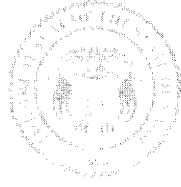


**2010 UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS
AND
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
ANNUAL REPORT**



**SUPPORT LOCAL
AGRICULTURE**





STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

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

GREG BELL
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

October 2010

Dear Friends of Agriculture,

Our Department of Agriculture and Food is one of the 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. It does this so 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. In fact, Utah agriculture contributes billions of dollars to the state's economy and generates thousands of jobs.

This year the Department began an important program to help Utahns understand the important connection between our food and the farm. The AgriAdvocates campaign is ground breaking and will certainly lead to good things for us consumers and our farmers.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary R. Herbert".

Gary R. Herbert
Governor

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Utah Field Office and the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food are proud to provide the 39th edition of this publication. Copies of the publication are also available on both organizations' 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 are current for 2009 production, and January 1, 2010 inventories. Data users that need 2010 production information or additional historic data should contact USDA/NASS – Utah Field Office at 801-524-5003 or Toll Free at 1-800-747-8522.

State and U. S. statistics are available on the USDA/NASS Web page at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>. You can find a variety of estimates by selecting any of the various options on the web page. Use the new and improved “Quick Stats” utility to search for current or historic data by clicking the Data and Statistics tab. The data found can be downloaded or click on the word “spreadsheet” to create and instant spreadsheet of the retrieved data.

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

Our National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) enumerators collect most of the data on our surveys. I enjoy talking to farmers and ranchers and hearing about their experiences with our enumerators.

Prior year estimates are subject to revision and may have been revised in this publication. Data users should use this publication for previous years' data and not go back to earlier publications for those data.

The following agricultural Web page sources may interest you.

| Organization | Web Page Address |
|--|---|
| U. S. Department of Agriculture (Includes links to all USDA Agencies) | http://www.usda.gov/ |
| USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service (Plus Census of Agriculture) | http://www.nass.usda.gov |
| USDA - Utah Agricultural Statistics | http://www.nass.usda.gov/ut/ |
| USDA - Utah Farm Service Agency, FSA | http://www.fsa.usda.gov/ut/ |
| USDA - Market News | http://www.ams.usda.gov/ |
| USDA - Utah Natural Resources Conservation Service, NRCS | http://www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov |
| USDA - Economic Research Service | http://www.ers.usda.gov |
| Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute | http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/ |
| Fedstats (Statistics from Federal Agencies) | http://www.fedstats.gov/ |
| The Federal Register | http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/ |
| CME Group | http://www.cme.com/ |
| Utah Department of Agriculture and Food | http://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 |

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John Hilton, Director
Utah Agricultural Statistics

UTAH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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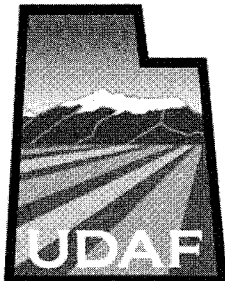
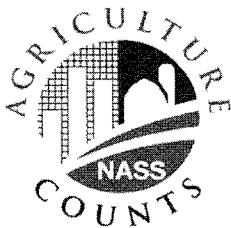
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United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Web Page: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>

Tom Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture

Cynthia Clark, Administrator

Janice A. Goodwin, Director, Western Field Operations

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ANNUAL REPORT



Utah Department of Agriculture and Food

Administration

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Leonard M. Blackham | Commissioner |
| Kyle R. Stephens | Deputy Commissioner |
| Kathleen Clarke | Deputy Commissioner |
| Larry Lewis | Public Information Officer |
| Kathleen Mathews | Administrative Assistant |

Division Directors

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Stephen Ogilvie, Director | Administrative Services |
| Jed Christenson, Director | Marketing/Development |
| Kathleen Clarke, 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 Dairymen's Assn. |
| Vice Chairman | Leland Hogan Utah Farm Bureau |
| Kent Bushman..... | Utah Farmers Union |
| John Young..... | Utah Wool Growers Association |
| Dave Eliason | 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 |
| Marilyn K. Albertson | Consumers' Representative |
| Dr. Roger Rees | Utah Veterinary Medical Association |
| Haven Hendricks | Utah Pork Producers Association |
| Cliff Lillywhite | Egg & Poultry Representative |

Department Phone Directory - Area Code (801)

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

Internet: <http://ag.utah.gov> - email: larrylewis@utah.gov

| | |
|---|----------|
| Commissioner's Office | |
| Commissioner..... | 538-7101 |
| Administrative Assistant | 538-7103 |
| Deputy Commissioner Stephens | 538-7102 |
| Administrative Secretary | 538-7105 |
| Deputy Commissioner Clarke | 538-7107 |
| Public Information Officer | 538-7104 |
| Administrative Services | |
| Director..... | 538-7110 |
| Budget and Accounting | 538-7032 |
| GIS | 538-9904 |
| Payroll | 538-7121 |
| Marketing and Development | |
| Director..... | 538-7108 |
| Deputy Director Local & Int. Mkting..... | 538-4913 |
| Deputy Director Utah's Own | 538-7141 |
| Livestock & Market News | 538-7106 |
| Conservation and Resource Management | |
| Director..... | 538-7107 |
| Ag Resource Development Loans..... | 538-7030 |
| Environmental Quality | 538-7175 |
| Environmental Quality Information Specialist | 538-7098 |
| Conservation Commission | 538-7171 |
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| Animal Industry | |
| Director..... | 538-7166 |
| State Veterinarian | 538-7162 |
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| Elk Farming | 538-7137 |
| Meat Inspection | 538-7117 |
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| Feed & Fertilizer Laboratory..... | 538-7134 |
| Meat Laboratory | 538-7132 |
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| Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Inspection..... | 538-7183 |
| Seed & Feed Inspection..... | 538-7187 |
| Grain Grading Lab (Ogden UT)..... | 392-2292 |
| Insect Infestation Emergency Control..... | 538-7180 |
| Noxious Weeds | 538-7183 |
| Pesticides/Fertilizers..... | 538-7188 |
| Seed Laboratory | 538-7182 |
| Regulatory Services | |
| Director..... | 538-7150 |
| Bedding, Quilted Clothing, & Upholstered Furn. | 538-7151 |
| Dairy Compliance | 538-7145 |
| Egg & Poultry Compliance | 538-7144 |
| Food Compliance | 538-7149 |
| Meat Compliance | 538-7144 |
| Metrology (measurement) Laboratory | 538-7153 |

Commissioner of Agriculture
and Food
Leonard M. Blackham



Greetings and thanks for your interest in Utah agriculture.

By now you have probably heard about our remarkable public awareness campaign called AgriAdvocates.

I think it is one of the more important education programs we've ever undertaken at the department. AgriAdvocates is meant to inform Utahns about the importance of agriculture and give citizens the opportunity to stand up and do something to protect our food supply.

Did you know that our state lost about 500,000 acres of farmland between the years 2003 and 2008? And we continue to lose land every day! Our campaign asks that you visit the Internet site, www.agriadvocates.org, read through the many pages that explain why agriculture is so important to each of us, and then sign up to be an advocate. You can also join the popular social media sites Facebook and Twitter and discuss the agriculture issues of the day.

The AgriAdvocates website also offers information about how agriculture contributes to our sense of self-sufficiency, how it benefits wildlife and how it supports the state's economy.

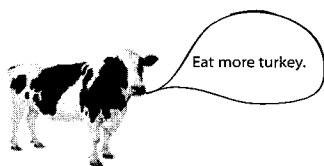
Speaking of the economy, a Utah State University study has calculated the combined value of production agriculture (including the economic multiplier) and the value of processed foods in Utah. The study found that Utah agriculture contributes more than \$15 billion to our economy, that's nearly 14% of the State's total output. Agriculture is responsible for 66,500 jobs which generate income of \$2.4 billion. The industry also produces \$350 million in state and local taxes.

So there's a lot going on with Utah agriculture this year, and the best place to read about it is in this annual report and at: agriadvocates.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Leonard M. Blackham". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

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.

The Department launched the AgriAdvocates website in 2010 to help the public better understand the connection between our food and the farm.

According to a recent poll, Utahns value their sense of self-sufficiency.

Protecting farmland can help reduce our dependency on foreign food.

www.agriadvocates.org

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.

HOME | ISSUES | GET INVOLVED | RESOURCES | FAQS

IN THE WAR TO PREVENT OUR DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED FOOD, THIS IS THE FRONT LINE

AgriAdvocates.org

SUPPORT LOCAL AGRICULTURE

ADVANTAGES

- Self-Sufficient America
- Healthy Economy
- Thriving Wildlife

CONNECT

Join our Mailing List

Email Address

I would like to receive emails about the following topics:

- Self-Sufficiency
- Utah's Economy
- Utah's Wildlife

PREPARE

PRESERVING OUR SELF-SUFFICIENCY

SUPPORTING A HEALTHY ECONOMY

HELPING WILDLIFE TO THRIVE

Utah Rancher Awarded

Each year a Utah Rancher is recognized for being great land stewards and awarded the Leopold Conservation Award. This award is given by the Sand County Foundation in partnership with several organizations. The winner receives \$10,000 and the Aldo Leopold crystal.

"The health of Utah's landscape is dependent on hard-working farmers and ranchers across the state who dedicate themselves to ensuring that Utah's natural resources are in better shape than when they found them," said Dr. Brent Haglund, Sand County Foundation President. "Year after year, the quality of award recipients for the Leopold Conservation Award proves that Utah's land

Commissioner's Office

The Department fulfilled one of its strategic priorities this year of increased communication with the public about the importance of agricultural issues. In August of 2010 the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food kicked off one of the agency's largest public education programs with the introduction of the AgriAdvocates campaign. AgriAdvocates is a public awareness campaign designed to help Utahns better understand the importance that agriculture plays in their lives. Following a year long partnership with one of the state's top public relations firms, Richter 7, the AgriAdvocates campaign was unveiled before thousands of downtown shoppers at the Salt Lake City farmers' market. The campaign introduced a new website, www.agriadvocates.org that offers visitors much needed information about the connection between our food and our farms and ranches. The website also offers information about how agriculture contributes to our sense of self-sufficiency, how agriculture supports the economy and how wildlife benefit from Utah agriculture.

Visit www.Agriadvocates.org to join the hundreds of other Utahns who have pledged to become an advocate for agriculture. There are also links to join Facebook and discuss the agriculture issues of the day.

Public Perception of Utah Agriculture

The Department's annual survey of what the public thinks about Utah agriculture turned up several encouraging trends. Ninety two percent of the respondents agreed that farming and ranching are important to the future of the state and 84% believe farmers and ranchers are responsible stewards of the land.

They also think livestock grazing on public lands is acceptable, but wolves in Utah are not.

- 95% feel freshness of food is an important factor when buying produce.
- 77% believe that the loss of farmland will lead to a greater dependence on foreign food.
- 75% believe a small portion of the existing tax on food should be spent to protect farmland.
- 75% believe livestock grazing on public lands is acceptable.
- 43% do not believe wolves should be allowed to roam free in Utah. 38% believe they should. The entire poll results are available at: <http://ag.utah.gov>

Who should protect farmland? Most residents thought the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food should take the lead in the effort, followed by farmers, and city and county governments

"This is an encouraging message for the thousands of farmers and ranchers in our state," said Agriculture and Food Commissioner, Leonard Blackham. "We're pleased to see the support for livestock grazing, since cattle and sheep ranching are so important to rural Utah's economy," he added.

Utah to Host NASDA 2011

Commissioner Blackham was named the new President of NASDA (National Association of State Departments of Agriculture) for 2010-2011 during the association's 2010 Annual Meeting in Dover, Delaware, September 20th. For the past year, the commissioner served as NASDA's Vice President and was also the chairman of the Natural Resources and Pesticide Management Committee.

"The agriculture industry faces many challenges and opportunities in the coming months, and I am excited to help our organization move the industry forward." Commissioner Blackham says one of NASDA's first actions will be to participate in the discussion regarding the upcoming

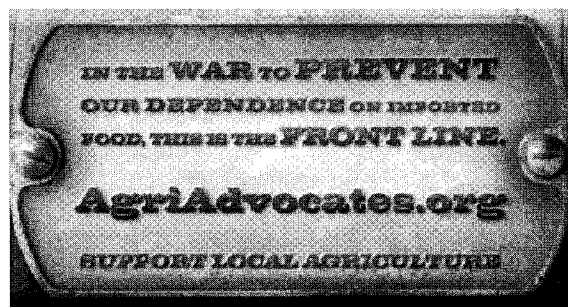
U.S. Farm Bill that establishes many important policies that drive agriculture in the United States. Another important issue will be working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as it takes up non-point source pollution issues relating to farming and ranching. Commissioner Blackham will also stress the importance of community outreach and education regarding the importance of agriculture in our lives. As president, Commissioner Blackham and the UDAF will host the 2011 NASDA Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City in September of 2011. To learn more about NASDA, visit www.nasda.org.

USU Study Confirms the Economic Impact of Agriculture

For the first time a study has calculated the combined value of production agriculture, the economic multiplier and the value of processed Utah foods. The study shows that value to be \$15.2 billion or nearly 14% of the State's output in 2008.

Employment: A total of 66,500 jobs are Ag. related generating income of \$2.4 billion.

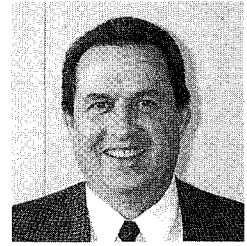
Taxes: The production agriculture and processing sectors generate \$350 million in state and local taxes. This includes \$267 million in indirect business taxes, \$66.1 million in personal taxes, and \$18 million in corporate taxes. Agriculture is becoming increasingly important to Utahns when you consider the state is losing farmland at an alarming rate. Utah lost 500,000 acres of farmland between 2003 and 2008.





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.

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

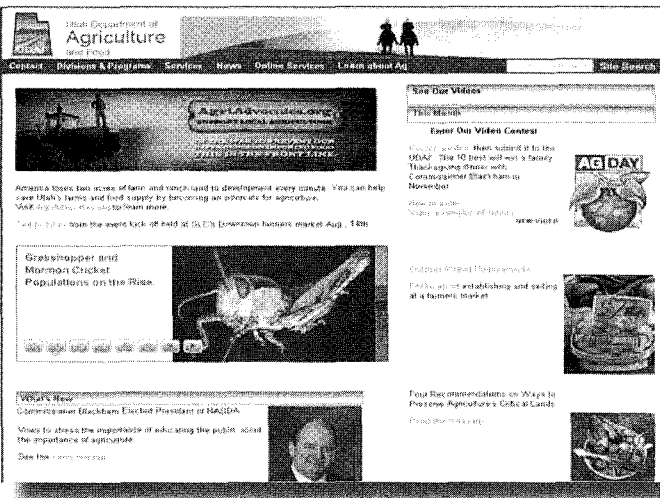
The Department continues to provide services to the agriculture community through its USDA Certified Mediation Program. The program assists farmers and ranchers who face adverse actions in connection with USDA programs. Utah is one of 34 certified programs and has administered this program since 1988.

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 AITC 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.

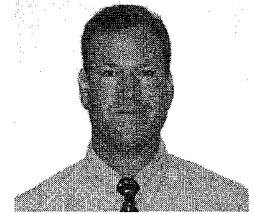
The AITC program receives funds from private donors, state funding sources, and grants. These funds are leveraged to meet the programs mission through teacher training, and classroom materials that effectively and efficiently meet the need to increase agricultural literacy.



<http://ag.utah.gov>

Thousands of Internet users visit the Department's website each month looking for crops reports, livestock entry permits, news about agriculture and to use our online services.

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 calve. In the absence of predator management, calf losses could exceed 5% for the producers suffering losses, however, with predation management in place, losses are kept to less than 1%. Sheep and lambs remain vulnerable to predation throughout the year and the WS program works with sheep producers to provide protection on spring lambing range, summer range on the mountains, and on winter range in the deserts. In the absence of protective efforts, it is estimated that lamb losses could be as high as 30%, but the WS program in Utah keeps predation losses to less than 5% on a statewide basis.

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

A significant amount of predation management is necessary to improve wildlife populations, and the WS program works with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) to provide protection where wildlife populations are below objective. In 2010 the program worked in 18 deer units, 10 sage grouse areas, 4 bighorn sheep areas, 5 pronghorn areas, and 7 waterfowl nesting areas, specifically to protect wildlife resources. WS also provided protection for endangered black-footed ferrets and Utah prairie dogs in transplant areas.

To assure that the WS program has no negative environmental consequences, Environmental Assessments (EA's) have been completed 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.

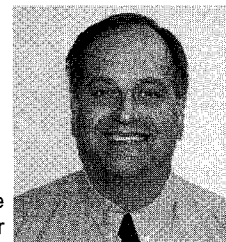
Personnel from the WS program have participated in wolf training as the State prepares for dispersing wolves from recovering populations in adjacent States. A significant amount of time and effort is necessary to assure that programs are in place to deal with wolves as they arrive. Per direction from 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 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 lessors 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.

DTS Accomplishment Report

Utah has moved to the forefront of national livestock brand registration with the implementation of a new online registration application. Few states allow online renewal of Registered Brands and Earmarks and none allow a rancher to apply for a new brand online – until now. The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food's new web application allows ranchers to apply online in about 10 minutes while other states can take up to 2 months. Currently, 18% of renewals and 99% of new applications are being done online.

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.

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

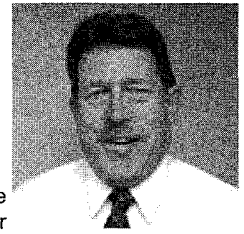
Set up an agency online payment portal using Utah Interactive's Utah GovPay system. This allows development of online payment functionality for existing and future applications. While avoiding the costs, security, and administration required for an internally developed payment engine.

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:

- 1 Brucellosis
- 2 Tuberculosis
- 3 Scrapie
- 4 Pseudorabies
- 5 Salmonella pullorum
- 6 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.

Over 18,000 bulls were tested in the trichomoniasis testing program from October 1, 2009 to April 30, 2010. Testing identified 26 infected bulls. The infected bull numbers for this disease is down from past years. Hopefully this is because not only of the testing program in reference to bulls but also management practices are being followed more closely on the ranch. The veterinary practitioner has also had a more sensitive laboratory test available to them for the diagnosis of this disease than the traditional culture that has always been used in the past. This test is called a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Again this year some minor

changes have been made in the Trichomoniasis Rule.

In July of 2010 a new federal shell egg rule came into effect. This rule will mean more federal control in reference to the surveillance for Salmonella Enteritidis (SE). The lead federal agency will be the FDA. This federal rule will change business as usual in reference to the Utah Egg Quality Assurance Program (UEQAP). At this point we are in the process of updating UEQAP to reflect the additions made by the above mentioned federal rule.

The division is working very closely with United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA, APHIS, VS) to develop a system to trace animal disease interstate. This is being called “Animal Disease Traceability.” The aim of this program is to reduce illness and deaths by making it easier for officials to trace brucellosis, tuberculosis and other animal diseases to a particular group of animals, location and time. Last year in the United States more than 19 million of the nation’s 30 million beef cows and 9 million dairy cows crossed state lines. Data from 2006 and 2007 show that only 28 percent of the nation’s adult cattle had any form of official identification that would allow them to be tracked. Hopefully in the near future the Animal Disease Traceability program will be in place.

The division has been pro-active in contingency planning for animal and agricultural emergencies and disasters through the following activities: 1) Acquisition of livestock equipment such as lab, command and horse trailers; portable cattle containment systems; euthanasia and disposal technologies and personal protective equipment. 2) Partnering with Utah State University Extension Services to promote the “Strengthening Community Agro-security Planning” (S-CAP) throughout the state which teaches local and county governments how to add “Agro-security Planning” to their overall emergency plans. 3) Partnering with the Utah Emergency Animal Response Coalition (UEARC) to promote animal preparedness and develop Community Animal Response Teams (CART) that can assist with animal search and rescue and animal sheltering in the event of a disaster. 4) The promotion of a Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps (VMRC) that could be deployed as a medical team to treat animals in the event of an emergency.

Monitoring for avian influenza is continuing in Utah. 30 serological samples for avian influenza are taken and tested from each egg laying flock of chickens in the State quarterly. A minimum of 60 serological samples are taken at the turkey processing plant per month and monitored for avian influenza. The results of these tests are reported to the state veterinarian.

The division also administers the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in the State. This is a voluntary testing program wherein a flock may be certified disease free in several important disease categories. Participants in the program enjoy significant benefits when shipping birds, eggs, and products in commerce.

The division is responsible for licensing hatcheries, qualified feedlot operators, and swine garbage feeders in the State. There are twenty-two hatcheries, one qualified feedlot operator and no swine garbage feeders licensed in the State.

Division veterinarians continue to monitor livestock imports into the State by reviewing incoming Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) and issuing livestock entry permits to animals that meet Utah entry requirements. Violations of Utah import regulations were investigated and citations issued. CVI from other states were monitored, filed, and forwarded to our animal health counterparts in the states of destination.

Animal health has the responsibility of providing veterinary supervision and service to the livestock auction markets in Utah in the continued oversight of the Division's disease control and monitoring plan. This program is administered by the division of animal industry, using private veterinarians on contract with the State. More than 300 weekly livestock sales were serviced under this program. Division veterinarians also served at several junior livestock shows around the State to verify the health of the livestock prior to being admitted to the show.

Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Program added one official establishment and two custom exempt 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 on a continual basis that is real and ongoing. The Utah program is considered equal to the federal meat inspection program. We currently have 3 State slaughter plants, 9 State slaughter and processing plants, 8 State processing only plants, with 1 Talmadge Aiken (T/A) slaughter plant, 4 T/A slaughter and processing plants and 10 T/A processing only plants which that gives us a total of 35 official plants. We also have 42 custom exempt plants and 34 Farm Custom Slaughter permittee's (Tri-Pod mobile slaughter rigs) for an over all total of 104 establishments throughout Utah.

The Utah Meat Inspection Program is scheduled for a federal in-plant audit in the summer of 2011. The federal audit team select a number of state slaughter and 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 supply to the federal state audit branch a comprehensive state assessment that covers 9 components. Component 1: Statutory Authority, Component 2: Inspection, Component 3: Product Sampling, Component 4: Staffing and Training, Component 5: Humane Handling, Component 6: Non-Food Safety Consumer Protection, Component 7: Compliance, Component 8: Civil

Rights, and Component 9: Financial Accountability. We have to provide documentation that show we are in compliance with all 9 components. We have from August 15th to November 15th of each year to provide the information.

We are currently testing for 3 major pathogens: Salmonella, E coli 0157:H7 and Listeria Monocytogens. We are also testing for biological residue in cattle. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) continues to be an issue in the regulatory environment. Each establishment that slaughters or handles carcass beef are required to have a written a plan on how they would handle specified risk materials from these carcasses. This is just one of many federal rules and regulation that the small and very small establishment owner must comply with to remain in business. The Utah Meat and Poultry Inspection Program personnel have tried to help these small and very small business owners as much as we can to make sure they understand what is required 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. The new regulation will bring consistency to the custom exempt program. We presently have 21 dedicated meat inspectors in the program including two who are Enforcement Investigation Analysis Officers (EIAO). They perform Food Safety assessments in all state inspected faculties. Each assessment takes from 4 to 6 weeks. We also have two trainers that perform training activities throughout the state and two custom exempt specialists that perform sanitation inspections in all the custom plants throughout the state. Utilizing three frontline supervisors we have been able to achieve a top rating for 2009 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 14 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 2009, a total of 579,764 individual cattle, horses and elk were inspected. This represents a total of 21,125 inspection certificates issued. Livestock worth an estimated \$1.1 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 started in 2010. 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. A total number of 15,743 renewal notices have been sent out representing cattle/horse brands, catter earmarks and sheep brands and earmarks. 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 in-

involved in tying the existing brand program to the new Federal Animal Disease Traceability Program, where each livestock owner will be required to identify his livestock before moving interstate. He may also choose to record a premises number that ties his address to a computer number for ease of use. This number was added to the brand card for easy reference as the system develops. 846 National Premises numbers were issued to ranches during 2009 making a total of 11,500 premises recorded. Utah ranks 5th in the nation in percentage of premises recorded.

During the year brand inspectors collected \$516,669 in Beef Promotion Money. The brand department started collecting the cattlemen's part of predator control money in 1996. During 2009, livestock inspectors collected \$79,345 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 12 cases of theft and loss of livestock in 11 counties during the 2009 year.

Elk Farming

The Department presently has 39 farms and 11 hunting parks licensed with a total of 3104 domestic elk on inventory. CWD tests were performed on all domestic elk that died or were harvested in 2009. No positive samples were found. 3 elk were reported as escapes in 2009 but were either captured or harvested prior to them making it to the wild. 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 (12 licensed for multiple species; 6 also licensed for fee fishing), 106 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, diploid and sterile rainbow trout, bluegill, largemouth bass, diploid and sterile brook trout, diploid and sterile brown trout, cutthroat trout, fathead minnow, smallmouth bass, triploid grass carp, black crappie, Arctic char, *Gambusia*, cichlids, koi, common carp, tiger trout, kokanee salmon, coho salmon, tiger muskie, wipers, bullhead catfish, and cutbows.

During the period, there were 14 approved requests forwarded by UDAF to UDWR for new species. During the period, 74 entry permits were issued for 11 species of aquatic animals for a total of approximately 1,269,885 fish and 1,912,500 eggs of live aquatic animals imported into Utah. Total fish and eggs imported into Utah approximated 3,182,385. A total of 40 imported populations were diploid fish species and a total of 34 imported populations were sterile fish species.

Inspection, water quality and health surveillance services included 37 on-site inspections or disease surveillance visits. Included in that total were 11 aquaculture facility inspections for approval to sell all species of live fish, including trout. Thirty-nine water quality tests were conducted at 24 different sites. A total of 6 inspections testing trout sterility were also conducted at two Aquaculture facilities. A total of 1,529 aquatic animals were sacrificed for laboratory testing. Of these, pathogen assays were conducted for 11 pathogens at 2 qualified labs: IHN virus (1,380), IPN virus (1,380), VHS virus (1,380), *Aeromonas salmonicida* bacterium (240), *Yersinia ruckeri* bacterium (240), *Renibacterium salmoninarum* bacterium (540), *Myxobolus cerebralis* parasite (818), LMB virus (30), SVC virus (1,380), OM virus (1,380), EHN virus (1,380). A total of 240 ovarian fluid samples were procured from trout.

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. Disease surveillance has continued for whirling disease, proliferative kidney disease, and other non prohibited pathogens.

Fish kill investigations were conducted at two fee-fishing facilities. During the period no facilities were under biosecurity or quarantine due to whirling disease (WD) contagion. Whirling disease was detected in 1 fish of the 20 fee fishing sites surveyed for the parasite, representing a total of 29 trout examined.

Diagnostic Lab

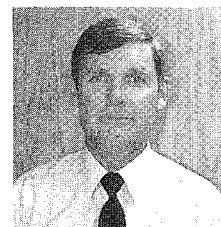
During the period, 30 fish health approvals were provided for 14 in-state facilities and 16 out-of-state facilities, approving the live importation for 28 species of aquatic animals. These include sterile and diploid rainbow trout, largemouth bass, bluegill, channel catfish, fathead minnow, Gambusia, sterile and diploid brown trout, tiger trout, triploid Arctic char, black crappie, hybrid and diploid bluegills, smallmouth bass, hybrid striped bass, triploid grass carp, goldfish, cutthroat trout, diploid and sterile brook trout, virgin river chub, tiger muskie, muskie, kokanee, razorback sucker, lake trout, channel catfish, woundfin minnow, bonytail 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 trout egg importations. Fish health approvals were granted to 11 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. A total of twenty-two Aquaculture inspections were conducted, including four done independent of UDAF. Combined licensed in-state and out-of-state facilities were 8 private facilities, 3 state facilities, 5 federal facilities, and 4 city/county (mosquito abatement district) facilities.

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.

| Total number of tests run in 2009 include: | LOGAN | CUB | TOTAL |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Bacteriology | 809 | 706 | 1515 |
| Immunohistochemistry | 5172 | 412 | 5584 |
| Molecular Diagnostics | 2081 | 45 | 2126 |
| Parasitology | 1713 | 55 | 1768 |
| Pathology | 2254 | 369 | 2623 |
| Serology | 56,071 | 50,999 | 107,070 |
| Toxicology | 2640 | 98 | 2738 |
| TOTAL | 70,740 | 52,684 | 123,424 |

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. We also test finished products for label compliance (protein, %SNF, water, and fat), and raw milk for pathogens. 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 and pesticide testing saw a continued drop in the number of samples due to budget cuts.
3. We are scheduled for our ISO 17025 laboratory certification audit of the dairy laboratory.

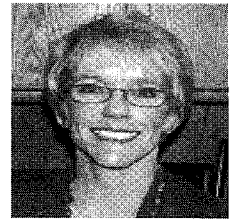
The following is a breakdown of the number of samples and analyses performed in the various programs by the Laboratory Services Division for the fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2010.

| FY | 2008 | 2008 | 2009 | 2009 | 2010 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of samples | Number of tests | Number of samples | Number of tests | Number of samples | Number of tests |
| Retail Meat | 448 | 898 | 448 | 889 | 323 | 646 |
| Dairy Products | 2,991 | 21,230 | 3,190 | 23,071 | 3,288 | 22,781 |
| Fertilizer | 241 | 784 | 188 | 598 | 229 | 733 |
| Feed | 313 | 1,200 | 269 | 1,067 | 295 | 1,133 |
| Pesticide Formulation & Residue | 62 | 481 | 33 | 69 | 5 | 13 |
| Special Samples | 71 | 171 | 47 | 91 | 36 | 64 |
| Ground Water | 562 | 26,048 | 358 | 17,019 | 117 | 5,167 |

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

Conservation & Resource Management

Kathleen Clarke
Director



The Conservation Division has been focused on moving conservation in Utah toward the “cutting edge” while improving the condition of agriculture. The division programs are accomplishing these goals by supporting local grassroots conservation organizations, funding innovative yet responsible conservation projects, providing access to technical support from our experienced staff, and educating citizens about conservation programs through outreach. This is being accomplished through innovative thinking, developing both large- and small-scale projects that incorporate elements of multiple programs, and the reduction of program compartmentalization. The division is also developing a project planning/tracking database, which will aid project planners and program staff in integrating program goals and funding in project plans and contracts. There are few organizations in the state that rival the work that is done in the division.

Low Cost Loan Programs

The division loan programs are essential in aiding the state’s agriculture community and improving productivity, efficiency and environmental quality for the people of Utah. To date, the division’s loan portfolio is comprised of nearly 800 loans, more than 70 active applications, and total assets of more than \$49.4 million. Loan quality is generally high with few 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. This cooperation provides for greater efficiency with minimized duplication of effort.

