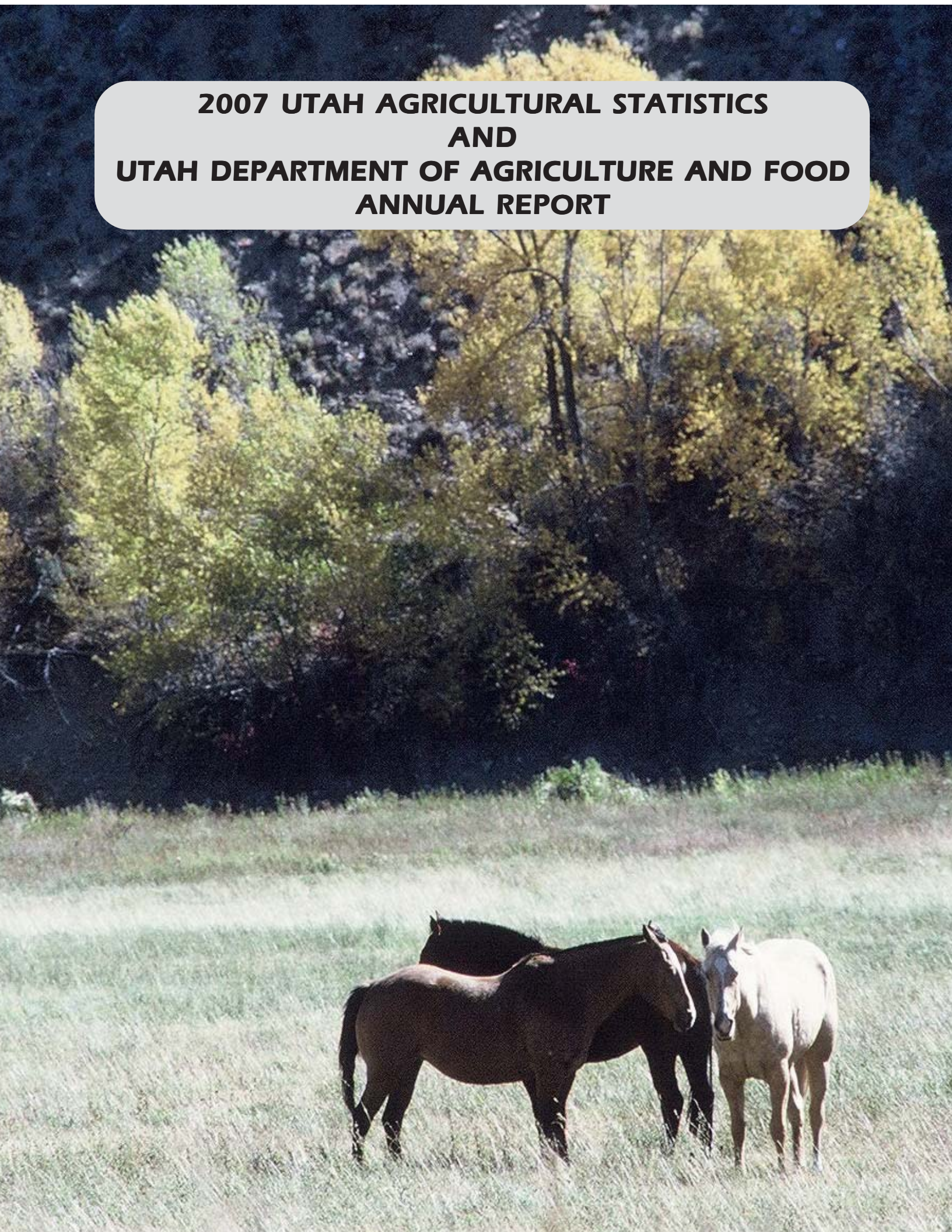
2007 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF UTAH

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
GOVERNOR

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

GARY R. HERBERT
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

September 2007

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

It is my pleasure to present this report on the state of agriculture in Utah. Utah agriculture continues to expand despite the many challenges faced by our farmers and ranchers. Through determination, elevated spirits, and new technology, we are moving forward in soil and water conservation, crop and livestock production, as well as many other areas.

I hear a sense of optimism in our rancher's voices. They are encouraged that some of the challenges making livestock production difficult are being addressed by our new Grazing Improvement Program (GIP). That program has established five regional advisory boards encouraging ranchers to participate in decisions that affect their lives and interests.

Commissioner Blackham is directing a partnership of local, state, and federal land managing agencies committed to creating healthy landscapes to benefit all Utahns. Programs that replace water wasting plants with water friendly grasses are underway in many areas of the state.

Unprecedented fire and drought were two challenges that faced farmers and ranchers this past year. While we cannot prevent drought, we can do things to lessen our vulnerability to catastrophic fires. Utah recently joined a four-state effort to help improve our rangeland by declaring "war on cheatgrass." This invasive species is crowding out productive grasses that wildlife and livestock depend on, and it is highly volatile during fires.

I fully support the notion that it is far more practical to invest in developing healthy lands than it is to pay the consequences after disaster hits. We are working closely with Commissioner Blackham to locate resources to rehabilitate our fire-damaged lands and transform them to health and productivity. With determination and the right tools on their side, I believe our ranchers and partners will make positive changes for the future.

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 37th 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 2006 production, and January 1, 2007 inventories. Data users that need 2007 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/
USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service (Plus Census of Agriculture)	http://www.nass.usda.gov
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
Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute	http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/
Fedstats (Statistics from Federal Agencies)	http://www.fedstats.gov/
The Federal Register	http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/
CME Group	http: //www.cme.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://www2.nasda.org/NASDA/
Salt Lake City National Weather Service	http://nimbo.wrh.noaa.gov/saltlake/
Western Regional Climate Center	http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/
Utah Climate Center	http://climate.usurf.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://utfb.fb.org/
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
The Home Page of Agriculture	http://www.agweb.com
Farm Credit Horizons	http://www.fchorizons.com

Richard A. Kestle, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2007 ANNUAL REPORT

prepared by

Utah Agricultural Statistics

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

Richard A. Kestle, Director
Kerry McBride, Deputy Director
Andrea Grover, Editor

Statisticians
Joel Gentillon
Eric Sommer
Charles Everett
Kent Hall
Rebecca Baillie

Support Staff
Linda Spicknall
Arlene Reeder
Scott Saunders

issued cooperatively by

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

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

Leonard Blackham, Commissioner
Larry Lewis, Public Information Officer

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov
Mike Johanns, Secretary of Agriculture
Ron Bosecker, Administrator
Marshall L. Dantzler, Deputy Administrator for Field Operations

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Larry Lewis	Public Information Officer
Eileen Frisbey	Administrative Assistant
Kathleen Mathews	Administrative Secretary

Division Directors

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Clair A. Allen, Director	Plant Industry
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Agricultural Advisory Board

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Utah Darymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman ..... Leland Hogan.
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Chad Edgington ..... Utah Wool Growers Association
Jim Ekker ..... Utah Cattlemens Association
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Rick Lovell ..... Utah Livestock Marketing Association
vacant ..... Cononsumers' Representative
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Haven Hendricks ..... Utah Pork Producers Association

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100
Internet homepage: www.ag.utah.gov - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

Commissioner's Office
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Commissioner of Agriculture and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

Greetings.

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is one of the state's oldest agencies, with its roots dating back to the year of statehood—1896. Our emphasis now, as it was then, is to provide a positive atmosphere for farmers and ranchers to operate and protect our citizens' food supply.

We made strides towards those goals in several areas this year such as the creation of our Grazing Improvement Program, the fight to eradicate the Japanese beetle in Utah county, and the effort to bring relief to the farmers and ranchers who suffered from the effects of drought and the massive rangeland fires.

This year our multi-government group known as the Partners for Conservation and Development came together to offer relief to operators impacted by fire and drought and to stabilize and restore the affected lands.

Our goal is to not only repair damage, we are also working together to change existing policies so that our ranges are healthier and able to resist threats.

Healthy lands sustain wildlife and livestock and contribute to the economic growth of rural Utah. Healthy landscapes also improve water and air quality and elevate our state's quality of life for everyone.

Our eight divisions are staffed by experienced and caring people who are devoted to public service and customer satisfaction.

I invite you to read through our annual report, here or on the Internet, and discover the many services our Department of Agriculture and Food provides.

Sincerely,

Leonard M. Blackham
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

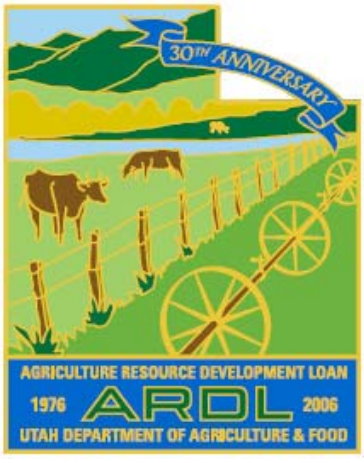
Through its variety of programs in this area, the department will work to protect, conserve and enhance Utah's agricultural and natural resources, including water and land, and to administer two low-interest revolving loan funds aimed at developing resources and financing new enterprises.

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.

ARDL Program Celebrates 30 Years

The Agricultural Resource Development Loan Program was created in 1976 to offer low interest loans to farmers and ranchers to help improve their production. Since then, the program has loaned out $56 million to nearly 2,000 farmers. ARDL helps farmers switch to more efficient irrigation systems that increase yields and conserve resources. The program helps livestock ranchers replace water depleting sage brush and pinion juniper trees with water friendly grasses. The results in both cases contribute to better financial strength of operators and an improved agricultural economy.



Commissioner's Office

Utah agriculture continued to make positive strides in 2006, despite the onset of drought conditions, the state's largest recorded wildfire, and the continuing challenges associated with Utah's population growth.

One of the department's key areas of focus is maintaining healthy landscapes throughout the state for the benefit of all Utahns. The Department's new Grazing Improvement Program (GIP) and Commissioner Leonard Blackham's leadership of the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development are providing farmers and ranchers with important tools to protect their natural resources and improve production capacity and profitability.

Utah's agricultural economy heavily relies on livestock production. Therefore, improvements to the health of our grazing landscape generate long term positive impacts for ranchers, their families, their communities, and the state as a whole.

Governor Huntsman and the Utah Legislature supported the creation of the new Grazing Improvement Program (GIP). Under the program, five regional grazing advisory boards were created to help ranchers plan range improvement projects and apply for grants. Twenty six projects were funded in 2006 with 88 scheduled to begin in the next two years.

One of GIP's goal is to change various policies to encourage longterm investment in healthy landscapes that benefit all Utahns. Healthy lands help prevent catastrophic wildfires. Healthy lands sustain wildlife and livestock and contribute to the economic growth of rural utah. Healthy landscapes improve water and air quality and elevate our state's quality of life. On a national scale, wildfire suppression costs about $150 per acre. Managing healthy lands by controlling invasive grass species and preventing soil erosion costs about $50 an acre.

A major effort to improve land use practices was undertaken in 2007 with the addition of former U.S. Bureau of Land Management Director, Kathleen Clarke to the department. Kathleen will be working to expand watershed and range restoration programs, and to develop and promote grazing practices that are both profitable for ranchers and good for the land. She will also work with the Executive Team at UDAF to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the role agriculture plays in our "quality of life" in Utah, both for the production of food and fiber but also in the stewardship of Utah's priceless lands and natural resources.

A series of four large wildfires destroyed more than 650,000 acres of rangeland in 2007 causing an estimated $6 million in damage to Utah farmers and ranchers. Drought conditions also contributed to a federal agricultural disaster declaration in Utah.

An infestation of Japanese beetle required the activation of an emergency insect declaration by Commissioner Blackham. With the concurrence of a specially formed Japanese Beetle Decision and Action Committee, the department took quick action in the spring and summer of 2007 to isolate and treat about 480 acres of residential area in central Orem.

A high profile community support campaign launched in early 2007 brought together Orem residents, city and county leaders, federal and state agencies, Utah State University, local churches, business leaders, and dozens of individuals. Neighborhood town meetings were held to outline the threat, discuss treatment options, and answer questions from residents.

The eradication program is a three-year effort that depends on community support and cooperation. Year one of the project was highly successful, thanks to the overwhelming support of the affected neighborhoods. Beetle numbers were reduced following turf and leaf applications.

The state's largest recorded wildfire was one of four large fires that consumed more than 650,000 acres in 2007 and contributed to a national agricultural disaster declaration. The impacts of these catastrophic fires include: -- More than 40 days of poor air quality throughout the sate with 19 Red Alert days and 21 Yellow Alert days.

-- Six human deaths from automobile accidens caused by blowing smoke and ash across Interstate-15.

(left) Newly appointed Assistant Commissioner, Kathleen Clarke, was introduced to employees, including Jake Jacobson, in June.

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Additional strides to protect food safety were taken when a new computerized inspection system went on line in 2006. UDAF food inspectors will more accurately track food handling violations and reduce the incidents of foodborne illness through a web based Food Safety Management System. The division's 12 food inspectors will enter inspection reports on their laptop computers. The information will then be added to the main system via the Internet. The inspection report data can then be compiled to track trends and specific problems.

Visit the State of Utah's Performance Elevated Internet site to learn more about other important programs at the UDAF. http://performance.utah.gov/agencies/udaf.shtml

HB 311S01 - Utah Dairy Act Amendments. Rep Gibson. This bill amends current statute to open up the sales of raw milk and defines, then prohibits a Cow Share program.

HB339S01 - Regulation of Cottage food Production. Rep Barrus. Defines cottage food production operations and outlines requirements for operations.

SB47 - Department of Agriculture Amendments. Sen Dayton. Rep Painter. Updates section of Ag code and repeals two sections of the act. Amended in House to add three new members to the Conservation Commission.

SB195S01 - Fish Health Amendments. Sen Peterson. Makes changes to act and establishes testing procedures. Adds governor appointments for a three member independent review panel.

Deputy Commissioner

In addition to filling in for the commissioner on various assignments, the deputy commissioner, Kyle Stephens, 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 Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of the our performance. He also oversees the department's strategic plan.

A TrueGreen ChemLawn employee treats the lawn of one of the 1800 Orem residents whose neighborhood was infested with the destructive Japanese beetle in 2006 and 2007. The UDAF is working closely with neighbors to eradicate the highly destructive insect.

Deputy Commissioner Stephens works closely with the Utah Legislature during the year, and compiled the following recap of a select number of agriculture-oriented bills that passed the 2006 Legislative session.

HB72 - Brand Inspection of Livestock Seized by the Federal Government. Rep Noel: Codifies requirements for brand inspection on livestock seized by the Federal Government

HB132 - Registration and License Requirements for Pesticide Businesses and Applicators. Rep Draxler. Bill creates requirements for Pesticide Applicator Businesses to be registered.

HB145 - Farmers Market Exemptions. Rep Menlove. Defines Farmers Markets and provides exemptions from liability concerns with municipalities.

Agriculture Homeland Security Division

In recognition of the increasing potential threat of agricultural terrorism, Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). The mission of this division is to organize, plan, mitigate, train, educate, and maintain awareness of the potential threats to Utah agricultural department personnel, state emergency providers, agricultural producers, and public consumers or agricultural products. The challenges of a threatening and changing world face all producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life potentially would be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The same holds true for other agricultural pests and diseases. The security of our food and fiber is crucial to all the citizens of the state.

During this past year, a coordinated effort to train all the key leadership of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has been accomplished. All key positions have been introduced to the national emergency planning and operations concepts as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency by successfully completing a series of National Incident

Management System training modules. A specific Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) has been developed for UDAF in conjunction with the Department of Public Service, Division of Homeland Security. This plan has been developed to assist in the response to events that may disrupt normal activities within the Department of Agriculture and Food, whether they are minor or catastrophic. The COOP is organized to deliver a maximized resource to the event while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. The COOP provides a road map of predetermined actions to reduce decision-making during recovery operations, resume critical services quickly, and enable resumption of normal service at the earliest possible time in the most cost effective manner. This plan will help to establish, organize, and document risk assessments, responsibilities, policies and procedures, and agreements and understandings for the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food with other agencies and entities that will be responding to an emergency, directly involve with an incident, or involved in the collateral actions coordinated with an agricultural emergency event.

This past year has seen the establishment of this new division and an experienced past division director leading the formation of the division format. The basic plans and training have been accomplished during this first year. A new full time director has been asked to serve in this capacity by Commissioner Blackham. Dr. Chris Crnich will lead the Division of Agriculture Homeland Security into the next year. A year of training and organization will be of utmost importance upon the commissioner's mind, as we prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond to any emergency/disaster that may affect the agricultural community and ultimately the economic and social basis of our Utah culture, lifestyle, livelihood, and heritage.

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. The office has added video-tape capabilities to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at http://ag.utah.gov/UDAFVideos.html.

During the past year, the office created public awareness campaigns for many of the department's activities such as: Food safety inspection recalls, Grazing Improvement Program, Healthy Landscapes, Japanese beetle eradication program, Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

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 UDAF news releases is available at: http://ag.utah.gov/pressrel/agnews.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.

Photo courtesy of NRCS

Grazing Improvement

Kathleen Clarke
Assistant Commissioner

Bill Hopkin
Director

Kathleen Clarke joined the UDAF Team in April of 2007 and is serving as Assistant Commissioner. She is responsible for overseeing the conservation programs at the Department and will be the key contact for interagency partnerships and programs that focus on enhancing the health and productivity of Utah's public and private lands.

Kathleen will be working to expand watershed and range restoration programs, and to develop and promote grazing practices that are both profitable for ranchers and good for the land. She will also work with the Executive Team at UDAF to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the role agriculture plays in our "quality of life" in Utah, both for the production of food and fiber but also in the stewardship of Utah's priceless lands and natural resources. Kathleen will coordinate the development of the UDAF Strategic Plan, and will interface with UDAF external partners including the Public Land Policy Council, the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development, USU Extension, and the Utah Association of Counties.

GIP

- **Strengthen Utah's livestock industry**
- **Improve rural economies**
- **Enhance the environment**

GIP is a broad-based program designed to improve range conditions and thereby improve Utah's livestock industry.

The program is directed by Bill Hopkin, a lifelong rancher and former manager of one of the state's largest cattle ranches. In addition to Bill, a staff of Range Specialists located in five regions throughout the state will offer the livestock industry sound information regarding grazing issues. The program also gives ranchers the opportunity to participate in rangeland decision making through five regional advisory boards and a State Grazing AdvisoryBoard.

The five regions and their coordinators are as follows: Northeast, Troy Forrest, (435) 257-5403; Northeast, Jim Brown, (435) 722-5783; Central, Tom Tippets, (435) 283-4441; Southwest, Randy Marshall, (435) 438-5092; Southeast, Dave Cook, (801) 538-4852.

Key accomplishments made during the past 12 months:

- Regional and statewide advisory boards were established where local producers help guide the program's direction.
- GIP approved approximately $1 million to spend on projects designed to increase livestock water supplies, improve grass species that benefit livestock and wildlife grazing, and combat forage-damaging insects.

As one of the 15 members of the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD), the UDAF is investing more than $2 million to reseed and rehabilitate rangeland damaged in the state's largest single wildfire—the Millford Flat Fire in Beaver and Millard Counties.

"We are declaring war on cheat grass and other invasive species," said Commissioner Blackham. GIP will focus its resources on creating healthy landscapes that can help prevent catastrophic fires and serve the needs of the communities.

GIP's three major components

1. Expand the authority and ability of regional and state grazing boards to impact federal management plans and current rangeland issues. Input from the boards, USU extension and research by the staff will formulate suggestions to the Governor's Office for official state positions on grazing issues for federal and state agencies.
2. Through a coordinated effort, GIP will expand the number of projects that rehabilitate our natural resources, increase productivity and protect the landscape for all Utahns.
3. A revision of NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act). Work for a process that continues to make land management discussions that are "open" but are more reasonable, affordable and effective in addressing the impacts of invasive species and productive capacity of rangeland and watersheds.

The fenceline above separates an area of livestock grazed rangeland (right) from ungrazed on the left. The grasses on the right are healthier and more plentiful. They are also more fire resistent and help retain more water in underground aquafers.

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention

Mike Linnell
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, with the majority of the program's effort directed at protecting sheep, lamb, 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" because 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 exceed 5% for the producers suffering losses, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer range on the mountains, and on winter range in the deserts. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, 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. Of the predation on lambs reported to WS, 40% are by these two predators. Predation management for cougar and bear is implemented 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 2007 the program worked in 20 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 4 bighorn sheep areas, and 4 pronghorn areas specifically to protect wildlife resources. WS also provides 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 to assess 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 analyses in the EA's are still complete and remain valid.

Personnel from the WS program have 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 is 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 assisting in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in dealing with predator-related problems, 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. The WS program has assisted the DWR in the removal and testing of mule deer where the potential transmission of Chronic Wasting Disease is 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. In 2007, WS established a full-time wildlife disease biologist position to coordinate rapid response and sampling efforts within WS and other agencies. 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 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 provides 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.

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

Administrative Services

Renee Matsuura
Director

Financial Services Section

The Division of Administrative Services provides 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. We have added new federal grants each year and to date we are tracking over 30 federal grants. We are responsible for processing more than 450 state grants and contracts annually. Purchasing cards are being used by the majority of the field staff, and few requests for petty cash reimbursements are being requested by employees.

Risk Management

The Department's Risk Committee meets quarterly to review liability issues. State Risk Management Division annually inspects offices leased by the Utah Department of Agriculture and provides recommendations that will assure conformance with applicable safety standards and fire code. The Department's Risk Committee recommended that letters be sent to leasors that are out of compliance with the audit. The Accident Review Committee is required to notify drivers who have had preventable accidents to take driver's safety training and/or certification to continue driving state vehicles.

Geographical Information System

Geographical Information System (GIS) section provides mapping support for Insect programs, Groundwater, West Nile Virus, and Homeland Security data collection along with many other programs. We are working with Department of Technology Services (DTS) in updating our web page.

Other Services

The division provides building security & surveillance, mail distribution, audit services, asset management, surplus and many other services.

Examples of Cost Efficiencies Implemented

· Employees in two divisions are now entering timesheets online. Saving office support time to enter each timesheet.

· All paycheck and earning statements are mailed. Saving pickup and distribution time.

· Cash deposits are picked up three times a week by a secured vendor for depositing which. Saving employee time making daily deposits.

· Proposed plan being developed to meet the Statewide Vehicle Efficiency "Cost Efficiency Plan" per H.B. 110.

This year, DTS at the Department of Agriculture and Food has made several changes to enhance our support of the department's goals and mission.

We implemented a web based anonymous customer satisfaction survey to assess where we could improve. As a result of feedback received through the surveys we enhanced our Help Desk software to give more information to those reporting a problem by sending e-mail messages. We changed the day we held our Application Change meetings and expanded it to include a discussion of all IT changes affecting the department.

