.

This section provides staff support for the Utah Soil Conservation Commission (USCC), which is chaired by the Commissioner of the Department. The USCC is a policy making body of state government 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), which are locally functioning special district units of state government. SCDs are charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil, water and related natural resources. As representatives of private land managers SCDs have the opportunity to direct and influence the local, state, and national land and watershed conservation and development programs.

The USCC and the Department are responsible to direct and conduct biennial elections for each of the 38 SCD boards. An election for two of the five positions in each SCD was carried out during 2005-06 fiscal year. Candidates were selected locally

by a nominating committee. Ballots were mailed to voters from a statewide USCC list of primary land managers. The SCDs help update this list prior to each election. Ballots are also mailed to citizens who request a ballot. Public notice was given prior to the various election processes so citizens having an interest in the elections could be involved. There were 6,572 ballots mailed during this election with an average of 50% return. Those elected took office on March 15, 2006 for four year terms. Most of those elected were given their oath of office at their annual spring SCD zone meeting prior to their taking office by Commissioner Blackham or USCC staff.

The USCC obtained a $30,000, 50% match grant during this fiscal year from the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to help the SCDs update their long range strategic plans. All of these funds were contracted to the SCD's state association (UACD) whose employees provided administrative and educational support to the SCDs to carry out this objective. UACD also increased many SCD's ability during this year to provide conservation project planning assistance to private land managers. See http://www.uacd.org/ to learn more about UACD.

Section 319—Nonpoint Source Pollution

The Environmental Protection Agency initiated a proposed consent agreement to poultry, swine and dairy operations to provide a safe harbor from prosecution for possible violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) in exchange for penalties and fees that would fund an air monitoring effort at 28 sites nationally. None of these monitoring sites are located in the intermountain west. This resulted in Utah being successful in obtaining special earmark funding through USDA to develop methods to quantify air emissions from confined animal feeding operations throughout the state. The air monitoring study is in the initial process in a Utah Air Quality Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations. The work is also in conjunction with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and EPA Region VIII. Division personnel continue to work with Utah's producer groups, Utah State University, EPA, Utah Department of Environmental Quality, USDA and other agricultural interests to address this situation in a manner similar to the very successful Utah Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Strategy.

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, the Upper Sevier River, Upper Weber River and the San Rafael River 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.

Nonpoint 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 nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control program, which is funded largely through section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

The cornerstone of the outreach efforts continues to be the bi-monthly 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 Nonpoint Source Conference. The 2005 conference was held in Salt Lake City and focused on both agricultural and urban impacts from water pollution. In 2006 there will be no Utah NPS Conference because the staff recently hosted the 2006 National Nonpoint Source Coordinators' meeting in Park City, Utah, June 19-22, 2006.

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video production. The section is working on a re-release of the Getting In Step video for late 2006 and a new national education training video for EPA due out in 2007. A video about the San Pitch watershed project is also under way. The completion date for the video will depend on the completion date of several on-going watershed restoration projects in the watershed.

An emerging focus of the statewide I&E program is consulting with local watershed groups throughout the state to develop outreach strategies and specific campaign plans.

State Ground Water Program

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

In 2005, the groundwater-sampling program collected more than 400 samples mostly from UACD Zone 6 (Uintah Basin). 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

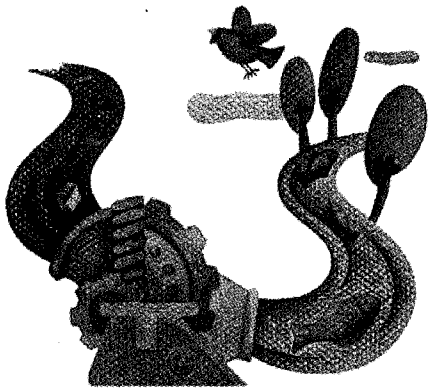
procedures for well maintenance and sanitation. High salinity or Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is the most prevalent ground-water quality issue in the state. Well owners are instructed through the individual well reports on how to handle this issue.

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.

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 the 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.

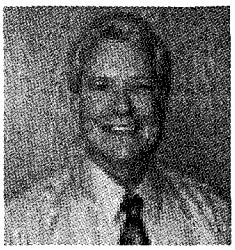


Rangeland Monitoring Program

The importance of the Rangeland Monitoring Program has been demonstrated as the state has been through five to seven years of drought. Because of the program data is available to demonstrate losses and mange the resource more effectively. 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 2005 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet (http://wildlife.utah.gov/range/). During 2005 the focus was on the Wasatch Mountains and Uintah Basin region of the state. This includes all or parts of Wasatch, Utah, Duchesne, and Uintah 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.

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 Division of Marketing and Development plays 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. The staff includes Director Jed Christenson, Deputy Directors Richard Sparks and Seth Winterton, Market News Reporter Michael Smoot and Division Executive Secretary Camille Anderson.

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. The "Utah's Own" Program will be a major focus to help accomplish this goal. Utah's Own is designed to create a consumer culture to think of and purchase products made and grown right here in Utah. The economic benefit is obvious as the dollars spent by Utah consumers stay in Utah. Not only does it increase profits for local producers and businesses, but depending on the product purchased, it has a multiplying affect of up to three times or more in stimulating the overall economy. The results include a greater tax base, new jobs and an enhanced environment made possible because of the stronger economic situation of local growers and producers.

The Marketing Division received one-time non-lapsing funds in 2006 from the state legislature to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. Using those funds judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. To leverage these funds we have initially partnered with Associated Food Stores and Bonneville Radio Group.

The campaign includes the Utah's Own jingle (http://utahsown.utah.gov/cons_home.php) and ads airing since April 2006 on various radio stations that are far reaching and meet the criteria for our targeted demographic. Participating Utah's Own companies were able to display at Associated Food Stores Annual Food Show in early April and have since been included in their warehouse or otherwise gained access to stores by cross-docking their product or direct store delivery. These same companies are also receiving space in Associated Food Stores ads and air-time during live-remotes with radio personalities at selected stores. The results are that while educating consumers, we are creating new marketing opportunities and increased sales for local food companies.

Other opportunities to promote Utah's Own are being explored and planned well into 2007. Those include expanding into other radio and TV markets, the State Fair, additional grocery partners and more. To sustain this newly established successful effort, the Marketing Division will approach the legislature about receiving ongoing funds to continue stimulating and building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

The fourth 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. An interactive Utah's Own website provides 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. Another goal of the partnership is to develop policy to include the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs purchase Utah food products when available. Initial success is indicated by the passage of S. B. 220 during the last legislative session giving preference to Utah produced food products.

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 Diversified Agriculture Conferences around the state in conjunction with Utah State University Extension.

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.

The Division is working with existing Farmers Markets to form a Utah Farmers Direct Marketing Association. The Association will help foster more direct marketing opportunities from producers to consumers. 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. (See Subsection "Organic Food Program.")

Wherever possible, the Division will partner with local commodity groups, farm organizations, associations and other

agencies to promote Utah's Own, other local marketing efforts and value added projects.

Domestic Marketing

The 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 implementing most of the programs discussed above and adding the opportunities of national food shows and regional advertising to promote Utah's agriculture and food.

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

The 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 has served in leadership roles while participating along with other states and provinces from Canada and Mexico. 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 can assist 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 promotional programs include the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and the Market Access Program. It also sponsors U.S. participation in several major international tradeshows.

WUSATA'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 tradeshow, a company can receive valuable services without incurring additional costs. Examples include interpreters, freight, trade appointments, arranged market tours and more. A project leader, occasionally from our Division, helps companies get ready for the show and is available during the show to assist with needs.

Through the Export Readiness Program, WUSATA and the Division has and will continue to 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 food program certified over 85,000 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2006. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. The program continues to certify organic lamb and beef. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for both cattle and sheep. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce being sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

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

Market News Reporting

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

Junior Livestock Shows

The Division administers the legislative mandated and funded program that assists the State's junior livestock shows. Funds are allocated by 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. 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.

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food currently administers nine insect and plant quarantines, which require inspection and enforcement by the State Entomologist. Effective enforcement demands cooperation with federal agencies and regulatory officials of other states and countries. Quarantines currently in effect are: European Corn Borer, Gypsy Moth, Apple Maggot, Plum Curculio, Cereal Leaf Beetle, Pine Shoot Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Mint Wilt and Karnal Bunt.

During 2005, there were approximately 965 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 2005 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 2005, six hundred (600), traps were used in the adult survey. Since the programs beginning in 1985, property owners are contacted annually on orchard spray management techniques and removal of uncared for and abandoned orchards. Tree removal during 2005 exceeded 2000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for severally years.

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 2005, thirteen thousand (13,000) colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

African Honey Bee

A survey and detection program for African Honey Bee has been in effect for the southern border areas of Utah since 1994. UDAF has put into action a survey and detection program in the southern portion of the state consisting of 125 detection traps. There were no confirmed detections of AHB in Utah during 2005. 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 AHB was discovered in Mesquite, Nevada in the summer of 1999. AHB have not been reported in Utah to date.

Cereal Leaf Beetle

The Cereal Leaf Beetle was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties, including the nine northern most counties (Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Utah, Wasatch and Weber). Because Cereal Leaf Beetle can cause a reduction in small grain production up to 75 percent, and domestic grain markets require insect free shipments, UDAF, in cooperation with Utah State University, conducts an annual survey and detection program for this insect. A cooperative insect 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 UDAF 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 one (1) in 2005. The major benefits of this program are: Cost effectiveness, Public nuisance reduction, Forest and natural resource protection, and Watershed protection. In 2005, 2,917 GM traps were placed in 29 counties.

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

Cricket/Grasshopper

The 2005 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey was completed last August. Information from this survey indicates that we may have 214,660 acres infested with grasshoppers and possibly 644,500 acres infested with Mormon Crickets. Box Elder County has the highest infestation with over 499,000 acres infested. The numbers of acres infested are substantially lower than 769,500 and 2,868,500 as reported in 2004. UDAF and APHIS agree that numbers are down due to the control and treatment programs over the last three years. Large populations of these voracious insects in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 prompted the Governors Declaration of Agricultural Disaster. Federal and State funds provided some relief during 2004, but there were still private farmers, ranchers and homeowners left to use their own resources to control the infestation.

For the past five years, Disaster Declarations by the Governor has focused resources, administered through Plant Industry, to provide relief from major infestations of Mormon Crickets (largest since 1930's) and grasshoppers. This is the sixth year of extremely heavy populations is proving to be another extremely large year again for Mormon Crickets and grasshoppers. The resources from Congress to control infestations on federal lands has increased to $1,000,000 and Legislative funding provided an additional $200,000 for control on infested state and private lands. An additional $6.7 million dollar 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 ECB 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 2005, 147 traps were placed in eight counties, with no detections of ECB.

Red Imported Fire Ant

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is approaching the RIFA with survey and detection trapping, quarantine enforcements, port of entry inspection and public education. The Utah RIFA surveys indicate that Washington County (the mostly likely area to get RIFA) is free from RIFA population.

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 ($500,000) was appropriated by the 2004 legislature for control of mosquitoes and has been awarded to counties, Cooperative Mosquito Control Areas (CMCA), and mosquito abatement districts to control mosquitoes, the main vector of WNV. An additional fund of $329,000 was made available in 2005 to help fight West Nile Virus, 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.

Japanese Beetle

Utah has a survey and detection program in place, to eradicate and/or deter the establishment of JB insects into the state. In 2005, a total of 484 traps were set in the following counties: Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Salt Lake, Rich, San Juan, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, and Wayne. A positive find of one (1) JB was collected at the Salt Lake Airport, in the checked-baggage area. UDAF authorities felt this uninvited guest "hitched" a ride on an aircraft from its previous location.

Sudden Oak Death

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 were taken at 28 local nurseries including sampling and testing in 2004. In 2005, 15 Utah nurseries were surveyed for SOD, 68 host plants were inspected and no positive plants were identified. Utah's forests were also included in the survey with negative findings.

Fertilizer Program

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

Major functions performed in this program in 2005.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	266
Number of products received and registered	2,516
Number of products registered because of investigations	150
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	205
Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2004-6/30/2005)	131,614
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	6
Number of blenders licensed	37

Pesticide Disposal Program

UDAF plans to sponsor another Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program in the future. The total amount collected and disposed over the past ten collections is 152,601 pounds, or 76 tons, from 1993 through 2005.

Pesticide Product Registration Program

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).
   2000 - 2
   2001 - 3

2002 - 3
2003 - 3
2005 - 4

2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS (SLN or 24C's).
4 SLN labels filed in 2005

3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP)
2005 - 0

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	899
Number of pesticide products registered:	9,675
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

USDA Private Pesticide Applicator Restricted Use Record Survey Program

Number private applicators records surveyed	75
Percent private applicators using RUP products	100%
Percentage of elements recorded as required	100%
Percentage of private applicators without records	0%

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

PRODUCE	No.of Inspections	Pounds Inspected
Three Party Audit (GAP/GHP)	4 Packing sheds	
Cherries, Sweet	24	268,920
Onions	231	7,236,925
TOTALS	259	7,505, 845

Pesticide Program

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

Worker Protection Program

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

Endangered Species Pesticide Program

Utah has 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. 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

EPA is working with 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 UDAF with various federal, state, and local resource agencies. The plan includes an assessment of risks posed to the state's ground water by a pesticide and a description of specific actions the state will take to protect ground water resources from potentially harmful effects of pesticides.

Certification Program

UDAF has 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, UDAF develops and prepares pesticide applicator certification manuals and examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

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

Pesticide Activity	
No. of inspections of pesticides sales establishments:	30
No. of physical pesticide samples collected:	50
No. of investigations of pesticide uses:	102
No. of violations:	27
No. of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30

No. of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and Private: 4,696
No. of pesticide dealers licensed: 94

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 2005-2005 is summarized below:
Number of seed samples tested: 1,137
Number of violations determined: 37

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts and seed laboratory technicians 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

The State Weed Specialist administers the Utah Noxious Weed Control act (Title 4, Chapter 17) and coordinates and monitors Weed Control Programs throughout the state. The eleven 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, UDAF has been working diligently with local land management agencies and the counties to encourage the development of Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's). Weed management areas are designed to bring people together to form partnerships which control noxious or invasive weed species. The CWMA's break down some of the traditional barriers that have existed for many years. The County Weed Departments and the local managers of State and Federal lands, along with private land owners are now able to cooperate and collaborate on similar noxious weed issues. They share resources and help with weed control problems on lands that they do not administer. We now have 25 organized Cooperative Weed Management areas in Utah.

Control of Noxious Weeds

1. The Division Weed Specialist coordinates weed control activities among the county weed organizations and the 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 90 producers
Approximately 525,327 hay bales
Approximately 58,041 straw bales
Inspected 9,581 acres for hay cubes and 7,500 tons of cubed hay
Number of Inspections: 127

Commercial Feed Program

Administration of the Utah Commercial Feed Act, (Title 4, Chapter 12) involves inspection, registration, and sampling of commercial feed products. Activities performed during this program in 2005 are summarized below:
Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted: 505
Number of feed products registered: 6,778
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab: 1,201
Number of feed samples collected and tested: 430
Number of violations: 31
Number of custom formula Feed mixer; 38

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: 11,513
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted: 20,625
Total number of activities performed: 32,138

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

Regulatory Services

Richard W. Clark
Director

The Division of Regulatory Services has regulatory oversight of products 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. In this new era of security we are dedicated to provide helpful information and another set of eyes to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

The division spent 2005 without a director. Richard W. Clark was hired and assumed the responsibilities of director on May 30, 2006. The division's employees deserve a lot of recognition for the jobs they did in the absence of a director. The division's goals are to:

- Improve customer satisfaction
- Improve employee retention
- Maximize the utilization of organizational resources

Food Protection Program

Ensuring safe food is an important public health priority for the UDAF. A major accomplishment of the food protection program in 2005 was to create a new web-based food safety management system (FSMS).

The FSMS database evaluates the effectiveness of Utah's food protection program. New elements in the food safety management system enhance the food program's ability to monitor progress toward achieving goals and objectives. These include:

- Monitoring essential food safety program performance measures;
- Assessing the strengths and gaps in the design, structure and delivery of program services;
- Establishing program priorities and intervention strategies focused on reducing the occurrence of food borne illness factors; and
- Providing a mechanism that justifies program resources and allocates them to the program areas that will provide the most significant public health benefits.

The food program's long term goal is to reduce the risk factors that lead to food borne illness by 25% in the next 10 years. A new inspection form was designed to monitor the five risk factors that lead to food borne illness. UDAF can determine which risk factors are present in a specific food establishment or in the industry as a whole. Over time, UDAF will be able to provide science-based data to the food industry on each risk factor.

This effort continues and enhances UDAF's long-standing partnership with industry. We want to develop procedures for food establishments that achieve active managerial control over the risk factors. For example, with data from FSMS, industry can in determine if their new education program on hand washing is having an impact on their employees.

Information concerning the food program is now available to all the food program employees online. The FSMS database provides environmental health scientists (EHS) active control of the food establishments in their assigned areas. Reports can be generated by the EHS identifying which food establishments need to be inspected. The EHS can view the history of a food establishment on-line and follow up on previous violations and issues. They can determine if they are meeting their personal goals by running reports that indicate how many inspections they have conducted in a given time-frame. The EHS can log on to the internet and enter the results of the food inspections online. All of these reports were previously generated in the office.

The new FSMS database will reduce paperwork and provide valuable information for the management of the food program.

Food Program

Utah's food supply is under constant surveillance to ensure Utah's citizens receive a safe wholesome product. Inspections are conducted at a variety of food establishments. The number of facilities in a given category and the number of inspections conducted in each category are indicated in the following table.

Inspections 2005

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	NUMBER	INSPECTIONS
Bakeries	404	764
Grain Processors	10	15 Grocery
Stores	1211	1841
Meat Departments	380	758
Food Processors	425	702
Warehouses	259	315
Water Facilities	24	35
Temporary Facilities		100
TOTAL	2713	4530

Egg & Poultry Grading

The mission of the Egg and Poultry Grading program is:
1. Provide grading services which will assure the consumers of Utah safe, wholesome, quality eggs, egg products, and poultry.
2. Enforcing grading standards and regulations thereby assuring uniformity and compliance throughout the egg and poultry industry.

Program activities include:

Shell Egg Grading

Egg Products Inspection
Shell Egg Surveillance
Poultry Grading
School Lunch

Shell Egg Grading

This is a service provided by the USDA. The packer pays for the service. The state supplies the personnel and supervision. A grader is stationed at the plant and is responsible for verifying that sanitation and quality requirements are met. Before processing starts, the grader performs a sanitation pre-op check. Product is then graded, continuously, off the production line. The grader examines shell eggs for weight, color, soundness, texture of shell, the absence of defects, clarity of yolk outline, and clarity and firmness of albumen. The grader assures proper cleaning of eggs, proper cartoning and/or packaging of shell eggs and is responsible for the final determination of the grade in accordance with official standards and regulations.

