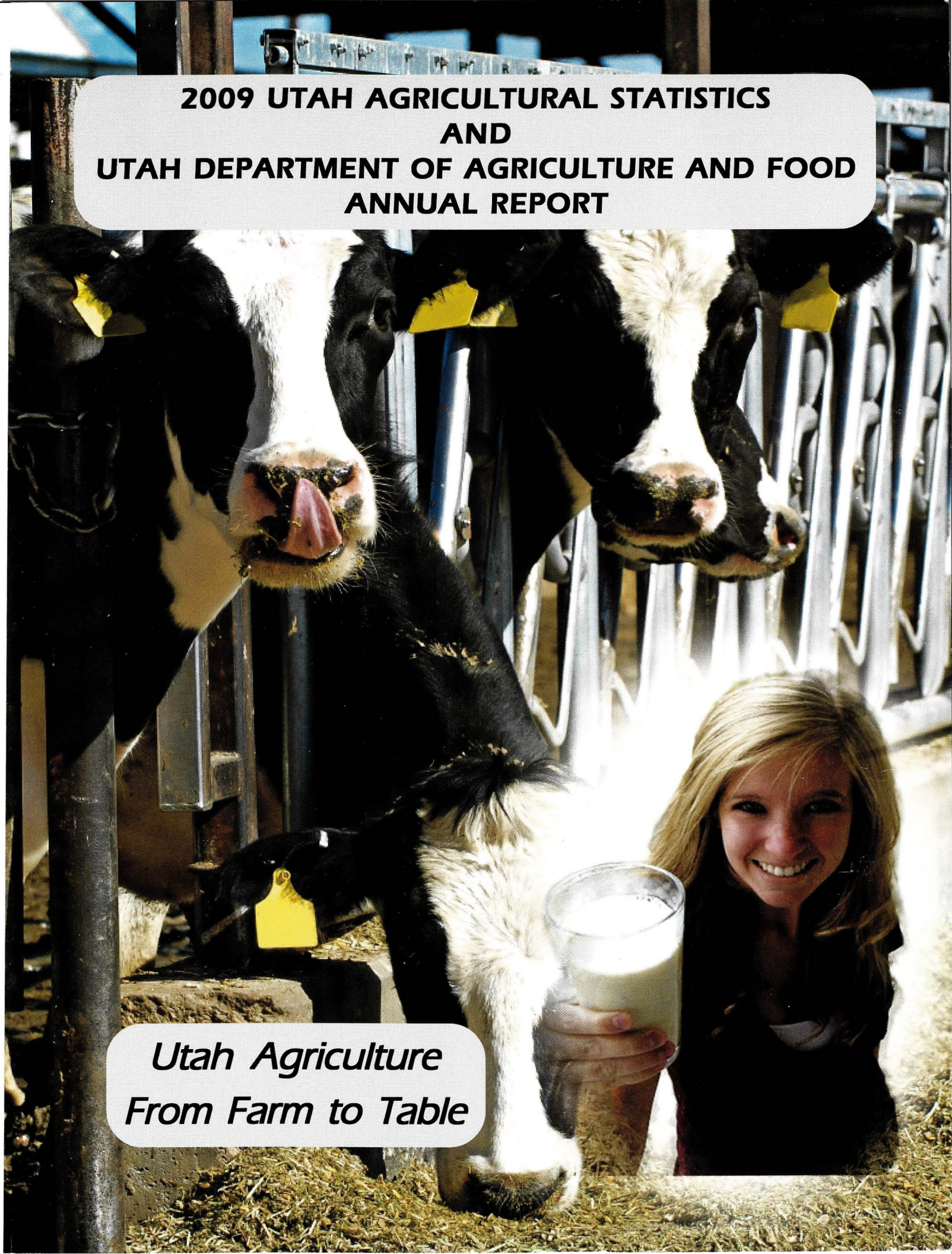
2009 UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Agriculture
From Farm to Table

STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

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

GREG BELL
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is one of our state's original agencies, dating back to the year of statehood—1896. Its dedicated employees enforce many of the laws that guard our food supply as it moves from the farm to the table. Inspectors regulate seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, food processing plants, meat inspection, as well as plant and animal health, and many other functions.

The Department is assigned by law to protect the state's agricultural industries and our people. Doing so ensures that fair commerce and human health and safety are safeguarded.

Its emphasis on making farming more profitable has broad positive contributions to Utah's rural economy and quality of life. Their focus on healthy landscapes is helping fight global warming by improving air and water quality.

Utah farmers dedicate themselves to providing a safe and wholesome food supply for our citizens and people across the U.S. The employees of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food are dedicated to helping farmers and ranchers reach their goals.

I encourage you to review the Department's programs showcased in this annual report.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Herbert

Gary R. Herbert
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 38th edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both of our Internet sites. 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 2008 production, and January 1, 2009 inventories. Data users that need 2009 production information or additional historic data should contact Utah Agricultural Statistics at 801-524-5003 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 collects 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://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 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Prepared by

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United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: http://www.nass.usda.gov
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Cynthia Clark, 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

Stephen Ogilvie, Director	Administrative Services
Jed Christenson, Director	Marketing/Development
George Hopkin, Director	Conservation & Resource Management
Terry Menlove, Director	Animal Industry
Dr. David H. Clark, Director	Laboratory Services/Chemist
Clair A. Allen, Director	Plant Industry
Richard W. Clark, Director	Regulatory Services
Bill Hopkin, Director	Grazing Improvement
Dr. Chris Crnich, Director	Homeland Security

Agricultural Advisory Board

Chairman	Mark Gibbons, Utah Darymen's Assn.
Vice Chairman	Leland Hogan, Utah Farm Bureau
vacant	Utah Farmers Union
William Goring, Jr.	Utah Wool Growers Association
Gary Hallows	Utah Cattlemens Association
Dolores Wheeler	Food Processing Industry
vacant	Food Supplement Manufacturers
Stuart Sprouse	Utah Horse Industry
Bill Rasmussen	Utah Assn. of Conservation Districts
Rick Lovell	Utah Livestock Marketing Association
vacant	Consumers' Representative
Dr. Roger Rees	Utah Veterinary Medical Association
Haven Hendricks	Utah Pork Producers Association

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For information and numbers not listed below.....538-7100

Internet homepage: www.ag.utah.gov - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

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Administrative Assistant	538-7105
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Commissioner of Agriculture and Food
Leonard M. Blackham

Welcome.

I am proud to report that Utah agriculture is again making meaningful contribution to our economy and our way of life. Last year, the total value of crops and livestock produced in the state surpassed $1.5 billion for the first time. Farmers and ranchers are helping keep rural Utah strong and contributing significantly to our abundant food supply and a vibrant statewide economy.

Yet today only a few months later, many sectors of Utah agriculture are struggling as never before. Grain prices have become linked to oil prices and most of our protein producers experienced a very negative financial impact from high feed prices entering 2009. When combined with the world recession that has reduced exports, the dairy, pork and turkey industry have lost more equity than ever before and are struggling to survive. The other livestock sectors are maintaining their operations in a profitable position.

Our crop farmers had a bumper year in sales in 2008 and have relatively good crops in 2009. However, prices are much weaker this year compared to 2008 and may be reduce more if the livestock industry shrinks due to the recession.

I am happy to report that our farmers are producing more per acre than before and that their conservation efforts are making better use of the water and land in production. More of our farmers are marketing their goods in Farmers markets and especially our Utah's Own products.

The recognition by consumers of the need to increase our food resources is important if we are going to meet our future food needs.

It's taken civilization 4,000 years to develop a food production system that is barely feeding the 6.7 billion people on our planet. But with the world population projected to increase to nearly 9 billion people by 2050, and our agricultural lands on the decline, we will require a doubling of agriculture production.

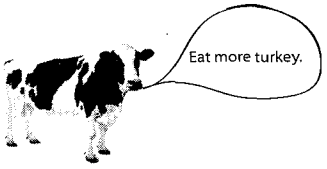
It is easy to see that our current production model won't keep up. We are going to need more safe technology such as drought tolerant, insect-resistant and higher-yielding seeds as well as other biotechnology advances to prevent serious famine.

We owe much to agriculture. Civilization as we know it could not have evolved nor can we prosper without an adequate food supply. Our department and our many partners recognize this truth and are working to accelerate investments and innovations in agriculture production while improving our environmental stewardship.

I encourage you to visit our web site to find ways you can help preserve our farms and ranches.
http://ag.utah.gov/

Sincerely,

Leonard M. Blackham
Commissioner, Utah Department of Agriculture and Food



Mission Statement

The mission of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food is to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply." It is also believed that a safe food supply is the basis for health and prosperity. The Department's **Vision Statement** is: To be the recognized guardian of Utah's food supply and sustainable agriculture.

The Department values:

- Integrity and respect
- Service and hard work
- Stewardship and accountability
- Growth and achievement
- People and partnerships
- Heritage and culture

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:

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.

Commissioner's Office

The Department continues to adapt its resources and business philosophy to the changes facing the State's agriculture industries due to the economic recession. Such conditions have created substantial threats to the hundreds of dairy, pork and turkey farms in Utah and across the country.

In response, Commissioner Blackham initiated and worked with NASDA (National Association of State Departments of Agriculture), to develope the "Meat the Need" Program. That proposal calls for using $900 million in already budgeted federal stimulus funds to purchase the over surplus of dairy, poultry and pork products and offer it to local food banks, school lunch programs and the SNAP-PLUS (food stamp) programs. None of the funds would go directly to farmers, but is intended to increase farm revenue to the break-even point. Background on the program is available at: ag.utah.gov/news/meattheneed.html

(left) Commissioner Blackham joins dairy farmer Ron Stratford to announce the Meat the Need program that is designed to help struggling dairy, poultry and pork producers.

The Department's newly created Strategic Plan continues to be implemented by the divisions. The four main priority areas are: Improve communication and public awareness of agriculture; build partnerships and advocacy; safeguard our food supply and ensure food safety; and conserve Utah's land and natural resources. The following division summaries help elaborate on our commitment to Utah agriculture and good government.

Animal Industry Division

Responded to the increased public concerns surrounding Type A H1N1 influenza, which is incorrectly referred to as swine flu by some media outlets. The division implemented an H1N1 monitoring and surveilance plan which calls for increased surveilance by veterinarians and trained personnel at hog and pig farms and identifies specific steps to take if the virus is found.

Plant Industry Division

The division has nearly eradicated a sizable infestation of the Japanese beetle in Central Orem. This highly destructive insect threatens the state's landscape and fruit crop industries, and could cause millions of dollars in damage to residential landscaping. This program is gaining national recognition among our peers.

Mormon Cricket (MC)/Grasshopper (GH)

Plant Industry is also combating increased acres of Mormon crickets and grasshoppers in Northern and Central Utah. Many of the acres are on or near private agricultural lands, and we are again offering to share the cost of the treatment with private landowners.

Grazing Improvement Division

Since implementation in 2006, the grazing improvement program has increased in productivity and popularity. GIP projects now number 252 and have benefited nearly 1.2 million acres of Utah rangeland. Through UDAF grants of just over $5.5 million, we have leveraged the total money spent on projects to just over $16 million.

The GIP program is shifting its focus to more large scale, watershed projects such as the Rich County Consolidation Plan. which brings together BLM, Forest Service and private grazing allotments into a consolidated plan and enables ranchers to improve the landscape and range health.

Conservation and Resource Management Division

The division distributed $8.5 million in emergency funding for the economically depressed dairy industry and other agricultural business. Those dollars were lent to qualified borrows at 2 percent interest as a means to offset increased feed costs and reduced milk prices at the consumer level. Six new grants have been awarded from the Invasive Species Mitigation Act funding approximately $600,000 (War on Cheatgrass)

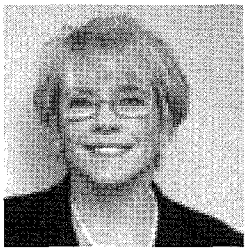
Regulatory Services Division

For the first time the UDAF adopted the national retail food regulatory standard, the 2005 FDA Model Food Code. We initiated an effort to improve our services to the Spanish speaking community by using interpreters for business conferences and letters. The Division led the UDAF in developing a detailed partnership agreement with the Utah Department of Health to avoid duplication and increase communication, coordination and sharing of resources. The Division worked with Utah's petroleum manufacturers and retailers, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and other stakeholders to implement new ethanol-blended gasoline standards which will help the refineries meet the new Federal alternative fuel requirements.

Marketing and Development Division

Utah's Own is now being used by the Governor's Office of Economic Development and the Salt Lake Convention and Visitors Bureau and others as an item to promote the state of Utah. A convention of some 2,200 meeting planners from the US and around the world were treated to a spectacular welcome social at Library Square in downtown Salt Lake City where Utah's Own companies created a Farmers Market atmosphere which emphasized the value of locally grown foods and the warmth of Utah's agricultural heritage.

Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns.



Kathleen Clarke
Deputy Commissioner

Deputy Commissioners

Kyle R. Stephens
Deputy Commissioner

Kathleen Clarke is responsible for overseeing the conservation programs at the Department and is the key contact for interagency partnerships and programs that focus on enhancing the health and productivity of Utah's public and private lands.

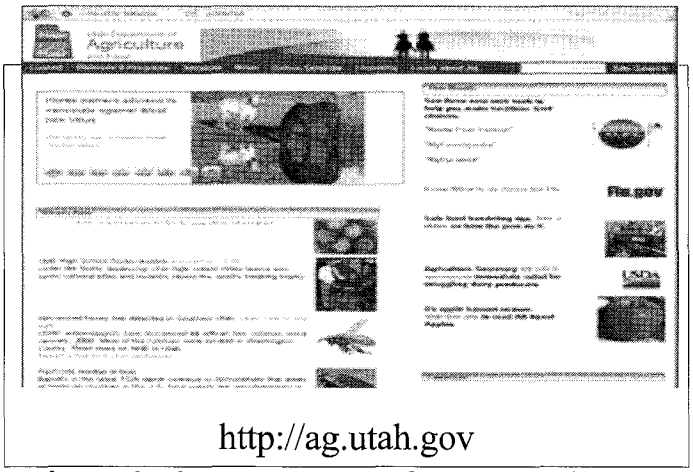
Kathleen works to expand watershed and range restoration programs, and to develop improved landscape level management practices and partnerships. She will also work with the Executive Team at UDAF to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the role agriculture plays in our "quality of life" in Utah, both for the production of food and fiber but also in the stewardship of Utah's priceless lands and natural resources.

Kyle Stephens is responsible for and coordinates all of the day to day Department activities and works with each division on their program budgets and goals. Kyle 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. Kyle also oversees and coordinates the Department's Balanced Scorecard that is an outcome-based measure of our performance.

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, newsletters, web pages, videos as well as create displays and computer presentations. The office also writes news releases and responds to news media enquires about agriculture and the UDAF. The office has added video-tape capabilities to produce video news releases and video clips that can be viewed at http://ag.utah.gov/media/index.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.



Thousands of Internet users visit the Department's site each month looking for crop reports, livestock entry permits, news about agriculture and to use our online service features.

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/news/index.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 34 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

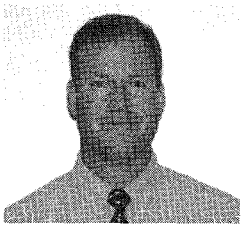
Utah farmers and ranches who rely on the Certified State Agriculture Mediation Program to help them through difficult economic times have had that valuable service extended after the passage of the Agriculture Mediation Bill. The program helps farmers and ranchers seek confidential advice and counsel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

Agriculture in the Classroom

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

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

Animal & Wildlife Damage Prevention



Mike 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 adult sheep, lambs and calves from predation. Funding for the program comes from a number of sources, including federal appropriations and State general fund. Livestock producers also contribute through a State tax nicknamed the "head tax" 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 give birth to calves. In the absence of predator management, calf losses could exceed 5 percent for the producers suffering losses, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1 percent. 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 percent, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5 percent 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, about 40 percent 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 Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2009 the program worked in 21 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 3 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting 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.

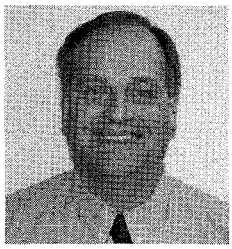
Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent states. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to assure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from the Utah Legislature, a wolf management plan has been put in place and the Agriculture and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board has adopted the role prescribed by the plan for the WS program. WS personnel will be primary responders when livestock are killed by wolves, as well as assist in the capture, radio collaring, and monitoring of non-depredating wolves. WS personnel are widely recognized as the experts in 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 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, West Nile Virus, and raccoon roundworm monitoring around the State, and responds to mortality events in wild birds to assist in detection of diseases. WS has 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 related damage throughout the State, such as wildlife strike hazards to aircraft and urban wildlife problems. 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 alleviate these problems, as well as assisting in the removal of individual animals causing damage. Urban waterfowl, such as mallard ducks and Canada geese cause damage to landscaping and are a human health and safety concern. WS also conducts disease monitoring in the urban program and responds to human safety cases involving cougars or bears statewide.

The public, including farmers and ranchers, 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



Stephen Ogilvie
Director

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 more than 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 time sheets on-line. 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 which saves employees time in making daily deposits.

DTS Accomplishment Report

Web Accessible Databases. A number of Agriculture and Food's databases must be accessible to other applications in order for the other applications to function properly. To facilitate web enablement or web enhancements of other agency applications these databases were restructured and moved to an SQL server which is hosted at DTS. These databases are secured using the State UMD authentication process in conjunction with specific application permissions. This allows Agriculture and Food to move forward with other projects to reduce the need for more staff and provide better service through online customer services and more information accessibility for compliance officers.

Web enabled reference databases moved include

• Agency Customer database (Customer information, Application permissions, Common lookup tables)

• Agency Cash Receipts shadow database (payments received).

Online Payment Portal

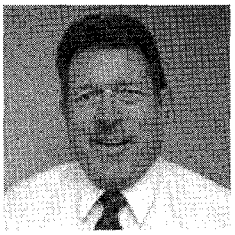
Set up an agency online payment portal using Utah Interactive's Utah GovPay system. This allows development of online payment functionality for existing and future applications. While avoiding the costs, security, and administration required for an internally developed payment engine.

Online Registration Payments

The agency's Establishment Registration database (Food establishments and Weights & Measures establishments) was enhanced to take advantage of the new Agriculture and Food online payment portal. This application can now accept online payment of annual registration fees. Providing convenience to our Customers and reducing the office work load. This application is secured using Siteminder and application permissions so only staff and establishment owners have access to the web site.

In addition to other registrations, the agency issues 48 types of licenses and is called upon by industry consumers, and compliance officers (locally, nationally, and internationally) to provide information on which of those licenses are current and valid. This protect consumers by allowing better enforcement of regulations and lets consumers check for a vendor license before purchasing services or products. Now, instead of license information that is weeks or months out of date there is a web accessible source of current license information. Non-public information is secured using the State's UMD/Siteminder authentication in conjunction with specific application permissions. This allows agency compliance officers to obtain complete information about a license not just the information that is public.

Animal Industry



Terry Menlove
Director

The Animal Industry Division of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food has six main programs:
1) Animal Health – focused on prevention and control of animal diseases, with special attention to diseases that can be transmitted to humans.
2) Meat and Poultry Inspection — to assure wholesome products for consumers.
3) Livestock Inspection (brand registration and inspection) — to offer protection to the livestock industry through law enforcement.
4) Fish Health — protecting the fish health in the state and dealing with problems of fish food production and processing.
5) Elk Farming and Elk Hunting Parks – Regulating this new domestic livestock industry with an emphasis on protecting our wild elk population
6) Diagnostic Labs - for disease diagnosis and surveillance.

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

Animal Health

During the past year, disease free status was maintained for the following diseases:

- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Scabies
- Pseudorabies
- Salmonella pullorum
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum

Disease monitoring for heartworm, equine encephalitis (Eastern, Western and West Nile), equine infectious anemia, rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, Salmonella sp., Mycoplasma sp., BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy), CWD (Chronic Wasting Disease), trichomoniasis, etc. has continued during the past year.

The animal health program participated in an enhanced West Nile Virus surveillance program during the summer of 2008. Three seminars were held around the state for veterinarians to enlist them into submitting samples to diagnosis West Nile Virus or other infectious equine neurologic diseases. A total of eight positive samples were obtained from horses with West Nile Virus. No other cases of infectious equine neurologic disease were found. Because of funding, the Department will not fund any testing for equine samples submitted for West Nile Virus and chicken surveillance will be discontinued in 2009.

Over 15,800 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. Testing identified 41 infected bulls. Changes to the R58-21 - Trichomoniasis rule have been submitted and should be in place by October 2009.

An annual training session for Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program participants was offered and semiannual farm visits are made by Division veterinarians to certify the farms.

USDA funding for the Johne's Disease Control Program was finally eliminated. This program has existed on very lean funding for the last couple of years. The future of this program will depend on producers, as it is a voluntary program driven by the 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.

Avian influenza surveillance was conducted through testing of birds in the laying hens of the five egg producers in the state. This funding was provided by the USDA. Funding was also used to fund a meeting on biosecurity for the game bird producers of the state. The meeting was held at Green River, Utah in March and had almost 100 attendees.

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. 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. There were twenty-two hatcheries, one qualified feedlot operator, and zero swine garbage feeders licensed by the state.

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 2008. The threat of agri-terrorism and the possibility of foreign animal diseases being introduced to the state make this a top priority. All Division veterinarians are foreign animal disease

diagnosticians. During August 2008, three agri-terrorism seminars where held around the state for private veterinary practitioners.

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 300 weekly livestock sales conducted by five 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 two 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 back 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 16 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 99. In an effort to reduce budget costs, Meat Inspection has trimmed its staff by one FTE following a retirement.

The Utah Meat Inspection Program is due for another federal in-plant audit in the summer of 2010. The federal audit team select so many states slaughter/processing facilities to conduct an in-plant audit once every 4 years if there are no major findings from the previous audit. Once a year we much supply to the federal/ state audit branch a comprehensive state assessment that cover 9 components. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handing, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component 8 : Civil Rights, Component 9: Financial Accountability. We have to provide documentation that shows we are in compliance with all 9 components. We have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide the information.

In June 2009 all states were suppose to have a draft of what the interstate shipment bill was going to look like. That never materialized. The State of Utah opted not to participate in the interstate program as we have a T/A program that gives us more flexibility to manage these plants. The interstate shipment regulation has 100 percent federal oversight of this program. The states have no control in these plants except for providing a meat inspector. The supervisory work is done entirely by federal personnel.

We are currently testing for 3 major pathogens: Salmonella, E.Coli 0157h:7, and Listeria. We are also testing for biological residue in cattle. In all the years of testing we have never had a positive for any of the 3 major pathogens (the total number of tests remained the same for 2008.)

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.

For many years the regulations to inspect custom exempt plants was vague and not enforceable. We now have a federal regulation that governs Custom Exempt facilities. This new regulation will bring consistency to the custom exempt program. We currently have 38 Custom Exempt Facilities & 30 Tri-pod Mobile Slaughter rigs.

We presently have 23 meat inspectors in the program including two who are Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform Food Safety Audits in all state inspected facilities. Each audit takes from 2 to 4 weeks. We also have 2 trainers that perform training activities throughout the state and 2 custom exempt specialists that perform sanitation inspections in all the custom plants throughout the state. Utilizing 3 frontline supervisors we have been able to achieve a top rating for 2008 for our meat inspection program.

Livestock Inspection

The Livestock (Brand) Inspection Bureau's job is to protect the livestock industry from accidental straying or intentional theft of livestock. The program consists of 15 full time special function officers and 50 part time inspectors. In addition to inspecting all cattle and horses at the state's six weekly auctions, field inspections are done on all livestock prior to changing ownership, leaving the state and going to slaughter.

During 2008, a total of 632,180 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. Livestock worth an estimated $1.5 million was returned to their proper owners. This was a slight decrease in animals inspected from the previous year. It was noted that the same number of producers were in operation, and that ranchers have had to cull deeper into their cow herd. 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 plastic 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. It is also found on the department web site. 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. A total of 950 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2008 making a total of 9,800 premises recorded. Utah ranks 6th in the nation in percentage of premises recorded.

During the year brand inspectors collected $548,068 in Beef Promotion Money. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2008, livestock inspectors collected $85,500 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 16 cases of theft and loss of livestock in 8 counties during the 2008 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 39 farms and 10 hunting parks licensed with a total of 3113 domestic elk on inventory. CWD tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2008. No positive samples were found. No elk were reported as escapes in 2008. The majority of the animals are sold to hunting parks as trophy animals or sent to packing plants for processing of a "leaner" meat product.

Fish Health

The fish health program controls the spread of disease among the commercial aquaculture facilities and prevents the entry of fish pathogens into Utah. This is done through regulation, prevention, inspection, licensing, approving in-state facilities and out-of-state aquaculture facilities for live sales and entry permits. Also, program members work closely with other state agencies in disease prevention and control to include the Utah Fish Health Policy Board, pathogen committees, aquatic invasive species task force and mercury working groups.