Agriculture Resource and Development Loans (ARDL)

This program is the largest in the Loan Section, consisting of about 700 loans and more than \$23 million outstanding. It is managed by the division for the Utah Conservation Commission in cooperation with the Conservation Districts. Financed projects increase the efficiency of agricultural operations, improve rangeland conditions, conserve water and soil, provide assistance to disaster victims, and improve environmental quality.

These 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 from a revolving fund that grows through its net income each year.

The program has contributed to Utah’s economy by providing millions of dollars for irrigation systems, as well as protecting the environment by improving the management of valuable water in the water-short 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 \$19.8 million in loans and cash, and consist of 133 loans. The various purposes of these loans include: providing assistance to producers with financial problems; assisting beginning farmers in obtaining farms and ranches; and, in some cases, providing financing for transferring ownership of family farms/ranches from one generation to another. A new \$8.5 million Emergency Loan Program was established in 2009 to provide assistance to producers whose operations are at risk. These loans are generally granted to producers who are declined by conventional commercial lenders and are often granted in cooperation with other lenders such as the USDA Farm Service Agency. Terms range up to a maximum of ten years and interest rates have remained five percent or less. These low cost, long term real estate loans have helped numerous Utah agricultural operations remain in operation. These programs are also operated as revolving funds, and they grow significantly each year as a result of their income and low overhead.

Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Loans

This program originated in 1996 to meet a 1998 federal deadline for remediation of underground petroleum storage tanks. It is managed by a division of DEQ. Loans are granted to property owners who have underground storage tanks that require removal, replacement, or accepted improvements. 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.

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loans

The division began working with DEQ’s Division of Water Quality to underwrite and book loans funded by the State Revolving Fund (SRF). The purpose of these loans is to finance projects aimed at eliminating or reducing non point source water pollution on privately owned lands. That program was recently expanded to include grants as well as loans.

Conservation Commission – Conservation 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 of 16

elected officials that coordinates, develops, and supports soil and water conservation initiatives and programs. The UCC directs financial and administrative support to the state's conservation districts, which are unique local units of state government. Conservation districts are charged by state law to help private land managers protect soil, water, and related natural resources. This is done through aiding land managers in planning and implementing improvement projects. Projects planned by the districts for Fiscal Year 2010 are listed in Table 1. These projects are funded from many sources, including the 319, Salinity, and Grazing Improvement programs that are managed by division staff.

With the proper direction and motivation, the districts have the potential to direct and influence conservation on local, state, and federal lands, as well as improve watershed and local conservation. It is through the grass-roots nature of the conservation districts that local conservation cultures are changed and on-the-ground work is successfully accomplished. The section personnel are able to provide districts with resources they may find difficult to obtain on their own, which includes insights about what has been working in other districts. The section has begun the invaluable task of aiding the Conservation Districts in developing their resource assessments, which will provide each district with a set of measurable goals and direction for improving natural resource condition.

The UCC and many conservation districts have continued to aid the department in further implementing the Grazing Improvement Program and Invasive Species Mitigation Act (War-on-Cheatgrass). They continue to support the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development.

Environmental Quality

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a Clean Air Strategy in 2007 for monitoring air emissions from animal feeding operations. The Division was successful in receiving funding for research. UDAF along with the Division of Air Quality, under a contractual arrangement with Utah State University, established an air monitoring site at an egg laying facility in northern Utah. Monitoring has been completed and a final report has been received and is currently under review.

The Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) program continues to aid animal feeding operations in reaching water quality compliance. Cooperators are given the opportunity to address any potential water quality problems using resources and methods that they choose. Sources for assistance include Animal Feeding Operation grants, as well as ARDL loans administered by the Division.

The agricultural portion of Utah's EPA Nonpoint source (NPS) implementation grant (Section 319 of the Clean Water Act) continues to improve water quality statewide. The principle methods of reducing nonpoint source pollution include: stream stabilization, range and riparian rehabilitation, and irrigation water management join animal waste management. Watersheds throughout Utah are showing not only improvements in water quality, but also improved stream bank health and improved upper rangeland health. Such improvements have been identified in the San

Pitch River, the Upper Sevier River, Upper Weber River, the Bear River, and the San Rafael River systems. Local steering committees, located within the watersheds, direct the efforts and resources of these restoration programs. UDAF's management of the agricultural portion of the 319 NPS Program has established an effective working relationship with agricultural producers.

Nonpoint Source Information and Education

The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food continues to administer the agricultural 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. Additionally, UDAF continues to lead the efforts to put on the annual Utah Nonpoint Source Conference. The 2009 conference was held in Price and was centered on water quality issues in the Price-San Rafael River drainages. The 2010 Conference will be held in Richfield.

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 several months into the implementation phase of a project with the East Canyon Watershed Committee. Outreach planning and assessment work is just beginning in three other watersheds: San Pitch in Sanpete County, the Price River Watershed in Carbon County, and Cutler Reservoir in the Cache Valley.

State Ground Water Program

The Department's agricultural groundwater well testing program was scaled back in 2009 due to budgetary restraints. The electronic annual report about the program is available on the Department's web site: <http://ag.utah.gov/conservation/groundwater.html>.

In 2009, the groundwater-sampling program collected over 86 samples, most of which were in the Pahvant and Curlew Valleys. Samples were tested for a variety of parameters including electrical conductivity, temperature, pH, hardness, sodium and bacteria. Thirty percent of sampled wells and springs were contaminated with coliform bacteria, indicating that bacteria are a problem for ground water across the state. All well owners were instructed on the meaning of their well sample results with literature accompanying the results. High salinity or Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is the most prevalent ground-water quality issue in the state again.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program – Basin States Funding

The division currently receives approximately \$2 million from the Colorado River Basin States Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt that enters the Colorado River, which has increased significantly from the initial \$350,000 received in 1997.

Historically, these funds have been allocated solely to im-

prove irrigation practices. However, this is changing and the Forum is becoming more amenable to using the money to improving rangelands. The division has acquired \$500,000 for the purpose of testing the feasibility of using rangeland management methods for salinity control. This project has the potential to provide ranchers with another funding source for increasing production and protect natural resources. Division staff are taking this perfect opportunity to develop new technology for quantifying salt savings on rangelands.

The division is also participating in a coalmine offset program in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Quality that mitigates salt released into Price River tributaries. This program allows industry to participate in the salinity program by purchasing salt credits to offset salinity discharges. The money used to purchase the credits is then used to improve irrigation practices in the Price River Valley. The program provided over \$700,000 to improve irrigation in 2009, which equated to an estimated 1167 tons of salt removed from the Colorado River.

The irrigation projects are an economic benefit to the agri-

culture in eastern Utah, which has positive impacts on the entire state. The new irrigation systems installed with program funds increase watering efficiency, decrease water use, and improve crop production and uniformity.

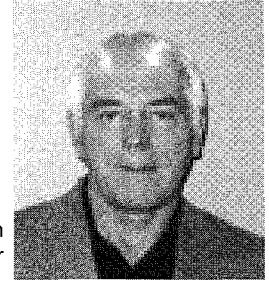
Monitoring Program

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the division purchased a Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) drone that has the capability to take high resolution photography. The drone is able to take thousands of photographs at a study area within a day that can be later analyzed in the office. The photographs are analyzed for plant species measurements, ground cover, and changes in rangeland condition. The location of each photograph is captured and stored by a GPS on the drone. We anticipate that this monitoring technology will be used by all programs in the division to improve both the quantity and quality of monitoring samples. This will allow division staff to better make informed decisions about projects and better measure success in the field.

Table 1. Utah Conservation District Projects by County: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010

| Location | 0.10 - Conservation plans written (Ac.) | 0.20 - Watershed or area-wide conservation plans developed (No.) | 1.10 - Cropland with conservation applied to improve soil quality (Ac.) | 2.10 - Land with conservation applied to improve water quality (Ac.) | 2.11 - CNMP written (No.) | 2.12 - CNMP applied (No.) | 2.20 - Land with conservation applied to improve irrigation efficiency (Ac.) | 3.11 - Grazing land with conservation applied to protect and improve the resource base (Ac.) | 3.21 - Non-Federal land with conservation applied to improve fish and wildlife habitat quality (Ac.) | 3.30 - Wetlands created, restored or enhanced (Ac.) |
|------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Utah | 154,099 | 0 | 15,997 | 162,937 | 0 | 22 | 11,033 | 190,179 | 3,616 | 2 |
| County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 554 | 0 | 70 | 391 | 0 | 0 | 511 | 2871 | 0 | 0 |
| Box Elder | 89902 | 0 | 5617 | 44514 | 0 | 0 | 1007 | 88882 | 3 | 2 |
| Cache | 10173 | 0 | 688 | 873 | 0 | 12 | 865 | 2092 | 5 | 0 |
| Carbon | 214 | 0 | 767 | 3369 | 0 | 0 | 719 | 2692 | 26 | 0 |
| Daggett | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Davis | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duchesne | 18 | 0 | 16 | 26084 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 6160 | 0 | 0 |
| Emery | 37113 | 0 | 1554 | 1589 | 0 | 0 | 2265 | 131 | 0 | 0 |
| Garfield | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1408 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron | 2292 | 0 | 162 | 162 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juab | 0 | 0 | 39 | 78 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Millard | 3264 | 0 | 3851 | 5210 | 0 | 0 | 1004 | 1360 | 0 | 0 |
| Morgan | 7336 | 0 | 0 | 1501 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1501 | 0 | 0 |
| Piute | 194 | 0 | 412 | 8035 | 0 | 0 | 526 | 7723 | 0 | 0 |
| Rich | 1423 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 640 | 0 | 0 |
| Salt Lake | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Juan | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanpete | 39 | 0 | 97 | 106 | 0 | 5 | 148 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Sevier | 283 | 0 | 804 | 604 | 0 | 0 | 545 | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Summit | 27 | 0 | 0 | 3608 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7182 | 3574 | 0 |
| Tooele | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1456 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1456 | 0 | 0 |
| Uintah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11084 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 1205 | 0 | 1612 | 3268 | 0 | 1 | 1464 | 5690 | 0 | 0 |
| Wasatch | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3069 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3023 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | 0 | 0 | 266 | 27347 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 27087 | 0 | 0 |
| Weber | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20632 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 20579 | 0 | 0 |

Grazing Improvement



Bill Hopkin
Director

The Utah Grazing Improvement Program (UGIP) is a broad-based program focused on rangeland resource health. Its mission is to “improve the productivity and sustainability of our rangelands and watersheds for the benefit of all.”

Goals:

- Strengthen Utah’s Livestock Industry
- Improve Rural Economies
- Enhance the Environment

The program staff includes: Bill Hopkin (Director), Jan Knerr (State Project and Monitoring Coordinator), Therese Aschkenase (Program Secretary), and Virginia Slighting (Contracts and Payments). Additionally, 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 opportunities for producers to provide program direction through five Regional Grazing Advisory Boards and a State Grazing Advisory Board. The five UGIP regions and coordinators are as follows: Northwest - Troy Forrest (435-257-5403 ext. 17); Northeast - Jim Brown and Terrell Thayne (435-722-7023 and 435-722-4621 ext. 138); Central - Tom Tippets (435-283-4441 ext. 210); Southwest - Randy Marshall (435-438-5092 ext. 106); Southeast - Taylor Payne (435-757-6115).

A main focus of the program is to invest in and help facilitate improved resource management. Grants are provided for projects that will enhance grazing management and rangeland resource health. These projects are planned and implemented at the regional level, where the producer boards are involved in project prioritization. From 2006 to August 2010, approximately \$6.7 million in UGIP funds have been obligated to 312 projects. Including matching funds from producers, NRCS, BLM, USFS, SITLA, DWR, and other sources, over \$17 million have been invested in the program. Most of the projects are focused on improving grazing management by increasing water avail-

ability and building fences to enhance control of livestock. By summer 2011, we estimate that the program will have benefited 1.8 million acres.

Projects that are funded by UGIP are monitored in several ways. Grantees may gather their own data by taking photos of the affected area before and after project completion, and keeping grazing records. UDAF biologists visit projects to gather more in-depth data, including soil stability and vegetation species composition and cover. Beginning in 2011, some projects will be monitored using low-level aerial photography.

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

UDAF/UGIP is currently working with partners in three large-scale projects in Rich, Carbon, and Box Elder Counties that total over 1.5 million acres. We believe that investing human and financial resources to create financial, social, and ecological wealth from the public and private rangelands of Utah will elevate the lives of every Utahn.

UGIP

Strengthen Utah’s livestock industry

Improve rural economies

Enhance the environment



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 resistant and help retain more water in underground

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 to 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 agricultural producers in the state and ultimately may affect every citizen in the state. Utah's agricultural economic base and our special Utah quality of life potentially would be significantly impacted if there were a deliberate or naturally occurring animal or plant disease/event that would be intentionally or inadvertently be introduced into our state. The same holds true for other agricultural pests and diseases. The security of our food and fiber production resources is crucial to all the citizens of this great 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. In light of the nature of any emergency, a communication plan, equipment, and operational contingency has been developed to assist our leadership and staff to stay in contact and ready for any potential communication outage that may occur during emergencies.

Training our staff to meet the challenges of emergency operations and events is of primary concern for our mission protection. With the development, delivery, and continual update of a new Strategic Plan over the past several years, 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 multiple 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. Three 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.

A national program to assist community awareness and preparation for agricultural emergencies has been developed through the national Extension Services. In Utah it is administered by our state extension veterinarian and extension service staff with the support of certified staff in the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food. The program is named Strengthening Community Agro-security Planning (S-CAP) and is designed to help regional emergency planning agencies prepare agricultural annexes to their current local emergency plans. Since each of the state's homeland security regions is unique in the agricultural production and commodity developments, local emergency planners, community leaders, private sector producers, animal control officers, health department officials, and emergency first responders is the select target audience for these workshops.

Marketing & Development

Jed Christenson
Director



The Division of Marketing and Development is proud to play 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.” The Division staff is 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 goal 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 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 it has a multiplying affect of anywhere from two to six times in stimulating the overall economy.

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 and 2010 legislative sessions requiring many activities and promotions to be curtailed. To leverage funding we have partnered with many entities including Associated Food Stores, Smith’s Food and Drug, Nicholas and Company, and 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 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 multiplying effect of dollars being spent and re-spent 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 website will provide ongoing contacts and links for communication and networking with Utah’s Own companies. Consumers will also benefit from the website 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.

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 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 market 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 goal 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 three years in San Francisco and will consider a "Utah" pavilion in January 2011 if finding permits.

International Marketing

The goal of the international marketing program is to increase the export sales of Utah grown and processed products. Utah companies that are interested in investigating 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. The Division is partnering with the District Export Council, U.S. Commercial Service, the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and the Governor's Office of Economic Development to provide a seminar on September 30, 2010 on Export Strategies and Techniques. The program will include a presentation on how to use the Branded Program to leverage your export dollars.

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.

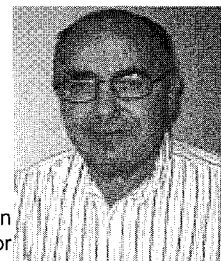
Market News Reporting

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 website, 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 Entomology Program. 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 2009, there were approximately 974 State and Federal Phytosanitary Certificates issued under the direction of the State Entomology Program. These certificates allow Utah agriculture to ship plants and plant products to other states and foreign countries. The State Entomology Program also responded to more than 500 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 2009 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 42 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. AHB was detected in Washington, Iron and Kane Counties in 2008. In 2010 it was detected in San Juan County, although its prevalence and distribution remained unknown.

Apple Maggot and Cherry Fruit Fly

The Apple Maggot survey and detection program in Utah requires the efforts of an 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 2009, 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 2009 exceeded 2,000 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 2009, 1,200 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 2010, 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. USU has selected 15 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 2010 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.

Exotic Moth Survey targets include: Old World Boll, Worm Egyptian Cottonworm, and Silver Y Moth, which 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 2009, 70 sites were targeted with pheromone traps. Although the results are still pending for this year survey, these insects have not been detected during previous surveys.

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 2010 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 successful eradication program. Moth catches have

been reduced from 2,274 in 1989 to 0 in 2009. The major benefits of this program are: cost effectiveness, public nuisance reduction, forest and natural resource protection. In 2010, 2,218 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 2010, 33 orchards were selected for trapping; results are pending.

Mormon Cricket (MC) / Grasshopper (GH)

Information from the 2009 Rangeland Insect Survey indicates that 54,189 acres were infested with MC and 871,086 acres were infested with GH. The largest acreage of MC infestation occurred in Juab and Millard counties. The ground application of Carbaryl occurred in Juab and Millard counties to protect cropland. Aerial application occurred in several counties throughout Utah to control GH on private land. Economic population levels of GH plagued valuable crop growing areas of Box Elder, Beaver, Carbon, Duchesne, Iron, Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, and Wayne counties. The Plant Industry MC/GH Cost Share Program participated with residents that had economic population levels of grasshoppers on private land. An estimated 185,000 acres were treated to control grasshoppers on private and public land this year.

Grasshopper population in 2009 increased 276% from the previous year. Based on the 2009 Rangeland Insect Survey UDAF and APHIS agree that numbers will continue to increase in 2010. As such, residents with grasshopper concerns have organized fall meetings to plan control programs. 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, some private farmers, ranchers, and homeowners had to use their own resources to control the infestation.

For the past five years, Disaster Declarations by the Governor have focused resources (administered through UDAF Plant Industry) to provide relief from major infestations of MC (largest since 1930s) and GH. Based on the 2009 MC/GH survey, UDAF expects economic grasshopper populations to increase. USDA, APHIS, and UDAF are preparing for cooperative treatment pro-

grams to protect vulnerable crop and rangeland throughout the state of Utah. The federal grant monies remain to assist private landowners.

Duchesne County Extension agent Troy Cooper with the assistance of the Duchesne County Commissioners organized a model program that included approximately 500 residents that affected 54,000 acres at the cost of \$2.44 per acre. By combining all of the residents on to one program they were able to ensure that the infested area was treated. In the future if counties can organize their residents then the program has a greater likelihood of success and the price per acre is significantly lower.

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 2010, 108 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.

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 2009, a total of 3,280 traps were placed in 28 of Utah's counties; 1,771 of those traps are located within the eradication area of Orem City. As of September 2010, 0 beetles have been detected in or adjacent to the treatment area. This represents a 100% 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 2010, the effort to eradicate JB resumed with a spray project that started in June, which consisted of: one turf application on 58 acres of Orem City residential, commercial, school and recreational areas. The two insecticide products used were Acelepryn (chlorantraniliprole) and Arena (clothianidin) to soil, turf. These products are commonly used by lawn care companies to control the immature beetles. This treatment program occurred 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.

One single male beetle was caught in a detection trap in West Jordan, Salt Lake County. Delimiting traps were deployed at this location and no subsequent beetles were detected. These delimiting traps will be maintained for the next two years.

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. In 2010, only trace forward inspections of nursery stock from infested nurseries occurred in Salt Lake and Utah counties, with no positive findings.

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 has primacy for pesticide use enforcement under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in Utah. 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 an Endangered Species Pesticide Plan that 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 as it relates to the use of pesticides. 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

UDAF has a Ground Water/Pesticide State Management Plan 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 approximately 100 wells are monitored for pesticide residues.

Certification Program

UDAF has 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 (USU) Extension, state evaluation and participation in training programs, conduct certification activities, maintain records for certified pesticide applicators, and monitor certification program efforts. UDAF works with USU Extension to develop pesticide applicator certification manuals and test questions and administers examinations as part of the licensing requirements of the state.

Pesticide Disposal Program

UDAF has sponsored the collection and disposal of Unwanted and unusable Pesticide for seventeen years. The total amount collected and disposed from 1993 through 2010 is 254,171 pounds, or 127.09 tons. The largest amount of unwanted and unusable pesticides were collected and disposal of in 2010, 52,994 pounds or 26.5 tons. Our primary goal is to protect the environment. Pesticides are an important part of production agriculture and should be used and disposed of properly.

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.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of Commercial Pesticide Businesses | 1,017 |
| Number of applicators certified Commercial, Non-Commercial and private: | 6,401 |
| Number of pesticide dealers licensed: | 116 |
| Number of investigations of pesticide uses: | 300 |
| Number of Applicators & dealers record audits | 85 |
| Number of documentary pesticide samples collected: | 3,000 |
| Number of physical pesticide samples collected: | 50 |
| Number of violations: | 120 |
| Number of pesticide applicator training sessions: | 30 |
| Pesticide Product Registration | |
| Number of pesticide manufacturers or registrants: | 1,020 |
| Number of pesticide products registered | 10,519 |
| Number of new products registered as a result of investigation: | 106 |
| Number of violations of the Pesticide Act | 35 |
| Number of product 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% |

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 2010.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Number fertilizer manufacturers/registrants | 366 |
| Number of products received and registered | 3,779 |
| Number of products registered because of investigations | 75 |
| Number of fertilizers sampled, collected, and analyzed | 205 |
| Number of tests ran or analyzed | 707 |
| Tonnage sales in Utah (7/1/2009-6/30/2010) | 124,241 |
| Number of samples that failed to meet guarantee | 31 |
| Guarantee analysis corrected | 31 |
| Number of inspection visits to establishments | 497 |
| Number of violations of the fertilizer Act | 75 |
| Number of blenders licensed | 47 |

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 2010 are summarized below:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of feed manufacturers or registrants contacted: | 673 |
| Number of feed products registered: | 9,804 |
| Number of analysis requested of chem. Lab: | 1,340 |
| Number of feed samples collected and tested: | 285 |
| Number of violations: | 57 |
| Number of custom formula Feed mixer; | 45 |

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 |

Shipping Point and Cannery Grading Program

| PRODUCE | Number of Inspections | Pounds Inspected |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cherries, Sweet | 0 | poor production year |
| Onions | 94 | 3,037,245 |
| TOTALS | 94 | 3,037,245 |

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 organ-

ic 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 | 35 |
| Organic livestock | 4 |
| Organic processing | 24 |
| Total organic participants | 63 |

Seed Inspection and Testing

Administration of the Utah Seed Act (Title 4, Chapter 16) involves the inspection and testing of seeds offered for sale in Utah. The Seed Control Official issues letters of violation on all lots of seed that are in violation of the seed act. The labelers of seed have 15 days to correct the violation. Inspectors make an inspection of the seed lots to determine if the violation has been properly corrected. Seed lots are withheld from sale until the violation is corrected.

Seed analysis work performed in 2010 is summarized below:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of official samples submitted by Inspectors | 445 |
| Number of samples in violation | 55 |
| Percent violations | 7.42% |
| Number of service samples submitted by industry | 1,247 |
| Number of seed samples tested: | 1,692 |

Seed Testing and Seed Law Enforcement

The seed analysts 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 make hundreds of visits and inspections each year. This includes visits and or direct contact with the agencies listed below:

Retail and wholesale Establishments

Nursery outlets and sod farms
 Weed Supervisors and other County Officials
 State Agencies
 Federal Agencies
 Utility Companies
 Private Landowners
 Hay and Straw Certification
 Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMA's)

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 among agencies. 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 land owning 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:

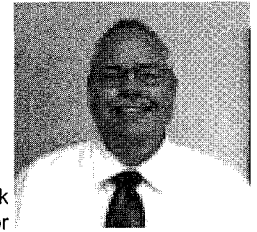
Inspections in 24 counties
 Inspections for 102 producers
 Approximately 1,346,688 hay bales
 Approximately 30,000 straw bales
 Number of Inspections: 142

Grain Inspection

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

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of samples tendered: | 12,263 |
| Number of miscellaneous tests conducted: | 10,191 |
| Total number of activities performed: | 30,321 |

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.

2009 was successful in that the division was able to offset budget cuts by finding funding from other sources. This has allowed us to maintain our level of services. However, the increase in service demand far outpaces our resources.

The Division is happy to report quite a few accomplishments in 2009. Most were in the food safety area, which was an area of focus during the year. The Food Compliance Program did not lose any Food Compliance Officers to other employers in 2009. This is the second consecutive year that this has been achieved. The Food Compliance Program reports notable progress in the areas of federal partnerships and industry outreach as presented below. The Weights & Measures Program worked with industry to successfully establish a partnership in advance of increased ethanol blending into Utah's gasoline supply. These increases are mandated by Federal law and have posed a hardship on the energy industry. In partnership with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, clean air stakeholders and the industry, a plan for conversion to the new ethanol levels was developed.

For the immediate and long range future, the Division has identified several challenges that will demand our attention: These include:

1. Inability to recruit young people into regulatory positions. Our recent hires, with the exception of one, have all been at least 50 years of age. We are happy to have mature, stable employees. However, our ability to develop and maintain an 'institutional memory' is endangered, as is the future ability of the Division to meet its mission.
2. Emergence of the local food movement. We completely support the concept of our food supply being obtained locally. It also presents us with a new population of food producers who, in many cases, have no formal training in food protection principles and practices. This challenge will be most acute in the outdoor markets and raw milk areas of the food system.
3. Static resources versus growing service demands. In all of the areas that we provide services, we see growth. The regulated community continues to get larger. However, our resources have remained stagnant. Our inspectional resources have actually declined as we have had to redirect inspectors to other activities.

The continued sluggish economy and attached budget restrictions and cutbacks will make this situation more critical.

4. Heightened federal regulatory presence for the nutritional supplement industry. Utah has a large and thriving nutritional supplements manufacturing presence. Recent Federal regulations, requiring closer scrutiny of this industry, will impact our services.

5. Food Safety Management System. Changes in the FDA Model Food Code has made parts of our Food Safety Management System to be less useful than they should be. The system will have to be redesigned to incorporate these changes.

6. Increased blending of ethanol into our gasoline supply. While we have successfully partnered with others to assure that the transition to the first level of required blending occurs smoothly, the future is more unknown.

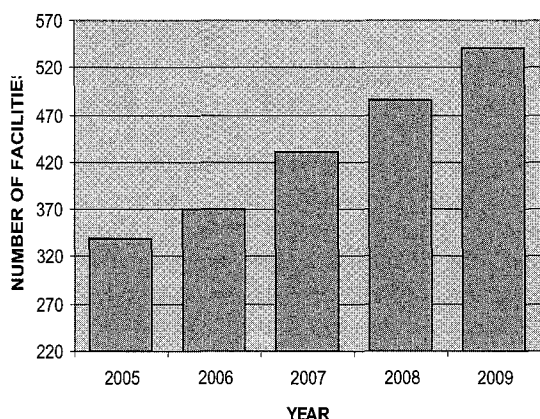
Food Compliance Program

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 eleven Environmental Health Scientists conducted 3,752 inspections in the year 2009. With the implementation of FDA Regulatory Food Program Standards regarding Inspection Frequencies, each establishment was rated in inspection categories as Intensified, High Risk and Low Risk. Many of the facilities which do not process foods or only hold or distribute packaged foods have been assigned to the once every two years inspection interval and many of the other low risk facilities which process non potentially hazardous foods have been adjusted to once a year. These changes have reduced some workload to allow for shift to better quality inspections and more time for follow-up and enforcement. Time was also shifted towards the Cottage Food Program, Outdoor Market Guidelines, FDA Contract Inspections, Food Recall audits and other specialized areas.

FDA Food Inspection Contract

As State government has been forced to make significant reductions in programs and services, the Division has sought funding elsewhere, in the best interests if Utah consumers. We have been successful in entering into a partnership with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to conduct food inspections for them in Utah. This is a partnership that will be significant as the nation moves more toward a single agency food protection system at the federal level. This partnership is good for industry in that it reduces duplication of services. In FY 2010, the program will conduct 90 inspections under the contract. This number will increase over the course of the succeeding 2 years.

UDAF RETAIL FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS PER INSPECTOR FTE, 2005 - 2009



FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards

Food inspection agencies across the nation are working toward better standardization of services. This is a critical issue for industry, who is often frustrated at the differences in regulations and services...even among neighboring states. UDAF is now going into its second year of enrollment in the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standards. The program establishes standards of uniformity, and more importantly, good management practices. Standard 1 was initiated with the adoption of the 2005 Food Code. The 2009 Food Code has since been published and we hope to bring it on board as soon as possible. We are now working on Standard 2 which is Standardization of inspectors. Each inspector will be evaluated and trained according to FDA Standardization Procedures which will allow for consistency in inspections throughout the State of Utah. We have started working on other Program Standards.

In the past year we have been focused on improving our relations with State and Local Health Departments. We host a Food Safety Core team which includes UDAF, FDA, USDA, State Health, some County Health and industry. This team was formed as part of UDAF's Strategic Plan. These meetings have included discussions on high risk areas of food safety. MOU's have been updated in some counties. The MOU with State Health Dept has been going very well. We have been communicating back and forth with regards to recalled food products and food borne illness outbreaks. We have been participating in a project related to Food borne Illness Investigations with the State Health Department's epidemiology group, the State Health Lab and Local Health Officials. The goal in this project is to be proactive with food borne investigations to find the cause early and prevent the distribution of implicated food products.

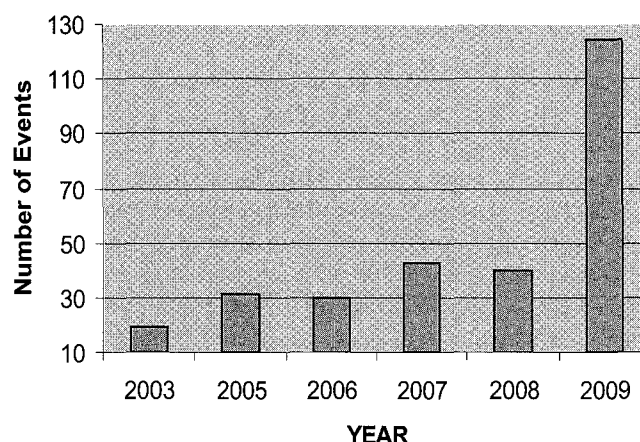
UDAF has joined a Food Safety Coalition group hosted by Davis County which was represented by Local Health Departments, UDAF, Industry and USU extension. This was initiated as part of the FDA Voluntary Retail Food Program Standard 7- Industry and Community Relations. This group serves the role of "Food Safety Task Force". We also worked with USU extension

to film video for their Ag in the Classroom Program.

Food Recalls

In the past few years we have seen increasing numbers of Class I food product recalls including involvement in the large PCA peanut recall from the first part of 2009. There were several recalls involving ground beef which was found to be contaminated with E. coli 0157:H7. Class I recalls involve food products that pose a public health threat and these 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 the ability to communicate and check recalls in a timely and effective manner. Recalls consume more and more of our resources each year, reducing our ability to conduct the core function of the program inspections.