During 2005, USDA licensed egg graders graded 976,552 Cases (30 Dozen per Case). This is a record high for shell eggs USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

Of the 76 billion eggs consumed in 2004, more than 30 percent were in the form of egg products (eggs removed from their shells). Liquid, frozen, and dried egg products are widely used by the foodservice industry.

During the year 262,107 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is an increase over last year's 243,866 (30 dozen case) cases.

Shell Egg Surveillance

This program deals mainly with egg packers and processors who must register their facility with the Surveillance program. It is not a service but rather a compliance issue that is concerned more with food safety than with grade/quality factors. Product that exceeds Grade B tolerances is retained. The Surveillance visit (inspection) is done by a licensed USDA Surveillance Inspector. These visits are conducted every three months.

Twenty-one of these mandatory inspections where conducted by State of Utah graders during 2005.

Poultry Grading

Utah's USDA licensed graders grade whole turkeys and/or parts considering such factors as class, fleshing, finish, freedom from defects, age, weight, and other conditions. The grader applies official standards and regulations to determine the product's grade based upon grading results. Then those graded products can be labeled with the USDA shield for distribution all over the world.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 92,649,753 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2005. This is an increase over last years 69,370,505 lbs.

School Lunch

The USDA assists the poultry industry in limiting large fluctuations in the poultry products market. The USDA stabilizes the market for all the consumers by providing USDA poultry products to the national school lunch programs. The School Lunch Inspection Program is the inspection of the condition of these products for wholesomeness. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared. This program is reimbursed by the USDA for the work done in regards to the School Lunch program. Utah egg and poultry graders inspect these commodities which are shipped into Utah.

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. After receiving numerous complaints from the public regarding inappropriate slaughtering of animals, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's Meat Compliance Program hosted the Islamic community holiday EID AL – ADHA on the 21 of January 2006. Working with a local meat processor we arranged for the sacrificial animals to be purchased by the individual and transported to the meat processing plant where under sanitary conditions they were sacrificed. About 50 families participated in our first trial run. Although the outcome had mixed reviews and did not fulfill all the needs for this special event, it did create a meaningful bond between the Greater Salt Lake Islamic Community and the Department of Agriculture and Food. Building on this mutual understanding we can move forward with meaningful dialogue and work together to welcome diversity and understanding between cultures—with the goal of assuring that the consumed meat is safe and wholesome.

The Utah Meat Compliance Program is unique and is unmatched throughout the nation. With significant added training the current compliance staff, whose main emphasis is on food and dairy inspections, can conduct meat compliance reviews at all levels of commerce. They are already in many of the facilities and with little effort can carry out compliance activities. We call this initiative to minimize costs "Cross-utilization". Also, as part of their training, they are prepared to document violations by obtaining photographs, signed statements and affidavits to adequately show a violation has occurred. The staff are also trained to review restaurants and other institutions that may handle meat; for example, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, universities and prisons. If violations have occurred, the firms are tracked by The Planned Compliance Review Program (PCP), which assigns a compliance officer at regular intervals to follow up on the firms, helping to insure compliance. We are proud of the efforts of our compliance staff.

Responding to the concerns surrounding emerging pathogens, we have developed a policy on the charitable donation of game

meat. Even though game meat may provide a source of protein for those served by volunteer organizations, its' use is now discouraged if it is not wholesome. You can read the policy at our website: http://www.ag.utah.gov .

During the calendar year 2005, the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,745 random reviews of state businesses and 25 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in 12 letters of warning being issued. Compliance officers monitored the shipment of several truck wrecks making sure the meat was properly handled. Compliance officers collected more than 500 ground beef samples for fat, sulfites, and added water analysis. The results showed a high degree of compliance. This sampling and testing is important to the consumer in fighting the increasing obesity epidemic.

Dairy Compliance

Raw Milk Sales

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

During the past year, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food worked closely with industry to establish concepts whereby, the sale of raw milk at other locations might be allowed. That collaboration is on-going.

Statistics

The trend among dairy farms in the year 2005 was the same as in 2004 — a decrease in dairy farm numbers and an increase in dairy herd size as the remaining farms grew larger. At the same time, the total milk cow numbers remained constant at 88,000 head.

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	323 dairies
Total milk cows in Utah	88,000 cows*
Total milk production in Utah	1.661 billion lbs*
Production per cow in Utah	18,875 lbs/cow*
Herd average of dairy farms in Utah	255 cows*
Herd average of the Western United States	510 cows*
Herd average of the rest of the U.S.	89 cows*

*Statistical information taken from the April 25, 2006 issue of Hoard's Dairyman©.

The 1.66 billion pounds of milk produced in Utah last year is a 3.1% increase over 2004's milk production. Milk production of 18,875 pounds per cow last year is a significant increase of 591 pounds per cow compared to 2004.

Although the average herd in Utah has 225 cows, 44.2% of Utah's dairies are operations with fewer than 50 head. This represents only 2% of the cows in the state. 7.5% of the dairies in Utah are operations over 500 head, representing 46% of the cows in the state. In other words, nearly half of all of Utah's dairy cows are found on just 7.5% of the dairies.*

Demographics

Along with the number of dairy farms decreasing, and herd sizes increasing, preference for dairy farm location could very well be changing as well. Cache Country, in northern Utah, the traditional hub of dairy farms, is being challenged as the ideal location for dairy farms as new dairies look to central Utah as a favored place to build new facilities.

Dairy Compliance

The dairy program seeks voluntary compliance to the laws which regulate the state's dairy farms and dairy processing plants. These laws are the Utah Dairy Act, Administrative Rules, and the Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO). When education fails and voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, regulatory action is initiated. During the calendar year 2005 there were 1,642 inspections conducted; 104 administrative letters written and 41 Grade 'A' permits suspended.

Appendix N

Appendix N of the PMO under 'Industry Responsibilities' states that: "Industry shall screen all bulk milk pickup tankers, regardless of final use, for Beta lactam drug residues." Small producer handlers, farmstead cheese operations, and raw milk for retail dairies in Utah have been the last groups of processors to achieve compliance with the Drug Sampling Program. Through a grant obtained by the department, money became available to purchase 12 antibiotic tester units, 6 Charm® Rosa Readers™ and 6 Idexx® Snapshot™ Readers. These costly instruments have been placed with the dairy processors to assist them in becoming compliant.

Drug Violations

Of the 1,025 dairy farm inspections conducted in 2005, 14% were dairies where animal drug storage or drug labeling violations were observed, and 2.5% of the dairies inspected had prohibited animal drugs on the dairy premises. Of the 41 Grade 'A' permit suspensions, 21 dairies had their permits suspended for having their milk test positive for antibiotic drug residues, 329,000 pounds of producers' adulterated milk and 370,000 pounds of commingled milk had to be removed from commerce and out of the food chain by Utah Dairy Compliance Officers.

TYPE	NUMBERS	INSPECTIONS
Grade A Dairies	297	1025
Manufacturing Dairies	22	64
Dairy Processors	55	251
Raw to Retail Dairies	4	19
Milk Haulers/Samplers	200	78
Milk Trucks	147	No data
Equipment Tests	51	205
Total		1,642

"I get to work with the dairy farmers and then work to assure the quality of the milk all the way to the warehouse for shipment to the retail stores. It amazes me sometimes when I think about all the different types of facilities and processes we are respon-

sible for: the farm, the tanker, the sampler, the receiving bay...many different types of plants and storage conditions...and testing the pasteurizing equipment. Phew!"—Allyson Davis, Dairy Compliance

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure that Utahns have hygienically clean products, to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles, and to prevent unfair competition among manufacturers. 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.

Utah's manufacturing sites are inspected for cleanliness and truthful labeling. Products in retail markets are also inspected to ensure compliance. 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 contaminants.

As more products are produced outside the United States, regulation and inspection help maintain a level playing field for US manufacturers. Working with other state and federal government agencies, Utah's product oversight helps prevent contamination of U.S. 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 and other program materials are available at: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html

Food Labeling

The State of Utah has adopted the regulations promulgated under the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The food labeling program helps manufacturers understand and comply with state and federal label requirements. Truthful and complete label information protects consumers and enables them to choose products that meet their particular health and lifestyle needs. Label reviews help prevent fraud, product misrepresentation, and unfair competition. In 2005, the food labeling program completed more than 350 label reviews. (This is a label "review" process, not an "approval" process.)

All packaged food items are required to be labeled with the following information before being offered for sale: 1) an appropriate product name, 2) a net quantity statement, 3) a list of all the ingredients in the food, 4) the name and address of the manufacturer, producer, or distributor, and 5) a nutrition facts statement (unless the food qualifies for an exemption from this portion of the label.

Ingredient information is crucial to consumers with food allergies and/or sensitivities, or other dietary restrictions, and to our State's battle against obesity. The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act (FALCPA), passed by Congress in 2004, came into effect January 1, 2006. This Law requires that all foods labeled after January 1st have ingredient statements that provide clear information about the presence of peanuts, soybeans, milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, and wheat. These ingredients are responsible for more than 90% of all reported food allergy reactions in the United States. Food allergies are serious and cause death in many cases.

Correct and complete food labels 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.

The Food Labeling Program plays an important role to Utah businesses by helping them successfully export their products to other states and nations. Offending labels cause products to be denied, confiscated, impounded and destroyed. This is costly to commerce. The subsequent destruction of improper labels and development of legal ones is also costly. This program helps Utah businesses avoid these costs.

For additional information on food labeling consult the Department's Food Labeling website at: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/labeling.html

Weights & Measures

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

In the year 2005, emphasis was given to consumer protection in the area of gasoline pumps, price verification, scale inspections, liquefied petroleum meters, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, water meters and package inspection.

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, are installed properly, and are 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. Upon completion of inspection, if the dispenser passes and meets all legal requirements, our inspectors place an approval seal (sticker) on the dispenser which informs business and consumers that it is compliant. If the dispenser does not pass the inspection the dispenser is required to be repaired and recalibrated.

Gas stations are required to maintain equipment. Routine inspections verify that the pump is compliant by checking pump calibration, money calibration, hose & nozzle condition, labeling, normal flow test, octane posting and the presence of water in the fuel. We also verify that pump prices match what is advertised on street signs and that store receipts match the gas pump display. During the past year 32,336 gasoline pumps were inspected.

Our inspectors checked 3,975 small capacity scales (0 – 999 lbs.) Every type of item is subject to either a scanning inspection, package checking, or label review. Because of our emphasis on fuel pumps, there were only 4 package check inspections performed in 2005. Package inspections verify the net quantity statement. In 2005, 454 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 1,581 large capacity scale inspections were conducted in 2005.

Liquified Petroleum Gas Meters

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah Vendors dispensing LPG either through dispensers or delivery trucks. In 2005, there were 312 propane meters inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Large Capacity Petroleum and Water Meters

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. There were 353 vehicle tank meters, 177 rack meters and 61 water meters inspections conducted in 2005.

Metrology Laboratory

The Metrology Laboratory is operated and maintained by one person. The state maintains standards of mass, length and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology. It is an important part of the commerce system in the United States. In the year 2005, 870 artifacts from industry and 183 artifacts from the Utah Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration certificate. 164 wheel load weigh scales were inspected for law enforcement purposes.

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 received 82 complaints dealing with gasoline and diesel quality. These complaints seem to be in direct correlation with the price of fuel.

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

Enforcement

Food Product Control

The Utah Wholesome Food Act has two main laws that the UDAF uses to evaluate the safety and wholesomeness: adulteration & misbranding. 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. Misbranded foods are food products that are improperly labeled or 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 2005, fourteen hold orders were issued involving 40,000 pounds of food. Twelve hold order releases were issued. Thirty-three voluntary destructions were issued which resulted in 13,118 pounds of food being voluntarily destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

Warning Notices

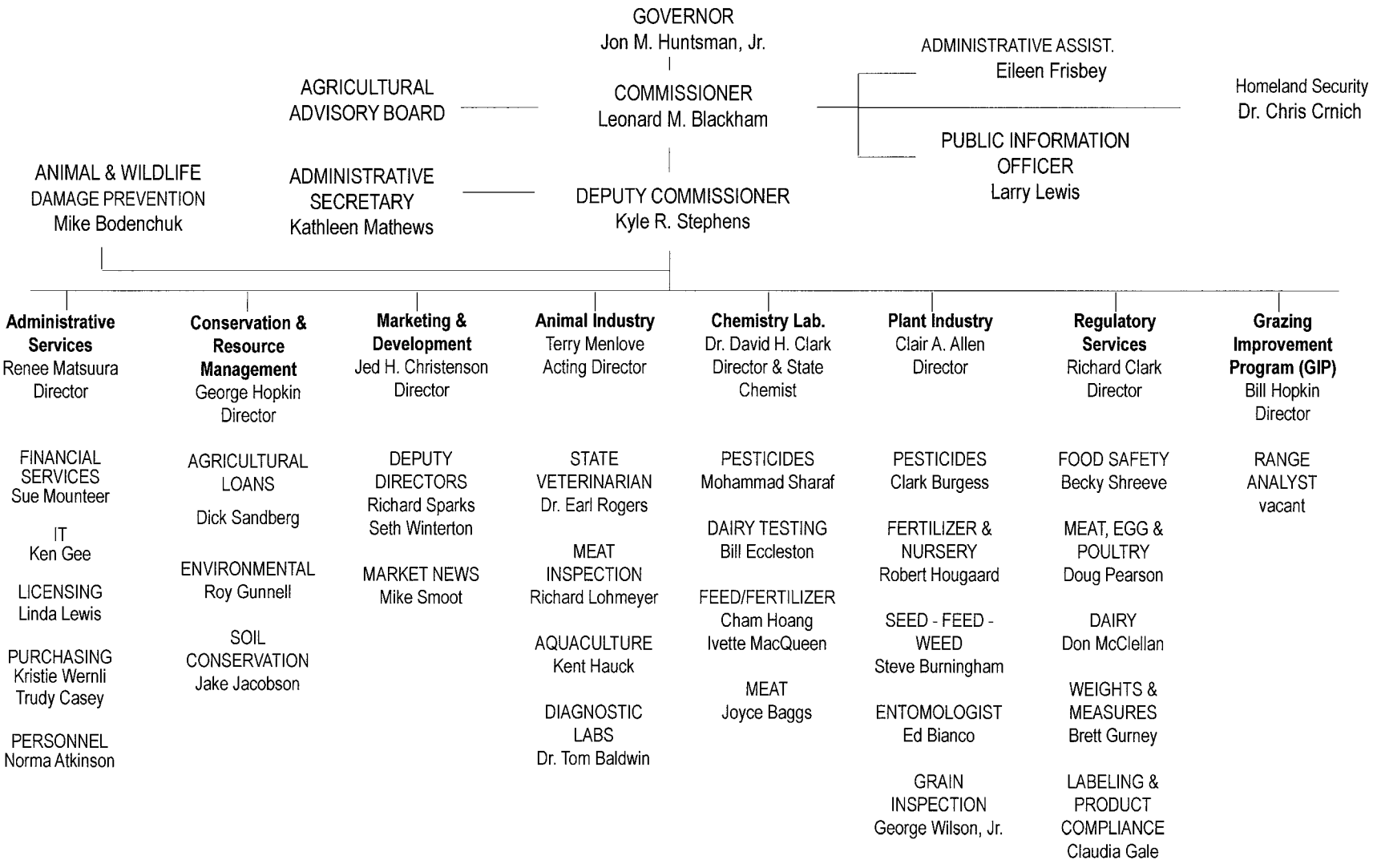
When voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, we take additional regulatory action in the form of Warning Notices and Administrative Action. In 2005, UDAF sent out 27 Warning Notices concerning non-compliance with the Utah Wholesome Food Act (WFA) and the Utah Food Protection Rule (FPR).

Citations

Three citations were issued in 2005 to food establishments for operating under unsanitary conditions. One citation was issued to a food establishment for moving product under embargo. Seventeen citations were issued to food establishments for not paying their registration fee. The law requires food establishments to be registered with UDAF before operating. Citations continue to be an effective enforcement tool.

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's comprehensive food safety program constantly monitors risk factors that lead to food borne illness. Our motto is "safe food saves lives".

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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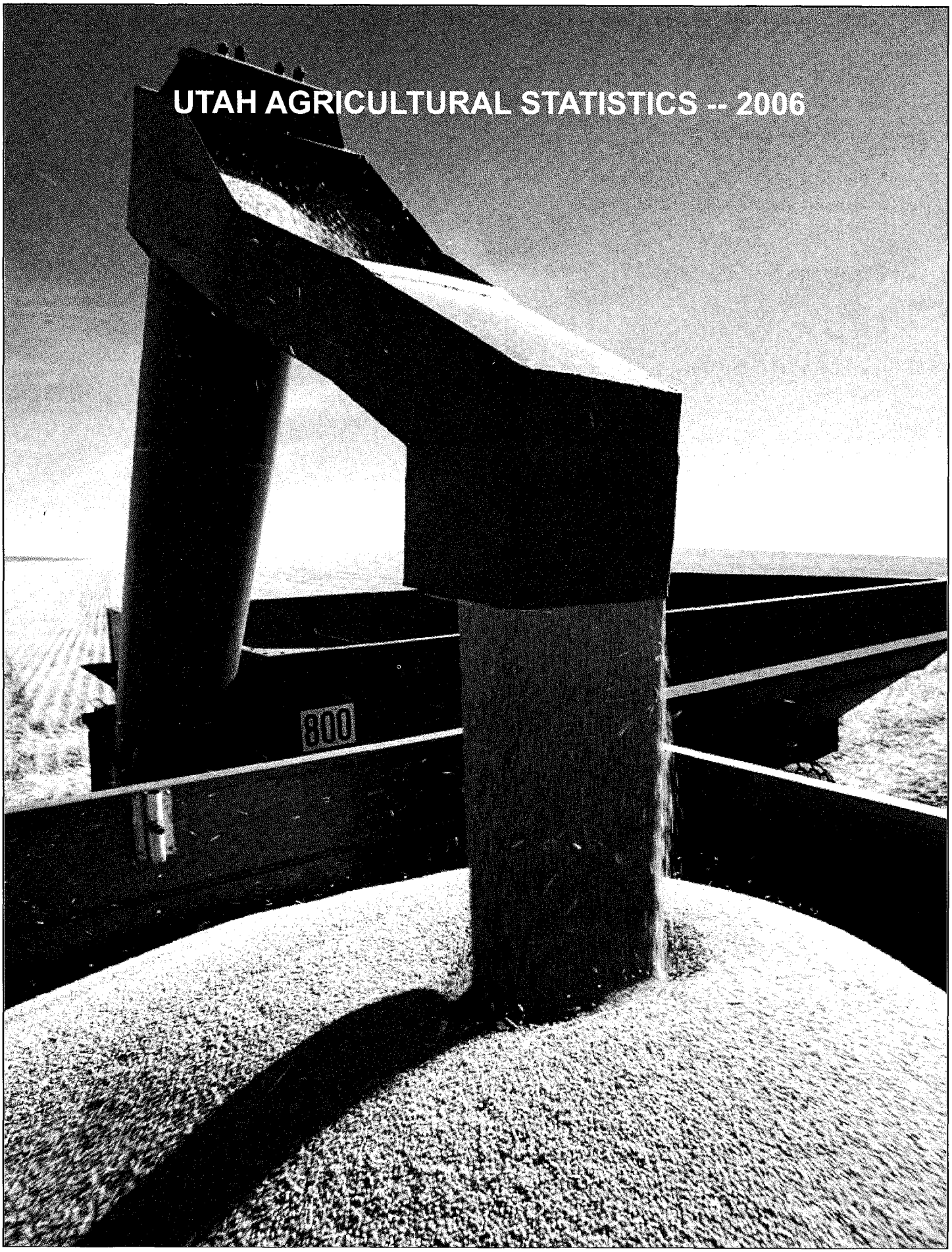
UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2006
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Ranking: Top Five States, Utah's Rank, and United States Total, by Agricultural Category