Licensed facilities include 18 commercial aquaculture facilities (13 licensed for multiple species; 6 also licensed for fee fishing)), 144 fee fishing facilities, five brokers, four mosquito abatement districts, and 3 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 period, there were 19 approved requests forwarded by UDAF to UDWR for new species. During the period, 48 entry permits were issued for 11 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,109,496 fish and 992,000 eggs of lives aquatic animals imported into Utah. Total fish and eggs imported into Utah approximated 2,101,496.

Inspection, water quality and health surveillance services included 70 on-site inspections or disease surveillance visits. Included in that total were 17 aquaculture facility inspections for approval to sell all species of lives fish including trout. Seventy water quality tests were conducted at 48 different sites. A total of 2,038 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 12 pathogens at qualified labs: IHN virus (1,800), IPN virus (2,090) VHS virus (1,905), Aeromonas salmonicida bacterium (180), Yersinia ruckeri bacterium (180), Renibacterium solmoninarum bacterium (690), Myxobolus cerebralis parasite (818), LMB virus (12), SVC virus (600), OM virus (1800), LMB virus (30), EHN virus (120).

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) and inspections of tilapia did not take place, because Utah growers did not culture freshwater shrimp (Macrobrachium rosenbergii) for live sales and the one approved tilapia grower has temporarily suspended operations. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, and other non prohibited pathogens.

During the period no facilities were under biosecurity or quarantine due to whirling disease (WD) contagion. Regulatory action (2 illegal sales, 3 illegal purchases, 3 annual report discrepancies) was handled without incident for 8 commercial entities or their business clients. Whirling disease was detected in 2 fish of the 17 fee fishing sites surveyed for the parasite, representing a total of 53 trout examined.

During the period, 38 fish health approvals were provided for 20 out-of-state faculties, approving the live importation for 31

species of aquatic animals including sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, Gambusia, brook trout, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, triploid Arctic char, black crappie, redear sunfish, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, goldfish, cutthroat trout, diploid & triploid brown trout, tiger muskie, muskie, boreal toads, kokanee, razorback suckers, lake trout, koi, channel catfish, woundfin, bony tail chub, razorback sucker, and Colorado pike minnow. These were provided for Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Kansas, Minnesota, and the Yukon Territories. Five facilities were approved only for egg importations. Fish health approvals were granted to 18 in-state facilities for 10 species including rainbow trout, brown trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, Gambusia, brook trout, tiger trout, Boreal toads, emerald shiners and splake. Twenty-four inspections were conducted, including four done independent of UDAF. Combined in-state and out-of-state were 19 private facilities, 11 state facilities, 4 federal facilities, and 4 city/county facilities.

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.

Diagnostic Lab

The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories are supported both by the State of Utah and by Utah State University and provide laboratory service in animal disease diagnosis for Utah and adjacent states. The main facility is the Ross A. Smart Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, located on the campus of Utah State University. The facility was completed in December 1994 and is considered "state-of-the-art" for animal disease diagnostic services. The building contains a large necropsy room for handling any species of animal; laboratories for conducting histopathology, serology, bacteriology, virology, toxicology, and biotechnology relating to veterinary diagnosis; and rooms for supporting auxiliary services. There is an electron microscope suite, a large capacity animal incinerator, and temporary holding areas for animals.

A branch of the main facility is located in Nephi and provides convenient access for veterinarians and animal owners from the central and southern parts of the state. The facility includes a necropsy room, a laboratory, ELISA testing equipment and can perform similar functions to those done in the main laboratory.

Chemistry Laboratory

Dr. David H. Clark
Director

The Laboratory Services 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 Services, Animal Health, and Conservation and Resource Management. 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. Our laboratory is certified by FDA to perform the following tests: standard plate and coliform counts; microscopic and electric somatic cell determinations; antibiotic residues; and ensuring proper pasteurization. The laboratory is also certified as the FDA Central Milk Laboratory for the State of Utah. Our supervisor and a microbiologist serve as the State Milk Laboratory Evaluation Officers (LEOs) who have jurisdiction over the certified milk labs within the state. The LEO is responsible for on-site evaluation and training of all certified analysts throughout the state. The laboratory personnel also 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, carcass, and surface 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 yearly to for pesticide contamination in accordance with FDA regulations.

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

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

Ground and Surface Waters are monitored for the presence for pesticides, nitrates, heavy metals and other inorganic elements. Microbiological tests are also performed to help evaluate overall water quality. This information helps provide information on the quality of the state aquifers and develop water pesticide vulnerability studies.

Significant Events:

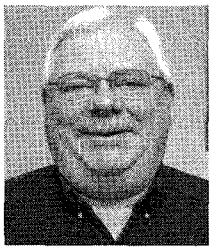
1. The dairy program continues to expand. Testing of quality components (protein, fat, water, and solids-not-fat) and pathogen testing have contributed to the increases.
2. Ground water testing saw a continued drop in the number of samples due to budget cuts.
3. Feed, pesticide and special sample testing also showed a decline.
4. Meat pathogen tests continue to increase due to Federal mandates.
5. We are continuing with the process to obtain ISO 17025 laboratory certification.
6. Our pesticide chemist retired, but budget cuts have prevented us from hiring a replacement.
7. One of our microbiologist became certified as a Laboratory Evaluation Officer (LEO).

The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs by the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2007, 2008 and 2009.

FY	2007 Number of samples	2007 Number of tests	2008 Number of samples	2008 Number of tests	2009 Number of samples	2009 Number of tests
Retail Meat	571	1,139	448	898	448	889
Dairy Products	3,000	11,003	2,991	21,230	3,190	23,064
Fertilizer	180	621	241	784	188	598
Feed	358	1,391	313	1,200	269	1,067
Pesticide Formulation & Residue	52	67	62	481	33	69
Special Samples	65	128	71	171	47	91
Ground Water	827	34,120	562	26,048	358	17,019
Milk Pesticide Residue	108	1,729	156	2,112	117	1,584

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

Conservation & Resource Management



George Hopkin
Director

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

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 70 active applications and total assets of more than $50 million. Loan quality is generally high with low delinquencies and a history of minimal losses. The Loans Section cooperates with two separate divisions of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in managing one loan program, and assisting in administering another. Cooperation with other departments of government provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort and provides the taxpayers with more efficiency in government. The existing programs are:

Agriculture Resource and Development Loans (ARDL)

This program has the largest portfolio, consisting of about 662 loans and more than $22 million outstanding. 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 energy savings. 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. Certain qualifying loans are augmented by grants to cover interest costs from the Division of Water Quality's State Revolving Fund for projects that improve water quality by addressing non point source pollution.

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 $20 million in loans and cash, and consist of 110 loans. The purposes for the loans is to provide assistance to producers with financial problems from 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 occasional legislative appropriations, earnings, 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.

Conservation Commission – District Section

The mission of this section is to enable Utah's private land managers to protect and enhance their soil, water and related natural resources. This is done mostly through the state's Conservation Commission and 38 conservation districts (CD). These entities, authorized by state law, work with many other state and federal natural resource oriented agencies and special interest organizations to bring about many short and long-term public benefits.

This section provides staff support for the Utah Conservation Commission (UCC), which is chaired by the Commissioner of the Department. It is a state policy making board that coordinates, develops and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs. Its voting membership increased to 16 after the 2008 Legislative action that added the director of Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. The UCC directs financial and administrative support to the state's conservation districts, which are unique local district units of state government. CDs are charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil,

water and related natural resources. They have the opportunity to direct and influence the local, state, and national land and watershed conservation and development their own programs within their boundaries.

The UCC and the Department are responsible to direct and conduct biennial elections for each of the 38 conservation district boards. This section provides most of the state level staff support for this important election. An election for three of the five positions in each CD was carried out during 2007-08 fiscal year. CD Supervisors serve four year terms of office. Candidates were selected locally by a nominating committee. A new election computer program developed by t he Dept's Information Technology specialists was utilized for this election cycle resulting in significant improvement in cost and efficiencies.

This section, the UCC, the CD's state association – UACD- (see http://www.uacd.org/), and many conservation districts continued to help the Department implement the Grazing Improvement program. They continue to support the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development structure and regional projects. They also helped the Department gear up for the new Invasive Species Mitigation Act/War-on-Cheatgrass program passed and funded by the 2008 Legislature.

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 quality monitoring study is underway at an egg lying facility in northern Utah and is expected to last into late 2010. The work is also in conjunction with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and EPA Region VIII.

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, the Bear 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 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. In 2008, the conference was held in Cedar City, and focused on "Uniting for Watershed Health." The 2009 NPS Conference was held in Price, Utah. The work of the Colorado Basin Salinity Forum will be a major component of the proceedings.

UDAF's NPS I&E program also specializes in video production. A short video for the East Canyon Watershed Committee's web site was completed in mid-2008, and was posted to http://www.eastcanyoncreek.org/
and www.swanerecocenter.org by the 4th quarter of 2008. In mid-summer 2009, final editing was under way on a video about a salinity project in Carbon County in which money from local coal mine operations who bought pollution credits was used to fund a sprinkler irrigation project for local farmers and ranchers.

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. UDAF is currently into the second year of the implementation phase of a project with the East Canyon Watershed Committee. Outreach planning and assessment work nearly complete in three other watersheds: San Pitch in Sanpete County, the Price River Watershed in Carbon County, and Cutler Reservoir in the Cache Valley. Outreach assessment work in the middle Sevier River watershed is also well under way.

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/divisions/conservation/commission.html.

In 2008, the groundwater-sampling program collected 322 samples mostly from UACD Zones 4 (central 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 groundwater quality issue in the state. Well owners are instructed through the individual well reports on how to handle this issue.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program – Basin States Funding

The "Basin States" portion of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program generates funds from the basin states to help reduce salt loading to the Colorado River. UDAF manages around $2 million each year in this program to encourage improved irrigation practices in the Uintah Basin and Price San Rafael River basin. This program has grown significantly from the first $350,000 in 1997.

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 million to improve irrigation in the Price River drainage area.

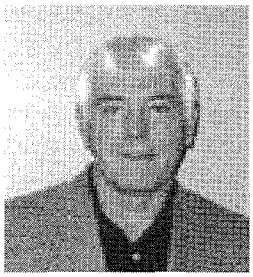
The irrigation projects are an economic boost to the agriculture in the two basins. Because of the increased efficiencies of the new systems farmers are able to raise higher valued crops and have more uniform production. This program is a great benefit for the entire state.

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 200 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.

Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health, and thereby improve Utah's livestock industry.

Mission: "Improving the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds for the benefit of all"

Goals:

· Secure the future of livestock grazing as the primary tool to enhance/preserve healthy rangeland resources, open space, and rural communities/economies.

· Enable the UDAF/UGIP to help ranchers communicate their concerns regarding grazing policies to the BLM, USFS, EPA, and other federal and state agencies.

· Create a grassroots advisory board system where ranchers' concerns and needs are consolidated into a strong and unified voice.

· Build trusting relationships with potential partners interested and influential in rangeland resource health. Participate with partners in PR, communication, and outreach to portray the value of livestock grazing to the public and policy makers.

· Make cost-share grants available to ranchers for rangeland improvements

· Improved management by objectives and monitoring for greater profitability and rangeland health.

UGIP

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

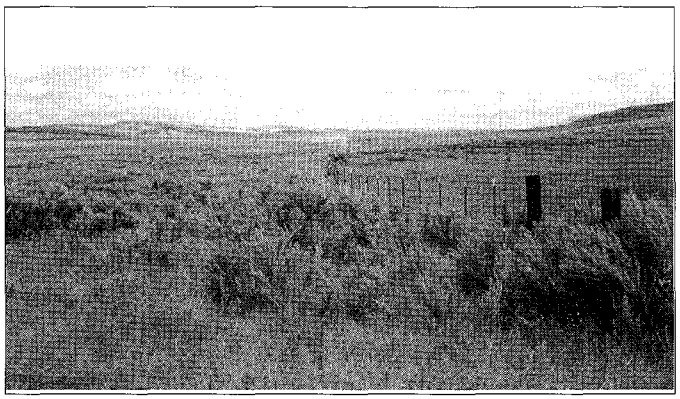
The program is directed by Bill Hopkin, a lifelong rancher and former manager of one of the state's largest cattle ranches. In addition to Bill, a staff of Range Specialists located in five regions throughout the state offer the livestock industry sound information and assistance regarding grazing issues. The program provides grassroots opportunity for producers to provide program direction through five regional advisory boards and a State Grazing Board.

The five regions and their UGIP coordinators are as follows: Northwest, Troy Forrest, (435) 257-5403 ext 17 ; Northeast, Jim Brown & Terrell Thayne, (435) 722-7023 & (435)722-4621 ext. 135; Central, Tom Tippets, (435) 283-4441; Southwest, Randy Marshall, (435) 438-5092 ext 106; Southeast, Dave Cook, (801) 647-3545.

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants that will improve grazing management and rangeland resource health are planned and implemented at the regional level where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. During the short life of the program over $5.5 million in UGIP money has been obligated to 252 projects. Matching funds from producers, NRCS, BLM, USFS, SITLA, DWR, and other sources, amount to about $10.5 million, making a total program investment of about $16 million. Most of the money is focused on projects to improve grazing management such as livestock water and fences to enhance control of grazing animals. Guided by a formula developed by NRCS, we estimate that the total rangeland benefited by the program is 1.2 million acres.

Since the devastating wildfires of 2007, the UGIP has been active in promoting and helping to implement the Invasive Species Mitigation Act where $2.5 million in State money has been put on the ground to lessen the risk of catastrophic wildfires using vegetative fire breaks.

UDAF/UGIP believes that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will bless the lives of every Utahan



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 aquifers.

Homeland Security

Dr. Chris Crnich
Director

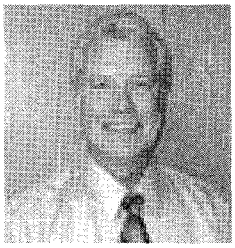
In recognition of the increasing potential threat of agricultural terrorism, the potential of natural emergency scenarios, and unintentional economic/production challenges Commissioner Leonard Blackham has established a Division of Agriculture Homeland Security within the Utah Department of Agriculture 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 of 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 could be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease/event that would be intentionally or inadvertently introduced into our state. The same holds true for other agricultural pests and diseases. The security of our food and fiber production resources is crucial to all the citizens of the state and nation.

As part of the continuing efforts to be prepared as a state agency, a coordinated effort to uniformly 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 (FEMA) by successfully completing a series of four (4) National Incident Management System (NIMS) training modules found on-line. Each of these key leadership positions have also completed further classroom training classes to introduce/challenge each of them to a hands-on disaster training event. An outline of continued emergency training is mandated by FEMA to keep potential responders at a high level of readiness and training and our personnel continue to exemplify a high rate of compliance to this mandate. 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 maximum resources to the event or incident while minimizing the impact of the event to normal activities within the agency. The COOP provides a roadmap 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.

Training our staff to meet the challenges of emergency operations and events is of primary concern for our mission protection. With the development and delivery of a new Strategic Plan this past year, it becomes even more important to maintain a high state of preparedness, both personal and professionally. To fully meet this responsibility, our individual division directors have engaged in their own preparedness inventory and have exercised within their own divisions to hone their specific readiness goals. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food animal emergency equipment has been used in these training events to facilitate the equipments function as well as familiarizing the staff with its operations. Community training events have been very important for this past year as well. Four separate educational/table top exercise events have been offered to our agriculture customers. These events were well attended and provided excellent opportunities for interactions and connections to be created between all agencies in government as well as private industry and citizens that will work together during any emergency event or incident. It is recognized that emergencies start at the local level and end at the local level. All assistance to the local entities should be aimed at supporting the local emergency response to that event. The ongoing training and exercise of training equipment and current emergency preparation training will be at the foremost interest for the coming year to target specific audiences and meet their preparedness specific needs.

As a relatively new division to the Department of Agriculture and Food, an experienced past Division Director, Dr Chris Crnich has been leading the foundation formation of the division format. The basic plans and training have been accomplished and exercised. Commissioner Blackham has committed resources and time to train all staff employees as well as provide timely and important training information and exercises for our customer base. Dr Crnich will lead the Division of Agriculture Homeland Security into the next year with an aggressive schedule of training events to expose UDAF employees to ways they can be prepared individually and as families. When our employees are fully trained and prepared, they will be in a better position to serve our public customers. This preparation will allow these valued agricultural personnel assets to be available during crisis times when public service workers will be at a premium. The Commissioner's goals are to prepare our UDAF agricultural specialists to be aware and ready to respond to any emergency.

Marketing & Development



Jed Christenson
Director

The Division of Marketing and Development plays a vital role in helping the Department fulfill its mission to "Promote the healthy growth of Utah agriculture, conserve our natural resources and protect our food supply."

Utah agriculture faces challenges of a complex industry, uncertain weather, a growing population and difficult economic times. 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, and Market News Reporter Michael Smoot.

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. 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 the State. 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 has received funding from the state legislature in past years 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. Unfortunately, with tight budgets, no new money was allocated during the 2009 legislative session requiring that many activities and promotions have been curtailed. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith's, Nicholas and Company, and several media groups chosen because they are far reaching, meet the criteria for our targeted demographic, and/or have caught the vision of Utah's Own.

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 contract 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 and growth has been created in the first few years of promoting Utah's Own. To sustain this growth, the Marketing Division will ask the legislature for additional ongoing or one-time funding to continue building our local economy through the Utah's Own Program.

In the meantime, Utah's Own will continue to develop new partnerships and explore new campaigns. 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 new local products, and directions to Farmers Markets and other direct market opportunities.

Another goal of the Division is to encourage policy for the institutional purchase of Utah products—that state government agencies, institutions and school lunch programs are mandated to purchase Utah food products whenever possible.

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 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.

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 Marketing Division has taken a contingency of Utah companies to the Winter Fancy Foods Show the past two years in San Francisco and will again have a "Utah" pavilion in January 2010. In addition to approximately 10 companies occupying 10 booths, there will be a Utah's Own booth manned by Division Staff showcasing several local products for companies that can't otherwise participate in the Show.

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 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.

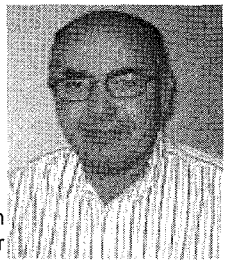
Market News Reporting

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

Junior Livestock Shows

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

Plant Industry



Clair A. Allen
Director

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

Entomological Activities

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food currently administers fifteen insect and plant quarantine programs, 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, Red Imported Fire Ant, Emerald Ash Borer, Asian Long Horn Beetle, Light Brown Apple Moth, Phytophthora ramorum and Karnal Bunt.

During 2008, there were approximately 1,710 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 2008 are summarized below:

African Honey Bee (AHB)

A survey and detection program for AHB has been in effect for the southern border areas of Utah since 1994, consisting of 125 detection traps. 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. Our survey has expanded to include managed colonies and natural migration areas.

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 2008, 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 2008 exceeded 2000 trees in abandoned orchards. No Apple Maggots or Cherry Fruit Flies have been found in commercial orchards for several 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 2008, thirteen thousand (13,000) colonies of bees were inspected, with the incidence of disease below 2.5 percent.

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program (CAPS)

The CAPS Program is funded by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to provide a holistic framework for planning, preparedness, response and recovery from invasive pests of regulatory significance. In 2008, UDAF cooperation with Utah State University (USU), is conducting early detection programs for exotic insect and pathogens that would pose a significant threat to Utah's agricultural economies.

Due to the increase of international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, such as wood-boring long-horned beetles and bark beetles. UDAF has selected 25 sites throughout the State where such insects may be introduced or first detected. In the three years this program has been in operation, seven new insect records have been established for the State of Utah.

Asian defoliators pose a significant threat to the economic viability of Utah's forest product and ornamental industries. Economic potential is high risk because these organisms attack hosts or products with significant commercial value (such as timber, pulp, or wood products). The organism directly causes tree mortality or predisposes host to mortality by other organisms. Damage by organism causes a decrease in value of the host affected; for instance, by lowering its market price, increasing cost of production, maintenance, or mitigation, or reducing value of property where it is located. Organisms may cause loss of markets (domestic or foreign) due to presence and quarantine significant status. In 2008 UDAF has targeted 50 sites with pheromone traps where the possible introduction of these insects

would likely occur. No introductions of these insects have been detected in the state of Utah.

Egyptian Cottonworm and Silver Y Moth are polyphagous feeders that have the potential to infest many of the cropping and horticultural systems in Utah. More importantly, these insects feed on alfalfa, the most important forage crop in Utah (2,200 tons harvested in 2004 worth more than $114 million; Utah Agricultural Statistics 2005). The international and interstate nursery trade is the most likely pathway for the introduction of these insects. In 2008, eighty-seven nurseries were targeted with pheromone traps. Although the results are still pending for this year survey, these insects have not been detected during previous surveys.

Early detection of exotic nematode species and detection of the spread of nematodes of limited US distribution will alert states to new pathways and acts of bioterrorism. Knowledge gained on nematode distribution can be used by states to rapidly implement eradication or management strategies. Negative survey data may also aid states in their ability to export locally grown crops. During 2008 Utah State University is collecting approximately 20 samples per county. Results of this survey are pending.

Cereal Leaf Beetle (CLB)

The CLB was discovered in Morgan County in 1984. It has since been found in seventeen of Utah's agricultural counties, including the nine northern most counties (Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Juab, Morgan, Rich, Utah, Wasatch and Weber). Because CLB 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. CLB Survey in 2007 included counties that have a history of California export, Washington, Iron, Millard, Juab, Beaver, Sanpete and Western Box Elder. No status was changed, although CLB was found in North Western Box Elder County where it had not been detected before. A cooperative insectary program with USU has provided beneficial parasitic wasps that prey on CLB. These beneficial parasites have now spread to all northern Utah counties helping to reduce populations significantly. Additional cooperative investigations by Utah State University and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food into the biology and life expectancy of Cereal Leaf Beetle in compressed hay bales may one day allow shipments of hay from infested areas of the state during certain times of the year.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

According to the 2006 GAO report on invasive forest pests the EAB can kill all 16 types of ash trees. As of 2005, the pest had killed an estimated 15 million trees (GAO 2006). Due to increased international traffic and the shipment of containerized cargo into the State of Utah, there is a need to monitor for the presence of exotic insects, including EAB. Exotic forest insects have the potential to kill trees and disrupt native forest ecosystems (USDA 2004). The monitoring program will assist in detecting the presence of EAB. In 2008, UDAF, in Cooperation with USDA APHIS PPQ, deployed purple sticky panel traps baited with Manuca oil to 50 sites throughout the State of Utah. Currently no EAB has been detected in the state of Utah.

Gypsy Moth (GM)

GM 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 0 in 2007. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. In 2008, 2,500 GM traps were placed in 28 counties. Eradication efforts have been successful and trapping programs will remain vigorous.

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

LBAM was discovered for the first time in the United States in an orchard in Alameda County, California in March 2007. LBAM is native to Australia where it is a pest of economic importance on pome fruits, some stone fruits, grapes, citrus, and over 200 other plant species. Economic injury is seen most often on apple trees where it feeds on leaves and fruit surfaces within a webbed nest, making it difficult to control. It has successfully invaded other countries in Europe as well as New Zealand.

Commercial tree fruit production in Utah represented $25 million in 2005, with apples occupying the most acreage, followed by tart cherries and peaches. The value of Utah's 2005 apple production was $10.5 million (USDA/NASS News Release). The introduction of a new pest could potentially compromise this important industry in the state of Utah.

In 2008, eighty-seven sites were selected for trapping that receive nursery stock from the State of California; results are pending.

Mormon Cricket (MC) / Grasshopper (GH)

Information from the 2007 Fall Rangeland Insect Survey indicates that 128,000 acres infested with MC and 112,000 acres infested with GH. The greatest MC infestation occurred in Box Elder County, small infestations occurred in Uintah, Utah, and Tooele Counties. The ground application of Carbaryl occurred in Box Elder County to protect crop land in Yost and Park Valley. Aerial application occurred in several counties throughout the State to control GH on private land. 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. Although 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 MC (largest since 1930's) and GH. Based on the 2008 MC/ GH survey, we expect economic grasshopper populations to increase. USDA APHIS and UDAF are preparing for cooperative treatment programs to protect vulnerable crop and rangeland throughout the state of Utah. The resources from Congress to control infestations on federal lands have increased to $1,000,000 in 2008 and Federal grant monies remain to assist private landowners.

European Corn Borer (ECB)

Utah has a quarantine (R68-10) in place for products that could harbor 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 2008, 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 is free from RIFA population.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

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, WVN 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 in the state. In 2008, a total of 3,500 traps were placed in 28 of Utah's counties; 1,200 of those traps are located within the eradication area of Orem City. As of September 2008, 97 beetles have been detected in or adjacent to the treatment area. This represents a 95 % reduction relative to the number of beetles caught in 2007. The decrease in the population is due to the treatment activities occurring in 2007.