Class I Food Product Recalls and Warnings Affecting Utah, 2003-2009



Consumer Complaints

In 2009 UDAF responded to 138 consumer complaints. Many were related to dogs in stores or other complaint about the facilities. There were all kinds of different foreign object complaints such as fungus, bones, insects, pills, glass, metal, hair etc. These complaints could not be fully investigated without the professional analysis of foreign objects conducted by the UDAF Chemistry Laboratory. When applicable, our findings are passed on to industry to help them improve their processes..

During the calendar year 2009, hold orders involving 3,920 pounds of food were issued coming to a total of \$2,974. Voluntary destructions were agreed upon involving 1,150 pounds of food for a total of \$2,195 where food was then destroyed because it was suspected of being adulterated.

Inland Shellfish Surveillance

The Division has an Inland Shellfish component. This component has been 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 component is required for Utah businesses to ship shellfish across state lines.

Country Of Origin Labeling (COOL)

The Division is contracted 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. The contract has also helped the program survive the recent rounds of budget cuts. In 2009, 36 COOL audits were completed.

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.

During the calendar year of 2009 the Meat Compliance Program conducted 1,163 Random Reviews of businesses, 351 HRI reviews and 58 Planned Compliance Reviews. A high percentage of Food Recalls involved USDA meat products which were monitored along side the Food Recalls. Compliance Officers collected about 520 Ground Beef Samples which the State Chemist tested for fat, sulfites and added moisture. We have recently enhanced our compliance efforts by re-sampling ground beef which was out of compliance and sending out Citations upon repeat violations.

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 2009, the food labeling component completed 105 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 webpage at: <http://ag.utah.gov/regsvcs/labeling.html>

Cottage Food Production Operations

Utah is one of only several states that allow cottage food operations. These are residential homes in which food is processed for packaged retail sale to the public or wholesale to retailers. In 2009 we inspected and registered 55 new cottage food operations, giving the state a total of 116 such food establishments. Over the last 2 years 36 cottage food operations have ceased. To date there have been no documented foodborne illnesses associated with cottage food operations in Utah.

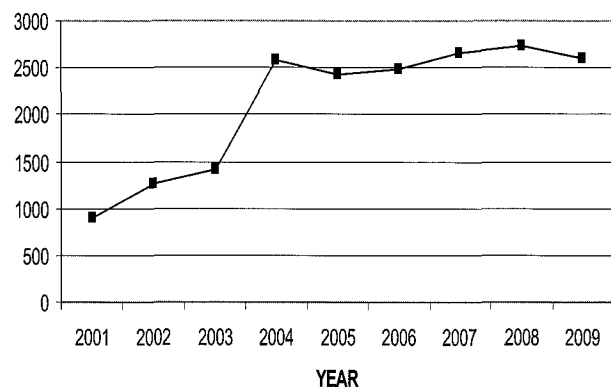
Outdoor Markets

Utahns are becoming more and more interested about the sources of the food they eat. A natural by-product of this has been a rise in the number of outdoor markets, primarily Farmers Markets. During the past year the program has placed a priority on food safety at farmers markets. We have set a goal of inspecting each outdoor market at least one this year. Staff met with market operators at meeting in northern and southern Utah. This was done to orient them to requirements and to enhance their ability to be our partners in identifying and correcting unsafe food practices at the markets. This project has been very successful. We now plan to do this on an annual basis.

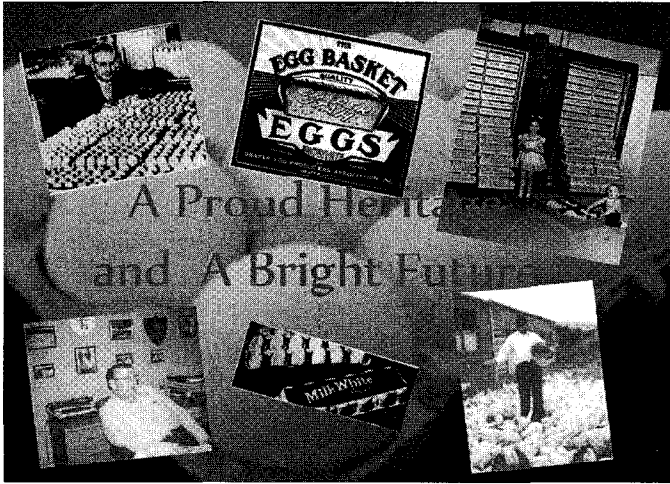
Certificates of Free Sale

Certificates of free sale are a component of the Food Compliance Program that much of our population is completely unaware. However, it is very important to the Utah economy and the food industry. Without the certificates, Utah businesses would not be able to export their food products internationally. The certificates certify that the foods are produced in sanitary settings and that the production meets current Good Manufacturing Practices. Issued by the Department, the certificates are accepted by governments worldwide. In 2009 we saw a slight reduction in the number of certificates issued, as compared to the previous year. This was a by-product of the slowed economy of 2008.

**CERTIFICATES OF FREE SALE
2001-2009**



Egg & Poultry Grading



The Utah Department of Agriculture & Food administers the Poultry and Egg Grading Program through a State Trust Fund Agreement with the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. The Egg and Poultry Grading Program provides employees licensed by USDA/AMS and performs grading and certification services throughout the state of Utah. Poultry and eggs can be traded on a uniform basis coast to coast and overseas, by buyers and sellers who use official USDA standards and grades. Consumers, egg and poultry processors, and large volume buyers who purchase poultry and eggs identified with the USDA grade shield can be assured of the quality of the products they are purchasing.

Program activities include:
Shell Egg Grading
Egg Products Inspection
Shell Egg Surveillance
Poultry Grading
School Lunch Commodities
Shell Egg Grading

On January 7, 1931, the Desert News reported that Utah shipped 1,000 train carloads of eggs to New York in the previous year, 1930, with each car carrying 450 to 500 cases. Over time, Utah's egg production and market has changed but Utah continues to export top quality eggs all over the world. In 2007, Utah exported just over a half a million cases of eggs to California. This is about 590 semitrailer loads with each load consisting of 750 to 850 cases. Many of these eggs, as well as eggs sold locally, are USDA graded by Utah graders.

During 2009, USDA licensed egg graders graded 912,666 cases (30 dozen eggs per case). Of these cases: 330 cases were Jumbo, 150,211 cases were Extra Large, 619,055 cases were Large, 135,798 cases were Medium, and 7,272 cases were small. This is a slight decrease from last year's total of 979,383 cases (30 dozen eggs per case) USDA graded eggs in Utah.

Egg Products Inspection

The term "egg products" refers to eggs that have been removed from their shells for processing. Basic egg products include whole eggs, whites, yolks and various blends, with or without non-egg ingredients, that are processed and pasteurized. They may be available in liquid, frozen and dried forms. Nationally approximately 2.5 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 2009, 483,201 (30 dozen per case) cases of shell eggs were processed into liquid or frozen egg products in Utah. This is a slight 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 2009, State Surveillance Inspectors graded and inspected 397 samples associated with the USDA Surveillance Program.

Poultry Grading

During 2009, 250 million turkeys were raised in the United States, down 8 percent from the number raised during 2008. USDA reported that Utah raised 3,300,000 Turkeys in 2009. This is a 20% decrease from last year. Poor economic conditions in 2009 forced dramatic reductions in turkey production by Utah turkey growers.

The USDA licensed Poultry graders of Utah graded 55,685,163 lbs. of turkey and turkey products in the year 2009. This is a considerable decrease over the previous year's 81,944,588 lbs.

School Lunch

The depression of the 1930's brought on widespread unemployment. Millions of people in the cities lost their jobs and were without means of support. They were obliged to seek help through public assistance programs. Much of the production of the farmer went begging for a market, surpluses of farm products continued to mount, prices of farm products declined to a point where farm income provided only a meager subsistence. Millions of school children were unable to pay for their school lunches, and with but limited family resources to provide meals at home. The danger of malnutrition among children became a national concern. Federal

assistance became essential, and Congressional action was taken in 1935 to aid both agriculture and the school lunch program. Today USDA's, Agricultural Marketing Service, Poultry Program's Commodity Procurement Branch purchases approximately 300 million pounds of poultry and egg products, totals about \$250 million each year. USDA's National School Lunch program serves 31 million children a healthy meal each school day. Utah Egg and Poultry graders inspect these commodities as they arrive in Utah. The process involves breaking the official seals on the semi-trailers, selecting samples of frozen product, and drilling the product in order to obtain the temperature. An organoleptic inspection is done and a USDA certificate is prepared.

The USDA licensed graders of Utah inspected 850,441 lbs. of USDA commodities delivered to various Utah destinations during 2009.

Dairy Compliance Program

Raw Milk consumption seems to be a bigger and bigger issue every year. CDC estimates that 2% of the US population has tried or is now drinking raw milk. Utah has five permitted raw milk dairies – four cow dairies and one goat dairy. Utah had its second food born illness outbreak related to a permitted raw milk dairy. While that was being investigated a third one occurred. The second one ended up being an epidemiological association and the third one a confirmed milk born illness outbreak. In the first two cases, *Campylobacter jejuni* was the offending pathogen. No *Campylobacter* was ever found in the milk. In the second incidence, Salmonella was the pathogen, and DNA tests of Salmonella recovered in the milk confirmed it was the same as that found in the stool samples of the patients. *Salmonella* serotype *newport* ended up being the common strain.

| TYPES | NUMBERS | INSPECTIONS/TIS |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| Grade A Dairies | 238 | 743 |
| Manufacturing Dairies | 0 | 0 |
| Dairy Processors | 68 | 229 |
| Raw to Retail Dairies (including Farmstead Cheese) | 10 | 19 |
| Milk Haulers/Samplers | 144 | 45 |
| Milk Trucks | 196 | 75 |
| Pasteurizers | 52 | 189 |
| Total | 708 | 1300 |

In a recent FDA review of the program, they deemed it to be a "model program".

Bedding, Upholstered Furniture & Quilted Clothing Program

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,

| History | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Year | Total # of Dairy Farms | Percent of Previous Year |
| 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% |
| 2009 | 238 | 6% |

| 2009 Cow Statistics | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Item | Numbers |
| Total dairy farms in Utah | 238 dairies |
| Total milk cows in Utah | 84,000 cows |
| Total milk production in Utah | 1.763 billion lbs |
| Production per cow in Utah | 20,998 lbs/cow |

supply dealers, wholesalers, and repairers of these products and their components to obtain an annual license before offering items for sale within the state.

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

In 2009, Utah issued 2,763 licenses which generated \$290,115 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 contaminants. During the period 2001-2009, the number of licenses issued in the program has more than doubled. Currently there is one full time staff member. The program is completely supported through the revenues it generates.

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.

Weights & Measures Program

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

Eleven Weights and Measures inspectors are strategically located throughout the state to ensure equity in the marketplace prevails throughout Utah. There are 3,984 businesses registered in Utah with 42,512 weighing and measuring devices for the year 2009. 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.

A total of 628 gas stations were inspected in 2009. 23% of all gas stations inspected had something fail the inspection. 14,081 gasoline pumps and 1,909 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 1,925 artifacts from industry and 374 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. This is an increased amount of artifacts tested as a result to the requirements of the registered service person program.

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.

A total of 107 Wheel Load Weigher scale inspections were conducted. 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.

More than 549 price verification inspections of retail check-out scanners were conducted. Our inspection program helps the consumer be confident that the price at which a product is advertised or displayed is the price they will be charged at the check-out counter. These inspections include but are not limited to grocery, hardware, general merchandise, drug, automotive supply, convenience, and warehouse club stores.

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. 177 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. 223 Vehicle tank meter, 66 rack meter, and 39 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 658 establishments that have large capacity scales were inspected. 1,467 large scales were inspected.

Complaints

In addition to routine inspections, Weights and Measures Inspectors investigated approximately 94 consumer complaints in 2009. Complaints were related to Motor Fuel Quality and quantity, scale accuracy, product packaging and labeling requirements, net contents of packaged goods, and getting charged an incorrect price at the retail cash register scanner.

During September, 2009, Joel Bernasek was hired to perform fuel analysis as the State Motor Fuel Specialist for the State of Utah. Fuel analysis was performed on fuel samples that were taken for routine inspections and in response to consumer complaints. Samples are tested for the items listed in the table.

Emphasis was continued to be placed on testing for ethanol in fuel. Customer complaints were received and investigations were made and identified stations that had water and ethanol present in fuel without the proper labeling. Octane testing has been performed identifying stations that have a lower octane than what was posted on the gasoline pump. 270 fuel samples were

taken during the 2009 year.

The program completed a project on the Navajo Nation in collaboration with the Navajos, Arizona and New Mexico checking fuel quality and labeling.

The registered service person has continued to be an important part of the Weights and Measures Program. During the 2009 calendar year, training continued for the service technician for retail motor fuel devices. Additional service technicians including those from out of state have been becoming registered and getting a certificate of registration. These individuals have become aware of the requirements of the program which includes taking a class, passing a basic knowledge exam, registering a security seal, having calibration equipment with a current certificate from a NIST recognized laboratory, and sending in placed in service reports. This program helps protect the consumer by improving the accuracy of the gas pump.

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

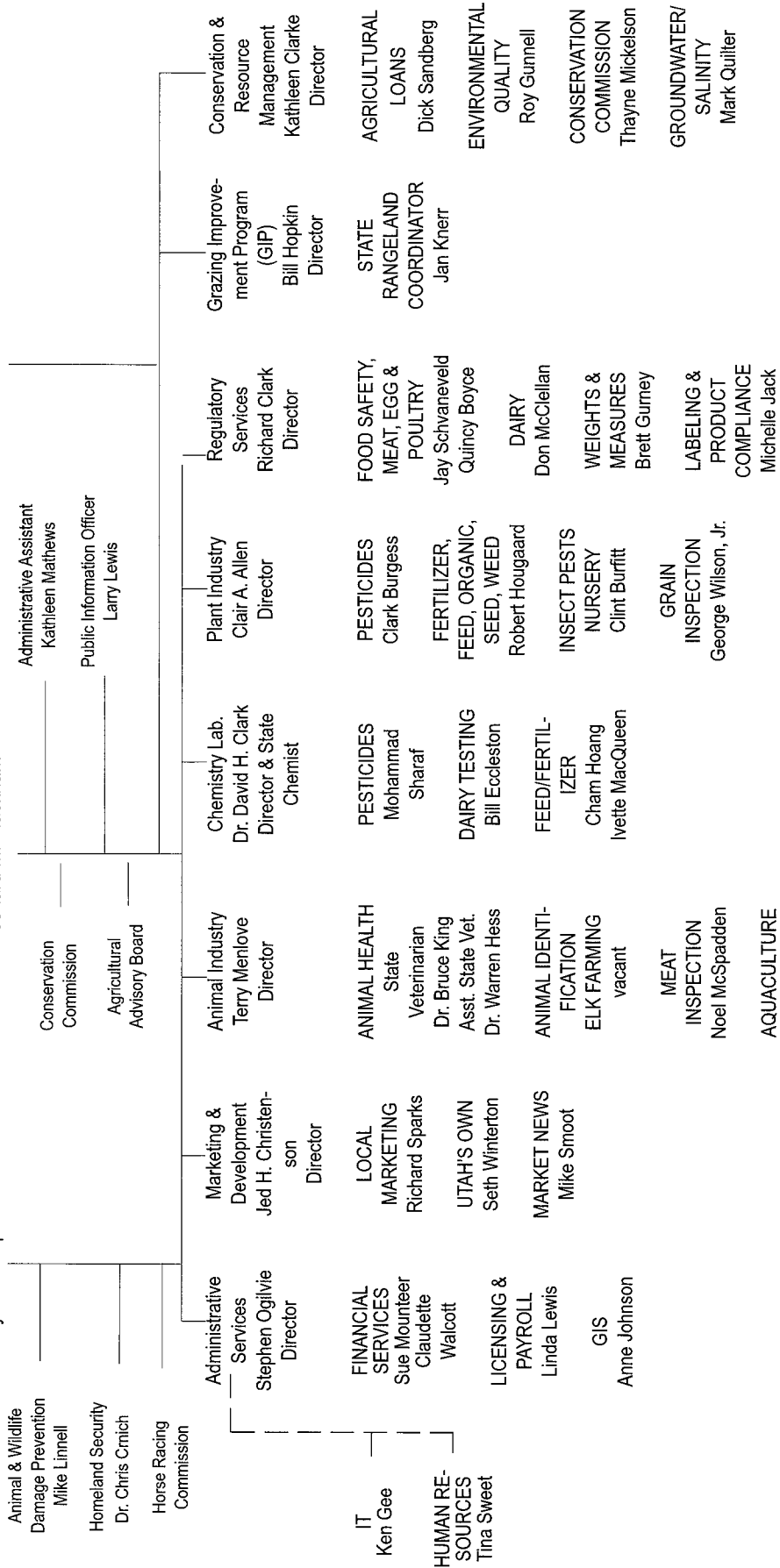
UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

GOVERNOR
Gary R. Herbert

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Kathleen Clarke

COMMISSIONER
Leonard M. Blackham

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Kyle R. Stephens



UTAH AGRICULTURE STATISTICS -- 2010



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 | | | | | | |
| <i>Number of Farms & Ranches, 2009</i> | | | | | | |
| TX | MO | IA | OK | KY | 36 | |
| 247,500 | 108,000 | 92,600 | 86,500 | 85,500 | 16,600 | 2,200,010 |
| <i>Land in Farms & Ranches, 2009 (1,000 Acres)</i> | | | | | | |
| TX | MT | KS | NE | SD | 25 | |
| 130,400 | 60,800 | 46,200 | 45,600 | 43,700 | 11,100 | 919,800 |
| <i>Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing's, 2009 (1,000 Dollars) ¹</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | IA | TX | NE | IL | 37 | |
| 34,840,647 | 21,013,892 | 16,573,054 | 15,309,098 | 14,544,878 | 1,185,844 | 283,406,168 |
| FIELD CROPS | | | | | | |
| <i>Harvested Acreage Principal Crops, 2009 (1,000 Acres) ²</i> | | | | | | |
| IA | IL | KS | ND | MN | 36 | |
| 24,487 | 22,747 | 21,876 | 20,926 | 19,255 | 936 | 301,603 |
| <i>Corn for Grain Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| IA | IL | NE | MN | IN | 41 | |
| 2,438,800 | 2,053,200 | 1,575,300 | 1,244,100 | 933,660 | 2,635 | 13,110,062 |
| <i>Corn for Silage Production, 2009 (1,000 Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| WI | CA | NY | PA | MN | 23 | |
| 13,600 | 10,010 | 8,460 | 8,190 | 7,600 | 1,081 | 108,209 |
| <i>Barley Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| ND | ID | MT | CO | WY | 13 | |
| 79,100 | 48,450 | 41,040 | 10,395 | 6,720 | 2,550 | 227,323 |
| <i>Oats Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| WI | MN | ND | SD | IA | 30 | |
| 13,260 | 12,070 | 11,220 | 6,570 | 6,175 | 405 | 93,081 |
| <i>All Wheat Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| ND | KS | MT | SD | WA | 32 | |
| 377,190 | 369,600 | 176,625 | 129,147 | 123,085 | 7,278 | 2,216,171 |
| <i>Other Spring Wheat Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| ND | MN | MT | SD | ID | 9 | |
| 289,800 | 82,150 | 70,500 | 64,680 | 40,810 | 528 | 584,411 |
| <i>Winter Wheat Production, 2009 (1,000 Bushels)</i> | | | | | | |
| KS | CO | WA | MT | OK | 32 | |
| 369,600 | 98,000 | 96,760 | 89,540 | 77,000 | 6,750 | 1,522,718 |
| <i>All Hay Production, 2009 (1,000 Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | TX | MO | SD | KS | 23 | |
| 8,632 | 8,250 | 8,040 | 7,830 | 7,225 | 2,562 | 147,442 |
| <i>Alfalfa Hay Production, 2009 (1,000 Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | SD | ID | MN | WI | 14 | |
| 6,958 | 5,750 | 4,788 | 3,900 | 3,875 | 2,226 | 71,030 |

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 | | | | | | |
| <i>Apple Utilized Production, All Commercial, 2009 (Million Pounds)</i> | | | | | | |
| WA | NY | MI | PA | CA | 24 | 9,708.10 |
| 5,400 | 1,360 | 1,050 | 483 | 265 | 16 | |
| <i>Apricot Utilized Production, 2009 (Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | WA | UT | | | 3 | 68,690 |
| 59,500 | 8,900 | 290 | | | 290 | |
| <i>Peach Utilized Production, 2009 (Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | SC | NJ | GA | PA | 12 | 1,082,610 |
| 819,000 | 66,000 | 33,000 | 30,000 | 27,800 | 5,500 | |
| <i>Sweet Cherry Utilized Production, 2009 (Tons)</i> | | | | | | |
| WA | CA | OR | MI | ID | 6 | 375,625 |
| 210,000 | 75,000 | 56,000 | 28,600 | 2,700 | 1,330 | |
| <i>Tart Cherry Utilized Production, 2009 (Million Pounds)</i> | | | | | | |
| MI | UT | WA | WI | NY | 2 | 320.5 |
| 242.0 | 34.0 | 16.4 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 34.0 | |
| LIVESTOCK, MINK, & POULTRY | | | | | | |
| <i>All Cattle & Calves, January 1, 2010 (1,000 Head)</i> | | | | | | |
| TX | NE | KS | OK | CA | 36 | 93,701 |
| 13,300 | 6,250 | 6,000 | 5,450 | 5,150 | 800 | |
| <i>Beef Cows, January 1, 2010 (1,000 Head)</i> | | | | | | |
| TX | OK | MO | NE | SD | 28 | 31,376 |
| 5,140 | 2,073 | 1,968 | 1,781 | 1,618 | 338 | |
| <i>Milk Cow Inventory, January 1, 2010 (1,000 Head)</i> | | | | | | |
| CA | WI | NY | ID | PA | 24 | 9,081 |
| 1,760 | 1,260 | 610 | 550 | 540 | 82 | |
| <i>All Hogs & Pigs, December 1, 2009 (1,000 Head)</i> | | | | | | |
| IA | NC | MN | IL | IN | 15 | 64,887 |
| 19,000 | 9,600 | 7,200 | 4,250 | 3,600 | 730 | |
| <i>All Sheep, January 1, 2010 (1,000 Head)</i> | | | | | | |
| TX | CA | CO | WY | SD | 6 | 5,630 |
| 830 | 610 | 375 | 375 | 320 | 290 | |
| <i>Honey Production, 2009 (1,000 Lbs)</i> | | | | | | |
| ND | SD | CA | MT | FL | 23 | 144,108 |
| 34,650 | 17,820 | 11,715 | 10,220 | 10,200 | 988 | |
| <i>Mink Pelt Production, 2009 (Pelts)</i> | | | | | | |
| WI | UT | OR | MN | ID | 2 | 2,855,700 |
| 886,100 | 613,500 | 270,100 | 267,200 | 251,500 | 613,500 | |
| <i>Chickens, Layers Inventory, December 1, 2009 (1,000)</i> | | | | | | |
| IA | OH | IN | PA | CA | 25 | 339,526 |
| 54,025 | 27,577 | 23,411 | 23,298 | 19,686 | 3,372 | |
| <i>Trout Sold, 2009 (1,000 Dollars)</i> | | | | | | |
| ID | NC | CA | PA | MO | 14 | 84,364 |
| 36,313 | 7,180 | 5,270 | 5,149 | 4,675 | 529 | |

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 | 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 |
| Cattle on Feed Jan 1 | Thou Hd | 81 | 1966 | 25 | 2002,2009,2010 | 1959 |
| 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, 1998-2009 ¹

| Year | Utah | | | United States | | |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Farms | Land in Farms | | Farms | Land in Farms | |
| | | Average Size | Total | | Average Size | Total |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> |
| 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 | 16,700 | 665 | 11,100 | 2,204,950 | 418 | 921,460 |
| 2008 | 16,500 | 673 | 11,100 | 2,200,100 | 418 | 919,910 |
| 2009 | 16,600 | 669 | 11,100 | 2,200,010 | 418 | 919,800 |

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

Number of Farms and Land in Farms: Economic Sales Class, Utah, 2007-2009

| 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 |
| <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | |
| 2007 | 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 |
| 2009 | 10,200 | 4,700 | 1,700 | 16,600 | 900 | 2,300 | 7,900 | 11,100 |

Farm Income

Cash Receipts: by Commodity, Utah, 2006-2009 ^{1 2 3}

| Commodity | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 ⁴ | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Dollars | % of Total | Dollars | % of Total | Dollars | % of Total | Dollars | % of Total |
| | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| All Commodities | | | | | | | | |
| All Commodities | 1,218,666 | 100.0 | 1,376,588 | 100.0 | 1,532,872 | 100.0 | 1,185,844 | 100.0 |
| Livestock & Products | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock & products | 861,733 | 70.7 | 945,562 | 68.7 | 1,004,066 | 65.5 | 764,517 | 64.5 |
| Meat Animals | 488,586 | 40.1 | 444,477 | 32.3 | 486,693 | 31.8 | 416,435 | 35.1 |
| Cattle & Calves | 331,008 | 27.2 | 283,320 | 20.6 | 301,492 | 19.7 | 243,648 | 20.5 |
| Hogs | 141,501 | 11.6 | 143,698 | 10.4 | 167,601 | 10.9 | 155,111 | 13.1 |
| Sheep & Lambs | 16,077 | 1.3 | 17,459 | 1.3 | 17,600 | 1.1 | 17,676 | 1.5 |
| Dairy Products | 219,964 | 18.0 | 324,702 | 23.6 | 319,465 | 20.8 | 213,988 | 18.0 |
| Milk, wholesale | 219,964 | 18.0 | 324,702 | 23.6 | 319,465 | 20.8 | 213,988 | 18.0 |
| Poultry/Eggs | 99,244 | 8.1 | 129,632 | 9.4 | 140,389 | 9.2 | 94,762 | 8.0 |
| Farm chickens | 5 | - | 5 | - | 6 | - | 5 | - |
| Chicken eggs | 30,727 | 2.5 | 52,618 | 3.8 | 72,422 | 4.7 | 52,079 | 4.4 |
| Turkeys | - | - | - | - | 60,877 | 4.0 | 40,800 | 3.4 |
| Other Poultry | - | - | - | - | 7,084 | 0.5 | 1,878 | 0.2 |
| Miscellaneous Livestock | 53,939 | 4.4 | 46,751 | 3.4 | 57,519 | 3.8 | 39,332 | 3.3 |
| Honey | 1,274 | 0.1 | 1,329 | 0.1 | 2,110 | 0.1 | 1,452 | 0.1 |
| Wool | 1,669 | 0.1 | 2,111 | 0.2 | 2,820 | 0.2 | 1,880 | 0.2 |
| Aquaculture | - | - | 475 | - | 574 | - | 566 | - |
| Trout | 318 | - | 436 | - | 535 | - | 529 | - |
| Other Aquaculture | 39 | - | 39 | - | 39 | - | 37 | - |
| Other Livestock | 50,633 | 4.2 | 42,836 | 3.1 | 52,015 | 3.4 | 35,434 | 3.0 |
| Mink pelts | 36,540 | 3.0 | 30,148 | 2.2 | 39,387 | 2.6 | 22,868 | 1.9 |
| All other livestock | - | - | 12,688 | 0.9 | 12,628 | 0.8 | 12,566 | 1.1 |
| Crops | | | | | | | | |
| Crops | 356,933 | 29.3 | 431,026 | 31.3 | 528,806 | 34.5 | 421,328 | 35.5 |
| Food Grains | 25,685 | 2.1 | 32,598 | 2.4 | 43,307 | 2.8 | 32,455 | 2.7 |
| Wheat | 25,685 | 2.1 | 32,598 | 2.4 | 43,307 | 2.8 | 32,455 | 2.7 |
| Feed Crops | 158,165 | 13.0 | 218,876 | 15.9 | 302,327 | 19.7 | 200,353 | 16.9 |
| Barley | 4,918 | 0.4 | 8,474 | 0.6 | 8,948 | 0.6 | 5,953 | 0.5 |
| Corn | 4,341 | 0.4 | 7,809 | 0.6 | 13,513 | 0.9 | 11,300 | 1.0 |
| Hay | 147,890 | 12.1 | 201,654 | 14.6 | 279,123 | 18.2 | 182,340 | 15.4 |
| Oats | 1,015 | 0.1 | 938 | 0.1 | 743 | - | 760 | 0.1 |
| Oil Crops | 2,497 | 0.2 | 2,320 | 0.2 | 4,428 | 0.3 | 4,729 | 0.4 |
| Vegetables & Melons | 18,184 | 1.5 | 21,253 | 1.5 | 18,383 | 1.2 | 17,585 | 1.5 |
| Beans, dry | 185 | - | 104 | - | 198 | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous Vegetables | 9,951 | 0.8 | 12,863 | 0.9 | 12,340 | 0.8 | 12,568 | 1.1 |
| Fruits/Nuts | 19,395 | 1.6 | 16,743 | 1.2 | 16,799 | 1.1 | 24,621 | 2.1 |
| Apples | 4,279 | 0.4 | 4,977 | 0.4 | 4,180 | 0.3 | 4,285 | 0.4 |
| Fresh | 4,194 | 0.3 | 4,836 | 0.4 | 4,027 | 0.3 | 4,090 | 0.3 |
| Processing | 85 | - | 140 | - | 152 | - | 195 | - |
| Apricots | 255 | - | 212 | - | 178 | - | 250 | - |
| Cherries | 9,324 | 0.8 | 6,472 | 0.5 | 6,392 | 0.4 | 12,212 | 1.0 |
| Sweet | 2,699 | 0.2 | 1,722 | 0.1 | 122 | - | 3,032 | 0.3 |
| Tart | 6,625 | 0.5 | 4,750 | 0.3 | 6,270 | 0.4 | 9,180 | 0.8 |
| Peaches | 3,627 | 0.3 | 2,934 | 0.2 | 3,906 | 0.3 | 5,720 | 0.5 |
| Pears, Bartlett | 140 | - | 190 | - | 204 | - | - | - |
| Other berries | 1,020 | 0.1 | 1,078 | 0.1 | 1,076 | 0.1 | 1,096 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Fruits/Nuts | 750 | 0.1 | 880 | 0.1 | 863 | 0.1 | 1,058 | 0.1 |
| All Other Crops | 133,007 | 10.9 | 139,236 | 10.1 | 143,563 | 9.4 | 141,584 | 11.9 |
| Other Seeds | 2,511 | 0.2 | 3,125 | 0.2 | 3,190 | 0.2 | 3,190 | 0.3 |
| Other Field Crops | 13,233 | 1.1 | 7,541 | 0.5 | 11,705 | 0.8 | 12,105 | 1.0 |
| Greenhouse/Nursery | 109,940 | 9.0 | 121,565 | 8.8 | 121,380 | 7.9 | 119,180 | 10.1 |
| Christmas Trees | 200 | - | 33 | - | 40 | - | 40 | - |
| Other Greenhouses | 109,740 | 9.0 | 121,532 | 8.8 | 121,340 | 7.9 | 119,140 | 10.0 |

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 A dash (-) denotes zero, unpublished, or less than one tenth of 1 percent.