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
GENERAL						
Number of Farms & Ranches, 2005						
TX	MO	IA	TN	KY	**36**	
230,000	105,000	89,000	84,000	84,000	**15,200**	2,100,990
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2005 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**26**	
129,800	60,100	47,200	45,700	44,500	**11,600**	933,400
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2005 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	TX	IA	NE	KS	**37**	
31,706,683	16,355,268	14,621,184	11,470,159	9,975,351	**1,325,972**	238,941,494
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2005 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	KS	ND	MN	**37**	
24,520	22,973	21,936	20,445	18,943	**928**	303,616
Corn for Grain Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**41**	
2,162,500	1,708,850	1,270,500	1,191,900	888,580	**1,956**	11,112,072
Corn for Silage Production, 2005 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**27**	
14,960	11,050	8,840	6,840	6,400	**924**	106,311
Barley Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**16**	
57,240	52,200	39,200	12,505	7,670	**1,920**	211,896
Oats Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	WI	SD	MN	IA	**28**	
14,160	13,760	12,960	12,710	9,875	**511**	114,878
All Wheat Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	MT	WA	SD	**31**	
380,000	303,765	192,480	139,300	133,420	**7,099**	2,104,690
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MT	MN	SD	ID	**9**	
224,400	81,600	70,930	67,600	32,400	**754**	504,456
Winter Wheat Production, 2005 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	OK	WA	TX	MT	**29**	
380,000	128,000	120,600	96,000	94,500	**6,345**	1,499,129
All Hay Production, 2005 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	CA	SD	NE	MO	**24**	
9,140	8,935	7,560	6,945	6,718	**2,594**	150,590
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2005 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	SD	IA	ID	MN	**14**	
6,900	5,160	5,125	4,788	4,725	**2,226**	75,771
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2005 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	MI	NE	MN	CO	**17**	
8,588	3,910	3,870	2,430	1,898	**23**	27,222

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

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

Top Five States					Utah's Rank	United States Total
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth		
Fruits & Vegetables						
Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2005 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**18**	
5,800	1,030	775	510	355	**35.7**	9,762.5
Apricot Utilized Production, 2005 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
70,500	5,900	245			**245**	76,645
Peach Utilized Production, 2005 (Tons)						
CA	SC	GA	NJ	PA	**18**	
869,000	45,000	37,000	33,700	26,600	**4,420**	1,145,100
Pear Utilized Production, 2005 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	CO	**9**	
415,000	202,000	191,000	8,200	2,200	**200**	823,670
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2005 (Tons)						
WA	CA	MI	OR	UT	**5**	
137,000	48,600	27,000	25,600	1,750	**1,750**	243,570
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2005 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	NY	WI	**2**	
208.0	26.0	16.5	7.5	7.5	**26.0**	268.4
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2006 (1,000 Head)						
TX	KS	NE	CA	OK	**35**	
14,100	6,650	6,550	5,500	5,450	**820**	97,101.5
Beef Cows, January 1, 2006 (1,000 Head)						
TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	**28**	
5,475	2,236	2,075	1,930	1,719	**335**	33,253.0
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2006 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	ID	**24**	
1,770	1,240	652	558	473	**85**	9,058.4
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2005 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**16**	
16,400	9,800	6,600	4,000	3,200	**690**	61,197
All Sheep, January 1, 2006 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	**7**	
1,090	650	450	390	385	**280**	6,230
Honey Production, 2005(1,000 Lbs)						
ND	CA	SD	FL	MN	**26**	
33,670	30,000	17,380	13,760	8,880	**1035**	174,643
Mink Pelt Production, 2005 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	MN	ID	**2**	
778,000	600,000	254,400	214,200	173,700	**600,000**	2,627,800
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2005 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	CA	**26**	
49,951	28,776	24,717	24,305	19,582	**3,402**	347,917
Trout Sold, 2005 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	CA	PA	WA	**13**	
35,387	6,590	6,077	4,807	4,124	**540**	69,054

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	163.0	2005	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	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	1998,1999,2005	0.86	1934	
Production	1,000 Tons	380	1998	79	1934	
Dry Edible Beans						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	20	1970	0	2002	1934
Yield	Pounds	1,670	2002	110	1951	
Production	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977	
Fall Potatoes						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	19.6	1943	0.8	2002	1882
Yield	Cwt	335	2003	45	1886	
Production	1,000 Cwt	2,153	1946	244	2002	
Summer Storage Onions						
Acres Harvested	Acres	2,700	1999	550	1954,1966	1939
Yield	Cwt	525	1992	200	1940	
Production	1,000 Cwt	1,256	1999	150	1952	
Apples						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	63.0	1987	2.7	1889	1889
Apricots						
Utilized Production	Tons	10,000	1957	0	1972,1995,1999	1929
Peaches (Freestone)						
Utilized Production	Tons	22.1	1922	0.8	1972	1899
Pears						
Utilized Production	Tons	8,750	1954	200	1972,2005	1909
Sweet Cherries						
Utilized Production	Tons	7,700	1968	0	1972	1938
Tart Cherries						
Utilized Production	Million Lbs	30.0	1992	1.3	1972	1938

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

	Quantity Unit	Record High		Record Low		Year Record Started
		Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Cattle & Calves						
Inventory Jan 1	Thou Hd	950	1983	95	1867	1867
Calf Crop	Thou Hd	400	2000,2001	129	1935	1920
Beef Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	374	1983	107	1939	1920
Milk Cows Jan 1 [1].	Thou Hd	126	1945	14	1867	1867
Milk Production	Mill. Lbs	1,687	2000	412	1924	1924
Cattle on Feed Jan 1	Thou Hd	81	1966	25	2002	1959
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 [2].	Thou Hd	690	2004,2005	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	2003,2005	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, 1994-2005 [1]

Year	Utah			United States		
	Farms	Land in Farms		Farms	Land in Farms	
		Average Size	Total		Average Size	Total
	Number	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*	*Number*	*Acres*	*1,000 Acres*
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	2,112,970	443	936,295
2005	15,200	763	11,600	2,100,990	444	933,400

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

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2003-2005

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*
2003	9,700	4,100	1,500	15,300	900	2,450	8,250	11,600
2004	9,700	4,050	1,550	15,300	800	2,500	8,300	11,600
2005	9,600	4,050	1,550	15,200	800	2,500	8,300	11,600

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2002-2005 [1] [2]

Commodity	2002		2003		2004		2005 [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	1,065,107	100.0	1,134,937	100.0	1,262,583	100.0	1,325,971	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	812,820	76.3	879,181	77.5	983,182	77.9	1,036,731	78.2
Meat Animals	480,342	45.1	549,611	48.4	605,086	47.9	665,246	50.2
Cattle & Calves	356,693	33.5	400,873	35.3	431,201	34.2	475,616	35.9
Hogs	105,450	9.9	130,098	11.5	155,103	12.3	168,237	12.7
Sheep & Lambs	18,199	1.7	18,640	1.6	18,782	1.5	21,393	1.6
Dairy Products	194,110	18.2	194,568	17.1	250,415	19.8	243,756	18.4
Milk, Retail								
Milk, Wholesale	194,110	18.2	194,568	17.1	250,415	19.8	243,756	18.4
Poultry/Eggs	103,780	9.7	102,491	9.0	88,876	7.0	84,408	6.4
Farm chickens	78		66		58			
Chicken Eggs	31,290	2.9	37,556	3.3	36,012	2.9		
Other Poultry	7,110	0.7	7,510	0.7	7,310	0.6	8,110	0.6
Miscellaneous Livestock	34,588	3.2	32,511	2.9	38,805	3.1	43,321	3.3
Honey	1,687	0.2	1,824	0.2	1,723	0.1	1,066	0.1
Wool	1,590	0.1	1,784	0.2	1,868	0.1	1,548	0.1
Trout	1,081	0.1	1,033	0.1	760	0.1	540	
Other Livestock	30,230	2.8	27,870	2.5	34,454	2.7	40,167	3.0
Mink pelts	20,435	1.9	17,595	1.6	23,659	1.9	28,072	2.1
All other livestock	9,795	0.9	10,275	0.9	10,795	0.9	12,095	0.9
Crops								
Crops	252,288	23.7	255,756	22.5	279,402	22.1	289,240	21.8
Food Grains	15,136	1.4	16,227	1.4	19,948	1.6	21,595	1.6
Wheat	15,136	1.4	16,227	1.4	19,948	1.6	21,595	1.6
Feed Crops	133,226	12.5	119,951	10.6	135,752	10.8	144,157	10.9
Barley	6,811	0.6	6,610	0.6	7,008	0.6	4,299	0.3
Corn	4,088	0.4	4,255	0.4	4,056	0.3	3,154	0.2
Hay	121,923	11.4	108,572	9.6	124,028	9.8	136,102	10.3
Oats	404		513		660	0.1	602	
Oil Crops	914	0.1	1,516	0.1	2,963	0.2	3,205	0.2
Vegetables	18,577	1.7	18,972	1.7	17,140	1.4	14,804	1.1
Beans, dry	187		198		358		409	
Potatoes, fall	2,478	0.2	2,657	0.2	1,898	0.2		
Onions, storage	8,312	0.8	8,917	0.8	6,984	0.6		0.5
Miscellaneous Vegetables	7,600	0.7	7,200	0.6	7,900	0.6	7,500	0.6
Fruits/Nuts	6,648	0.6	16,942	1.5	18,292	1.4	19,637	1.5
Apples	2,443	0.2	4,811	0.4	7,665	0.6	6,534	0.5
Fresh	2,379	0.2	4,596	0.4	7,527	0.6	6,370	0.5
Processing	64		215		138		164	
Apricots	92		94		177		235	
Cherries	1,258	0.1	7,728	0.7	6,829	0.5	8,480	0.6
Sweet	586	0.1	1,800	0.2	1,593	0.1	2,422	0.2
Tart	672	0.1	5,928	0.5	5,236	0.4	6,058	0.5
Peaches	2,031	0.2	3,431	0.3	2,853	0.2	3,424	0.3
Pears, Bartlett	206		298		118		129	
Other berries	313		345		415		600	
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	305		235		235		235	
All Other Crops	77,787	7.3	82,149	7.2	85,306	6.8	85,843	6.5
Other Seeds	2,910	0.3	2,600	0.2	2,560	0.2	2,700	0.2
Other Field Crops	1,225	0.1	1,180	0.1	1,180	0.1	1,180	0.1
Greenhouse/Nursery	69,162	6.5	72,079	6.4	74,497	5.9	75,311	5.7
Christmas Trees	440		104		120		120	
Floriculture	45,222	4.2	48,975	4.3	51,377	4.1	52,191	3.9
Other Greenhouses	23,500	2.2	23,000	2.0	23,000	1.8	23,000	1.7

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

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

[3] Preliminary.

Crop Summary

2005 Crop Summary: Utah producers entered the 2005 crop year thankful for the end of a 5-year drought. Utah received above average precipitation throughout the state in the months of January and February. Water sheds reached over 100 percent of the normal snow pack. Higher elevations in the state received large amounts of snow, while lower areas received rain and snow. Cold and wet weather conditions lasted from the beginning of March all the way through the end of April, averaging approximately 3.9 days per week suitable for field work.

In May 2005, many northern counties reported anywhere between 2 and 4.5 inches of rain. Utah Power and Light officials authorized a controlled release from Cutler's Dam due to the high water levels in the reservoir. As a result of the controlled release, thousands of farmland acres were flooded in Box Elder County; farmers experienced water as high as six feet in some areas.

The early part of June brought some concern from local farmers because of saturated fields due to the excess rains in certain counties around the state. Many field activities were halted from day to day while some crops were delayed in their development.

The summer months brought warmer temperatures and dryer weather. Alfalfa hay began to dry out, while the days suitable for work increased dramatically. Crops such as corn, alfalfa, and fruits flourished due to the warmer temperatures around the state.

The fall months brought mild temperatures with warm weather showing up every other week. Light rain showers around the state delayed crop progress just a little. Vets around the state were kept busy treating cattle with pneumonia. There were no major threats or outbreaks to the livestock in 2005.

Pasture and rangelands—producers anticipated that the pastures would be healthier and stronger for grazing their livestock, as pastures were greener than they had been in a long time. The wet conditions greatly improved the soil moisture content around the state. Farmers throughout the state were also excited to see near normal irrigation levels for the upcoming crop season. Southern counties in Utah reported fires had taken out thousands of acres of rangeland causing future problems for farmers and ranchers in their grazing rotations.

Overall, the 2005 crop year brought increased yields and healthier livestock due to increased water supplies and adequate temperatures all year round.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping
Utah, 1998-2005

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
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	79	134	78	87	113
2005	78	141	95	76	117

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

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1998-2005

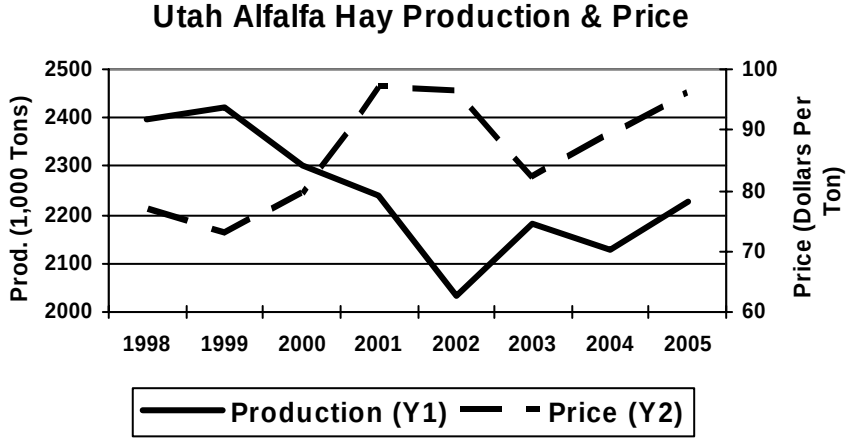
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
1998	545	4.40	2,398	77.00	184,646
1999	550	4.40	2,420	73.00	176,660
2000	575	4.00	2,300	79.50	182,850
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	89.00	189,392
2005	530	4.20	2,226	96.00	213,696
All Other Hay					
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
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,544
All Hay					
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	88.50	216,672
2005	690	3.76	2,594	95.00	244,240

[1] Bailed hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 1998-2006

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,355
2006	262	([1])

[1] Available January 2007



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1998-2005

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						
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	19,608
2005	145	135	47.0	6,345	3.60	22,842
Other Spring Wheat						
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	2,819
2005	18	13	58.0	754	3.80	2,865
All Wheat						
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	22,427
2005	163	148	48.0	7,099	3.65	25,707
Barley						
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	7,602
2005	40	24	80.0	1,920	2.10	4,032
Oats						
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	1,217
2005	50	7	73.0	511	1.80	920

[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, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	55	42	22.0	924	29.00	26,796
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	2.56	4,762
2005	55	12	163.0	1,956	2.35	4,597

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

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1998-2006

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*
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	30.00	420
2005	4.5	4.5	500	23	17.40	400
Potatoes [2]						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Pounds*	*1,000 Cwt*	*Dollars per Cwt*	*1,000 Dollars*
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						
2005						

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

Onions: Summer Storage (Fresh Market), Acreage, Yield, Production and Value, Utah, 1998-2005 [1]

Year	Acreage		Yield per Acre	Production	Quantity Not Sold [2]	Sales	Value of Sales	
	Planted	Harvested					Per Cwt	Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Cwt*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2005								

[1] Beginning in 2005, estimates not published to avoid disclosing individual operations.
[2] Includes shrinkage, waste, and cullage.