In 2007, UDAF established the JB Decision and Action Committee and declared a state of emergency according to the Insect infestation Act. The committee approved UDAF eradication plans for the JB. Public hearing meetings were held to inform the public and solicit their help in eradicating the JB.

In 2008, the effort to eradicate JB resumed with a spray project that started in June, which consisted of: one turf application on 580 acres of Orem City residential, commercial, school and recreational areas, three foliar treatments on a total of 680 acres during July and August. The two insecticide 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 also considered a control method. The total cost of the spray project was paid by the UDAF. There were no JB reported outside of the Orem City area in Utah County.

Phytophthora ramorum, 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 2008, only trace forward inspections of nursery stock from infested nurseries occurred in Salt Lake and Utah counties, with 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 2007.

Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants	312
Number of products received and registered	3,174
Number of products registered do to investigations	150
Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed	180
Number of tests ran or analyzed	681
Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2005-6/30/2006)	149,101
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	42

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 or registrants contacted:	608
Number of feed products registered:	8,822
Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab:	1,201
Number of feed samples collected and tested:	258
Number of violations:	31
Number of custom formula Feed mixer;	38

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 eleven collections is 201,177 pounds, or 100.59 tons, from 1993 through 2008.

2008 collected and disposal was 18,576 pounds unwanted and unusable pesticides.

Special Pesticide Product Registrations as granted by EPA

1. EMERGENCY USE PERMITS (Section 18).
   2003 - 3, 2004 - 0, 2005 - 4, 2006 - 1, 2007 - 0
2. SPECIAL LOCAL NEEDS PERMITS (SLN or 24C's).
   3 - SLN labels filed in 2007
3. EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMIT (EUP) No requests the last three years

Pesticide Product Registration

Number of pesticide manufacturers/ registrants:	1,031
Number of pesticide products registered	10,182
Number of new products registered do to investigation:	106
Number of violations of the Pesticide Act	35
Number of registration requests by field representatives:	91

Nursery Inspection Program

Number of licenses issued to handlers of Nursery stock	725
Number of Nursery Inspections conducted	906
Number of violations of the Nursery Act	55

USDA Private Pesticide Applicator Restricted Use Record Survey Program

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

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

PRODUCE	Number of Inspections	Pounds Inspected
Third Party Audits		(GAP/GHP)
1 Packing sheds		
Cherries, Sweet	2	77,400
Onions	168	5,001,650
TOTALS	171	5,079,050

Organics Food Program

The organic food program certified over 112,000 acres of production farm and pasture ground in 2008. This includes such commodities as wheat, safflower, barley, oats, corn and grass. The newest addition to Utah organics is the dairy industry for the production of organic milk and cheese. The program continues to certify organic lamb and beef. With the growth of organic livestock production, there is a need to increase the production of feed grains for both cattle and sheep. Utah has a strong organic process/handling program. The wheat that is grown in Utah is made into high protein organic flour. There is garden produce being sold at farmers markets that is certified organic. There is a need for more organic row crop farmers to fill the slots at local farmers markets with their fresh local products. The demand for organic exceeds the supply and organic products are bringing a premium at the local markets.

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

Organic participants in Utah

Program	number participants
Organic crops	47
Organic livestock	16
Organic processing	26
Total organic participants	89

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 the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Enforcement Program

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

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 1,250 visits and inspections. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

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

Cooperative Weed Management

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

Control of Noxious Weeds

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

Activities in Hay and Straw Certification

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

Inspections in 23 counties
Inspections for 121 producers
Approximately 550,000 hay bales
Approximately 58,000 straw bales
Inspected 9,500 acres for hay cubes and 7,500 tons of cubed hay
Number of Inspections: 167

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 in the areas of food, weights and measures, dairy and 'bedding, upholstered furniture and quilted clothing'. Our staff prides itself in their professional and sound services to ensure wholesome, clean and uniform products throughout 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, our employee retention plan has been pretty successful. We lost no food protection professionals to another government or industry competitor. Second, we successfully replaced our longtime bedding, quilted clothing, upholstered furniture and labeling specialist who retired after over 20 years on the job. Third, our Food Compliance Program was enrolled in the US FDA's National Program Standards program. Fourth, a new service technician training and competency program was implemented for technicians who service gasoline pumps. Fifth, UDAF, for the first time, adopted the national retail food regulatory standard, the 2005 FDA Model Food Code. Sixth, we initiated an effort to improve our services to the Spanish speaking community by using interpreters for business conferences and letters. Seventh, in response to Governor Huntsman's initiative to improve government, the Division smoothly made the transition to the 4/10 office schedule. Eighth, the Division led the UDAF in developing a detailed partnership agreement with the Utah Department of Health in order to avoid duplication and increase communication, coordination and sharing of resources. Ninth, the Division worked with Utah's petroleum manufacturers and retailers, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality and other stakeholders to implement new ethanol-blended gasoline standards which will help the refineries meet the new Federal alternative fuel requirements.

Additionally, the Division worked with our constituents to make them part of the UDAF Strategic Planning process. We feel that this will begin a new era of partnerships with community stakeholders to improve our services.

The down turn in the economy also impacted the effectiveness of the Division. One of the budgetary strategies implemented was to reduce the expenses associated with traveling. This was necessary to balance the budget. The real-world service impact is that some of the communities that are more expensive to travel to will be serviced on a case-by-case basis, depending upon the urgency of the service needed.

Food Compliance

Protecting the safety and integrity of the food supply is one of the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's (UDAF) core functions. The UDAF Food Program functions as a regulatory agency and therefore has many tools to protect the consumers and promote agriculture. Our Environmental Health Scientists conducted 4,296 inspections in the year 2009.

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers of Class I food product recalls including involvement in the large Peanut Butter Recall. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat, and are a priority for the Division. Each Recall is investigated as to whether or not the products are in the State by using a group email involving the Recall Coordinators for the industry firms. Faster means of communication has resulted in our ability to know about, communicate and check recalls in a much more timely and effective meaner. Recalls consume more and more of our resources each year, reducing our ability to conduct the core function of the program inspections. During the past year UDAF has met extensively with the Utah Department of Health in order to develop a stronger collaboration relative to communication during recalls and other events where public health and agriculture have mutual interests.

Consumer complaints regarding food have also increased in terms of amounts and complexity. In 2008 UDAF responded to 163 consumer complaints ranging from bizarre fungal objects to insects and other foreign objects.

Modern retail food distribution has changed significantly. The small stores carrying just the basic items have given way to large stores with 20,000 to 30,000 items. Many of these are offered for sale with complicated storage, production and distribution systems. This has changed the way the food system is regulated. Utah has met this challenge by focusing on risk factors that lead to food borne illness. Working together with other groups, like academia and industry creates a synergistic system that amplifies our efforts to educate and protect the consumer.

During the calendar year 2008, hold orders involving 7,391 pounds of food were issued coming to a total of $2,338.27. Voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 1,550 pounds of food for a total of $2,591.19. The food was then destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

The Division has a certified Inland Shellfish component. The component is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, making Utah a member of the handful of states allowed to have interstate shellfish shipments to originate. This has proven to be an economic boom for Utah industry.

The Division was approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to audit food retailers for Country of Origin Labeling.

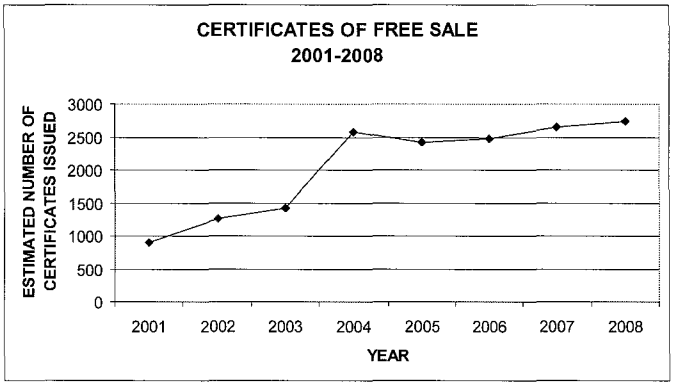
This labeling is important for the Utah consumer to be knowledgeable of where foods in the marketplace are obtained.

To improve effectiveness, the Food Compliance Program switched to a risk-based workload approach. Rather than making sure that each facility is inspected twice annually, inspectors are given the discretion to make multiple visits at facilities of high risk. As with any such policy move, there are trade-offs. In order to increase behavioral change at high risk facilities we will not be able to inspect every facility twice annually.

Since their inception in 2007, Cottage Food Processing Facilities have grown to consume 0.5FTE in the Division. These are labor-intensive due to the effort required to determine whether or not foods are potentially hazardous. At the end of 2008, there were 61 registered cottage food operations in Utah.

Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of Free Sale are an important service offered by the Division. Many of Utah's manufacturers of food, dairy items and dietary supplements depend on international markets for the growth of their businesses. International markets are important to Utah's economy because they bring outside revenue into the state.



In order to ship products to other nations, our exporters are required by foreign governments to present a Certificate of Free Sale. The certificate assures the other nation that the product was made using current best manufacturing processes, in sanitary conditions, and is safe for human consumption.

Dairy Compliance Program

In a time when even the invincible companies of America, icons like General Motors and Chrysler, are not able to stand on their own financial merits and market performance, the dairy industry in America and especially in Utah is struggling to stay fiscally sound and financially profitable. More and more dairies are looking at ways to help them make it through this economic crisis.

Two means available to and used by Utah Dairymen this year are 1) Participating in the Cooperatives Working Together (CWT) program to help them out. CWT is a program designed exclusively by America's dairy farmers for the benefit of dairy farmers. It is producer-funded, and a national program developed by National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), to strengthen and stabilize milk prices by using a buy out program, where dairymen voluntarily contribute into the pool. CWT is designed to reduce milk production and increase demand, by decrease cow numbers and herd numbers in order to bring supply in line with demand. It is farmer-led and farmer-funded and a non-government program. All dairy farmers, whether they contribute or not, reap the financial rewards of CWT. 2) The second means available to and used by Utah Dairymen this year is they are seeking a niche in markets where further processing can add value to the milk. The most popular of these in Utah the past couple of years has been the little Farmstead Cheese processor. This is primarily a benefit to small producers who can process into cheese all they milk they can produce, and then market that cheese locally, at farmers markets, and over the Internet.

2008 Statistics

TYPE	NUMBERS
Grade A Dairies	251
Manufacturing Dairies	0
Dairy Processors	64
Raw to Retail Dairies (including Farmstead Cheese)	7
Milk Haulers/Samplers	141
Milk Trucks	116
Pasteurizers	59
Total	638

Item	Numbers
Total dairy farms in Utah	251
Total milk cows in Utah	85,000
Total milk production in Utah (bill. lbs.)	1.732
Production per cow in Utah (lbs.)	20,376
Herd average of dairy farms in Utah (cows)	339

Types of Plants	
Aseptic Plant	1
Butter Plant	1
Cheese Cutting and Wrapping	5
Dairy HACCP Plants	2
Frozen Dessert Plant	1
Grade 'A' Fluid Milk Plant	18
Ice Cream Plants	11
Manufacturing Grade Cheese	10
Manufacturing Grade Drying	2
Raw for Retail Dairies	6
Wash Bays	15
Robotic Milkers	0
Single Service Fabricating Plants	6
Soft Serve Ice Cream Machines	Don't Track
gurt Plants	2
Farmstead Cheese Dairies	7

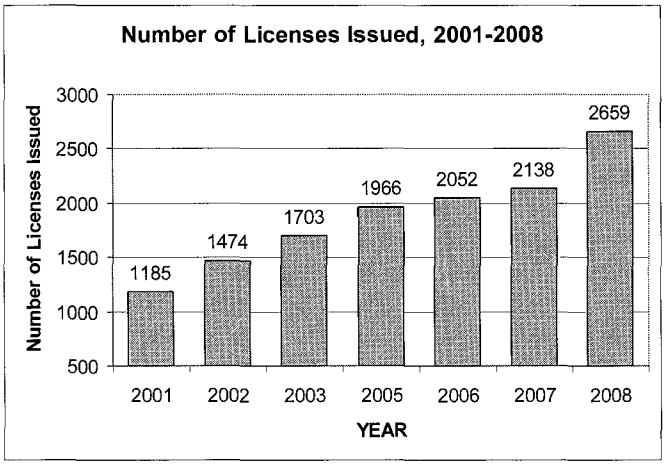
Year	Total # of Dairy Farms	Percent Reduction from Previous Year/ 1990-2008
1990	693	
1995	588	15%
2000	416	30%
2001	400	3%
2002	372	7%
2003	359	3%
2004	347	3%
2005	323	7%
2006	301	7%
2007	269	13%
2008	251	7%

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing

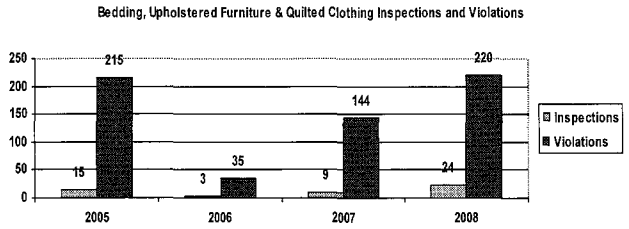
The purpose of the Bedding, Upholstered Furniture, and Quilted Clothing Program is to protect consumers against fraud and product misrepresentation, to assure Utahans hygienically clean products and to provide allergy awareness before purchase of these articles. Utah law requires manufacturers, supply 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/divisions/regulatory/bedding/index.html

In 2008, Utah issued 2,659 licenses which generated $154,195 in 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. During the period 2001-2008, the number of licenses issued in the program has more than doubled. A position was approved to help meet the growing work demand, but approval was not given to fill it. Currently there is one full time staff member in the program



Advances in technology, changes in types of filling materials, 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.



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 these 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.

2008 has been a challenging year for the Egg & Poultry Section. These challenges have and will be conquered because of a dedicated staff of diligent and loyal employees. Many graders have been asked to work extra shifts as well as to make changes in scheduled hours to accommodate the needs of others. All of the Egg & Poultry staff are deserving of a sincere Thank You.

Program activities include:

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

Shell Egg Grading

In 1911 the paper egg carton was invented. Egg cartons are a well designed simple paper product. These containers have saved many eggs from getting broken and wasted. Before the egg carton was invented, eggs had to be stored in boxes with hay. They were also carried in baskets filled with hay. Today a dozen eggs can be brought home in a variety of materials of various sizes, but the basic design has never changed. This simple invention and Utah egg graders allow Utah egg producers to market USDA graded eggs all over the world.

During 2008, USDA licensed egg graders graded 979,383 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). Of these almost 1 million cases: 169,883 cases were Extra Large, 659,190 cases were Large, 144, 940 cases were Medium, and 5,370 cases were small. This is a slight

decrease from last years total of 1,012,067 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded eggs in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

The Egg Products industry was once the salvaging of eggs unmarketable through normal marketing channels. It has now turned into a major part of the egg industry. Nationally approximately three billion pounds of egg products are produced each year. This represents about 30% of all eggs produced. The Utah egg industry has seen an increase in the demand for these products. This increase in growth can be attributed to the fact that consumers previously went to the grocery store to buy ingredients, now they shop looking for items already prepared. Trends are continuing 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 continue to hold promising opportunities for the liquid egg industry.

During the year 2008, 472,182 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is approximately a 17% increase over last year.

Shell Egg Surveillance

Most eggs are bought and sold as shell eggs. Shell eggs that are undesirable for human consumption are called restricted eggs. The U.S. Standards for shell eggs limit the number of restricted eggs that are permitted in consumer channels, and there are mandatory procedures for the disposition of restricted eggs. At least 4 times each year, a State Shell Egg Surveillance Inspector visits each registered packing plant to verify that shell eggs packed for consumer use are in compliance, that restricted eggs are being disposed of properly, and that adequate records are being maintained.

During 2008 State Surveillance Inspectors graded and inspected 415,100 egg samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

In 1938, fourteen turkey growers signed the articles of incorporation to establish the Moroni Feed Company Cooperative. In 1940, the Moroni Feed Co. purchased the abandoned Peoples Sugar Company plant from Utah- Idaho Sugar Company. The Moroni Feed Company Feed Department was moved to this location at that time. The Service Station Department was added in 1939. Moroni Feed Co. purchased the processing plant from Utah Poultry in 1940. In 1939 the Sanpete valley produced 100, 000 turkeys. In 1949 it was estimated that they produced 750,000 Turkeys. In 2009, Company officials estimate that they will produce 78 million pounds of turkey. Despite the tremendous growth Moroni Feed Co. has experience over the years; recent economic conditions forced the temporary closer of the Moroni Feed Co. Processing Plant in November of 2008. Operations are scheduled to resume in March of 2009. This temporary closure and an estimated 22% percent reduction in production in 2009 present unique staffing challenges in the coming months for the Utah Egg & Poultry section.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 81,944,588 lbs. of turkey, turkey products, and chicken products in the year 2008. This is a slight decrease over the previous years 85,953,687 lbs.

School Lunch

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service Poultry Program's Commodity Procurement Branch purchases approximately 300 million pounds of poultry and egg products, totaling about $250 million each year. These purchases of non-price support commodities aid U.S. farmers facing poor market conditions due to excess supply. At the same time, they ensure that food donation programs are reliably provided with wholesome, high-quality food. Utah Egg and Poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semitrailers, 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.

The USDA licensed graders of Utah inspected 407,600 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2008.

Meat Compliance

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.

Database Program

Our new database program which was implemented in 2007 lets us enter, track and follow activities in this program. It has helped us to be on track with our inspections and track them more accurately. We have streamlined our activities program. This program keeps a record of all random meat reviews, all Hotels/restaurants, other institutions (HRI reviews), truck wrecks and consumer complaints. This is helpful in evaluating personal and for report purposes and also allows us to have all the previous inspections or violations available for reference.

During the calendar year 2008 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1810 random reviews of businesses and 54 planned compliance reviews of previous violators of meat laws. Compliance investigations resulted in 18 letters of warning being issued, some including administrative citations. Compliance officers collected more than 430 ground beef samples. The State Chemist tested the samples for fat, sulfites, and added water the results showed a high degree of compliance. We are pleased that in the recently completed USDA review, the UDAF Meat Compliance Program was found to have no deficiencies.

Weights and Measures

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

and properly identified. A goal of the program is to prevent fraud by routinely conducting unannounced inspections. Weights and Measures Inspectors also respond to consumer complaints.

Twelve Weights and Measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equality in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. 2,022 registered establishments in Utah with 19,966 weighing and measuring devices received a Weights and Measures inspection during the year 2008. There are 3,823 businesses registered in Utah with 42,512 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2008. There are many more establishments that should be added to the database.

Almost every commodity imaginable is traded in some form of measurement, whether by weight, measure, count, length, etc. To ensure fairness from producer to consumer the Utah Weights and Measures Program is involved in almost every consumer transaction. The program assures consumers that the weight or measure of food and nonfood products, services, or commodities purchased in Utah is correct.

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. Fuel Quality is checked to verify that the consumer is getting the quality that is stated on the pump. 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.

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

Inspected and tested Weighing and Measuring devices that are used commercially include 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 resulted in several fuel related complaints. 92 complaints were received concerning fuel during the year 2008. 20 of the complaints are considered valid. 45% of the valid complaints were fuel quality issues. 35% of the valid complaints were short measure. The other 20% of the valid complaints were pricing issues and faulty equipment. Discussions have been held with refineries and marketers regarding fuel quality issues.

A totalof 599 gas stations were inspected in 2008. 23% of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. 12,374 gasoline pumps and 1,847 storage tanks at Utah's gas stations were inspected during the year. The inspections were related to unit pricing, security seals intact, advertised price, product labeling, storage tanks labeling, water testing, 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.

Weights and Measures Inspectors and the Motor Fuel Specialist, Motor Fuel Quality Lab routinely screened gasoline to verify ethanol presence and octane levels. This included reviewing fuel delivery documentation, labeling of the fuel dispensers, and testing fuel storage tanks for water content.

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. The Metrologist makes sure that the Weights and Measures Program field staff standards are accurate. Repair service personnel also rely on the Metrology Lab for testing the accuracy of equipment used to calibrate measuring devices.

A total of 1,130 artifacts from industry and 193 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.

Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted on 170 devices. 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. 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.

Price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted on 359 devices. 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.

A total of 8,261 packaged items were inspected for net content. 4,081 packages measured less than what was stated on the package. 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. 127 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. 154 Vehicle tank meter, 36 rack meter, and 45 water meter inspections were conducted.

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 653 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,581 large scales were inspected.

Food Labeling

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.

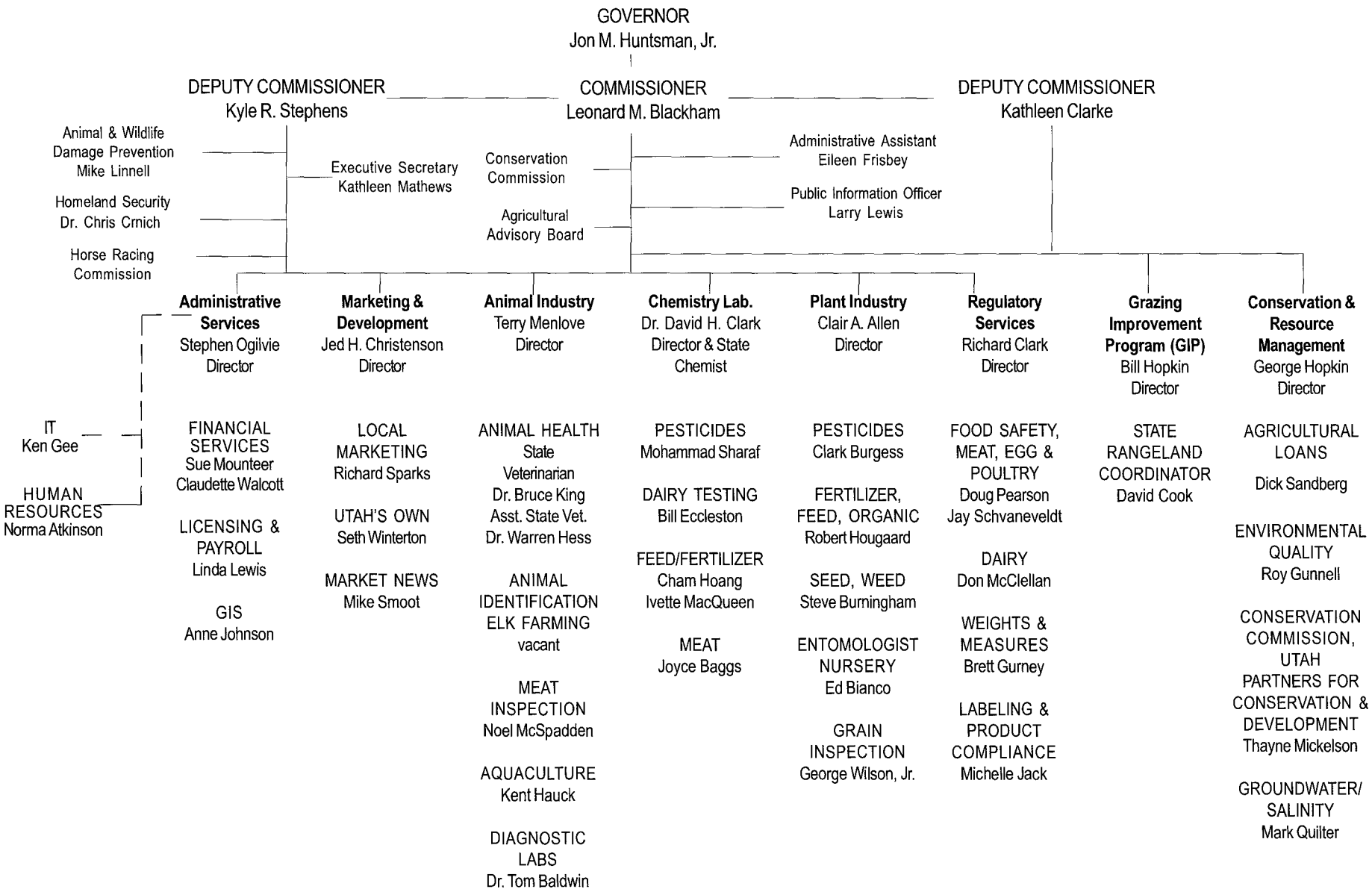
Truthful and complete label information protects consumers and enables them to choose products that meet their particular health and lifestyle needs. Label reviews help prevent fraud, product misrepresentation, and unfair competition. In 2008, the food labeling program completed about 151 label reviews.