⁴ Preliminary.

Crop Summary

2009 Crop Summary: Utah producers reported the 2009 crop year January weather brought freezing temperatures the first part of the month, day time highs considerably above freezing by the end of the month. Farmers had little chance for field activity because of the weather. February storms contributed to good moisture in the spring. Snow pack in the mountains was good at that time and soil moisture was adequate in most areas of the state. However, because of the snow cover, some producers were concerned about snow mold. Many areas continued to receive snow during March and farmers hoping to plant onions were hampered by snow continuing to cover their fields. The weather did break in some areas, and snow melted to reveal some snow mold damage.

Fruit growers reported that trees had not begun to blossom by the first of April and the cold had not yet hurt the fruit crop. Very cold weather slowed grass growth and spring farm work underway in some areas. During the month, alfalfa growers applied herbicides and fertilizer, however, spring planting was somewhat delayed due to wet and cool conditions. In a few areas moisture conditions were critically dry, and cold windy conditions delayed grass growth on ranges and worsened the moisture situation. Peach and apricot crops received minimal damage due to weather conditions.

Weather continued cool and wet in northern areas, but some areas in central and southern Utah were concerned about the lack of moisture at the beginning of May. Peaches seemed to have weathered the cold temperatures in late April and early May, but sweet cherry crops in northern Utah received heavy damage. Farmers reported pest problems with black grass bugs and grasshoppers in pasture and range lands. Spraying was done in Box Elder County, and grasses seemed to bounce back from the bug pressure. Producers were preparing to spray in Juab County as range land was beginning to receive damage from the pests. Grasshoppers were heavy in Duchesne County. Rain and snow were reported mid May, and the cooler temperatures hindered the growth of alfalfa hay. Some farmers were frustrated with their inability to get into fields and plant spring crops because of the moisture. Moisture received, however, improved the irrigation water outlook. Some central and southern areas of the State continued to be dry, and spring work was completed in a timely manner, however, producers were concerned about the prospects of a short irrigation season because runoff was relatively light in spite of the adequate snow pack reported in other areas. Canal repairs delayed irrigation in Uintah County.

Weather conditions were wetter than normal during the month of June. Many hay producers had their first crop alfalfa rained on while in the windrow and much of the crop's quality was poor. The cool weather was an advantage to small grains, but corn was slow to grow because of the low temperatures. Some hail was reported which resulted in damage to fruit trees and fruit crops, and some field crops were also damaged by hail in northern areas. Reports of alfalfa weevil were frequent, and the inability of operators to harvest hay because of the wet weather allowed the pest to cause further damage. Operators waiting for the rain to stop had to wait until the last week of the month to cut hay. By that time much of the alfalfa was either damaged by weevil or old and of poor quality. Many of the dryer counties in the south received rain during June which relieved some of the dry conditions experienced earlier in the season, but hampered the effort to harvest alfalfa. Grasshoppers were reported in most counties by the end of June. Infestations were reduced somewhat because of the cool wet weather and spraying efforts. Sweet cherry crop was a total loss in some areas because of rain and hail. Rangeland and dry farm crops were the best they had been in many years.

Warm temperatures and dryer weather allowed farmers to finish harvesting their first crop of alfalfa in early July. By the end of the month most had harvested second crop alfalfa, but the crop was light because of the delay in harvesting first crop. Most second crop hay was harvested without incident, but some was reported to have been rained on, and some rare second crop weevil damage occurred in one area. Grass hay looked to be an excellent crop because of the cool wet weather in June. Corn, which prefers warmer weather, began to perk up, and small grains were ripening rapidly due to the warmer temperatures. As the month progressed a new batch of grasshoppers emerged in some areas and concerns of crop damage escalated in areas which were not sprayed. In some areas spraying in June seemed to be ineffective, possibly because of the frequent rains when spraying was attempted.

August started hot, dry and windy. Some operators experienced hay rolling in windrows and small grain lodging because of the wind. Corn lodging was also reported. Heavy yielding grain crops also contributed to the lodging problem in small grains. Because of the dry weather, third crop alfalfa harvest was relatively uneventful with few experiencing problems getting it out of the field. Isolated thunder showers infrequently interrupted the relatively dry weather with the exception of one heavy down pour in the north which halted the grain harvest for a few days. Operators also began planting winter wheat during the month. Warm weather continued into September and many were hoping for a long fall to allow the corn to mature before a frost.

Late September and early October brought reports of frost, but it didn't seem to affect the crops. Some began harvesting high moisture grain corn and safflower. Some were able to get a 4th cutting of alfalfa, but most were content with 3. Some rain showers occurred, but most operators were able to continue working throughout the month.

Field Crops

Hay: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Acres Harvested | Yield per Acre | Production | Marketing Year Average Price ¹ | Value of Production |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>1,000 Tons</i> | <i>Dollars per Ton</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures | | | | | |
| 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 | 170.00 | 392,700 |
| 2009 | 530 | 4.20 | 2,226 | 115.00 | 255,990 |
| All Other Hay | | | | | |
| 2002 | 150 | 1.80 | 270 | 59.00 | 15,930 |
| 2003 | 155 | 2.00 | 310 | 68.00 | 21,080 |
| 2004 | 155 | 2.20 | 341 | 80.00 | 27,280 |
| 2005 | 160 | 2.30 | 368 | 83.00 | 30,544 |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 160 | 2.10 | 336 | 98.00 | 32,928 |
| All Hay | | | | | |
| 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 | 248,272 |
| 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 | 167.00 | 436,403 |
| 2009 | 690 | 3.71 | 2,562 | 113.00 | 288,918 |

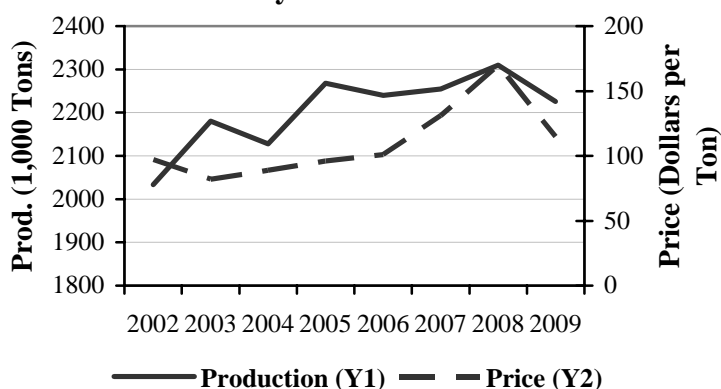
¹ Baled hay.

Hay: Stocks on Farms, May 1 and December 1, Utah, 2002-2010

| Year | May 1 | December 1 |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Tons</i> | <i>1,000 Tons</i> |
| 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 | 1,330 |
| 2010 | 245 | (¹) |

¹ Available January 2011

Utah Alfalfa Hay Production & Price



Small Grains: Acreage, Yield, Production, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| Crop & Year | Acres | | Yield per acre | Production | Price per Bushel | Value of Production |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Planted ¹ | Harvested | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> | <i>Dollars per Bushel</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| Winter Wheat | | | | | | |
| 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 | 7.40 | 36,408 |
| 2009 | 140 | 135 | 50.0 | 6,750 | 5.20 | 35,100 |
| Other Spring Wheat | | | | | | |
| 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 | 11.30 | 9,447 |
| 2009 | 14 | 12 | 44.0 | 528 | 9.45 | 4,990 |
| All Wheat | | | | | | |
| 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 | 7.97 | 45,855 |
| 2009 | 154 | 147 | 49.5 | 7,278 | 6.30 | 40,090 |
| Barley | | | | | | |
| 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 | 4.41 | 10,121 |
| 2009 | 40 | 30 | 85.0 | 2,550 | 2.25 | 5,738 |
| Oats | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 45 | 5 | 81.0 | 405 | 2.50 | 1,013 |

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, 2002-2009

| Year | Planted All Purposes | Acres Harvested | Yield Per Acre | Production | Marketing Year Average Price | Value of Production |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Silage | | | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>1,000 Tons</i> | <i>Dollars per Ton¹</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 40.00 | 43,240 |
| 2009 | 65 | 47 | 23.0 | 1,081 | 32.00 | 34,592 |
| Grain | | | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>1,000 Acres</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> | <i>Dollars per Bushel</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 4.40 | 15,888 |
| 2009 | 65 | 17 | 155.0 | 2,635 | 4.35 | 11,462 |

¹ Price or value per ton in silo or pit.



**Grain Stocks Stored Off Farm: Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Corn
Utah, by Quarters, 2003-2010¹**

| Year | March 1 | June 1 | September 1 | December 1 |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> | <i>1,000 Bushels</i> |
| All Wheat | | | | |
| 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 | 2,745 | 4,026 |
| 2010 | 4,612 | 2,972 | (²) | (⁴) |
| Barley | | | | |
| 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 | 459 | 688 |
| 2010 | 147 | 122 | (²) | (⁴) |
| Oats | | | | |
| 2003 | 95 | 45 | 47 | 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 | 52 | 39 |
| 2010 | 40 | 20 | (²) | (⁴) |
| Corn | | | | |
| 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 | 1,023 | 1,066 |
| 2010 | 1,208 | 974 | (²) | (⁴) |

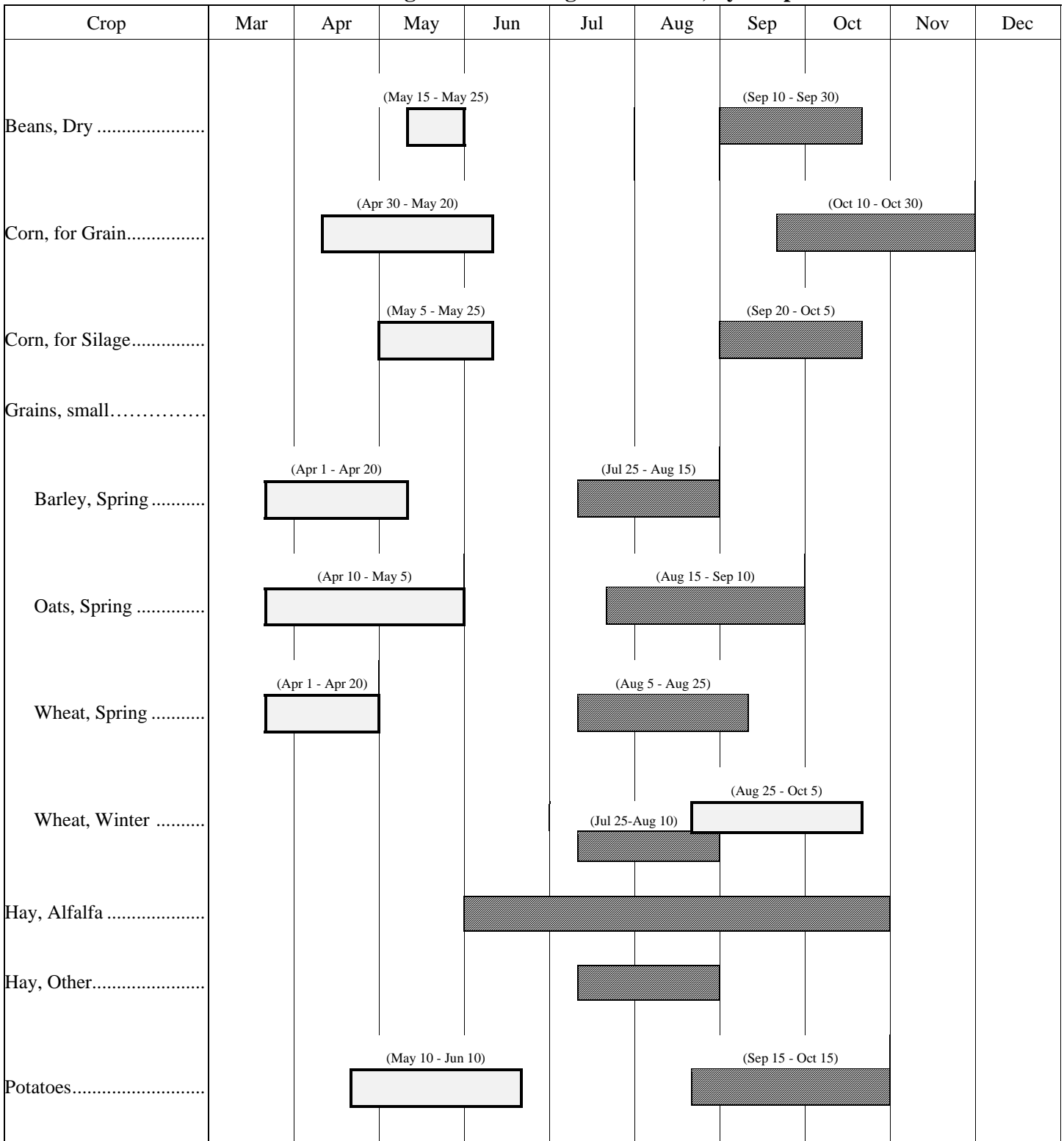
¹ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors.

² Estimates available in the September 2010 Grain Stocks release.

³ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁴ Estimates available in the December 2010 Grain Stocks Release.

Usual Planting and Harvesting Dates: Utah, by Crop



Usual Planting Dates
 Usual Harvesting Dates
 () Most Active Dates

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

Crop Progress

Barley Progress

Percent Completed

| Planted | | | | Harvested for Grain | | | |
|---------|------|------|----------------|---------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average | Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
| Apr 05 | 21 | 25 | 27 | Jul 10 | | 1 | 4 |
| Apr 10 | 43 | 36 | 37 | Jul 15 | | 3 | 5 |
| Apr 15 | 58 | 40 | 46 | Jul 20 | | 6 | 8 |
| Apr 20 | 61 | 44 | 52 | Jul 25 | | 7 | 13 |
| Apr 25 | 71 | 57 | 62 | Jul 30 | 23 | 18 | 22 |
| Apr 30 | 78 | 63 | 70 | Aug 05 | 36 | 33 | 37 |
| May 05 | 84 | 70 | 77 | Aug 10 | 54 | 45 | 51 |
| May 10 | 92 | 79 | 84 | Aug 15 | 62 | 60 | 63 |
| May 15 | 95 | 87 | 87 | Aug 20 | 72 | 70 | 74 |
| | | | | Aug 25 | 82 | 78 | 82 |
| | | | | Aug 30 | 84 | 86 | 87 |
| | | | | Sep 05 | 87 | 92 | 91 |

Oats Progress

Percent Completed

| Planted | | | | Harvested - Hay/Silage | | | | Harvested for Grain | | | |
|---------|------|------|----------------|------------------------|------|------|----------------|---------------------|------|------|----------------|
| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average | Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average | Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
| Apr 05 | 18 | 18 | 20 | Jun 20 | 20 | | 24 | Jul 25 | | 2 | 25 |
| Apr 10 | 25 | 20 | 24 | Jun 25 | 24 | | 27 | Jul 30 | 14 | 8 | 26 |
| Apr 15 | 33 | 23 | 29 | Jun 30 | 31 | | 34 | Aug 05 | 15 | 16 | 22 |
| Apr 20 | 46 | 29 | 39 | Jul 05 | 44 | 42 | 44 | Aug 10 | 16 | 25 | 29 |
| Apr 25 | 50 | 46 | 49 | Jul 10 | 53 | 46 | 52 | Aug 15 | 25 | 46 | 42 |
| Apr 30 | 58 | 54 | 58 | Jul 15 | 59 | 57 | 58 | Aug 20 | 36 | 54 | 54 |
| May 05 | 68 | 64 | 66 | Jul 20 | 65 | 71 | 68 | Aug 25 | 49 | 61 | 65 |
| May 10 | 81 | 78 | 76 | Jul 25 | 69 | 78 | 74 | Aug 30 | 62 | 70 | 73 |
| May 15 | 86 | 81 | 82 | Jul 30 | 77 | 84 | 78 | Sept 05 | 68 | 78 | 79 |
| May 20 | 89 | 84 | 86 | Aug 05 | 85 | 90 | 86 | Sept 10 | 75 | 85 | 84 |
| May 25 | 90 | 88 | 90 | Aug 10 | 87 | 93 | 88 | Sept 15 | 82 | 91 | 88 |
| May 30 | 92 | 93 | 93 | Aug 15 | 88 | 94 | 90 | Sept 20 | 86 | 95 | 91 |

Alfalfa Progress

Percent Completed

| First Cutting | | | | Second Cutting | | | | Third Cutting | | | |
|---------------|------|------|----------------|----------------|------|------|----------------|---------------|------|------|----------------|
| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average | Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average | Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
| May 05 | | | | Jun 20 | | | 2 | Jul 25 | | | 6 |
| May 10 | | | | Jun 25 | | | 6 | Jul 30 | | | 9 |
| May 15 | | | | Jun 30 | | | 11 | Aug 05 | | 5 | 12 |
| May 20 | | | 18 | Jul 05 | | 2 | 19 | Aug 10 | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| May 25 | | | 11 | Jul 10 | 11 | 16 | 26 | Aug 15 | 12 | 21 | 26 |
| May 30 | 4 | | 23 | Jul 15 | 20 | 29 | 39 | Aug 20 | 19 | 28 | 40 |
| Jun 05 | 9 | 26 | 36 | Jul 20 | 31 | 44 | 53 | Aug 25 | 27 | 37 | 50 |
| Jun 10 | 20 | 43 | 51 | Jul 25 | 42 | 54 | 63 | Aug 30 | 36 | 52 | 60 |
| Jun 15 | 42 | 53 | 65 | Jul 30 | 57 | 66 | 71 | Sep 05 | 52 | 62 | 69 |
| Jun 20 | 59 | 61 | 76 | Aug 05 | 75 | 76 | 82 | Sep 10 | 62 | 69 | 77 |
| Jun 25 | 74 | 75 | 85 | Aug 10 | 87 | 82 | 89 | Sep 15 | 70 | 76 | 83 |
| Jun 30 | 84 | 87 | 91 | Aug 15 | 88 | 90 | 92 | Sep 20 | 77 | 83 | 88 |

Winter Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Harvested for Grain

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Jul 10 | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| Jul 15 | 6 | 12 | 11 |
| Jul 20 | 7 | 14 | 17 |
| Jul 25 | 20 | 16 | 25 |
| Jul 30 | 28 | 30 | 36 |
| Aug 05 | 44 | 48 | 53 |
| Aug 10 | 70 | 61 | 68 |
| Aug 15 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| Aug 20 | 84 | 83 | 86 |
| Aug 25 | 90 | 88 | 91 |
| Aug 30 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Sep 05 | 96 | 97 | 98 |

Planted ¹

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Aug 30 | | | 7 |
| Sep 05 | | | 14 |
| Sep 10 | 11 | | 19 |
| Sep 15 | 22 | 28 | 26 |
| Sep 20 | 44 | 44 | 39 |
| Sep 25 | 57 | 58 | 51 |
| Sep 30 | 65 | 67 | 62 |
| Oct 05 | 67 | 74 | 67 |
| Oct 10 | 69 | 83 | 74 |
| Oct 15 | 77 | 87 | 81 |
| Oct 20 | 87 | 90 | 89 |
| Oct 25 | 94 | | 95 |

¹ Planted for Harvest Next Year

Spring Wheat Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Apr 05 | 6 | 7 | 23 |
| Apr 10 | 34 | 29 | 37 |
| Apr 15 | 57 | 42 | 50 |
| Apr 20 | 65 | 51 | 60 |
| Apr 25 | 77 | 68 | 71 |
| Apr 30 | 85 | 74 | 79 |
| May 05 | 90 | 80 | 86 |
| May 10 | 92 | 89 | 91 |
| May 15 | 97 | 94 | 94 |

Harvested for Grain

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Jul 20 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Jul 25 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Jul 30 | 10 | 11 | 15 |
| Aug 05 | 21 | 21 | 30 |
| Aug 10 | 37 | 30 | 44 |
| Aug 15 | 45 | 50 | 57 |
| Aug 20 | 58 | 59 | 68 |
| Aug 25 | 74 | 63 | 77 |
| Aug 30 | 87 | 67 | 84 |
| Sep 05 | 95 | 82 | 92 |
| Sep 10 | 98 | 87 | 95 |
| Sep 15 | 100 | 91 | 97 |
| Sep 20 | 100 | 100 | 99 |

Corn Progress

Percent Completed

Planted

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Apr 25 | 5 | | 7 |
| Apr 30 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| May 05 | 19 | 16 | 20 |
| May 10 | 32 | 30 | 33 |
| May 15 | 53 | 49 | 49 |
| May 20 | 71 | 69 | 65 |
| May 25 | 81 | 86 | 79 |
| May 30 | 90 | 89 | 88 |
| Jun 05 | 95 | 94 | 93 |
| Jun 10 | 96 | | 96 |

Harvested for Grain

| Date | 2008 | 2009 | 5-year Average |
|--------|------|------|----------------|
| Oct 05 | | 12 | 14 |
| Oct 10 | 16 | 20 | 22 |
| Oct 15 | 23 | 28 | 29 |
| Oct 20 | 26 | 37 | 42 |
| Oct 25 | 31 | 51 | 52 |
| Oct 30 | 33 | 59 | 57 |
| Nov 05 | 45 | 67 | 66 |
| Nov 10 | 61 | 73 | 73 |
| Nov 15 | 66 | 80 | 78 |
| Nov 20 | 73 | 83 | 82 |
| Nov 25 | 79 | 87 | 86 |

Fruits

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| 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 | | | | | |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | |
| Commercial Apples | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1.0 | | 18.0 | 15.6 | 2.4 | 0.329 | 5,916 |
| 2008 | 1,400 | 8,570 | 12.0 | 0.4 | | 11.6 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 0.286 | 3,315 |
| 2009 | 1,400 | 12,900 | 18.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 0.296 | 4,742 |

Tart Cherries

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|------|------|-----|------|--|------|-------|-------|
| 2002 | 2,800 | 1,070 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 | | 2.8 | 0.240 | 672 |
| 2003 | 2,800 | 9,290 | 26.0 | | | 26.0 | | 26.0 | 0.228 | 5,928 |
| 2004 | 2,800 | 7,860 | 22.0 | | | 22.0 | | 22.0 | 0.238 | 5,236 |
| 2005 | 2,800 | 10,000 | 28.0 | 2.0 | | 26.0 | | 26.0 | 0.233 | 6,058 |
| 2006 | 2,800 | 10,000 | 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 |
| 2009 | 3,300 | 14,200 | 47.0 | 12.1 | 0.9 | 34.0 | | 34.0 | 0.270 | 9,180 |

¹ Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| Fruit & Year | Bearing Acreage | Yield per Acre ¹ | Production | | Utilization | | Price per Ton | Value of Utilized Production |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Total | Utilized | Fresh | Processed | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| Sweet Cherries | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 500 | 3.08 | 1,540 | 1,330 | 1,330 | | 2,280 | 3,032 |

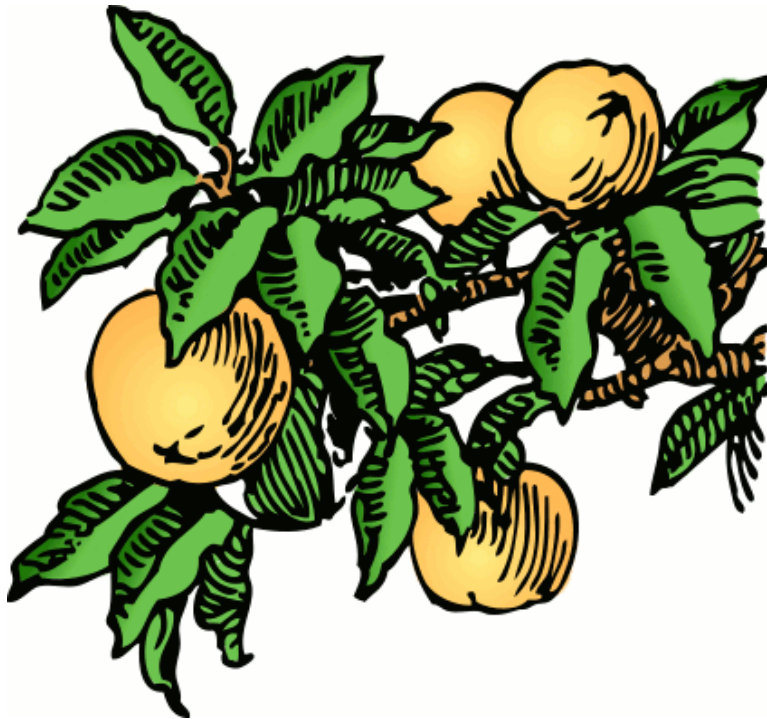
¹ Yield is based on total production.

Fruit: Acreage, Yield, Production, Use, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| Fruit & Year | Bearing Acreage | Yield per Acre ¹ | Production | | Price per Ton | Value of Utilized Production |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Total | Utilized | | |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| Apricots | | | | | | |
| 2002 | (²) | (²) | 140 | 130 | 708 | 92 |
| 2003 | (²) | (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 |
| 2009 | (²) | (²) | 320 | 290 | 862 | 250 |
| Peaches | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 1,300 | 2.50 | 3,250 | 3,250 | 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 | 1,300 | 3.62 | 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 |
| 2009 | 1,500 | 3.87 | 5,800 | 5,500 | 1,040 | 5,720 |

¹ Yield is based on total production.

² Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Cattle and Calves

Cattle: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2003-2010

| 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 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 2003 | 7,000 | 640 | 30 | 880 | 760 | 668,800 |
| 2004 | 7,000 | 600 | 35 | 860 | 790 | 679,400 |
| 2005 | 7,000 | 580 | 35 | 860 | 940 | 808,400 |
| 2006 | 7,000 | 560 | 30 | 800 | 1,020 | 816,000 |
| 2007 | 7,600 | 450 | 30 | 830 | 970 | 805,100 |
| 2008 | (¹) | (¹) | 35 | 850 | 990 | 841,500 |
| 2009 | (¹) | (¹) | 25 | 810 | 930 | 753,300 |
| 2010 | (¹) | (¹) | 25 | 800 | 830 | 664,000 |

¹ Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Cattle: Inventory by Classes and Weight, Utah, January 1, 2003-2010

| 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 Replacements | Milk Cow Replacements | Other | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |
| 2010 | 800 | 420 | 338 | 82 | 165 | 66 | 48 | 51 | 90 | 22 | 103 |

All Cattle & Calves: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2004-2007 ¹

| 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 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 | 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, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Beef Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory by Size Groups, Utah, 2004-2007 ¹

| Year | 1-49 Head | | 50-99 Head | | 100-499 Head | | 500 Head & Over | |
|------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Operations | Inventory | Operations | Inventory | Operations | Inventory | Operations | Inventory |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 | 3,800 | 14.0 | 830 | 15.0 | 870 | 47.0 | 100 | 24.0 |

¹ Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Calf Crop: Utah, 2002 - 2010

| Year | Cows That Have Calved January 1 | Calf Crop | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | Total | Percent of Cows Calved January 1 ¹ |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 | 365 | 84 |
| 2010 | 420 | (²) | (²) |

¹ Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calf crop expressed as percentage of number of cows that have calved on hand January 1 beginning of year.

² Data not available until 2011.

Cattle and Calves: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2002 - 2009

| Year | Inventory Beginning of Year | Calf Crop | Inshipments | Marketings ¹ | | Farm Slaughter Cattle & Calves ² | Deaths | | Inventory End of Year |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Cattle | Calves | | Cattle | Calves | |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 | 120 | 363 | 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 |
| 2009 | 810 | 365 | 66 | 360 | 38 | 4 | 14 | 25 | 800 |

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, 2002 - 2009

| Year | Production ¹ | Marketings ² | Average Price per 100 Lbs | | | | Value of Production | Cash Receipts ³ | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Cattle | | | Calves | | | | |
| | | | Cows | Steers & Heifers | All | | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 2002 | 398,685 | 500,280 | 37.20 | 71.90 | 69.50 | 93.10 | 284,580 | 356,693 | 6,505 | 363,198 |
| 2003 | 377,070 | 484,660 | 42.00 | 83.00 | 81.00 | 103.00 | 313,725 | 400,873 | 7,582 | 408,455 |
| 2004 | 366,190 | 464,830 | 43.00 | 93.00 | 90.00 | 123.00 | 342,533 | 431,201 | 8,424 | 439,625 |
| 2005 | 358,890 | 501,100 | 48.00 | 97.00 | 94.00 | 134.00 | 351,595 | 486,614 | 8,798 | 495,412 |
| 2006 | 259,960 | 348,690 | 42.10 | 96.00 | 92.50 | 131.00 | 250,377 | 331,008 | 7,696 | 338,704 |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 225,883 | 300,000 | 42.00 | 83.00 | 80.00 | 104.00 | 184,624 | 243,648 | 6,656 | 250,304 |

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, 2002-2009

| 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 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | (³) | 84 | 20,988 | 764 | 3.64 | 1,763 | 64.2 |

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, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Milk Disposition: Milk Used and Marketed by Producers, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Milk Used Where Produced | | | Milk Marketed by Producers | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Fed to calves ¹ | Used for Milk, Cream, and Butter | Total | Total | Fluid Grade ² |
| | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1,754 | 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, 2002-2007 ¹**

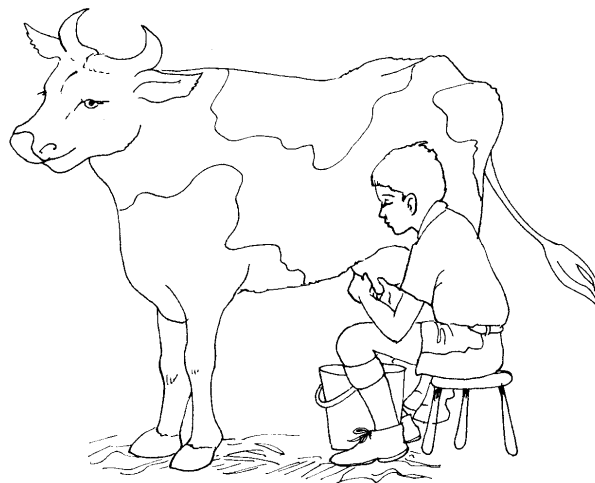
| Year | Operations Having | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1-29 Head | | | 30-49 Head | | | 50-99 Head | | |
| | Operations | Inventory | Production | Operations | Inventory | Production | Operations | Inventory | Production |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 |

¹ Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

**Milk Cows: Number of Operations & Percent of Total Inventory & Production
by Size Groups, 2002-2007 ¹(continued)**

| Year | Operations Having | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 100-199 Head | | | 200-499 Head | | | 500+ Head | | |
| | Operations | Inventory | Production | Operations | Inventory | Production | Operations | Inventory | Production |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.