We modified our monthly report to directors using color codes to make it easier to see how well DTS is fulfilling our Service Level Agreement.

IT purchasing is no longer done by UDAF employees but is now done by DTS staff assigned to UDAF and DTS staff on Capitol hill.

We expanded our desktop support hours to cover 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. in order to assure that nearly all of the hard working employees at the department have access to computer resources during all of their work hours.

We have always wiped clean the memory from surplus equipment to protect the department and its customers but this year we have formalize the process to assure nothing can slip through the cracks. We went through all of our databases with a fine toothed comb to assure there were no unnecessary private customer data (like Social Security Numbers) and purged unnecessary private data from backups.

New WAN equipment and lines were installed to boost the speed of the network outside of the building to 1 gigabit and we are in the process of upgrading network switches inside the building to achieve gigabit speed to the desktops.

We assisted in publishing the 2006 Annual report on CD.

In addition to maintaining over 50 existing applications we also made enhancements to the following applications: Chemistry analysis, Dairy (truck inspections), Dairy (grade B inspections), and Seed lab analysis.

DTS enterprise wrote a new Food SMS client. This will allow food inspectors to use there laptop computers to electronically record inspections then transmit them to the main office later in the day. This will increase accuracy and give a more readable copy to the establishments that are inspected. We also set up a web based survey so that establishments which have been inspected could give feed back on how to improve our food inspections.

The Conservation District Election program was completely rewritten and now allows web based voter registration requests and extends the deadline for registering to vote.

The Weights and Measures inspection program (WinWam) operates as a stand alone application on inspectors' laptop computers and their data can now be effortlessly merged into the central database. This frees up a fuel analyst to do his work, maintains backups of inspections, and simplifies the laptop update procedure for inspectors.

Animal Industry

Terry Menlove
Director

Animal Industry

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has five 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

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 62 horses were diagnosed positive for WNV. 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 animal health programs. The Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program, Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program, Trichomoniasis testing, the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and others are included in this effort. Division veterinarians met with the various livestock and poultry producer groups, farm organizations, veterinary associations and other groups in the state to receive input concerning their needs and to acquaint them with the programs.

An annual training session for Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program participants is offered and semiannual farm visits are made by Division veterinarians to verify compliance. Nearly 17,300 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006. Testing identified 67 infected bulls. The Division qualified for a grant of $52,442 from USDA for funding of the Johne's Disease Control Program in 2006 (about half of the funding 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 1900 animals in 8 herds and other program expenses.

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 17,000 Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement of animals were received from non-Utah veterinarians. Certificates of Veterinary Inspection for interstate movement to other states 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 slightly decreased 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.

Homeland Security has again been a focus of the Division in 2006. 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. 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 during the past year. 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. Dr. Ron Nelson is the new FSIS Denver District Manager. One of his priorities is to reinstitute the T/A Program into the Utah Meat Inspection Program. We received our first federal plant in July under the T/A Program. We currently have 4 State Slaughter Plants, 18 Plants that are slaughter/processing, 13 plants that are processing only, and 13 T/A plants. This gives a total of 49 official plants. There are 3 more plants applying for T/A status. We also have 34 custom exempt plants for a total of 83. The 2006 Legislature approved an additional hiring of an FTE to keep up with the additional meat establishments that have been added over the last couple of years.

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 for verifying and validate that the food safety system in each establishment is being executed properly. To make sure these systems are being designed and validate properly, federally trained state personnel are conducting food safety assessments in each state establishment.

We are in the process of adding buffalo as an amenable product to the Utah Meat and Poultry inspection regulations. All domestic raised buffalo will be required to be slaughtered under inspection. A new slaughter plant in Fillmore was granted inspection in May of this year. Two other plants are in the process of remodeling to accommodate their increased business. In May of 2007 new sweeping regulations were issued, that will have an impact on the way a custom exempt plant does business.

Several intrastate shipments bills are working their way through Congress. If the bill passes, state inspected establishments would be able to ship their products across state lines.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau consists of 16 full time special function officers and 49 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 seven weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state and going to slaughter.

During 2006, a total of 639,779 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.6 million was returned to their proper owners. This was an increase in animals inspected from previous years due to restocking following the statewide drought of 2003. It was noted that the same number of producers were in operation, and 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 2005 year. A 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. 1,000 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2006 making a total of 8,000 premises recorded. Utah ranks 4th in the nation in percentage of premises recorded.

During the year Brand Inspectors collected $554,339 in Beef Promotion Money. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2006, livestock inspectors collected $86,500 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 35 cases of theft and loss of livestock in 16 counties during the 2006 year.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread and prevents the entry of fish pathogens into Utah. This is done through regulating, inspecting, approving facilities for live sales, entry permits, and licensing facilities. Also, program members work closely with others in disease prevention and control to include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board, pathogen committees, nuisance species and mercury work groups.

Licensed facilities included 15 commercial aquaculture facilities (licensed for multiple species), 111 fee fishing facilities (seven of the aquaculture facilities were also licensed for fee-fishing), five brokers, five mosquito abatement districts, and three fish processors. The fee-fishing facilities were licensed for 23 species of aquatic animals including channel catfish, rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, brook trout, brown trout, cutthroat trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, Arctic char, Gambusia, ciclids, koi, common carp, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, coho salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, and cutbows.

During the FY there were 15 approval requests forwarded by UDAF to DWR for new species. One fee-fishing facility changed its registration to become licensed by DWR. During the period, 43 entry permits were issued for 17 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,180,122 fish, 1,471,000 eggs, and 176,333 lbs. of live aquatic animals imported into Utah. Total fish and eggs imported into Utah approximated 2,651,122.

Disease-free status was maintained for the following pathogens: IHNV, IPNV, VHSV, Aeromonas salmonicida, Yersinia ruckeri, Renibacterium salmoninarum, largemouth bass virus, Ceratomyxa shasta, SVCV, OMV, CCV, and EHNV. Testing during the year for shrimp viruses (TSV, IHHNV, WSSV, YHV) did not take place, because Utah growers did not culture freshwater shrimp (Macrobrachium rosenbergii) for live sales. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, and other non prohibited pathogens.

Inspection and health surveillance services included 37 onsite inspections or disease surveillance visits. Included in that total were 15 aquaculture facility inspections for approval to sell all species of live fish including trout. Forty-one water quality tests were conducted at 25 different sites. A total of 2,416 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 12 pathogens at qualified labs: IHNV (1,800), IPNV (2,090) VHSV (1,905), Aeromonas salmonicida (180), Yersinia ruckeri (180), Renibacterium salmoninarum (690), Myxobolus cerebralis (818), LMBV (120), SVCV (600), OMV (1800), LMBV (30), EHNV (120).

During the period two facilities were under biosecurity due to whirling disease (WD) contamination. Two facilities had quarantines released, both of which qualified for such following the passage of Senate Bill 195 and negative testing. Two more facilities qualified for licensing and approval for live sales during the first month of the next FY. Whirling disease was not detected in the 19 fee fishing sites surveyed for the parasite.

Fish health approvals and inspections were provided for 15 in-state facilities for the live sales of 12 species of aquatic animals including rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, walleye, hybrid tilapia (restricted to out-of-state sales), fathead minnow, Gambusia, brook trout, brown trout, tiger trout and walleye. Fish health approvals were granted to 18 out-of-state facilities for 19 species. At the beginning of the FY, six Utah facilities were licensed and approved to sell trout. At the end of the FY, eight Utah facilities were approved to sell trout, but three more facilities were licensed and approved for live sales during the first month of the next FY.

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. Most of these samples 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 and finished dairy products. The laboratory also 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 tests to ensure proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our supervisor serves as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO) which is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. Laboratory personnel administer 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 dairy products.

The Meat Laboratory analyzes meat and meat product samples obtained during inspections of plant and processing facilities in Utah. 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, E. coli 0157:H7, and Listeria on a regular basis.

The Pesticide Formulation Laboratory's function is testing samples for herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and/or 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 Compliance Officers for follow up action.

Ground and Surface Waters are monitored for the presence for pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals and other inorganic elements. Other tests are made to help evaluate overall water quality. This data is combined with other water data collected in the field to provide information on the quality of the state aquifers and develop water pesticide vulnerability studies.

Significant Events:

The Departments of Health, Public Safety, and Agriculture and Food initiated the process to obtain funding for a "unified" laboratory for the three departments. Legislature provided partial funding, so the Crime Lab, Medical Examiner, and Agriculture and Food labs are still working to obtain funding.

Many of the programs are showing an increase in numbers of samples submitted and/or number of tests conducted. The new equipment that has been purchased in the past is contributing to the increased numbers. We detected very low levels of perchlorates in a few ground water samples and will continue the monitoring process next year. It was decided to start testing milk samples for pesticides throughout the year to see if there are problems certain times of the year that we may have been missing. The Dairy Lab started testing for quality components (protein, fat, water, solids-not-fat, etc.) in dairy products as reflected by the increased number tests performed in FY06.

The labs have been testing the new data reporting system developed by IT are learning how to best utilize the query and reporting features. We are continuing with the process to obtain ISO 17025 laboratory certification.

The following is a breakdown for fiscal years 2005 and 2006.

Program	2005 samples	2005 tests	2006 samples	2006 tests
Retail Meat	539	1,076	499	997
Dairy Products	3,822	9,750	3,861	12,246
Fertilizer	85	328	170	551
Feed	247	647	314	1,122
Pesticide testing	30	40	18	18
Special Samples	29	34	39	61
Ground Water	839	36,617	764	35,180
Milk Pesticide	188	5,640	333	6,228
Total	6,095	54,745	6,276	56,768

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.

Low Cost Loan Programs

The division is responsible for several loan programs to help the agriculture community and others achieve various worthwhile goals for productivity, efficiency and environmental benefits for the people of Utah. At present the division has portfolios totaling nearly 800 loans, more than 90 active applications and total assets of more than $38.6 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)

ARDL celebrated its 30 year anniversary in 2006. A special recognition program and dinner in Salt Lake City brought together those agency staff, former state legislators, the Lt Governor, and farmers and rancher who were instrumental in its development in 1976. It also included the recognition of selected conservation projects funded under the program. ARDL has the largest portfolio among the four lending programs in the section. It consists of 735 loans and more than $20 million outstanding assets. The program is managed by the Division for the Utah Conservation Commission in cooperation with the 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 are particularly valuable due to water and climate issues that affect all of the West. 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 $9.2 million in loans and cash, and consist of 85 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 farms and ranches; 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. They are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. 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. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

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 2006, the groundwater-sampling program collected nearly 400 samples mostly from UACD Zones 3 and 7 (North central and South Eastern Utah). To meet the increasing demand from citizens throughout the state a rotational sampling program has been implemented. Each year one or two UACD zones will be selected as the primary sampling area. It is planned that the program will service the entire state in a five year period and then repeat. This means that each UACD Zone will be sampled at least every five years.

Samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria. Bacteria continue to be a problem throughout the state with 29 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 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 over $1.6 million to improve irrigation in the Price River drainage area.

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 2006 available in hardcopy, on CD-ROM and on the Internet (http://wildlife.utah.gov/range/). During 2006 the focus was on the Northern region of the state. This includes all or parts of Box Elder, Cache, Rich, Morgan, Weber, Davis, Summit, and Salt Lake 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.

Conservation Commission/Districts Program

The Utah Conservation Commission and Conservation District programs have gone through many positive changes over the past year. Through the leadership of Commissioner Blackham, the Commission, and districts, laws were updated, reworded and changed by the 2007 Legislature. The major changes were dropping the word soil from the name of the Commission and districts and adding three additional voting member positions on the Commission.

The conservation movement started in Utah and nationally to address soil erosion issues in the 1930s. Today, the need for conservation has expanded to many other natural resource and agricultural concerns. The Utah Conservation Commission, UDAF and Utah's 38 local conservation districts have addressed many other natural resource issues through the years. Over the past several decades they have been very involved in water conservation, water quality and soil quality at the farm level. Recently they have worked with the USDA partners to address soil quantity issues, due to the loss of so many farms and ranches to sprawl development. Now the local, state and federal conservation partners are starting to address watershed health issues, especially invasive plants and air quality associated with more frequent and severe wildfires. This past year the Commission and districts helped implement the Department's new Grazing Improvement Program (GIP).

The three new members of the Conservation Commission will help Utah conservation partnership address watershed health initiatives. They include two members of the new UDAF State Grazing Advisory Board and the President of the Utah Association of County Weed Supervisors. Their input will make the commission more effective.

State of Utah financial assistance of approximately $1.3 million during 2007 fiscal year, along with funds from local or federal sources, have helped supported the districts and provided approximately 35 employee positions to help conservation districts fulfill their statutory duties.

This section's two staff positions support most of the administrative needs of Utah Conservation Commission as it directs financial and administrative support to the conservation districts. The staff provided administrative support to Commissioner Blackham this past year as he chaired the 15 member Utah Partners for Conservation and Development Directors Council. The section's staff also helped the Department's GIP program get started and running smoothly this past year.

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. Contracts are now in place with DEQ Air Quality and Utah State University to initiate the implementation of air monitoring activities on poultry, swine and dairy operations. 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.

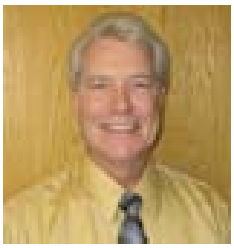
Nonpoint Source Information and Education

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 on- line quarterly 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 2006 conference was held in Park City as a National Nonpoint Source Conference during June, 2006.

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video Production with the re-release of the Getting In Step video in 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 ongoing 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 through social marketing. A social marketing guide entitled "Getting Your Feet Wet with Social Marketing" has been written and is being utilized as a tool for modifying attitudes and behavior changes in water programs.

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.

Utah agriculture continues to face new challenges of a complex industry, uncertain weather, 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 local marketing is to increase awareness and demand for Utah food and agricultural products within Utah. The "Utah's Own" Program is the 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 anywhere from two to six times 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 funding in 2006 and 2007 from the state legislature to promote Utah's Own for which we are very appreciative. Using the appropriations judiciously and appropriately to educate consumers while benefiting the largest number of businesses and producers is our number one priority. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores and several media groups chosen because they are far reaching and/or meet the criteria for our targeted demographic.

Promotional activities are designed to not only reach and educate consumers about the benefits of buying local, but to allow Utah's Own companies to participate on a voluntary basis. Their products are showcased in ads and sampled at live remotes in grocery stores. This exposure puts a name and face on what are local products and increases sales for those companies. The additional sales means the local company buys more goods and services from other local companies, who in turn then also buy more goods and services. They hire new employees and expand their facilities and hire other services as they grow their business. The result is a multiplier effect of dollars being spent and re-spent that cause the economy to grow exponentially.

Tremendous momentum has been created in the first year and a half of promoting Utah's Own. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for ongoing funding to continue stimulating and building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and new campaigns like the Utah's Own Down-Home Cook-off. An interactive Utah's Own Web site will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah's Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the Web site 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.

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.

We will also be asking the Legislature for one-time monies that can be awarded as grants to fund research, development and marketing to add value to agriculture commodities. Adding value to agricultural commodities or products can help local producers and rural communities build economic sustainability through processing, packaging, marketing and distributing the products themselves. Creating value added jobs can improve the diversity of a rural economy, increase local income, and capture higher profits.

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

opportunities for local producers. (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 long-time member and has served in leadership roles while participating along with other states and provinces from Canada and Mexico. Valuable information is shared between the states and countries at annual conferences to develop new domestic and international markets. Utah hosted the 2007 NAAMO Annual Meeting in Park City, July 15-19, 2007. Attendees were very complimentary of the meeting content and the beauty of our state as they were able to take several tours and a field trip.

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

WUSATA's Generic Program supports industry-wide food and agricultural projects that would be managed by the Division. These projects can be designed to promote an industry's product in foreign markets that would benefit three or more companies that are not eligible for FAS's Cooperator's Market Access Program Funds. As a participant in the Generic Program in a 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.

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

Through the Export Readiness Program, WUSATA and the Division 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.

The Department 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.

Organic Food Program

The organic food program certified over 105,000 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2007. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass for organic livestock. Utah continues to certify the organic dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese as well as organic lamb and beef. The program continues to certify organic lamb and beef. With the growth of livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains and forage 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.

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 2006, there were approximately 1,173 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 2006 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 2006, 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 2006 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 2006, thirteen thousand (13,000) colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

African Honey Bee (AHB)

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 2006. 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 (CLB)

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). CLB present and absent in all the same counties in 2007 as 2006, with one exception. The beetle was found in Duchesne County in 2006, but not in 2007. 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 in sectary 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 UDAF 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 (GM)

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 none (1) in 2006. The major benefits of this program are: Cost effectiveness, Public nuisance reduction, Forest and natural resource protection, and Watershed protection. In 2006, 2,917 GM traps were placed in 29 counties.

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

Cricket/Grasshopper

Information from the 2006 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey indicates that we may have 335,600 acres infested with Mormon Crickets. Grasshopper numbers were not estimated. The greatest infestation occurred in Box Elder County. The Vernal area has a small Mormon cricket infestation may be baited to control the infestation. The aerial application of Dimilin in Grouse Creek area was approximately 33,000 acres which protected over 100,000 acres from the invaders. Private grasshopper control contracts were available for less than 1,000 acres. 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 and is proving to be another extremely large year (2007) 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 (ECB)

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 2006, 147 traps were placed in eight counties, with no detections of ECB.

Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)

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 (WNV)

West Nile Virus (WVN), a disease transmitted by mosquitoes, first appeared in the United States in New York City in 1999. Over the next several years, the disease was found at epidemic levels progressing east and south across the United States. In 2003, West Nile Virus was first detected in the State of Utah. In 2003, a single human case was diagnosed; in 2004 there were 11 human cases, in 2005, 52 human cases and in 2006, 158 human cases and five deaths occurred in Utah. $500,000 was appropriated by the 2004 legislature for control of mosquitoes and has been awarded to counties, Cooperative Mosquito Control Areas and Mosquito Abatement District's to control mosquitoes, the main vector of WNV. In 2005 and 2006, $329,300 was given to various agencies for efforts to reduce the effect of WNV in the state. In Utah, two principle vectors of WNV 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 WNV 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 (JB)

Utah has a survey and detection program in place to eradicate and/or deter the establishment of JB insects into the state. In 2006, a total of 681 traps were set in the following counties: Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Salt Lake, Rich, San Juan, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, and Wayne. The first Japanese beetle was found in Utah County in July 2006, there were 675 total caught in the 100 traps.

In 2007, UDAF established the Japanese beetle Decision and Action Committee and declared a state of emergency according to the Insect infestation Act. The committee approved UDAF eradication plans for the Japanese beetle. UDAF has placed 3,000 traps statewide; 1,200 in Utah County and 480 in the treatment area. Public hearing meetings were held to inform the public and solicit their help in eradicating the Japanese beetles. The spray project started in June, with one turf application on 480 acres of Orem residential area. Three foliar treatments were applied on 250 acres during July. The two insecticides products used were Merit 2F (imidacloprid) and Tempo Ultra SC (beta cyfluthrin) to soil, turf, planting beds, and trees. These products are commonly used by lawn care companies to attack the immature and adult beetles feeding on plants. This treatment program will occur at no cost to homeowners. The trapping is considered a control method. There were over 1,900 beetles caught, with 1,938 in the foliar treatment area, 11 beetles were trapped in the turf treatment area (all singles); 29 beetles caught in 10 traps adjacent to the treatment area. 85% of the captured beetles were found in 60 traps. The total cost of the spray project was paid by the department. There were no Japanese beetles reported outside of the Orem City area in Utah County.

Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

A nationwide quarantine and survey was implemented in 2004 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 2006, over 100 Utah nurseries were surveyed for SOD, 68 host plants were inspected and no positive plants were identified. In 2007, only SOD trace forwards plant materials (plant materials grown in positive SOD nursery) were inspected at 10 Utah nurseries. No positive 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 2006.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	269
Number of products received and registered	2,596
Number of products registered because of investigations	150
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	180
Number of tests ran or analyzed	681
Tonnage sales in Utah	140,356
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	44

Pesticide Disposal Program

UDAF plans to sponsor more Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program in the future depending on the Agriculture community needs. Protecting the environment is one of our primary goals. The total amount collected and disposed over the past ten collections is 152,601 pounds, or 76 tons, from 1993 through 2006.

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants:	936
Number of pesticide products registered:	10,113
New products registered as a result of investigation:	75
Number of violations of the Pesticide Act	35
Registration requests by field representatives:	54

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	728
Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	948
Number of violations of the Nursery Act	35

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

Pesticide Enforcement Programs cooperative grant agreement with EPA

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. Annually over 200 wells are monitored for pesticide residue and other containments.

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 state licensing requirements.

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 Inspections and Assignments

Number of inspections of pesticides sales establishments:	58
Number of physical pesticide samples collected:	97
Number of investigations of pesticide uses:	108
Number of Applicators & dealers record audits	58
Number of violations:	32
Number of pesticide applicator training sessions:	30
Applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and private:	5,109
Number of pesticide dealers licensed:	92

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 2006-2007 is summarized below:

Number of seed samples tested:	2,280
Number of violations determined:	87
Percent of violations	3.6%

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 Twelve 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.

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 2006 are summarized below:

Number of feed manufacturers contacted:	538
Number of feed products registered:	7,572
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:	11,639
Number of miscellaneous tests conducted:	21,761
Total number of activities performed	33,400

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 their professional and sound work to ensure a wholesome, clean and uniform service throughout all the state. In this new era of security we are dedicated to providing helpful information and trained professionals to be constantly vigilant in the safety of our food supplies.

During the past year the Division recorded successes in several areas. First, no food protection professionals were lost to other government or industry competitors. In the three years prior, we suffered a 100% turnover in our Wasatch Front staff. Second, the Division de-centralized its Salt Lake office food compliance staff, allowing them to work closer to their homes and to minimize office time. We feel this is a significant step in improving our service delivery system. Third, a complete and in-depth evaluation was conducted of the Motor Fuel Quality Laboratory and the Fuel Pump Inspection Program. We are in the process of implementing the recommendations from this evaluation. The recommendations will allow us to provide a modern service, meeting today's consumer and industry needs, and will focus our resources on the activities that are most important to meet our statutory mission. Fourth, the Division has significantly improved its ability to collect and analyze performance data in the Weights & Measures Program and in the Food Compliance Program. Our Food Safety Management System is now in the Phase 2 testing stage. Fifth, we identified a law that is no longer needed. This law, Flour and Cereal Act, was promulgated decades ago to enrich cereals and bread with necessary vitamins and nutrients not found in the average American diet at the time. These dietary deficiencies disappeared long ago. We worked with Sen. Margaret Dayton to have this unnecessary law removed from the Utah statutes in the 2007 Legislature.