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, packer, 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

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- 2009

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, 2008						
TX	MO	IA	OK	KY	**36**	
247,500	108,000	92,600	86,600	85,300	**16,500**	2,200,000
Land in Farms & Ranches, 2008 (1,000 Acres)						
TX	MT	KS	NE	SD	**25**	
130,400	60,800	46,200	45,600	43,700	**11,100**	919,900
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing's, 2008 (1,000 Dollars) [1]						
CA	IA	TX	NE	IL	**37**	
36,265,402	24,753,160	19,171,580	17,315,688	16,357,217	**1,521,315**	324,437,852
FIELD CROPS						
Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2008 (1,000 Acres) [2]						
IA	IL	ND	KS	MN	**36**	
24,330	22,984	22,703	21,817	19,381	**936**	308,878
Corn for Grain Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
IA	IL	NE	MN	IN	**39**	
2,188,800	2,130,100	1,393,650	1,180,800	873,600	**3,611**	12,101,238
Corn for Silage Production, 2008 (1,000 Tons)						
WI	CA	NY	PA	MN	**23**	
15,313	13,118	8,900	8,325	6,400	**1,081**	111,619
Barley Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	ID	MT	WA	CO	**13**	
86, 240	49,880	37,740	10,545	8,640	**2,295**	239,498
Oats Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
MN	WI	SD	ND	TX	**29**	
11,900	11,780	8,760	6,630	5,000	**300**	88,635
All Wheat Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	ND	SD	OK	MT	**35**	
356,000	311,200	172,540	166,500	164,730	**5,756**	2,499,524
Other Spring Wheat Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
ND	MN	SD	MT	ID	**10**	
246,400	100,800	68,400	59,520	37,440	**836**	546,744
Winter Wheat Production, 2008 (1,000 Bushels)						
KS	OK	SD	TX	WA	**33**	
356,000	166,500	103,950	99,000	96,320	**4,920**	1,867,903
All Hay Production, 2008 (1,000 Tons)						
TX	MO	CA	SD	KS	**24**	
9,211	8,820	8,816	7,840	6,765	**2,629**	145,672
Alfalfa Hay Production, 2008 (1,000 Tons)						
CA	SD	ID	IA	MN	**12**	
6,650	5,520	4,972	4,370	4,185	**2,310**	69,620
All Dry Edible Beans Production, 2008 (1,000 Cwt)						
ND	MI	NE	MN	ID	**18**	
10,048	3,607	2,885	2,828	1,462	**7**	25,558

[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, 2008 (Million Pounds)						
WA	NY	MI	PA	CA	**27**	
5,800	1,220	600	430	360	**11.6**	9,675.7
Apricot Utilized Production, 2008 (Tons)						
CA	WA	UT			**3**	
72,900	4,200	380			**380**	77,480
Peach Utilized Production, 2008 (Tons)						
CA	SC	NJ	GA	PA	**18**	
859,000	57,000	26,000	25,000	21,200	**4,500**	1,111,530
Pear Utilized Production, 2008(Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	NY	MI	**9**	
378,000	243,000	231,300	9,400	2,800	**280**	869,880
Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2008 (Tons)						
WA	CA	OR	MI	ID	**8**	
100,000	82,800	27,400	26,300	1,800	**50**	240,720
Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2008 (Million Pounds)						
MI	UT	WA	NY	PA	**2**	
165.0	19.0	12.5	9.4	3.9	**19.0**	213.2
Livestock, Mink, & Poultry						
All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2009 (1,000 Head)						
TX	NE	KS	OK	CA	**36**	
13,600	6,350	6,300	5,400	5,250	**810**	94,491
Beef Cows, January 1, 2009 (1,000 Head)						
TX	OK	MO	NE	SD	**28**	
5,170	2,038	1,992	1,851	1,616	**350**	31,671.3
Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2009 (1,000 Head)						
CA	WI	NY	ID	PA	**25**	
1,845	1,255	625	554	550	**85**	9,333.3
All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2008 (1,000 Head)						
IA	NC	MN	IL	IN	**15**	
19,900	9,700	7,500	4,350	3,550	**740**	67,148
All Sheep, January 1, 2009 (1,000 Head)						
TX	CA	WY	CO	SD	**6**	
960	620	425	420	340	**280**	5,950
Honey Production, 2008 (1,000 Lbs)						
ND	SD	CA	FL	MN	**22**	
35,100	21,375	18,360	11,850	9,516	**1,344**	160,861
Mink Pelt Production, 2008 (Pelts)						
WI	UT	OR	ID	MN	**2**	
910,100	549,700	287,600	228,100	196,400	**549,700**	2,786,700
Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2008 (1,000)						
IA	OH	IN	PA	CA	**25**	
53,370	27,063	24,394	21,778	20,172	**3,403**	339,642
Trout Sold, 2008 (1,000 Dollars)						
ID	CA	NC	WA	PA	**15**	
35,321	8,318	7,135	5,805	5,427	**535**	86,356

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	3,611	2008	85	1934	
Corn for Silage						
Acres Harvested	1,000 Acres	80	1975,1976	2	1920,1921,1922	1919
Yield	Tons	23.0	1997,2008	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	2002,2007,2008	1882
Yield	Bushels	85.0	2002	25.0	1882,1883	
Production	1,000 Bushels	3,338	1914	300	2008	
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	7	2007	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, 2007	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	1,776	2008	412	1924	1924
Hogs and Pigs						
Inventory Dec. 1 [2].	Thou Hd	790	2007	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	225	2007	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	954	2007	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, 1997-2008 [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*
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	440	936,750
2004	15,300	752	11,500	2,112,970	441	932,260
2005	15,200	750	11,400	2,098,690	442	927,940
2006	15,100	748	11,300	2,088,790	443	925,790
2007[2]	16,700	665	11,100	2,204,950	418	921,460
2008	16,500	673	11,100	2,200,000	418	919,900

[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.

[2] Revised.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2006-2008

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*
2006	9,400	4,100	1,600	15,100	850	2,250	8,200	11,300
2007[1]	10,300	4,700	1,700	16,700	850	2,250	8,000	11,100
2008	10,100	4,700	1,700	16,500	850	2,250	8,000	11,100

[1] Revised.

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2005-2008 [1] [2]

Commodity	2005		2006		2007		2008 [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	1,373,336	100.0	1,235,354	100.0	1,411,596	100.0	1,521,315	100.0
Livestock & Products								
Livestock & products	1,048,720	76.4	861,621	69.7	944,999	66.9	994,252	65.4
Meat Animals	675,560	49.2	488,586	39.6	444,477	31.5	486,694	32.0
Cattle & Calves	486,614	35.4	331,008	26.8	283,320	20.1	301,492	19.8
Hogs	168,237	12.3	141,501	11.5	143,698	10.2	167,601	11.0
Sheep & Lambs	20,709	1.5	16,077	1.3	17,459	1.2	17,601	1.2
Dairy Products	243,756	17.7	219,964	17.8	324,702	23.0	319,465	21.0
Poultry/Eggs	85,698	6.2	99,244	8.0	129,632	9.2	140,389	9.2
Other Poultry	8,248	0.6	9,248	0.7	9,026	0.6	7,084	0.5
Miscellaneous Livestock	43,706	3.2	53,827	4.4	46,188	3.3	47,704	3.1
Honey	1,056	0.1	1,162	0.1	1,329	0.1	2,097	0.1
Wool	1,548	0.1	1,669	0.1	2,111	0.1	2,820	0.2
Trout	540		318		436		535	
Other Livestock	40,523	3.0	50,633	4.1	42,273	3.0	42,213	2.8
Mink pelts	27,318	2.0	36,540	3.0	29,585	2.1	29,585	1.9
All other livestock	13,205	1.0	14,093	1.1	12,688	0.9	12,628	0.8
Crops								
Crops	324,616	23.6	373,733	30.3	466,597	33.1	527,063	34.6
Food Grains	21,582	1.6	25,685	2.1	32,578	2.3	43,649	2.9
Wheat	21,582	1.6	25,685	2.1	32,578	2.3	43,649	2.9
Feed Crops	134,258	9.8	158,165	12.8	234,421	16.6	284,494	18.7
Barley	3,833	0.3	4,918	0.4	8,523	0.6	9,221	0.6
Corn	3,131	0.2	4,341	0.4	7,711	0.5	13,197	0.9
Hay	126,552	9.2	147,890	12.0	217,244	15.4	261,257	17.2
Oats	742	0.1	1,015	0.1	943	0.1	819	0.1
Oil Crops	3,211	0.2	2,497	0.2	2,320	0.2	4,126	0.3
Vegetables	17,740	1.3	18,184	1.5	21,873	1.5	18,567	1.2
Beans, dry	410		185		104		187	
Miscellaneous Vegetables	10,699	0.8	9,951	0.8	12,863	0.9	12,340	0.8
Fruits/Nuts	20,538	1.5	19,395	1.6	16,743	1.2	16,799	1.1
Apples	6,534	0.5	4,279	0.3	4,977	0.4	4,180	0.3
Fresh	6,370	0.5	4,194	0.3	4,836	0.3	4,027	0.3
Processing	164		85		140		152	
Apricots	235		255		212		178	
Cherries	8,480	0.6	9,324	0.8	6,472	0.5	6,392	0.4
Sweet	2,422	0.2	2,699	0.2	1,722	0.1	122	
Tart	6,058	0.4	6,625	0.5	4,750	0.3	6,270	0.4
Peaches	3,424	0.2	3,627	0.3	2,934	0.2	3,906	0.3
Pears, Bartlett	129		140		190		204	
Other berries	980	0.1	1,020	0.1	1,078	0.1	1,076	0.1
Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts	756	0.1	750	0.1	880	0.1	863	0.1
All Other Crops	127,287	9.3	149,807	12.1	158,662	11.2	159,428	10.5
Other Seeds	3,902	0.3	2,511	0.2	3,125	0.2	3,190	0.2
Other Field Crops	30,143	2.2	30,033	2.4	26,967	1.9	26,975	1.8
Greenhouse/Nursery	85,371	6.2	109,940	8.9	121,565	8.6	121,840	8.0
Christmas Trees	40		200		33		500	
Floriculture	52,191	3.8						
Other Greenhouses	33,140	2.4	109,740	8.9	121,532	8.6	121,340	8.0

[1] Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

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

[3] Preliminary.

Crop Summary

2008 Crop Summary: Utah producers entered the 2008 crop year with snow packs above normal. Soil moisture was adequate in most areas of the state due to the abundant snow cover during the winter. Farmers and ranchers were very optimistic about the upcoming season. Some producers around the state did not have any grain to sell at the high prices and did not benefit from the spike in the market because they had sold earlier.

In early April, livestock producers began to worry about hay prices being too high. There were some concerns about irrigation shortages as well as hay shortages. Hay supplies in Utah were short, but range grasses began to grow. Some fields around the state had suffered damage due to snow mold and winter kill. Some farmers were unable to work their fields because of the late melting snow.

Late April and early May brought reports of frost damage to blooming and budding fruit trees around the state. Fruit trees such as apricots were seriously damaged by frost with temperatures dipping into the mid teens and low 20s. Utah County reported that apples, tart cherries, peaches and pears were about 2 weeks late due to cold temperatures. Strong persistent winds also dried out the some of the soils in southern Utah. Alfalfa progress was projected to be slow because of the cooler than normal temperatures. There were some concerns, around late May, about falling livestock prices and high feed costs. Some producers were looking for hay to feed their livestock because the grasslands hadn't started growing yet. There were some reports of livestock producers having voiced concerns about the Black Grass bug. The Black Grass bug feeds on the chlorophyll of grass plant and turns the grass white. Information was being gathered on how to control this pest and what control measures would be economically feasible.

During the early summer months farmers received a mixture of warm weather and scattered rain showers. Reports were that the first cutting of hay was about 10 to 14 days behind normal due to cooler weather. Corn struggled to grow in many fields. Corn height was about a foot shorter than a year earlier. Livestock producers had moved their cattle and sheep to summer ranges. Pastures were still behind due to the cold spring and dry weather. USDA announced the availability of Conservation Reserve Program Acreage after the nesting season ended (July 15th to November 10th). This may have helped some producers, with the price of feed being so high.

At the end of June warm and dry weather aided crop progress around the state. Dry land farmers reported a heavy crop of grain resulting from cool spring weather and timely rains earlier this season, however, they were concerned about heat stress because of recent dry hot weather. Warm temperatures really increased plant growth and there was good irrigation water still available around the state.

The hot and dry continued during the month of July. Producers cut second crop alfalfa in mid July and the crops looked good. Demand was high and hay prices ranged from $150 to $250 per ton depending on quality. High prices were concerning to livestock producers. A Temporary Restraining Order was issued against USDA for the Critical Feed Use allowance of certain CRP acres. Irrigation water, at that time, was adequate in most irrigation systems. Irrigated acreage was expected to yield extremely well. In some higher elevations, ranges were getting dry and conditions were deteriorating.

Early fall brought mild temperatures with plenty of moisture in some areas. Continuing rain throughout the central and sourthern parts of the state downgraded the quality of the alfalfa hay. Feed prices remained high and several cattle producers were planning to cull heavily that fall because of the high feed prices. Some livestock and dairy producers expected to sell part of their herds because of the economic hardship caused by high prices for feed.

Crop Production Index (1977=100):Crops, by Commodity Grouping
Utah, 2001-2008

Year	Small Grain	Hay	Fruit [1]	Other Crops	Total Crops
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
2001	86	140	56	77	115
2002	48	125	20	72	96
2003	72	135	93	72	112
2004	79	134	87	74	112
2005	78	143	104	82	120
2006	72	138	84	87	115
2007	63	140	70	90	115
2008	68	143	62	99	118

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

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

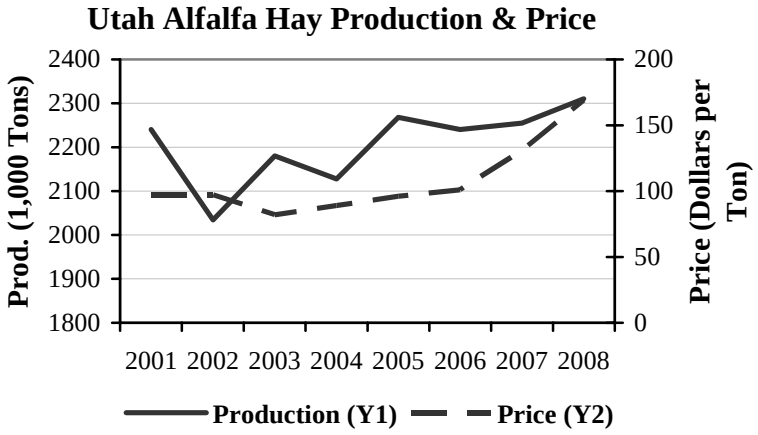
Year	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production	Marketing Year Average Price [1]	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	*Tons*	*1,000 Tons*	*Dollars per Ton*	*1,000 Dollars*
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures					
2001	560	4.00	2,240	97.00	217,280
2002	565	3.60	2,034	96.50	196,281
2003	545	4.00	2,180	82.00	178,760
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
2007	550	4.10	2,255	131.00	295,405
2008	550	4.20	2,310	169.00	390,390
All Other Hay					
2001	160	2.10	336	57.00	19,152
2002	150	1.80	270	59.00	15,930
2003	155	2.00	310	68.00	21,080
2004	155	2.20	341	80.00	27,280
2005	160	2.30	368	83.00	30,728
2006	150	2.00	300	77.00	23,100
2007	150	2.20	330	113.00	37,290
2008	145	2.20	319	137.00	43,703
All Hay					
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
2007	700	3.69	2,585	129.00	332,695
2008	695	3.78	2,629	166.00	434,093

[1] Bailed hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2001-2009

Year	May 1	December 1
	1,000 Tons	*1,000 Tons*
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	1,130
2008	215	1,300
2009	285	([1])

[1] Available January 2010



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

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						
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
2007	135	125	42.0	5,250	8.35	43,838
2008	130	120	41.0	4,920	7.25	35,670
Other Spring Wheat						
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
2007	11	7	58.0	406	7.35	2,984
2008	20	19	44.0	836	7.50	6,270
All Wheat						
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	4.85	29,385
2007	146	132	42.8	5,656	8.30	46,822
2008	150	139	41.4	5,756	7.30	41,940
Barley						
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	3.02	6,886
2007	38	22	81.0	1,782	3.99	7,110
2008	40	27	85.0	2,295	4.40	10,098
Oats						
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	2.46	1,326
2007	35	4	80.0	320	2.65	848
2008	40	4	75.0	300	3.20	960

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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
2007	70	47	21.0	987	37.00	36,519
2008	70	47	23.0	1,081		
Grain						
	1,000 Acres	*1,000 Acres*	*Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*Dollars per Bushel*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	3.29	8,781
2007	70	22	150.0	3,300	4.18	13,794
2008	70	23	157.0	3,611	4.10	14,805

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

Field Crops: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

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*
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	21.00	42
2007	1.5	1.3	400	5	29.10	146
2008	1.2	1.2	550	7	31.00	217

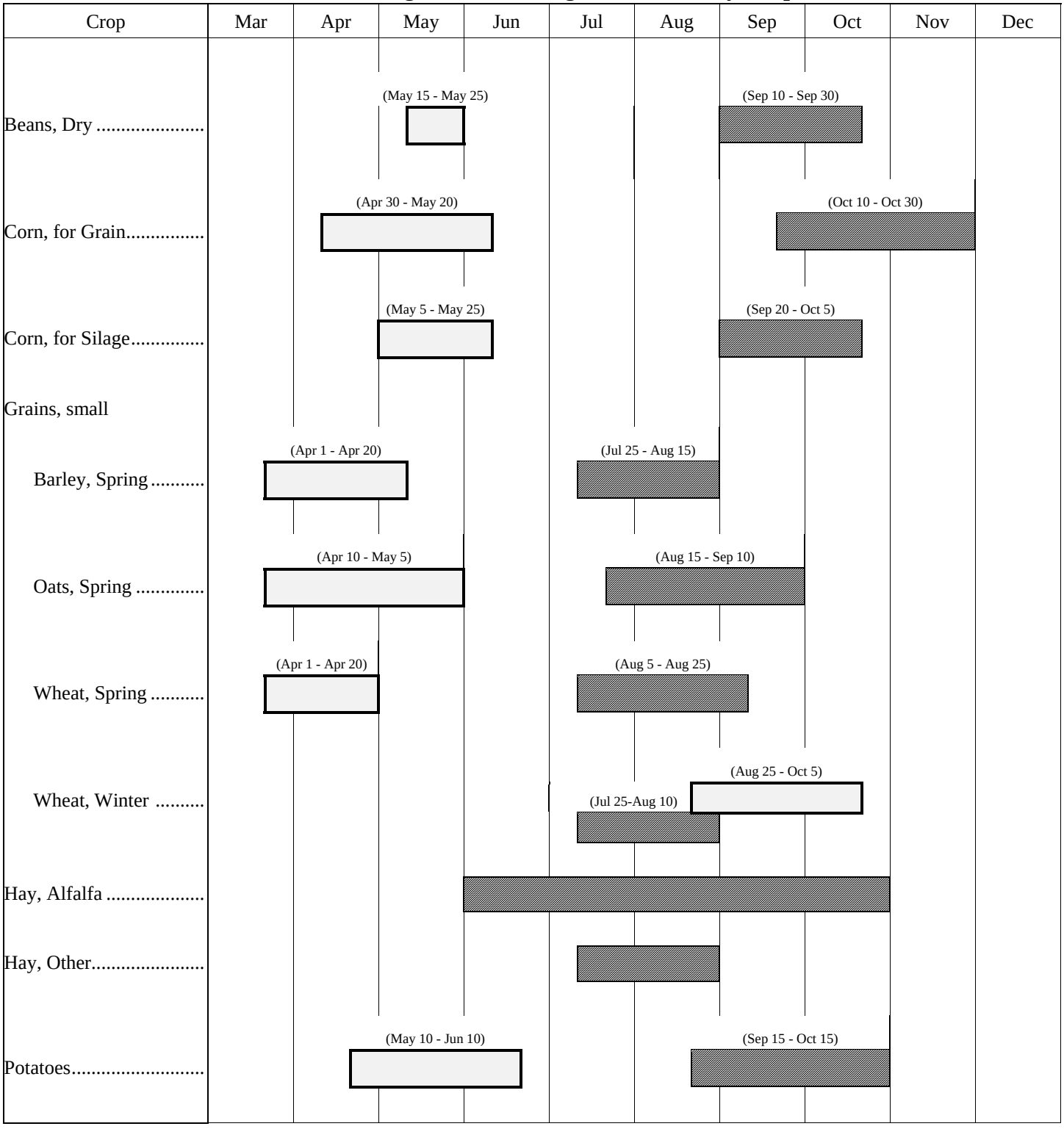
[1] Excludes beans grown for garden seed.

Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2001-2009 [1]

Year	March 1	June 1	September 1	December 1
	1,000 Bushels	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*	*1,000 Bushels*
All Wheat				
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	6,396	6,108
2008	4,147	3,114	4,789	3,975
2009	4,062	3,301	([2])	([4])
Barley				
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	([3])	490
2008	327	111	344	238
2009	240	220	([2])	([4])
Oats				
2001	83	32	([3])	74
2002	82	54	64	([3])
2003	95	45	([3])	97
2004	96	52	55	85
2005	60	37	45	55
2006	48	42	48	51
2007	34	17	46	42
2008	([3])	([3])	30	33
2009	18	22	([2])	([4])
Corn				
2001	608	245	328	740
2002	852	425	749	867
2003	1,170	967	([3])	1,133
2004	575	838	609	585
2005	647	598	([3])	1,272
2006	1,076	894	([3])	761
2007	1,228	1,331	([3])	1,212
2008	1,294	1,419	1,068	([3])
2009	1,084	1,040	([2])	([4])

[1] Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.
[2] Estimates available in the September 2009 Grain Stocks release.
[3] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Estimates available in the December 2009 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	2007	2008	5-year Average
Apr 05	25		22
Apr 10	29	25	27
Apr 15	33	33	34
Apr 20	50	46	45
Apr 25	61	50	54
Apr 30	67	58	63
May 05	74	68	70
May 10	82	81	78
May 15	89	86	83
May 20	93	89	88
May 25	94	90	91
May 30	97	92	94

Harvested - Hay/Silage

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jun 20		20	21
Jun 25		24	25
Jun 30		31	33
Jul 05		44	44
Jul 10		53	54
Jul 15	47	59	60
Jul 20	64	65	69
Jul 25	72	69	75
Jul 30	75	77	79
Aug 05	84	85	85
Aug 10	87	87	88
Aug 15	90	88	91

Harvested for Grain

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jul 25	33		26
Jul 30	36	14	26
Aug 05	38	15	25
Aug 10	49	16	34
Aug 15	57	25	45
Aug 20	63	36	56
Aug 25	77	49	66
Aug 30	82	62	74
Sept 05	86	68	81
Sept 10	90	75	84
Sept 15	93	82	88
Sept 20	96	86	91

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Apr 05	49		34
Apr 10	59	48	44
Apr 15	70	58	52
Apr 20	79	61	60
Apr 25	85	71	67
Apr 30	90	78	76
May 05	94	84	82
May 10	98	92	87
May 15	100	95	90

Harvested for Grain

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jul 10			5
Jul 15	2		7
Jul 20	12		11
Jul 25	21		16
Jul 30	30	23	24
Aug 05	50	36	40
Aug 10	64	54	55
Aug 15	74	62	65
Aug 20	80	72	76
Aug 25	87	82	84
Aug 30	90	84	88
Sep 05	94	87	91

Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jul 10	5		8
Jul 15	12	6	10
Jul 20	27	7	16
Jul 25	37	20	25
Jul 30	47	28	37
Aug 05	72	44	54
Aug 10	81	70	68
Aug 15	88	78	77
Aug 20	92	84	85
Aug 25	98	90	90
Aug 30	99	96	95
Sep 05			98

Planted [1]

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Aug 30			7
Sep 05	7		16
Sep 10	13	11	21
Sep 15	19	22	29
Sep 20	25	44	42
Sep 25	37	57	52
Sep 30	57	65	63
Oct 05	58	67	69
Oct 10	61	69	75
Oct 15	66	77	81
Oct 20	79	87	89
Oct 25	89	94	95

[1] Planted for Harvest Next Year

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Apr 20	17	1	6
Apr 25	20	5	9
Apr 30	23	11	13
May 05	27	19	23
May 10	42	32	37
May 15	59	53	52
May 20	73	71	67
May 25	86	81	80
May 30	94	90	89
Jun 05	98	95	93
Jun 10	100	96	96
Jun 15	100		98

Harvested for Silage

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Sep 05			6
Sep 10			17
Sep 15			27
Sep 20	56		43
Sep 25	65		57
Sep 30	80		72
Oct 05	84		81
Oct 10	90		88
Oct 15			93
Oct 20			97
Oct 25			99
Oct 30			100

Harvested for Grain

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Oct 05	31		19
Oct 10	40		24
Oct 15	47		31
Oct 20	51	23	43
Oct 25	55	30	52
Oct 30	64	33	56
Nov 05	81	45	65
Nov 10	88	61	71
Nov 15	94	66	76
Nov 20	98		82
Nov 25	100		85

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

First Cutting

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
May 05			
May 10			
May 15			
May 20	18		18
May 25	22		15
May 30	35	4	26
Jun 05	56	9	42
Jun 10	71	20	56
Jun 15	82	42	71
Jun 20	89	59	81
Jun 25	94	74	88
Jun 30	97	84	93

Second Cutting

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jun 20			3
Jun 25	8		6
Jun 30	16		13
Jul 05	25		23
Jul 10	38	11	30
Jul 15	56	20	44
Jul 20	73	31	57
Jul 25	81	42	67
Jul 30	83	57	74
Aug 05	91	75	85
Aug 10	95	87	91
Aug 15	98	88	94

Third Cutting

Date	2007	2008	5-year Average
Jul 25	5		6
Jul 30	7		9
Aug 05	14		16
Aug 10	31	5	19
Aug 15	48	12	29
Aug 20	64	19	44
Aug 25	76	27	54
Aug 30	84	36	62
Sep 05	89	52	71
Sep 10	91	62	79
Sep 15	94	70	85
Sep 20	95	77	90

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

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										
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	1,400	7,140	10.0		0.1	9.9	8.9	1.0	0.308	3,047
2007	1,400	13,600	19.0			18.0	15.6	2.4	0.329	5,916
2008	1,400	8,570	12.0			11.6	9.9	1.7	0.286	3,315
Tart Cherries										
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	2,800	10,400	28.0	3.0		25.0		25.0	0.265	6,625
2007	2,800	7,140	20.0	1.0		19.0		19.0	0.250	4,750
2008	2,900	6,900	20.0	1.0		19.0		19.0	0.330	6,270

[1] Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

Fruit & Year	Bearing Acreage	Yield per Acre [1]	Production		Utilization		Price per Ton	Value of Utilized Production
			Total	Utilized	Fresh	Processed		
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
Apricots								
2001	([2])	([2])	260	230	([2])	([2])	852	196
2002	([2])	([2])	140	130	([2])	([2])	708	92
2003	([2])		180	160			588	94
2004	([2])	([2])	330	290			610	177
2005	([2])	([2])	250	245			959	235
2006	([2])	([2])	280	255			1,000	255
2007	([2])	([2])	260	260			815	212
2008	([2])	([2])	410	380			468	178
Sweet Cherries								
2001	600	1.17	700	650	300	350	791	514
2002	650	0.62	400	380	140	240	1,540	586
2003	650	3.38	2,200	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	1,750	980	770	1,380	2,422
2006	550	3.27	1,800	1,750	910	840	1,540	2,699
2007	550	2.27	1,250	1,250	900	350	1,380	1,722
2008	500	0.10	50	50	50		2,440	122
Pears								
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	380			784	298
2004	130	2.31	300	300			393	118
2005	60	3.67	220	200			645	129
2006	120	1.96	235	220			636	140
2007	120	2.08	250	250			760	190
2008	120	2.50	300	280			729	204
Peaches								
2001	1,300	3.46	4,500	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	4,350			789	3,431
2004	1,300	3.85	5,000	4,550			627	2,853
2005	1,100	4.27	4,700	4,420			775	3,424
2006	1,400	4.00	5,600	5,400			672	3,627
2007	1,500	3.00	4,500	4,400			667	2,934
2008	1,500	3.33	5,000	4,500			868	3,906

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

Floriculture

Floriculture Crops: Wholesale Value of Sales, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2008 [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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Hanging Baskets: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2008 [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	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--

[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 program since 2005.