Potatoes: Production, Farm Use, Sales and Value, Utah, 1998-2005 [1]

Year	Production	Total Used for Seed [2]	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*
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	([1])	3	47	285	11.10	3,719	3,164
2004								
2005								

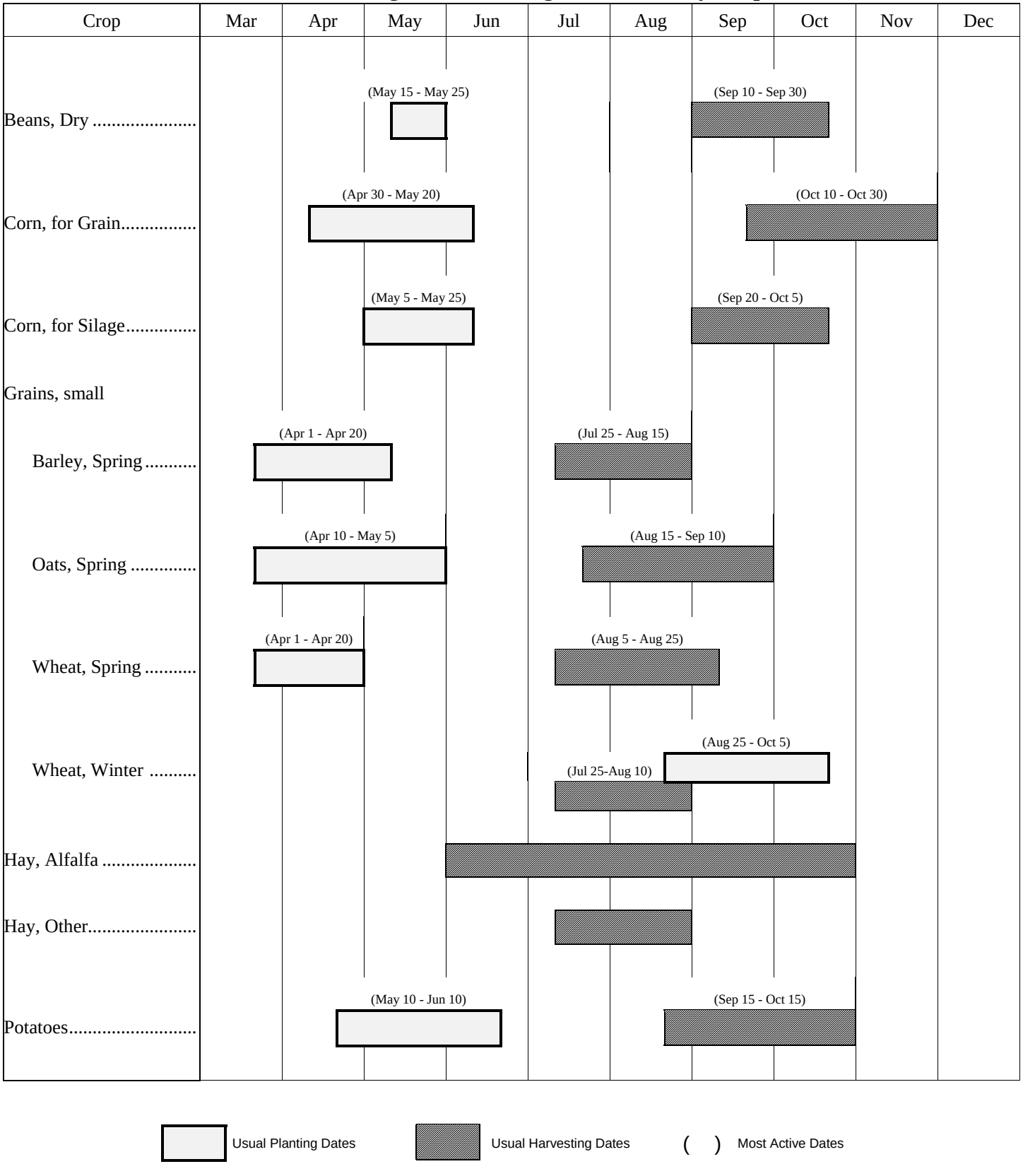
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2004. "Total Used for Seed" in 2003 not available.
[2] Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 1998-2006 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	5,481	4,541
2005	4,768	4,635	5,843	5,896
2006	5,946	5,436	([2])	([4])
Barley				
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	604	516
2006	414	195	([2])	([4])
Oats				
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	45	55
2006	48	42	([2])	([4])
Corn				
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	([3])	1,272
2006	1,076	894	([2])	([4])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Estimates available in the September 2006 Grain Stocks release.
[3] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Estimates available in the December 2006 Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



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

Crop Progress

Oats Progress

Percent completed

Planted

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Apr 05	23	23	24
Apr 10	35	27	32
Apr 15	45	35	41
Apr 20	56	42	51
Apr 25	70	49	58
Apr 30	76	54	65
May 05	81	61	72
May 10	85	66	78
May 15	88	68	83
May 20	92	77	88
May 25	96	83	93
May 30	97	88	96

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jun 20	14	21	12
Jun 25	21	24	20
Jun 30	32	30	32
Jul 05	44	38	44
Jul 10	57	47	55
Jul 15	68	58	66
Jul 20	77	67	75
Jul 25	83	73	80
Jul 30	84	75	83
Aug 05	87	80	86
Aug 10	91	83	89
Aug 15	97	87	93

Harvested for Grain

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jul 25	6	7	8
Jul 30	11	9	14
Aug 05	34	12	26
Aug 10	53	24	36
Aug 15	59	42	47
Aug 20	63	60	57
Aug 25	68	69	66
Aug 30	76	74	74
Sept 05	86	78	83
Sept 10	87	81	87
Sept 15	89	83	91
Sept 20	92	87	95

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Apr 05	48	22	38
Apr 10	64	28	50
Apr 15	74	38	60
Apr 20	81	42	68
Apr 25	85	44	74
Apr 30	91	52	81
May 05	94	56	86
May 10	95	59	89
May 15	98	61	91

Harvested for Grain

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jul 10	3	3	3
Jul 15	11	4	5
Jul 20	18	5	10
Jul 25	22	7	16
Jul 30	30	13	25
Aug 05	50	28	41
Aug 10	65	41	53
Aug 15	71	54	65
Aug 20	81	67	77
Aug 25	88	78	86
Aug 30	92	86	93
Sep 05	95	89	96

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jul 10	3	17	8
Jul 15	7	18	12
Jul 20	12	19	16
Jul 25	16	22	23
Jul 30	37	30	38
Aug 05	53	45	56
Aug 10	62	60	68
Aug 15	71	75	78
Aug 20	79	82	85
Aug 25	86	88	91
Aug 30	92	93	96
Sep 05	97		99

Planted [1]

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Aug 30	6	10	4
Sep 05	21	22	13
Sep 10	28	35	20
Sep 15	43	45	27
Sep 20	59	52	40
Sep 25	65	58	49
Sep 30	75	72	61
Oct 05	84	82	69
Oct 10	88	88	75
Oct 15	89	90	80
Oct 20	92	93	86
Oct 25	95	96	89

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Apr 20	4		4
Apr 25	9	1	8
Apr 30	18	2	15
May 05	31	8	26
May 10	48	14	38
May 15	66	18	51
May 20	81	34	66
May 25	91	54	79
May 30	95	73	88
Jun 05	98	82	95
Jun 10	99	90	98
Jun 15	100	95	99

Harvested for Silage

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Sep 05	7	2	6
Sep 10	21	6	15
Sep 15	34	12	26
Sep 20	48	22	38
Sep 25	66	36	54
Sep 30	79	53	69
Oct 05	88	67	80
Oct 10	93	79	89
Oct 15	95	88	95
Oct 20	98	94	97
Oct 25	100		100
Oct 30	100		100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Oct 05	19	3	7
Oct 10	25	6	15
Oct 15	34	12	24
Oct 20	42	22	35
Oct 25	50	30	45
Oct 30	56	32	53
Nov 05	61	36	62
Nov 10	66		76
Nov 15	71		82
Nov 20	74		85
Nov 25	78		88

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15			4
May 20	17		14
May 25	29	8	20
May 30	39	21	30
Jun 05	56	38	45
Jun 10	70	52	59
Jun 15	81	67	73
Jun 20	87	81	83
Jun 25	93	90	90
Jun 30	97	94	94

Second Cutting

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jun 20	3	1	4
Jun 25	7	2	6
Jun 30	13	5	10
Jul 05	23	11	18
Jul 10	40	20	29
Jul 15	55	33	42
Jul 20	67	45	55
Jul 25	75	57	67
Jul 30	82	68	77
Aug 05	90	79	85
Aug 10	94	85	90
Aug 15	95	91	94

Third Cutting

Date	2004	2005	5-year Average
Jul 25	6	10	9
Jul 30	9	12	11
Aug 05	19	14	16
Aug 10	29	15	22
Aug 15	35	19	28
Aug 20	44	31	37
Aug 25	54	47	48
Aug 30	63	57	56
Sep 05	72	61	65
Sep 10	81	78	75
Sep 15	88	85	83
Sep 20	94	89	89

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1998-2005

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										
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
2005	2,000	19,000	38.0	1.9	0.4	35.7	27.4	8.3	0.159	5,671
Tart Cherries										
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	0.238	5,236
2005	2,800	10,000	28.0	2.0		26.0		26.0	0.233	6,058

[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1998-2005

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										
1998	([2])	([2])	190	10		180	([2])	([2])	728	131
1999	([2])	([3])	([3])				([2])	([2])		
2000 [3]	([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
2005	([2])	([2])	250		5	245	([2])	([2])	959	235
Sweet Cherries										
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
2005	650	2.77	1,800	30	20	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
Pears										
1998	180	5.00	900	30		870	870		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
2005	130	1.73	225	25		200	([2])	([2])	645	129
Peaches										
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
2005	1,300	3.62	4,700	170	110	4,420	([2])	([2])	775	3,424

[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, 1998-2005 [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*
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	--	12,965	--	28,349	22,938	5,411	41,314
2005	--	13,310	--	29,627	23,705	5,922	42,937

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1998-2005 [1,2]

Year	Geraniums	Foliage	Petunias	New Guinea Impatiens	Impatiens	Other Flowering and Floiar Type
	1,000 Baskets	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*	*1,000 Baskets*
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	--	132
2005	30	--	--	6	--	99

[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, 1998-2005 [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*
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	906
2005	64	1,009	606	924	101	30	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1998-2005 [1,2]

Year	Other Potted Flowering Plants	Vegetable Type Bedding Plants	Hardy Garden Chrysanthemums	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*
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	--	--	2,363
2003	566	859	286	60	--	--	2,041
2004	325	879	499	81	--	--	2,389
2005	--	864	499	73	--	89	2,168

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1998-2005 [1,2]

Year	Impatiens	Marigolds	Begonias	Geraniums from Seed	Pansy/Viola	Petunias	All Other Flowering and Foliar Types	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*
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	336	134
2005	92	149	14	--	186	286	377	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.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1999-2006

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*
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	7,000	580	35	860	940	808,400
2006	([1])	([1])	30	820	1,020	836,400

[1] Not available until 2007

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	820	420	335	85	170	60	45	65	105	20	105

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2000-2005

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*
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
2005	4,000	7.0	1,100	9.0	1,500	36.0	280	23.0	120	25.0

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2000-2005

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*
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
2005	3,400	15.0	780	15.0	920	47.0	100	23.0

Calf Crop: Utah, 1998 - 2006

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
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	380	87
2006	420	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2007.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1998 - 2005

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*
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
2005	860	380	110	390	95	4	15	26	820

[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, 1998 - 2005

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*
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
2005	382,540	489,400	48.00	97.00	94.00	134.00	375,040	475,616	8,798	484,414

[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, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	580	88	18,875	693	3.67	1,661	61.0

[1] Average number on farms during year, excluding heifers not yet freshened.
[2] Milk sold to plants and dealers as whole milk and equivalent amounts of milk for cream. Includes milk produced by dealers' own herds and small amounts sold directly to consumers. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds. Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	12	2	14	1,647	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, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	240	1.0	0.5	25	1.0	0.5	80	7.0	6.0

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1998-2005(continued)

Year	Operations Having								
	100-199 Head			200-499 Head			500+ Head		
	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production	Operations	Inventory	Production
	Number	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Percent*
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
2005	110	16.0	14.0	80	27.0	27.0	45	48.0	52.0

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 1998-2005

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2 3]					
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
2005	88	89	88	85	88
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4 5]					
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
2005	4,591	4,685	4,852	4,859	18,875
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4 6]					
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
2005	404	417	427	413	1,661

[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, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	1,647	14.80	4.03	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828

[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, 1998-2005

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Hard Sherbet	Total Cheese [1]
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
1998	10,869	1,235	63,282
1999	11,369	1,267	75,628
2000	12,825	1,169	74,795
2001	15,045	1,437	62,596
2002	14,720	1,316	66,296
2003	17,949	1,019	74,055
2004	23,314	1,306	67,294
2005	26,395	1,659	67,903

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 1999-2006

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*
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	1,400	270	138.00	37,260	245	25
2006	([2])	280	158.00	44,240	260	20

[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 2007.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 1999-2006

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*
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	240	120
2006	260	210	11	39	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2007.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	2.00	2.50	6.00	7.50	18.00	2.00	20.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1998-2005

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*
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	5	11	18	270
2005	270	240	14	21	192	5	11	15	280

[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, Utah, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	21,115	20,250	44.00	117.00	21,774	21,393	895	22,288

[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, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	235	9.3	2,180	0.71	1,548

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

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2000-2005 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,300	2,900	2,800	1,900	2,300	2,000
Bobcat	700	700	900	500	NA	500
Coyote	21,700	22,500	19,800	16,000	18,800	13,400
Dog	2,800	1,100	1,500	900	800	900
Fox	1,300	1,200	1,000	600	800	900
Mountain Lion	6,400	4,200	4,700	4,800	4,500	3,300
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200
Other/Unknown	1,300	2,400	1,700	3,300	800	600
Total Predators	37,500	36,200	33,800	29,500	30,300	22,800
Diseases	3,400	4,100	3,400	1,900	1,200	2,400
Enterotoxemia [2]				1,100	NA	1,100
Weather Conditions	4,400	3,400	5,200	3,900	3,700	5,300
Lambing Complications	3,900	3,100	2,500	3,000	2,400	4,500
Old Age	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	3,800	2,100	1,300	1,100	800	1,000
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	8,000	8,800	6,900	5,300	9,200	4,900
Total Non-Predators	25,500	23,800	21,200	17,500	18,500	21,200
Total Losses	**63,000**	**60,000**	**55,000**	**47,000**	**48,800**	**44,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.7	4.5
Bobcat	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	NA	1.1
Coyote	34.4	37.5	36.0	34.0	38.5	30.5
Dog	4.4	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0
Fox	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.0
Mountain Lion	10.2	7.0	8.5	10.2	9.2	7.5
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.7	2.7
Other/Unknown	2.1	4.0	3.1	7.0	1.6	1.4
Total Predators	59.5	60.3	61.5	62.8	62.1	51.8
Diseases	5.4	6.8	6.2	4.0	2.5	5.5
Enterotoxemia [2]				2.3	NA	2.5
Weather Conditions	7.0	5.7	9.5	8.3	7.6	12.0
Lambing Complications	6.2	5.2	4.5	6.4	4.9	10.2
Old Age	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.5	4.5
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	6.0	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	12.7	14.7	12.5	11.3	18.9	11.1
Total Non-Predators	40.5	39.7	38.5	37.2	37.9	48.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	145	160	157	130	182	180
Bobcat	37	35	42	31	NA	41
Coyote	1,204	1,192	1,039	973	1,312	1,075
Dog	178	65	95	63	67	84
Fox	65	56	41	30	46	67
Mountain Lion	394	230	254	288	351	274
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	47	52	57	75	133	78
Other/Unknown	71	121	84	207	60	48
Total Predators	2,141	1,911	1,770	1,797	2,152	1,846
Diseases	216	247	182	130	104	215
Enterotoxemia [2]				79	NA	97
Weather Conditions	220	160	256	219	221	404
Lambing Complications	244	160	140	192	181	377
Old Age	188	201	168	130	153	296
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	334	148	82	102	81	98
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	455	512	369	354	700	453
Total Non-Predators	1,657	1,428	1,196	1,205	1,441	1,940
Total Losses	**3,798**	**3,339**	**2,966**	**3,002**	**3,592**	**3,786**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[3] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2000-2005 [2]

Cause of Loss	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			Number of Head			
Bear	800	800	900	600	700	600
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	4,000	5,000	4,800	2,900	3,200	2,400
Dog	1,000	NA	700	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	2,000	1,100	1,300	800	1,300	700
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	400	1,000	400	1,100	500	600
Total Predators	8,200	7,900	8,100	5,400	5,700	4,300
Diseases	1,200	1,600	900	600	500	700
Enterotoxemia [1]				NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	900	NA	NA	700
Lambing Complications	1,300	600	800	700	600	1,000
Old Age	2,000	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	3,300	1,300	600	800	500	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,000	3,300	1,800	2,300	2,500	2,300
Total Non-Predators	9,800	9,100	6,900	5,600	5,300	6,700
Total Losses	**18,000**	**17,000**	**15,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.5
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	22.2	29.4	32.0	26.4	29.1	21.8
Dog	5.6	NA	4.7	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	11.1	6.5	8.7	7.3	11.8	6.4
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2.2	5.9	2.7	10.0	4.5	5.5
Total Predators	45.6	46.5	54.0	49.1	51.8	39.1
Diseases	6.7	9.4	6.0	5.5	4.5	6.4
Enterotoxemia [1]				NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	6.0	NA	NA	6.4
Lambing Complications	7.2	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.5	9.1
Old Age	11.1	13.5	12.7	10.9	10.9	18.2
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	18.3	7.6	4.0	7.3	4.5	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	11.1	19.4	12.0	20.9	22.7	20.9
Total Non-Predators	54.4	53.5	46.0	50.9	48.2	60.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	75	70	80	65	89	89
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	377	436	425	314	408	355
Dog	94	NA	62	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	188	96	115	87	166	104
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	37	88	36	120	64	89
Total Predators	771	689	717	585	727	636
Diseases	113	140	80	65	64	104
Enterotoxemia [1]				NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	80	NA	NA	104
Lambing Complications	122	52	71	76	77	148
Old Age	188	201	168	130	153	296
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	311	113	53	87	64	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	188	287	160	249	320	339
Total Non-Predators	922	794	610	607	676	992
Total Losses	**1,693**	**1,483**	**1,327**	**1,192**	**1,404**	**1,628**

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2000-2005 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,500	2,100	1,900	1,300	1,600	1,400
Bobcat	600	600	800	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	17,700	17,500	15,000	13,100	15,600	11,000
Dog	1,800	700	800	600	500	600
Fox	1,200	1,100	1,000	600	800	800
Mountain Lion	4,400	3,100	3,400	4,000	3,200	2,600
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200
Other/Unknown	1,100	2,000	1,400	3,000	600	900
Total Predators	29,300	28,300	25,700	24,100	24,600	18,500
Diseases	2,200	2,500	2,500	1,300	700	1,700
Enterotoxemia [2]				700	NA	800
Weather Conditions	4,100	3,100	4,300	3,500	3,600	4,600
Lambing Complications	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	500	800	700	NA	NA	600
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	6,300	5,800	5,100	4,100	7,100	3,300
Total Non-Predators	15,700	14,700	14,300	11,900	13,200	14,500
Total Losses	**45,000**	**43,000**	**40,000**	**36,000**	**37,800**	**33,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.3	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.2
Bobcat	1.3	1.4	2.0	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	39.3	40.7	37.5	36.4	41.3	33.3
Dog	4.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8
Fox	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4
Mountain Lion	9.8	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.5	7.9
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.2	6.1	3.6
Other/Unknown	2.4	4.7	3.5	8.3	1.6	2.7
Total Predators	65.1	65.8	64.3	66.9	65.1	56.1
Diseases	4.9	5.8	6.3	3.6	1.9	5.2
Enterotoxemia [2]				1.9	NA	2.4
Weather Conditions	9.1	7.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	13.9
Lambing Complications	5.8	5.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	10.6
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1.1	1.9	1.8	NA	NA	1.8
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	14.0	13.5	12.8	11.4	18.8	10.0
Total Non-Predators	34.9	34.2	35.8	33.1	34.9	43.9
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	70	91	78	65	93	92
Bobcat	28	26	33	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	827	755	615	659	903	719
Dog	84	30	33	30	29	39
Fox	56	47	41	30	46	52
Mountain Lion	206	134	139	201	185	170
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	47	52	57	75	133	78
Other/Unknown	52	86	57	151	35	59
Total Predators	1,370	1,222	1,053	1,212	1,424	1,210
Diseases	103	108	102	65	41	111
Enterotoxemia [2]				35	NA	52
Weather Conditions	192	134	176	176	208	301
Lambing Complications	122	108	70	116	104	229
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	23	35	29	NA	NA	39
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	295	250	209	206	411	216
Total Non-Predators	735	635	586	598	764	948
Total Losses	**2,105**	**1,856**	**1,639**	**1,810**	**2,189**	**2,158**

[1] Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.
[2] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[3] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2000-2005 [2]

Cause of Loss	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number of Head					
Bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	5,400	5,200	4,700	4,200	6,100	4,300
Dog	600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	700	600	600	NA	NA	500
Mountain Lion	1,100	700	600	500	600	600
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	800	1,000	1,300	1,100	2,200	1,100
Other/Unknown	1,000	1,900	2,000	3,000	900	900
Total Predators	9,600	9,400	9,200	8,800	9,800	7,400
Diseases	800	1,600	1,600	800	500	1,200
Enterotoxemia [1]				NA	NA	NA
Weather conditions	3,000	2,700	3,900	3,100	3,300	3,800
Lambing Complications	2,600	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500
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	4,000	3,800	2,600	2,000	4,400	2,100
Total Non-Predators	10,400	10,600	9,800	8,200	10,000	10,600
TOTAL LOSSES	20,000	20,000	19,000	17,000	19,800	18,000