The past year has seen several management challenges presented to the Division. The 2007 Legislature amended the raw milk statutes and established Cottage Food Production Operations. These laws required intensive rule making, training, and policy and program procedure development. In addition, there are on-going inspection and sampling impacts. Another challenge arose when two neighboring states stopped allowing the transportation of shellfish from Utah. This created a huge financial burden for Utah businesses who deal in shellfish. With the cooperation of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration we have been able to develop a program and qualified staff to be a member of the Conference of Interstate Shellfish Shipments. As of August 2007 the Utah products will be allowed nationally. As part of an agency reorganization, the Division was given responsibility for the Bonding & Licensing of Dairy and Produce Dealers. This is an important program to help lessen the financial liability of Utah's dairy and produce farmers. During the year we have identified dealers who were not part of the program and have assigned our food compliance officers the task of obtaining relevant information during their inspections of food establishments. Our staff was also involved in field checks in high profile cases involving adulterated pet foods and baby spinach. Whenever there are events like these that have the potential to impact public health, the Division curtails other activities and redirects its resources to them.

The Division was proud to host several regional and national conferences this year, as follows: Western Conference for Weights & Measures (Annual Regional Conference), National Egg Regulatory Officials (Bi-Annual National Conference), National Conference of Interstate Milk Shippers (Bi-annual National Conference), and the National Conference For Weights & Measures (Annual National Conference).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.

Utah's Meat Compliance Program was reviewed initially and then again as part of the federal government's desire to streamline the program and create consistency throughout the United States. Both reviews rated it favorably. Suggestions to utilize federal forms and procedures are under consideration. Utah's administrative procedures rules prescribe actions that may be taken in the event of non-compliance. In addition statue describes many of the penalties for non-compliance. We would welcome federal adaptation and change to reflect the current worldwide marketplace.

Meat Compliance personnel have worked with several firms who are doing complex processing of meat products. In addition, to documentation of violation, we have provided opportunities for education and training to address food safety concerns. We have also worked with local health departments to address school lunch issues at charter schools. Many charter schools were unprepared to provide lunches at their facility. We are working with them to find ways to provide wholesome and properly produced meat food products that can be served at these institutions.

Utah's population continues to diversify bringing in new customs, products and compliance issues. These challenges

require creativity and flexibility to manage. It also requires additional tools to communicate between cultures.

During the 2006 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1720 random reviews of state businesses and 56 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in one (1) Letter of Warning being issued. Compliance officers collected more than 400 ground beef samples. The State Chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water. The results showed a declining level of compliance due to changes in the ground beef business.

Weights and Measures Program

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

Our inspectors routinely examine many types of scales that are used in commercial applications. Other devices the program inspects include diesel and gasoline pumps, vehicle tank meters, rack meters, high volume petroleum meters and propane meters. Our inspectors also verify the price at the checkout register assuring that price scans correctly and the customer is paying the advertised price. Inspectors check the net quantity statement on packaged goods and verify that the item contains the amount that is stated on the label.

"Just one of the reasons my job as a weights and measures inspector is important to Agriculture and the public has to do with livestock scales. Ranchers generally sell their calves in the fall and in most cases that "fall" pay check is their only paycheck of the year. So it is of vital importance that the scales being used the sell their commodity are accurate and state certified.

As a weights and measures inspector it is my job to assure accuracy in the scales, check and protect both the buyer and the seller."

— Phil Crowther, Weights & Measures Inspector.

The state of Utah's Metrology Laboratory maintains the legal standards of mass, length, and volume. This lab is operated and maintained by one person. Our metrologist checks the accuracy of our Weights and Measures field standards. The accuracy of equipment that is used by repair service companies is also verified by the programs metrologist. These calibration services are provided using standards for mass, length, and volume that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards of and Technology.

Accomplishments

The Weights and Measures Program has taken steps to chart its course for the foreseeable future. A complete evaluation of our Motor Fuel Quality Laboratory was conducted. The result was a plan for the laboratory to bring the lab up to date and provide the services that are needed now and those identified for the near future based on our industry analysis.

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially (gasoline pumps, propane meters, high volume gasoline meters, rack meters, vehicle tank meters, scales, etc.). These inspections are unannounced to help both the business and the consumer receive an accurate measurement. These devices are checked to make sure they are operating correctly, legal for trade, and free from fraud and misuse. Utah helps assure that the market place is fair and equitable for both the business and the consumer.

Consumer awareness has increased due to significant increased fuel prices. This has resulted in several unsubstantiated quality complaints. Discussions have been held with refineries and marketers regarding fuel quality issues.

We provided 704 regular inspections at Utah's gas stations. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, adequately labeled pumps, octane posting, automatic shut off valve, money calibration, hose conditions, fill caps and covers, readable displays, displays function properly, anti drain valve, computer jump and that the calibration is accurate.

Our metrology lab continues to maintain recognition from the National Institute of Standards and Technology by meeting all Echelon III parameters. Consumers rely on the services of this facility to certify equipment used for weight, length or volumetric measurement in commercial business.

To assure economic standardization wit the rest of the nation, 750 artifacts from industry and 235 artifacts from our Weights and Measures Program were tested for a certificate of calibration using standards that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

The Utah metrology laboratory is currently recognized under a Certificate Measurement Assurance Program provided by the NIST Office of Weights and Measures. During the year we sent our metrologist to the Western Regional Assurance Program yearly training meeting. The state metrologist received and met all criteria for the Certificate of Measurement Traceability through NIST.

We conducted 94 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections. These scales are used for law enforcement of weight limits on Utah highways.

Our Weights and Measures program has remained active in the National Conference on Weights and Measures (NCWM). The NCWM is the nation's consensus body that develops model weights and measures regulations adopted by Utah and the rest of the United States.

Our Weights and Measures Program hosted the annual Western Weights and Measures Technological Conference in Salt Lake City. Representatives from 13 western states attended the conference along with other government and industry officials. The conference was a success. This conference acts as a source of information and a forum for debate in the development of consensus standards for weighing and measuring devices and commodities sold by weight, measure or count, in promoting the use of uniform laws and regulations, and administrative procedures adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures.

Price verification inspections of 406 retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

Checks of 4,936 packaged items were made for net content. Inspectors verify the net quantity of contents of packages kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold by weight, measure or count. Routine verification of the net contents of packages is important to facilitate value comparison and fair competition. Consumers have the right to expect packages to bear accurate net content information. Those manufacturers whose products are sold in such packages have the right to expect that their competitors will be required to adhere to the same standards.

Our weights and measures LPG inspector provides inspections to all Utah vendors dispensing LPG, either through dispensers or delivery trucks. During the year 208 propane meters were inspected throughout the state. These inspections included checking appropriate installation and calibration of propane dispensers and meters.

Inspections are conducted on airport fuel trucks, fuel delivery trucks, cement batch plant water meters and other large meters. Inspections included: 302 Vehicle tank meters, 127 rack meters, and 21 water meters.

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 668 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected.

Complaints

Inspectors investigated 133 consumer complaints. These complaints were related to gasoline quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, and pricing accuracy of the scanner at the retail check out register.

Applying uniform weights and measures standards to commercial transactions is important to a strong economy. As population and industry growth continues, so does the need for business and the associated industry. Along with that comes the need to provide weights and measures inspection service.

Egg & Poultry Grading

The Egg and Poultry Grading program provides a needed service to the egg and poultry industry and the consumers of Utah. Grading provides a standardized means of describing the marketability of a particular product. Through the application of uniform grade standards, both eggs and poultry can be classified according to a range of quality characteristics. Buyers, sellers and consumers alike can communicate about theses characteristics through a common language. The use of the official USDA grade shield certifies that both eggs and poultry have been graded under the continuous inspection of grading personal. USDA's grading services are voluntary. Egg packers and poultry processors who request this service pay for the services involved.

Program activities include:

- Shell Egg Grading
- Egg Products Inspection
- Shell Egg Surveillance
- Poultry Grading
- School Lunch

Shell Egg Grading

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 as it comes 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 2006, USDA licensed egg graders graded 1,023,464 Cases (30 dozen eggs per case). This is a record high for shell eggs USDA graded in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

Liquid egg has become extremely important to commercial users of eggs because of its convenience and safety. It used to be that consumers went to the grocery store to buy ingredients, now they shop looking for items already prepared. As trends continue toward purchasing more and more of our food that has been prepared away from home, the convenience of further processed ingredients in restaurants, cafeterias, food service, and food

manufacturing hold promising opportunities for the liquid egg industry.

During the year 2006, 260,549 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs where processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is about the same as last year's 262,107 (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.

21 Of these mandatory inspections where conducted by State of Utah graders during 2006.

Poultry Grading

Utah is home to Moroni Feed Co., one of the few fully integrated turkey producing cooperatives in the United States. With demand for cooked, smoked and roasted turkey products climbing in recent years, primarily because of the popularity of low-carb diets and improvements in turkey processing and packaging technology, Moroni has seen a need to change its product mix to include more profitable items such as turkey deli breasts, turkey roasts, turkey hams and ground turkey. Moroni Feed Co. is a key member of the Norbest, Inc. turkey marketing cooperative, which markets all of Moroni Feed's turkeys and turkey products worldwide. Norbest Inc, announced that effective May 1, 2006, Norbest joined forces in an alliance of sales and marketing functions with West Liberty Foods. This alliance will better position Utah's Turkey growers for the future. West Liberty Foods LLC owns and operates three state-of-the-art processing meat plants in Iowa. West Liberty Foods has also announced that it will be opening a fourth facility to be located in Utah.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 88,544,096 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2006. This is a slight decrease over last years 92,649,753 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 involves the condition inspection 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 coming into Utah.

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, & Quilted Clothing

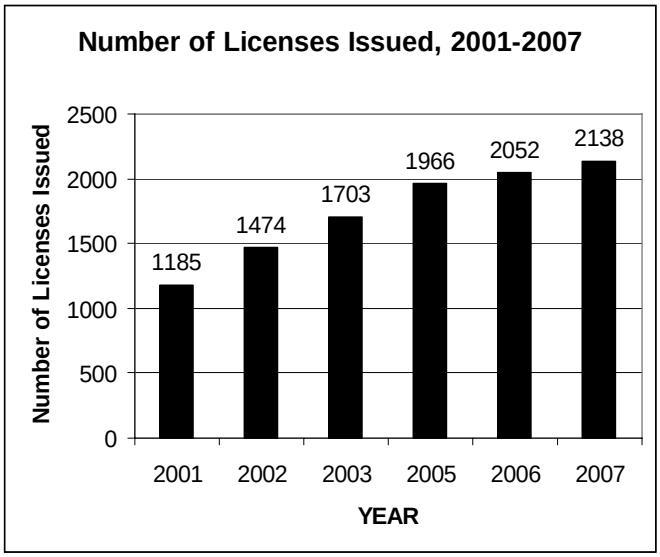
The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahns hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state.

Application forms, and other program information as well as helpful links to other regulatory jurisdictions are available at the following URL: http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/bedding.html

Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials available, and increased offshore manufacturing keep state regulatory officials busy. Regulation and inspection help maintain a level playing field and help ensure honesty in labeling and advertising. Working with other state and federal government agencies, Utah helps improve product oversight and helps prevent contamination of US food and fiber sources by preventing importation of prohibited plant and animal products.

In 2007, Utah issued 2052 licenses which generated $110,670 in general fund revenue. Annual license fees make the program self-sustaining and allow laboratory-testing of suspect products to determine whether their contents are accurately labeled and free from filth and other contaminates. Licenses have almost doubled in the period 2001-2007.

MATTRESSES & FOUNDATIONS NEWS: On July 1, 2007, 16 CFR Part 1633, a new federal regulation came into effect



establishing national open flame resistance requirements for mattresses and foundations. The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) reports 400-500 deaths annually from mattress fires. They estimate the new regulation will prevent at least 240 deaths and 1150 injuries annually.

Mattress manufacturers will be using textile fiber blends and pads to increase the time from flame ignition to flashover in bedroom fires. New mattress sets will probably cost more, but will save lives, prevent injuries and reduce property damage.

FOOD LABELING PROGRAM

The State of Utah through the Utah Code Annotated (UCA) 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 2006, the food labeling program completed more than 604 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. Nutrition information also helps consumers to make healthy food choices.

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

Dairy Compliance Program

Utah Dairy Act

On January 24, 2007, HB 331, Utah Dairy Act Amendments, passed both the House and Senate of the State of Utah to become the new law to effectively broaden the scope of the availability of raw milk in the state. The amendments deal mainly with the raw milk portion of the Utah Dairy Act as found in the Utah Code Annotated (UCA) 4-3, and the main points in the amendments are as follows:

1. Defines and explicitly prohibits Cow-Share programs in the State of Utah
2. Provides regulations whereby raw milk bottled on the farm for retail sales can be sold off the dairy farm premise.
3. Mandates pathogen testing on raw milk sold off the dairy farm premise.

Milk Born Illness Outbreak

In an interesting twist of fate, Utah's first milk born illness outbreak related to a Permitted Raw for Retail Dairy occurred within 90 days after the closing of the Legislative Session. From January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2007 there were sixty two (62) campylobacter cases reported to the Utah County Health Department. Interviews of the ill linked 90.5% of the cases to consumption of raw milk purchased at dairy in Utah County, a permitted Raw for Retail Dairy in that county. Twenty three (23) cases were epidemiologically confirmed and another twenty five (25) were epi-linked cases of Campylobacter implicating the Utah County Raw Milk Dairy, where the producer manufactures and sells raw milk from both cows and goats. This outbreak enabled us to develop proposed regulations aimed at reducing the chances of similar outbreaks in the future.

rbST Use and Labeling

Prior to 2006 the three Utah processors who wished to label their bottled milk rbST free followed the Department the 1994 FDA document, "Interim Guidance on the Voluntary Labeling of Milk and Milk Products from Cows That Have Not Been Treated With Bovine Somatotropin." All three of these processors were small processors. Then a medium sized processor wanted to be able to label his milk as being from cows not treated with rbST, only instead of following the recommended language in the guideline , they wanted to say said, "No Artificial Growth Hormones". And that opened up the flood gates, and the floods came, and everyone of Utah's fluid milk processors wanted to sell milk with some type of rbST claim, and after the flood, virtually all milk bottled in Utah is now label with a claim of some sort or another telling the consumer that this or that milk is the best because it contains no rbST. Some claims have been false and misleading and have had regulatory action taken to bring them into compliance.

Manufacturing Grade Dairy Farms

As of December 31, 2006 Utah's Dairy Industry was practically out the Manufacturing Grade Dairy Farm business. Except for one full time dairy and a couple of temporary dairies, such as the Utah State Fair and Richmond Black and White Days, all the dairies in Utah were or became Grade 'A' dairies. But the event that had a bigger impact on the Dairy Industry in Utah was that the two big processing plants whose operations included receiving the majority of Utah's Manufacturing Grade milk, changed their method of operations, changed their receiving, pasteurizing, and separating facilities over to Grade 'A' facilities and can no longer receive Manufacturing Grade milk. That was probably the overriding reason and cause of the last twenty plus Manufacturing dairies going Grade 'A'.

Statistics

Like most rural areas Utah's dairy farm population is decreasing. But two new dairies, each well over a 1000 cows moving into the

Central Utah region continues the trend of fewer but larger dairies grouping in the more sparsely populated middle area of the State. The 2006 total of 86,000 cows is a 2.3% drop in the 88,000 cows in the State in 2005.

The 1.745 billion pounds of milk produced in Utah in 2006 represents a 5.1% increase in milk production over 2005 which was at 1.661 billion pounds. Since there was a decrease in cow numbers one could expect to see an increase in production per cow, which was the case, there was a 1,416 pound increase from 18,875 pounds per cow in 2005 to 20,291 pounds per cow in 2006. Five Compliance Officers perform the daily functions of dairy inspections, sampling, and equipment test

TYPE	NUMBER	INSPECTIONS
Grade A Dairies	322	994
Manufacturing Dairy	20	60
Dairy Processors	59	240
Raw to Retail Dairies (including Farmstead Cheese)	6	16
Milk Haulers/Samplers	167	74
Milk Trucks	155	134
Pasteurizers	50	195
Total	779	1713

Drug Violations

Of the 994 Grade 'A' inspections conducted in 2006, 232 of the inspection reports, or 23%, reported drug violations. This is up from 18% for last year. Twenty two dairies had their Grade 'A' permit suspended due to the presence of antibiotic drug residue found in their milk Because of drug abuse and misuse 581,860 pounds of milk was discarded in 2006.

Food Compliance Program

Protecting the food supply through inspection is an obvious benefit of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, (UDAF) Food Inspection program. The Food program provides sanitation inspection, equipment testing, consultation, and regulation of all food in commerce. The Program provides monitoring for a wide variety of products at registered facilities such as retail establishments, food processors, warehouses, bakeries, meat departments, water facilities, grain processors and temporary/seasonal food establishments. Less obvious to the public, however, is the behind the scenes work done by inspectors to proactively assist producers and processors who want to participate in food production, storage and distribution. UDAF, Food Program functions as a regulatory agency, therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. Food Program staff conducted 4804 inspections at 2955 facilities. Inspection resulted in 29 warning notices, two (2) citations and 151,783 pounds of food embargoed, voluntary destroyed or reconditioned to meet establish requirements. Activities also protected consumers by participating in recalls of several different products. Staff and management responded to 58 complaints on food quality food-borne illness and personnel practices in 2006.

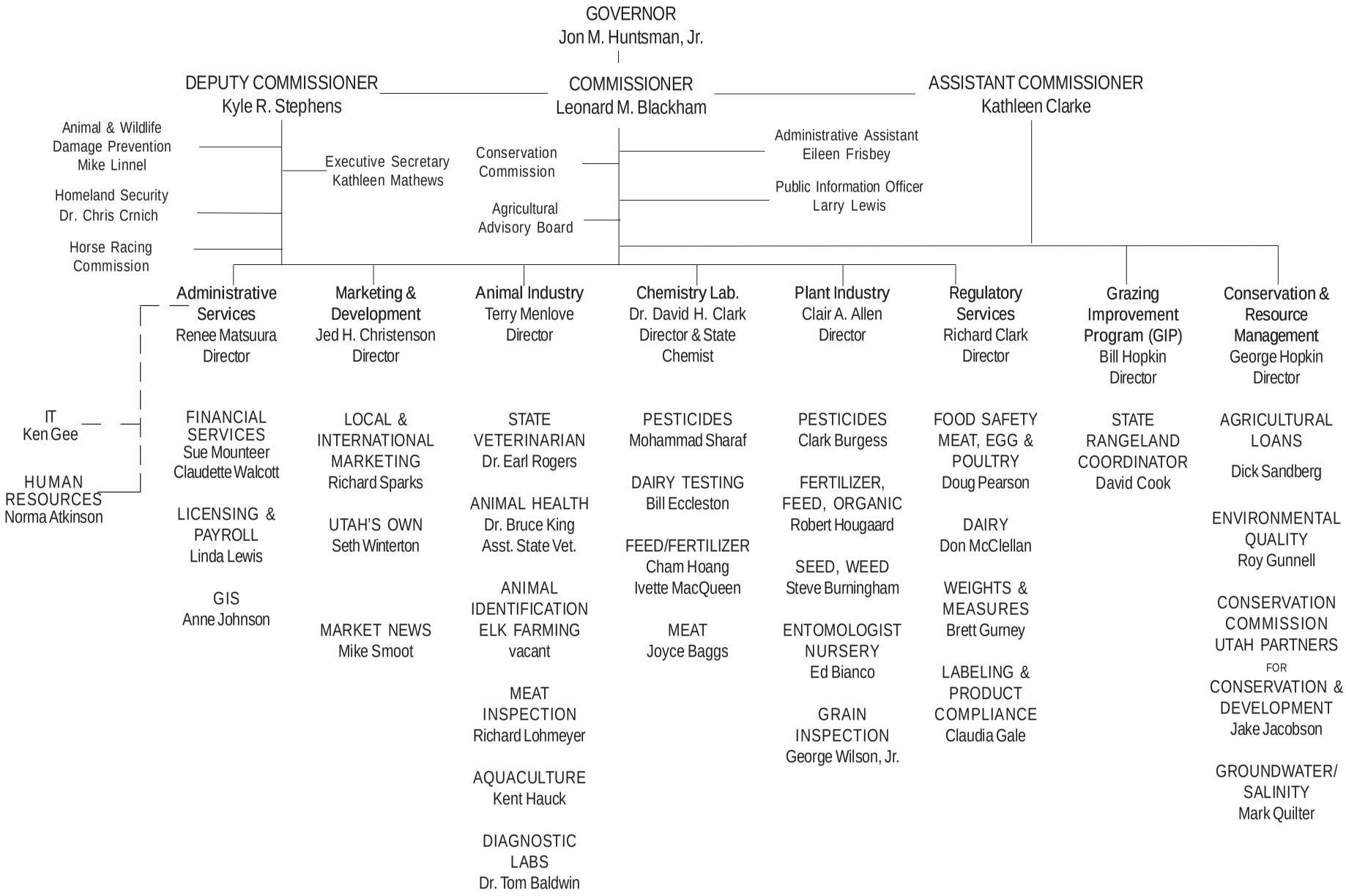
The ongoing education of the processor is part of a longtime mission of the program. Inspectors have routinely worked with new businesses on plan review, process evaluation, and making sure the labels and packaging are meeting all requirements even before these new businesses begin operating. Again, the investment of time by the inspector saves the business potential problems down the road. This also makes it easier for Utah farmers to market their products properly whether it is at a farmers market or a more traditional retail outlet.

Training is a priority for program. The import of adulterated per food from China and the distribution of E.coli 0157:H7 contaminated baby spinach nationally are recent events which underscore the need for the program personnel to be continually trained. Training will help the agency meet the challenges of an every changing and complex food industry. A training program that merges FDA onsite training, FDA ORAU (office of regulatory affairs-university) and in-house training was designed and will be implemented in FY2007.

The Food Compliance Program is faced with the same challenges other states are experiencing including reduced resources, increased expectations and a changing regulatory atmosphere. The complexity of inspections and the amount of time necessary to conduct them continues to increase as a result of mega-mergers, new processing technology and new types of food service activities in the retail food industry. The diversity of Utah's population is increasing too. Language barriers make it difficult for the division to effectively communicate with food safety requirements to some groups. Several initiatives are being considered to meet this challenge. The Food Compliance Program continues working with federal and state agencies to reduce the likelihood of a food related bioterrorism event, and to be prepared to respond to such an event.