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2008 [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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Potted Flowers: Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2008 [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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bedding Plants (Flats): Quantity Sold Wholesale, Utah, Selected Types, 1999-2008 [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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[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 program since 2005.

Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2002-2009

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*
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	970	805,100
2007[1]	7,600	450	30	830	990	841,500
2008	([2])	([2])	35	850	990	841,500
2009	([2])	([2])	25	810	930	753,300

[1] Revised. [2] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2002-2009

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*
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
2008	850	450	365	85	170	70	40	60	105	25	100
2009	810	435	350	85	150	55	45	50	105	20	100

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations[1] & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2003-2008

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*
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
2007[2]	4,800	8.0	1,000	8.0	1,400	35.0	290	22.0	110	27.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007. [2] Revised.

Beef Cows: Number of Operations[1] & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2003-2008

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*
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
2007[2]	3,800	14.0	830	15.0	870	47.0	100	24.0

[1] Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007. [2] Revised.

Calf Crop: Utah, 2001 - 2009

Year	Cows That Have Calved January 1	Calf Crop	
		Total	Percent of Cows Calved January 1 [1]
	1,000 Head	*1,000 Head*	*Percent*
2001	450	400	89
2002	450	390	87
2003	430	390	91
2004	440	390	89
2005	435	370	85
2006	410	370	90
2007	430	390	91
2008	450	360	80
2009	435	([2])	([2])

[1] Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.
[2] Data not available until 2010.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2001 - 2008

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*
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	370	110	373	55	4	13	25	830
2007	830	390	90	368	45	4	16	27	850
2008	850	360	84	392	49	4	14	25	810

[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, 2001 - 2008

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*
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	290,060	357,790	42.10	96.00	92.50	131.00	278,219	339,426	7,696	347,122
2007	244,245	309,200	42.00	93.60	90.00	118.00	222,428	283,320	7,488	290,808
2008	210,880	330,000	43.00	94.00	90.50	105.00	194,134	301,492	7,530	309,022

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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	18,364	663	3.61	1,616	58.3
2005	580	88	18,875	687	3.64	1,661	60.5
2006	560	86	20,314	739	3.64	1,747	63.6
2007	450	85	20,376	744	3.65	1,732	63.2
2008	(3)	85	20,894	761	3.64	1,776	64.6

[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.
[3] Livestock Operations Published every 5 years beginning 2007.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2001-2008

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*
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	1,602	99
2005	12	2	14	1,647	99
2006	13	2	15	1,732	99
2007	12	2	14	1,718	100
2008	10	1	11	1,765	100

[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, 2001-2007[1]

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*
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
2007	190	0.8	0.4	20	0.7	0.4	50	4.5	3.2

Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production by Size Groups, 2001-2008(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*
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
2007	90	15.0	13.0	60	21.0	21.0	40	58.0	62.0

[1] Livestock Operations Published every 5 years beginning 2007.

Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, by Quarter, 2001-2008

Year	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total [1]
Milk Cows (1,000 Head) [2] [3]					
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
2007	85	85	85	85	85
2008	85	85	85	85	85
Milk per Cow (Pounds) [4] [5]					
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	4,773	4,494	18,364
2005	4,591	4,685	4,852	4,859	18,875
2006	4,871	5,224	5,302	5,035	20,314
2007	4,871	5,118	5,271	5,118	20,376
2008	5,000	5,294	5,388	5,212	20,894
Milk Produced (Million Pounds) [4] [6]					
2001	394	414	419	408	1,635
2002	391	423	436	416	1,666
2003	399	413	405	405	1,622
2004	387	409	420	400	1,616
2005	404	417	427	413	1,661
2006	414	444	456	433	1,747
2007	414	435	448	435	1,732
2008	425	450	458	443	1,776

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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	1,602	15.70	4.35	251,514	2	314	251,828	253,712
2005	1,647	14.80	4.07	243,756	2	296	244,052	245,828
2006	1,732	12.70	3.49	219,964	2	254	220,218	221,869
2007	1,718	18.90	5.18	324,702	2	378	325,080	327,348
2008	1,765	18.10	4.97	319,465	1	181	319,646	321,456

[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, 2001-2008

Year	Regular - Hard Ice Cream	Hard Sherbet	Total Cheese [1]
	1,000 Gallons	*1,000 Gallons*	*1,000 Pounds*
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	26,038	1,058	103,445
2007	26,702	966	104,114
2008	26,831	1,030	108,485

[1] Excludes cottage cheese

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2002-2009

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*
2002	1,400	365	84.00	30,660	320	45
2003	1,400	310	102.00	31,620	280	30
2004	1,400	260	128.00	33,280	230	30
2005	1,400	270	138.00	37,260	245	25
2006	1,400	280	157.00	43,960	255	25
2007	1,600	295	147.00	43,365	265	30
2008	([2])	280	145.00	40,600	250	30
2009	([2])	290	150.00	43,500	260	30

[1] All sheep include new crop lambs. New crop lambs are lambs born after September 30 the previous year on hand January 1.
[2] Beginning 2007, Data only published every 5 years.
[3] Data not available until 2010.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2002-2009

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*
2002	320	275	9	36	275	100
2003	280	240	9	31	235	98
2004	230	195	7	28	240	123
2005	245	200	8	37	235	118
2006	255	205	11	39	230	112
2007	265	215	10	40	225	105
2008	250	210	8	32	230	110
2009	260	220	9	31	([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 2010.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2002-2009

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*
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	2.00	7.00	11.00	22.00	3.00	25.00
2007	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2008	2.00	2.00	9.00	13.00	26.00	4.00	30.00
2009	2.00	2.00	10.00	13.00	27.00	3.00	30.00

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2001-2008

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*
2001	390	305	7	51	241	5	17	23	365
2002	365	275	6	58	237	5	15	21	310
2003	310	235	6	63	193	5	11	19	260
2004	260	240	15	23	188	5	11	18	270
2005	270	235	14	25	183	5	11	15	280
2006	280	230	14	23	171	4	13	18	295
2007	295	225	13	39	181	4	11	18	280
2008	280	230	15	15	188	4	12	16	290

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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	19,930	26,640	29.90	92.00	16,411	18,640	698	19,338
2004	20,235	20,190	33.80	101.00	18,694	18,074	768	18,842
2005	20,690	20,040	44.00	117.00	21,258	20,709	895	21,604
2006	19,500	18,510	33.20	98.50	16,761	16,077	671	16,748
2007	19,415	21,810	27.90	98.50	16,129	17,459	658	18,117
2008	19,500	18,840	25.00	102.00	17,603	17,600	672	18,272

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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
2007	255	9.2	2,345	0.90	2,111
2008	255	9.2	2,350	1.20	2,820

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

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2003-2008 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,900	2,300	2,000	1,000	3,900	2,700
Bobcat	500	NA	500	NA	600	NA
Coyote	16,000	18,800	13,400	17,400	16,400	18,600
Dog	900	800	900	1,200	1,300	1,600
Fox	600	800	900	800	600	500
Mountain Lion	4,800	4,500	3,300	4,000	3,300	3,600
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100	1,000	900
Other/Unknown	3,300	800	600	700	2,200	900
Total Predators	29,500	30,300	22,800	27,600	29,300	28,800
Diseases	1,900	1,200	2,400	1,900	2,100	1,500
Enterotoxemia	1,100	NA	1,100	1,000	700	1,400
Weather Conditions	3,900	3,700	5,300	3,400	3,300	5,700
Lambing Complications	3,000	2,400	4,500	3,000	1,800	1,100
Old Age	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200	2,400	1,300
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	1,100	800	1,000	2,100	1,100	600
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	900	NA
Other/Unknown	5,300	9,200	4,900	4,800	2,900	2,600
Total Non-Predators	17,500	18,500	21,200	18,400	15,200	14,200
Total Losses	**47,000**	**48,800**	**44,000**	**46,000**	**44,500**	**43,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	4.0	4.7	4.5	2.2	8.8	6.3
Bobcat	1.1	NA	1.1	NA	1.3	NA
Coyote	34.0	38.5	30.5	37.8	36.9	43.3
Dog	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.7
Fox	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2
Mountain Lion	10.2	9.2	7.5	8.7	7.4	8.4
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	3.2	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1
Other/Unknown	7.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.9	2.1
Total Predators	62.8	62.1	51.8	60.0	65.8	67.0
Diseases	4.0	2.5	5.5	4.1	4.7	3.5
Enterotoxemia	2.3	NA	2.5	2.2	1.6	3.3
Weather Conditions	8.3	7.6	12.0	7.4	7.4	13.3
Lambing Complications	6.4	4.9	10.2	6.5	4.0	2.6
Old Age	2.6	2.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	3.0
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	2.3	1.6	2.3	4.6	2.5	1.4
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA
Other/Unknown	11.3	18.9	11.1	10.4	6.5	6.0
Total Non-Predators	37.2	37.9	48.2	40.0	34.2	33.0
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	130	182	180	236	335	246
Bobcat	31	NA	41	NA	44	NA
Coyote	973	1,312	1,075	1,274	1,144	1,462
Dog	63	67	84	99	121	146
Fox	30	46	67	47	35	31
Mountain Lion	288	351	274	350	265	301
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	75	133	78	65	59	55
Other/Unknown	207	60	48	60	139	71
Total Predators	1,797	2,152	1,846	2,131	2,142	2,312
Diseases	130	104	215	178	203	148
Enterotoxemia	79	NA	97	87	50	150
Weather Conditions	219	221	404	267	239	405
Lambing Complications	192	181	377	272	176	116
Old Age	130	153	296	338	352	185
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	102	81	98	266	109	61
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	106	NA
Other/Unknown	354	700	453	406	215	224
Total Non-Predators	1,205	1,441	1,940	1,814	1,449	1,289
Total Losses	**3,002**	**3,592**	**3,786**	**3,946**	**3,591**	**3,601**

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

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2003-2008 [1]

Cause of Loss	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Number of Head			
Bear	600	700	600	2,400	1,200	1,000
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	2,900	3,200	2,400	2,600	2,000	4,000
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	600
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	800	1,300	700	1,200	800	1,000
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,100	500	600	500	200	200
Total Predators	5,400	5,700	4,300	5,300	4,700	6,800
Diseases	600	500	700	700	900	700
Enterotoxemia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	800
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	700	700	500	700
Lambing Complications	700	600	1,000	1,000	800	600
Old Age	1,200	1,200	2,000	2,200	2,400	1,300
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	800	500	NA	1,500	500	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	NA
Other/Unknown	2,300	2,500	2,300	1,600	600	1,100
Total Non-Predators	5,600	5,300	6,700	7,700	6,300	5,200
Total Losses	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**13,000**	**11,000**	**12,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	5.5	6.4	5.5	18.5	10.9	8.3
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	26.4	29.1	21.8	20.0	18.2	33.3
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5	5.0
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	7.3	11.8	6.4	9.2	7.3	8.3
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	10.0	4.5	5.5	3.8	1.8	1.7
Total Predators	49.1	51.8	39.1	40.8	42.7	56.7
Diseases	5.5	4.5	6.4	5.4	8.2	5.8
Enterotoxemia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	6.4	5.4	4.5	5.8
Lambing Complications	6.4	5.5	9.1	7.7	7.3	5.0
Old Age	10.9	10.9	18.2	16.9	21.8	10.8
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	7.3	4.5	NA	11.5	4.5	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	NA
Other/Unknown	20.9	22.7	20.9	12.3	5.5	9.2
Total Non-Predators	50.9	48.2	60.9	59.2	57.3	43.3
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	65	89	89	154	176	142
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	314	408	355	399	293	568
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	85
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	87	166	104	184	117	142
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	120	64	89	76	30	28
Total Predators	585	727	636	814	689	966
Diseases	65	64	104	107	132	99
Enterotoxemia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114
Weather Conditions	NA	NA	104	107	73	99
Lambing Complications	76	77	148	154	117	85
Old Age	130	153	296	338	352	185
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	87	64	NA	230	73	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	88	NA
Other/Unknown	249	320	339	246	88	156
Total Non-Predators	607	676	992	1,182	923	738
Total Losses	**1,192**	**1,404**	**1,628**	**1,996**	**1,612**	**1,704**

[1] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2003-2008 [1] [2]

Cause of Loss	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			Number of Head			
Bear	1,300	1,600	1,400	1,400	2,700	1,700
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	NA
Coyote	13,100	15,600	11,000	14,800	14,400	14,600
Dog	600	500	600	900	800	1,000
Fox	600	800	800	800	600	500
Mountain Lion	4,000	3,200	2,600	2,800	2,500	2,600
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,500	2,300	1,200	1,100	1,000	900
Other/Unknown	3,000	600	900	500	2,100	700
Total Predators	24,100	24,600	18,500	22,300	24,600	22,000
Diseases	1,300	700	1,700	1,200	1,200	800
Enterotoxemia	700	NA	800	700	600	600
Weather Conditions	3,500	3,600	4,600	2,700	2,800	5,000
Lambing Complications	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000	1,000	500
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	600	600	600	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	4,100	7,100	3,300	3,500	2,700	2,100
Total Non-Predators	11,900	13,200	14,500	10,700	8,900	9,000
Total Losses	**36,000**	**37,800**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**33,500**	**31,000**
			Percent of Total by Cause			
Bear	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	8.1	5.5
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA
Coyote	36.4	41.3	33.3	44.8	43.0	47.1
Dog	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.7	2.4	3.2
Fox	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.6
Mountain Lion	11.1	8.5	7.9	8.5	7.5	8.4
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	4.2	6.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9
Other/Unknown	8.3	1.6	2.7	1.5	6.3	2.3
Total Predators	66.9	65.1	56.1	67.6	73.4	71.0
Diseases	3.6	1.9	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.6
Enterotoxemia	1.9	NA	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9
Weather Conditions	9.7	9.5	13.9	8.2	8.4	16.1
Lambing Complications	6.4	4.8	10.6	6.1	3.0	1.6
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	1.8	1.8	1.8	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	11.4	18.8	10.0	10.6	8.1	6.8
Total Non-Predators	33.1	34.9	43.9	32.4	26.6	29.0
Total Losses	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
			Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000)			
Bear	65	93	92	83	160	104
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA
Coyote	659	903	719	875	851	893
Dog	30	29	39	53	47	61
Fox	30	46	52	47	35	31
Mountain Lion	201	185	170	165	148	159
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	75	133	78	65	59	55
Other/Unknown	151	35	59	30	124	43
Total Predators	1,212	1,424	1,210	1,318	1,454	1,346
Diseases	65	41	111	71	71	49
Enterotoxemia	35	NA	52	41	35	37
Weather Conditions	176	208	301	160	165	306
Lambing Complications	116	104	229	118	59	31
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	39	35	35	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	206	411	216	207	160	128
Total Non-Predators	598	764	948	632	526	551
Total Losses	**1,810**	**2,189**	**2,158**	**1,950**	**1,980**	**1,897**

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

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2003-2008 [1]

Cause of Loss	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Number of Head					
Bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	NA
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	4,200	6,100	4,300	6,500	5,800	6,300
Dog	NA	NA	NA	600	NA	500
Fox	NA	NA	500	500	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	500	600	600	600	500	500
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	1,100	2,200	1,100	800	900	800
Other/Unknown	3,000	900	900	400	2,900	1,200
Total Predators	8,800	9,800	7,400	9,400	10,700	9,300
Diseases	800	500	1,200	500	600	NA
Enterotoxemia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weather conditions	3,100	3,300	3,800	2,000	1,900	4,100
Lambing Complications	2,300	1,800	3,500	2,000	1,000	500
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,000	4,400	2,100	1,100	1,300	1,100
Total Non-Predators	8,200	10,000	10,600	5,600	4,800	5,700
TOTAL LOSSES	17,000	19,800	18,000	15,000	15,500	15,000

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

Losses of Lambs After Docking: Utah 2003-2008 [2]

Cause of Loss	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Number of Head					
Bear	1,100	1,500	1,200	1,300	2,100	1,400
Bobcat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote	8,900	9,500	6,700	8,300	8,600	8,300
Dog	NA	NA	NA	NA	600	500
Fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mountain Lion	3,500	2,600	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,100
Wolves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Eagle	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	1,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	600	400
Total Predators	15,300	14,800	11,100	12,900	13,900	12,700
Diseases	500	NA	500	700	600	NA
Enterotoxemia	500	NA	500	500	500	600
Weather conditions	NA	NA	800	700	900	900
Lambing Complications	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Old Age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
On Back	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poison	NA	NA	500	500	500	NA
Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other/Unknown	2,700	3,200	1,600	2,700	1,600	1,800
Total Non-Predators	3,700	3,200	3,900	5,100	4,100	3,300
TOTAL LOSSES	19,000	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	16,000

[1] NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2001-2008

Year	Farms with Hogs	Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1		
		Number	Value	
			Per Head	Total
	Number	*1,000 Head*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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	93.00	63,240
2007	450	790	76.00	60,040
2008	450	740	91.00	67,340

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2001-2008

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*
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
2007	790	100	690	275	148	142	125
2008	740	100	640	260	140	140	100

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2001-2008

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*
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
2007	680	1,565	12	1,348	1	118	790
2008	790	1,614	12	1,527	1	148	740

[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, 2001-2008

Year	Production [1]	Market-ings [2]	Price per 100 Lbs	Value of Production	Cash Receipts [3]	Value of Home Consump-tion	Gross Income
	1,000 Pounds	*1,000 Pounds*	*Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*	*1,000 Dollars*
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
2007	301,090	282,870	50.80	152,190	143,698	244	143,942
2008	313,200	320,460	52.30	163,149	167,601	251	167,852

[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, 2001-2008

Year	Sows Farrowing	Pigs per Litter	Pigs Saved
	1,000 Head	*Head*	*1,000 Head*
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	144.0	9.48	1,365
2007	160.0	9.78	1,565
2008	163.0	9.90	1,614

Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2001-2008 [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*
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
2007	3,575	267	954	0.662	52,618
2008	3,389	270	914	0.951	72,422

[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, 2001-2008 [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*
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
2007			3,522			675		4,197	1.40	5,876
2008			3,403			509		3,912	2.30	8,998

[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, 2001-2008 [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*
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	4,788	0.001	5
2007	1,067	1,533	5,059	0.001	5
2008	914	1,747	5,765	0.001	6

[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, 2001-2008

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*
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	101	1,162
2007	28	42	1,176	113	1,329
2008	28	48	1,344	156	2,097

Mink: Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2001-2008

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*
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	279	2,866.7	654.1	48.40	138.7
2007	65	600	155	283	2,828.2	696.1	65.70	185.8
2008	([1])	550	156	274	2,786.7	691.3	41.50	115.6

[1] State level number of operations will only be published every five years in conjunciton with the Census of Agriculture.

Mink: Pelts Produced in 2008 and Females Bred for 2009, by Type, Utah and United States

Type	Pelts Produced 2008		Females Bred To Produce Kits 2009	
	Utah	United States	Utah	United States
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Black [2]	235,000	1,497,800	59,000	343,100
Demi/Wild [3]	([1])	114,800	([1])	25,300
Pastel	([1])	61,400	([1])	19,800
Sapphire [4]	8,500	94,900	([1])	28,500
Blue Iris [5]	6,000	268,100	1,800	65,100
Mahogany	205,000	604,200	58,000	143,900
Pearl	([1])	42,700	([1])	12,400
Lavender [6]	([1])	3,700	([1])	1,600
Violet	([1])	36,800	([1])	5,300
White	([1])	50,100	([1])	11,700
Miscellaneous [7]	([1])	12,200	([1])	2,700
Total	549,700	2,786,700	148,800	659,400

[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, 2003-2008

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*
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
2007[1]	25	436	101	111	350	3.15
2008	(2)	535	109	124	433	3.49

[1] Revised.
[2] State level number of operations will only be published every 5 years in conjunction with Census of Agriculture.