Dairy: Milk Cows and Milk Production, Utah, 2002-2009 ^{1 2}

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual Total ³ |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Milk Cows (1,000 Head) ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 2009 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 84 |
| Milk per Cow (Pounds) ^{5 6} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1,690 | 1,590 | 1,720 | 1,715 | 1,800 | 1,780 | 1,840 | 1,810 | 1,740 | 1,765 | 1,685 | 1,765 | 20,894 |
| 2009 | 1,720 | 1,570 | 1,740 | 1,720 | 1,805 | 1,785 | 1,840 | 1,835 | 1,760 | 1,780 | 1,740 | 1,795 | 20,988 |
| Milk Production (Million Pounds) ^{5 7} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 144 | 135 | 146 | 146 | 153 | 151 | 156 | 154 | 148 | 150 | 143 | 150 | 1,776 |
| 2009 | 146 | 133 | 148 | 146 | 152 | 148 | 153 | 152 | 146 | 148 | 144 | 147 | 1,763 |

¹ Milk cows and milk production changed from quarterly to monthly reporting in 2008.

² Quarterly numbers are for periods Jan 1-Mar 31, Apr 1-Jun 30, Jul 1-Sep 30, and Oct 1-Dec 31.

³ Milk cows is average number during year, milk per cow is total milk produced per cow for year, and milk production is total production for year.

⁴ Includes dry cows, excludes heifers not yet freshened.

⁵ Excludes milk sucked by calves.

⁶ Milk production divided by average number of milk cows for reporting period. Quarterly totals for years 2002-2007 may not add up to annual total due to rounding.

⁷ Total production for quarter for 2002-2007 and total production per month for 2008-2009.

Milk & Cream: Marketings, Used on Farm, Income, and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| 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 | | | | | |
| | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>Million Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 1,754 | 12.20 | 3.35 | 213,988 | 1 | 122 | 214,110 | 215,086 |

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, 2002-2009

| Year | Regular - Hard Ice Cream Production ¹ | Low Fat - Total Ice Cream Production ² | Hard Sherbet Production |
|------|--|---|-------------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Gallons</i> | <i>1,000 Gallons</i> | <i>1,000 Gallons</i> |
| 2002 | 14,720 | 4,575 | 1,316 |
| 2003 | 17,949 | 4,872 | 1,019 |
| 2004 | 23,314 | 5,697 | 1,306 |
| 2005 | 26,395 | 5,918 | 1,659 |
| 2006 | 26,038 | 6,272 | 1,058 |
| 2007 | 26,702 | 6,843 | 966 |
| 2008 | 26,831 | 7,357 | 1,030 |
| 2009 | 23,067 | 9,836 | 946 |

¹ Contains minimum milkfat content of 10 percent and not less than 4.5 pounds per gallon.

² Includes hard, soft-serve, and freezer-made milkshakes. Contains less than 10 percent milk fat required for ice cream.

Manufactured Dairy Products, Utah, 2002-2009 continued

| Year | Yogurt, Plain & Flavored Production | Low Fat Cottage Cheese Production ¹ | Sour Cream Production |
|------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> |
| 2002 | | 2,523 | |
| 2003 | 122,209 | 3,331 | |
| 2004 | 165,503 | 4,390 | |
| 2005 | 171,509 | 3,619 | 8,621 |
| 2006 | 163,713 | 3,886 | 11,580 |
| 2007 | 140,948 | 4,482 | 12,230 |
| 2008 | 208,897 | 5,356 | 13,862 |
| 2009 | 244,252 | 5,828 | 12,994 |

¹ Fat content less than 4.0 percent.

Sheep and Wool

Sheep and Lambs: Farms, Inventory, and Value, Utah, January 1, 2003-2010

| Year | Operations with Sheep | All Sheep and Lambs on Farms January 1 | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Number ¹ | Value | | Total Breeding | Total Market |
| | | | Per Head | Total | | |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> |
| 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 |
| 2010 | (²) | 290 | 154.00 | 44,660 | 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 Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Breeding Sheep and Lambs and Lamb Crop: Inventory by Class Utah, January 1, 2003-2010

| 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 | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 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 | 230 | 105 |
| 2010 | 260 | 215 | 9 | 36 | (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 2011.

Market Sheep and Lambs: Inventory by Weight Group, Utah, January 1, 2003-2010

| Year | Market Lambs | | | | | Market Sheep | Total Market Sheep and Lambs |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Under 65 Lbs | 65-84 Lbs | 85-105 Lbs | Over 105 Lbs | Total | | |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |
| 2010 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 30.00 |

Sheep and Lambs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Inventory Beginning of Year ¹ | Lamb Crop | Inshipments | Marketings ² | | Farm Slaughter ³ | Deaths | | Inventory End of Year ¹ |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Sheep | Lambs | | Sheep | Lambs | |
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 290 | 230 | 15 | 26 | 186 | 4 | 13 | 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, 2002-2009

| Year | Production ¹ | Marketings ² | Price per 100 Pounds | | Value of Production | Cash Receipts ³ | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Sheep | Lambs | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 19,315 | 20,310 | 30.20 | 99.90 | 17,417 | 17,676 | 672 | 18,348 |

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, 2002-2009

| Year | Sheep & Lambs Shorn ¹ | Weight per Fleece | Shorn Wool Production | Average Price per Pound | Value ² |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 260 | 9.0 | 2,350 | 0.80 | 1,880 |

¹ Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.

² Production multiplied by annual average price.

Losses of Sheep and Lambs Combined, by Cause: Utah, 2004-2009 ^{1 3}

| Cause of Loss | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of Head | | | | | | |
| Bear | 2,300 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 3,900 | 2,700 | 4,000 |
| Bobcat | NA | 500 | NA | 600 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 18,800 | 13,400 | 17,400 | 16,400 | 18,600 | 16,700 |
| Dog | 800 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 1,000 |
| Fox | 800 | 900 | 800 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| Mountain Lion | 4,500 | 3,300 | 4,000 | 3,300 | 3,600 | 2,500 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 2,300 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 900 | 1,200 |
| Other/Unknown | 800 | 600 | 700 | 2,200 | 900 | 1,500 |
| Total Predators | 30,300 | 22,800 | 27,600 | 29,300 | 28,800 | 27,400 |
| Diseases | 1,200 | 2,400 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 1,100 | 1,000 | 700 | 1,400 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 3,700 | 5,300 | 3,400 | 3,300 | 5,700 | 3,600 |
| Lambing Complications | 2,400 | 4,500 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 1,100 | 2,900 |
| Old Age | 1,200 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 1,300 | 1,800 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 800 | 1,000 | 2,100 | 1,100 | 600 | 1,500 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 900 | NA | 500 |
| Other/Unknown | 9,200 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 2,900 | 2,600 | 6,000 |
| Total Non-Predators | 18,500 | 21,200 | 18,400 | 15,200 | 14,200 | 19,300 |
| Total Losses | 48,800 | 44,000 | 46,000 | 44,500 | 43,000 | 46,700 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Percent of Total by Cause | | | | | | |
| Bear | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 8.6 |
| Bobcat | NA | 1.1 | NA | 1.3 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 38.5 | 30.5 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 43.3 | 35.8 |
| Dog | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| Fox | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Mountain Lion | 9.2 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 5.4 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 4.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| Total Predators | 62.1 | 51.8 | 60.0 | 65.8 | 67.0 | 58.7 |
| Diseases | 2.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 6.4 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 7.6 | 12.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 7.7 |
| Lambing Complications | 4.9 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 6.2 |
| Old Age | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 1.6 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 2.0 | NA | 1.1 |
| Other/Unknown | 18.9 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 12.8 |
| Total Non-Predators | 37.9 | 48.2 | 40.0 | 34.2 | 33.0 | 41.3 |
| Total Losses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000) | | | | | | |
| Bear | 182 | 180 | 236 | 335 | 246 | 326 |
| Bobcat | NA | 41 | NA | 44 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 1,312 | 1,075 | 1,274 | 1,144 | 1,462 | 1,317 |
| Dog | 67 | 84 | 99 | 121 | 146 | 86 |
| Fox | 46 | 67 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 30 |
| Mountain Lion | 351 | 274 | 350 | 265 | 301 | 210 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 133 | 78 | 65 | 59 | 55 | 72 |
| Other/Unknown | 60 | 48 | 60 | 139 | 71 | 125 |
| Total Predators | 2,152 | 1,846 | 2,131 | 2,142 | 2,312 | 2,166 |
| Diseases | 104 | 215 | 178 | 203 | 148 | 266 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 97 | 87 | 50 | 150 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 221 | 404 | 267 | 239 | 405 | 233 |
| Lambing Complications | 181 | 377 | 272 | 176 | 116 | 260 |
| Old Age | 153 | 296 | 338 | 352 | 185 | 262 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 81 | 98 | 266 | 109 | 61 | 176 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 106 | NA | 56 |
| Other/Unknown | 700 | 453 | 406 | 215 | 224 | 497 |
| Total Non-Predators | 1,441 | 1,940 | 1,814 | 1,449 | 1,289 | 1,750 |
| Total Losses | 3,592 | 3,786 | 3,946 | 3,591 | 3,601 | 3,916 |

¹ Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.

² Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

³ NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Sheep by Cause: Utah, 2004-2009 ²

| Cause of Loss | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of Head | | | | | | |
| Bear | 700 | 600 | 2,400 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 3,200 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 3,700 |
| Dog | NA | NA | NA | 500 | 600 | NA |
| Fox | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mountain Lion | 1,300 | 700 | 1,200 | 800 | 1,000 | 700 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 500 | 600 | 500 | 200 | 200 | 700 |
| Total Predators | 5,700 | 4,300 | 5,300 | 4,700 | 6,800 | 6,100 |
| Diseases | 500 | 700 | 700 | 900 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Enterotoxemia ¹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 800 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | NA | 700 | 700 | 500 | 700 | NA |
| Lambing Complications | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Old Age | 1,200 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 1,300 | 1,800 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 500 | NA | 1,500 | 500 | NA | 1,000 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 600 | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 2,500 | 2,300 | 1,600 | 600 | 1,100 | 2,100 |
| Total Non-Predators | 5,300 | 6,700 | 7,700 | 6,300 | 5,200 | 6,900 |
| Total Losses | 11,000 | 11,000 | 13,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Percent of Total by Cause | | | | | | |
| Bear | 6.4 | 5.5 | 18.5 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 29.1 | 21.8 | 20.0 | 18.2 | 33.3 | 28.5 |
| Dog | NA | NA | NA | 4.5 | 5.0 | NA |
| Fox | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mountain Lion | 11.8 | 6.4 | 9.2 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 5.4 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 4.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.4 |
| Total Predators | 51.8 | 39.1 | 40.8 | 42.7 | 56.7 | 46.9 |
| Diseases | 4.5 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 7.7 |
| Enterotoxemia ¹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 6.7 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | NA | 6.4 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.8 | NA |
| Lambing Complications | 5.5 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 7.7 |
| Old Age | 10.9 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 21.8 | 10.8 | 13.8 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 4.5 | NA | 11.5 | 4.5 | NA | 7.7 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 5.5 | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 22.7 | 20.9 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 9.2 | 16.2 |
| Total Non-Predators | 48.2 | 60.9 | 59.2 | 57.3 | 43.3 | 53.1 |
| Total Losses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000) | | | | | | |
| Bear | 89 | 89 | 154 | 176 | 142 | 146 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 408 | 355 | 399 | 293 | 568 | 538 |
| Dog | NA | NA | NA | 73 | 85 | NA |
| Fox | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mountain Lion | 166 | 104 | 184 | 117 | 142 | 102 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 64 | 89 | 76 | 30 | 28 | 103 |
| Total Predators | 727 | 636 | 814 | 689 | 966 | 889 |
| Diseases | 64 | 104 | 107 | 132 | 99 | 146 |
| Enterotoxemia ¹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 114 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | NA | 104 | 107 | 73 | 99 | NA |
| Lambing Complications | 77 | 148 | 154 | 117 | 85 | 146 |
| Old Age | 153 | 296 | 338 | 352 | 185 | 262 |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | 64 | NA | 230 | 73 | NA | 146 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | 88 | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 320 | 339 | 246 | 88 | 156 | 306 |
| Total Non-Predators | 676 | 992 | 1,182 | 923 | 738 | 1,006 |
| Total Losses | 1,404 | 1,628 | 1,996 | 1,612 | 1,704 | 1,895 |

¹ Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

² NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of All Lambs by Cause: Utah, 2004-2009^{1 3}

| Cause of Loss | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of Head | | | | | | |
| Bear | 1,600 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 2,700 | 1,700 | 3,000 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | 500 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 15,600 | 11,000 | 14,800 | 14,400 | 14,600 | 13,000 |
| Dog | 500 | 600 | 900 | 800 | 1,000 | 700 |
| Fox | 800 | 800 | 800 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| Mountain Lion | 3,200 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 1,800 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 2,300 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 900 | 1,200 |
| Other/Unknown | 600 | 900 | 500 | 2,100 | 700 | 1,100 |
| Total Predators | 24,600 | 18,500 | 22,300 | 24,600 | 22,000 | 21,300 |
| Diseases | 700 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 800 | 2,000 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 800 | 700 | 600 | 600 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 3,600 | 4,600 | 2,700 | 2,800 | 5,000 | 3,400 |
| Lambing Complications | 1,800 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,900 |
| Old Age | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | NA | 600 | 600 | 600 | NA | 500 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 7,100 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 2,100 | 4,600 |
| Total Non-Predators | 13,200 | 14,500 | 10,700 | 8,900 | 9,000 | 12,400 |
| Total Losses | 37,800 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 33,500 | 31,000 | 33,700 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Percent of Total by Cause | | | | | | |
| Bear | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 8.9 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | 1.5 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 41.3 | 33.3 | 44.8 | 43.0 | 47.1 | 38.6 |
| Dog | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| Fox | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Mountain Lion | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 6.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Other/Unknown | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Total Predators | 65.1 | 56.1 | 67.6 | 73.4 | 71.0 | 63.2 |
| Diseases | 1.9 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 5.9 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 9.5 | 13.9 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 16.1 | 10.1 |
| Lambing Complications | 4.8 | 10.6 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 5.6 |
| Old Age | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | NA | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | NA | 1.5 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 18.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 13.6 |
| Total Non-Predators | 34.9 | 43.9 | 32.4 | 26.6 | 29.0 | 36.8 |
| Total Losses | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dollar Value of Losses by Cause (000) | | | | | | |
| Bear | 93 | 92 | 83 | 160 | 104 | 180 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | 30 | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 903 | 719 | 875 | 851 | 893 | 779 |
| Dog | 29 | 39 | 53 | 47 | 61 | 42 |
| Fox | 46 | 52 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 30 |
| Mountain Lion | 185 | 170 | 165 | 148 | 159 | 108 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 133 | 78 | 65 | 59 | 55 | 72 |
| Other/Unknown | 35 | 59 | 30 | 124 | 43 | 66 |
| Total Predators | 1,424 | 1,210 | 1,318 | 1,454 | 1,346 | 1,277 |
| Diseases | 41 | 111 | 71 | 71 | 49 | 120 |
| Enterotoxemia ² | NA | 52 | 41 | 35 | 37 | NA |
| Weather Conditions | 208 | 301 | 160 | 165 | 306 | 204 |
| Lambing Complications | 104 | 229 | 118 | 59 | 31 | 114 |
| Old Age | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | NA | 39 | 35 | 35 | NA | 30 |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 411 | 216 | 207 | 160 | 128 | 276 |
| Total Non-Predators | 764 | 948 | 632 | 526 | 551 | 744 |
| Total Losses | 2,189 | 2,158 | 1,950 | 1,980 | 1,897 | 2,021 |

¹ Lamb losses include both before and after docking losses.

² Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

³ NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Losses of Lambs Before Docking: Utah 2004-2009 ²

| Cause of Loss | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of Head | | | | | | |
| Bear | NA | NA | NA | 600 | NA | 500 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 6,100 | 4,300 | 6,500 | 5,800 | 6,300 | 5,300 |
| Dog | NA | NA | 600 | NA | 500 | NA |
| Fox | NA | 500 | 500 | NA | NA | NA |
| Mountain Lion | 600 | 600 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 700 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | 2,200 | 1,100 | 800 | 900 | 800 | 800 |
| Other/Unknown | 900 | 900 | 400 | 2,900 | 1,200 | 1,100 |
| Total Predators | 9,800 | 7,400 | 9,400 | 10,700 | 9,300 | 8,400 |
| Diseases | 500 | 1,200 | 500 | 600 | NA | 1,500 |
| Enterotoxemia ¹ | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Weather conditions | 3,300 | 3,800 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 4,100 | 3,000 |
| Lambing Complications | 1,800 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,900 |
| Old Age | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 4,400 | 2,100 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 2,900 |
| Total Non-Predators | 10,000 | 10,600 | 5,600 | 4,800 | 5,700 | 9,300 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 19,800 | 18,000 | 15,000 | 15,500 | 15,000 | 17,700 |

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 2004-2009 ²

| Cause of Loss | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of Head | | | | | | |
| Bear | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 2,100 | 1,400 | 2,500 |
| Bobcat | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Coyote | 9,500 | 6,700 | 8,300 | 8,600 | 8,300 | 7,700 |
| Dog | NA | NA | NA | 600 | 500 | 600 |
| Fox | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Mountain Lion | 2,600 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 1,100 |
| Wolves | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Eagle | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 600 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Total Predators | 14,800 | 11,100 | 12,900 | 13,900 | 12,700 | 12,900 |
| Diseases | NA | 500 | 700 | 600 | NA | 500 |
| Enterotoxemia ¹ | NA | 500 | 500 | 500 | 600 | NA |
| Weather conditions | NA | 800 | 700 | 900 | 900 | NA |
| Lambing Complications | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Old Age | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| On Back | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Poison | NA | 500 | 500 | 500 | NA | NA |
| Theft | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Other/Unknown | 3,200 | 1,600 | 2,700 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,600 |
| Total Non-Predators | 3,200 | 3,900 | 5,100 | 4,100 | 3,300 | 3,100 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 18,000 | 15,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |

¹ Enterotoxemia first published in 2003.

² NA are less than 500 head and are included in Other/Unknown.

Hogs and Pigs

Hogs and Pigs: Farms, Inventory and Value, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Farms with Hogs | Hogs and Pigs on Farms December 1 | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| | | Number | Value | | |
| | | | Per Head | Total | |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | |
| 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 | 610 | 790 | 76.00 | 60,040 | |
| 2008 | (¹) | 740 | 93.00 | 68,820 | |
| 2009 | (¹) | 730 | 87.00 | 63,510 | |

¹ Livestock operations published every 5 years beginning 2007, to coincide with U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2002-2007¹

| Year | Total | Breeding | Market | Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group | | | |
|------|-------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Under 60 lbs | 60-119 Lbs | 120-179 Lbs | 180 Lbs & Over |
| | | | | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |

¹ Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Inventory by Class and Weight Group, Utah, December 1, 2008-2009¹

| Year | Total | Breeding | Market | Market Hogs & Pigs by Weight Group | | | |
|------|-------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Under 50 lbs | 50-119 Lbs | 120-179 Lbs | 180 Lbs & Over |
| | | | | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 2008 | 740 | 75 | 665 | 235 | 170 | 140 | 120 |
| 2009 | 730 | 75 | 655 | 260 | 135 | 130 | 130 |

¹ Market hogs and pigs weight groups were changed after 2007.

Hogs and Pigs: Balance Sheet, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Inventory Beginning of Year ¹ | Annual Pig Crop | Inshipments | Marketings ² | Farm Slaughter ³ | Deaths | Inventory End of Year |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 740 | 1,645 | 12 | 1,556 | 1 | 110 | 730 |

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, 2002-2009

| Year | Production ¹ | Marketings ² | Price per 100 Lbs | Value of Production | Cash Receipts ³ | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 312,262 | 320,460 | 52.30 | 163,240 | 167,601 | 251 | 167,852 |
| 2009 | 324,647 | 326,550 | 47.50 | 154,114 | 155,111 | 228 | 155,339 |

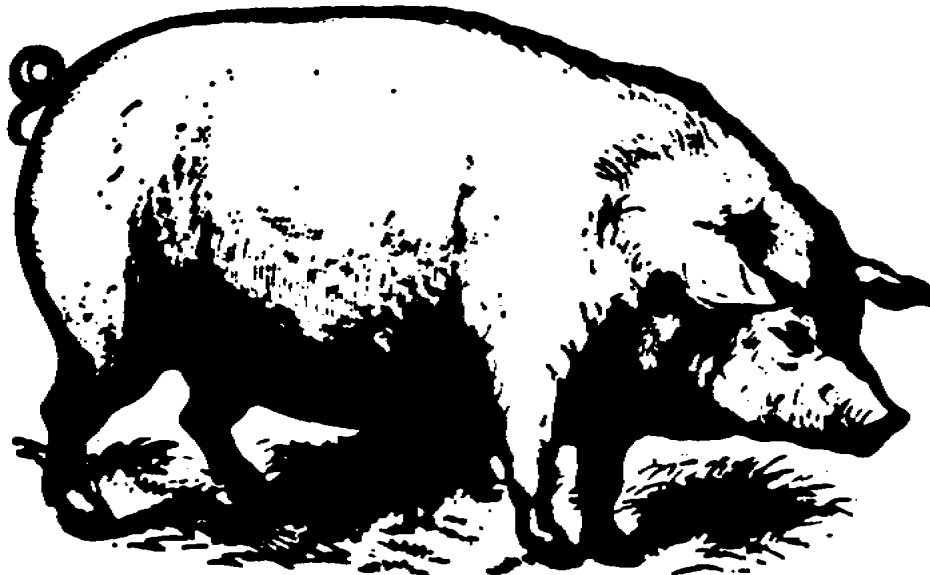
¹ Adjustments made for inshipments and changes in inventories.

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, 2002-2009

| Year | Sows Farrowing | Pigs per Litter | Pigs Saved |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Head</i> | <i>1,000 Head</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 167.0 | 9.85 | 1,645 |



Chickens and Eggs

Layers & Eggs: Number, Production and Value of Production, Utah 2002-2009 ¹

| Year | Average Number of Layers | Eggs per Layer ² | Total Egg Production | Price per Dozen | Value of Production |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000 Head</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Millions</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 3,350 | 274 | 918 | 0.681 | 52,079 |

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, 2002-2009 ¹

| Year | Layers | Pullets | Total Chickens | | |
|------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | Total ² | Number | Value | |
| | | | | Average Per Head | Total |
| | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 2002 | 3,352 | | 3,853 | 1.70 | 6,550 |
| 2003 | 3,394 | 500 | 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 |
| 2009 | 3,372 | 607 | 3,979 | 1.80 | 7,162 |

¹ Excludes commercial broilers

² Pullet total begins in 2003.

Chicken: Lost, Sold, and Value of Sales, Utah, 2002-2009 ¹

| Year | Number Lost ² | Number Sold | Pounds Sold | Price per Pound | Value of Sales |
|------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 932 | 1,747 | 5,765 | 0.001 | 6 |
| 2009 | 495 | 1,623 | 5,356 | 0.001 | 5 |

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, & Trout

Honey: Colonies of Bees, Production, & Value, Utah, 2002-2009

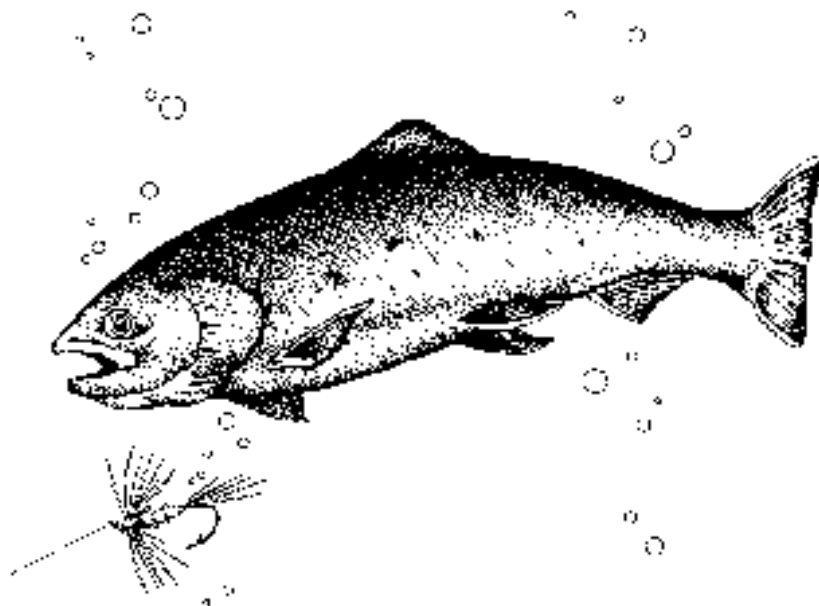
| Year | Honey Producing Colonies | Honey | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Production | | Value of Production | |
| | | Yield per Colony | Total | Average Price per Pound | Total |
| | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>Cents</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> |
| 2002 | 22 | 59 | 1,298 | 130 | 1,687 |
| 2003 | 25 | 57 | 1,425 | 128 | 1,824 |
| 2004 | 24 | 70 | 1,680 | 110 | 1,848 |
| 2005 | 24 | 45 | 1,080 | 95 | 1,026 |
| 2006 | 26 | 50 | 1,300 | 98 | 1,274 |
| 2007 | 28 | 42 | 1,176 | 113 | 1,329 |
| 2008 | 28 | 48 | 1,344 | 157 | 2,110 |
| 2009 | 26 | 38 | 988 | 147 | 1,452 |

Trout: Number of Operations, Total Value of Fish Sold, and Foodsize Sales, Utah, 2004-2009

| 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 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000 Pounds</i> | <i>1,000 Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 25 | 436 | 101 | 111 | 350 | 3.15 |
| 2008 ¹ | (²) | 535 | 109 | 124 | 433 | 3.49 |
| 2009 | (²) | 529 | 99 | 106 | 333 | 3.14 |

¹ Revised.

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



Mink

Number of Ranches, Pelts Produced, Females Bred, Average Price & Value, Utah and United States, 2002-2009

| Year | Utah | | | United States | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | Ranches Producing Pelts | Pelts Produced | Females Bred | Ranches Producing Pelts | Pelts Produced | Females Bred | Average Marketing Price | Value of Pelts |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>1,000</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Million Dollars</i> |
| 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 | 2,858.8 | 654.1 | 48.40 | 138.4 |
| 2007 | 65 | 600 | 155 | 283 | 2,828.2 | 696.1 | 65.70 | 185.8 |
| 2008 | ¹ 0 | 550 | 156 | 274 | 2,820.7 | 691.3 | 41.60 | 117.3 |
| 2009 | ¹ 0 | 614 | 157 | 278 | 2,855.7 | 674.2 | 65.10 | 185.9 |

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

Pelts Produced in 2009 and Females Bred for 2010, by Type, Utah and United States

| Type | Pelts Produced 2009 | | Females Bred To Produce Kits 2010 | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | Utah | United States | Utah | United States |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Black ² | 225,000 | 1,494,500 | 65,000 | 338,400 |
| Demi/Wild ³ | 37,000 | 123,900 | 11,000 | 27,600 |
| Pastel | (¹) | 56,200 | (¹) | 18,300 |
| Sapphire ⁴ | (¹) | 104,400 | (¹) | 35,900 |
| Blue Iris ⁵ | 7,500 | 282,400 | 4,100 | 58,600 |
| Mahogany | 285,000 | 663,500 | 70,000 | 159,700 |
| Pearl | (¹) | 57,100 | (¹) | 12,600 |
| Lavender ⁶ | | 4,400 | | 1,700 |
| Violet | | 14,500 | | 4,000 |
| White | (¹) | 48,800 | (¹) | 11,800 |
| Other ⁷ | | 6,000 | (¹) | 1,600 |
| Total | 613,500 | 2,855,700 | 170,600 | 670,200 |

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 Other - Includes Pink

Agricultural Prices – Paid & Received

Farm Labor: Number Hired, Wage Rates, & Hours Worked, Mountain II Region, July 2009, October 2009, January 2010, and April 2010^{1 2}

| | July 2009 | October 2009 | January 2010 | April 2010 |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Hired Workers (1,000 employees) | | | | |
| Hired workers | 20 | 22 | 15 | 21 |
| Expected to be employed | | | | |
| 150 days or more | 14 | 18 | 14 | 17 |
| 149 days or less | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Hours Worked (per week) | | | | |
| Hours worked by hired workers | 40.1 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 41.9 |
| Wage Rates (dollars per hours) | | | | |
| Wage rates for all hired workers | 10.21 | 11.55 | 11.73 | 11.93 |
| Type of worker | | | | |
| Field | 10.16 | 11.01 | 10.74 | 10.90 |
| Livestock | 8.54 | 11.70 | 11.30 | 11.15 |
| Field & Livestock combined | 9.60 | 11.25 | 11.04 | 11.00 |

¹ Mountain II Region includes Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.

² Excludes Agricultural Service workers.