In addition, the Food Compliance Program, in conjunction with state information technologies and in-house assistance, has nearly completed implementation of a new field inspection computer program to allow staff to electronically report and transfer data from the field. This required a thorough review of all information in the system and how it was used. The new inspection program will provide more information to the field staff and be easier to use. When we complete the new field inspection computer program in the near future, our information systems will be among the best in the Western states.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2007

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, 2006						
TX	MO	IA	KY	OK	**36**	
230,000	105,000	88,600	84,000	83,000	**15,100**	2,089,790
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2006 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	NM	**25**	
129,700	60,100	47,200	45,700	44,500	**11,600**	932,430
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2006 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	TX	IA	NE	KS	**37**	
31,402,706	16,026,756	15,108,261	12,042,344	10,335,795	**1,243,673**	239,271,907
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2006 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	KS	ND	MN	**36**	
24,298	23,094	21,413	20,391	19,327	**948**	294,661
Corn for Grain Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**39**	
2,050,100	1,817,450	1,178,000	1,102,850	844,660	**2,669**	10,534,868
Corn for Silage Production, 2006 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**23**	
14,110	10,935	8,280	6,840	6,000	**1,034**	104,849
Barley Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	MN	**14**	
48,755	42,840	31,000	11,970	5,400	**2,280**	180,051
Oats Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
WI	MN	IA	PA	SD	**27**	
14,490	11,200	8,360	7,040	5,415	**539**	174,288
All Wheat Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	MT	WA	ID	**29**	
291,200	251,770	153,075	140,050	90,315	**6,120**	1,812,036
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	MT	SD	ID	**9**	
212,350	77,550	63,800	42,600	34,310	**495**	460,480
Winter Wheat Production, 2006 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	WA	MT	OK	OH	**29**	
291,200	118,800	82,560	81,600	65,280	**5,625**	1,298,081
All Hay Production, 2006 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	TX	MO	KS	KY	**24**	
9,048	8,675	6,944	6,550	6,316	**2,540**	141,666
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2006 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	ID	WI	IA	MN	**12**	
7,140	5,074	4,620	4,602	4,455	**2,240**	71,666
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2006 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	MI	NE	MN	ID	**18**	
7,680	4,085	2,728	2,228	1,906	**2**	24,247

[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, 2006 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**27**	
5,700	1,260	890	457	325	**9.3**	9,984.9
Apricot Utilized Production, 2006 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
39,000	5,400	255			**255**	44,655
Peach Utilized Production, 2006 (Tons)						
CA	SC	GA	NJ	WA	**13**	
712,000	50,000	37,000	34,000	23,000	**5,400**	987,080
Pear Utilized Production, 2006 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	PA	**9**	
367,000	229,000	208,000	15,600	3,800	**220**	830,120
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2006 (Tons)						
WA	OR	CA	MI	ID	**6**	
171,000	47,500	40,200	21,500	3,530	**1,750**	286,920
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2006 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	NY	PA	**2**	
180.3	25.0	21.7	10.4	5.2	**25.0**	250.4
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2007 (1,000 Head)						
TX	NE	KA	CA	OK	**36**	
14,000	6,650	6,400	5,500	5,250	**830**	97,002.9
Beef Cows, January 1, 2007 (1,000 Head)						
TX	MO	OK	NE	SD	**28**	
5,303	2,146	2,000	1,940	1,669	**344**	32,894.2
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2007 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	PA	ID	**24**	
1,790	1,245	628	550	502	**86**	9,129
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2006 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**16**	
17,300	9,500	6,900	4,200	3,350	**680**	62,489
All Sheep, January 1, 2007 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	**6**	
1,070	610	460	400	380	**295**	6,185
Honey Production, 2006(1,000 Lbs)						
ND	CA	FL	SD	MT	**23**	
25,900	19,760	13,770	10,575	10,428	**1150**	154,846
Mink Pelt Production, 2006 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	MN	ID	**2**	
885,100	622,840	283,900	242,950	203,000	**622,840**	2,858,160
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2006 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	GA	**27**	
61,605	33,511	31,687	28,303	27,987	**4,413**	453,036
Trout Sold, 2006 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	NC	CA	PA	WA	**16**	
41,434	7,232	5,573	4,790	4,007	**318**	74,855

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	0.3	2002	1934
Yield	Pounds	1,670	2002	110	1951	
Production	1,000 Cwt	91	1947	2	1977,2006	
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	22,100	1922	750	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	1,745	2006	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	3,763	2006	1,166	1965	1925
Egg Production Total for Year . . .	Mill. Eggs	937	2006	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, 1995-2006 [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*
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	2,098,690	445	933,210
2006	15,100	768	11,600	2,089,790	446	932,430

[1] A farm is any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2004-2006

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*
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
2006	9,400	4,100	1,600	15,100	800	2,500	8,300	11,600

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2003-2006 [1] [2]

Commodity	2003		2004		2005		2006 [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	1,134,716	100.0	1,289,621	100.0	1,354,103	100.0	1,243,673	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	879,181	77.5	983,182	76.2	1,046,965	77.3	930,824	74.8
Meat Animals	549,611	48.4	605,086	46.9	676,244	49.9	571,267	45.9
Cattle & Calves	400,873	35.3	431,201	33.4	486,614	35.9	412,536	33.2
Hogs	130,098	11.5	155,103	12.0	168,237	12.4	141,501	11.4
Sheep & Lambs	18,640	1.6	18,782	1.5	21,393	1.6	17,230	1.4
Milk, Wholesale	194,568	17.1	250,415	19.4	243,756	18.0	217,980	17.5
Poultry/Eggs	102,491	9.0	88,876	6.9	84,408	6.2	90,245	7.3
Farm chickens	NA	(4)	NA	(4)	NA	(4)	49	(4)
Chicken Eggs	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,248	1.7	30,727	2.5
Other Poultry	7,510	0.7	7,310	0.6	8,110	0.6	9,210	0.7
Miscellaneous Livestock	32,511	2.9	38,805	3.0	42,557	3.1	51,332	4.1
Honey	1,824	0.2	1,723	0.1	1,056	0.1	1,208	0.1
Wool	1,784	0.2	1,868	0.1	1,548	0.1	1,669	0.1
Trout	1,033	0.1	760	0.1	540		318	
Other Livestock	27,870	2.5	34,454	2.7	39,413	2.9	48,137	3.9
Mink pelts	17,595	1.6	23,659	1.8	27,318	2.0	35,322	2.8
All other livestock	10,275	0.9	10,795	0.8	12,095	0.9	12,815	1.0
Crops								
Crops	255,535	22.5	306,439	23.8	307,138	22.7	312,849	25.2
Food Grains	16,227	1.4	19,948	1.5	21,582	1.6	26,205	2.1
Wheat	16,227	1.4	19,948	1.5	21,582	1.6	26,205	2.1
Feed Crops	119,951	10.6	135,752	10.5	134,477	9.9	140,131	11.3
Barley	6,610	0.6	7,008	0.5	4,052	0.3	5,241	0.4
Corn	4,255	0.4	4,056	0.3	3,131	0.2	4,577	0.4
Hay	108,572	9.6	124,028	9.6	126,552	9.3	129,405	10.4
Oats	513	(4)	660	0.1	742	0.1	908	0.1
Oil Crops	1,516	0.1	2,963	0.2	3,211	0.2	2,653	0.2
Vegetables	18,750	1.7	15,516	1.2	14,703	1.1	15,076	1.2
Beans, dry	198	(4)	385	(4)	573	(4)	NA	NA
Potatoes, fall	2,436	0.2	2,120	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Onions, storage	8,917	0.8	5,112	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Miscellaneous Vegetables	7,200	0.6	7,900	0.6	7,500	0.6	7,640	0.6
Fruits/Nuts	16,942	1.5	18,292	1.4	19,637	1.5	18,413	1.5
Apples	4,811	0.4	7,665	0.6	6,534	0.5	4,282	0.3
Fresh	4,596	0.4	7,527	0.6	6,370	0.5	4,194	0.3
Processing	215	(4)	138	(4)	164	(4)	88	(4)
Apricots	94	(4)	177	(4)	235	(4)	255	(4)
Cherries	7,728	0.7	6,829	0.5	8,480	0.6	9,324	0.7
Sweet	1,800	0.2	1,593	0.1	2,422	0.2	2,699	0.2
Tart	5,928	0.5	5,236	0.4	6,058	0.4	6,625	0.5
Peaches	3,431	0.3	2,853	0.2	3,424	0.3	3,627	0.3
Pears, Bartlett	298	(4)	118	(4)	129	(4)	140	(4)
Other berries	345	(4)	415	(4)	600	(4)	550	(4)
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	235	(4)	235	(4)	235	(4)	235	(4)
All Other Crops	82,149	7.2	113,968	8.8	113,528	8.4	110,371	8.9
Other Seeds	2,600	0.2	2,560	0.2	2,700	0.2	4,100	0.3
Other Field Crops	1,180	0.1	28,570	2.2	27,646	2.0	32,370	2.6
Greenhouse/Nursery	72,079	6.4	74,497	5.8	75,311	5.6	66,100	5.3
Christmas Trees	104	(4)	120	(4)	120	(4)	200	(4)
Floriculture	48,975	4.3	51,377	4.0	52,191	3.9	NA	NA
Other Greenhouses	23,000	2.0	23,000	1.8	23,000	1.7	65,900	5.3

[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.
[4] Less than 0.1%.

Crop Summary

2006 Crop Summary: Utah producers entered the 2006 crop year with seasonably warm temperatures. Snow pack in the mountains was only 50-70% of normal. Fewer than normal snow storms moved through during the months of January and February, but producers were looking forward to more snowfall. There were some concerns of winter kill in the spring, when plants break dormancy, due to cold temperatures and lack of adequate snow cover in the valley. In March there were plenty of storms with conditions too wet for farmers to get into fields for planting. Days suitable for field work in the month of March averaged 1.5 days per week. By mid-April days suitable reached 7 days per week. Farmers were able to get into their fields and begin farming activities such as fertilizing, and corn, alfalfa, and vegetable planting.

In May 2006, crops were only in fair condition with the temperatures being somewhat cooler than normal for this time of year. Mormon Crickets were spotted in the northern part of Utah. APHIS reports indicated that the cricket count was a record with over 500 crickets per square yard. Alfalfa Weevil and grasshoppers continued to be a problem in some areas of the state.

The early part of June brought some concern from local farmers because a late frost caused a slow down in crop progress. Some corn producers had to replant their crop because the corn was stunted. Farmers had to cut their hay early to maintain their crop's quality. There were also reports of the Cereal Leaf Beetle in some parts of the state which caused some farmers a significant loss in barley.

The summer months brought warmer temperatures and dryer weather. Irrigation was a major part of this year's crop production layout. Irrigated grain yielded above average while dry land grain suffered during much of the growing season.

The early fall brought mild temperatures with plenty of moisture. Continuing rain throughout the central and southern parts of the state downgraded the quality of alfalfa hay. Rain received in some parts of Utah filled the soil with moisture 9 inches deep. Heavy storms in some areas delayed the grain, onion and safflower harvests. Light rain showers in other areas delayed crop progress just a little. Late fall brought dryer conditions which allowed farmers to complete their harvest

Pasture and rangelands benefited greatly from the summer and fall rain showers. Reports of greener pastures and adequate water supplies were prevalent through the state. Livestock water ponds on the desert ranges were full which made for good water situations for fall and winter grazing. Loco weed was reported on some spring and winter ranges that caused abortions in some of the range herds. Late fall brought unusual temperatures swings with warmer than usual temperatures during the day and cooler temperatures at night. Some beef and dairy cattle herds reported pneumonia due to the temperature swings.

The 2006 crop year started off slow with various infestations sprouting up in some areas. However, the continued optimism by Utah farmers, and sufficient rain and water supplies aided farmers and livestock ranchers to have a successful and productive year.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping
Utah, 1999-2006

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
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	143	95	88	120
2006	72	138	73	98	116

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

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

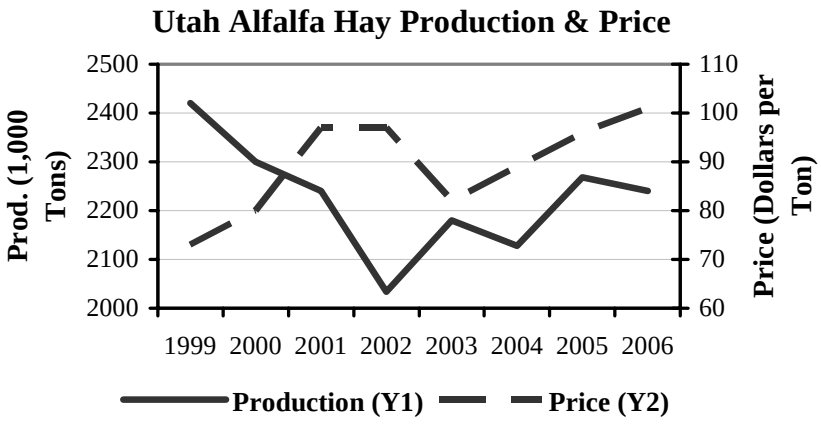
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
1999	550	4.40	2,420	73.00	176,660
2000	575	4.00	2,300	79.50	182,850
2001	560	4.00	2,240	97.00	217,280
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	540	4.20	2,268	96.00	217,728
2006	560	4.00	2,240	101.00	226,240
All Other Hay					
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	83.50	30,728
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
All Hay					
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	700	3.77	2,636	94.50	248,456
2006	710	3.58	2,540	99.50	249,340

[1] Bailed hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 1999-2007

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,370
2006	266	1,410
2007	185	([1])

[1] Available January 2008



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

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						
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	3.81	24,174
2006	130	125	45.0	5,625	4.85	27,281
Other Spring Wheat						
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	3.75	2,828
2006	14	11	45.0	495	4.25	2,104
All Wheat						
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	3.80	27,002
2006	144	136	45.0	6,120	4.45	29,385
Barley						
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	2.06	3,955
2006	40	30	76.0	2,280	2.75	6,270
Oats						
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	1.85	945
2006	45	7	77.0	539	2.30	1,240

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	65	47	22.0	1,034	30.00	31,020
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	2.77	5,418
2006	65	17	157.0	2,669	3.40	9,075

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

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

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*
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	17.50	403
2006	3.0	0.5	350	2	20.00	40

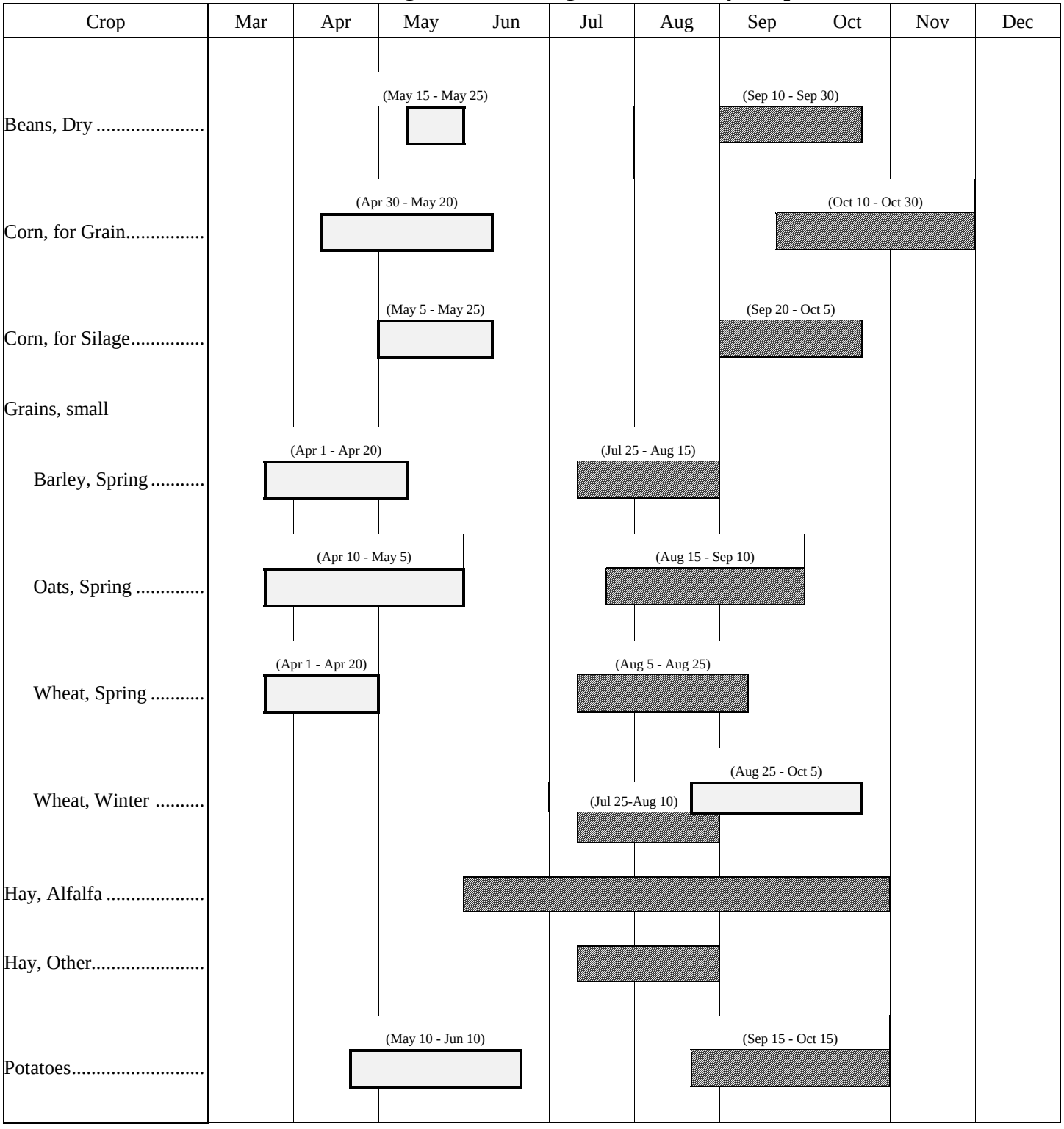
[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 1999-2007 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	2,961	5,994
2007	5,352	4,694	([2])	([4])
Barley				
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	451	324
2007	187	98	([2])	([4])
Oats				
1999	([3])	46	197	97
2000	97	69	323	150
2001	83	32		74
2002	82	54	[3] 64	([3])
2003	95	45	47	97
2004	96	52	55	85
2005	60	37	45	55
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	([2])	([4])
Corn				
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		1,272
2006	1,076	894	([3])	761
2007	1,228	1,331	([2])	([4])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Estimates available in the September 2007 Grain Stocks release.
[3] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Estimates available in the December 2007 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	2005	2006	5-year Average
Apr 05	23	16	22
Apr 10	27	19	30
Apr 15	35	23	39
Apr 20	42	29	47
Apr 25	49	40	55
Apr 30	54	58	64
May 05	61	66	72
May 10	66	75	78
May 15	68	85	83
May 20	77	90	88
May 25	83	93	93
May 30	88		95

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jun 20	21	31	17
Jun 25	24	32	24
Jun 30	30	41	34
Jul 05	38	50	45
Jul 10	47	60	55
Jul 15	58	67	65
Jul 20	67	73	74
Jul 25	73	77	80
Jul 30	75	81	83
Aug 05	80	90	86
Aug 10	83	91	89
Aug 15	87	92	93

Harvested for Grain

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jul 25	10	41	13
Jul 30	11	10	12
Aug 05	12	19	25
Aug 10	24	29	36
Aug 15	42	42	48
Aug 20	60	59	59
Aug 25	69	68	68
Aug 30	74	78	75
Sept 05	78	87	83
Sept 10	81	88	86
Sept 15	83	91	90
Sept 20	87	92	94

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Apr 05	22	18	36
Apr 10	28	21	45
Apr 15	38	22	54
Apr 20	42	35	61
Apr 25	44	52	68
Apr 30	52	69	77
May 05	56	83	83
May 10	59	91	87
May 15	61		89

Harvested for Grain

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jul 10	3	9	4
Jul 15	4	10	6
Jul 20	5	11	10
Jul 25	7	15	15
Jul 30	13	26	24
Aug 05	28	39	40
Aug 10	41	49	52
Aug 15	54	62	65
Aug 20	67	81	78
Aug 25	78	86	86
Aug 30	86	89	92
Sep 05	89	91	95

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jul 10	17	8	8
Jul 15	18	9	11
Jul 20	19	16	16
Jul 25	22	28	24
Jul 30	30	43	39
Aug 05	45	58	57
Aug 10	60	66	66
Aug 15	75	75	76
Aug 20	82	88	85
Aug 25	88	90	90
Aug 30	93	94	95
Sep 05	97	99	99

Planted [1]

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Aug 30	10	4	5
Sep 05	22	12	13
Sep 10	35	18	21
Sep 15	45	19	28
Sep 20	52	29	39
Sep 25	58	44	51
Sep 30	72	47	61
Oct 05	82	57	69
Oct 10	88	69	77
Oct 15	90	83	83
Oct 20	93	95	89
Oct 25	96	100	93

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Apr 20		8	5
Apr 25	1	10	8
Apr 30	2	11	13
May 05	8	31	25
May 10	14	50	39
May 15	18	66	53
May 20	34	77	67
May 25	54	86	80
May 30	73	93	88
Jun 05	82	95	94
Jun 10	90	98	97
Jun 15	95	99	99

Harvested for Silage

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Sep 05	2	9	7
Sep 10	6	23	17
Sep 15	12	34	27
Sep 20	22	47	38
Sep 25	36	62	55
Sep 30	53	75	70
Oct 05	67	84	80
Oct 10	79	90	88
Oct 15	88	96	94
Oct 20	94	99	97
Oct 25	98	100	99
Oct 30	100	100	100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Oct 05	5	14	9
Oct 10	6	26	17
Oct 15	12	33	26
Oct 20	22	75	43
Oct 25	30	93	53
Oct 30	32	96	59
Nov 05	36	100	65
Nov 10	42	100	70
Nov 15			76
Nov 20			80
Nov 25			83

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15			5
May 20			14
May 25	8	13	18
May 30	21	30	29
Jun 05	38	52	45
Jun 10	52	69	58
Jun 15	67	82	73
Jun 20	81	90	83
Jun 25	90	91	89
Jun 30	94	95	94

Second Cutting

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jun 20	1	4	2
Jun 25	2	8	5
Jun 30	5	19	10
Jul 05	11	31	18
Jul 10	20	43	30
Jul 15	33	59	45
Jul 20	45	71	59
Jul 25	57	78	69
Jul 30	68	82	77
Aug 05	79	90	86
Aug 10	85	93	91
Aug 15	91	96	95

Third Cutting

Date	2005	2006	5-year Average
Jul 25	10	4	6
Jul 30	12	9	9
Aug 05	14	16	15
Aug 10	15	17	19
Aug 15	19	29	27
Aug 20	31	59	42
Aug 25	47	65	51
Aug 30	57	72	59
Sep 05	61	79	67
Sep 10	78	83	77
Sep 15	85	90	84
Sep 20	89	94	90

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

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										
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	1,600	23,800	38.0	1.9	0.4	35.7	27.4	8.3	0.159	5,671
2006	1,300	7,690	10.0		0.1	9.9	8.9	1.0	0.368	3,643
Tart Cherries										
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	2,700	10,400	28.0	2.0		26.0		26.0	0.233	6,058
2006	2,700	10,400	28.0	3.0		25.0		25.0	0.265	6,625

[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

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										
1999	([2])	([3])	([3])				([2])	([2])		
2000	([2])	([2])	400	90	50	260	([2])	([2])	612	159
2001	([2])	([2])	260	10	20	230	([2])	([2])	852	196
2002	([2])	([2])	140	10		130	([2])	([2])	708	92
2003	([2])	([2])	180	20		160	([2])	([2])	588	94
2004	([2])	([2])	330	40		290	([2])	([2])	610	177
2005	([2])	([2])	250		5	245	([2])	([2])	959	235
2006	([2])	([2])	280	15	10	255	([2])	([2])	1,000	255
Sweet Cherries										
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	600	3.00	1,800	30	20	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
2006	550	3.27	1,800	40	10	1,750	910	840	1,540	2,699
Pears										
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	60	3.67	220	20		200	([2])	([2])	645	129
2006	60	3.92	235	15		220	([2])	([2])	636	140
Peaches										
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	1,100	4.27	4,700	170	110	4,420	([2])	([2])	775	3,424
2006	1,100	5.09	5,600	90	110	5,400	([2])	([2])	672	3,627

[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, 1999-2006 [1 2 3]

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*
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
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2006 [1 2 3]

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*
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
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--

[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.
[3] Not included in 2006 program.