Trout: Stocker Sales and Fingerling Sales, Utah, 2003-2008 [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*
2003								
2004								
2005	61	25	68	2.71	22	2	6	259.00
2006								
2007								
2008								

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2003-2008 [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*
2003	142	15									
2004	174	25									
2005	103	54									
2006	191	121									
2007[2]	256	75	13	1	5						
2008	50	19									

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

Trout Lost, Intended for Sale: Number, Pounds, and Percent by Cause, Utah, 2003-2008 [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*
2003	56	5	39				81	9	57			
2004	98	12	56				30	12	17			
2005							66	20	64			
2006							12	7	6			
2007[2]							97	27	38			
2008												

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

Agricultural Prices – Paid & Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2008, October 2008, January 2009, and April 2009 [1] [2]

	July 2008	October 2008	January 2009	April 2009
Hired Workers (1,000 employees)				
Hired workers	23	18	15	19
Expected to be employed				
150 days or more	15	13	14	17
149 days or less	8	5	1	2
Hours Worked (per week)				
Hours worked by hired workers	43.0	39.2	41.5	41.3
Wage Rates (dollars per hours)				
Wage rates for all hired workers	11.00	10.53	10.32	10.60
Type of worker				
Field	10.39	9.35	9.37	9.68
Livestock	11.14	10.13	8.90	10.09
Field & Livestock combined	10.65	9.70	9.05	9.90

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

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah [1], 2001 - 2008

Year	Per Animal Unit [2]	Cow-Calf	Per Head
	Dollars Per Month	*Dollars Per Month*	*Dollars Per Month*
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
2007	12.90	14.60	14.20
2008	13.00	15.90	15.50

[1] The average rates are estimates based on survey indications of monthly lease rates for private, non-irrigated grazing land from the January Cattle Survey.
[2] 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, 2001-2008

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mktg Year Avg [1]
Barley (Dollars per Bushel)													
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
2007	3.65	3.91	3.70	3.18	3.72	([2])	3.38	3.39	4.71	5.59	5.22	4.99	3.99
2008	6.03	([2])	4.76	([2])		([2])	([2])	4.56	4.45	3.96	4.22	4.36	4.40
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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
2007	100.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	135.00	140.00	131.00
2008	145.00	145.00	145.00	150.00	155.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	170.00	170.00	175.00	170.00	169.00
All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton)													
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
2007	99.00	104.00	104.00	109.00	119.00	129.00	126.00	129.00	131.00	131.00	133.00	138.00	129.00
2008	139.00	143.00	140.00	148.00	154.00	159.00	167.00	178.00	167.00	167.00	172.00	167.00	166.00
Sheep (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2007													27.90
2008													25.00
Lambs (Dollars per Cwt) [3]													
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
2007													98.50
2008													102.00

[1] Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30; sheep and lamb, January 1 to Dec 31.
[2] Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Sheep and Lamb monthly prices discontinued after December 2004.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2001-2008 [1]

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	**Mktg Year Avg**
Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)													
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	11.80	13.10	13.30	13.80	14.10	12.70
2007	14.50	14.70	15.50	16.00	17.80	20.20	21.20	21.00	21.40	21.10	21.10	21.10	18.90
2008	20.20	18.70	18.70	18.20	18.50	19.50	19.00	17.80	17.40	17.20	16.70	15.70	18.10
Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt)[1, 2]													
2001	12.50	12.70	13.60	14.10	15.30	16.00	16.10	16.40	17.00	15.40	13.90	13.50	14.70
2002	13.50	13.10	12.40	12.10	11.80	11.20	10.50	10.80	11.20	11.70	11.70	11.80	11.80
2003	11.30	11.10	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60	11.60	12.40	14.20	14.80	14.40	13.70	12.10
2004	12.50	13.00	14.90	16.50	20.00	18.60	16.40	14.30	14.90	15.10	15.60	16.30	15.70
2005	16.60	14.90	15.30	14.80	14.40	14.10	14.50	14.50	14.90	15.10	14.50	14.10	14.80
Milk, Manufacturing Grade (Dollars per Cwt)[1]													
2001	10.60	10.90	11.50	12.50	13.30	14.50	13.90	14.60	14.90	14.80	13.90	13.20	13.10
2002	11.60	11.70	11.50	11.20	11.30	10.70	10.00	9.90	10.50	11.40	11.10	10.90	11.00
2003	10.70	10.70	10.40	10.20	10.00	10.00	11.10	13.00	15.00	15.50	15.60	13.90	12.10
2004	13.00	12.80	14.30	18.00	20.50	19.30	16.50	14.90	15.50	15.90	16.30	17.50	16.20
2005	16.70	15.80	15.30	15.20	14.50	14.10	14.40	14.30	15.10	16.00	15.40	15.20	15.10

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

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk Cows, Utah 2001-2008

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Per Head	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*	*Per Head*
Mktg Year Avg	1,450	1,550	1,270	1,510	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,660

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/ under (QuickStats state and county data)." Additional County level data can be found in the 2007 Census of Agriculture at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/.

	Wheat, All			Barley, Barley – All		
Rank	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	2,592,000	45	Cache	790,000	34
2	Cache	1,195,000	21	Box Elder	296,000	13
3	San Juan	447,000	8	Sanpete	119,000	5
4	Weber	130,000	2	Morgan	107,000	5
5	Salt Lake	99,000	2	Sevier	94,000	4
State Total		**5,756,000**	**100**		**2,295,000**	**100**

	Oats – All			Corn – Grain			Corn – Silage		
Rank	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Bushel**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Production Ton**	**% of Total**
1	Sanpete	48,000	16	Box Elder	923,000	26	Millard	165,300	15
2	Box Elder	44,000	15	Utah	483,800	13	Cache	160,000	15
3	Cache	36,000	12	Duchesne	447,000	12	Box Elder	154,500	14
4	Duchesne	19,600	7	Millard	371,800	10	Utah	142,000	13
5	Wayne	17,000	6	Uintah	210,600	6	Weber	65,000	6
State Total		**300,000**	**100**		**3,611,000**	**100**		**1,081,000**	**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	349,000	15	Rich	56,000	18	Millard	370,000	14
2	Iron	235,000	10	Sanpete	34,000	11	Iron	255,000	10
3	Cache	211,000	9	Millard	21,000	7	Cache	229,000	9
4	Box Elder	202,000	9	Duchesne Iron	20,000	6	Box Elder	221,000	8
5	Sanpete	148,000	6	Box Elder	19,000	6	Sanpete	182,000	7
State Total		**2,310,000**	**100**		**319,000**	**100**		**2,629,000**	**100**

	Cattle – All Cattle			Cattle – Beef Cows			Cattle – Milk Cows		
Rank	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2009**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2009**	**% of Total**	**County**	**Inventory January 1, 2009**	**% of Total**
1	Box Elder	88,000	11	Box Elder	40,500	12	Millard	16,000	19
2	Millard	73,000	9	Duchesne	26,500	8	Cache	15,000	18
3	Utah	66,000	8	Rich	23,500	7	Utah	13,000	15
4	Sanpete	55,000	7	Utah Millard	22,500	6	Box Elder	10,000	12
5	Cache Uintah	48,000	6	Uintah	20,000	6	Sanpete	7,500	9
State Total		**810,000**	**100**		**350,000**	**100**		**85,000**	**100**

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

Item	Unit	State	County					
			Beaver	Box Elder	Cache	Carbon	Daggett	Davis
2008 Production								
All Wheat	Bu	5,756,000		2,592,000	1,195,000			68,000
All Barley	Bu	2,295,000	10,000	269,000	790,000			
Corn for Grain	Bu	3,611,000		923,000	185,000			192,000
Corn for Silage	Tons	1,081,000	37,800	154,500	160,000			12,000
Oats	Bu	300,000		44,000	36,000	5,500		
All Hay	Tons	2,629,000	119,000	221,000	229,000		14,000	
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	2,310,000	110,000	202,000	211,000		10,000	
January 1, 2009 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	810,000	31,000	88,000	48,000	10,000	4,000	5,000
Beef Cows	Head	350,000	12,000	40,500	10,000	4,500	2,500	3,000
Milk Cows	Head	85,000	2,300	10,000	15,000			
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	260,000		35,600	1,600	13,500		500
Cash Receipts, 2008								
Livestock	Mill $	994.3	138.2	74.2	92.2	4.8	1.5	4.3
Crops	Mill $	527.1	13.7	68.9	43.8	3.0	1.4	42.6
Total	Mill $	1,521.3	151.9	143.1	136.0	7.9	2.9	46.9
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	16,700	229	1,113	1,195	294	48	496
Land in Farms	Acres	11,094,700	158,323	1,320,177	251,550	215,557	([3])	49,279
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	964,702	24,710	137,779	100,999	7,927	5,656	9,238
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	1,134,144	29,917	112,113	80,236	14,837	9,179	12,244

See footnotes below.

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

Item	Unit	County						
		Duchesne	Emery	Garfield	Grand [4]	Iron	Juab	Kane
2008 Production								
All Wheat	Bu							
All Barley	Bu	39,000				35,000		
Corn for Grain	Bu	447,000					201,200	
Corn for Silage	Tons	45,400					29,300	
Oats	Bu	19,600	11,500			14,000	7,500	
All Hay	Tons	148,000	60,000	33,000		255,000	72,000	
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	128,000	53,000	30,000		235,000	67,000	
January 1, 2009 Inventory								
All Cattle & Calves	Head	42,000	27,000	16,000	3,000	17,000	17,000	7,000
Beef Cows	Head	26,500	15,000	9,000	1,500	11,000	9,000	5,500
Milk Cows	Head	2,400				1,400	1,000	
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	1,900	3,600			26,100		500
Cash Receipts, 2008								
Livestock	Mill $	26.5	16.9	7.7	1.5	60.1	11.0	2.7
Crops	Mill $	19.3	7.6	3.5	2.4	38.5	16.8	0.7
Total	Mill $	45.8	24.5	11.2	3.9	98.7	27.8	3.4
2007 Census of Agriculture								
Number of Farms	Num	879	545	275	90	487	335	145
Land in Farms	Acres	1,076,470	204,775	81,866	([3])	492,235	260,444	113,417
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	48,952	20,140	11,493	3,626	51,666	27,278	1,737
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	101,974	41,823	22,331	4,712	59,138	27,118	4,315

[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
2008 Production									
All Wheat	Bu					99,000	447,000		
All Barley	Bu		107,000					119,000	94,000
Corn for Grain	Bu	371,800							
Corn for Silage	Tons	165,300							
Oats	Bu	14,000			4,500		13,600	48,000	8,000
All Hay	Tons	370,000	28,000	38,000	81,000		12,000	182,000	130,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	349,000	24,000	30,000	25,000		10,000	148,000	122,000
January 1, 2009 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	73,000	8,000	17,000	39,000	5,000	14,000	55,000	45,000
Beef Cows	Head	22,500	4,500	8,000	23,500	2,500	9,000	16,000	15,000
Milk Cows	Head	16,000	700	2,300				7,500	2,500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head		19,000	4,300	8,600	700	3,900	47,000	3,000
Cash Receipts, 2008									
Livestock	Mill $	118.6	12.5	15.4	15.3	4.7	5.8	114.1	26.8
Crops	Mill $	58.0	3.9	3.9	8.3	18.7	5.3	19.3	18.2
Total	Mill $	176.7	16.4	19.3	23.6	23.4	11.1	133.4	45.1
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	703	316	113	167	587	758	879	655
Land in Farms	Acres	566,692	301,095	42,380	363,567	107,477	1,546,914	311,551	185,708
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	96,473	13,229	12,217	40,699	12,962	48,168	54,929	32,824
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	103,272	13,794	16,913	51,752	9,872	5,177	70,770	52,473

See footnotes below.

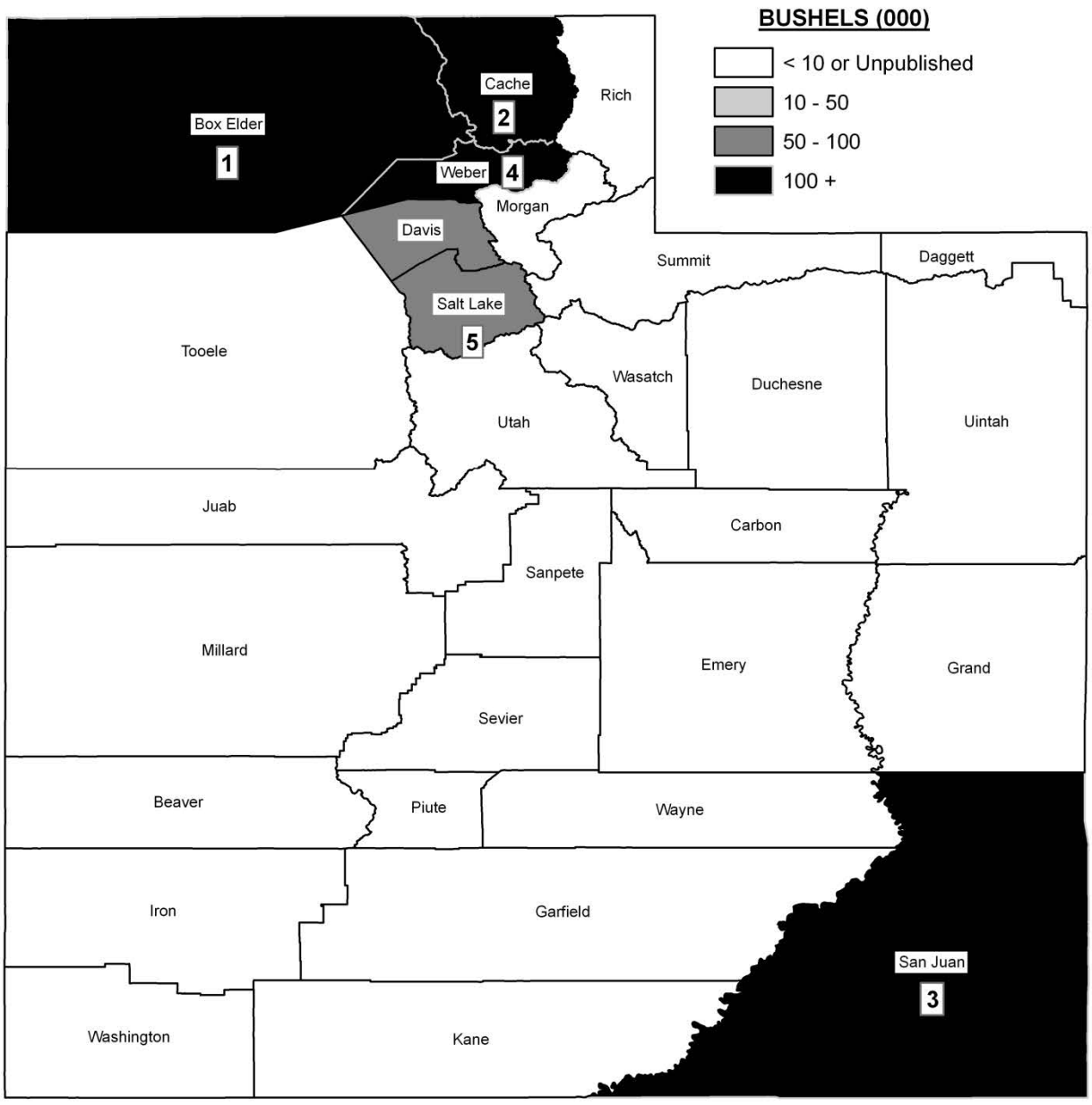
County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued)

Item	Unit	County							
		Summit	Tooele	Uintah	Utah	Wasatch	Washington	Wayne	Weber
2008 Production									
All Wheat	Bu								130,000
All Barley	Bu							48,000	
Corn for Grain	Bu			210,600	483,800				154,000
Corn for Silage	Tons			34,200	142,000				65,000
Oats	Bu		7,000	8,800	16,500			17,000	
All Hay	Tons	35,000	35,000	143,000	162,000	28,000		54,000	76,000
Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay	Tons	22,000	30,000	131,000	146,000	24,000		45,000	65,000
January 1, 2009 Inventory									
All Cattle & Calves	Head	24,000	24,000	48,000	66,000	11,000	16,000	26,000	24,000
Beef Cows	Head	12,000	13,500	20,000	22,500	5,000	8,000	12,500	5,500
Milk Cows	Head	1,000		1,500	13,000			1,500	4,500
Breeding Sheep & Lambs	Head	27,000	800	12,000	18,000	8,300	700	5,800	2,200
Cash Receipts, 2008									
Livestock	Mill $	19.3	29.9	25.6	105.7	8.7	6.7	16.3	27.3
Crops	Mill $	3.6	5.3	17.4	74.7	3.2	4.6	6.0	14.3
Total	Mill $	22.9	35.1	42.9	180.4	12.0	11.3	22.2	41.7
2007 Census of Agriculture									
Number of Farms	Num	629	379	981	2,175	432	593	201	1,001
Land in Farms	Acres	414,928	252,848	1,799,785	345,634	65,935	174,192	45,222	106,247
Harvested Cropland [1]	Acres	15,972	11,188	43,838	72,335	9,373	7,422	16,186	25,696
Irrigated Land [2]	Acres	23,960	24,538	84,529	77,457	17,420	13,751	18,905	29,624

[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 WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2008



County Estimates: All Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008 [2]	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	54,500	53,500	50,600	51,000	56	51	2,853,000	2,592,000
Cache	19,100	24,000	17,500	23,000	52	52	912,000	1,195,000
Davis	1,800	800	1,500	800	94	85	141,000	68,000
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake	7,900	7,000	6,600	6,400	21	16	138,000	99,000
Tooele								
Weber	2,200	1,600	1,600	1,600	94	82	151,000	130,000
Other Counties	1,300	1,500	800	1,400	74	52	59,000	73,000
Total	86,800	88,400	78,600	84,200	54	50	4,254,000	4,157,000
Central								
Juab	3,900		3,200		28		88,000	
Millard	2,300		1,900		77		147,000	
Sanpete	800		500		46		23,000	
Sevier								
Utah	18,300		16,000		39		626,000	
Total	25,300		21,600		41		884,000	
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	31,400	29,300	30,900	28,000	15	16	473,000	447,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,000	1,200	300	1,000	70	51	21,000	51,000
Total	32,400	30,500	31,200	29,000	16	17	494,000	498,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties	1,500		600		40		24,000	
Total								
Other Districts	1,500	31,100	600	25,800	40	43	24,000	1,101,000
State								
Total	146,000	150,000	132,000	139,000	43	42	5,656,000	5,756,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".
[2] Rounded to the nearest bushel.

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2007 [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	18,000	17,100	109	1,872,000	36,500	33,500	29	981,000
Cache	6,800	6,400	85	542,000	12,300	11,100	33	370,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	4,700	3,900	94	365,000	8,500	6,600	19	124,000
Total	29,500	27,400	101	2,779,000	57,300	51,200	29	1,475,000
Central								
Juab	800	600	45	27,000	3,100	2,600	23	61,000
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah	5,300	4,500	93	419,000	13,000	11,500	18	207,000
Other Counties	2,400	2,100	79	166,000	700	300	13	4,000
Total	8,500	7,200	85	612,000	16,800	14,400	19	272,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total								
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Other Counties								
Total								
Other Districts	2,700	1,200	59	71,000	31,200	30,600	15	447,000
State								
Total	40,700	35,800	97	3,462,000	105,300	96,200	23	2,194,000

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

County Estimates: All Wheat, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2008 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield[2]	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield[2]	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	21,200	20,600	90	1,858,000	32,300	30,400	24	734,000
Cache	11,200	10,800	82	880,000	12,800	12,200	26	315,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	3,500	3,400	82	277,000	7,400	6,800	14	93,000
Total	35,900	34,800	87	3,015,000	52,500	49,400	23	1,142,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Total								
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	1,500	1,300	59	77,000	29,000	27,700	15	421,000
Total	1,500	1,300	59	77,000	29,000	27,700	15	421,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	12,600	11,400	81	922,000	18,500	14,400	13	179,000
State								
Total	50,000	47,500	85	4,014,000	100,000	91,500	19	1,742,000

1 Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".
2 Round to the nearest bushel.

County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008[2]	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	52,100	47,100	48,600	44,800	57	53	2,752,000	2,372,000
Cache	15,700		14,800		53		784,000	
Davis	1,200		1,000		98		98,000	
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	10,000	28,300	8,400	26,900	37	47	310,000	1,271,000
Total	79,000	75,400	72,800	71,700	54	51	3,944,000	3,643,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	1,600		1,400		74		104,000	
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Other Counties	21,800		19,200		36		697,000	
Total	23,400		20,600		39		801,000	
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan	31,400	29,300	30,900	28,000	15	16	473,000	447,000
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties	600	700	200	500	75	52	15,000	26,000
Total	32,000	30,000	31,100	28,500	16	17	488,000	473,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	600	24,600	500	19,800	34	41	17,000	804,000
State								
Total	135,000	130,000	125,000	120,000	42	41	5,250,000	4,920,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".
[2] Rounded to the nearest bushel.

County Estimates: Other Spring Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008[2]	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	2,400	6,400	2,000	6,200	51	36	101,000	220,000
Cache	3,400		2,700		47		128,000	
Davis	600		500		86		43,000	
Morgan								
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	1,400	6,600	600	6,300	63	47	38,000	294,000
Total	7,800	13,000	5,800	12,500	53	41	310,000	514,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard	700		500		86		43,000	
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Other Counties	1,200		500		80		40,000	
Total	1,900		1,000		83		83,000	
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Other Counties		500		500		50		25,000
Total		500		500		50		25,000
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	1,300	6,500	200	6,000	65	50	13,000	297,000
State								
Total	11,000	20,000	7,000	19,000	58	44	406,000	836,000

[1] Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts".
[2] Round to the nearest bushel.

County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern							
Box Elder	11,800	6,000	172	1,032,100	5,000	24	121,000
Cache	7,600	1,200	123	147,100	6,300	22	139,600
Davis	1,500	1,000	176	175,500	500	25	12,500
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele	1,600	400	77	30,700	1,400	21	29,400
Weber	3,200	900	150	135,200	2,300	25	58,500
Other Counties	800	500	92	45,900	500	22	11,000
Total	26,500	10,000	157	1,566,500	16,000	23	372,000
Central							
Juab	2,500	1,300	142	184,700	1,100	22	24,400
Millard	9,500	2,000	146	292,500	7,500	19	142,100
Sanpete	3,500	500	121	60,500	3,000	18	54,200
Sevier	4,100	200	146	29,100	3,700	16	59,800
Utah	8,900	2,500	147	366,700	6,200	22	137,500
Total	28,500	6,500	144	933,500	21,500	19	418,000
Eastern							
Carbon	500	200	138	27,500	300	20	6,000
Daggett							
Duchesne	4,600	1,900	165	312,900	2,500	22	54,000
Emery	1,800	800	169	135,000	1,000	17	16,700
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	2,800	1,500	109	163,800	1,500	25	36,900
Wasatch							
Other Counties	1,300	600	150	89,800	700	24	16,900
Total	11,000	5,000	146	729,000	6,000	22	130,500
Southern							
Beaver	2,200	100	140	14,000	2,100	18	38,600
Garfield							
Iron	800	400	143	57,000	400	20	8,100
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	1,000				1,000	20	19,800
Total	4,000	500	142	71,000	3,500	19	66,500
State							
Total	70,000	22,000	150	3,300,000	47,000	21	987,000

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

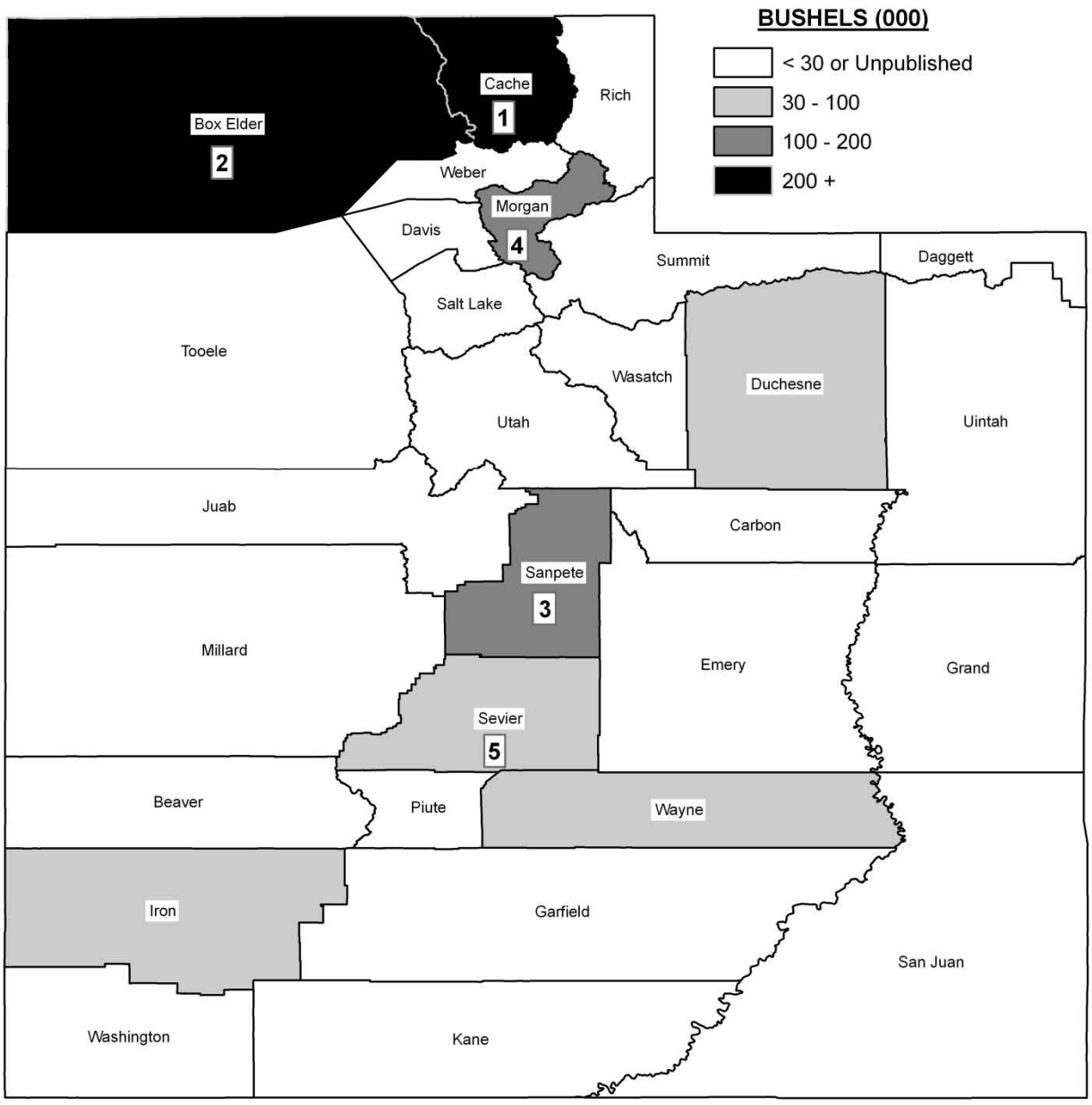
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres Planted All Purposes	Corn for Grain			Corn for Silage		
		Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production	Acres Harvested	Harvested Yield	Production
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern							
Box Elder	12,000	5,800	159	923,000	6,200	25	154,500
Cache	7,700	1,400	132	185,000	6,300	26	160,000
Davis	1,600	1,100	175	192,000	500	24	12,000
Morgan							
Rich							
Salt Lake							
Tooele							
Weber	3,300	1,000	154	154,000	2,300	29	65,000
Other Counties	2,400	700	134	94,000	1,700	26	43,500
Total	27,000	10,000	155	1,548,000	17,000	26	435,000
Central							
Juab	2,500	1,300	155	201,200	1,200	25	29,300
Millard	9,900	2,400	155	371,800	7,500	22	165,300
Sanpete							
Sevier							
Utah	9,000	3,000	161	483,800	6,000	24	142,000
Other Counties	7,600	300	146	43,700	7,300	19	134,400
Total	29,000	7,000	157	1,100,500	22,000	22	471,000
Eastern							
Carbon							
Daggett							
Duchesne	4,700	2,700	166	447,000	2,000	23	45,400
Emery							
Grand							
San Juan							
Summit							
Uintah	2,800	1,300	162	210,600	1,500	23	34,200
Wasatch							
Other Counties	3,500	1,500	153	229,900	2,000	20	40,400
Total	11,000	5,500	161	887,500	5,500	22	120,000
Southern							
Beaver					1,700	22	37,800
Garfield							
Iron							
Kane							
Piute							
Washington							
Wayne							
Other Counties	3,000	500	150	75,000	800	22	17,200
Total	3,000	500	150	75,000	2,500	22	55,000
State							
Total	70,000	23,000	157	3,611,000	47,000	23	1,081,000