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2000-2005 [2]

Cause of Loss	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,400	1,800	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,200
Bobcat	NA	NA	500	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	12,300	12,300	10,300	8,900	9,500	6,700
Dog	1,200	500	600	NA	NA	NA
Fox	500	500	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	3,300	2,400	2,800	3,500	2,600	2,000
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,000	1,400	800	1,800	1,200	1,200
Total Predators	19,700	18,900	16,500	15,300	14,800	11,100
Diseases	1,400	900	900	500	NA	500
Enterotoxemia [1]				500	NA	500
Weather conditions	1,100	NA	NA	NA	NA	800
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	500	700	600	NA	NA	500
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,300	2,500	3,000	2,700	3,200	1,600
Total Non-Predators	5,300	4,100	4,500	3,700	3,200	3,900
TOTAL LOSSES	25,000	23,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	15,000

[1] Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.
[2] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 1998-2005

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2005	450	690	100.00	69,000

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	690	92	598	260	146	136	56

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1998-2005

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*
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
2005	690	1,325	12	1,255	1	81	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, 1998-2005

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*
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	127,833	130,098	218	130,316
2004	291,866	287,760	53.90	157,128	155,103	259	155,362
2005	296,664	300,960	55.90	164,317	168,237	268	168,505

[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, 1998-2005

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2005	139.0	9.53	1,325

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 1998-2005 [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*
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	31,290
2003	3,340	259	866	0.520	37,556
2004	3,182	261	831	0.520	36,012
2005	3,285	267	878	0.318	23,248

[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, 1998-2005 [1]

Year	Layers [2]			Pullets [2]			Other Chickens	Total Chickens		
	One year old and older	20 weeks old but less than one year	Total	13 weeks old and older but less than 20 weeks	Chicks and Pullets under 13 weeks of age	Total [3]		Number	Value	
									Average Per Head	Total
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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			3,176			701		3,877	1.30	5,040
2005			3,402			756		4,158	1.70	7,069

[1] Excludes commercial broilers
[2] Age break-outs not available after 2003 due to program change in 2004.
[3] Pullet total begins in 2004.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 1998-2005 [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*
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	511	1,626	6,016	0.010	60
2005	523	1,610	5,796	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, 1998-2005

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*
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	107	1,723
2005	23	45	1,035	103	1,066

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 1998-2005

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*
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	2,558.1	604.8	47.10	120.5
2005	70	600	150	277	2,627.8	641.4	60.90	160.0

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2005 and Females Bred for 2006, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2005		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2006	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	271,000	1,251,000	78,300	322,400
Demi/Wild [3]	42,600	165,700	9,600	41,200
Pastel	([1])	41,600	([1])	11,600
Sapphire [4]	([1])	105,900	1,000	26,700
Blue Iris [5]	9,700	297,800	2,100	72,700
Mahogany	191,900	548,900	45,400	115,900
Pearl	([1])	80,500	([1])	20,000
Lavender [6]	([1])	5,000	([1])	2,200
Violet	([1])	23,400	([1])	9,800
White	([1])	99,000	([1])	26,100
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	9,000	([1])	3,000
Total	600,000	2,627,800	155,000	651,600

[1] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[2] Black - formerly 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, 2000-2005

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*
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
2005	21	540	166	157	466	2.97

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 2000-2005 [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*
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								
2005	61	25	68	2.71	22	2	6	259.00

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2000-2005 [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*
2000	68	17				3	2	4			
2001	183	27									
2002	392	90									
2003	142	15									
2004	174	25									
2005	103	54									

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2000-2005 [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*
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			
2005							66	20	64			

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

Agricultural Prices – Paid & Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2005, October 2005, January 2006, and April 2006 [1] [2]

	July 2005	October 2005	January 2006	April 2006
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	26	22	22	19
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	18	18	20	17
149 days or less	8	4	2	2
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	42.0	45.9	43.2	50.6
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	9.20	8.75	9.32	9.08
Type of worker				
Field	8.62	7.94	8.12	8.39
Livestock	8.49	8.39	8.64	8.98
Field & Livestock combined	8.58	8.14	8.42	8.65

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 1998 - 2005

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
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
2005	11.60	13.60	13.00

[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, 1998-2005

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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	1.91	2.21
2005	2.11	1.96	1.89	2.04	([2])	2.10	2.03	2.17	1.97	([2])	2.09	([2])	2.06
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	89.00
2005	85.00	91.00	99.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	95.00	97.00	100.00	104.00	96.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
1998	83.00	79.00	80.00	78.00	77.00	76.00	81.00	80.00	79.00	77.00	77.00	74.00	76.00
1999	74.00	74.00	65.00	62.00	61.00	63.00	70.00	73.00	73.00	76.00	75.00	74.00	71.50
2000	73.00	71.00	69.00	63.00	67.00	64.00	73.00	82.00	81.00	81.00	81.00	82.00	78.50
2001	81.00	86.00	85.00	84.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	95.00	95.00	96.00	95.00	96.00	95.00
2002	92.00	94.00	94.00	91.00	93.00	94.00	93.00	100.00	97.00	95.00	95.00	92.00	94.50
2003	93.00	91.00	88.00	92.00	99.00	92.00	82.00	82.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	86.00	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	88.50
2005	85.00	91.00	98.00	92.00	90.00	95.00	94.00	90.00	94.00	96.00	99.00	103.00	95.00
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2005													44.00
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2005													117.00

[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.
[3] Sheep and Lamb monthly prices discontinued after December 2004.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1998-2005

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	10.60	10.10	10.10	9.80	11.00	11.20	11.70	11.60	12.20	12.00	11.60	12.00	11.20
2001	12.40	12.60	13.50	14.00	15.20	15.90	16.00	16.30	16.90	15.40	13.90	13.50	14.70
2002	13.40	13.10	12.40	12.10	11.80	11.20	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.80
2003	11.30	11.10	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.20	14.80	14.40	13.70	12.10
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [1]													
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	10.60	10.10	10.10	9.80	11.10	11.20	11.80	11.70	12.30	12.10	11.70	12.10	11.20
2001	12.50	12.70	13.60	14.10	15.30	16.00	16.10	16.40	17.00	15.40	13.90	13.50	14.70
2002	13.50	13.10	12.40	12.10	11.80	11.20	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.80
2003	11.30	11.10	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.20	14.80	14.40	13.70	12.10
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	10.50	10.20	10.00	9.70	9.50	11.10	10.10	10.60	10.90	10.50	10.50	10.30	10.30
2001	10.60	10.90	11.50	12.50	13.30	14.50	13.90	14.60	14.90	14.80	13.90	13.20	13.10
2002	11.60	11.70	11.50	11.20	11.30	10.70	10.00	9.90	10.50	11.40	11.10	10.90	11.00
2003	10.70	10.70	10.40	10.20	10.00	10.00	11.10	13.00	15.00	15.50	15.60	13.90	12.10
2004	13.00	12.80	14.30	18.00	20.50	19.30	16.50	14.90	15.50	15.90	16.30	17.50	16.20
2005	16.70	15.80	15.30	15.20	14.50	14.10	14.40	14.30	15.10	16.00	15.40	15.20	15.10

[1] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 1998-2005

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing Year Average
	Dollars per Head	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*
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
2005					1,620

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

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties By Commodity

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

County estimates may be downloaded in .CSV file format by accessing the NASS homepage at http://www.nass.usda.gov/ and clicking on "Select Data from a Data Base (QuickStats)." Additional County level data can be found in the 2002 Census of Agriculture at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/.

	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	2,955,000	47	Box Elder	228,000	30	Cache	708,200	37
2	Utah	962,500	15	Millard	77,500	10	Box Elder	212,400	11
3	Cache	770,000	12	Utah	73,000	10	Utah	142,600	7
4	San Juan	662,000	10	Cache	71,000	9	Millard	142,500	7
5	Juab	197,000	3	Davis	65,000	9	Sanpete	120,300	6
State	**Utah**	**6,345,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**754,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**1,920,000**	**100**

	Oats – All			Corn – Grain			Corn – Silage		
Rank	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**
1	Utah	75,200	15	Box Elder	548,200	28	Utah	174,300	19
2	Box Elder	47,000	9	Utah	212,200	11	Box Elder	115,000	12
3	Uintah	39,400	8	Davis	187,000	10	Weber	76,200	8
4	Emery	33,900	7	Duchesne	170,000	9	Sanpete	53,200	6
5	San Juan	19,000	4	Juab	155,000	8	Uintah	37,400	4
State	**Utah**	**511,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**1,956,000**	**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	290,000	13	Rich	57,000	15	Millard	303,000	12
2	Iron	248,000	11	Sanpete	36,000	10	Iron	262,000	10
3	Box Elder	205,000	9	Duchesne	35,000	10	Box Elder	237,000	9
4	Cache	193,000	9	Box Elder	32,000	9	Cache	218,000	8
5	Utah	160,000	7	Cache	25,000	7	Utah	180,000	7
State	**Utah**	**2,226,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**368,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**2,594,000**	**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	87,000	11	Box Elder	37,000	11	Millard	18,200	21
2	Millard	69,000	8	Duchesne	27,500	8	Cache	16,000	19
3	Utah	65,000	8	Millard	22,500	7	Utah	11,300	13
4	Cache	64,000	8	Sanpete	21,000	6	Box Elder	7,900	9
5	Sanpete	60,000	7	Utah	21,000	6	Sanpete	6,600	8
State	**Utah**	**820,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**335,000**	**100**	**Utah**	**85,000**	**100**

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

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2005 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	7,099,000		3,183,000	841,000			230,000
All Barley	Bu	1,920,000		212,400	708,200			55,800
Corn for Grain	Bu	1,956,000		548,200				187,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	924,000	24,800	115,000				14,000
Oats	Bu	511,000		47,000				
All Hay	Tons	2,594,000	102,600	237,000	218,000	21,500	11,000	33,200
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,226,000	95,000	205,000	193,000	20,000	7,000	30,000
January 1, 2006 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	820,000	30,000	87,000	64,000	10,000	4,000	8,000
Beef Cows	Head	335,000	12,500	37,000	10,000	5,500	3,500	3,000
Milk Cows	Head	85,000	2,200	7,900	16,000			
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	260,000		35,000	4,300	12,100		900
Cash Receipts, 2005								
Livestock	Mill $	1,036.7	142.1	77.3	93.3	6.9	2.3	6.4
Crops	Mill $	289.2	5.5	47.2	20.6	1.9	0.6	17.1
Total	Mill $	1,326.0	147.6	124.4	114.0	8.8	2.9	23.5
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 [4]	Iron	Juab	Kane
2005 Production								
All Wheat	Bu						234,000	
All Barley	Bu						37,600	
Corn for Grain	Bu	170,000	100,800				155,000	
Corn for Silage	Tons	27,500	12,600				19,800	
Oats	Bu		33,900					
All Hay	Tons	149,000	58,000	27,400	10,000	262,000	77,000	15,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	114,000	50,000	22,000	10,000	248,000	70,000	14,000
January 1, 2006 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	56,000	27,000	15,000	3,000	23,000	17,000	8,000
Beef Cows	Head	27,500	17,500	7,000	2,000	10,000	8,000	4,500
Milk Cows	Head	2,500				2,500	900	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,500	2,300			29,500	7,800	
Cash Receipts, 2005								
Livestock	Mill $	41.2	23.2	10.3	1.9	69.8	13.5	4.7
Crops	Mill $	9.8	3.8	1.5	1.7	19.7	11.9	0.9
Total	Mill $	50.9	27.0	11.8	3.5	89.5	25.4	5.6
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.
[4] All hay includes only Alfalfa production.

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

Item	Unit	County							
		Millard	Morgan	Piute	Rich	Salt Lake	San Juan [4]	Sanpete	Sevier
2005 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	172,500				208,000	716,000		
All Barley	Bu	142,500	89,200		51,500			120,300	57,000
Corn for Grain	Bu								
Corn for Silage	Tons			11,400				53,200	
Oats	Bu						19,000		
All Hay	Tons	303,000	32,800	37,200	74,000	16,200	11,000	176,000	147,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	290,000	27,000	30,000	17,000	14,000	11,000	140,000	140,000
January 1, 2006 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	69,000	7,000	14,000	34,000	9,000	16,000	60,000	42,000
Beef Cows	Head	22,500	2,000	5,500	18,500	3,000	11,500	21,000	12,500
Milk Cows	Head	18,200	900	2,300		500		6,600	3,000
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	6,800	10,500	4,000	6,900	1,700	1,900	49,000	5,400
Cash Receipts, 2005									
Livestock	Mill $	103.7	12.5	15.1	20.4	9.4	9.7	111.8	33.9
Crops	Mill $	20.6	2.4	2.0	4.1	8.0	3.4	10.0	12.3
Total	Mill $	124.3	14.9	17.2	24.5	17.4	13.2	121.8	46.2
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.

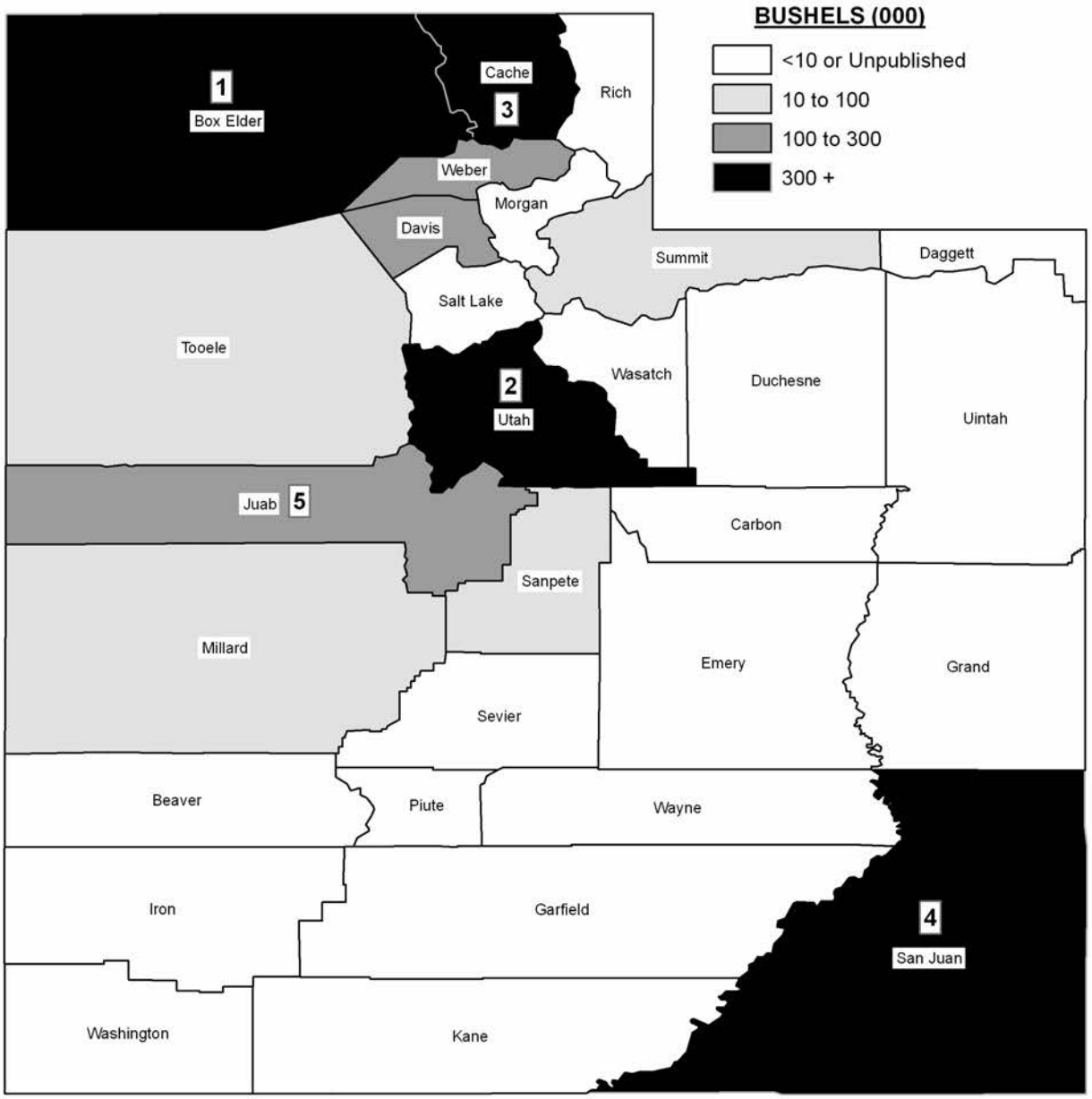
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2005 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	60,000	55,000		1,035,500				135,000
All Barley	Bu				142,600				71,200
Corn for Grain	Bu			132,800	212,200				140,300
Corn for Silage	Tons			37,400	174,300				76,200
Oats	Bu			39,400	75,200				
All Hay	Tons	44,000	46,000	110,000	180,000	30,000	28,600	51,200	82,800
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	21,000	39,000	93,000	160,000	24,000	25,000	42,000	75,000
January 1, 2006 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	24,000	27,000	34,000	65,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	22,000
Beef Cows	Head	10,500	15,000	16,000	21,000	4,000	7,000	9,500	7,500
Milk Cows	Head	1,200			11,300	1,300		1,400	4,100
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	31,000	6,300	12,500	17,000	1,700		5,400	4,400
Cash Receipts, 2005									
Livestock	Mill $	22.7	24.2	24.5	93.5	9.9	9.3	16.6	26.2
Crops	Mill $	2.6	3.6	6.5	55.0	1.8	4.1	2.9	7.7
Total	Mill $	25.3	27.8	31.0	148.4	11.7	13.4	19.5	33.9
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	([3])	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.
[4] All hay includes only Alfalfa production.