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2006 [1] [2] [3]

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*
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	--
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2006 [1] [2] [3]

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*
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
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2006 [1] [2] [3]

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*
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
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[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.
[3] Not included in 2006 program.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2000-2007

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*
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	7,000	560	30	800	1,020	816,000
2007	([1])	([1])	30	830	970	805,100

[1] Not available until 2008

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2000-2007

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*
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	800	410	325	85	170	60	45	65	105	20	95
2007	830	430	344	86	170	65	45	60	105	20	105

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2001-2006

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*
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
2006	4,200	7.0	1,000	9.0	1,400	35.0	270	24.0	130	25.0

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2001-2006

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*
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
2006	3,400	14.0	840	15.0	870	48.0	90	23.0

Calf Crop: Utah, 1999 - 2007

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
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	370	85
2006	410	390	95
2007	430	([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 2008.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1999 - 2006

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*
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	370	110	400	95	4	15	26	800
2006	800	390	110	343	85	4	13	25	830

[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, 1999 - 2006

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*
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	380,890	501,100	48.00	97.00	94.00	134.00	371,989	486,614	8,798	495,412
2006	380,250	431,480	42.10	96.00	92.50	131.00	366,592	412,536	7,696	420,232

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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	687	3.64	1,661	60.5
2006	560	86	20,291	739	3.64	1,745	63.5

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	13	2	15	1,730	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, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	240	1.0	0.5	20	1.0	0.5	80	6.0	5.0

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 1999-2006 (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*
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
2006	95	14.0	12.0	80	26.0	25.0	45	52.0	57.0

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 1999-2006

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2 3]					
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
2006	85	85	86	86	86
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4 5]					
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
2006	4,753	5,118	5,302	5,233	20,291
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4 6]					
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
2006	404	435	456	450	1,745

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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	4.07	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828
2006	1,730	12.60	3.46	217,980	2	252	218,232	219,870

[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, 1999-2006

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Hard Sherbet	Total Cheese [1]
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
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	86,414
2006	25,962	1,009	99,165

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2000-2007

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*
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	1,400	280	158.00	44,240	260	20
2007	([2])	295	147.00	43,365	270	25

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Data not available until 2008.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2000-2007

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*
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	245	117
2007	270	220	10	40	([3])	([3])

[1] Lamb crop defined as lambs marked, docked, or branded.
[2] Not strictly a lambing rate. Percent represents lamb crop expressed as a percent of ewes one year old and older on hand at beginning of year.
[3] Data not available until 2008.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2000-2007

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*
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
2007	1.00	3.50	6.00	12.50	23.00	2.00	25.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	280	245	14	23	184	6	13	18	295

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	20,850	19,680	33.20	98.50	17,863	17,230	829	18,059

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	260	9.0	2,350	0.71	1,669

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

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2001-2006 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,900	2,800	1,900	2,300	2,000	1,000
Bobcat	700	900	500	NA	500	NA
Coyote	22,500	19,800	16,000	18,800	13,400	17,400
Dog	1,100	1,500	900	800	900	1,200
Fox	1,200	1,000	600	800	900	800
Mountain Lion	4,200	4,700	4,800	4,500	3,300	4,000
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100
Other/Unknown	2,400	1,700	3,300	800	600	700
Total Predators	36,200	33,800	29,500	30,300	22,800	27,600
Diseases	4,100	3,400	1,900	1,200	2,400	1,900
Enterotoxemia [2]			1,100	NA	1,100	1,000
Weather Conditions	3,400	5,200	3,900	3,700	5,300	3,400
Lambing Complications	3,100	2,500	3,000	2,400	4,500	3,000
Old Age	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	2,100	1,300	1,100	800	1,000	2,100
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	8,800	6,900	5,300	9,200	4,900	4,800
Total Non-Predators	23,800	21,200	17,500	18,500	21,200	18,400
Total Losses	**60,000**	**55,000**	**47,000**	**48,800**	**44,000**	**46,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.8	5.1	4.0	4.7	4.5	2.2
Bobcat	1.2	1.6	1.1	NA	1.1	NA
Coyote	37.5	36.0	34.0	38.5	30.5	37.8
Dog	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.6
Fox	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7
Mountain Lion	7.0	8.5	10.2	9.2	7.5	8.7
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.7	2.7	2.4
Other/Unknown	4.0	3.1	7.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Total Predators	60.3	61.5	62.8	62.1	51.8	60.0
Diseases	6.8	6.2	4.0	2.5	5.5	4.1
Enterotoxemia [2]			2.3	NA	2.5	2.2
Weather Conditions	5.7	9.5	8.3	7.6	12.0	7.4
Lambing Complications	5.2	4.5	6.4	4.9	10.2	6.5
Old Age	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.5	4.5	4.8
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	3.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	4.6
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	14.7	12.5	11.3	18.9	11.1	10.4
Total Non-Predators	39.7	38.5	37.2	37.9	48.2	40.0
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	160	157	130	182	180	236
Bobcat	35	42	31	NA	41	NA
Coyote	1,192	1,039	973	1,312	1,075	1,274
Dog	65	95	63	67	84	99
Fox	56	41	30	46	67	47
Mountain Lion	230	254	288	351	274	350
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	52	57	75	133	78	65
Other/Unknown	121	84	207	60	48	60
Total Predators	1,911	1,770	1,797	2,152	1,846	2,131
Diseases	247	182	130	104	215	178
Enterotoxemia [2]			79	NA	97	87
Weather Conditions	160	256	219	221	404	267
Lambing Complications	160	140	192	181	377	272
Old Age	201	168	130	153	296	338
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	148	82	102	81	98	266
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	512	369	354	700	453	406
Total Non-Predators	1,428	1,196	1,205	1,441	1,940	1,814
Total Losses	**3,339**	**2,966**	**3,002**	**3,592**	**3,786**	**3,946**

[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, 2001-2006 [1]

Cause of Loss	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
			Number of Head			
Bear	800	900	600	700	600	2,400
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	5,000	4,800	2,900	3,200	2,400	2,600
Dog	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	1,100	1,300	800	1,300	700	1,200
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,000	400	1,100	500	600	500
Total Predators	7,900	8,100	5,400	5,700	4,300	5,300
Diseases	1,600	900	600	500	700	700
Enterotoxemia [2]			NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	900	NA	NA	700	700
Lambing Complications	600	800	700	600	1,000	1,000
Old Age	2,300	1,900	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1,300	600	800	500	NA	1,500
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	3,300	1,800	2,300	2,500	2,300	1,600
Total Non-Predators	9,100	6,900	5,600	5,300	6,700	7,700
Total Losses	**17,000**	**15,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**13,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.7	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.5	18.5
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	29.4	32.0	26.4	29.1	21.8	20.0
Dog	NA	4.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	6.5	8.7	7.3	11.8	6.4	9.2
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	5.9	2.7	10.0	4.5	5.5	3.8
Total Predators	46.5	54.0	49.1	51.8	39.1	40.8
Diseases	9.4	6.0	5.5	4.5	6.4	5.4
Enterotoxemia [2]			NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	6.0	NA	NA	6.4	5.4
Lambing Complications	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.5	9.1	7.7
Old Age	13.5	12.7	10.9	10.9	18.2	16.9
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	7.6	4.0	7.3	4.5	NA	11.5
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	19.4	12.0	20.9	22.7	20.9	12.3
Total Non-Predators	53.5	46.0	50.9	48.2	60.9	59.2
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	70	80	65	89	89	154
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	436	425	314	408	355	399
Dog	NA	62	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	96	115	87	166	104	184
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	88	36	120	64	89	76
Total Predators	689	717	585	727	636	814
Diseases	140	80	65	64	104	107
Enterotoxemia [2]			NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather Conditions	NA	80	NA	NA	104	107
Lambing Complications	52	71	76	77	148	154
Old Age	201	168	130	153	296	338
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	113	53	87	64	NA	230
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	287	160	249	320	339	246
Total Non-Predators	794	610	607	676	992	1,182
Total Losses	**1,483**	**1,327**	**1,192**	**1,404**	**1,628**	**1,996**

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

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2001-2006 [1] [3]

Cause of Loss	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
			Number of Head			
Bear	2,100	1,900	1,300	1,600	1,400	1,400
Bobcat	600	800	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	17,500	15,000	13,100	15,600	11,000	14,800
Dog	700	800	600	500	600	900
Fox	1,100	1,000	600	800	800	800
Mountain Lion	3,100	3,400	4,000	3,200	2,600	2,800
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,200	1,400	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100
Other/Unknown	2,000	1,400	3,000	600	900	500
Total Predators	28,300	25,700	24,100	24,600	18,500	22,300
Diseases	2,500	2,500	1,300	700	1,700	1,200
Enterotoxemia [2]			700	NA	800	700
Weather Conditions	3,100	4,300	3,500	3,600	4,600	2,700
Lambing Complications	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	800	700	NA	NA	600	600
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	5,800	5,100	4,100	7,100	3,300	3,500
Total Non-Predators	14,700	14,300	11,900	13,200	14,500	10,700
Total Losses	**43,000**	**40,000**	**36,000**	**37,800**	**33,000**	**33,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
Bobcat	1.4	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	40.7	37.5	36.4	41.3	33.3	44.8
Dog	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.7
Fox	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Mountain Lion	7.2	8.5	11.1	8.5	7.9	8.5
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	2.8	3.5	4.2	6.1	3.6	3.3
Other/Unknown	4.7	3.5	8.3	1.6	2.7	1.5
Total Predators	65.8	64.3	66.9	65.1	56.1	67.6
Diseases	5.8	6.3	3.6	1.9	5.2	3.6
Enterotoxemia [2]			1.9	NA	2.4	2.1
Weather Conditions	7.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	13.9	8.2
Lambing Complications	5.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	10.6	6.1
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1.9	1.8	NA	NA	1.8	1.8
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	13.5	12.8	11.4	18.8	10.0	10.6
Total Non-Predators	34.2	35.8	33.1	34.9	43.9	32.4
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	91	78	65	93	92	83
Bobcat	26	33	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	755	615	659	903	719	875
Dog	30	33	30	29	39	53
Fox	47	41	30	46	52	47
Mountain Lion	134	139	201	185	170	165
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	52	57	75	133	78	65
Other/Unknown	86	57	151	35	59	30
Total Predators	1,222	1,053	1,212	1,424	1,210	1,318
Diseases	108	102	65	41	111	71
Enterotoxemia [2]			35	NA	52	41
Weather Conditions	134	176	176	208	301	160
Lambing Complications	108	70	116	104	229	118
Old Age		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	35	29	NA	NA	39	35
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	250	209	206	411	216	207
Total Non-Predators	635	586	598	764	948	632
Total Losses	**1,856**	**1,639**	**1,810**	**2,189**	**2,158**	**1,950**

[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 2001-2006 [1]

Cause of Loss	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of Head					
Bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	5,200	4,700	4,200	6,100	4,300	6,500
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	600
Fox	600	600	NA	NA	500	500
Mountain Lion	700	600	500	600	600	600
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,000	1,300	1,100	2,200	1,100	800
Other/Unknown	1,900	2,000	3,000	900	900	400
Total Predators	9,400	9,200	8,800	9,800	7,400	9,400
Diseases	1,600	1,600	800	500	1,200	500
Enterotoxemia[2]			NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather conditions	2,700	3,900	3,100	3,300	3,800	2,000
Lambing Complications	2,500	1,700	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000
Old Age		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Theft		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	3,800	2,600	2,000	4,400	2,100	1,100
Total Non-Predators	10,600	9,800	8,200	10,000	10,600	5,600
TOTAL LOSSES	20,000	19,000	17,000	19,800	18,000	15,000

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

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2001-2006 [1]

Cause of Loss	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,800	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,200	1,300
Bobcat	NA	500	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	12,300	10,300	8,900	9,500	6,700	8,300
Dog	500	600	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fox	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	2,400	2,800	3,500	2,600	2,000	2,200
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,400	800	1,800	1,200	1,200	1,100
Total Predators	18,900	16,500	15,300	14,800	11,100	12,900
Diseases	900	900	500	NA	500	700
Enterotoxemia [2]			500	NA	500	500
Weather conditions	NA	NA	NA	NA	800	700
Lambing Complications		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	700	600	NA	NA	500	500
Theft		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,500	3,000	2,700	3,200	1,600	2,700
Total Non-Predators	4,100	4,500	3,700	3,200	3,900	5,100
TOTAL LOSSES	23,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	15,000	18,000

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

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 1999-2006

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2006	450	680	94.00	63,920

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	680	103	577	273	129	115	60

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 1999-2006

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*
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
2006	690	1,365	12	1,303	1	83	680

[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, 1999-2006

Year	Production [1]	Marketings [2]	Price per 100 Lbs	Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	296,717	300,960	55.90	164,344	168,237	268	168,505
2006	285,755	286,440	49.40	139,583	141,501	237	141,738

[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, 1999-2006

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
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
2006	140.0	10.01	1,365

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 1999-2006 [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*
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
2006	3,457	271	937	0.394	30,727

[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, 1999-2006 [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*
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
2006			3,763			650		4,413	1.20	5,296

[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, 1999-2006 [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*
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
2006	751	1,451	4,933	0.010	49

[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, 1999-2006

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*
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	102	1,056
2006	23	50	1,150	105	1,208

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 1999-2006

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*
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	275	2,637.8	641.4	60.90	160.6
2006	66	623	155	271	2,858.2	654.1	47.50	135.8

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2006 and Females Bred for 2007, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2006		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2007	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	275,000	1,394,700	70,000	350,010
Demi/Wild [3]	54,000	174,100	8,500	33,930
Pastel	([1])	61,550	([1])	16,680
Sapphire [4]	7,000	105,400	2,200	25,940
Blue Iris [5]	7,000	300,680	2,000	68,580
Mahogany	220,000	591,400	57,000	136,310
Pearl	([1])	66,030	([1])	15,280
Lavender [6]	([1])	7,200	([1])	2,500
Violet	([1])	20,410	([1])	5,510
White	1,500	125,500	470	27,020
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	11,190	([1])	2,880
Total	622,840	2,858,160	155,390	684,640

[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, 2001-2006

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*
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
2006	26	318	75	87	301	3.46

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 2001-2006 [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*
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
2006								

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2001-2006 [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*
2001	183	27									
2002	392	90									
2003	142	15									
2004	174	25									
2005	103	54									
2006	191	121									

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2001-2006 [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*
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			
2006							12	7	6			

[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 2006, October 2006, January 2007, and April 2007 [1] [2]

	July 2006	October 2006	January 2007 [3]	April 2007
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	25	19		20
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	20	15		18
149 days or less	5	4		2
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	44.7	38.7		41.6
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	9.34	9.80		9.97
Type of worker				
Field	8.33	8.86		9.16
Livestock	8.89	9.32		9.75
Field & Livestock combined	8.55	9.05		9.45

[1] Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
[2] Excludes Agricultural Service workers.
[3] Farm Labor not Estimated January 2007.

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 1999 - 2006

Year	Per Animal Unit [1]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
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
2006	11.70	14.60	13.50

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 1999-2006

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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	1.94	1.96	([2])	2.09	([2])	2.06
2006	2.34	2.11	2.17	2.29	2.20	([2])	2.36	2.39	2.58	2.95	2.72	3.40	3.02
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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
2006	95.00	100.00	96.00	106.00	98.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	97.00	99.00	99.00	101.00	101.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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	89.00	94.00	93.00	89.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	102.00	94.50
2006	93.00	99.00	95.00	104.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	100.00	99.50
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2006													33.20
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2006													98.50

[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, 1999-2006 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2006	14.00	13.70	12.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.50	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.60
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) [2]													
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
2006													
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)													
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
2006													

[1] Milk not broken out by grade after 2005.
[2] Includes surplus diverted to manufacturing.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 1999-2006 [1]

Year	January	April	July	October	Marketing Year Average
	Dollars per Head	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*	*Dollars per Head*
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
2006					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 affecting 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	2,790,500	50	Box Elder	180,000	36	Cache	745,000	33
2	Cache	833,000	15	Cache	64,600	13	Millard	274,000	12
3	San Juan	627,200	11	Utah	60,500	12	Box Elder	266,000	12
4	Utah	433,000	8	Davis	55,000	11	Utah	191,000	8
5	Salt Lake	181,500	3	Millard	28,700	6	Sanpete	146,000	6
State Total		**5,625,000**	**100**		**495,000**	**100**		**2,280,000**	**100**

	Oats – All			Corn – Grain			Corn – Silage		
Rank	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	97,000	18	Box Elder	708,000	27	Utah	145,100	14
2	Millard	58,000	11	Utah	296,000	11	Box Elder	142,800	14
3	Sanpete	53,000	10	Weber	231,000	9	Millard	139,800	14
4	Emery	47,000	9	Duchesne	216,000	8	Cache	139,200	13
5	Cache	42,000	8	Millard	211,000	8	Weber	64,800	6
State Total		**539,000**	**100**		**2,669,000**	**100**		**1,034,000**	**100**

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity (continued)

	Hay – Alfalfa			Hay – Other			Hay – All		
Rank	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Tons**	**% of Total**
1	Millard	275,000	12	Rich	56,000	19	Millard	289,000	11
2	Cache	230,000	10	Sanpete	28,000	9	Cache	247,000	10
3	Iron	223,000	10	Duchesne	26,000	9	Iron	236,000	9
4	Box Elder	179,000	8	Box Elder	21,000	7	Box Elder	200,000	8
5	Sevier	150,000	7	Summit	20,000	7	Sanpete	165,000	6
State Total		**2,240,000**	**100**		**300,000**	**100**		**2,540,000**	**100**

	Cattle – All Cattle			Cattle – Beef Cattle			Cattle – Milk Cows		
Rank	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2007**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	97,000	12	Box Elder	40,000	12	Millard	19,000	22
2	Millard	73,000	9	Duchesne	26,500	8	Cache	13,800	16
3	Utah	64,000	8	Sanpete	25,000	7	Utah	12,200	14
4	Cache	60,000	7	Millard	24,500	7	Box Elder	7,800	9
5	Sanpete	60,000	7	Utah	19,500	6	Weber	4,200	5
State Total		**830,000**	**100**		**344,000**	**100**		**86,000**	**100**

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

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2006 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	6,120,000		2,970,500	897,600			208,000
All Barley	Bu	2,280,000		266,000	745,000			
Corn for Grain	Bu	2,669,000		708,000	153,000			161,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	1,034,000		142,800	139,200			15,600
Oats	Bu	539,000		97,000	42,000			
All Hay	Tons	2,540,000	120,000	200,000	247,000	14,000	9,000	18,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,240,000	111,000	179,000	230,000	14,000	5,000	15,000
January 1, 2007 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	830,000	30,000	97,000	60,000	10,000	4,000	7,000
Beef Cows	Head	344,000	14,000	40,000	9,000	5,500	3,000	2,500
Milk Cows	Head	86,000	2,400	7,800	13,800			
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	270,000		36,000	4,400	13,000		1,000
Cash Receipts, 2006								
Livestock	Mill $	930.8	120.6	71.6	76.9	6.2	2.0	5.7
Crops	Mill $	312.8	8.1	46.7	24.7	1.9	0.5	29.8
Total	Mill $	1,243.7	128.7	118.3	101.6	8.1	2.5	35.5
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
2006 Production								
All Wheat	Bu						146,900	
All Barley	Bu	52,000						
Corn for Grain	Bu	216,000	118,000				200,000	
Corn for Silage	Tons	50,600	17,600				23,400	
Oats	Bu		47,000					
All Hay	Tons	161,000	65,000	44,000	8,000	236,000	52,000	15,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	135,000	58,000	40,000	8,000	223,000	48,000	14,000
January 1, 2007 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	58,000	25,000	15,000	3,000	21,000	20,000	12,000
Beef Cows	Head	26,500	17,500	9,000	1,500	9,500	8,000	5,000
Milk Cows	Head	3,800				2,600		
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	2,600	2,400			31,000	8,000	
Cash Receipts, 2006								
Livestock	Mill $	40.1	20.8	9.2	1.6	58.5	13.4	6.3
Crops	Mill $	11.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	19.1	11.7	0.8
Total	Mill $	52.0	25.3	11.4	2.8	77.6	25.1	7.1
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
2006 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	143,000				192,900	642,200	52,100	
All Barley	Bu	274,000	54,000					146,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu	211,000							
Corn for Silage	Tons	139,800							
Oats	Bu	58,000					33,000	53,000	
All Hay	Tons	289,000	30,000	45,000	77,000	12,500	13,000	165,000	157,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	275,000	26,000	39,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	137,000	150,000
January 1, 2007 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	73,000	7,000	12,000	34,000	10,000	15,000	60,000	46,000
Beef Cows	Head	24,500	2,000	5,500	18,500	3,000	10,500	25,000	15,000
Milk Cows	Head	19,000		2,300					2,800
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	7,000	12,000	4,200	7,000	1,700	2,000	51,000	5,500
Cash Receipts, 2006									
Livestock	Mill $	98.8	13.6	12.2	17.5	9.4	7.9	102.2	30.7
Crops	Mill $	29.2	2.3	2.4	4.2	10.6	3.8	9.3	11.0
Total	Mill $	128.1	15.9	14.5	21.7	20.0	11.7	111.5	41.7
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.