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

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2008



County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,800	4,100	2,800	3,200	88	84	246,000	269,000
Cache	13,700	13,600	9,000	10,500	68	75	612,000	790,000
Davis								
Morgan	1,200	1,500	800	1,300	95	82	76,000	107,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele	1,300		200		95		19,000	
Weber	400		300		87		26,000	
Other Counties	600	2,300	400	1,600	95	86	38,000	138,000
Total	22,000	21,500	13,500	16,600	75	79	1,017,000	1,304,000
Central								
Juab	1,700		1,100		62		68,000	
Millard	5,600		2,600		98		255,000	
Sanpete	1,700	2,400	900	1,200	101	99	91,000	119,000
Sevier	1,200	1,100	700	900	94	104	66,000	94,000
Utah	2,800		1,800		90		162,000	
Other Counties		9,300		5,800		94		544,000
Total	13,000	12,800	7,100	7,900	90	96	642,000	757,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	500	1,200	300	500	87	78	26,000	39,000
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	800		500		98		49,000	
Wasatch								
Other Counties	200	1,100	100	900	50	83	5,000	75,000
Total	1,500	2,300	900	1,400	89	81	80,000	114,000
Southern								
Beaver		800		100		100		10,000
Garfield								
Iron	500	700	200	300	90	117	18,000	35,000
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	600	1,200	200	400	85	120	17,000	48,000
Other Counties	400	700	100	300	80	90	8,000	27,000
Total	1,500	3,400	500	1,100	86	109	43,000	120,000
State								
Total	38,000	40,000	22,000	27,000	81	85	1,782,000	2,295,000

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

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2007 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	4,400	2,600	93	243,000	400	200	15	3,000
Cache	11,300	6,800	81	550,000	2,400	2,200	32	70,000
Davis								
Morgan	700	500	102	51,000	500	300	50	15,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber	400	300	90	27,000				
Other Counties	1,900	600	97	58,000				
Total	18,700	10,800	86	929,000	3,300	2,700	33	88,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete	1,700	900	101	91,000				
Sevier	1,200	700	94	66,000				
Utah								
Other Counties	9,400	5,200	92	476,000	700	300	30	9,000
Total	12,300	6,800	93	633,000	700	300	30	9,000
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne	500	300	87	26,000				
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah	800	500	98	49,000				
Wasatch								
Other Counties	200	100	50	5,000				
Total	1,500	900	89	80,000				
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron	500	200	90	18,000				
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne	600	200	85	17,000				
Other Counties	400	100	80	8,000				
Total	1,500	500	86	43,000				
Other Districts								
State								
Total	34,000	19,000	89	1,685,000	4,000	3,000	32	97,000

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

County Estimates: All Barley, by Cropping Practice, Utah, 2008 [1]

District and County	Irrigated				Non-Irrigated			
	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production	Acres		Harvested Yield	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder [2]								
Cache	10,000	8,200	86	705,000	3,600	2,300	37	85,000
Davis								
Morgan	800	700	110	77,000	700	600	50	30,000
Rich								
Salt Lake								
Tooele								
Weber								
Other Counties	5,600	4,300	93	398,000	800	500	18	9,000
Total	16,400	13,200	89	1,180,000	5,100	3,400	36	124,000
Central								
Juab								
Millard								
Sanpete								
Sevier								
Utah								
Total								
Eastern								
Carbon								
Daggett								
Duchesne								
Emery								
Grand								
San Juan								
Summit								
Uintah								
Wasatch								
Total								
Southern								
Beaver								
Garfield								
Iron								
Kane								
Piute								
Washington								
Wayne								
Total								
Other Districts	17,600	9,800	98	965,000	900	600	43	26,000
State								
Total	34,000	23,000	93	2,145,000	6,000	4,000	38	150,000

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

County Estimates: Oats, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1] [2]

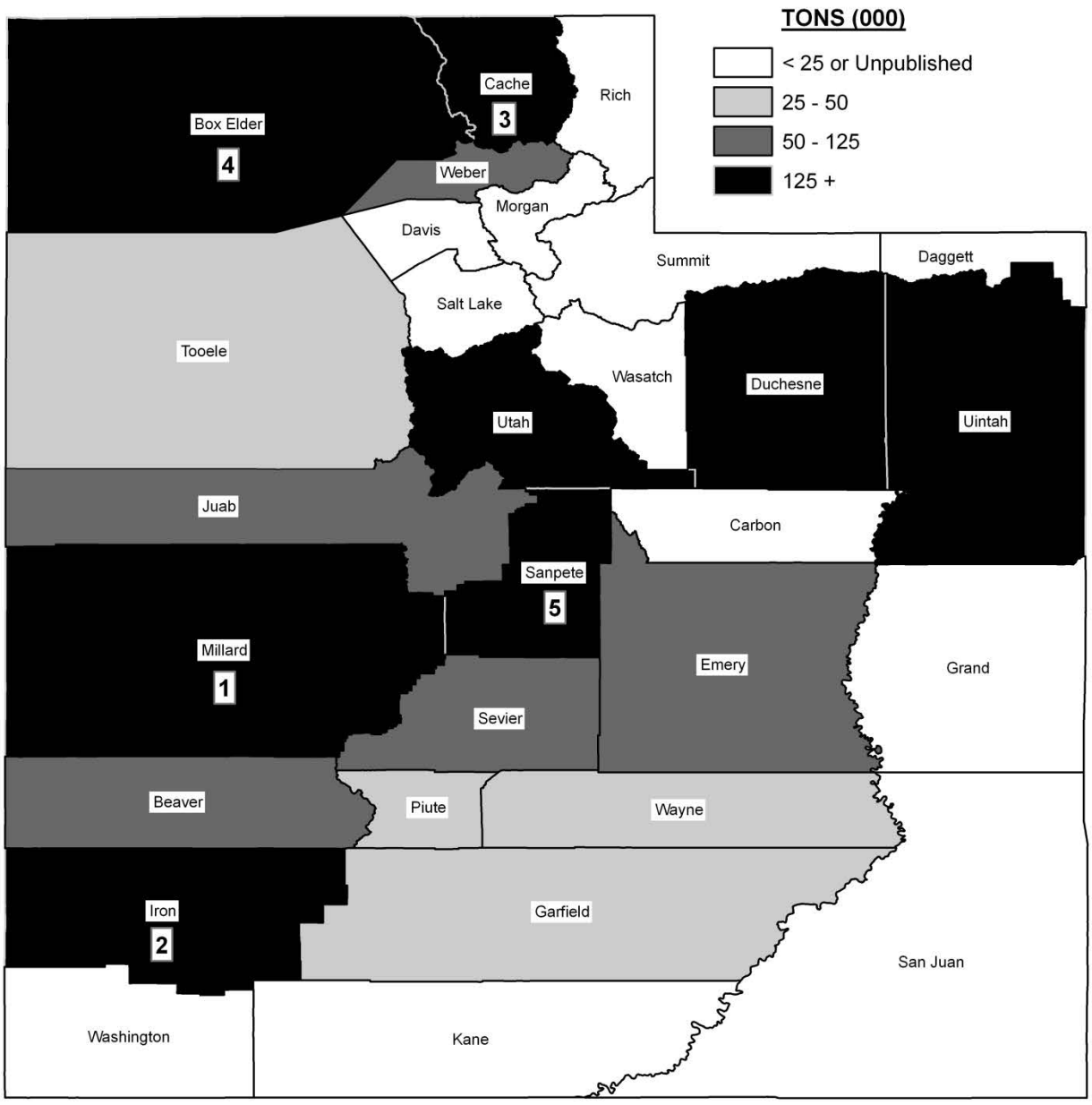
District and County	Acres				Harvested Yield per acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested					
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*
Northern								
Box Elder	2,800	3,200	800	500	80	88	64,000	44,000
Cache	2,100	2,800	500	400	80	90	40,000	36,000
Davis								
Morgan								
Rich	600	900		100		45		4,500
Salt Lake								
Tooele	800	500		100		70		7,000
Weber								
Other Counties	1,000	1,100	200	400	55	61	11,000	24,500
Total	7,300	8,500	1,500	1,500	77	77	115,000	116,000
Central								
Juab	600	600	100	100	80	75	8,000	7,500
Millard	2,600	3,300	200	200	95	70	19,000	14,000
Sanpete	4,000	4,200	300	600	97	80	29,000	48,000
Sevier	1,800	1,900	100	100	80	80	8,000	8,000
Utah	1,300	1,500	300	200	87	83	26,000	16,500
Total	10,300	11,500	1,000	1,200	90	78	90,000	94,000
Eastern								
Carbon	800	1,000	100	100	60	55	6,000	5,500
Daggett								
Duchesne	3,500	4,400	300	200	93	98	28,000	19,600
Emery	2,700	2,600	100	200	100	58	10,000	11,500
Grand								
San Juan	500	700	200	200	80	68	16,000	13,600
Summit	500	500						
Uintah	1,200	1,500	200	100	80	88	16,000	8,800
Wasatch								
Other Counties	700	800	100		40		4,000	
Total	9,900	11,500	1,000	800	80	74	80,000	59,000
Southern								
Beaver	2,000		100		50		5,000	
Garfield	900	900						
Iron	1,400	2,100	100	200	60	70	6,000	14,000
Kane								
Piute	900	1,000						
Washington								
Wayne	1,500	2,000	300	300	80	57	24,000	17,000
Other Counties	800	2,500						
Total	7,500	8,500	500	500	70	62	35,000	31,000
State								
Total	35,000	40,000	4,000	4,000	80	75	320,000	300,000

[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, 2008



County Estimates: All Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	59,100	59,900	3.7	3.7	218,000	221,000
Cache	59,000	62,300	3.7	3.7	220,000	229,000
Davis	4,700		4.9		23,000	
Morgan	11,700	10,100	2.5	2.8	29,000	28,000
Rich	43,700	41,500	1.9	2.0	81,000	81,000
Salt Lake	4,600		3.5		16,000	
Tooele	8,300	10,900	3.4	3.2	28,000	35,000
Weber	20,900	19,900	3.7	3.8	78,000	76,000
Other Counties		8,400		4.3		36,000
Total	212,000	213,000	3.3	3.3	693,000	706,000
Central						
Juab	18,400	17,100	3.9	4.2	71,000	72,000
Millard	80,900	76,800	4.7	4.8	381,000	370,000
Sanpete	50,900	50,800	3.5	3.6	180,000	182,000
Sevier	28,500	30,200	4.3	4.3	123,000	130,000
Utah	38,300	38,100	4.2	4.3	160,000	162,000
Total	217,000	213,000	4.2	4.3	915,000	916,000
Eastern						
Carbon						
Daggett	6,000	6,600	2.3	2.1	14,000	14,000
Duchesne	44,000	50,700	3.1	2.9	137,000	148,000
Emery	19,200	18,800	2.8	3.2	54,000	60,000
Grand						
San Juan	6,600	6,000	1.7	2.0	11,000	12,000
Summit	16,800	17,100	2.1	2.1	35,000	35,000
Uintah	41,600	34,500	3.5	4.1	144,000	143,000
Wasatch	9,000	8,500	3.1	3.3	28,000	28,000
Other Counties	9,800	9,800	3.5	3.5	34,000	34,000
Total	153,000	152,000	3.0	3.1	457,000	474,000
Southern						
Beaver	22,700	24,000	5.1	5.0	115,000	119,000
Garfield	10,900	11,800	2.8	2.8	31,000	33,000
Iron	50,100	47,200	5.1	5.4	254,000	255,000
Kane	1,700		3.5		6,000	
Piute	12,400	12,500	2.6	3.0	32,000	38,000
Washington	5,900		4.4		26,000	
Wayne	14,300	13,000	3.9	4.2	56,000	54,000
Other Counties		8,500		4.0		34,000
Total	118,000	117,000	4.4	4.6	520,000	533,000
State						
Total	700,000	695,000	3.7	3.8	2,585,000	2,629,000

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

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County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008[1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	49,300	49,900	4.0	4.1	197,000	202,000
Cache	50,900	54,700	3.9	3.9	201,000	211,000
Davis	3,700		5.1		19,000	
Morgan	9,400	8,000	2.7	3.0	25,000	24,000
Rich	9,300	10,500	2.5	2.4	23,000	25,000
Salt Lake	3,300		3.9		13,000	
Tooele	6,000	8,400	3.8	3.6	23,000	30,000
Weber	16,100	15,300	4.1	4.3	66,000	65,000
Other Counties		6,200		5.0		31,000
Total	148,000	153,000	3.8	3.9	567,000	588,000
Central						
Juab	15,500	14,500	4.3	4.6	67,000	67,000
Millard	72,400	68,900	4.9	5.1	357,000	349,000
Sanpete	36,000	36,600	4.0	4.1	145,000	148,000
Sevier	25,900	27,700	4.4	4.4	114,000	122,000
Utah	30,200	30,300	4.8	4.8	144,000	146,000
Total	180,000	178,000	4.6	4.7	827,000	832,000
Eastern						
Carbon						
Daggett	3,800	4,600	2.6	2.2	10,000	10,000
Duchesne	33,600	40,000	3.4	3.2	115,000	128,000
Emery	17,600	15,600	2.9	3.4	51,000	53,000
Grand						
San Juan	5,300	5,000	1.9	2.0	10,000	10,000
Summit	7,400	8,900	2.6	2.5	19,000	22,000
Uintah	36,300	29,300	3.6	4.5	130,000	131,000
Wasatch	7,200	6,900	3.3	3.5	24,000	24,000
Other Counties	8,800	8,700	3.5	3.6	31,000	31,000
Total	120,000	119,000	3.3	3.5	390,000	409,000
Southern						
Beaver	19,900	21,000	5.3	5.3	106,000	110,000
Garfield	9,700	10,000	2.9	3.0	28,000	30,000
Iron	45,400	42,000	5.2	5.6	235,000	235,000
Kane	1,400		3.6		5,000	
Piute	8,900	9,400	2.9	3.2	26,000	30,000
Washington	5,000		4.8		24,000	
Wayne	11,700	10,400	4.0	4.4	47,000	45,000
Other Counties		7,200		4.3		31,000
Total	102,000	100,000	4.6	4.8	471,000	481,000
State						
Total	550,000	550,000	4.1	4.2	2,255,000	2,310,000

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

County Estimates: Other Hay, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2007 & 2008 [1]

District and County	Acres Harvested		Harvested Yield		Production	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Acres	*Acres*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern						
Box Elder	9,800	10,000	2.1	1.9	21,000	19,000
Cache	8,100	7,600	2.3	2.4	19,000	18,000
Davis	1,000		4.0		4,000	
Morgan	2,300	2,100	1.7	1.9	4,000	4,000
Rich	34,400	31,000	1.7	1.8	58,000	56,000
Salt Lake	1,300		2.3		3,000	
Tooele	2,300	2,500	2.2	2.0	5,000	5,000
Weber	4,800	4,600	2.5	2.4	12,000	11,000
Other Counties		2,200		2.3		5,000
Total	64,000	60,000	2.0	2.0	126,000	118,000
Central						
Juab	2,900	2,600	1.4	1.9	4,000	5,000
Millard	8,500	7,900	2.8	2.7	24,000	21,000
Sanpete	14,900	14,200	2.3	2.4	35,000	34,000
Sevier	2,600	2,500	3.5	3.2	9,000	8,000
Utah	8,100	7,800	2.0	2.1	16,000	16,000
Total	37,000	35,000	2.4	2.4	88,000	84,000
Eastern						
Carbon						
Daggett	2,200	2,000	1.8	2.0	4,000	4,000
Duchesne	10,400	10,700	2.1	1.9	22,000	20,000
Emery	1,600	3,200	1.9	2.2	3,000	7,000
Grand						
San Juan	1,300	1,000	0.8	2.0	1,000	2,000
Summit	9,400	8,200	1.7	1.6	16,000	13,000
Uintah	5,300	5,200	2.6	2.3	14,000	12,000
Wasatch	1,800	1,600	2.2	2.5	4,000	4,000
Other Counties	1,000	1,100	3.0	2.8	3,000	3,000
Total	33,000	33,000	2.0	2.0	67,000	65,000
Southern						
Beaver	2,800	3,000	3.2	3.0	9,000	9,000
Garfield	1,200	1,800	2.5	1.7	3,000	3,000
Iron	4,700	5,200	4.0	3.9	19,000	20,000
Kane	300		3.3		1,000	
Piute	3,500	3,100	1.7	2.6	6,000	8,000
Washington	900		2.2		2,000	
Wayne	2,600	2,600	3.5	3.5	9,000	9,000
Other Counties		1,300		2.3		3,000
Total	16,000	17,000	3.1	3.1	49,000	52,000
State						
Total	150,000	145,000	2.2	2.2	330,000	319,000

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

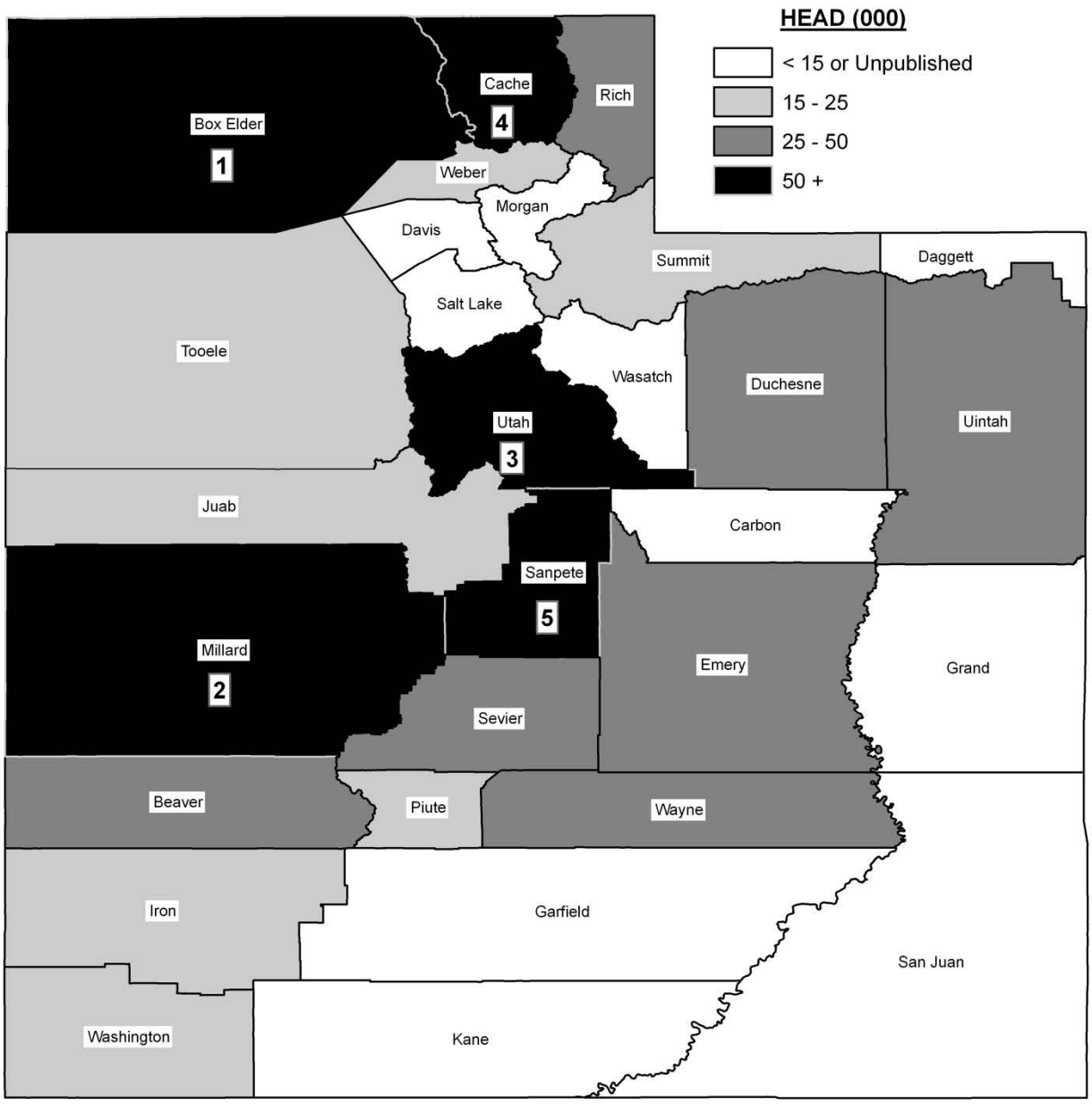
County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2007 & 2008, Females Bred to Produce Kits 2008 & 2009[1]

District and County	Pelts Produced		Females Bred to Produce Kits	
	2007	2008	2008	2009
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern				
Cache	70,200	54,500	19,300	17,500
Morgan	122,500	99,600	29,400	23,200
Salt Lake			8,330	
Other Counties	42,400	35,900	11,200	8,600
Total	235,100	190,000	59,900	49,300
Central				
Utah	305,400	288,600	79,800	80,600
Total	305,400	288,600	79,800	80,600
Eastern				
Summit	59,000	71,100	16,200	18,900
Total	59,000	71,100	16,200	18,900
State				
Total	599,500	549,700	155,900	148,800