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2005



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	58,100	62,000	54,200	58,700	52	54	2,809,000	3,183,000
Cache	16,800	18,000	15,400	16,300	61	52	936,000	841,000
Davis		3,200		2,500		92		230,000
Morgan	600		500		65		32,500	
Rich	500		500		89		44,500	
Salt Lake		6,800		6,800		31		208,000
Tooele	2,500	1,900	2,400	1,400	38	39	91,500	55,000
Weber		1,800		1,400		96		135,000
Other Counties	12,500	1,800	11,500	1,400	46	53	532,500	74,000
Total	91,000	95,500	84,500	88,500	53	53	4,446,000	4,726,000
Central								
Juab	4,400	6,400	3,400	5,800	30	40	102,600	234,000
Millard	2,400	3,100	2,100	2,600	70	66	147,100	172,500
Sanpete	2,600		2,200		19		42,600	
Sevier								
Utah	14,600	20,400	13,700	19,700	35	53	473,700	1,035,500
Other Counties		3,600		2,400		30		73,000
Total	24,000	33,500	21,400	30,500	36	50	766,000	1,515,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	25,000	29,200	23,300	25,300	25	28	575,500	716,000
Summit		2,700		2,500		24		60,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	2,500	1,100	2,300	700	25	74	57,500	52,000
Total	27,500	33,000	25,600	28,500	25	29	633,000	828,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	500	1,000	500	500	22	60	11,000	30,000
Total	500	1,000	500	500	22	60	11,000	30,000
State								
Total	143,000	163,000	132,000	148,000	44	48	5,856,000	7,099,000

[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: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2005 [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	24,500	22,000	89	1,950,000	37,500	36,700	34	1,233,000
Cache	6,900	6,000	64	385,000	9,600	9,100	42	385,000
Davis	1,900	1,700	97	165,000				
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele	1,000	500	80	40,000	900	900	17	15,000
Weber	1,800	1,400	96	135,000				
Other Counties	3,900	2,900	82	239,000	7,500	7,300	25	179,000
Total	40,000	34,500	84	2,914,000	55,500	54,000	34	1,812,000
Central								
Juab	1,200	1,000	70	70,000	4,300	4,000	32	127,000
Millard	1,000	700	100	70,000	1,000	1,000	25	25,000
Sanpete					2,500	2,000	25	50,000
Sevier								
Utah	7,900	7,800	97	759,500	12,500	11,900	23	276,000
Other Counties	1,900	1,500	80	120,500	1,200	600	28	17,000
Total	12,000	11,000	93	1,020,000	21,500	19,500	25	495,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	700	600	62	37,000	26,300	23,000	27	625,000
Summit					2,700	2,500	24	60,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,300	900	76	68,000	2,000	1,500	25	38,000
Total	2,000	1,500	70	105,000	31,000	27,000	27	723,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000	500	60	30,000				
Total	1,000	500	60	30,000				
State								
Total	55,000	47,500	86	4,069,000	108,000	100,500	30	3,030,000

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

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	54,000	57,000	50,500	55,500	51	53	2,581,000	2,955,000
Cache	15,500	16,500	14,100	15,100	60	51	846,000	770,000
Davis	2,100	1,900	1,900	1,700	102	97	194,000	165,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	6,500	5,900	6,200	5,900	14	30	84,500	175,000
Tooele	2,500	1,900	2,400	1,400	38	39	91,500	55,000
Weber	2,000	1,800	1,600	1,400	92	96	147,000	135,000
Other Counties	400		300		93		28,000	
Total	83,000	85,000	77,000	81,000	52	53	3,972,000	4,255,000
Central								
Juab	4,000	5,500	3,000	5,000	28	39	85,000	197,000
Millard	1,500	2,000	1,200	1,700	62	56	74,500	95,000
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	13,500	18,500	12,600	18,200	31	53	393,500	962,500
Other Counties	2,500	3,000	2,100	2,100	19	26	40,000	55,500
Total	21,500	29,000	18,900	27,000	31	49	593,000	1,310,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	22,500	27,000	21,300	23,600	25	28	526,500	662,000
Summit		2,700		2,500		24		60,000
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	2,500	800	2,300	400	25	70	57,500	28,000
Total	25,000	30,500	23,600	26,500	25	28	584,000	750,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	500	500	500	500	22	60	11,000	30,000
Total	500	500	500	500	22	60	11,000	30,000
State								
Total	130,000	145,000	120,000	135,000	43	47	5,160,000	6,345,000

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

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1] [2]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,100	5,000	3,700	3,200	62	71	228,000	228,000
Cache	1,300	1,500	1,300	1,200	69	59	90,000	71,000
Davis		1,300		800		81		65,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake		900		900		37		33,000
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	2,600	1,800	2,500	1,400	62	53	156,000	74,000
Total	8,000	10,500	7,500	7,500	63	63	474,000	471,000
Central								
Juab		900		800		46		37,000
Millard	900	1,100	900	900	81	86	72,600	77,500
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	1,100	1,900	1,100	1,500	73	49	80,200	73,000
Other Counties	500	600	500	300	40	58	20,200	17,500
Total	2,500	4,500	2,500	3,500	69	59	173,000	205,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	2,500	2,200	2,000	1,700	25	32	49,000	54,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties		300		300		80		24,000
Total	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	25	39	49,000	78,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties		500						
Total		500						
State								
Total	13,000	18,000	12,000	13,000	58	58	696,000	754,000

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

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

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".

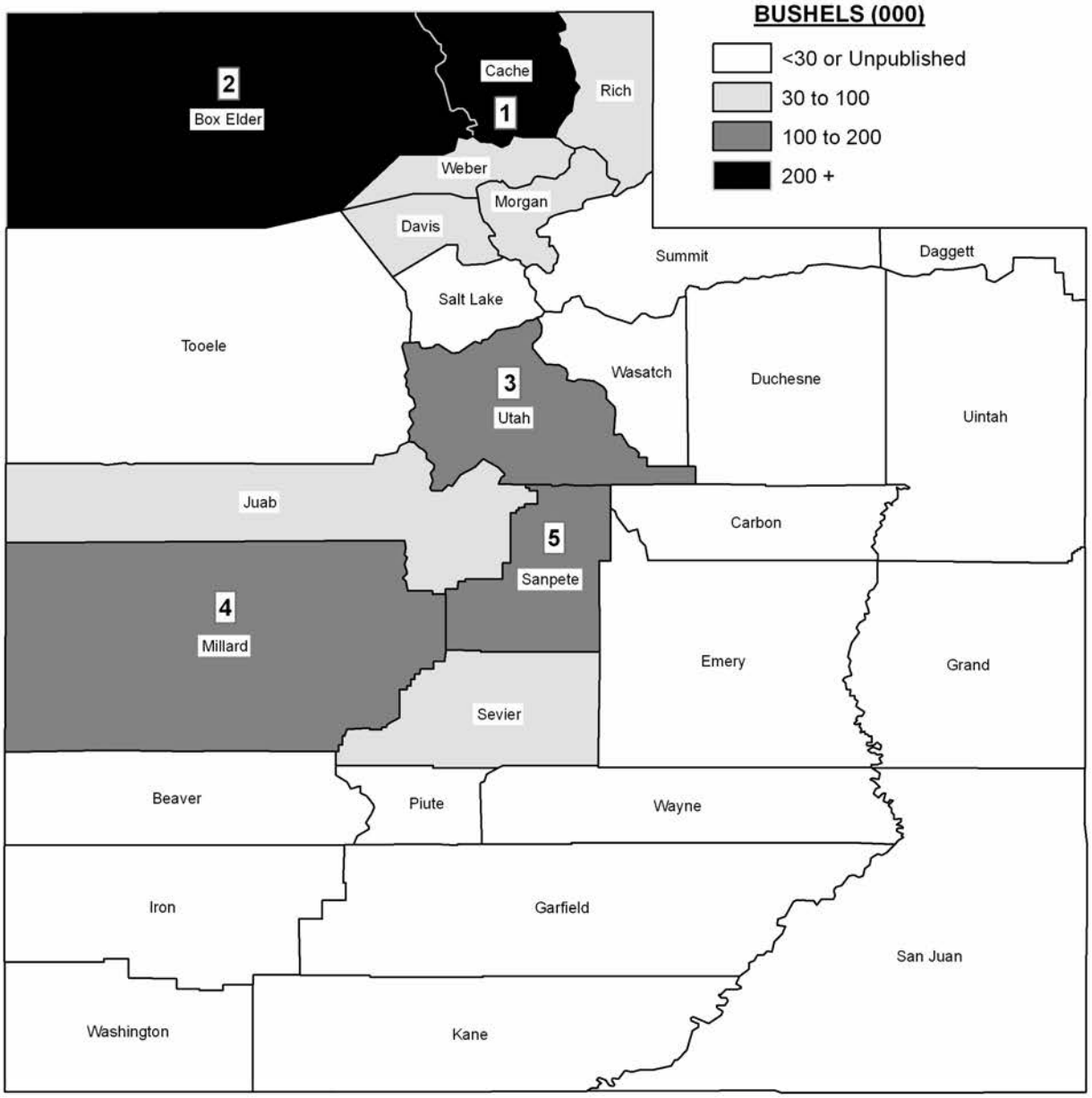
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 [1]

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	8,400	3,100	177	548,200	5,000	23	115,000
Cache							
Davis	1,600	1,100	170	187,000	500	28	14,000
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	4,300	800	175	140,300	3,400	22	76,200
Other Counties	7,700	1,000	165	164,500	6,600	23	152,800
Total	22,000	6,000	173	1,040,000	15,500	23	358,000
Central							
Juab	1,900	1,000	155	155,000	900	22	19,800
Millard							
Sanpete	2,900				2,800	19	53,200
Sevier							
Utah	9,300	1,400	152	212,200	7,700	23	174,300
Other Counties	8,900	600	156	93,800	8,100	21	172,700
Total	23,000	3,000	154	461,000	19,500	22	420,000
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	2,700	1,200	142	170,000	1,500	18	27,500
Emery	1,300	600	168	100,800	700	18	12,600
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	2,500	800	166	132,800	1,700	22	37,400
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,500	400	129	51,400	1,100	20	22,500
Total	8,000	3,000	152	455,000	5,000	20	100,000
Southern							
Beaver	1,000				1,000	25	24,800
Garfield							
Iron							
Kane							
Piute	600				600	19	11,400
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	400				400	25	9,800
Total	2,000				2,000	23	46,000
State							
Total	55,000	12,000	163	1,956,000	42,000	22	924,000

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2005



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,300	4,500	4,500	2,700	92	79	414,500	212,400
Cache	14,500	12,100	13,900	10,300	76	69	1,058,500	708,200
Davis	900	600	800	600	103	93	82,500	55,800
Morgan	2,400	1,400	2,300	1,100	74	81	170,000	89,200
Rich	900	500	900	500	101	103	91,000	51,500
Salt Lake	600		500		85		42,500	
Tooele	1,100		900		76		68,000	
Weber	1,300	1,000	1,200	800	92	89	110,500	71,200
Other Counties		900		500		97		48,700
Total	27,000	21,000	25,000	16,500	82	75	2,037,500	1,237,000
Central								
Juab	1,000	900	700	500	66	75	46,000	37,600
Millard	5,300	5,000	2,600	1,500	102	95	264,000	142,500
Sanpete	3,500	2,800	2,100	1,300	97	93	203,000	120,300
Sevier	1,700	1,100	1,100	600	93	95	102,000	57,000
Utah	5,000	3,200	4,500	1,600	93	89	417,500	142,600
Total	16,500	13,000	11,000	5,500	94	91	1,032,500	500,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	1,000		900		103		92,500	
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	800		700		78		54,500	
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,200	2,000	900	1,000	83	91	75,000	91,000
Total	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,000	89	91	222,000	91,000
Southern								
Beaver	1,200		700		95		66,500	
Garfield								
Iron	600		200		110		22,000	
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne [2]	900	1,700	100	0	110	0	11,000	0
Other Counties	800	2,300	500	1,000	97	92	48,500	92,000
Total	3,500	4,000	1,500	1,000	99	92	148,000	92,000
State								
Total	50,000	40,000	40,000	24,000	86	80	3,440,000	1,920,000

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

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

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 [2]	6,400	4,000	93	370,000	100	0	0	0
State								
Total	42,000	33,500	95	3,167,000	8,000	6,500	42	273,000

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

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2005 [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 [2]	3,800	2,300	88	202,400	700			
Cache	8,600	7,600	79	599,200	3,500	2,700	40	109,000
Davis	600	600	93	55,800				
Morgan	700	700	96	67,200				
Rich	500	500	103	51,500				
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	900	800	89	71,200				
Other Counties	900	500	97	48,700	800	800	40	32,000
Total	16,000	13,000	84	1,096,000	5,000	3,500	40	141,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	4,900	1,500	95	142,500				
Sanpete	2,800	1,300	93	120,300				
Sevier								
Utah	2,900	1,300	101	131,300				
Other Counties	1,600	900	97	86,900	800	500	38	19,000
Total	12,200	5,000	96	481,000	800	500	38	19,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	2,000	1,000	91	91,000				
Total	2,000	1,000	91	91,000				
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	3,800	1,000	92	92,000				
Total	3,800	1,000	92	92,000				
Other Districts [2]					200			
State								
Total	34,000	20,000	88	1,760,000	6,000	4,000	40	160,000

[1] Counties and districts with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".
[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1] [2]

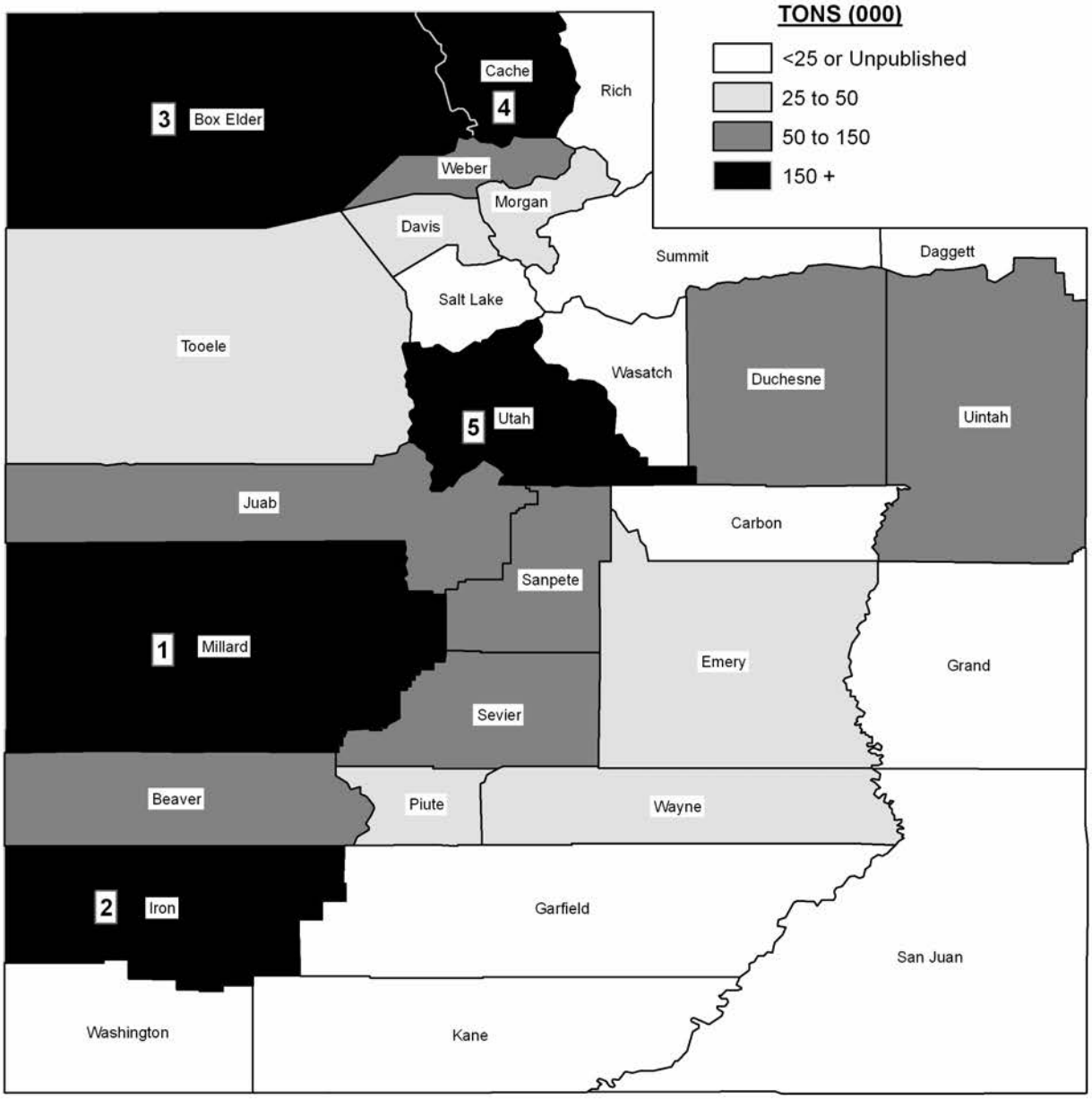
District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,200	4,100	700	500	100	94	69,900	47,000
Cache	2,600		600		77		45,900	
Davis	700		200		92		18,400	
Morgan	800		200		88		17,600	
Rich	2,000		100		78		7,800	
Salt Lake	600		100		95		9,500	
Tooele	1,500	500						
Weber	1,100		200		90		17,900	
Other Counties		5,400		1,000		78		78,000
Total	13,500	10,000	2,100	1,500	89	83	187,000	125,000
Central								
Juab	1,000		100		84		8,400	
Millard	4,600		400		96		38,500	
Sanpete	5,100		400		77		30,600	
Sevier	3,800		200		84		16,800	
Utah	3,500	1,800	800	800	98	94	78,700	75,200
Other Counties		10,200		1,200		82		98,800
Total	18,000	12,000	1,900	2,000	91	87	173,000	174,000
Eastern								
Carbon	800		100		70		7,000	
Daggett								
Duchesne	5,100		400		85		33,800	
Emery	3,600	3,200	400	500	72	68	28,600	33,900
Grand								
San Juan	1,600	2,000	1,100	1,000	22	19	24,200	19,000
Summit								
Uintah	2,700	3,100	500	500	82	79	41,000	39,400
Wasatch	1,000		100		74		7,400	
Other Counties	1,200	8,700	300	900	80	76	24,000	68,700
Total	16,000	17,000	2,900	2,900	57	56	166,000	161,000
Southern								
Beaver	2,100		100		82		8,200	
Garfield	1,200		100		76		7,600	
Iron	4,000		400		93		37,000	
Kane	700	500						
Piute	1,100		100		62		6,200	
Washington	1,200	1,000	100		90		9,000	
Wayne	2,200		300		100		30,000	
Other Counties		9,500		600		85		51,000
Total	12,500	11,000	1,100	600	89	85	98,000	51,000
State								
Total	60,000	50,000	8,000	7,000	78	73	624,000	511,000

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

[2] Where "Acres Planted" is positive, but "Acres Harvested" is zero, no acres were harvested for grain or seed. They were either harvested for another use, like hay, or abandoned.