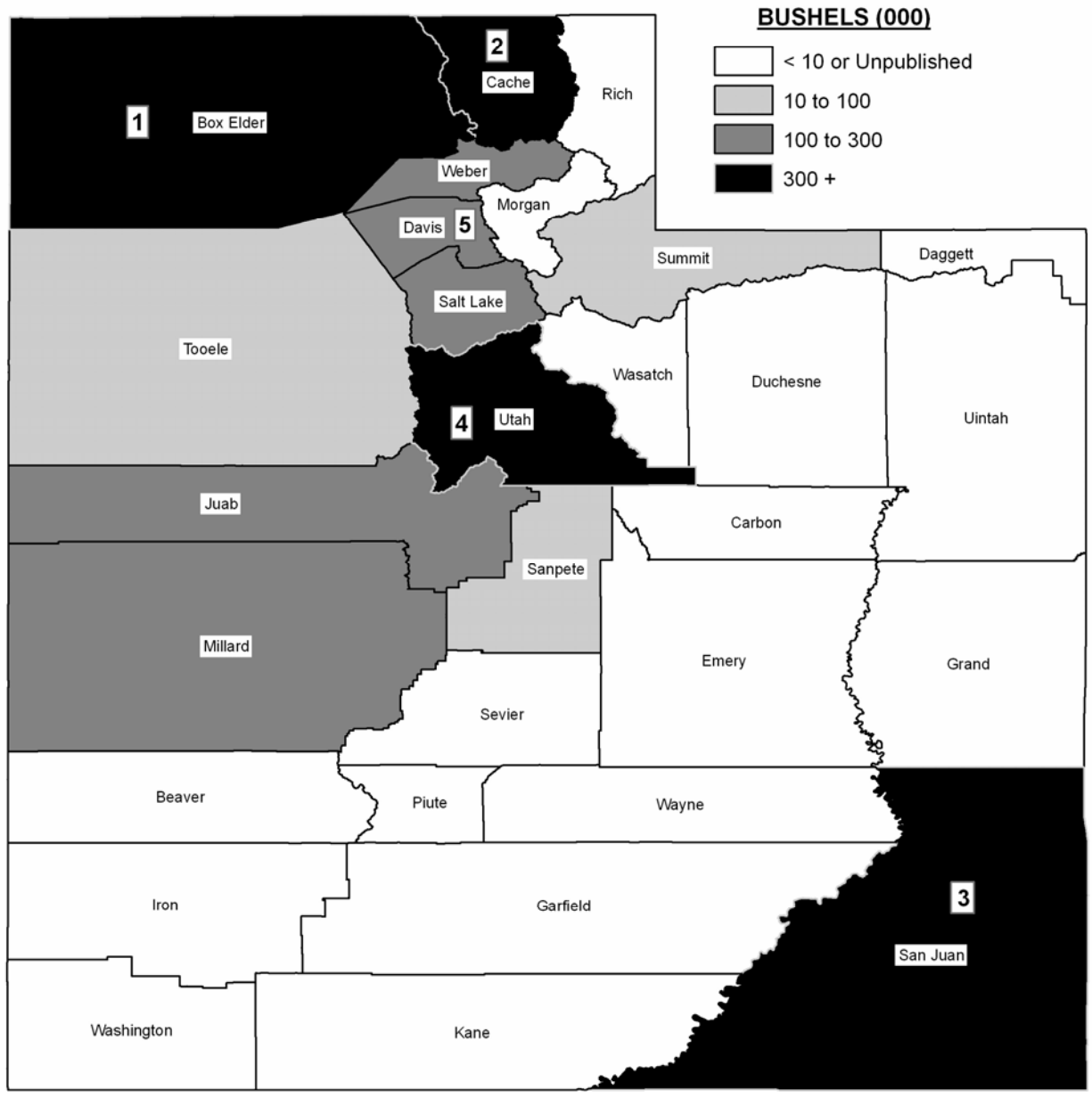
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2006 Production									
All Wheat	Bu	19,200	89,500		493,500				167,500
All Barley	Bu			50,000	191,000			75,000	60,000
Corn for Grain	Bu			151,000	296,000				231,000
Corn for Silage	Tons			47,600	145,100				64,800
Oats	Bu								
All Hay	Tons	46,000	59,500	142,000	134,000	25,000	46,000	37,000	71,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	26,000	52,000	132,000	120,000	21,000	43,000	30,000	66,000
January 1, 2007 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	23,000	26,000	33,000	64,000	10,000	15,000	17,000	23,000
Beef Cows	Head	10,000	17,000	14,500	19,500	4,000	7,500	9,500	7,000
Milk Cows	Head	1,100			12,200	1,300		900	4,200
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	31,000	6,400	13,000	17,500	2,000		5,700	4,500
Cash Receipts, 2006									
Livestock	Mill $	19.6	23.5	20.0	90.7	8.6	8.0	11.4	23.7
Crops	Mill $	2.5	4.4	9.7	44.7	1.6	3.6	2.3	8.2
Total	Mill $	22.1	27.9	29.7	135.4	10.2	11.7	13.8	31.9
2002 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	557	380	908	2,046	380	481	173	1,012
Land in Farms	Acres	375,689	415,056	([4])	343,072	69,612	217,147	42,374	86,913
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	18,413	19,061	33,168	81,114	8,332	8,008	14,394	25,913
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	28,332	22,835	60,838	84,919	13,787	15,371	18,025	31,425

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

UTAH ALL WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2006



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	62,000	53,400	58,700	52,100	54	57	3,183,000	2,970,500
Cache	18,000	17,900	16,300	16,900	52	53	841,000	897,600
Davis	3,200	2,500	2,500	2,400	92	87	230,000	208,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	6,800	6,300	6,800	6,200	31	31	208,000	192,900
Tooele	1,900	1,400	1,400	1,100	39	81	55,000	89,500
Weber	1,800	2,000	1,400	1,900	96	88	135,000	167,500
Other Counties	1,800	1,000	1,400	700	53	64	74,000	44,500
Total	95,500	84,500	88,500	81,300	53	56	4,726,000	4,570,500
Central								
Juab	6,400	3,700	5,800	3,100	40	47	234,000	146,900
Millard	3,100	2,400	2,600	2,000	66	72	172,500	143,000
Sanpete		1,700		1,400		37		52,100
Sevier								
Utah	20,400	15,200	19,700	13,900	53	36	1,035,500	493,500
Other Counties	3,600		2,400		30		73,000	
Total	33,500	23,000	30,500	20,400	50	41	1,515,000	835,500
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	29,200	33,000	25,300	32,000	28	20	716,000	642,200
Summit	2,700	1,000	2,500	1,000	24	19	60,000	19,200
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,100	1,000	700	700	74	47	52,000	32,600
Total	33,000	35,000	28,500	33,700	29	21	828,000	694,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000	1,500	500	600	60	33	30,000	20,000
Total	1,000	1,500	500	600	60	33	30,000	20,000
State								
Total	163,000	144,000	148,000	136,000	48	45	7,099,000	6,120,000

[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: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2006 [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	22,500	22,200	98	2,170,500	30,900	29,900	27	800,000
Cache	8,000	7,800	82	636,000	9,900	9,100	29	261,600
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	600	600	95	57,000	5,700	5,600	24	135,900
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	5,900	5,700	88	499,500	1,000	400	25	10,000
Total	37,000	36,300	93	3,363,000	47,500	45,000	27	1,207,500
Central								
Juab	1,400	1,200	93	111,500	2,300	1,900	19	35,400
Millard								
Sanpete	700	600	63	38,000	1,000	800	18	14,100
Sevier								
Utah	3,100	3,000	115	344,000	12,100	10,900	14	149,500
Other Counties	1,800	1,600	85	136,000	600	400	18	7,000
Total	7,000	6,400	98	629,500	16,000	14,000	15	206,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,500	1,200	51	61,500	33,500	32,500	19	632,500
Total	1,500	1,200	51	61,500	33,500	32,500	19	632,500
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,000	600	33	20,000	500			
Total	1,000	600	33	20,000	500			
State								
Total	46,500	44,500	92	4,074,000	97,500	91,500	22	2,046,000

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

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	57,000	49,000	55,500	48,400	53	58	2,955,000	2,790,500
Cache	16,500	16,400	15,100	15,400	51	54	770,000	833,000
Davis	1,900	1,600	1,700	1,500	97	102	165,000	153,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	5,900	5,800	5,900	5,700	30	32	175,000	181,500
Tooele	1,900		1,400		39		55,000	
Weber	1,800		1,400		96		135,000	
Other Counties		3,200		3,000		83		248,500
Total	85,000	76,000	81,000	74,000	53	57	4,255,000	4,206,500
Central								
Juab	5,500	3,100	5,000	2,600	39	51	197,000	131,500
Millard	2,000	1,800	1,700	1,600	56	71	95,000	114,300
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	18,500	13,300	18,200	12,200	53	35	962,500	433,000
Other Counties	3,000	1,300	2,100	1,100	26	42	55,500	45,700
Total	29,000	19,500	27,000	17,500	49	41	1,310,000	724,500
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	27,000	31,800	23,600	31,300	28	20	662,000	627,200
Summit	2,700		2,500		24		60,000	
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	800	1,700	400	1,700	70	30	28,000	51,800
Total	30,500	33,500	26,500	33,000	28	21	750,000	679,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	500	1,000	500	500	60	30	30,000	15,000
Total	500	1,000	500	500	60	30	30,000	15,000
State								
Total	145,000	130,000	135,000	125,000	47	45	6,345,000	5,625,000

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

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1] [2]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	5,000	4,400	3,200	3,700	71	49	228,000	180,000
Cache	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500	59	43	71,000	64,600
Davis	1,300	900	800	900	81	61	65,000	55,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	900	500	900	500	37	23	33,000	11,400
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	1,800	1,200	1,400	700	53	76	74,000	53,000
Total	10,500	8,500	7,500	7,300	63	50	471,000	364,000
Central								
Juab	900	600	800	500	46	31	37,000	15,400
Millard	1,100	600	900	400	86	72	77,500	28,700
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	1,900	1,900	1,500	1,700	49	36	73,000	60,500
Other Counties	600	400	300	300	58	21	17,500	6,400
Total	4,500	3,500	3,500	2,900	59	38	205,000	111,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	2,200	1,200	1,700	700	32	21	54,000	15,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	300	300	300		80		24,000	
Total	2,500	1,500	2,000	700	39	21	78,000	15,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	500	500		100		50		5,000
Total	500	500		100		50		5,000
State								
Total	18,000	14,000	13,000	11,000	58	45	754,000	495,000

[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, 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".

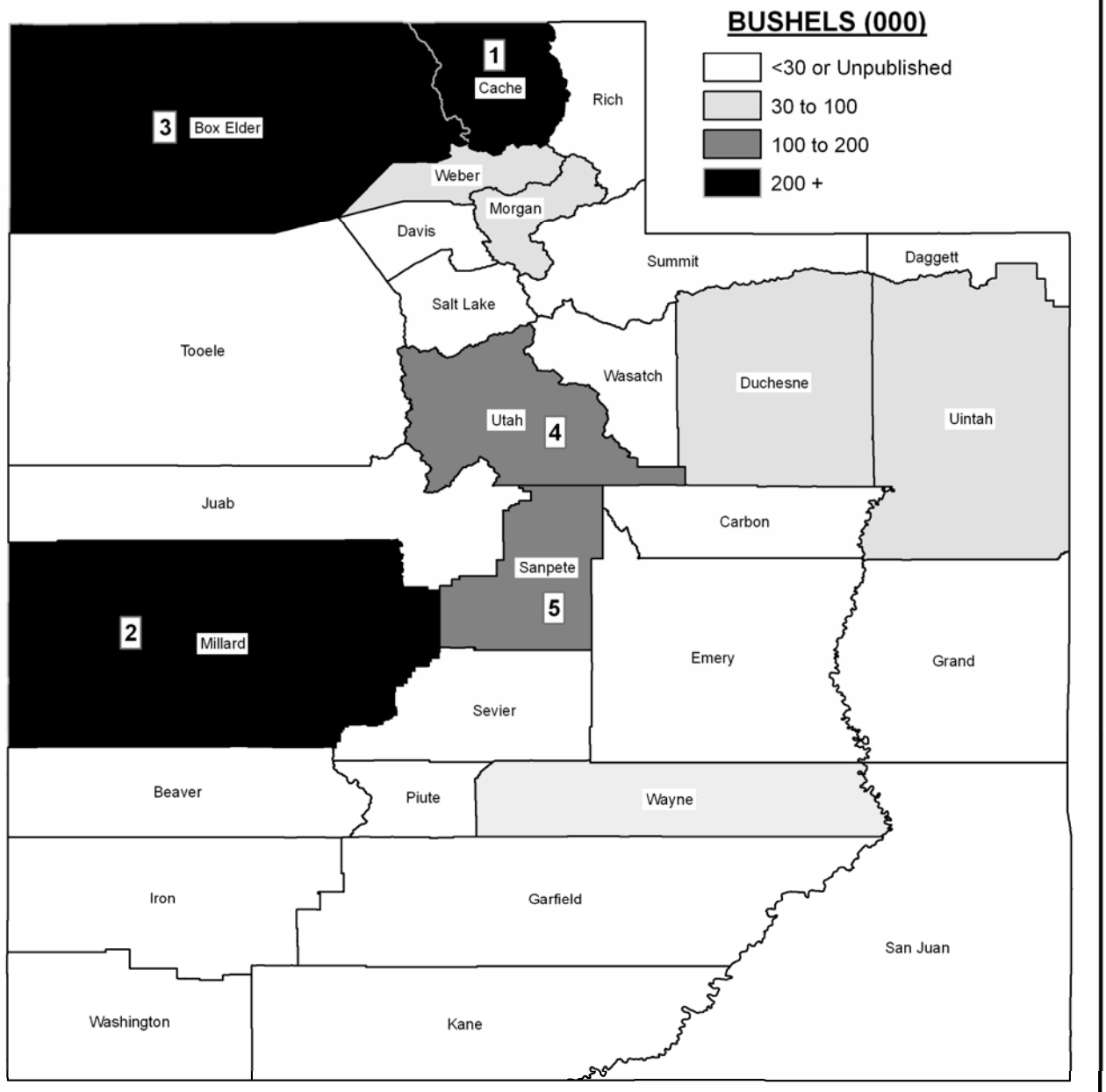
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern							
Box Elder	10,400	4,100	173	708,000	6,100	23	142,800
Cache	6,900	1,000	153	153,000	5,800	24	139,200
Davis	1,500	900	179	161,000	600	26	15,600
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	3,800	1,400	165	231,000	2,400	27	64,800
Other Counties	2,400	600	178	107,000	1,600	26	41,100
Total	25,000	8,000	170	1,360,000	16,500	24	403,500
Central							
Juab	2,400	1,300	154	200,000	1,000	23	23,400
Millard	9,000	1,400	151	211,000	7,400	19	139,800
Sanpete							
Sevier							
Utah	7,900	2,100	141	296,000	5,700	25	145,100
Other Counties	6,700	200	130	26,000	6,400	19	119,200
Total	26,000	5,000	147	733,000	20,500	21	427,500
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	4,200	1,500	144	216,000	2,700	19	50,600
Emery	1,700	700	169	118,000	1,000	18	17,600
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	3,200	1,100	137	151,000	2,100	23	47,600
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,900	700	130	91,000	1,200	21	25,200
Total	11,000	4,000	144	576,000	7,000	20	141,000
Southern							
Beaver							
Garfield							
Iron							
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	3,000				3,000	21	62,000
Total	3,000				3,000	21	62,000
State							
Total	65,000	17,000	157	2,669,000	47,000	22	1,034,000

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2006



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,500	4,100	2,700	3,600	79	74	212,400	266,000
Cache	12,100	11,300	10,300	10,700	69	70	708,200	745,000
Davis	600		600		93		55,800	
Morgan	1,400	700	1,100	600	81	90	89,200	54,000
Rich	500		500		103		51,500	
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	1,000	900	800	800	89	75	71,200	60,000
Other Counties	900	2,500	500	1,800	97	64	48,700	115,000
Total	21,000	19,500	16,500	17,500	75	71	1,237,000	1,240,000
Central								
Juab	900		500		75		37,600	
Millard	5,000	5,500	1,500	3,100	95	88	142,500	274,000
Sanpete	2,800	3,000	1,300	1,700	93	86	120,300	146,000
Sevier	1,100		600		95		57,000	
Utah	3,200	3,000	1,600	2,200	89	87	142,600	191,000
Other Counties		2,500		1,700		64		109,000
Total	13,000	14,000	5,500	8,700	91	83	500,000	720,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne		800		600		87		52,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah		700		500		100		50,000
Wasatch								
Other Counties	2,000	1,000	1,000	700	91	97	91,000	68,000
Total	2,000	2,500	1,000	1,800	91	94	91,000	170,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne [2]	1,700	1,600		900		83		75,000
Other Counties	2,300	2,400	1,000	1,100	92	68	92,000	75,000
Total	4,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	92	75	92,000	150,000
State								
Total	40,000	40,000	24,000	30,000	80	76	1,920,000	2,280,000

[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, 2005 [1] [2]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,800	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	200			
Total	3,800	1,000	92	92,000	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: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2006 [1] [2]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	3,500	3,100	82	255,000	600	500	22	11,000
Cache	8,200	7,800	83	645,000	3,100	2,900	34	100,000
Davis								
Morgan	700	600	90	54,000				
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	900	800	75	60,000				
Other Counties	1,700	1,200	84	101,000	800	600	23	14,000
Total	15,000	13,500	83	1,115,000	4,500	4,000	31	125,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	5,500	3,100	88	274,000				
Sanpete	3,000	1,700	86	146,000				
Sevier								
Utah	3,000	2,200	87	191,000				
Other Counties	1,500	1,000	84	84,000	1,000	700	36	25,000
Total	13,000	8,000	87	695,000	1,000	700	36	25,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	800	600	87	52,000				
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	700	500	100	50,000				
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	700	97	68,000				
Total	2,500	1,800	94	170,000				
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	1,600	900	83	75,000				
Other Counties	1,900	800	81	65,000	500	300	33	10,000
Total	3,500	1,700	82	140,000	500	300	33	10,000
State								
Total	34,000	25,000	85	2,120,000	6,000	5,000	32	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, 2005 & 2006 [1] [2]

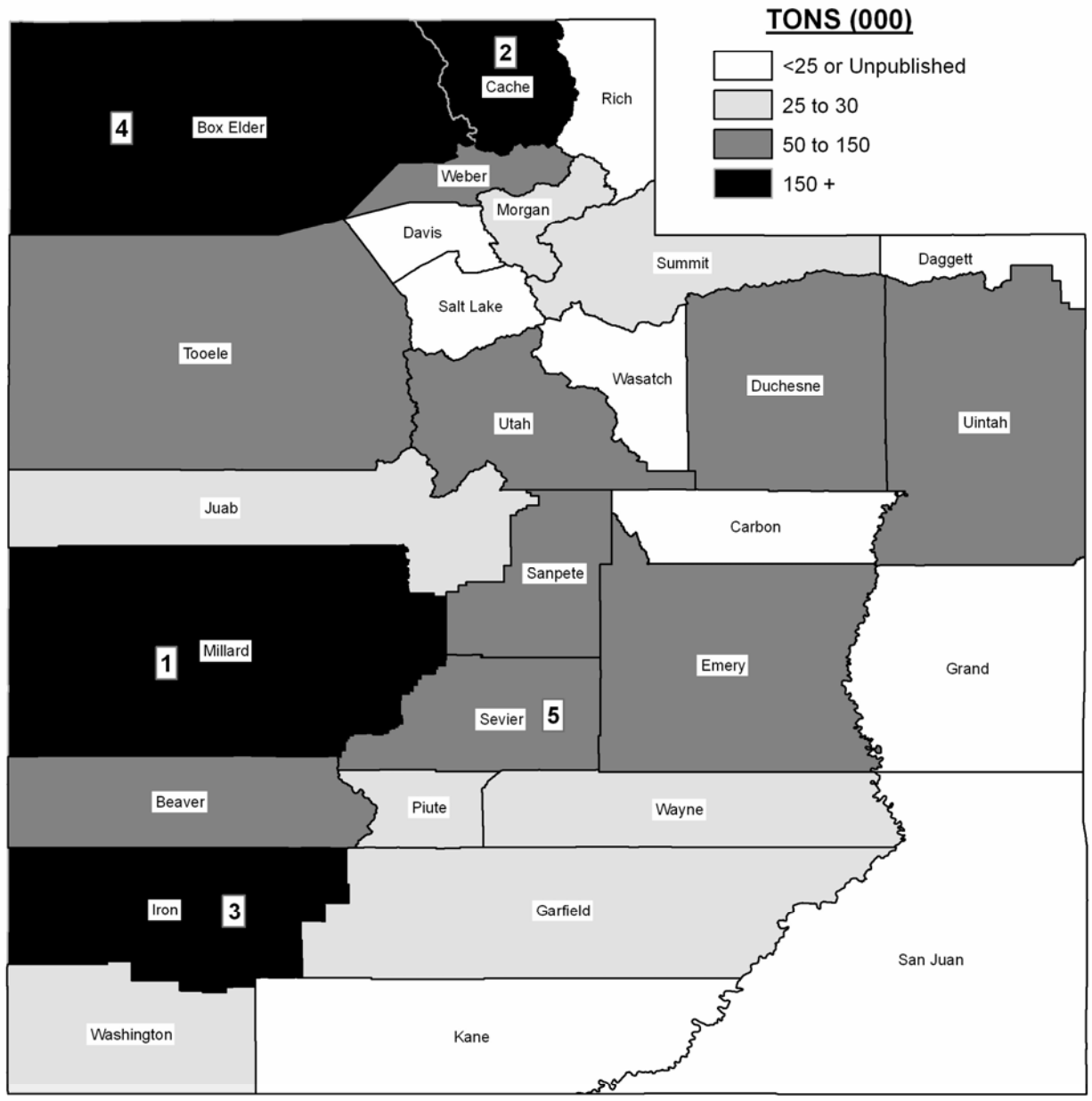
District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,100	3,800	500	1,200	94	81	47,000	97,000
Cache		2,300		500		84		42,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele	500	500						
Weber								
Other Counties	5,400	2,400	1,000	400	78	78	78,000	31,000
Total	10,000	9,000	1,500	2,100	83	81	125,000	170,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard		3,800		700		83		58,000
Sanpete		3,700		600		88		53,000
Sevier								
Utah	1,800		800		94		75,200	
Other Counties	10,200	4,500	1,200	700	82	76	98,800	53,000
Total	12,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	87	82	174,000	164,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery	3,200	2,700	500	600	68	78	33,900	47,000
Grand								
San Juan	2,000	1,400	1,000	700	19	47	19,000	33,000
Summit								
Uintah	3,100		500		79		39,400	
Wasatch		500						
Other Counties	8,700	9,400	900	1,000	76	75	68,700	75,000
Total	17,000	14,000	2,900	2,300	56	67	161,000	155,000
Southern								
Beaver		2,000						
Garfield		1,400						
Iron								
Kane	500							
Piute		900						
Washington	1,000							
Wayne								
Other Counties	9,500	5,700	600	600	85	83	51,000	50,000
Total	11,000	10,000	600	600	85	83	51,000	50,000
State								
Total	50,000	45,000	7,000	7,000	73	77	511,000	539,000