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

UTAH ALL CATTLE INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2009



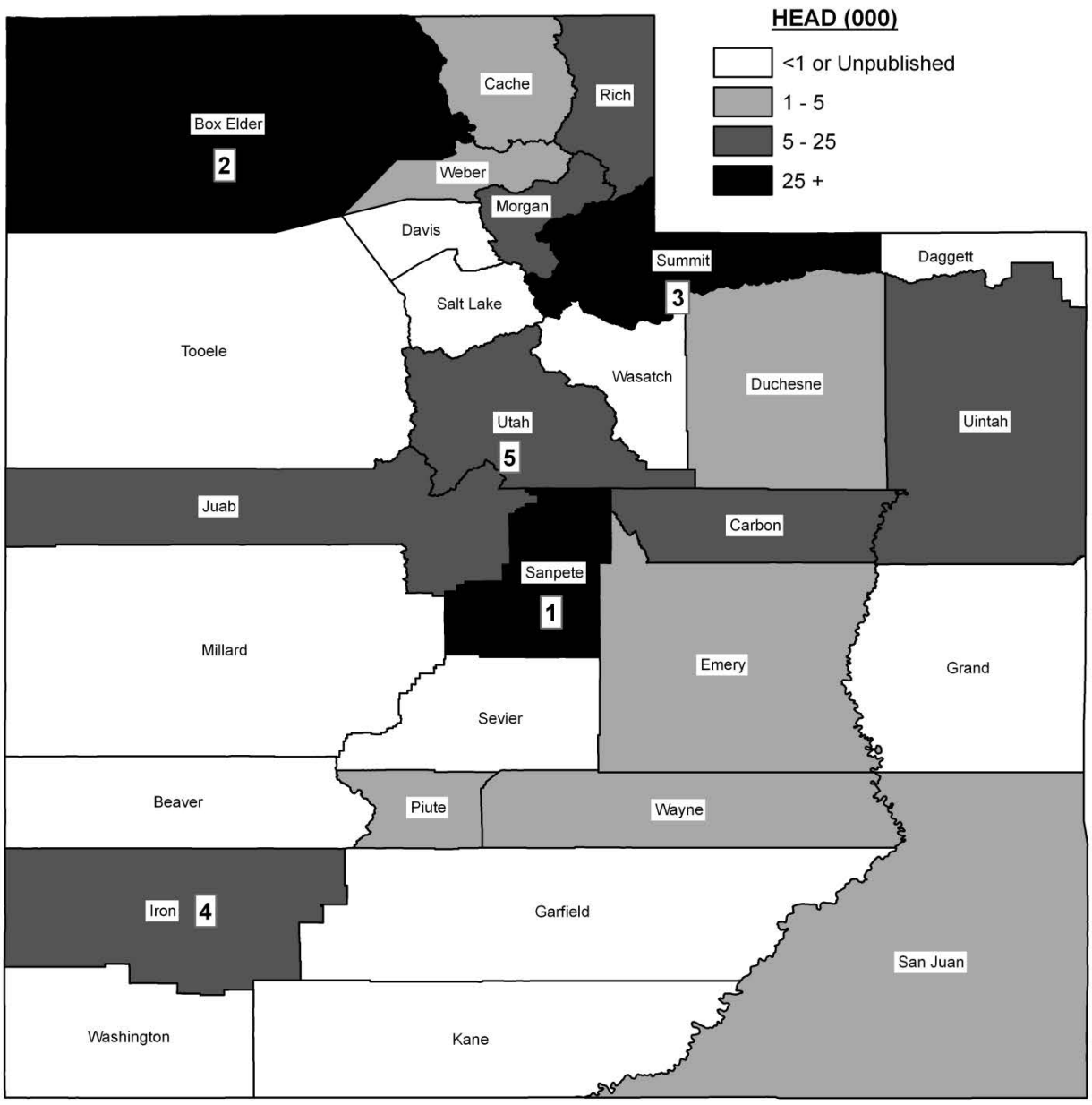
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2008 & 2009

County	All Cattle		Beef Cows		Milk Cows [1]	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	Number	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
Northern						
Box Elder	100,000	88,000	42,000	40,500	10,000	10,000
Cache	62,000	48,000	10,000	10,000	16,000	15,000
Davis	4,500	5,000	3,000	3,000		
Morgan	9,000	8,000	5,000	4,500	700	700
Rich	41,000	39,000	25,000	23,500		
Salt Lake	4,500	5,000	3,000	2,500		
Tooele	22,000	24,000	14,000	13,500		
Weber	23,000	24,000	5,000	5,500	4,800	4,500
Other Counties					500	800
Total	266,000	241,000	107,000	103,000	32,000	31,000
Central						
Juab	18,000	17,000	7,000	9,000		1,000
Millard	74,000	73,000	26,000	22,500	14,000	16,000
Sanpete	57,000	55,000	17,000	16,000	8,300	7,500
Sevier	46,000	45,000	14,500	15,000		2,500
Utah	67,000	66,000	23,500	22,500	13,500	13,000
Other Counties					4,200	
Total	262,000	256,000	88,000	85,000	40,000	40,000
Eastern						
Carbon	10,000	10,000	6,000	4,500		
Daggett	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,500		
Duchesne	45,000	42,000	25,000	26,500	2,500	2,400
Emery	27,000	27,000	16,000	15,000		
Grand	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,500		
San Juan	14,000	14,000	9,000	9,000		
Summit	25,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	1,000	1,000
Uintah	44,000	48,000	23,000	20,000		1,500
Wasatch	11,000	11,000	5,000	5,000	900	
Other Counties					600	1,100
Total	183,000	183,000	100,000	96,000	5,000	6,000
Southern						
Beaver	32,000	31,000	12,000	12,000	2,500	2,300
Garfield	15,000	16,000	10,000	9,000		
Iron	21,000	17,000	11,000	11,000	1,500	1,400
Kane	7,000	7,000	4,500	5,500		
Piute	20,000	17,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	2,300
Washington	16,000	16,000	7,500	8,000		
Wayne	28,000	26,000	15,000	12,500	1,700	1,500
Other Counties					300	500
Total	139,000	130,000	70,000	66,000	8,000	8,000
State Total	850,000	810,000	365,000	350,000	85,000	85,000

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

UTAH BREEDING SHEEP INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2009



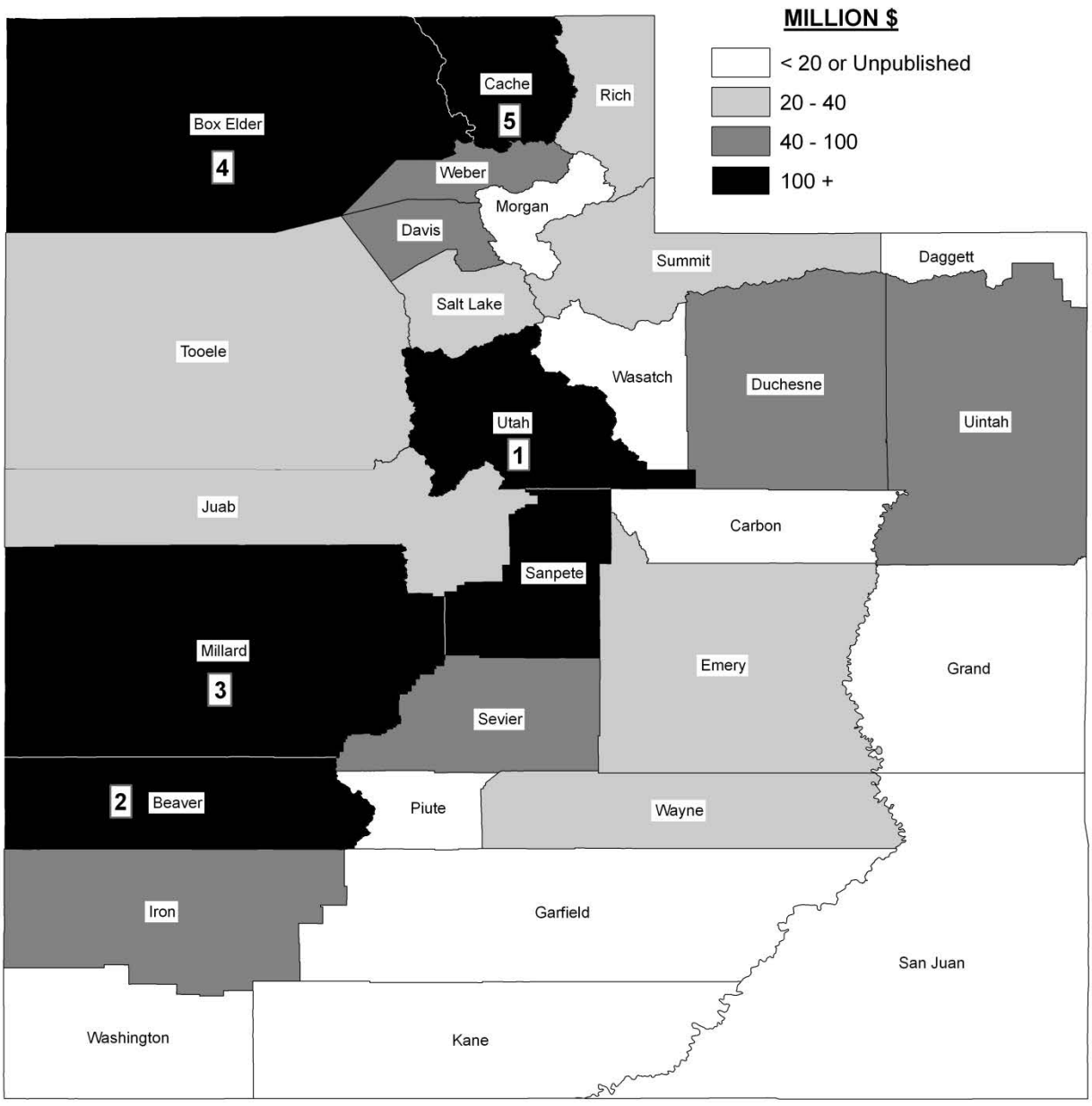
County Estimates: Breeding Sheep and Lambs, Utah, January 1, 2008 & 2009 [1]

District and County	2008	2009
	Number	*Number*
Northern		
Box Elder	34,000	35,600
Cache	1,500	1,600
Davis		500
Morgan	12,400	19,000
Rich	8,500	8,600
Salt Lake		700
Tooele	700	800
Weber	1,900	2,200
Other Counties	1,000	
Total	60,000	69,000
Central		
Juab	7,900	
Millard		
Sanpete	50,000	47,000
Sevier		3,000
Utah	15,000	18,000
Other Counties	7,100	11,000
Total	80,000	79,000
Eastern		
Carbon	9,600	13,500
Daggett		
Duchesne	1,800	1,900
Emery	3,400	3,600
Grand		
San Juan	3,300	3,900
Summit	33,000	27,000
Uintah	12,000	12,000
Wasatch		8,300
Other Counties	12,900	3,800
Total	76,000	74,000
Southern		
Beaver		
Garfield		
Iron	24,500	26,100
Kane		500
Piute	3,500	4,300
Washington		700
Wayne	4,500	5,800
Other Counties	1,500	600
Total	34,000	38,000
State		
Total	250,000	260,000

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

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2008



County Estimates: Cash Receipts from Farming, by County - 2007 [1] & 2008 [2 3]

District and County	Livestock and Livestock Products		Crops		Total	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Million Dollars	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*	*Million Dollars*
Northern						
Box Elder	75.3	74.2	61.7	68.9	137.0	143.1
Cache	96.6	92.2	34.6	43.8	131.2	136.0
Davis	3.5	4.3	43.7	42.6	47.2	46.9
Morgan	12.8	12.5	3.3	3.9	16.1	16.4
Rich	14.4	15.3	7.1	8.3	21.5	23.6
Salt Lake	4.2	4.7	18.6	18.7	22.8	23.4
Tooele	23.0	29.9	3.7	5.3	26.7	35.1
Weber	27.5	27.3	13.1	14.3	40.6	41.7
Other Counties						
Total	257.2	260.3	185.8	205.8	442.9	466.1
Central						
Juab	10.1	11.0	14.5	16.8	24.6	27.8
Millard	101.2	118.6	51.9	58.0	153.1	176.7
Sanpete	123.4	114.1	16.3	19.3	139.7	133.4
Sevier	29.0	26.8	15.6	18.2	44.7	45.1
Utah	101.9	105.7	69.5	74.7	171.4	180.4
Other Counties						
Total	365.5	376.3	167.9	187.0	533.4	563.3
Eastern						
Carbon	4.2	4.8	2.7	3.0	6.9	7.9
Daggett	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.9
Duchesne	26.1	26.5	15.2	19.3	41.4	45.8
Emery	17.5	16.9	6.0	7.6	23.4	24.5
Grand	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.7	3.9
San Juan	5.2	5.8	4.1	5.3	9.3	11.1
Summit	18.2	19.3	3.0	3.6	21.2	22.9
Uintah	18.7	25.6	14.7	17.4	33.4	42.9
Wasatch	8.0	8.7	2.8	3.2	10.8	12.0
Other Counties						
Total	100.6	110.7	52.0	63.3	152.6	174.0
Southern						
Beaver	121.4	138.2	11.4	13.7	132.8	151.9
Garfield	5.6	7.7	2.7	3.5	8.3	11.2
Iron	54.6	60.1	34.4	38.5	89.0	98.7
Kane	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	3.0	3.4
Piute	14.7	15.4	2.7	3.9	17.4	19.3
Washington	6.4	6.7	4.0	4.6	10.5	11.3
Wayne	16.6	16.3	5.2	6.0	21.8	22.2
Other Counties						
Total	221.7	247.0	60.9	70.9	282.6	317.9
State						
Total	945.0	994.3	466.6	527.1	1,411.6	1,521.3

[1] Revised.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Counties and Districts may not add to totals due to rounding.

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, 1994-2009

Feeder Cattle Backgrounding Budget 2009

Utah State University
Extension, Applied Economics Department

Receipts	Units	Items/Unit	Price	Per head	Your Value
Yearlings Sold	Pounds	750	$0.92	$690.00	
Expenses					
Calves Purchased	Pounds	500	$1.00	$500.00	
Feed					
Hay	Ton	1	$75.00	$75.00	
Silage	Ton	0.5	$25.00	$12.50	
Vet and Medicine	Head		$7.50	$7.50	
Marketing	Head		$10.00	$10.00	
Yardage	Day	120	$0.35	$42.00	
Death Loss	Head		$6.76	$6.76	
Trucking	Head		$18.00	$18.00	
Total Operating Expenses				$671.76	
Interest	Head			$15.67	
Total Expenses				$687.43	
Net Returns				$2.57	

Breakeven Analysis (net Returns per head)

	Purchase price of calves						
Sale Price	$0.85	$0.90	$0.95	$1.00	$1.05	$1.10	$1.15
$0.70	-$87.43	-$112.43	-$137.43	-$162.43	-$187.43	-$212.43	-$237.43
$0.75	-$49.93	-$74.93	-$99.93	-$124.93	-$149.93	-$174.93	-$199.93
$0.80	-$12.43	-$37.43	-$62.43	-$87.43	-$112.43	-$137.43	-$162.43
$0.85	$25.07	$0.07	-$24.93	-$49.93	-$74.93	-$99.93	-$124.93
$0.90	$62.57	$37.57	$12.57	-$12.43	-$37.43	-$62.43	-$87.43
$0.95	$100.07	$75.07	$50.07	$25.07	$0.07	-$24.93	-$49.93
$1.00	$137.57	$112.57	$87.57	$62.57	$37.57	$12.57	-$12.43
$1.05	$175.07	$150.07	$125.07	$100.07	$75.07	$50.07	$25.07
$1.10	$212.57	$187.57	$162.57	$137.57	$112.57	$87.57	$62.57

Assumptions

Calves purchased in October and sold in February

Days on Feed	120
Average Daily Gain	2.08
Death Loss	1.50%
Interest Rate	7%
Number of Calves	
Purchased	150
Sold	148

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

Feeder Cattle Drylot Budget 2009

Utah State University
Extension, Applied Economics Department

Receipts	Units	Items/ Unit	Price	Per head	Your Value
Yearlings Sold	Pounds	680	$0.97	$659.60	
Expenses					
Calves Purchased	Pounds	500	$1.00	$500.00	
Feed					
Hay	Ton	1.1	$70.00	$74.34	
Protein Cake	Cwt	1	$20.00	$20.00	
Vet and Medicine	Head	1	$7.50	$7.50	
Marketing	Head	1	$10.00	$10.00	
Yardage	Head	180	$0.20	$36.00	
Death Loss	Head	1	$6.76	$6.76	
Trucking	Head	1	$18.00	$18.00	
Total Operating Expenses				$672.60	
Interest	Head			$23.54	
Total Expenses				$696.14	
Net Returns				-$36.54	

Breakeven Analysis (net returns per head)

	Purchase price of calves						
Sale Price	$0.85	$0.90	$0.95	$1.00	$1.05	$1.10	$1.15
$0.70	-$145.14	-$170.14	-$195.14	-$220.14	-$245.14	-$270.14	-$295.14
$0.75	-$111.14	-$136.14	-$161.14	-$186.14	-$211.14	-$236.14	-$261.14
$0.80	-$77.14	-$102.14	-$127.14	-$152.14	-$177.14	-$202.14	-$227.14
$0.85	-$43.14	-$68.14	-$93.14	-$118.14	-$143.14	-$168.14	-$193.14
$0.90	-$9.14	-$34.14	-$59.14	-$84.14	-$109.14	-$134.14	-$159.14
$0.95	$24.86	-$0.14	-$25.14	-$50.14	-$75.14	-$100.14	-$125.14
$1.00	$58.86	$33.86	$8.86	-$16.14	-$41.14	-$66.14	-$91.14
$1.05	$92.86	$67.86	$42.86	$17.86	-$7.14	-$32.14	-$57.14
$1.10	$126.86	$101.86	$76.86	$51.86	$26.86	$1.86	-$23.14

Assumptions

Calves purchased in October and sold in February

Days on Feed	180
Average Daily Gain	1.00
Death Loss	1.50%
Interest Rate	7%
Number of Calves	
Purchased	150
Sold	148

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

Feeder Cattle Summer Grazing Budget 2009

Utah State University
Extension, Applied Economics Department

Receipts	Units	Items/ Unit	Price	Per head	Your Value
Yearlings Sold	Pounds	900	$0.90	$810.00	
Expenses					
Calves Purchased	Pounds	680	$0.97	$659.60	
Feed					
Grass	Months	4.0	$15.00	$60.00	
Mineral	Cwt	0.5	$15.00	$7.50	
Vet and Medicine	Head	1	$7.50	$7.50	
Marketing	Head	1	$10.00	$10.00	
Yardage	Head	1	$0.00	$0.00	
Death Loss	Head	1	$6.76	$6.76	
Trucking	Head	1	$18.00	$18.00	
Total Operating Expenses				$769.36	
Interest	Head			$17.95	
Total Expenses				$787.31	
Net Returns				$22.69	

Breakeven Analysis (net returns per head)

	Purchase price						
Sale Price	$0.85	$0.90	$0.95	$1.00	$1.05	$1.10	$1.15
$0.70	-$75.71	-$109.71	-$143.71	-$177.71	-$211.71	-$245.71	-$279.71
$0.75	-$30.71	-$64.71	-$98.71	-$132.71	-$166.71	-$200.71	-$234.71
$0.80	$14.29	-$19.71	-$53.71	-$87.71	-$121.71	-$155.71	-$189.71
$0.85	$59.29	$25.29	-$8.71	-$42.71	-$76.71	-$110.71	-$144.71
$0.90	$104.29	$70.29	$36.29	$2.29	-$31.71	-$65.71	-$99.71
$0.95	$149.29	$115.29	$81.29	$47.29	$13.29	-$20.71	-$54.71
$1.00	$194.29	$160.29	$126.29	$92.29	$58.29	$24.29	-$9.71
$1.05	$239.29	$205.29	$171.29	$137.29	$103.29	$69.29	$35.29
$1.10	$284.29	$250.29	$216.29	$182.29	$148.29	$114.29	$80.29

Assumptions

Calves purchased in October and sold in February

Days on Feed	120
Average Daily Gain	1.83
Death Loss	1.50%
Interest Rate	7%
Number of Calves	
Purchased	150
Sold	148

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

Lamb Feeding Budget 2009

Utah State University
Extension, Applied Economics Department

	Unit	Price or Cost/Unit	Number of Units/Lamb	Value or Cost/Lamb	Your Operation
Receipts					
Market Lambs Sold	Cwt	$102.00	1.20	$122.40	
Wool	Lbs	$1.20	4.50	$5.40	
Total Receipts				**$127.80**	
Operating Expenses					
Feeder Lambs	Cwt.	$108.00	0.60	$64.80	
Death Loss	Cwt.	$102.00	0.04	$3.67	
Feed					
Hay	Ton	$135.00	0.03	$3.44	
Corn	Bu.	$3.86	4.02	$15.51	
Protein Vit/Minerals	Lbs.	$0.68	24.00	$16.32	
Total Feed				$35.27	
Veterinary and Medicine	Head	$0.45	1.00	$0.45	
Supplies	Head	$4.75	1.00	$4.75	
Fuel and Oil	Head	$3.15	1.00	$3.15	
Repairs	Head	$2.50	1.00	$2.50	
Hauling	Head	$0.28	1.00	$0.28	
Marketing	Head	$0.75	1.00	$0.75	
Shearing	Head	$1.50	1.00	$1.50	
Hired Labor	Hour	$7.25	1.00	$7.25	
Operating Interest	Head	$5.18	1.00	$5.18	
Misc.	Head	$1.25	1.00	$1.25	
Total Operating Expenses				**$130.80**	
Ownership Expenses					
Interest	Head	$3.40	1.00	$3.40	
Depreciation (mach and bldgs)	Head	$3.73	1.00	$3.73	
Insurance and taxes	Head	$1.70	1.00	$1.70	
Total Ownership Expenses				**$8.83**	
Total Expenses				**$139.63**	
Income Above Operating Expenses				**-$3.00**	
Returns to Operator Labor, Management and Equity				**-$11.83**	

Assumptions

Number of Lambs	150	Mortality Rate	3%
Beginning weight	60 lbs.	Interest Rate	8%
Finished weight	120 lbs.	Feed Ration:	75% Corn
Days on Feed	90		17% Alfalfa Hay
			8% Protein, Vit/Minerals

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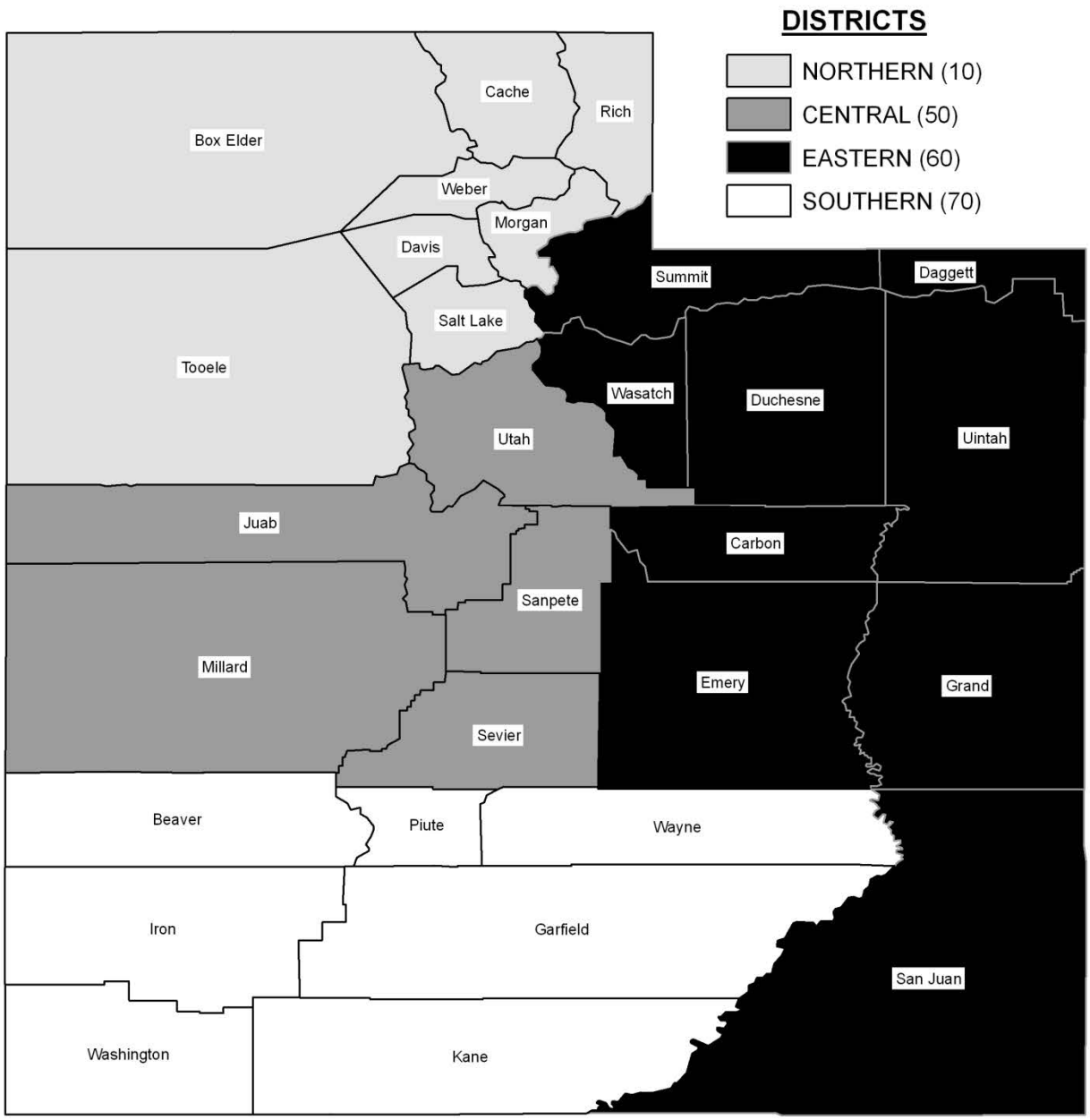

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