Grazing Fee Annual Average Rates, Utah, 2002 - 2009

| Year | Per Animal Unit ¹ | Cow-Calf | Per Head |
|------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Dollars Per Month</i> | <i>Dollars Per Month</i> | <i>Dollars Per Month</i> |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 13.00 | 16.30 | 15.30 |

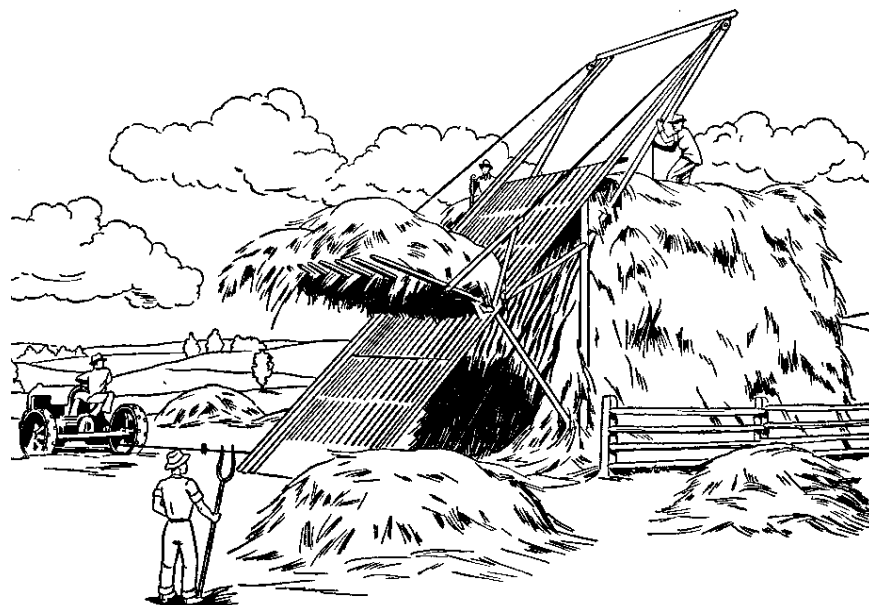
¹ Includes animal unit plus Cow-calf rate converted to animal unit (AUM) using (1 aum=cow-calf * 0.833)

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Utah, 2002-2009

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Mktg Year Avg ¹ |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Barley (Dollars per Bushel) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | (²) | 4.56 | 4.45 | 4.07 | (²) | (²) | 4.41 |
| 2009 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 3.23 | (²) | (²) | 2.50 | 2.25 | 2.14 | 2.49 | 2.72 | 2.25 |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Hay Mixtures, Baled (Dollars per Ton) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 165.00 | 175.00 | 175.00 | 170.00 | 172.00 | 180.00 | 162.00 | 170.00 |
| 2009 | 150.00 | 145.00 | 150.00 | 140.00 | 145.00 | 130.00 | 110.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 115.00 |
| All Hay, Baled (Dollars per Ton) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 163.00 | 172.00 | 173.00 | 168.00 | 168.00 | 175.00 | 157.00 | 167.00 |
| 2009 | 149.00 | 145.00 | 144.00 | 130.00 | 144.00 | 129.00 | 109.00 | 103.00 | 105.00 | 104.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 113.00 |

¹ Marketing year, barley, July 1 to June 30; hay, May 1 to April 30.

² Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Milk, Utah, 2002-2009 ¹

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Mktg Year Avg |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|

Milk, All (Dollars per Cwt)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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 |
| 2009 | 12.70 | 10.80 | 10.90 | 11.20 | 10.70 | 10.90 | 10.60 | 11.60 | 12.40 | 14.30 | 14.70 | 16.00 | 12.20 |

Milk, Eligible for Fluid Market (Dollars per Cwt) ²

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 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 2002-2009 ¹

| Year | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> | <i>Per Head</i> |
| Mktg Year Avg | 1,550 | 1,270 | 1,510 | 1,620 | 1,620 | 1,620 | 1,660 | 1,220 |

¹ Cows sold for dairy herd replacement.

Average Prices Received: by Farmers, Sheep and Lambs, Utah 2002-2009

| Year | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> | <i>Per Cwt</i> |
| Sheep Mktg Year Avg | 25.40 | 29.90 | 33.80 | 44.00 | 33.20 | 27.90 | 25.00 | 30.20 |
| Lambs Mktg Year Avg | 75.60 | 92.00 | 101.00 | 117.00 | 98.50 | 98.50 | 102.00 | 99.90 |

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 - Winter | | Barley – All | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Rank | County | 2009 Production Bushel | % of Total | County | 2009 Production Bushel | % of Total |
| 1 | Box Elder | 3,090,000 | 46 | Cache | 908,000 | 36 |
| 2 | Cache | 935,000 | 14 | Utah | 294,000 | 12 |
| 3 | San Juan | 911,000 | 13 | Millard | 270,000 | 11 |
| 4 | Utah | 877,000 | 13 | Box Elder | 225,000 | 9 |
| 5 | Juab | 190,000 | 3 | Sanpete | 171,000 | 7 |
| State Total | | 6,750,000 | 100 | | 2,550,000 | 100 |

| | | Corn - Grain | | Hay - Alfalfa | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Rank | County | 2009 Production Bushel | % of Total | County | 2009 Production Bushel | % of Total |
| 1 | Box Elder | 912,000 | 35 | Millard | 315,000 | 14 |
| 2 | Utah | 310,000 | 12 | Iron | 213,000 | 10 |
| 3 | Millard | 263,000 | 10 | Cache | 207,000 | 9 |
| 4 | Juab | 176,000 | 7 | Box Elder | 192,000 | 9 |
| 5 | Weber | 27,000 | 1 | Sanpete | 154,000 | 7 |
| State Total | | 2,635,000 | 100 | | 2,226,000 | 100 |

Ranking: Utah Top Five Counties by Commodity (continued)

| Cattle – All Cattle | | | | Cattle – Beef Cows | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank | County | Inventory January 1, 2010 | % of Total | County | Inventory January 1, 2010 | % of Total |
| 1 | Box Elder | 89,000 | 11 | Box Elder | 40,000 | 12 |
| 2 | Millard | 76,000 | 10 | Duchesne | 26,000 | 8 |
| 3 | Utah | 65,000 | 8 | Millard | 21,000 | 6 |
| 4 | Sanpete | 62,000 | 8 | Utah | 21,000 | 6 |
| 5 | Cache | 46,000 | 6 | Rich | 20,000 | 6 |
| State Total | | 800,000 | 100 | | 338,000 | 100 |

| Cattle – Milk Cows | | | | Sheep – All | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Rank | County | Inventory January 1, 2010 | % of Total | County | Inventory January 1, 2010 | % of Total |
| 1 | Millard | 19,000 | 23 | Sanpete | 57,000 | 20 |
| 2 | Utah | 13,000 | 16 | Box Elder | 41,400 | 14 |
| 3 | Cache | 11,600 | 14 | Summit | 30,400 | 10 |
| 4 | Sanpete | 10,000 | 12 | Iron | 29,700 | 10 |
| 5 | Box Elder | 9,500 | 12 | Utah | 22,800 | 8 |
| State Total | | 82,000 | 100 | | 290,000 | 100 |



County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah ¹

| Item | Unit | State | County | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | Beaver | Box Elder | Cache | Carbon | Daggett | Davis |
| 2009 Production | | | | | | | | |
| Winter Wheat | Bu | 6,750,000 | - | 3,090,000 | 935,000 | - | - | - |
| All Barley | Bu | 2,550,000 | - | 225,000 | 908,000 | - | - | - |
| Corn for Grain | Bu | 2,635,000 | - | 912,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay | Tons | 2,226,000 | 96,000 | 192,000 | 207,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 | 17,000 |
| January 1, 2010 Inventory | | | | | | | | |
| All Cattle & Calves | Head | 800,000 | 30,000 | 89,000 | 46,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Beef Cows | Head | 338,000 | 14,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Milk Cows | Head | 82,000 | - | 9,500 | 11,600 | - | - | - |
| Sheep & Lambs | Head | 290,000 | 200 | 41,400 | 1,700 | 15,400 | - | 500 |
| Cash Receipts, 2008 ² | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | (000) | 1,051,725 | 167,948 | 91,829 | 107,707 | 4,804 | 1,346 | 7,112 |
| Crops | (000) | 527,093 | 16,762 | 66,980 | 40,688 | 1,370 | 896 | 28,443 |
| Total | (000) | 1,578,818 | 184,710 | 158,809 | 148,395 | 6,174 | 2,242 | 35,555 |
| 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 | - | 49,279 |
| Harvested Cropland ³ | Acres | 964,702 | 24,710 | 137,779 | 100,999 | 7,927 | 5,656 | 9,238 |
| Irrigated Land ⁴ | 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 | Iron | Juab | Kane |
| 2009 Production | | | | | | | | |
| Winter Wheat | Bu | - | - | - | - | - | 190,000 | - |
| All Barley | Bu | - | 25,000 | - | - | 33,000 | 70,000 | - |
| Corn for Grain | Bu | - | - | - | - | - | 176,000 | - |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay | Tons | 142,000 | 51,000 | 32,000 | 11,000 | 213,000 | 66,000 | 8,000 |
| January 1, 2010 Inventory | | | | | | | | |
| All Cattle & Calves | Head | 40,000 | 24,000 | 16,000 | 3,000 | 15,000 | 21,000 | 7,000 |
| Beef Cows | Head | 26,000 | 14,000 | 9,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 |
| Milk Cows | Head | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | - |
| Sheep & Lambs | Head | 2,100 | 4,300 | 400 | - | 29,700 | 4,700 | 600 |
| Cash Receipts, 2008 ² | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | (000) | 28,973 | 8,763 | 6,899 | 1,668 | 42,879 | 11,875 | 10,568 |
| Crops | (000) | 12,813 | 3,891 | 2,433 | 1,432 | 68,049 | 11,904 | 517 |
| Total | (000) | 41,786 | 12,654 | 9,332 | 3,100 | 110,928 | 23,779 | 11,085 |
| 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 | - | 492,235 | 260,444 | 113,417 |
| Harvested Cropland ³ | Acres | 48,952 | 20,140 | 11,483 | 3,626 | 51,666 | 27,278 | 1,737 |
| Irrigated Land ⁴ | Acres | 101,974 | 41,823 | 22,331 | 4,712 | 59,138 | 27,118 | 4,315 |

¹ Dash (-) indicates data were not published because of respondent confidentiality

² SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

³ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

⁴ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

County Estimates: by County, Selected Items and Years, Utah (continued) ¹

| Item | Unit | County | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | Millard | Morgan | Piute | Rich | Salt Lake | San Juan | Sanpete | Sevier |
| 2009 Production | | | | | | | | | |
| Winter Wheat | Bu | 130,000 | - | - | - | 162,000 | 911,000 | - | - |
| All Barley | Bu | 270,000 | 114,000 | - | - | - | - | 171,000 | 85,000 |
| Corn for Grain | Bu | 263,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay | Tons | 315,000 | 27,000 | 29,000 | 25,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 | 154,000 | 118,000 |
| January 1, 2010 Inventory | | | | | | | | | |
| All Cattle & Calves | Head | 76,000 | 7,000 | 16,000 | 39,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 62,000 | 41,000 |
| Beef Cows | Head | 21,000 | 4,000 | 7,000 | 20,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Milk Cows | Head | 19,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | 3,000 |
| Sheep & Lambs | Head | 4,000 | 16,500 | 4,300 | - | 900 | - | 57,000 | 2,500 |
| Cash Receipts, 2008 ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | (000) | 112,877 | 10,078 | 12,911 | 14,750 | 3,737 | 6,592 | 115,634 | 36,064 |
| Crops | (000) | 69,981 | 2,189 | 757 | 1,384 | 17,076 | 6,584 | 21,430 | 20,448 |
| Total | (000) | 182,858 | 12,267 | 13,668 | 16,134 | 20,813 | 13,176 | 137,064 | 56,512 |
| 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 ³ | Acres | 96,473 | 13,229 | 12,217 | 40,699 | 12,962 | 48,168 | 54,929 | 32,824 |
| Irrigated Land ⁴ | 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 |
| 2009 Production | | | | | | | | | |
| Winter Wheat | Bu | - | - | - | 877,000 | - | - | - | 163,000 |
| All Barley | Bu | - | 39,000 | 90,000 | 294,000 | - | - | 24,000 | - |
| Corn for Grain | Bu | - | - | - | 310,000 | - | - | - | 27,000 |
| Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mix Hay | Tons | 25,000 | 32,000 | 125,000 | 138,000 | 26,000 | 21,000 | 41,000 | 64,000 |
| January 1, 2010 Inventory | | | | | | | | | |
| All Cattle & Calves | Head | 27,000 | 22,000 | 40,000 | 65,000 | 9,000 | 17,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 |
| Beef Cows | Head | 14,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 | 21,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 11,000 | 7,000 |
| Milk Cows | Head | 800 | - | - | 13,000 | - | - | 1,600 | 3,800 |
| Sheep & Lambs | Head | 30,400 | - | 14,400 | 22,800 | 6,400 | 600 | 6,200 | 1,000 |
| Cash Receipts, 2008 ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock | (000) | 25,110 | 30,159 | 24,201 | 118,038 | 7,302 | 6,294 | 14,387 | 21,220 |
| Crops | (000) | 2,705 | 13,777 | 14,846 | 74,795 | 2,203 | 5,249 | 1,847 | 15,644 |
| Total | (000) | 27,815 | 43,936 | 39,047 | 192,833 | 9,505 | 11,543 | 16,234 | 36,864 |
| 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 ³ | Acres | 15,972 | 11,188 | 43,838 | 72,335 | 9,373 | 7,422 | 16,186 | 25,696 |
| Irrigated Land ⁴ | Acres | 23,960 | 24,538 | 84,529 | 77,457 | 17,420 | 13,751 | 18,905 | 29,624 |

¹ Dash (-) indicates data were not published because of respondent confidentiality

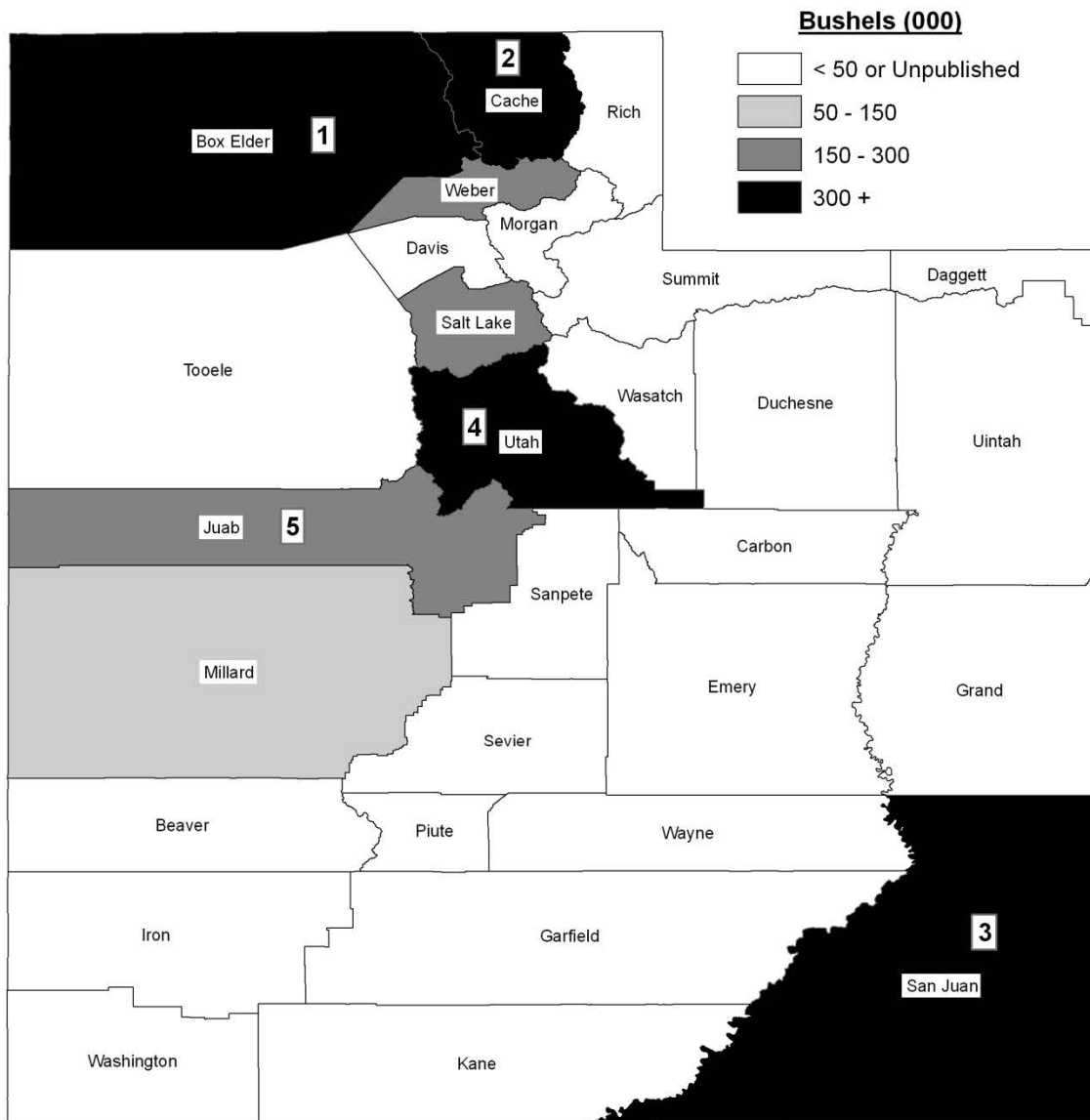
² SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

³ Includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards.

⁴ Includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes.

UTAH WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION

By County, 2009



County Estimates: Winter Wheat, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2008 & 2009 ^{1 2}

| District and County | Acres | | | | Harvested ³ Yield | | Production | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Planted | | Harvested | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| | 2008 ⁴ | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | | | |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 47,100 | 51,500 | 44,800 | 50,600 | 53 | 61 | 2,372,000 | 3,090,000 |
| Cache | - | 16,500 | - | 15,800 | - | 59 | - | 935,000 |
| Davis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morgan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rich | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salt Lake | - | 5,500 | - | 5,300 | - | 31 | - | 162,000 |
| Tooele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Weber | - | 1,600 | - | 1,600 | - | 102 | - | 163,000 |
| Other Counties | 28,300 | 1,300 | 26,900 | 1,200 | 47 | 92 | 1,271,000 | 110,000 |
| Total | 75,400 | 76,400 | 71,700 | 74,500 | 51 | 60 | 3,643,000 | 4,460,000 |
| Central | | | | | | | | |
| Juab | - | 5,300 | - | 5,100 | - | 38 | - | 190,000 |
| Millard | - | 1,900 | - | 1,700 | - | 77 | - | 130,000 |
| Sanpete | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sevier | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | - | 21,500 | - | 21,300 | - | 41 | - | 877,000 |
| Other Counties | - | 1,300 | - | 1,100 | - | 66 | - | 72,000 |
| Total | - | 30,000 | - | 29,200 | - | 44 | - | 1,269,000 |
| Eastern | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Daggett | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Duchesne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Emery | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Juan | 29,300 | 31,300 | 28,000 | 30,000 | 16 | 31 | 447,000 | 911,000 |
| Summit | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uintah | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wasatch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | 700 | 1,700 | 500 | 1,000 | 52 | 85 | 26,000 | 85,000 |
| Total | 30,000 | 33,000 | 28,500 | 31,000 | 17 | 32 | 473,000 | 996,000 |
| Southern | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garfield | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kane | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Piute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wayne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | - | 600 | - | 300 | - | 84 | - | 25,000 |
| Total | - | 600 | - | 300 | - | 84 | - | 25,000 |
| Other Districts | 24,600 | - | 19,800 | - | 41 | - | 804,000 | - |
| State Total | 130,000 | 140,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 41 | 50 | 4,920,000 | 6,750,000 |

¹ County estimates for All Wheat and Spring Wheat have been discontinued.

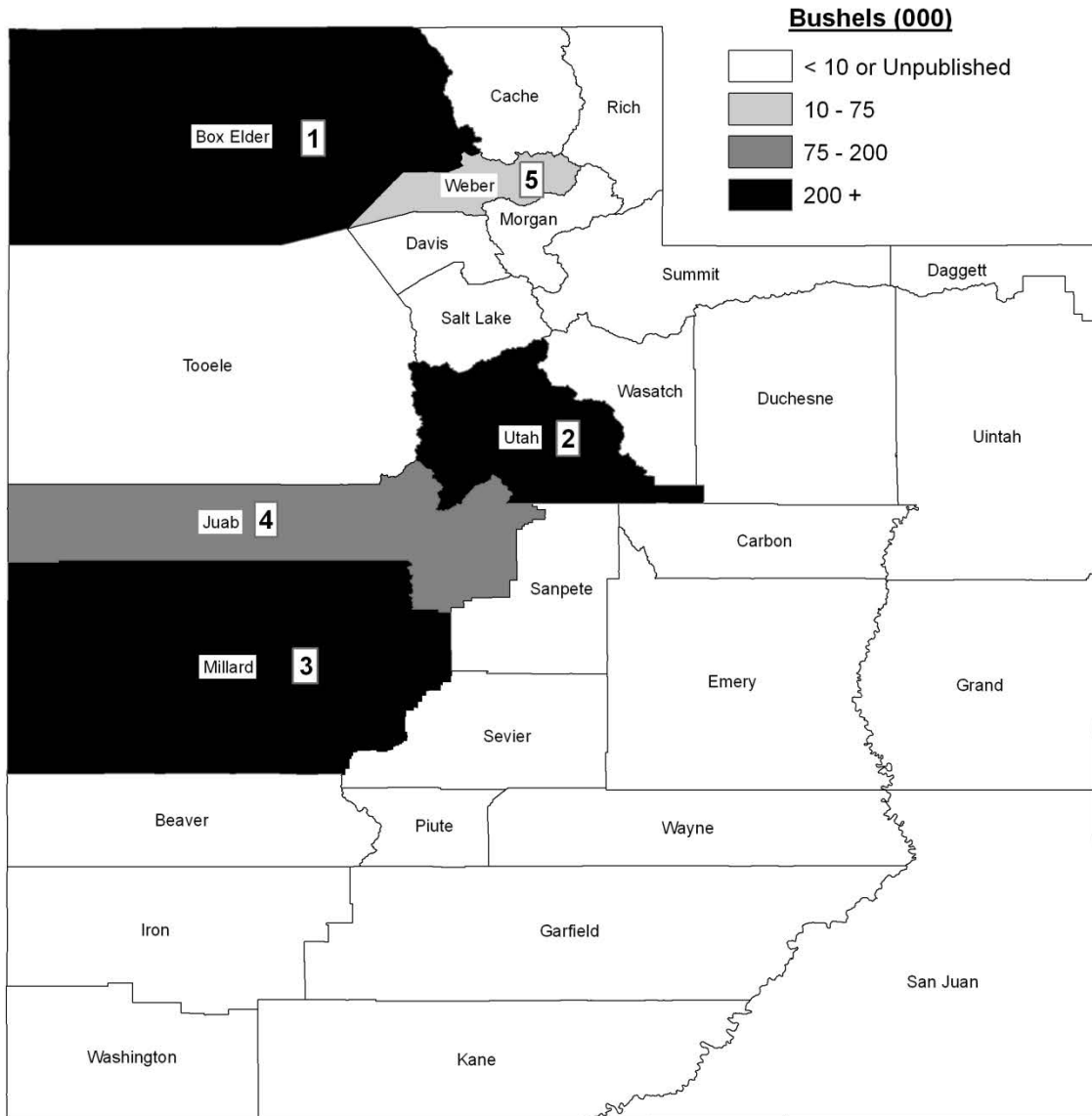
² Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts". Dash (-) indicates missing data

³ Rounded to the nearest bushel.

⁴ Revised.

UTAH GRAIN CORN PRODUCTION

By County, 2009



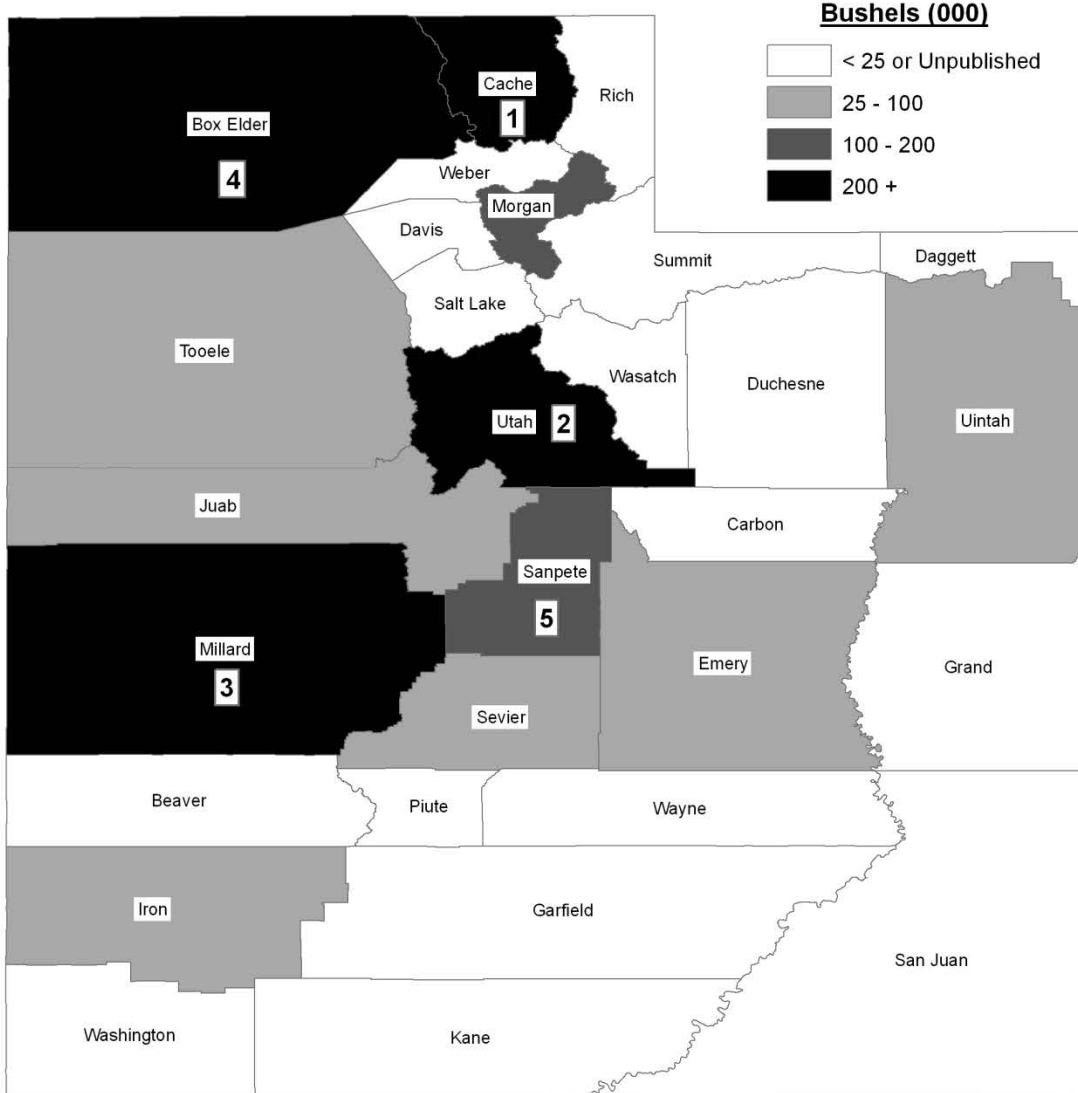
County Estimates: Corn, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2008 & 2009 ¹

| District and County | Acres Planted All Purposes | | Corn for Grain | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | Acres Harvested | | Harvested Yield | | Production | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 12,000 | 13,000 | 5,800 | 5,300 | 159 | 172 | 923,000 | 912,000 |
| Cache | 7,700 | - | 1,400 | - | 132 | - | 185,000 | - |
| Davis | 1,600 | - | 1,100 | - | 175 | - | 192,000 | - |
| Morgan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rich | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salt Lake | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tooele | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Weber | 3,300 | 3,200 | 1,000 | 200 | 154 | 135 | 154,000 | 27,000 |
| Other Counties | 2,400 | 11,800 | 700 | 1,600 | 134 | 176 | 94,000 | 281,000 |
| Total | 27,000 | 28,000 | 10,000 | 7,100 | 155 | 172 | 1,548,000 | 1,220,000 |
| Central | | | | | | | | |
| Juab | 2,500 | 2,100 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 155 | 160 | 201,200 | 176,000 |
| Millard | 9,900 | 8,600 | 2,400 | 1,700 | 155 | 155 | 371,800 | 263,000 |
| Sanpete | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sevier | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | 9,000 | 7,500 | 3,000 | 2,200 | 161 | 141 | 483,800 | 310,000 |
| Other Counties | 7,600 | 6,800 | 300 | 400 | 146 | 128 | 43,700 | 51,000 |
| Total | 29,000 | 25,000 | 7,000 | 5,400 | 157 | 148 | 1,100,500 | 800,000 |
| Eastern | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Daggett | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Duchesne | 4,700 | - | 2,700 | - | 166 | - | 447,000 | - |
| Emery | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grand | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Juan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Summit | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uintah | 2,800 | - | 1,300 | - | 162 | - | 210,600 | - |
| Wasatch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | 3,500 | - | 1,500 | - | 153 | - | 229,900 | - |
| Total | 11,000 | - | 5,500 | - | 161 | - | 887,500 | - |
| Southern | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Garfield | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kane | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Piute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wayne | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | 3,000 | - | 500 | - | 150 | - | 75,000 | - |
| Total | 3,000 | - | 500 | - | 150 | - | 75,000 | - |
| Other Districts | - | 12,000 | - | 4,500 | - | 137 | - | 615,000 |
| State Total | 70,000 | 65,000 | 23,000 | 17,000 | 157 | 155 | 3,611,000 | 2,635,000 |

¹ Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties" or in "Other Districts". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH BARLEY PRODUCTION