[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, 2006



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	66,400	67,000	3.6	3.0	241,000	200,000
Cache	60,800	69,400	3.7	3.6	222,000	247,000
Davis	8,200	4,800	4.2	3.8	34,200	18,000
Morgan	10,800	10,600	3.0	2.8	32,800	30,000
Rich	41,300	39,500	1.8	1.9	74,000	77,000
Salt Lake	4,400	3,600	3.7	3.5	16,200	12,500
Tooele	13,800	19,600	3.4	3.0	47,000	59,500
Weber	20,300	17,500	4.1	4.1	83,800	71,000
Total	226,000	232,000	3.3	3.1	751,000	715,000
Central						
Juab	18,400	13,700	4.2	3.8	78,000	52,000
Millard	66,700	66,600	4.6	4.3	308,000	289,000
Sanpete	46,400	46,000	3.9	3.6	179,000	165,000
Sevier	32,600	36,600	4.6	4.3	150,000	157,000
Utah	41,900	40,100	4.4	3.3	183,000	134,000
Total	206,000	203,000	4.4	3.9	898,000	797,000
Eastern						
Carbon	6,100	5,000	3.6	2.8	22,000	14,000
Daggett	5,100	4,000	2.2	2.3	11,000	9,000
Duchesne	47,500	48,000	3.2	3.4	151,000	161,000
Emery	18,000	20,100	3.3	3.2	59,500	65,000
Grand [2]	2,000	2,000	4.8	4.0	9,500	8,000
San Juan [2]	5,100	6,500	2.3	2.0	11,500	13,000
Summit	18,200	18,700	2.4	2.5	44,500	46,000
Uintah	33,500	35,500	3.3	4.0	112,000	142,000
Wasatch	8,000	7,200	3.8	3.5	30,500	25,000
Other Counties	1,500	1,000	1.7	2.0	2,500	2,000
Total	145,000	148,000	3.1	3.3	454,000	485,000
Southern						
Beaver	23,200	24,700	4.5	4.9	104,600	120,000
Garfield	9,400	13,200	2.9	3.3	27,400	44,000
Iron	56,500	50,000	4.7	4.7	267,000	236,000
Kane	3,500	4,900	4.3	3.1	15,000	15,000
Piute	10,000	12,800	3.8	3.5	38,200	45,000
Washington	7,300	9,900	3.9	4.6	28,600	46,000
Wayne	13,100	11,500	4.0	3.2	52,200	37,000
Total	123,000	127,000	4.3	4.3	533,000	543,000
State						
Total	700,000	710,000	3.8	3.6	2,636,000	2,540,000

[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, 2005 & 2006

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	54,000	55,000	3.9	3.3	209,000	179,000
Cache	52,000	61,000	3.8	3.8	197,000	230,000
Davis	6,600	3,400	4.7	4.4	31,000	15,000
Morgan	8,200	8,400	3.3	3.1	27,000	26,000
Rich	6,300	6,500	2.7	3.2	17,000	21,000
Salt Lake	3,400	2,700	4.1	4.1	14,000	11,000
Tooele	10,200	16,000	3.9	3.3	40,000	52,000
Weber	17,300	15,000	4.4	4.4	76,000	66,000
Total	158,000	168,000	3.9	3.6	611,000	600,000
Central						
Juab	15,300	11,400	4.6	4.2	71,000	48,000
Millard	61,000	61,000	4.8	4.5	295,000	275,000
Sanpete	33,600	34,000	4.3	4.0	143,000	137,000
Sevier	29,500	34,000	4.8	4.4	143,000	150,000
Utah	33,600	33,600	4.9	3.6	163,000	120,000
Total	173,000	174,000	4.7	4.2	815,000	730,000
Eastern						
Carbon	5,100	5,000	4.0	2.8	20,500	14,000
Daggett	2,500	1,500	2.8	3.3	7,000	5,000
Duchesne	32,700	34,000	3.5	4.0	116,000	135,000
Emery	14,800	17,000	3.5	3.4	51,500	58,000
Grand	2,000	2,000	4.8	4.0	9,500	8,000
San Juan	5,100	5,500	2.3	2.0	11,500	11,000
Summit	8,200	8,700	2.6	3.0	21,500	26,000
Uintah	26,500	30,000	3.6	4.4	95,000	132,000
Wasatch	6,100	5,300	4.0	4.0	24,500	21,000
Total	103,000	109,000	3.5	3.8	357,000	410,000
Southern						
Beaver	20,400	21,500	4.8	5.2	97,000	111,000
Garfield	7,400	11,200	3.0	3.6	22,000	40,000
Iron	52,000	45,200	4.9	4.9	253,000	223,000
Kane	3,000	4,300	4.7	3.3	14,000	14,000
Piute	7,000	9,800	4.4	4.0	31,000	39,000
Washington	6,000	8,600	4.2	5.0	25,000	43,000
Wayne	10,200	8,400	4.2	3.6	43,000	30,000
Total	106,000	109,000	4.6	4.6	485,000	500,000
State						
Total	540,000	560,000	4.2	4.0	2,268,000	2,240,000

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2005 & 2006 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	12,400	12,000	2.6	1.8	32,000	21,000
Cache	8,800	8,400	2.8	2.0	25,000	17,000
Davis	1,600	1,400	2.0	2.1	3,200	3,000
Morgan	2,600	2,200	2.2	1.8	5,800	4,000
Rich	35,000	33,000	1.6	1.7	57,000	56,000
Salt Lake	1,000	900	2.2	1.7	2,200	1,500
Tooele	3,600	3,600	1.9	2.1	7,000	7,500
Weber	3,000	2,500	2.6	2.0	7,800	5,000
Total	68,000	64,000	2.1	1.8	140,000	115,000
Central						
Juab	3,100	2,300	2.3	1.7	7,000	4,000
Millard	5,700	5,600	2.3	2.5	13,000	14,000
Sanpete	12,800	12,000	2.8	2.3	36,000	28,000
Sevier	3,100	2,600	2.3	2.7	7,000	7,000
Utah	8,300	6,500	2.4	2.2	20,000	14,000
Total	33,000	29,000	2.5	2.3	83,000	67,000
Eastern						
Carbon	1,000		1.5		1,500	
Daggett	2,600	2,500	1.5	1.6	4,000	4,000
Duchesne	14,800	14,000	2.4	1.9	35,000	26,000
Emery	3,200	3,100	2.5	2.3	8,000	7,000
Grand						
San Juan		1,000		2.0		2,000
Summit	10,000	10,000	2.3	2.0	23,000	20,000
Uintah	7,000	5,500	2.4	1.8	17,000	10,000
Wasatch	1,900	1,900	3.2	2.1	6,000	4,000
Other Counties	1,500	1,000	1.7	2.0	2,500	2,000
Total	42,000	39,000	2.3	1.9	97,000	75,000
Southern						
Beaver	2,800	3,200	2.7	2.8	7,600	9,000
Garfield	2,000	2,000	2.7	2.0	5,400	4,000
Iron	4,500	4,800	3.1	2.7	14,000	13,000
Kane	500	600	2.0	1.7	1,000	1,000
Piute	3,000	3,000	2.4	2.0	7,200	6,000
Washington	1,300	1,300	2.8	2.3	3,600	3,000
Wayne	2,900	3,100	3.2	2.3	9,200	7,000
Total	17,000	18,000	2.8	2.4	48,000	43,000
State						
Total	160,000	150,000	2.3	2.0	368,000	300,000

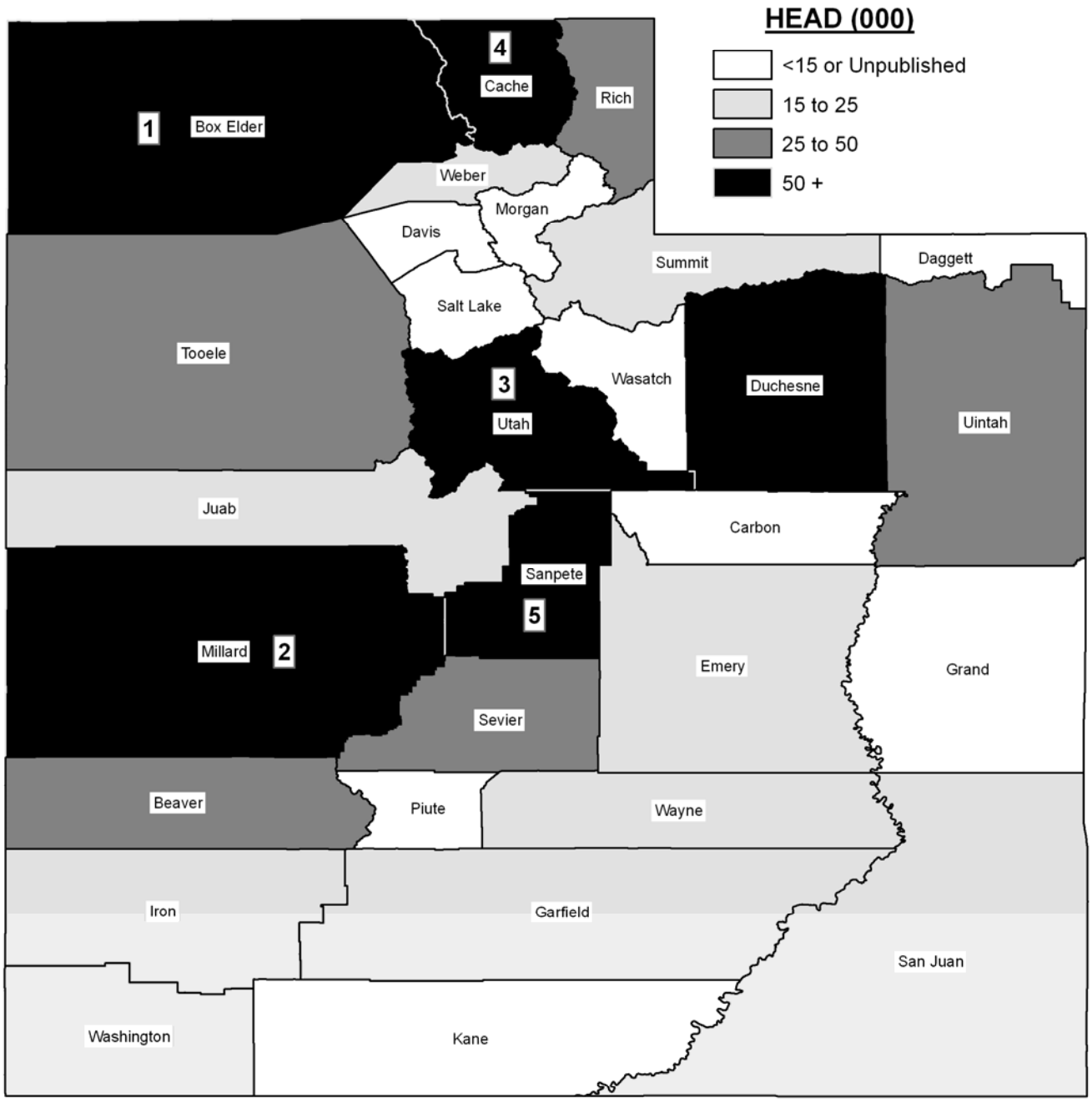
[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties".

County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2005-2006
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2006 and 2007

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2005	2006	2006	2007
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	75,000	76,400	16,400	14,630
Morgan	103,000	117,400	28,600	30,520
Salt Lake	42,000	40,810	10,000	7,450
Other Counties	10,000	11,030	2,500	2,820
Total	230,000	245,640	57,500	55,420
Central				
Utah	326,000	331,200	89,700	83,550
Total	326,000	331,200	89,700	83,550
Eastern				
Summit	44,000	46,000	7,800	16,420
Total	44,000	46,000	7,800	16,420
State				
Total	600,000	622,840	155,000	155,390

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2007



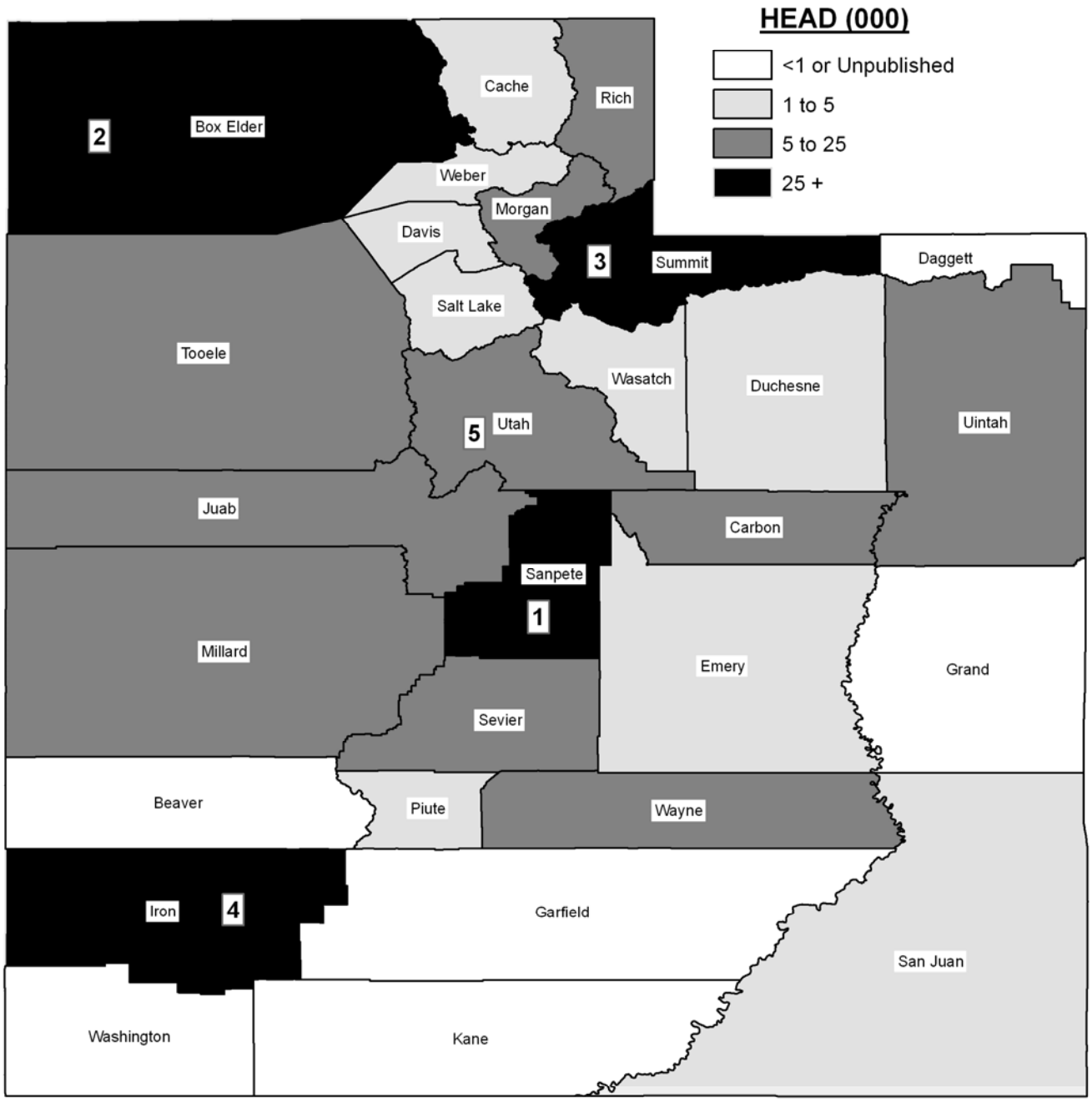
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2006 & 2007

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	85,000	97,000	36,000	40,000	7,900	7,800
Cache	62,000	60,000	9,500	9,000	16,000	13,800
Davis	8,000	7,000	3,000	2,500		
Morgan	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	900	
Rich	33,000	34,000	18,000	18,500		
Salt Lake	9,000	10,000	3,000	3,000	500	
Tooele	26,000	26,000	14,500	17,000		
Weber	22,000	23,000	7,000	7,000	4,100	4,200
Other Counties					600	2,200
Total	252,000	264,000	93,000	99,000	30,000	28,000
Central						
Juab	17,000	20,000	8,000	8,000	900	
Millard	67,000	73,000	22,000	24,500	18,200	19,000
Sanpete	59,000	60,000	20,500	25,000	6,600	
Sevier	41,000	46,000	12,000	15,000	3,000	2,800
Utah	63,000	64,000	20,500	19,500	11,300	12,200
Other Counties						8,000
Total	247,000	263,000	83,000	92,000	40,000	42,000
Eastern						
Carbon	10,000	10,000	5,500	5,500		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	3,500	3,000		
Duchesne	55,000	58,000	26,500	26,500	2,500	3,800
Emery	26,000	25,000	17,000	17,500		
Grand	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,500		
San Juan	15,000	15,000	11,000	10,500		
Summit	23,000	23,000	10,000	10,000	1,200	1,100
Uintah	33,000	33,000	15,500	14,500		
Wasatch	10,000	10,000	4,000	4,000	1,300	1,300
Other Counties					1,000	800
Total	179,000	181,000	95,000	93,000	6,000	7,000
Southern						
Beaver	29,000	30,000	12,000	14,000	2,200	2,400
Garfield	15,000	15,000	6,500	9,000		
Iron	22,000	21,000	9,500	9,500	2,500	2,600
Kane	8,000	12,000	4,500	5,000		
Piute	14,000	12,000	5,500	5,500	2,300	2,300
Washington	15,000	15,000	7,000	7,500		
Wayne	19,000	17,000	9,000	9,500	1,400	900
Other Counties					600	800
Total	122,000	122,000	54,000	60,000	9,000	9,000
State Total	800,000	830,000	325,000	344,000	85,000	86,000

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

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2007



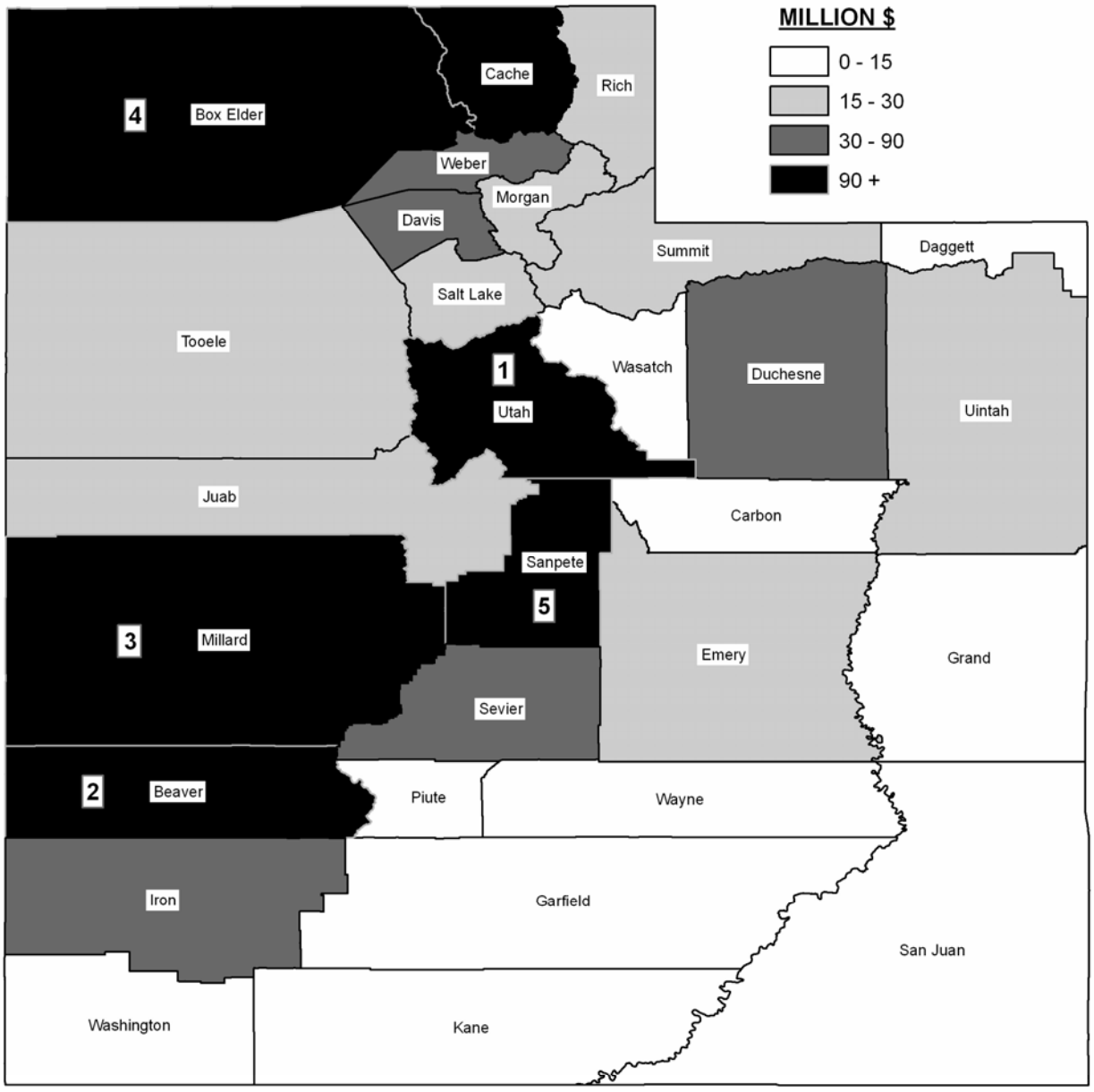
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2006 & 2007 [1]

District and County	2006	2007
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	35,000	36,000
Cache	4,300	4,400
Davis	900	1,000
Morgan	10,500	12,000
Rich	6,900	7,000
Salt Lake	1,700	1,700
Tooele	6,300	6,400
Weber	4,400	4,500
Total	70,000	73,000
Central		
Juab	7,800	8,000
Millard	6,800	7,000
Sanpete	49,000	51,000
Sevier	5,400	5,500
Utah	17,000	17,500
Total	86,000	89,000
Eastern		
Carbon	12,100	13,000
Daggett		
Duchesne	2,500	2,600
Emery	2,300	2,400
Grand		
San Juan	1,900	2,000
Summit	31,000	31,000
Uintah	12,500	13,000
Wasatch	1,700	2,000
Total	64,000	66,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	29,500	31,000
Kane		
Piute	4,000	4,200
Washington		
Wayne	5,400	5,700
Other Counties	1,100	1,100
Total	40,000	42,000
State		
Total	260,000	270,000