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2005



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	67,500	65,400	3.3	3.6	221,000	237,000
Cache	62,500	59,800	3.5	3.6	216,000	218,000
Davis	8,500	8,100	4.5	4.1	38,200	33,200
Morgan	11,000	10,600	2.6	3.1	29,000	32,800
Rich	40,500	41,200	1.5	1.8	61,000	74,000
Salt Lake	4,500	4,300	3.5	3.8	15,800	16,200
Tooele	14,500	13,600	3.2	3.4	46,000	46,000
Weber	21,000	20,000	4.0	4.1	83,000	82,800
Total	230,000	223,000	3.1	3.3	710,000	740,000
Central						
Juab	18,500	18,100	3.7	4.3	68,000	77,000
Millard	68,000	65,700	4.1	4.6	280,000	303,000
Sanpete	47,500	45,800	3.7	3.8	175,000	176,000
Sevier	34,000	32,100	3.4	4.6	116,000	147,000
Utah	43,000	41,300	4.1	4.4	176,000	180,000
Total	211,000	203,000	3.9	4.3	815,000	883,000
Eastern						
Carbon	6,000	6,000	3.1	3.6	18,500	21,500
Daggett	5,000	5,100	2.2	2.2	11,000	11,000
Duchesne	49,500	46,800	3.2	3.2	157,000	149,000
Emery	18,500	17,700	3.2	3.3	59,000	58,000
Grand [2]	2,200	2,200	4.1	4.9	9,000	10,700
San Juan [2]	3,000	6,300	1.5	2.0	4,500	12,800
Summit	17,800	18,000	2.2	2.4	39,000	44,000
Uintah	35,700	33,000	3.1	3.3	109,000	110,000
Wasatch	8,100	7,900	3.3	3.8	26,400	30,000
Other Counties	1,200		2.2		2,600	
Total	147,000	143,000	3.0	3.1	436,000	447,000
Southern						
Beaver	25,800	22,800	4.2	4.5	109,600	102,600
Garfield	9,700	9,300	2.0	2.9	19,500	27,400
Iron	58,500	55,500	4.8	4.7	279,000	262,000
Kane	2,300	3,400	2.2	4.4	5,000	15,000
Piute	10,000	9,900	2.2	3.8	21,800	37,200
Washington	7,300	7,200	4.0	4.0	28,900	28,600
Wayne	13,400	12,900	3.3	4.0	44,200	51,200
Total	127,000	121,000	4.0	4.3	508,000	524,000
State						
Total	715,000	690,000	3.5	3.8	2,469,000	2,594,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".
[2] Includes only Alfalfa acreage.

County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	55,500	53,000	3.5	3.9	196,000	205,000
Cache	54,000	51,000	3.6	3.8	192,000	193,000
Davis	7,000	6,500	4.9	4.6	34,000	30,000
Morgan	8,500	8,000	2.8	3.4	24,000	27,000
Rich	6,500	6,200	1.8	2.7	12,000	17,000
Salt Lake	3,500	3,300	4.0	4.2	14,000	14,000
Tooele	11,000	10,000	3.5	3.9	38,000	39,000
Weber	18,000	17,000	4.2	4.4	75,000	75,000
Total	164,000	155,000	3.6	3.9	585,000	600,000
Central						
Juab	15,500	15,000	4.0	4.7	62,000	70,000
Millard	62,500	60,000	4.2	4.8	265,000	290,000
Sanpete	35,000	33,000	3.9	4.2	138,000	140,000
Sevier	31,000	29,000	3.5	4.8	109,000	140,000
Utah	35,000	33,000	4.3	4.8	151,000	160,000
Total	179,000	170,000	4.1	4.7	725,000	800,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,000	5,000	3.4	4.0	17,000	20,000
Daggett	2,500	2,500	3.0	2.8	7,500	7,000
Duchesne	35,500	32,000	3.6	3.6	128,000	114,000
Emery	15,500	14,500	3.4	3.4	53,000	50,000
Grand	2,200	2,000	4.1	5.0	9,000	10,000
San Juan	3,000	5,000	1.5	2.2	4,500	11,000
Summit	8,000	8,000	2.6	2.6	21,000	21,000
Uintah	29,000	26,000	3.2	3.6	94,000	93,000
Wasatch	6,300	6,000	3.5	4.0	22,000	24,000
Total	107,000	101,000	3.3	3.5	356,000	350,000
Southern						
Beaver	23,000	20,000	4.4	4.8	102,000	95,000
Garfield	7,700	7,300	2.0	3.0	15,500	22,000
Iron	54,000	51,000	4.9	4.9	263,000	248,000
Kane	1,800	2,900	2.2	4.8	4,000	14,000
Piute	7,000	6,900	2.3	4.3	16,000	30,000
Washington	6,000	5,900	4.3	4.2	26,000	25,000
Wayne	10,500	10,000	3.4	4.2	35,500	42,000
Total	110,000	104,000	4.2	4.6	462,000	476,000
State						
Total	560,000	530,000	3.8	4.2	2,128,000	2,226,000

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2004 & 2005 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	12,000	12,400	2.1	2.6	25,000	32,000
Cache	8,500	8,800	2.8	2.8	24,000	25,000
Davis	1,500	1,600	2.8	2.0	4,200	3,200
Morgan	2,500	2,600	2.0	2.2	5,000	5,800
Rich	34,000	35,000	1.4	1.6	49,000	57,000
Salt Lake	1,000	1,000	1.8	2.2	1,800	2,200
Tooele	3,500	3,600	2.3	1.9	8,000	7,000
Weber	3,000	3,000	2.7	2.6	8,000	7,800
Total	66,000	68,000	1.9	2.1	125,000	140,000
Central						
Juab	3,000	3,100	2.0	2.3	6,000	7,000
Millard	5,500	5,700	2.7	2.3	15,000	13,000
Sanpete	12,500	12,800	3.0	2.8	37,000	36,000
Sevier	3,000	3,100	2.3	2.3	7,000	7,000
Utah	8,000	8,300	3.1	2.4	25,000	20,000
Total	32,000	33,000	2.8	2.5	90,000	83,000
Eastern						
Carbon	1,000	1,000	1.5	1.5	1,500	1,500
Daggett	2,500	2,600	1.4	1.5	3,500	4,000
Duchesne	14,000	14,800	2.1	2.4	29,000	35,000
Emery	3,000	3,200	2.0	2.5	6,000	8,000
Grand						
San Juan						
Summit	9,800	10,000	1.8	2.3	18,000	23,000
Uintah	6,700	7,000	2.2	2.4	15,000	17,000
Wasatch	1,800	1,900	2.4	3.2	4,400	6,000
Other Counties	1,200	1,500	2.2	1.7	2,600	2,500
Total	40,000	42,000	2.0	2.3	80,000	97,000
Southern						
Beaver	2,800	2,800	2.7	2.7	7,600	7,600
Garfield	2,000	2,000	2.0	2.7	4,000	5,400
Iron	4,500	4,500	3.6	3.1	16,000	14,000
Kane	500	500	2.0	2.0	1,000	1,000
Piute	3,000	3,000	1.9	2.4	5,800	7,200
Washington	1,300	1,300	2.2	2.8	2,900	3,600
Wayne	2,900	2,900	3.0	3.2	8,700	9,200
Total	17,000	17,000	2.7	2.8	46,000	48,000
State						
Total	155,000	160,000	2.2	2.3	341,000	368,000

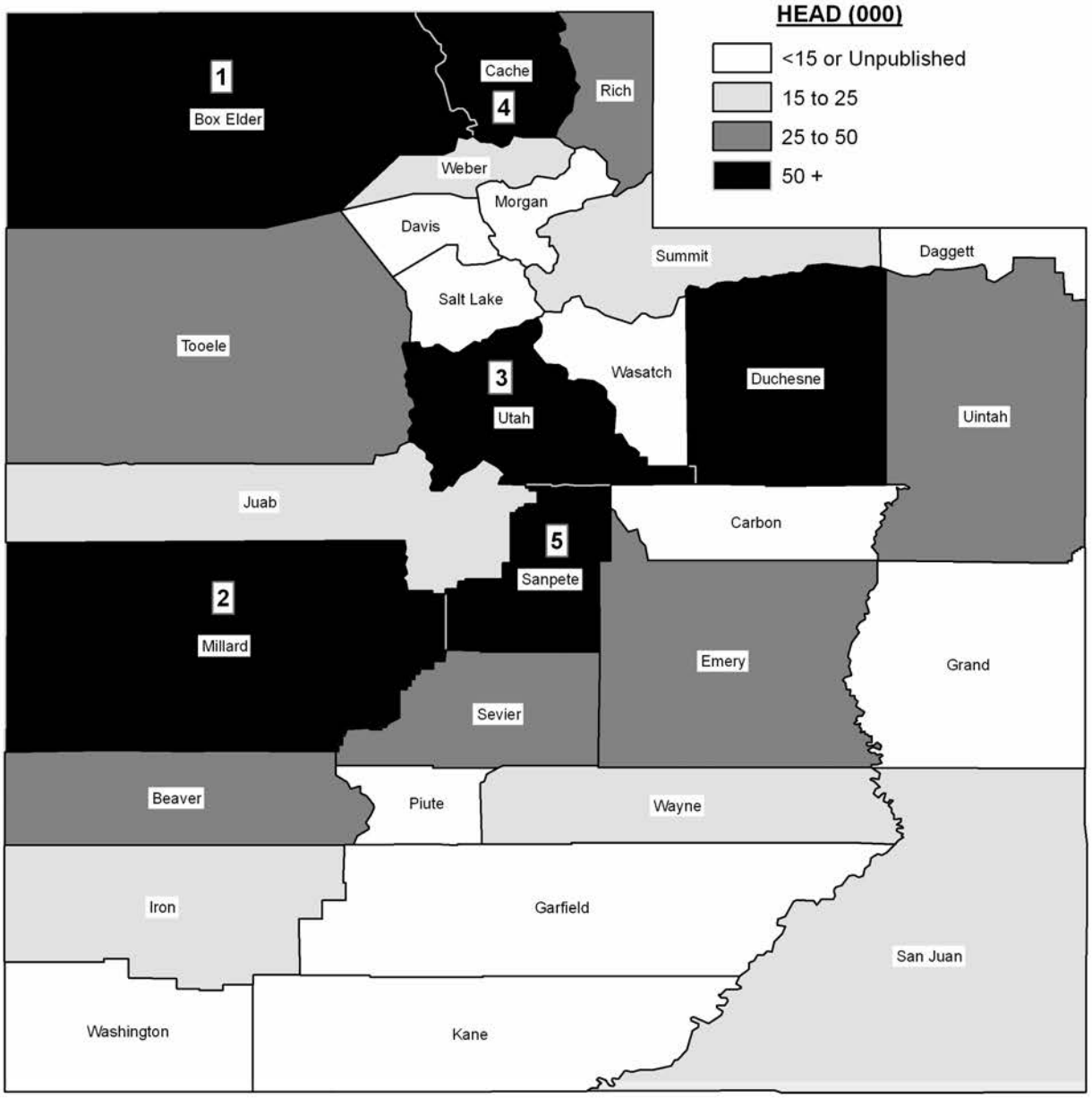
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2004-2005
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2005 and 2006

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2004	2005	2005	2006
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	55,000	75,000	13,700	16,400
Morgan	98,000	103,000	24,900	28,600
Salt Lake	40,000	42,000	10,500	10,000
Other Counties		10,000		2,500
Total	193,000	230,000	49,100	57,500
Central				
Utah	327,000	326,000	85,900	89,700
Total	327,000	326,000	85,900	89,700
Eastern				
Summit	60,000	44,000	15,000	7,800
Total	60,000	44,000	15,000	7,800
State				
Total	580,000	600,000	150,000	155,000

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2006



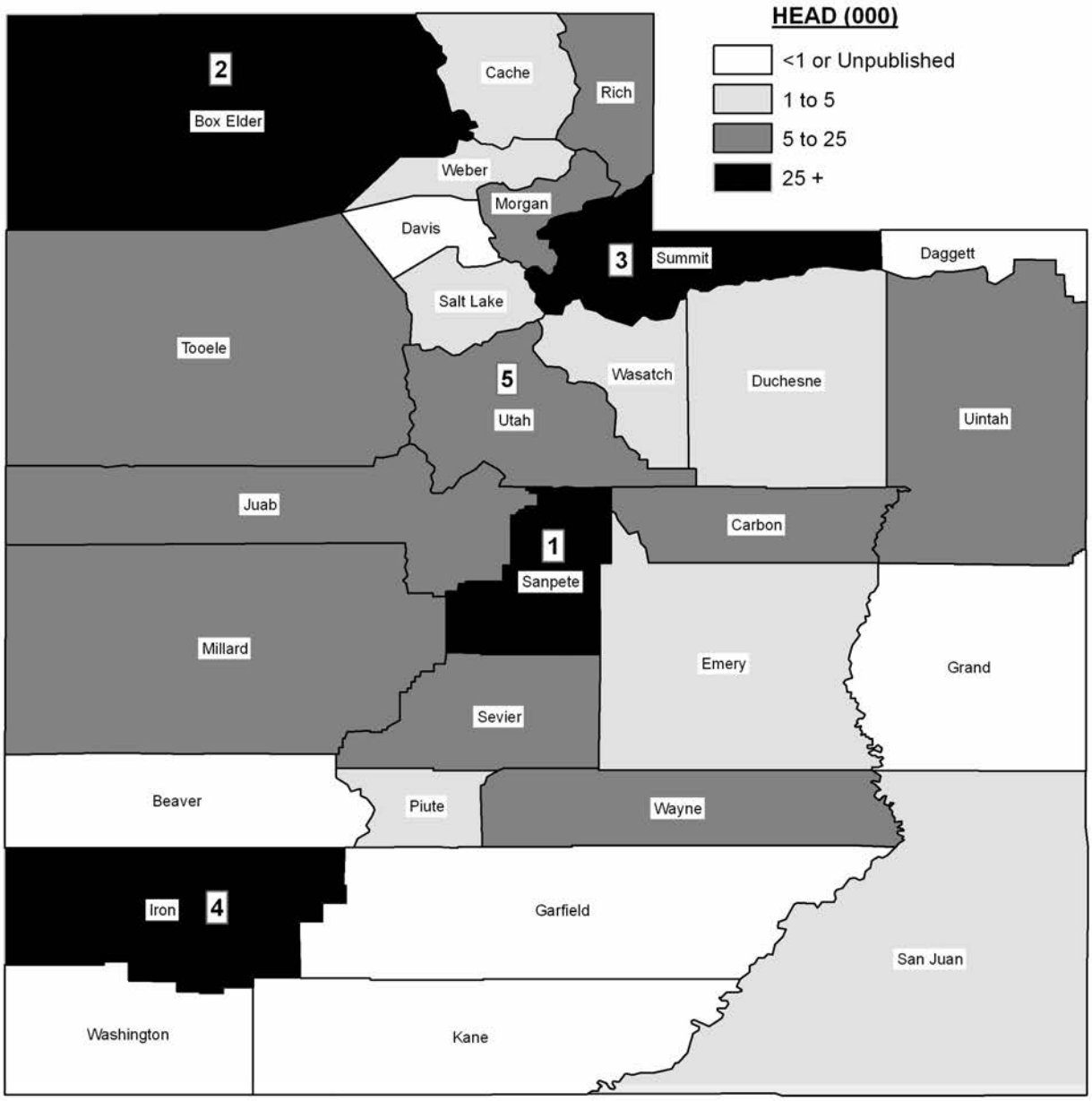
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2005 & 2006

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	97,000	87,000	39,000	37,000	10,100	7,900
Cache	68,000	64,000	9,500	10,000	19,700	16,000
Davis	8,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	600	
Morgan	7,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	900	900
Rich	40,000	34,000	22,500	18,500		
Salt Lake	9,000	9,000	3,500	3,000		500
Tooele	28,000	27,000	18,500	15,000		
Weber	23,000	22,000	7,000	7,500	4,300	4,100
Other Counties					400	600
Total	280,000	258,000	107,000	96,000	36,000	30,000
Central						
Juab	18,000	17,000	8,000	8,000	900	900
Millard	70,000	69,000	23,000	22,500	15,000	18,200
Sanpete	54,000	60,000	19,000	21,000	6,900	6,600
Sevier	42,000	42,000	12,000	12,500	4,200	3,000
Utah	61,000	65,000	19,000	21,000	9,000	11,300
Other Counties						
Total	245,000	253,000	81,000	85,000	36,000	40,000
Eastern						
Carbon	11,000	10,000	5,500	5,500		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,500		
Duchesne	60,000	56,000	29,500	27,500	3,000	2,500
Emery	26,000	27,000	15,500	17,500		
Grand	4,000	3,000	2,500	2,000		
San Juan	17,000	16,000	11,000	11,500		
Summit	28,000	24,000	11,500	10,500	1,300	1,200
Uintah	44,000	34,000	17,500	16,000	1,100	
Wasatch	11,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	1,400	1,300
Other Counties					200	1,000
Total	205,000	184,000	101,000	98,000	7,000	6,000
Southern						
Beaver	31,000	30,000	11,000	12,500	2,300	2,200
Garfield	17,000	15,000	8,000	7,000		
Iron	23,000	23,000	9,000	10,000	2,600	2,500
Kane	9,000	8,000	5,000	4,500		
Piute	13,000	14,000	5,000	5,500	2,300	2,300
Washington	17,000	15,000	9,500	7,000		
Wayne	20,000	20,000	10,500	9,500	1,400	1,400
Other Counties					400	600
Total	130,000	125,000	58,000	56,000	9,000	9,000
State Total	860,000	820,000	347,000	335,000	88,000	85,000