By County, 2009



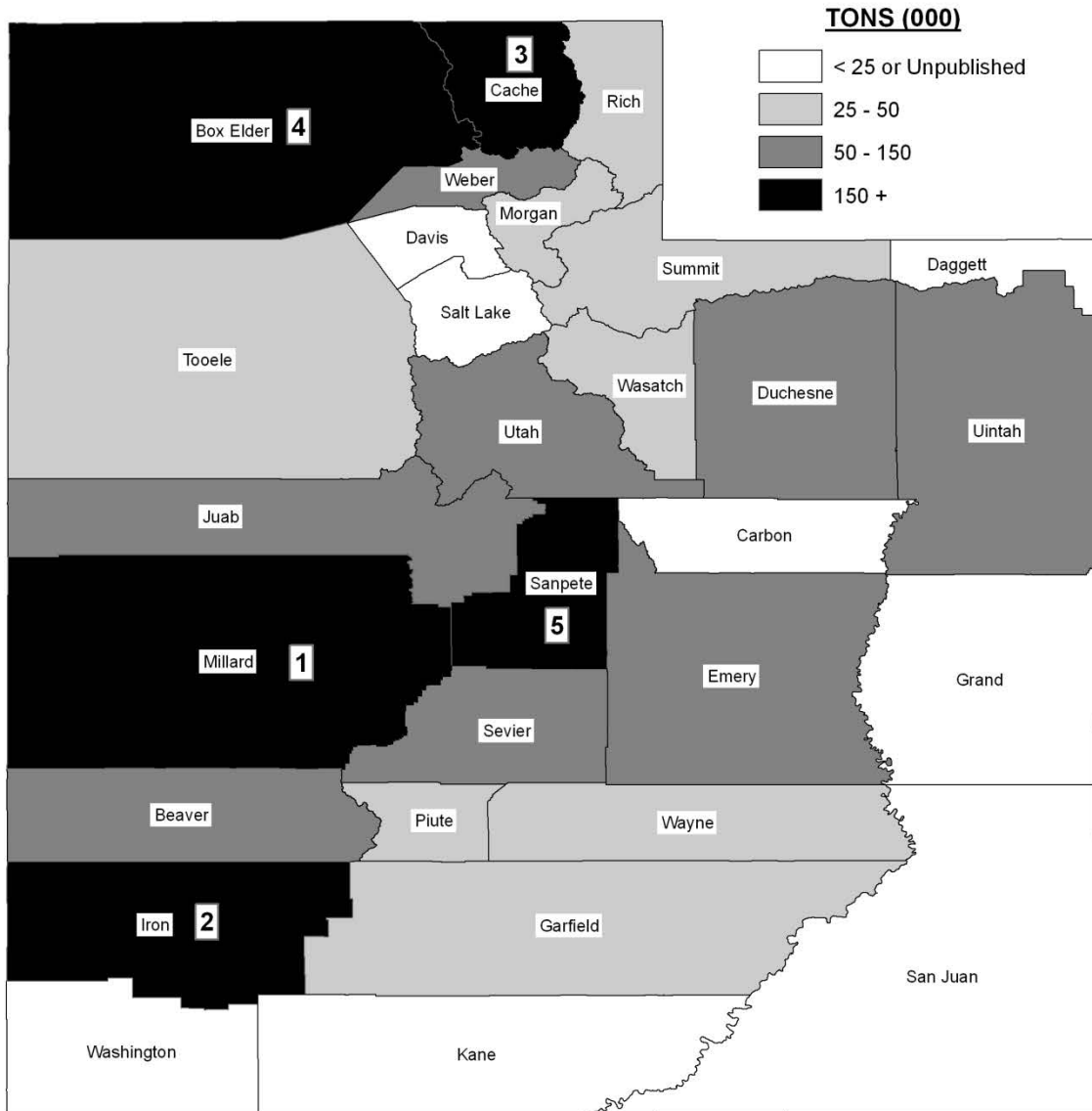
County Estimates: All Barley, All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2008 & 2009 ¹

| District and County | Acres | | | | Harvested Yield | | Production | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Planted | | Harvested | | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | | | | |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> | <i>Bushels</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 4,100 | 3,400 | 3,200 | 2,700 | 84 | 83 | 269,000 | 225,000 |
| Cache | 13,600 | 13,300 | 10,500 | 12,400 | 75 | 73 | 790,000 | 908,000 |
| Davis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morgan | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 82 | 81 | 107,000 | 114,000 |
| Rich | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salt Lake | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tooele | - | 700 | - | 400 | - | 98 | - | 39,000 |
| Weber | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | 2,300 | 1,100 | 1,600 | 1,100 | 86 | 95 | 138,000 | 104,000 |
| Total | 21,500 | 19,900 | 16,600 | 18,000 | 79 | 77 | 1,304,000 | 1,390,000 |
| Central | | | | | | | | |
| Juab | - | 1,000 | - | 900 | - | 78 | - | 70,000 |
| Millard | - | 5,300 | - | 3,000 | - | 90 | - | 270,000 |
| Sanpete | 2,400 | 3,700 | 1,200 | 1,700 | 99 | 101 | 119,000 | 171,000 |
| Sevier | 1,100 | 1,900 | 900 | 800 | 104 | 106 | 94,000 | 85,000 |
| Utah | - | 2,700 | - | 2,700 | - | 109 | - | 294,000 |
| Other Counties | 9,300 | - | 5,800 | - | 94 | - | 544,000 | - |
| Total | 12,800 | 14,600 | 7,900 | 9,100 | 96 | 98 | 757,000 | 890,000 |
| Eastern | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Daggett | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Duchesne | 1,200 | - | 500 | - | 78 | - | 39,000 | - |
| Emery | - | 500 | - | 400 | - | 63 | - | 25,000 |
| Grand | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Juan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Summit | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uintah | - | 900 | - | 900 | - | 100 | - | 90,000 |
| Wasatch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Counties | 1,100 | 900 | 900 | 600 | 83 | 98 | 75,000 | 59,000 |
| Total | 2,300 | 2,300 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 81 | 92 | 114,000 | 174,000 |
| Southern | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 800 | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | 10,000 | - |
| Garfield | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iron | 700 | 500 | 300 | 300 | 117 | 110 | 35,000 | 33,000 |
| Kane | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Piute | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Washington | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wayne | 1,200 | 1,400 | 400 | 300 | 120 | 80 | 48,000 | 24,000 |
| Other Counties | 700 | 1,300 | 300 | 400 | 90 | 98 | 27,000 | 39,000 |
| Total | 3,400 | 3,200 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 109 | 96 | 120,000 | 96,000 |
| State | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 40,000 | 40,000 | 27,000 | 30,000 | 85 | 85 | 2,295,000 | 2,550,000 |

¹ Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH ALFALFA HAY PRODUCTION

By County, 2009



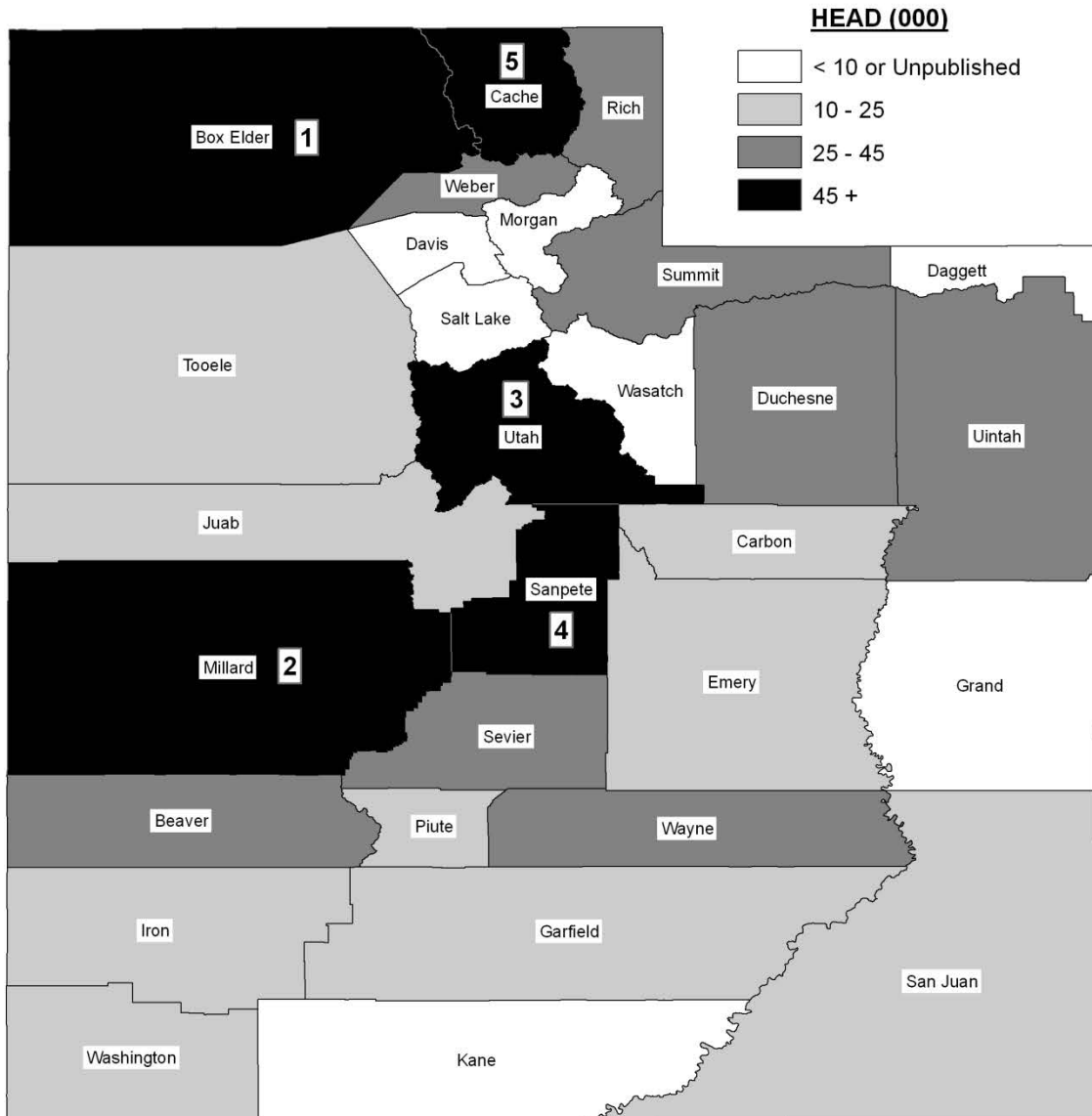
**County Estimates: Alfalfa & Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay,
All Cropping Practices, Utah, 2008 & 2009 ¹**

| District and County | Acres Harvested | | Harvested Yield | | Production | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 49,900 | 48,100 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 202,000 | 192,000 |
| Cache | 54,700 | 50,300 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 211,000 | 207,000 |
| Davis | - | 3,900 | - | 4.4 | - | 17,000 |
| Morgan | 8,000 | 8,300 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 24,000 | 27,000 |
| Rich | 10,500 | 9,100 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Salt Lake | - | 2,900 | - | 4.5 | - | 13,000 |
| Tooele | 8,400 | 8,400 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 30,000 | 32,000 |
| Weber | 15,300 | 15,000 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 65,000 | 64,000 |
| Other Counties | 6,200 | - | 5.0 | - | 31,000 | - |
| Total | 153,000 | 146,000 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 588,000 | 577,000 |
| Central | | | | | | |
| Juab | 14,500 | 15,700 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 67,000 | 66,000 |
| Millard | 68,900 | 63,300 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 349,000 | 315,000 |
| Sanpete | 36,600 | 37,000 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 148,000 | 154,000 |
| Sevier | 27,700 | 26,200 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 122,000 | 118,000 |
| Utah | 30,300 | 29,800 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 146,000 | 138,000 |
| Other Counties | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 178,000 | 172,000 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 832,000 | 791,000 |
| Eastern | | | | | | |
| Carbon | - | 6,200 | - | 3.1 | - | 19,000 |
| Daggett | 4,600 | 4,500 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| Duchesne | 40,000 | 38,200 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 128,000 | 142,000 |
| Emery | 15,600 | 16,200 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 53,000 | 51,000 |
| Grand | - | 2,700 | - | 4.1 | - | 11,000 |
| San Juan | 5,000 | 4,000 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Summit | 8,900 | 9,600 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 22,000 | 25,000 |
| Uintah | 29,300 | 28,800 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 131,000 | 125,000 |
| Wasatch | 6,900 | 6,800 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 24,000 | 26,000 |
| Other Counties | 8,700 | - | 3.6 | - | 31,000 | - |
| Total | 119,000 | 117,000 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 409,000 | 418,000 |
| Southern | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 21,000 | 19,000 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 110,000 | 96,000 |
| Garfield | 10,000 | 9,600 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 30,000 | 32,000 |
| Iron | 42,000 | 41,500 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 235,000 | 213,000 |
| Kane | - | 2,700 | - | 3.0 | - | 8,000 |
| Piute | 9,400 | 8,000 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 30,000 | 29,000 |
| Washington | - | 4,500 | - | 4.7 | - | 21,000 |
| Wayne | 10,400 | 9,700 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 45,000 | 41,000 |
| Other Counties | 7,200 | - | 4.3 | - | 31,000 | - |
| Total | 100,000 | 95,000 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 481,000 | 440,000 |
| State | | | | | | |
| Total | 550,000 | 530,000 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2,310,000 | 2,226,000 |

¹ Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH CATTLE PRODUCTION

By County, January 1, 2010



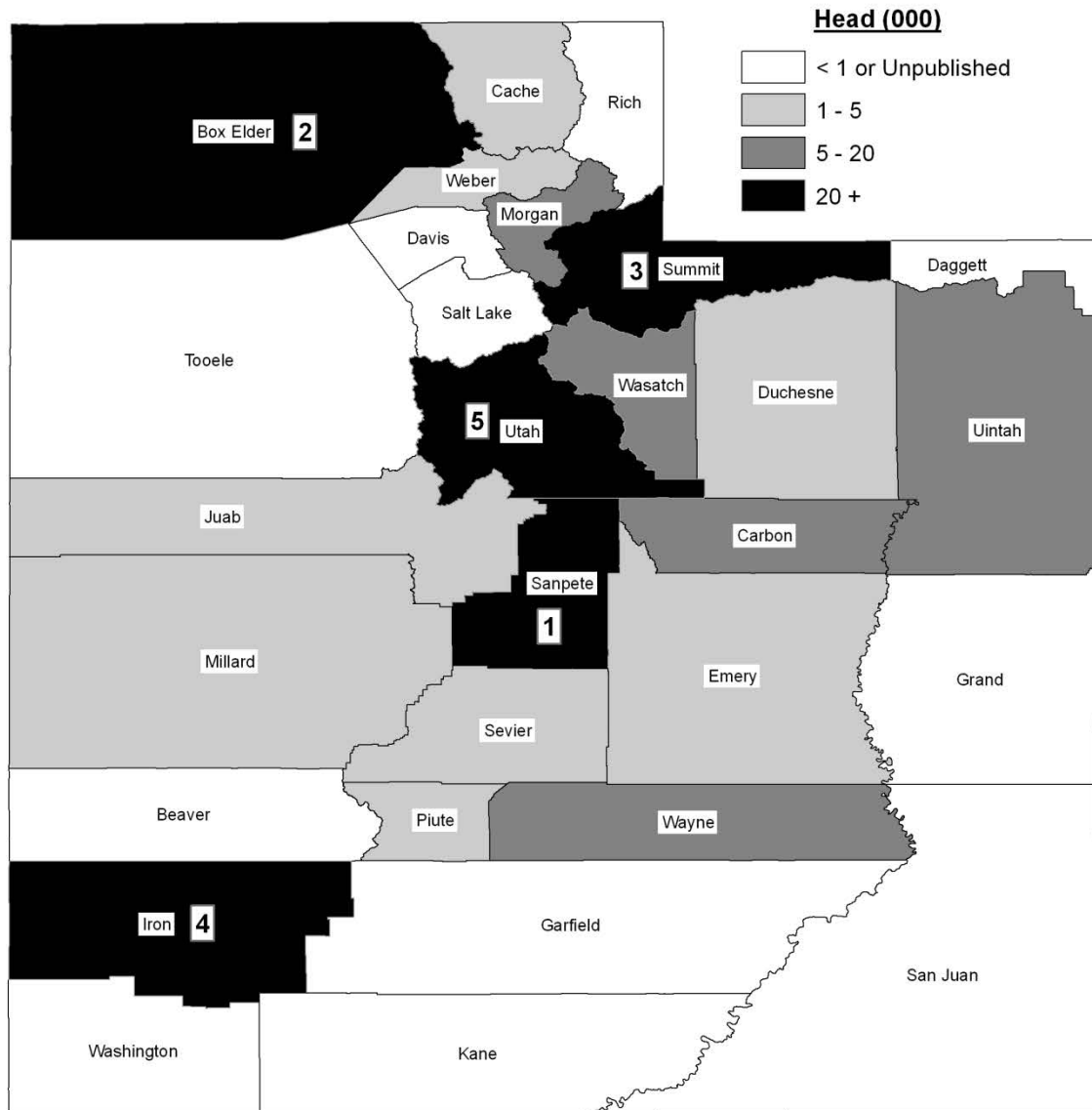
County Estimates: Cattle, Utah, January 1, 2009 & 2010

| County | All Cattle | | Beef Cows | | Milk Cows ¹ | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 88,000 | 89,000 | 40,500 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 9,500 |
| Cache | 48,000 | 46,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 11,600 |
| Davis | 5,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Morgan | 8,000 | 7,000 | 4,500 | 4,000 | 700 | - |
| Rich | 39,000 | 39,000 | 23,500 | 20,000 | - | - |
| Salt Lake | 5,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Tooele | 24,000 | 22,000 | 13,500 | 15,000 | - | - |
| Weber | 24,000 | 30,000 | 5,500 | 7,000 | 4,500 | 3,800 |
| Other Counties | - | - | - | - | 800 | 1,100 |
| Total | 241,000 | 240,000 | 103,000 | 100,000 | 31,000 | 26,000 |
| Central | | | | | | |
| Juab | 17,000 | 21,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Millard | 73,000 | 76,000 | 22,500 | 21,000 | 16,000 | 19,000 |
| Sanpete | 55,000 | 62,000 | 16,000 | 15,000 | 7,500 | 10,000 |
| Sevier | 45,000 | 41,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| Utah | 66,000 | 65,000 | 22,500 | 21,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Other Counties | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 256,000 | 265,000 | 85,000 | 81,000 | 40,000 | 46,000 |
| Eastern | | | | | | |
| Carbon | 10,000 | 10,000 | 4,500 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Daggett | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Duchesne | 42,000 | 40,000 | 26,500 | 26,000 | 2,400 | 3,000 |
| Emery | 27,000 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 14,000 | - | - |
| Grand | 3,000 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 | - | - |
| San Juan | 14,000 | 12,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 | - | - |
| Summit | 24,000 | 27,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 1,000 | 800 |
| Uintah | 48,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 1,500 | - |
| Wasatch | 11,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Other Counties | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Total | 183,000 | 168,000 | 96,000 | 93,000 | 6,000 | 5,000 |
| Southern | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 31,000 | 30,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 2,300 | - |
| Garfield | 16,000 | 16,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - |
| Iron | 17,000 | 15,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 | 1,400 | - |
| Kane | 7,000 | 7,000 | 5,500 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Piute | 17,000 | 16,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 2,300 | - |
| Washington | 16,000 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | - |
| Wayne | 26,000 | 26,000 | 12,500 | 11,000 | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Other Counties | - | - | - | - | 500 | 3,400 |
| Total | 130,000 | 127,000 | 66,000 | 64,000 | 8,000 | 5,000 |
| State Total | 810,000 | 800,000 | 350,000 | 338,000 | 85,000 | 82,000 |

¹ Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

UTAH SHEEP & LAMB INVENTORY

By County, January 1, 2010



County Estimates: Sheep, Utah, January 1, 2009 & 2010 ¹

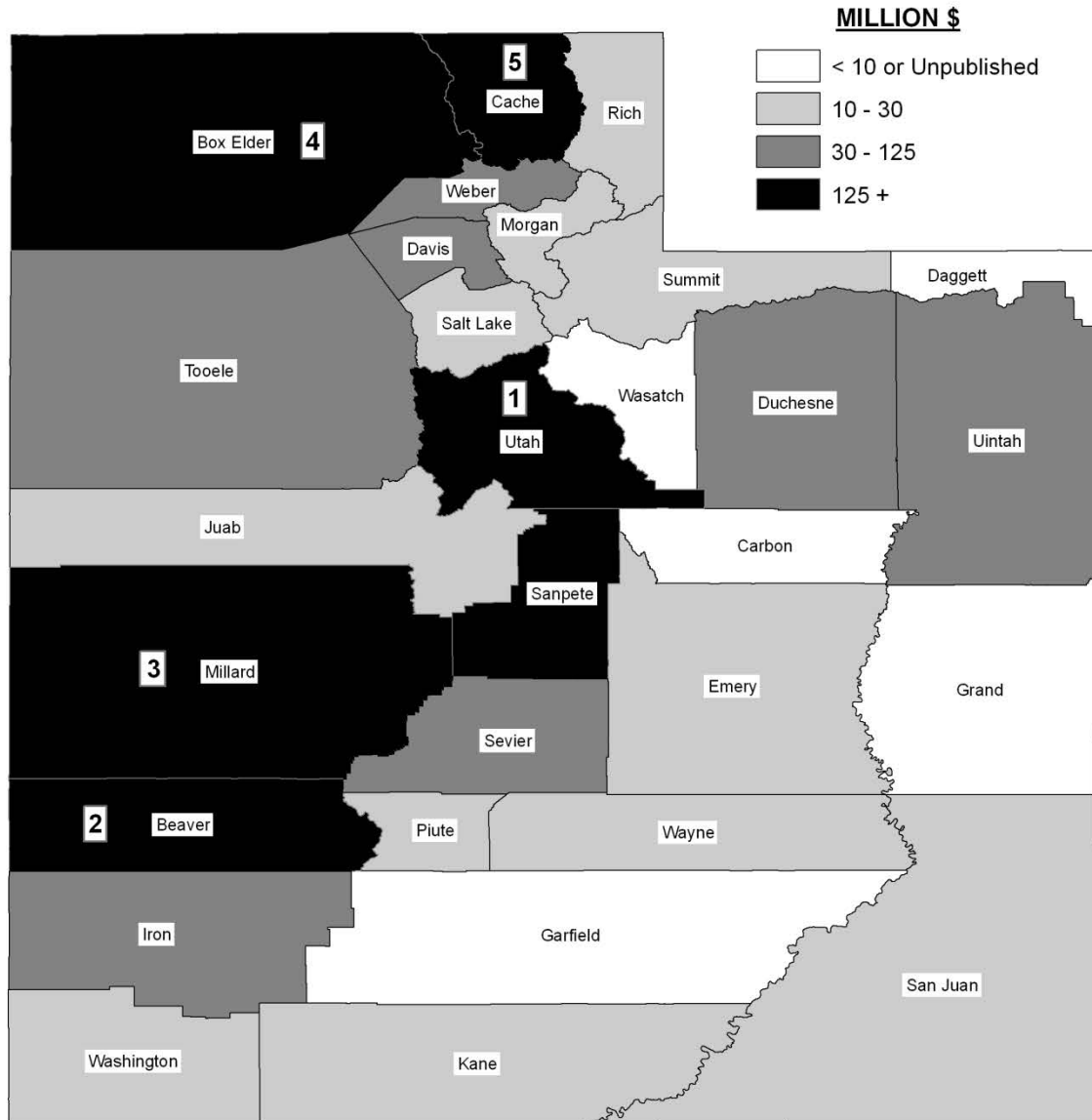
| District and County | Breeding Sheep 2009 <i>Number</i> | All Sheep & Lambs ² 2010 <i>Number</i> |
|------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Northern</i> | | |
| Box Elder | 35,600 | 41,400 |
| Cache | 1,600 | 1,700 |
| Davis | 500 | 500 |
| Morgan | 19,000 | 16,500 |
| Rich | 8,600 | - |
| Salt Lake | 700 | 900 |
| Tooele | 800 | - |
| Weber | 2,200 | 1,000 |
| Other Counties | - | 15,000 |
| Total | 69,000 | 77,000 |
| <i>Central</i> | | |
| Juab | - | 4,700 |
| Millard | - | 4,000 |
| Sanpete | 47,000 | 57,000 |
| Sevier | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Utah | 18,000 | 22,800 |
| Other Counties | 11,000 | - |
| Total | 79,000 | 91,000 |
| <i>Eastern</i> | | |
| Carbon | 13,500 | 15,400 |
| Daggett | - | - |
| Duchesne | 1,900 | 2,100 |
| Emery | 3,600 | 4,300 |
| Grand | - | - |
| San Juan | 3,900 | - |
| Summit | 27,000 | 30,400 |
| Uintah | 12,000 | 14,400 |
| Wasatch | 8,300 | 6,400 |
| Other Counties | 3,800 | 7,000 |
| Total | 74,000 | 80,000 |
| <i>Southern</i> | | |
| Beaver | - | 200 |
| Garfield | - | 400 |
| Iron | 26,100 | 29,700 |
| Kane | 500 | 600 |
| Piute | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| Washington | 700 | 600 |
| Wayne | 5,800 | 6,200 |
| Other Counties | 600 | - |
| Total | 38,000 | 42,000 |
| <i>State</i> | | |
| Total | 260,000 | 290,000 |

¹ Counties with missing data are included in the appropriate district's "Other Counties". Dash (-) indicates missing data.

² Starting in 2010, County Estimates for Sheep include All Sheep and Lambs.

UTAH CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING

By County, 2008



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

County Estimates: Farm Income and Expenses by County - 2008

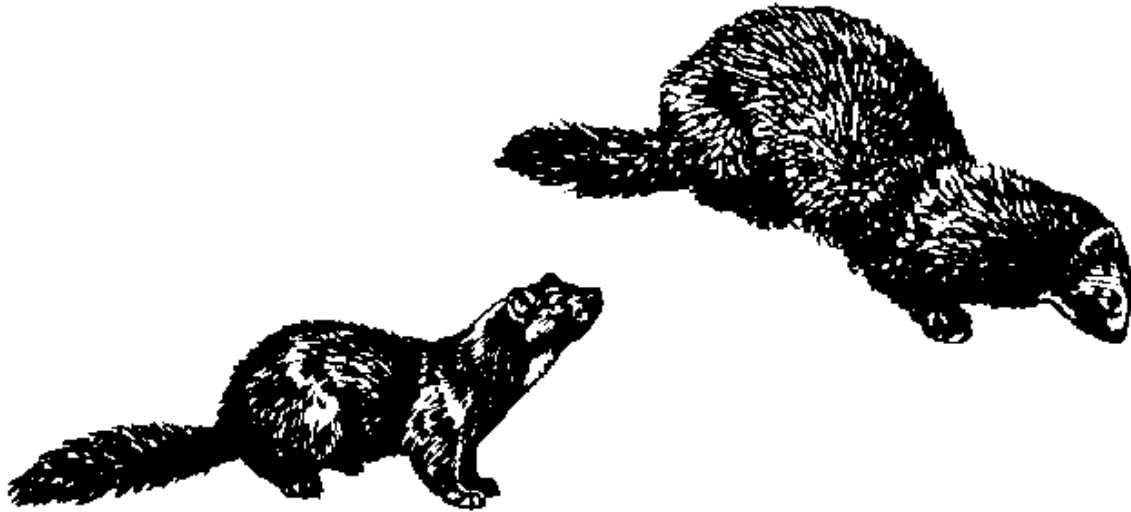
| County and District | Cash Receipts | | | Government Payments ¹ | Other Farm Income | Gross Farm Income | Farm Production Expenses | Realized Net Farm Income |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Livestock & Products | Crops | Total | | | | | |
| | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> | <i>Thousand Dollars</i> |
| Northern | | | | | | | | |
| Box Elder | 91,829 | 66,980 | 158,809 | 15,723 | 23,564 | 182,373 | 144,774 | 37,599 |
| Cache | 107,707 | 40,688 | 148,395 | 5,496 | 10,425 | 158,820 | 138,698 | 20,122 |
| Davis | 7,112 | 28,443 | 35,555 | 148 | 3,917 | 39,472 | 47,609 | -8,137 |
| Morgan | 10,078 | 2,189 | 12,267 | 220 | 3,054 | 15,321 | 18,747 | -3,426 |
| Rich | 14,750 | 1,384 | 16,134 | 888 | 2,989 | 19,123 | 18,506 | 617 |
| Salt Lake | 3,737 | 17,076 | 20,813 | 267 | 5,409 | 26,222 | 30,987 | -4,765 |
| Tooele | 30,159 | 13,777 | 43,936 | 296 | 2,133 | 46,069 | 32,495 | 13,574 |
| Weber | 21,220 | 15,644 | 36,864 | 530 | 3,746 | 40,610 | 46,511 | -5,901 |
| Total | 286,592 | 186,181 | 472,773 | 23,568 | 55,237 | 528,010 | 478,327 | 49,683 |
| Central | | | | | | | | |
| Juab | 11,875 | 11,904 | 23,779 | 2,836 | 4,635 | 28,414 | 22,237 | 6,177 |
| Millard | 112,877 | 69,981 | 182,858 | 3,109 | 8,598 | 191,456 | 134,005 | 57,451 |
| Sanpete | 115,634 | 21,430 | 137,064 | 2,123 | 6,217 | 143,281 | 132,721 | 10,560 |
| Sevier | 36,064 | 20,448 | 56,512 | 536 | 2,352 | 58,864 | 60,096 | -1,232 |
| Utah | 118,038 | 74,795 | 192,833 | 2,109 | 14,938 | 207,771 | 195,685 | 12,086 |
| Total | 394,488 | 198,558 | 593,046 | 10,713 | 36,740 | 629,786 | 544,744 | 85,042 |
| Eastern | | | | | | | | |
| Carbon | 4,804 | 1,370 | 6,174 | 251 | 802 | 6,976 | 7,903 | -927 |
| Daggett | 1,346 | 896 | 2,242 | 60 | 239 | 2,481 | 3,078 | -597 |
| Duchesne | 28,973 | 12,813 | 41,786 | 1,494 | 5,209 | 46,995 | 52,848 | -5,853 |
| Emery | 8,763 | 3,891 | 12,654 | 762 | 1,922 | 14,576 | 17,511 | -2,935 |
| Grand | 1,668 | 1,432 | 3,100 | (¹) | 73 | 3,173 | 6,033 | -2,860 |
| San Juan | 6,592 | 6,584 | 13,176 | 3,899 | 6,362 | 19,538 | 21,994 | -2,456 |
| Summit | 25,110 | 2,705 | 27,815 | 520 | 3,643 | 31,458 | 25,272 | 6,186 |
| Uintah | 24,201 | 14,846 | 39,047 | 767 | 3,374 | 42,421 | 46,765 | -4,344 |
| Wasatch | 7,302 | 2,203 | 9,505 | (¹) | 1,466 | 10,971 | 13,451 | -2,480 |
| Total | 108,759 | 46,740 | 155,499 | 7,753 | 23,090 | 178,589 | 194,855 | -16,266 |
| Southern | | | | | | | | |
| Beaver | 167,948 | 16,762 | 184,710 | 857 | 2,620 | 187,330 | 201,707 | -14,377 |
| Garfield | 6,899 | 2,433 | 9,332 | 481 | 2,915 | 12,247 | 15,507 | -3,260 |
| Iron | 42,879 | 68,049 | 110,928 | 1,048 | 2,345 | 113,273 | 75,330 | 37,943 |
| Kane | 10,568 | 517 | 11,085 | 836 | 1,620 | 12,705 | 11,218 | 1,487 |
| Piute | 12,911 | 757 | 13,668 | 491 | 887 | 14,555 | 11,811 | 2,744 |
| Washington | 6,294 | 5,249 | 11,543 | 1,235 | 2,636 | 14,179 | 20,676 | -6,497 |
| Wayne | 14,387 | 1,847 | 16,234 | 454 | 1,462 | 17,696 | 15,103 | 2,593 |
| Total | 261,886 | 95,614 | 357,500 | 5,402 | 14,485 | 371,985 | 351,352 | 20,633 |
| State Total | 1,051,725 | 527,093 | 1,578,818 | 47,473 | 129,552 | 1,708,370 | 1,569,278 | 139,092 |