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

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2006



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2005 & 2006

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	78.5	71.6	52.5	46.7	131.0	118.3
Cache	93.8	76.9	22.2	24.7	116.1	101.6
Davis	7.1	5.7	23.2	29.8	30.3	35.5
Morgan	12.6	13.6	2.3	2.3	14.8	15.9
Rich	20.7	17.5	3.8	4.2	24.6	21.7
Salt Lake	9.6	9.4	7.9	10.6	17.6	20.0
Tooele	24.4	23.5	3.9	4.4	28.3	27.9
Weber	26.8	23.7	7.4	8.2	34.1	31.9
Total	273.5	242.0	123.2	130.7	396.7	372.7
Central						
Juab	14.0	13.4	12.8	11.7	26.8	25.1
Millard	104.4	98.8	23.1	29.2	127.5	128.1
Sanpete	112.9	102.2	9.3	9.3	122.2	111.5
Sevier	34.5	30.7	12.0	11.0	46.4	41.7
Utah	93.7	90.7	54.9	44.7	148.6	135.4
Total	359.4	335.8	112.2	106.0	471.6	441.8
Eastern						
Carbon	7.2	6.2	2.5	1.9	9.7	8.1
Daggett	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	3.0	2.5
Duchesne	42.1	40.1	11.7	11.9	53.8	52.0
Emery	23.4	20.8	3.9	4.5	27.2	25.3
Grand	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	3.7	2.8
San Juan	9.6	7.9	3.5	3.8	13.1	11.7
Summit	22.7	19.6	2.4	2.5	25.1	22.1
Uintah	24.8	20.0	7.6	9.7	32.5	29.7
Wasatch	10.2	8.6	1.7	1.6	11.8	10.2
Total	144.4	126.9	35.5	37.5	179.9	164.4
Southern						
Beaver	142.3	120.6	6.7	8.1	149.0	128.7
Garfield	10.8	9.2	1.3	2.3	12.1	11.4
Iron	69.8	58.5	18.8	19.1	88.6	77.6
Kane	4.9	6.3	0.8	0.8	5.7	7.1
Piute	15.5	12.2	1.9	2.4	17.5	14.5
Washington	9.7	8.0	3.9	3.6	13.7	11.7
Wayne	16.5	11.4	2.8	2.3	19.3	13.8
Total	269.6	226.2	36.2	38.6	305.9	264.8
State						
Total	1,047.0	930.8	307.1	312.8	1,354.1	1,243.7

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, 1993-2007

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns per cow and total for typical Tooele County Cow-Calf Ranch, 2007

Item	No. of Animals	Average Weight	Unit	Sale Price per Unit	Value / Cow	Total Value	Your Farm
Receipts							
Steers	85	550	lbs	$1.08	$252.45	$50,490.00	
Heifers	85	510	lbs	$1.00	$216.75	$43,350.00	
Cull Cows	20	1100	lbs	$0.45	$49.50	$9,900.00	
Cull Bulls	2	1850	lbs	$0.55	$10.18	$2,035.00	
Total					$528.88	$105,775.00	
Expenses	**Units / Cow**	**Total Units**	**Unit**	**Cost per Unit**	**Cost / Cow**	**Total Costs**	
Variable Costs							
Feed Expense							
Grass Hay	1	200	tons	$60.00	$60.00	$12,000.00	
Alfalfa Hay	0.75	150	tons	$100.00	$75.00	$15,000.00	
Salt and Mineral	0.01	2	tons	$125.00	$1.25	$250.00	
BLM permit[1]							
Grazing Fees	1.06	636	AUMs	$1.35	$4.29	$858.60	
Non fee costs	1.06	636	AUMs	$7.00	$22.26	$4,452.00	
Forest grazing permit[1]							
Grazing Fees	1.06	424	AUMs	$1.35	$2.86	$572.40	
Non fee costs	1.06	424	AUMs	$9.00	$19.08	$3,816.00	
Private Pasture Lease[1]	1.06	530	AUMs	$15.00	$39.75	$7,950.00	
Reproduction Costs							
AI project	0.11	22	heifer	$25.00	$2.75	$550.00	
Breeding Bulls	0.01	2	bull	$2,500.00	$25.00	$5,000.00	
Replacement heifers/cows[2]	0.11	22	heifer	$900.00	$99.00	$19,800.00	
Animal Health							
Veterinarian service	1	200	cow	$3.00	$3.00	$600.00	
Medication & supplies	1	200	cow	$2.00	$2.00	$400.00	
Vaccinations-cow	1	200	cow	$7.00	$7.00	$1,400.00	
Vaccinations-calf	0.85	170	calf	$5.00	$4.25	$850.00	
Bull testing &vaccine	0.04	8	bull	$50.00	$2.00	$400.00	
Hired Labor							
Calving season	2.4	480	hrs	$10.00	$24.00	$4,800.00	
General Feeding	0	0	hrs	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Cattle handling & care	0	0	hrs	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Marketing and Transportation							
Transportation		1	yr.	$2,000.00	$10.00	$2,000.00	
Sale Commission	0.96	192	head	$3.00	$2.88	$576.00	
		Total Variable Costs			$406.38	$81,275.00	
General Overhead Cost							
Facility Maintenance		1	yr.	$300.00	$1.50	$300.00	
Fuel & lube		1	yr.	$120.00	$0.60	$120.00	
Machinery		1	yr.	$200.00	$1.00	$200.00	
Vehicles & trailers		1	yr.	$200.00	$1.00	$200.00	
Animal death insurance		200	head	$10.00	$10.00	$2,000.00	
Depreciation-machinery & vehicles		1	yr.	$1,500.00	$7.50	$1,500.00	
Property taxes		1	yr.	$1,000.00	$5.00	$1,000.00	
Miscellaneous		1	yr.	$1,000.00	$5.00	$1,000.00	
		General Overhead Costs			$31.60	$6,320.00	
		Total Costs			$437.98	$87,595.00	
				NET INCOME	$90.90	**$18,180.00**	

1 This figure is including bull grazing

2 Heifers are replaced at cull cow rate plus death loss

Assumptions: (200 head)

Percentage of cows to wean a calf	85%	Number of months grazed	
Percent death loss of cows	1%	BLM land	3
Cost of replacement stock (heifers and bulls) @market value		Forest Service	2
Cull Cow rate	10%	Private	2.5
Bull replacement rate	25%	Number of months feed hay	4.5
Feed costs at market value		Animals sold in the fall	

All calves sold. Some may be sold to another enterprise.

Cows per Bull 25

Budget prepared by: Dillon M. Feuz, E. Bruce Godfrey, Matt Hirschi and Linden Greenhalgh

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns per cow and total for typical Duchesne County Cow-Calf Ranch, 2007

Item	No. of Animals	Average Weight	Unit	Sale Price per Unit	Value/ Cow	Total Value	Your Farm
Reciepts							
Steers	90	575	lbs	$1.04	$269.10	$53,820.00	
Heifers	90	535	lbs	$0.96	$231.12	$46,224.00	
Cull Cows	20	1100	lbs	$0.45	$49.50	$9,900.00	
Cull Bulls	2	1850	lbs	$0.55	$10.18	$2,035.00	
Total					$559.90	$111,979.00	
Expenses	**Units/ Cow**	**Total Units**	**Unit**	**Cost per Unit**	**Cost/ Cow**	**Total Costs**	
Variable Costs							
Feed Expense							
Grass Hay	1	200	tons	$60.00	$60.00	$12,000.00	
Alfalfa Hay	1	200	tons	$100.00	$100.00	$20,000.00	
Salt and Mineral	0.01	2	tons	$125.00	$1.25	$250.00	
BLM permit[1]							
Grazing Fees	1.06	0	AUMs	$1.35	$0.00	$0.00	
Non fee costs	1.06	0	AUMs	$7.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Forest grazing permit[1]							
Grazing Fees	1.06	0	AUMs	$1.35	$0.00	$0.00	
Non fee costs	1.06	0	AUMs	$9.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Private Pasture Lease[1]	1.06	1484	AUMs	$20.00	$148.40	$29,680.00	
Reproduction Costs							
AI project	0.11	22	heifer	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Breeding Bulls	0.01	2	bull	$2,500.00	$25.00	$5,000.00	
Replacement heifers/cows[2]	0.11	22	heifer	$900.00	$99.00	$19,800.00	
Animal Health							
Veterinarian service	1	200	cow	$3.00	$3.00	$600.00	
Medication & supplies	1	200	cow	$2.00	$2.00	$400.00	
Vaccinations-cow	1	200	cow	$7.00	$7.00	$1,400.00	
Vaccinations-calf	0.9	180	calf	$5.00	$4.50	$900.00	
Bull testing &vaccine	0.04	8	bull	$50.00	$2.00	$400.00	
Hired Labor							
Calving season	0	0	hrs	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	
General Feeding	0	0	hrs	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Cattle handling & care	0	0	hrs	$10.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Marketing and Transportation							
Transportation		1	yr.	$1,000.00	$5.00	$1,000.00	
Sale Commission	1.01	202	head	$7.00	$7.07	$1,414.00	
			Total Variable Costs		$464.22	$92,844.00	
General Overhead Cost							
Facility Maintenance		1	yr.	$300.00	$1.50	$300.00	
Fuel & lube		1	yr.	$120.00	$0.60	$120.00	
Machinery		1	yr.	$200.00	$1.00	$200.00	
Vehicles & trailers		1	yr.	$200.00	$1.00	$200.00	
Animal death insurance		200	head	$10.00	$10.00	$2,000.00	
Depreciation-machinery & vehicles		1	yr.	$1,500.00	$7.50	$1,500.00	
Property taxes		1	yr.	$1,000.00	$5.00	$1,000.00	
Miscellaneous		1	yr.	$1,000.00	$5.00	$1,000.00	
			General Overhead Costs		$31.60	$6,320.00	
			Total Costs		$495.82	$99,164.00	
				NET INCOME	$64.07	**$12,815.00**	

1 his figure is including bull grazing

2 Heifers are replaced at cull cow rate plus death loss

Assumptions: (200 head)

Percentage of cows to wean a calf	90%	Number of months grazed	
Percent death loss of cows	1%	BLM land	0
Cost of replacement stock (heifers and bulls)	@market value	Forest Service	0
Cull Cow rate	10%	Private	7
Bull replacement rate	25%	Number of months feed hay	5
Feed costs at market value		Animals sold in the fall	

All calves sold. Some may be sold to another enterprise.

Cows per Bull 25

Budget prepared by: Dillon M. Feuz, E. Bruce Godfrey, Matt Hirschi and Troy Cooper

Enterprise Budgets: Costs and Returns Per Acre from Growing Grass Hay, Daggett County, 2007

Item	Quantity Per acre	Unit	Price/cost Per Unit	Value/cost Per Acre	Your Farm
Receipts					
Grass Hay	1.5	Tons	$120.00	$192.00	_____
Residue	2.00	AUMs	$12.00	$24.00	_____
Subtotal				$216.00	_____
Operating costs					
Fertilization					
Nitrogen (46-0-0)	100	pounds	$0.17	$17.00	_____
Custom application	1	acre	$7.82	$7.82	_____
Irrigation (flood)	3	irrigations			
Labor	2.64	hours	$10.00	$26.40	_____
Water assessment	1	share	$10.00	$10.00	_____
Repairs/maintenance	1	acre	$5.19	$5.19	_____
Pumping	25	acre inch		$0.00	_____
Harvesting					
Swathing	1	acre	$4.05	$4.05	_____
Rake	1	acre	$1.40	$1.40	_____
Baling	1	acre	$3.40	$3.40	_____
Hauling/stacking	0.3	loads/acre	$21.00	$5.60	_____
Interest on Operating capital			8.40%	$1.92	_____
Subtotal				$82.78	_____
Ownership costs (excludes cost of land)				$92.00	_____
Farm Insurance	1	acre	$2,00	$2.00	_____
	1	acre	$85.00	$85.00	_____
	1	acre	$5.00	$5.00	_____
Total Costs				$174.78	_____
Net returns to owner for unpaid labor, management, equity and risk					
Above operating costs				$133.22	_____
Above total listed costs				$41.22	_____

Assumptions:

1. Grass already established. Harvested in June or July.
2. Interest computed on fertilization/herbicide costs for 6 months and operating costs for 3 months.
3. Machinery operating costs include: fuel, oil, repairs, and labor.
4. Machinery costs and based on 195 acres of grass hay.
5. 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($per ton)	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
60	-$90.78	-$78.78	-$66.78	-$54.78	-$42.78	-$30.78
80	-$70.78	-$54.78	-$38.78	-$22.78	-$6.78	$9.22
100	-$50.78	-$30.78	-$10.78	$9.22	$29.22	$49.22
120	-$30.78	-$6.78	$17.22	$41.22	$65.22	$89.22
140	-$10.78	$17.22	$45.22	$73.22	$101.22	$129.22
160	$9.22	$41.22	$73.22	$105.22	$137.22	$169.22

Prepared by: Cody Bingham, E. Bruce Godfrey, and Boyd Kitchen

Enterprise Budgets: Rates Charged By Custom Operators in Cache County, 2007

Operation	Unit	Average
Land Preparation		
Plowing	acre	$25.00
Discing	acre	$14.00
Triple-K digging	acre	$13.00
Leveling	acre	$13.00
Rototill	acre	$25.00
Seedbed preparation	acre	$16.00
Planting and Spraying		
Planting Small Grains	acre	$14.00
Planting Corn	acre	$15.00
Ground Spraying	acre	$8.00
Harvesting		
Swathing	acre	$16.50
Raking	acre	$7.50
Baling	bale	$0.50
Baling midsize	bale	$8.00
Baling large square	bale	$15.00
Baling large round	bale	$10.00
Hauling small bales	bale	$0.40
Hauling large bales	bale	$5.00
Combing small grains	acre	$30.00

Prepared by: Clark Israelsen, Cache County Agent
Custom Operation Services are Listed on the following
Web Page: http;//utahageexchange.org

STATE FIELD OFFICES of the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

ALABAMA
W. M. Weaver
P.O. Box 240578
Montgomery 36124-0578
(334) 279-3555

ALASKA
S. M. Benz
P.O. Box 799
Palmer 99645
(907) 745-4272

ARIZONA
S. A. Manheimer
230 N. First Ave.
Suite 303
Phoenix 85003-1706
(602) 280-8850

ARKANSAS
B. L. Cross
10800 Financial Center
Little Rock 72211
(501) 228-9926

CALIFORNIA
V. Tolomeo
P.O. Box 1258
Sacramento 95812
(916) 498-5161

COLORADO
R. R. Picanso
P.O. Box 150969
Lakewood 80215-0969
(303) 236-2300

DELAWARE
C. L. Cadwallader
2320 S. Dupont Hwy.
Dover 19901
(302) 698-4537

FLORIDA
B. F. Klugh
P.O. Box 530105
Orlando 32853
(407) 648-6013

GEORGIA
D. G. Kleweno
Stephens Federal Bldg.
Suite 320
Athens 30601
(706) 546-2236

HAWAII
M. E. Hudson
1428 S King St
Honolulu 96814-2512
(808) 973-2907

IDAHO
W. R. Meyer
P.O. Box 1699
Boise 83701
(208) 334-1507

ILLINOIS
B. E. Schwab
P.O. Box 19283
Springfield 62794-9283
(217) 492-4295

INDIANA
G. Preston
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Ste B105
West Lafayette 47906
(765) 494-8371

IOWA
J. J. Prusacki
833 Federal Bldg.
210 Walnut St.
Des Moines 50309-2195
(515) 284-4340

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

KENTUCKY
L. E. Brown
P.O. Box 1120
Louisville 40201
(502) 582-5293

LOUISIANA
N. L. Crisp
P.O. Box 65038
Baton Rouge 70896-5038
(225) 922-1362

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

MICHIGAN
D. D. Kleweno
P.O. Box 26248
Lansing 48909-6248
(517) 324-5300

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

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

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

MONTANA
P. Stringer
10 W 15th Street, Ste
3100
Helena 59626
(406) 441-1240

NEBRASKA
J. L. Parsons
P.O. Box 81069
Lincoln 68501
(402) 437-5541

NEVADA
M. J. Owens
P.O. Box 8880
Reno 89507
(775) 972-6001

NEW HAMPSHIRE *
G. R. Keough
P.O. Box 1444
Concord 03302-1444
(603) 224-9639

NEW JERSEY
T. Joshua
P. O. Box 330
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-6385

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J. J. Brueggen
P.O. Box 1809
Las Cruces 88004
(505) 522-6023

NEW YORK
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10B Airline Drive
Albany 12235
(518) 457-5570

NORTH CAROLINA
H.L. Vanderberry
P.O. Box 27767
Raleigh 27611
(919) 856-4394

NORTH DAKOTA
D. P. Knopf
P.O. Box 3166
Fargo 58108-3166
(701) 239-5306

OHIO
J. E. Ramey
P.O. Box 686
Reynoldsburg 43068
(614) 728-2100

OKLAHOMA
W. C. Hundl
P.O. Box 528804
Oklahoma City 73152
(405) 522-6190

OREGON
C. A. Mertz
1735 Federal Bldg.
1220 S. W. Third Ave.
Portland 97204
(503) 326-2131

PENNSYLVANIA
M. Tosiano
2301 N. Cameron St.
Rm. G-19
Harrisburg 17110
(717) 787-3904

PUERTO RICO
A. M. Cruz
P. O. Box 10163
Santurce 00908
(787) 723-3773

SOUTH CAROLINA
R. L. Brandt
P.O. Box 1911
Columbia 29202
(803) 765-5333

SOUTH DAKOTA
C. D. Anderson
P.O. Box 5068
Sioux Falls 57117
(605) 323-6500

TENNESSEE
D. K. Kenerson
P.O. Box 41505
Nashville 37204-1505
(615) 781-5300

TEXAS
D. S. Abbe
P.O. Box 70
Austin 78767
(512) 916-5581

UTAH
R. Kestle
P.O. Box 25007
Salt Lake City 84125
(801) 524-5003

VIRGINIA
H.C. Ellison
P.O. Box 1659
Richmond 23218
(804) 771-2493

WASHINGTON
C. Messer
P.O. Box 609
Olympia 98507
(360) 902-1940

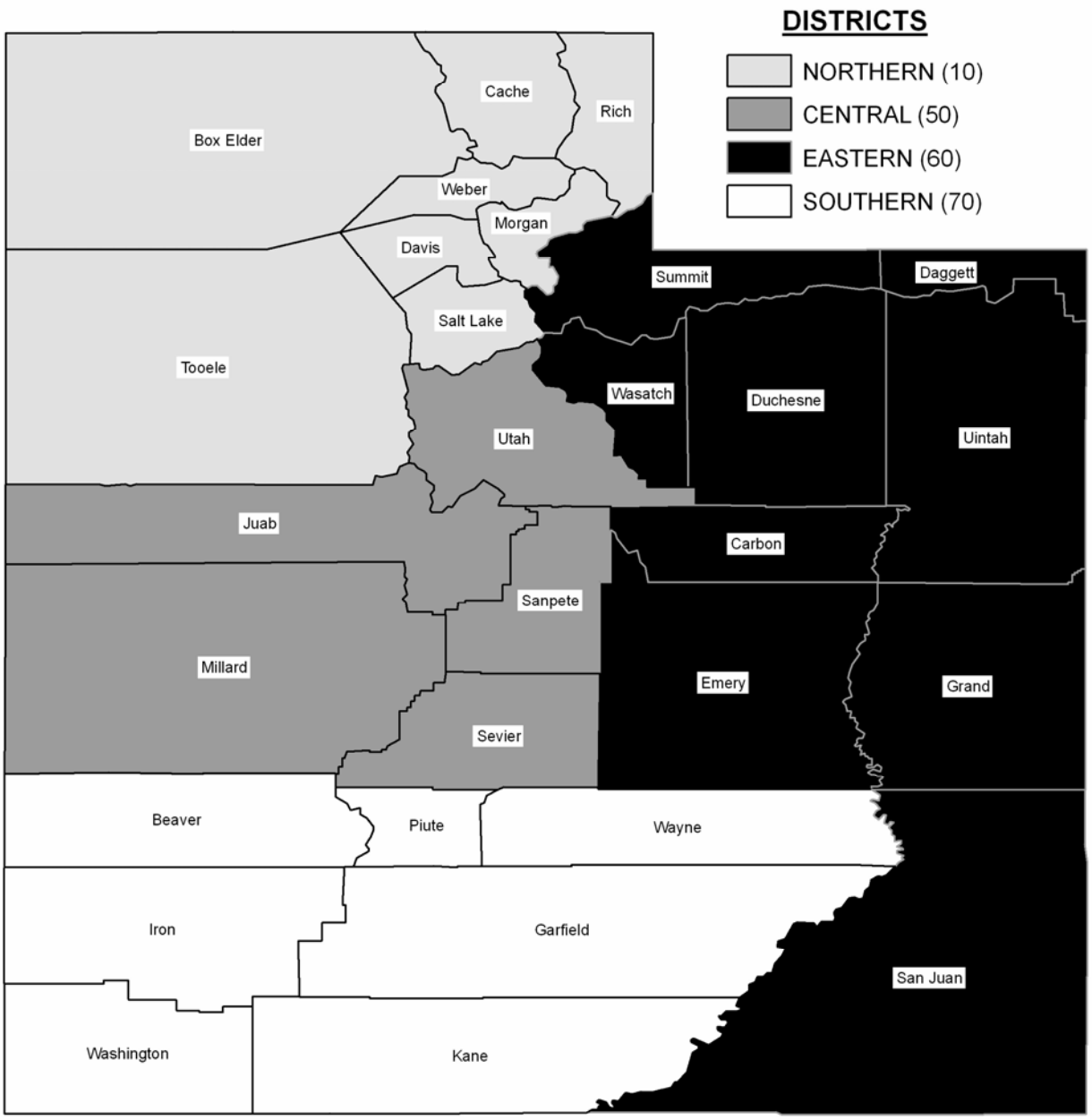
WEST VIRGINIA
D. King
1900 Kanawha Blvd. E
Charleston 25305
(304) 345-5958

WISCONSIN
B. J. Battaglia
P.O. Box 8934
Madison 53708
(608) 224-4848

WYOMING
G. L. Shepler
P.O. Box 1148
Cheyenne 82003
(307) 432-5600

*Also includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

UTAH COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
POST OFFICE BOX 25007
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84125-0007

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