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

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2006



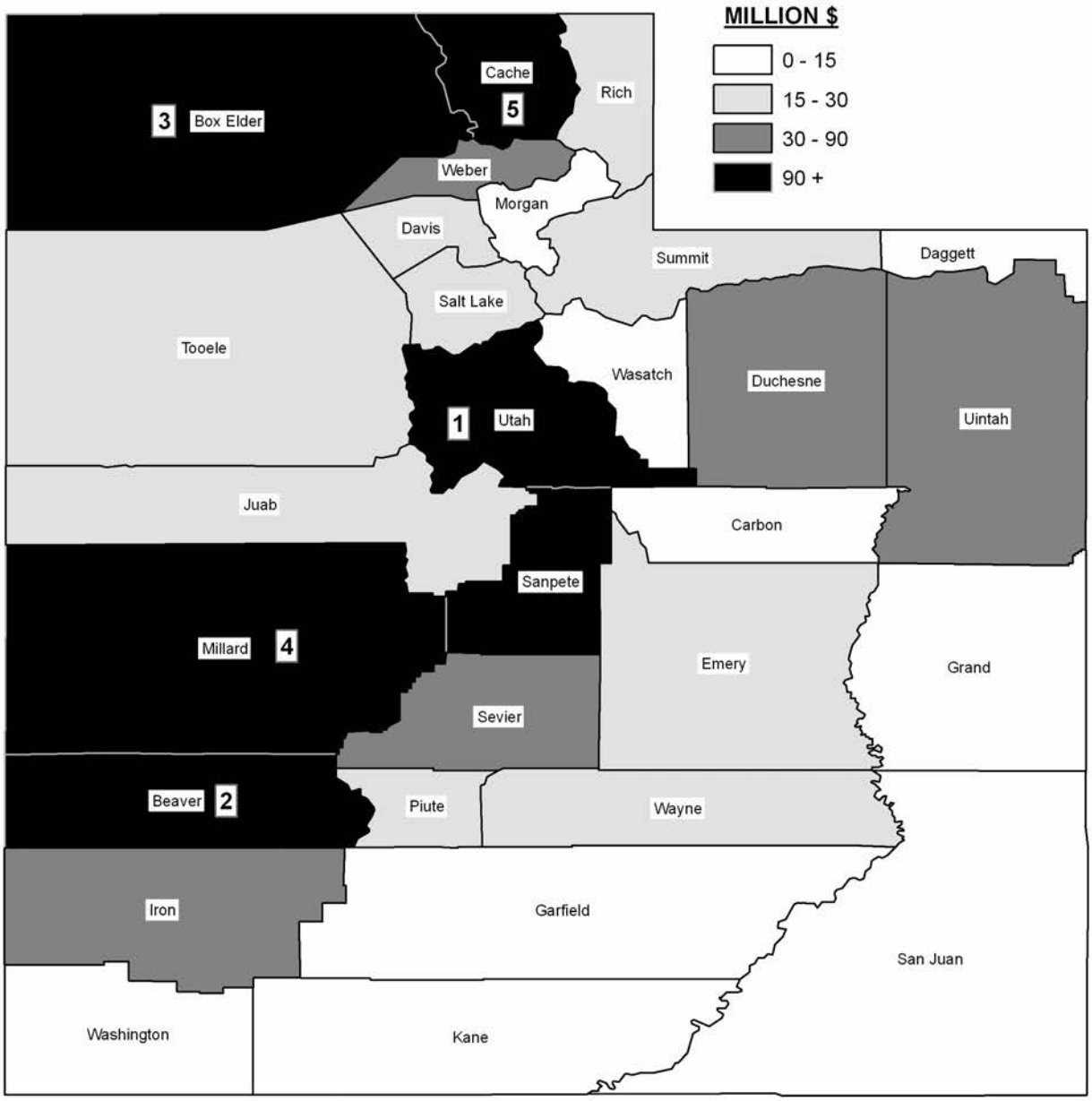
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	2005	2006
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	35,000	35,000
Cache	4,100	4,300
Davis	800	900
Morgan	10,000	10,500
Rich		6,900
Salt Lake	1,400	1,700
Tooele	6,000	6,300
Weber		4,400
Other Counties	10,700	
Total	68,000	70,000
Central		
Juab		7,800
Millard		6,800
Sanpete	50,000	49,000
Sevier	5,000	5,400
Utah	15,000	17,000
Other Counties	14,000	
Total	84,000	86,000
Eastern		
Carbon	6,800	12,100
Daggett		
Duchesne	2,800	2,500
Emery	2,300	2,300
Grand		
San Juan		1,900
Summit	29,500	31,000
Uintah	11,000	12,500
Wasatch	600	1,700
Other Counties	2,000	
Total	55,000	64,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	26,000	29,500
Kane		
Piute	4,500	4,000
Washington		
Wayne	5,400	5,400
Other Counties	2,100	1,100
Total	38,000	40,000
State		
Total	245,000	260,000

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

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2005



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2004 & 2005

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	81.3	77.3	45.7	47.2	127.0	124.4
Cache	101.2	93.3	21.3	20.6	122.5	114.0
Davis	6.3	6.4	17.7	17.1	24.0	23.5
Morgan	11.0	12.5	2.3	2.4	13.3	14.9
Rich	20.7	20.4	3.5	4.1	24.1	24.5
Salt Lake	7.4	9.4	7.7	8.0	15.1	17.4
Tooele	25.5	24.2	3.7	3.6	29.3	27.8
Weber	25.2	26.2	7.9	7.7	33.2	33.9
Other Counties						
Total	278.7	270.2	109.8	110.8	388.5	381.0
Central						
Juab	12.5	13.5	11.3	11.9	23.9	25.4
Millard	94.4	103.7	19.1	20.6	113.5	124.3
Sanpete	97.1	111.8	9.6	10.0	106.7	121.8
Sevier	33.9	33.9	10.6	12.3	44.5	46.2
Utah	79.4	93.5	52.4	55.0	131.9	148.4
Other Counties						
Total	317.5	356.3	103.0	109.8	420.5	466.1
Eastern						
Carbon	6.2	6.9	1.7	1.9	7.8	8.8
Daggett	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	2.6	2.9
Duchesne	40.3	41.2	9.9	9.8	50.2	50.9
Emery	20.2	23.2	3.7	3.8	23.8	27.0
Grand	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.7	3.5
San Juan	9.0	9.7	2.8	3.4	11.8	13.2
Summit	23.2	22.7	2.3	2.6	25.4	25.3
Uintah	27.1	24.5	6.3	6.5	33.4	31.0
Wasatch	9.7	9.9	1.6	1.8	11.3	11.7
Other Counties						
Total	139.7	142.3	30.3	32.0	170.0	174.3
Southern						
Beaver	131.3	142.1	5.7	5.5	137.0	147.6
Garfield	9.6	10.3	1.0	1.5	10.6	11.8
Iron	64.1	69.8	21.2	19.7	85.4	89.5
Kane	4.7	4.7	0.3	0.9	5.0	5.6
Piute	13.5	15.1	1.5	2.0	15.0	17.2
Washington	9.1	9.3	4.0	4.1	13.1	13.4
Wayne	15.1	16.6	2.5	2.9	17.6	19.5
Other Counties						
Total	247.3	267.9	36.3	36.6	283.6	304.5
State						
Total	983.2	1,036.7	279.4	289.2	1,262.6	1,326.0

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/.

Index of Enterprise Budgets by Subject
and Year Most Recently Published in Utah Agricultural Statistics, 1993-2006

Enterprise Budget: Cull Cow Feeding Operation, Utah, 2006

Item	Units	Weight or Number	$/Unit	Value	Your Farm
Receipts					
Cull Cows Sold	Pounds	1300	$0.46	$598.00	_____
Expenses					
Cull Cows Purchased	Pounds	1000	$0.40	$400.00	_____
Corn Grain	Cwt	24	$5.00	$120.00	_____
Corn Silage	Cwt	8	$1.40	$11.20	_____
Alfalfa Hay (good)	Ton	0.15	$70.00	$10.50	_____
Supplement	Ton	0.075	$185.00	$13.88	_____
Yardage	Head	1	$25.00	$25.00	_____
Trucking	Head	1	$10.00	$10.00	_____
Interest on Cows	Head	1	6.00%	$6.58	_____
Miscellanous	Head	1	$5.00	$5.00	_____
Total Expenses				$602.15	_____
Net Returns					
Return above feed and purchase cow cost				$42.43	_____
Return above all costs				-$4.15	_____

Assumptions:

Cows purchased in mid November
Days on Feed 100
Average Daily Gain 3
Yardage includes a return to labor and management and capital

Break-even Analysis (net returns per head)

	Purchase Price of Cows				
Average Daily Gain	$0.36	$0.38	$0.40	$0.42	$0.44
2.50	$12.85	-$7.15	-$27.15	-$47.15	-$67.15
2.75	$24.35	$4.35	-$15.65	-$35.65	-$55.65
3.00	$35.85	$15.85	-$4.15	-$24.15	-$44.15
3.25	$47.35	$27.35	$7.35	-$12.65	-$32.65
3.50	$58.85	$38.85	$18.85	-$1.15	-$21.15

Prepared by: Dillon Feuz. Based on research conducted by the author in Nebraska.

Enterprise Budget: Costs and Returns per acre from growing Cantaloupe, 2006

Item	Quantity per acre	Unit	$/Unit	Value/cost per acre	Your Farm
Receipts					
Cantaloupe	15.0	ton	$500.00	$7,500.00	_____
Subtotal				$7,500.00	_____
Operating costs					
Land preparation					
Plowing	1	acre	$6.07	$6.07	_____
Discing	1	acre	$3.07	$3.07	_____
Land plane	1	acre	$3.45	$3.45	_____
Roller harrow	2	acre	$3.79	$7.58	_____
Plastic mulch	2	4,000 ft roll	$60.00	$120.00	_____
Laying plastic	1	acre	$60.00	$60.00	_____
Removing plastic labor	4	hours	$11.00	$44.00	_____
Removing plastic tractor	1	hours	$20.00	$20.00	_____
Planting	1	acre	$5.50	$5.50	_____
Seed	2	pounds	$700.00	$1,400.00	_____
Thinning & 1st Hand Weeding	9	hours	$11.00	$99.00	_____
Cultivation	2	acre	$3.04	$6.08	_____
Hand weeding (2x)	4	hours	$11.00	$44.00	_____
Fertilization Liquid 32 (32-0-0)	30	gallons	$0.84	$25.08	_____
Phosphate (11-52-0)	200	pounds	$0.17	$33.60	_____
Potassium (0-0-60)	130	pounds	$0.28	$36.01	_____
Custom application	4	acre	$4.01	$16.04	_____
Pollination (Bee Hives)	2	hives/acre	$20.00	$40.00	_____
Pesticides/herbicides Prefar (pre-plant)	5.00	quart	$15.00	$75.00	_____
Brava	1.50	pint	$6.25	$9.38	_____
Rally	3.00	ounce	$5.10	$15.30	_____
Sevin	1.00	quart	$8.00	$8.00	_____
Lannate	1.00	quart	$15.50	$15.50	_____
Kelthane	1	pounds	$15.33	$11.50	_____
custom application	6	acre	$7.82	$46.92	_____
Irrigation (furrow)	9	irrigations			
Labor	4.00	hours	$11.00	$44.00	_____
Water assessment	1	share	$10.00	$10.00	_____
Harvesting					
Hired Labor	100	hours	$11.00	$1,100.00	_____
Interest on operating capital			7.61%	$125.14	_____
Subtotal				$3,430.21	_____
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$66.65	_____
Farm insurance	1	acre	$2.00	$2.00	_____
Machinery ownership costs	1	acre	$64.65	$64.65	_____
Total costs				$3,496.86	_____
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
Above operating costs				$4,069.79	_____
Above total listed costs				$4,003.14	

Assumptions:

1. The planting costs listed assume seeding using a hybrid seed. A non-hybrid would cost $200 per pound. If transplants were used, there would be $120 in cost for transplants ($2 per flat using 60 flats of 50 plants per flat) and $88 per acre for labor (4 People for 2 hours per acre).
2. Plastic mulch may not be used for later production.
3. The costs listed for pesticides and herbicides are for one application of each. Depending on the situation some of them may be applied more than once or not at all.
4. Interest computed on planting costs for 10 months and fertilization/herbicides for 4 months.
5. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs, and labor.
6. Machinery ownership costs are allocated based on equipment used for each crop.
7. Machinery ownership costs include depreciation, interest, insurance, and housing.

Budget prepared by: Dan Drost And Ruby Ward

Enterprise Budget: Turf, 200 Acre Operation, Northern Utah, 2005

Item	Units/times	Number	$/Unit	Value	Your Farm
Receipts					
Sod[1]	Square Feet	35000	0.21	$7,350.00	_____
Other[2]				$250.00	_____
Subtotal				$7,600.00	_____
Operating expenses including labor					
Land Preparation					
Disking	Times	2	$5.97	$11.94	_____
Plane & Roll	Times	7	$4.72	$33.04	_____
Cultipacking	Times	2	$4.72	$9.44	_____
Soil test		1	$14.00	$14.00	_____
Fertilization[3]					
Nitrogen	Unit	500	$0.40	$200.00	_____
Phosophate	Unit	200	$0.30	$60.00	_____
Potash	Unit	80	$0.18	$14.40	_____
Seed	lbs.	130	$2.50	$325.00	_____
Seeding	Times	1	$10.92	$10.92	_____
Hebicides and Insecticides					
2-4D	Pint	15	$3.70	$55.50	_____
Cararyl 4L (Sevin)	Gallon	2	$30.57	$61.14	_____
Dithiopyr (Dimension)	Quart	2	$42.00	$84.00	_____
Turf care					
Spraying	Times	14	$1.63	$22.82	_____
Mowing	Times	30	$3.70	$111.00	_____
Weeding & Maintenance	Times	10	$4.83	$48.27	_____
Irrigation					
Irrigation	Times	30	$4.75	$142.50	_____
Water Assessment				$10.00	_____
Operating interest	Months	18	7.61%	$325.01	_____
Harvesting					_____
Cutting and loading	square feet	35000	$0.020	$700.00	_____
Pallets[4]	Each	87.5	$2.00	$175.00	_____
Trucking & labor	square feet	35000	$0.068	$2,380.00	_____
Subtotal				$4,793.98	_____
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)					
Machinery ownership costs				$219.56	_____
Irrigation equipment				$61.30	_____
Office expenses	square feet	35000	$0.035	$1,225.00	_____
Subtotal				$1,505.86	_____
Total of listed costs				$6,299.84	_____
Net returns					
Above operating costs				$2,806.02	_____
Above listed costs				$1,300.16	_____
Breakeven on listed costs	square feet			$0.18	_____

Assumptions

1. Crop is harvested every 18 months with 10% waste
2. Other includes delivery and installation charges
3. Fertilizer is on an active ingredient basis and is applied through irrigation system over 18 months
4. One pallet per 400 square feet of sod (87.5 per acre) costing $5 each with 40% breakage

Prepared by DeeVon Bailey with input from a turf producer and input providers

Enterprise Budget: Costs and Returns per acre from growing Grass Hay, Rich County, 2006

Item	Quantity per acre	Unit	$/Unit	Value/cost per acre	Your Farm
			. . . . .	. . . .Dollars	. . . . .
Receipts					
Grass hay	1.5	tons	$70.00	$105.00	_____
Residue	1.5	AUM	$12.00	$18.00	_____
Subtotal				$123.00	_____
Operating costs					
Fertilization					
Nitrogen (34-0-0)	500	pounds	$0.14	$70.00	_____
Custom application	1	acre	$7.82	$7.82	_____
Irrigation (flood)	5	irrigations			
Labor	1.67	hours	$10.00	$16.67	_____
Water assessment	1	share	$10.00	$10.00	_____
Repairs/maintenance	1	acre	$2.30	$2.30	_____
Harvesting					
Swathing	1	acre	$8.07	$8.07	_____
Baling	1.5	$ per ton	$4.79	$7.19	_____
Hauling/stacking	1.5	$ per ton	$3.63	$5.45	_____
Interest on operating capital			7.61%	$2.35	_____
Subtotal				$129.83	_____
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)					
Farm insurance	1	acre	$2.00	$2.00	_____
Machinery ownership costs	1	acre	$100.07	$100.07	_____
Subtotal				$102.07	_____
Total costs				$231.90	_____
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
Above operating costs				-$6.83	_____
Above total listed costs				-$108.90	_____

Assumptions:

1. Grass already established. Harvested in late summer and grazed in fall.
2. Interest computed on fertilization costs for 6 months and operating costs for 3 months.
3. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs and labor.
4. Machinery ownership costs include depreciation, interest, insurance, and housing.

Net returns above total costs for various prices and yields.

	Production (tons) per acre				
Price of hay	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
$60	-$144.53	-$134.22	-$123.90	-$113.59	-$103.27
$65	-$139.03	-$127.72	-$116.40	-$105.09	-$93.77
$70	-$133.53	-$121.22	-$108.90	-$96.59	-$84.27
$75	-$128.03	-$114.72	-$101.40	-$88.09	-$74.77
$80	-$122.53	-$108.22	-$93.90	-$79.59	-$65.27

Budget prepared by: E. Bruce Godfrey, Cody Bingham and Darrell Rothlisberger

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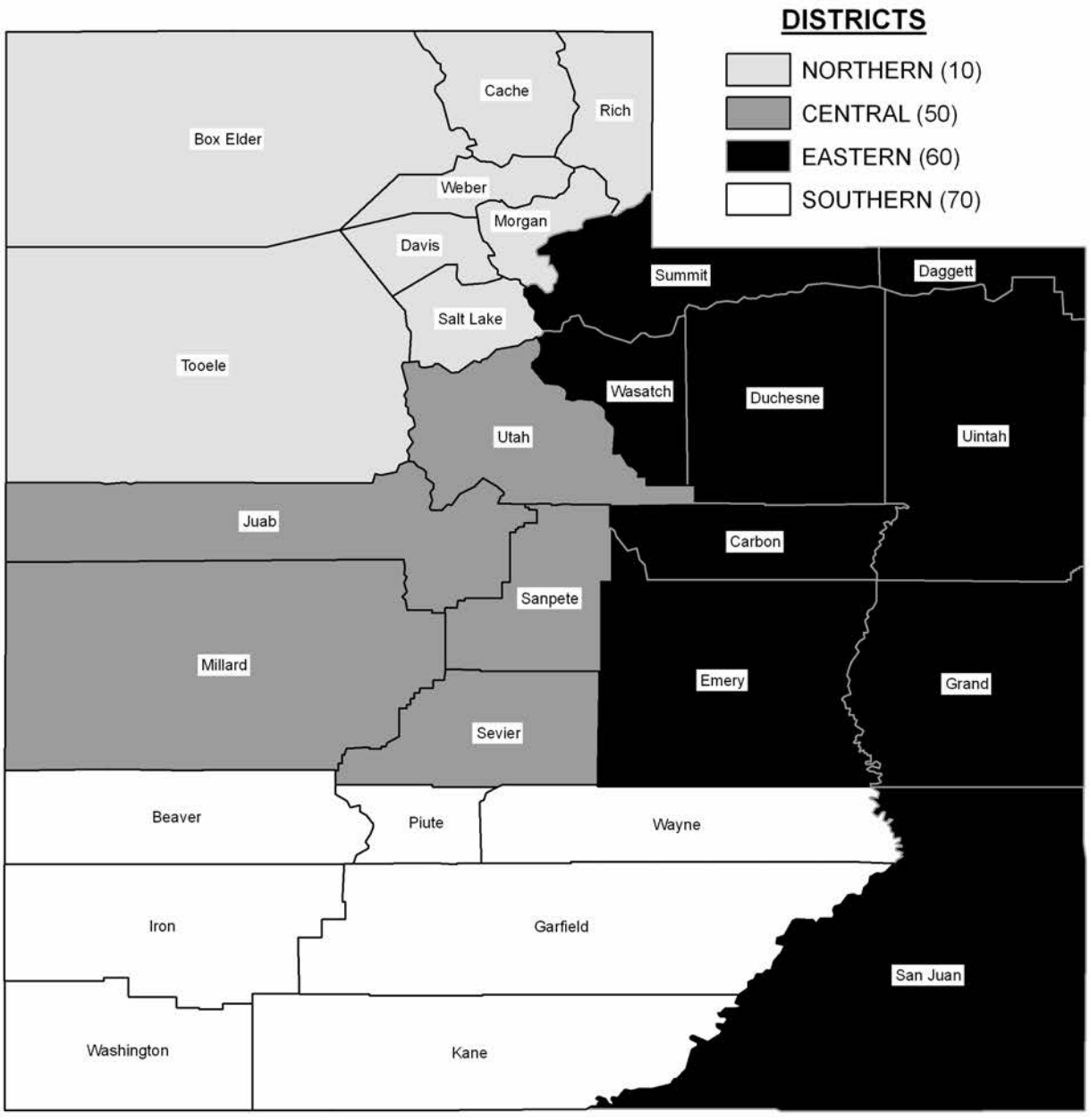

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