¹ Payments of less than 50,000 are included in State totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

**County Estimates: Utah Mink Pelts Produced 2008 & 2009,
Females Bred to Produce Kits 2009 & 2010**

| District and County | Pelts Produced | | Females Bred to Produce Kits | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| <i>Northern</i> | | | | |
| Cache | 54,500 | 77,800 | 18,100 | 18,100 |
| Morgan | 99,600 | 101,800 | 25,500 | 24,200 |
| Other Counties | 42,300 | 57,700 | 14,200 | 12,600 |
| Total | 196,400 | 237,300 | 57,800 | 54,900 |
| <i>Central</i> | | | | |
| Utah | 288,600 | 305,300 | 80,600 | 95,400 |
| Total | 288,600 | 305,300 | 80,600 | 95,400 |
| <i>Eastern</i> | | | | |
| Other Counties | 64,700 | 70,900 | 18,900 | 20,300 |
| Total | 64,700 | 70,900 | 18,900 | 20,300 |
| <i>State</i> | | | | |
| Total | 549,700 | 613,500 | 157,300 | 170,600 |



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, 1994-2010

| | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| Alfalfa Hay, establishment with oat hay | 1998 | Jersey Heifer Replacement | 2000 |
| Alfalfa Hay, establishment, Grand County | 1994 | Milk Cows, Jersey | 1998 |
| Alfalfa Hay, irrigated, East Millard County | 2001 | Milk Cows, Holstein | 2010 |
| Alfalfa Hay, dryland, Box Elder County | 2002 | Dairy Bull | 1998 |
| Alfalfa Hay, Uintah County | 2008 | Deer Hunt Pack Trip | 1996 |
| Alfalfa Haylage, Millard County | 2001 | Floriculture | 2004 |
| Apples, Utah County | 1994 | Elk | 1997 |
| Barley, wheel-line irrigation, Cache County | 2002 | Grass Hay, Rich County | 2006 |
| Beef Cattle | | Grass Hay, Daggett County | 2007 |
| Background Feeder Cattle | 2000 | Lawn Turf | 2006 |
| Feeder Cattle Backgrounding Budget | 2009 | Machinery & Equipment Costs | 2008 |
| Feeder Cattle Drylot Budget | 2009 | Manure & Waste Disposal, Dairy | 1998 |
| Feeder Cattle Summer Grazing Budget | 2009 | Oat Hay, San Juan County | 2003 |
| Beef heifer replacement | 1998 | Oats, San Juan County | 2003 |
| Cow/calf | 1997 | Onion Production | 2005 |
| Cow/calf northern Utah | 2004 | Ostrich | 1995 |
| Cow/calf, southern Utah | 2000 | Pasture, irrigated | 1995 |
| Cow/calf/yearling, Rich County | 1996 | Pasture Establishment | 1995 |
| Cow/calf, Tooele & Duchesne Counties | 2007 | Peaches, Box Elder County | 1994 |
| Cull Cows | 2006 | Pheasants | 1995 |
| Feeder cattle | 2005 | Pumpkin | 1997 |
| Feeder steer calves | 2003 | Raspberry | 1996 |
| Finish cattle | 2000 | Safflower, dryland | 1999 |
| Berries | | Safflower, irrigated | 2005 |
| High Tunnel Fall Raspberry | 2010 | Sheep, range | 1997 |
| Strawberry High Tunnel | 2010 | Lamb Feeding Budget | 2009 |
| Bison, Cow/Calf, 50 Cows | 2001 | Soybean | 1998 |
| Canola, Spring irrigated | 1996 | Swine, farrow to finish | 1998 |
| Cantaloupe | 2006 | Tomatoes | 2003 |
| Cherries, Tart | 1995 | Triticale | 1996 |
| Corn for grain, Box Elder County | 2002 | Turkeys, Hen | 2000 |
| Corn Silage, Cache County | 2002 | Watermelons | 1996 |
| Corn, Sweet | 1996 | Wheat, dryland | 2008 |
| CRP Contract, per acre | 2001 | Wheat, Spring, irrigated | 1994 |
| Custom Operators Rates | 2010 | Wheat Straw Residue | 1997 |
| Dairy | | Wheat, Soft White Winter, Irrigated, Box Elder Co | 2000 |
| Holstein Heifer Replacement | 2001 | | |

2009/2010 Utah Farm Custom Operation Rates

Utah State University Extension
Department of Applied Economics

| | Average | | Range | | Number of Responses | Average | | Range | | Number of Responses | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|---------------------|---|
| | \$/acre | | \$/hour | | | | | | | | |
| Tillage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moldboard Plowing (Stubble) | \$23.25 | \$10.00 | - | \$30.00 | 12 | \$96.00 | \$60.00 | - | \$150.00 | 5 | |
| Moldboard Plowing (hay/sod) | \$26.30 | \$13.00 | - | \$35.00 | 10 | \$96.67 | \$60.00 | - | \$175.00 | 6 | |
| Chisel Plowing | \$15.88 | \$8.00 | - | \$30.00 | 8 | \$98.75 | \$85.00 | - | \$110.00 | 4 | |
| Subsoiling | \$30.00 | \$20.00 | - | \$35.00 | 3 | \$105.00 | \$100.00 | - | \$115.00 | 3 | |
| Disking, tandem | \$13.50 | \$8.00 | - | \$20.00 | 8 | \$128.75 | \$100.00 | - | \$200.00 | 4 | |
| Disking, offset | \$15.00 | \$8.00 | - | \$20.00 | 10 | \$105.63 | \$60.00 | - | \$200.00 | 8 | |
| Soil Finishing | \$14.22 | \$7.00 | - | \$20.00 | 9 | \$86.67 | \$60.00 | - | \$100.00 | 3 | |
| Cultivating | \$12.29 | \$5.00 | - | \$18.00 | 7 | \$100.00 | \$100.00 | - | \$100.00 | 2 | |
| Fertilizer and Chemical Application | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$/acre | | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Ground Spraying (pesticides/insecticides) | \$7.67 | \$4.00 | - | \$20.00 | 21 | \$75.00 | \$75.00 | 0 | - | \$75.00 | 1 |
| Applying bulk dry fertilizer | \$8.28 | \$4.00 | - | \$20.00 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Applying liquid fertilizer | \$7.08 | \$5.00 | - | \$12.00 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Planting | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$/acre | | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Corn | \$14.79 | \$10.00 | - | \$20.00 | 14 | \$60.00 | \$60.00 | - | \$60.00 | 1 | |
| Small Grains | \$12.50 | \$6.00 | - | \$20.00 | 14 | \$65.00 | \$55.00 | - | \$75.00 | 2 | |
| Harvesting Grain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$/acre | | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Combining | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat and Small Grains (irrigated) | \$31.41 | \$23.00 | - | \$40.00 | 17 | \$132.50 | \$125.00 | - | \$140.00 | 2 | |
| Wheat and Small Grains (dry land) | \$22.80 | \$16.00 | - | \$30.00 | 5 | \$125.00 | \$125.00 | - | \$125.00 | 1 | |
| Corn | \$33.33 | \$30.00 | - | \$40.00 | 3 | \$100.00 | \$60.00 | - | \$140.00 | 2 | |
| Hauling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$/bu. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat and Small Grains (field to storage) | \$0.27 | \$0.01 | - | \$0.72 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Corn (field to storage) | \$0.09 | \$0.01 | - | \$0.20 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Storage to Market (50 miles) | \$0.30 | \$0.25 | - | \$0.35 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Storing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat and Small Grains | \$0.02 | \$0.01 | - | \$0.03 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Corn | \$0.02 | \$0.01 | - | \$0.03 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Harvesting Silage Crops | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$/ton | | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Chopping | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haylage | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | - | \$5.00 | 1 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | - | \$160.00 | 1 | |
| Corn Silage | \$7.00 | \$5.00 | - | \$10.00 | 3 | \$180.00 | \$180.00 | - | \$180.00 | 1 | |
| Hauling | \$3.00 | \$3.00 | - | \$3.00 | 3 | \$65.00 | \$50.00 | - | \$80.00 | 2 | |
| Packing | \$1.48 | \$0.90 | - | \$2.00 | 4 | \$107.50 | \$100.00 | - | \$115.00 | 2 | |
| Combination (chopping/hauling/packing) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haylage | \$20.88 | \$9.50 | - | \$50.00 | 4 | \$1,200.00 | \$1,200.00 | - | \$1,200.00 | 1 | |
| Corn Silage | \$9.20 | \$6.50 | - | \$13.00 | 5 | \$850.00 | \$700.00 | - | \$1,000.00 | 2 | |

2009/2010 Utah Farm Custom Operation Rates (cont.)

| | Average | Range | | Number of Responses | Average | Range | | Number of Responses | | |
|--|----------|----------|---|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|---|
| Harvesting Hay/Straw | \$/acre | | | | \$/ton | | | | | |
| Swathing | \$16.23 | \$10.00 | - | \$22.00 | 28 | \$100.00 | \$100.00 | - | \$100.00 | 1 |
| Raking | \$6.44 | \$2.00 | - | \$16.00 | 17 | \$40.00 | \$25.00 | - | \$50.00 | 4 |
| Baling | \$/bale | | | | \$/ton | | | | | |
| Small Square Bales (about 70 lbs.) | \$0.91 | \$0.50 | - | \$2.00 | 10 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Medium Square Bales (3 × 3, about 800 lbs.) | \$9.80 | \$7.00 | - | \$15.00 | 10 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Square Bales (3 × 4) | \$12.95 | \$5.50 | - | \$18.00 | 11 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Square Bales (4 × 4, about 1750 lbs.) | \$15.31 | \$12.00 | - | \$20.00 | 13 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Round Bales (800 to 1500 lbs.) | \$8.50 | \$8.50 | - | \$8.50 | 1 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Loading/Stacking | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Square Bales | \$0.66 | \$0.40 | - | \$1.00 | 4 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Medium Square Bales | \$1.33 | \$1.00 | - | \$2.00 | 3 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Square Bales (3 × 4) | \$4.25 | \$2.00 | - | \$9.00 | 4 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Square Bales (4 × 4) | \$4.25 | \$2.00 | - | \$7.00 | 4 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Round Bales | \$2.00 | \$2.00 | - | \$2.00 | 1 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Hauling | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Square Bales | \$0.52 | \$0.40 | - | \$0.75 | 5 | | | | | |
| Medium Square Bales | \$1.50 | \$1.50 | - | \$1.50 | 1 | \$12.50 | \$5.00 | - | \$20.00 | 2 |
| Large Square Bales (3 × 4) | | | | | | \$20.00 | \$20.00 | - | \$20.00 | 1 |
| Large Square Bales (4 × 4) | \$4.00 | \$2.00 | - | \$5.00 | 3 | \$25.00 | \$5.00 | - | \$45.00 | 2 |
| Combination (swathing to stacking) | \$/bale | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Small Square Bales | \$1.68 | \$1.25 | - | \$2.10 | 2 | \$3.50 | \$2.00 | - | \$5.00 | 2 |
| Large Square Bales (3 × 4) | \$20.00 | \$20.00 | - | \$20.00 | 1 | \$70.00 | \$70.00 | - | \$70.00 | 1 |
| Large Round Bales | \$13.50 | \$13.50 | - | \$13.50 | 1 | \$55.00 | \$40.00 | - | \$70.00 | 2 |
| Custom Farming | \$/acre | | | | % of crop | | | | | |
| Tillage through Harvest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn | \$286.33 | \$135.00 | - | \$559.00 | 3 | | | | | |
| Small Grains | \$193.33 | \$115.00 | - | \$337.00 | 3 | | | | | |
| Hay | \$215.00 | \$140.00 | - | \$261.00 | 3 | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | \$/ton | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Manure Hauling | \$4.38 | \$3.75 | - | \$5.00 | 2 | \$80.00 | \$40.00 | - | \$120.00 | 2 |
| | \$/acre | | | | \$/hour | | | | | |
| Land Planing | \$13.57 | \$10.00 | - | \$20.00 | 7 | \$80.00 | \$60.00 | - | \$100.00 | 2 |
| Machinery Operation | | | | | | \$64.58 | \$10.00 | - | \$100.00 | 6 |

Report prepared by Sarah Drollette, Utah State University Extension Educator. For the full custom rates report, go to:
www.apec.extension.usu.edu/agribusiness

High Tunnel June-bearing Strawberry Budget 2010
Based on a 14' x 96' High Tunnel
Utah State University Extension

| | Units | Number of Units | Price or Cost/Unit | Total | Your Operation |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Early Out-of Season Strawberries | 1 lb clamshell | 837 | \$4.50 | \$3,766.50 | _____ |
| In-Season Strawberries | 1 lb clamshell | 196 | \$3.00 | \$588.00 | _____ |
| Total Receipts | | | | \$4,354.50 | _____ |
| Supply Expenses | | | | | |
| Preplant and Preparation Costs | | | | | |
| Soil Test | each | 1.00 | \$14.00 | \$14.00 | _____ |
| Fuel | gal | 0.38 | \$2.50 | \$0.95 | _____ |
| Fertilizer and soil ammendments | lbs | 2.25 | \$15.00 | \$33.75 | _____ |
| Plastic mulch | ft | 281.00 | \$0.05 | \$14.05 | _____ |
| Drip tape | ft | 563.00 | \$0.05 | \$28.15 | _____ |
| Strawberry Establishment and Growth | | | | | |
| Plug plants | each | 743.00 | \$0.26 | \$193.18 | _____ |
| 20-20-20 fertilizer mix | lbs | 11.34 | \$1.23 | \$13.95 | _____ |
| 10-30-20 fertilizer mix | lbs | 2.84 | \$1.49 | \$4.23 | _____ |
| Captan | lbs | 0.43 | \$9.82 | \$4.22 | _____ |
| Thionex 50W | lbs | 0.03 | \$7.51 | \$0.23 | _____ |
| Strawberry Harvest | | | | | |
| 1 lb clamshells | each | 1033.00 | \$0.21 | \$216.93 | _____ |
| Total Supply Expenses | | | | \$523.64 | _____ |
| Labor Expenses | | | | | |
| Preplant and Preparation Costs | | | | | |
| Soil tests | hours | 0.50 | \$10.00 | \$5.00 | _____ |
| Apply fertilizer | hours | 0.75 | \$10.00 | \$7.50 | _____ |
| Tillage | hours | 7.50 | \$10.00 | \$75.00 | _____ |
| Form raised beds | hours | 21.00 | \$10.00 | \$210.00 | _____ |
| Cover with plastic mulch | hours | 3.75 | \$10.00 | \$37.50 | _____ |
| Install drip tape | hours | 0.75 | \$10.00 | \$7.50 | _____ |
| Strawberry Establishment and Growth | | | | | |
| Planting | hours | 6.00 | \$10.00 | \$60.00 | _____ |
| Fertigation | hours | 2.00 | \$10.00 | \$20.00 | _____ |
| Pesticide application | hours | 4.50 | \$10.00 | \$45.00 | _____ |
| Hand weeding | hours | 4.00 | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | _____ |
| Plastic and shade cloth | hours | 12.00 | \$10.00 | \$120.00 | _____ |
| Monitoring and ventilation | hours | 30.00 | \$10.00 | \$300.00 | _____ |
| Strawberry Harvest | | | | | |
| Hand harvest | hours | 86.00 | \$10.00 | \$860.00 | _____ |
| Post Harvest | | | | | |
| House clean out | hours | 4.50 | \$10.00 | \$45.00 | _____ |
| Total Labor Expense | | | | \$1,832.50 | _____ |
| Total Operating Expenses | | | | \$2,356.14 | _____ |
| Ownership Expenses | | | | | |
| Annual Depreciation for High Tunnel | | | | \$241.17 | _____ |
| Annual Depreciation for Irrigation System | | | | \$58.82 | _____ |
| Total Ownership Expenses | | | | \$299.99 | _____ |
| Total Expenses | | | | \$2,656.13 | _____ |
| Net Return | | | | \$1,698.37 | _____ |

Prepared by Daniel Rowley, Brent Black and Dillon Feuz

High Tunnel Fall Raspberry Budget 2010
Based on a 30' x 96' High Tunnel
Utah State University Extension

| | Units | Number of Units | Price or Cost/Unit | Total | Your Operation |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Receipts | | | | | |
| Fall In-Season Raspberries (before first fall frost) | 6 oz clambshell | 1960 | \$3.00 | \$5,880.00 | _____ |
| Fall Out-of-Season Raspberries (after first frost) | 6 oz clambshell | 215 | \$4.50 | \$967.50 | _____ |
| Total Receipts | | | | \$6,847.50 | _____ |
| Supply Expenses | | | | | |
| Amonium Sulfate (21-0-0) | lbs | 27.00 | \$0.30 | \$8.10 | _____ |
| Leaf tissue test | each | 1.00 | \$35.00 | \$35.00 | _____ |
| Baling twine for trellis | 100 ft | 16.00 | \$0.42 | \$6.72 | _____ |
| Pesticides | application | 1.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | _____ |
| Raspberry Harvest 6 oz clambshell | each | 2175.00 | \$0.16 | \$348.00 | _____ |
| Total Supply Expenses | | | | \$407.82 | _____ |
| Labor Expenses | | | | | |
| Preplant and Preparation Costs | | | | | |
| Fertigation | hours | 2.00 | \$10.00 | \$20.00 | _____ |
| Pesticide application | hours | 3.00 | \$10.00 | \$30.00 | _____ |
| Hand weeding | hours | 4.00 | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | _____ |
| Plastic and shade cloth | hours | 8.00 | \$10.00 | \$80.00 | _____ |
| Monitoring and ventilation | hours | 20.00 | \$10.00 | \$200.00 | _____ |
| Train canes and trellis | hours | 4.00 | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | _____ |
| Raspberry Harvest | | | | | |
| Hand harvest | hours | 270.00 | \$10.00 | \$2,700.00 | _____ |
| Post Harvest | | | | | |
| House clean out and pruning | hours | 4.00 | \$10.00 | \$40.00 | _____ |
| Total Labor Expense | | | | \$3,150.00 | _____ |
| Total Operating Expenses | | | | \$3,557.82 | _____ |
| Ownership Expenses | | | | | |
| Annual Depreciation for High Tunnel | | | | \$1,622.30 | _____ |
| Annual Depreciation for Plant Establishment | | | | \$58.81 | _____ |
| Annual Depreciation for Trellis System | | | | \$27.24 | _____ |
| Annual Depreciation for Irrigation System | | | | \$40.77 | _____ |
| Total Ownership Expenses | | | | \$1,749.12 | _____ |
| Total Expenses | | | | \$5,306.94 | _____ |
| Net Return | | | | \$1,540.56 | _____ |

Prepared by Daniel Rowley, Brent Black and Dillon Feuz

Holstein Dairy Budget 2010

Utah State University Extension
Department of Applied Economics

| Receipts | Unit | Price or Cost/Unit | Number of Units/Cow | Value or Cost/Cow | Value or Cost/cwt | Your Dairy |
|---|------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Milk Sales | Cwt | \$15.44 | 214.42 | \$3,310.64 | \$15.44 | _____ |
| Sale of Heifer Calves | Head | \$97.20 | 0.44 | \$42.77 | \$0.20 | _____ |
| Sale of Bull Calves | Head | \$35.00 | 0.44 | \$15.40 | \$0.07 | _____ |
| Sale of Cull Cows | Head | \$695.60 | 0.15 | \$104.34 | \$0.49 | _____ |
| Total Receipts | | | | \$3,473.15 | \$16.20 | _____ |
| Operating Expenses | | | | | | |
| Feed | | | | | | |
| Hay | Ton | \$99.38 | 4.06 | \$403.48 | \$1.88 | _____ |
| Corn Silage | Ton | \$32.00 | 6.08 | \$194.56 | \$0.91 | _____ |
| Grain and Concentrates | Cwt. | \$12.35 | 56.92 | \$702.96 | \$3.28 | _____ |
| Total Feed | | | | \$1,301.00 | \$6.07 | _____ |
| Breeding | Head | \$44.18 | 1.00 | \$44.18 | \$0.21 | _____ |
| Veterinary and Medicine | Head | \$78.27 | 1.00 | \$78.27 | \$0.37 | _____ |
| Supplies | Head | \$118.53 | 1.00 | \$118.53 | \$0.55 | _____ |
| DHIA | Head | \$17.33 | 1.00 | \$17.33 | \$0.08 | _____ |
| Fuel and Oil | Head | \$38.39 | 1.00 | \$38.39 | \$0.18 | _____ |
| Repairs | Head | \$98.46 | 1.00 | \$98.46 | \$0.46 | _____ |
| Custom Hire | Head | \$9.70 | 1.00 | \$9.70 | \$0.05 | _____ |
| Milk Hauling | Head | \$128.06 | 1.00 | \$128.06 | \$0.60 | _____ |
| Marketing | Head | \$136.36 | 1.00 | \$136.36 | \$0.64 | _____ |
| Bedding | Head | \$10.06 | 1.00 | \$10.06 | \$0.05 | _____ |
| Replacement Cost | Head | \$1,207.00 | 0.24 | \$292.09 | \$1.36 | _____ |
| Hired Labor | Head | \$250.26 | 1.00 | \$250.26 | \$1.17 | _____ |
| Utilities | Head | \$43.08 | 1.00 | \$43.08 | \$0.20 | _____ |
| Record Keeping | Head | \$14.00 | 1.00 | \$14.00 | \$0.07 | _____ |
| Dues and Fees | Head | \$15.00 | 1.00 | \$15.00 | \$0.07 | _____ |
| Operating Interest | Head | \$12.28 | 1.00 | \$12.28 | \$0.06 | _____ |
| Misc. | Head | \$6.39 | 1.00 | \$6.39 | \$0.03 | _____ |
| Total Operating Expenses | | | | \$2,613.45 | \$12.19 | _____ |
| Ownership Expenses | | | | | | |
| Interest | Head | \$86.50 | 1.00 | \$86.50 | \$0.40 | _____ |
| Depreciation (mach and bldgs) | Head | \$31.02 | 1.00 | \$31.02 | \$0.14 | _____ |
| Property taxes | Head | \$4.00 | 1.00 | \$4.00 | \$0.02 | _____ |
| Insurance | Head | \$6.00 | 1.00 | \$6.00 | \$0.03 | _____ |
| Total Ownership Expenses | | | | \$127.52 | \$0.59 | _____ |
| Total Expenses | | | | \$2,740.97 | \$12.78 | _____ |
| Income Above Operating Expenses | | | | \$859.70 | \$4.01 | _____ |
| Returns to Operator Labor, Management and Equity | | | | \$732.18 | \$3.41 | _____ |

Assumptions

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|
| Number of Cows | 395 | Replacement rate | 24.2% |
| Avg. annual production per cow (cwt) | 21,442 | Cull loss rate | 15.2% |
| | | Mortality Rate | 9.0% |

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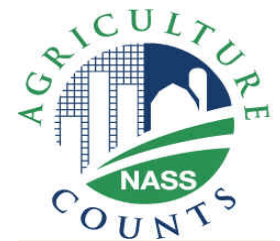
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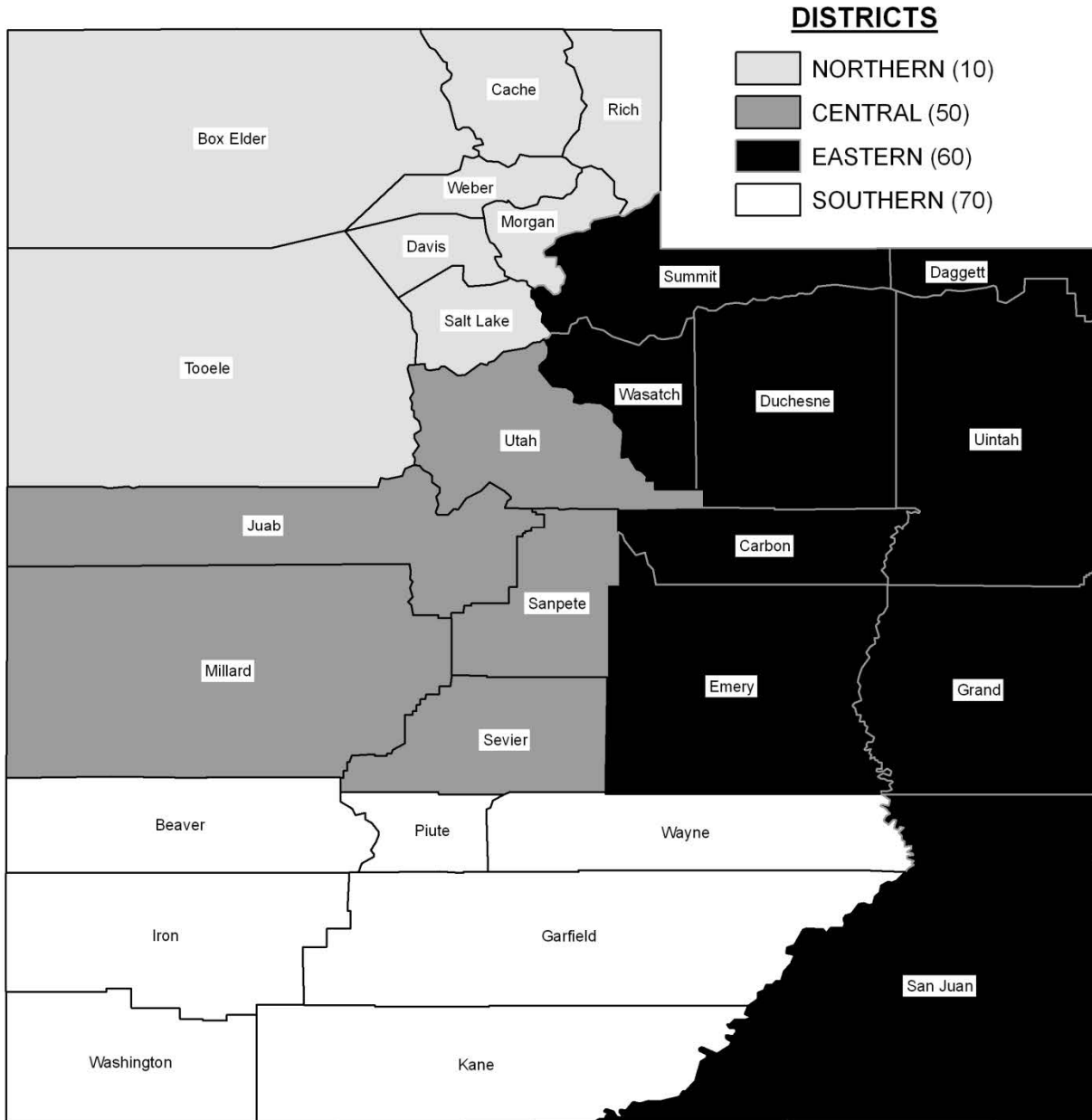
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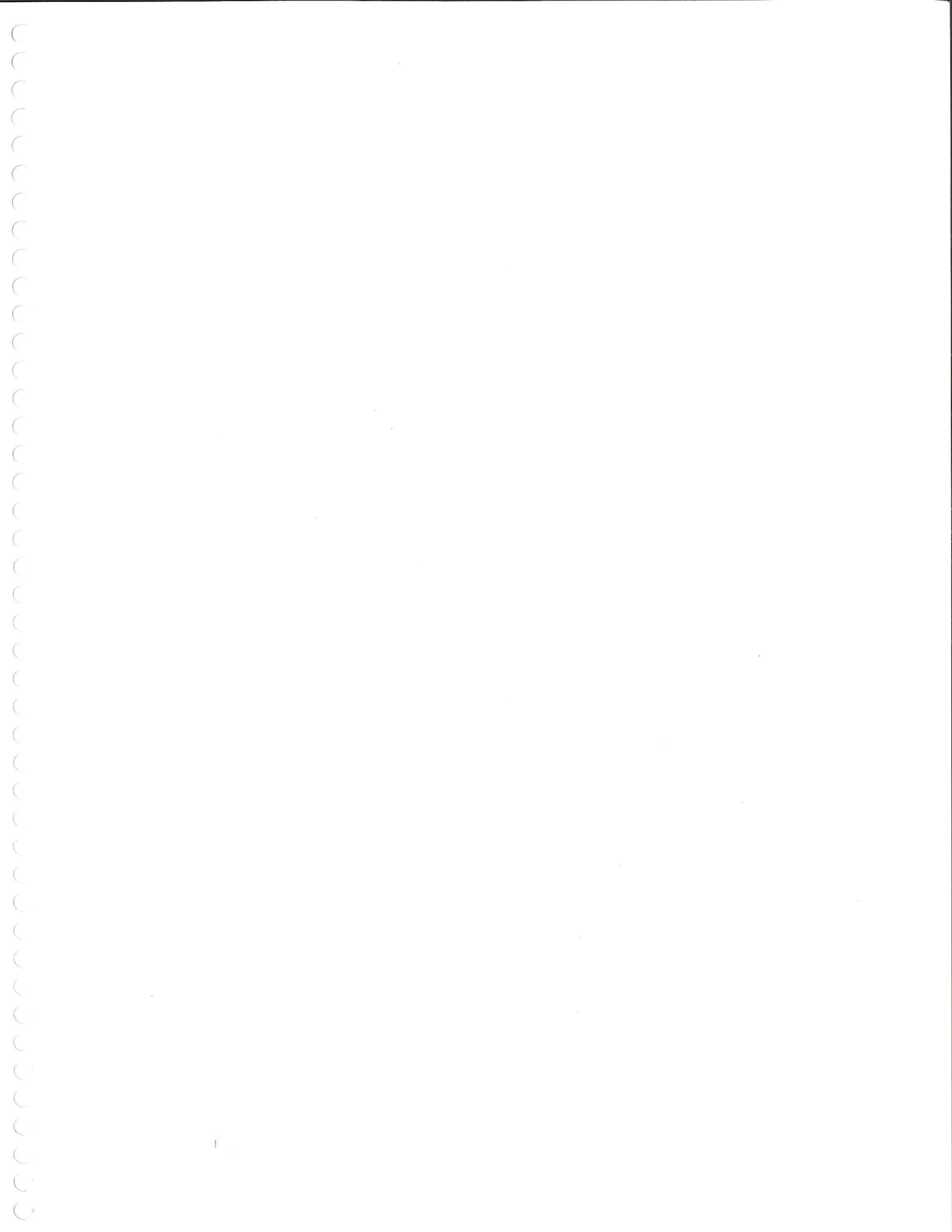


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