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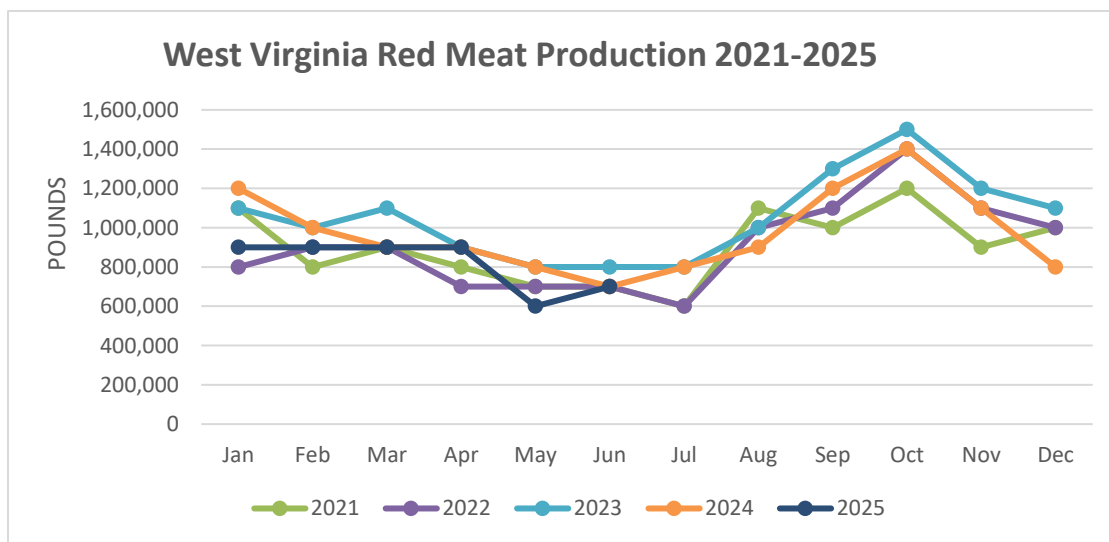
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RED MEAT PRODUCTION

Commercial red meat production in West Virginia during June 2025 totaled 700,000 pounds. This was up 5 percent from June 2024. Commercial red meat production is the carcass weight after slaughter including beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton. Individual commodity production is total live weight of commercial slaughter. **Commercial cattle slaughter** totaled 871,000 pounds live weight, down 6 percent from June 2024. Cattle slaughter totaled 700 head, unchanged from the previous year. The average live weight was down 44 pounds from the previous year, at 1,198 pounds. **Commercial hog slaughter** totaled 165,000 pounds live weight, down 6 percent from June 2024. Hog slaughter totaled 600 head, unchanged from the previous year. The average live weight was down 33 pounds from the previous year, at 273 pounds.

Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 4.22 billion pounds in June, down 1 percent from the 4.26 billion pounds produced in June 2024. **Beef production**, at 2.09 billion pounds, was 2 percent below the previous year. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.43 million head, down 4 percent from June 2024. **Veal production** totaled 2.0 million pounds, 34 percent below June a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 9,700 head, down 39 percent from June 2024. **Pork production** totaled 2.12 billion pounds, up slightly from the previous year. Hog slaughter totaled 9.97 million head, up 1 percent from June 2024. **Lamb and mutton production**, at 11.6 million pounds, was up 12 percent from June 2024. Sheep slaughter totaled 189,600 head, 7 percent above last year.



UNITED STATES GRAIN STOCKS

Corn stocks in all positions on June 1, 2025 totaled 4.64 billion bushels, down 7 percent from June 1, 2024. Of the total stocks, 2.56 billion bushels are stored on farms, down 16 percent from a year earlier. Off-farm stocks, at 2.09 billion bushels, are up 6 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2025 indicated disappearance is 3.50 billion bushels, compared with 3.36 billion bushels during the same period last year.

Soybeans stored in all positions on June 1, 2025 totaled 1.01 billion bushels, up 4 percent from June 1, 2024. On-farm stocks totaled 412 million bushels, down 12 percent from a year ago. Off-farm stocks, at 596 million bushels, are up 18 percent from a year ago. Indicated disappearance for the March - May 2025 quarter totaled 903 million bushels, up 3 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop all wheat stored in all positions on June 1, 2025 totaled 851 million bushels, up 22 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks are estimated at 184 million bushels, up 32 percent from last year. Off-farm stocks, at 667 million bushels, are up 20 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2025 indicated disappearance is 386 million bushels, down 2 percent from the same period a year earlier.

Old crop Durum wheat stocks in all positions on June 1, 2025 totaled 27.9 million bushels, up 32 percent from a year ago. On-farm stocks, at 14.1 million bushels, are up 41 percent from June 1, 2024. Off-farm stocks totaled 13.8 million bushels, up 25 percent from a year ago. The March - May 2025 indicated disappearance of 10.6 million bushels is down 31 percent from the same period a year earlier.

2026 SPONGY MOTH TREATMENT

The West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) is urging landowners to sign up for the Cooperative State-County-Landowner (CSCL) *Lymantria dispar* (formerly Gypsy Moth) Suppression Program. The program is focused on protecting landowners' forested acreage from devastating effects caused by the invasive *Lymantria dispar*, also known as spongy moth. The sign-up period runs from July 1 until August 31, 2025.

"West Virginia's forests are one of our state's most important resources. From tourism to our timber industry, our forests are an important economic driver," said Commissioner of Agriculture Kent Leonhardt. "As we face more invasive species, such as the spotted lanternfly, we hope people will take advantage of programs like these."

The program will start accepting egg mass survey applications from landowners located in generally infested counties on July 1. Application forms and brochures are available at <https://agriculture.wv.gov/divisions/plant-industries/forest-health-protection/>. Landowners may also obtain applications at local WVU Extension offices and WVDA field offices in Charleston (304-558-2212) or New Creek (304-788-

1066). A non-refundable survey deposit of five dollars per acre, with a \$10,000 maximum for Residential Developments and Homeowners Associations, or a \$3,000 maximum for individual landowners, must be submitted with the application. This deposit will be applied toward treatment cost, if the property qualifies.

Homeowners Associations (HOA) must contact individual lot owners and provide a complete listing of all lot owners to the WVDA. Additionally, a list of lot owners not wanting to participate or objecting to the treatment must be included upon submission. A map must be included that shows the participating, non-participating, and objecting property owners. The WVDA will determine if the lot owners who do not want to participate can be logistically removed from the proposed treatment area. This may potentially disqualify the HOA from the program. All lot owners objecting to treatment will be buffered an additional 150 feet outside their property boundaries. The HOA coordinator for the property must contact landowners to discuss treatment material, as the entire block will need to be treated with either BTK or Mimic, if it qualifies.

"Spongy moth is a non-native, invasive insect

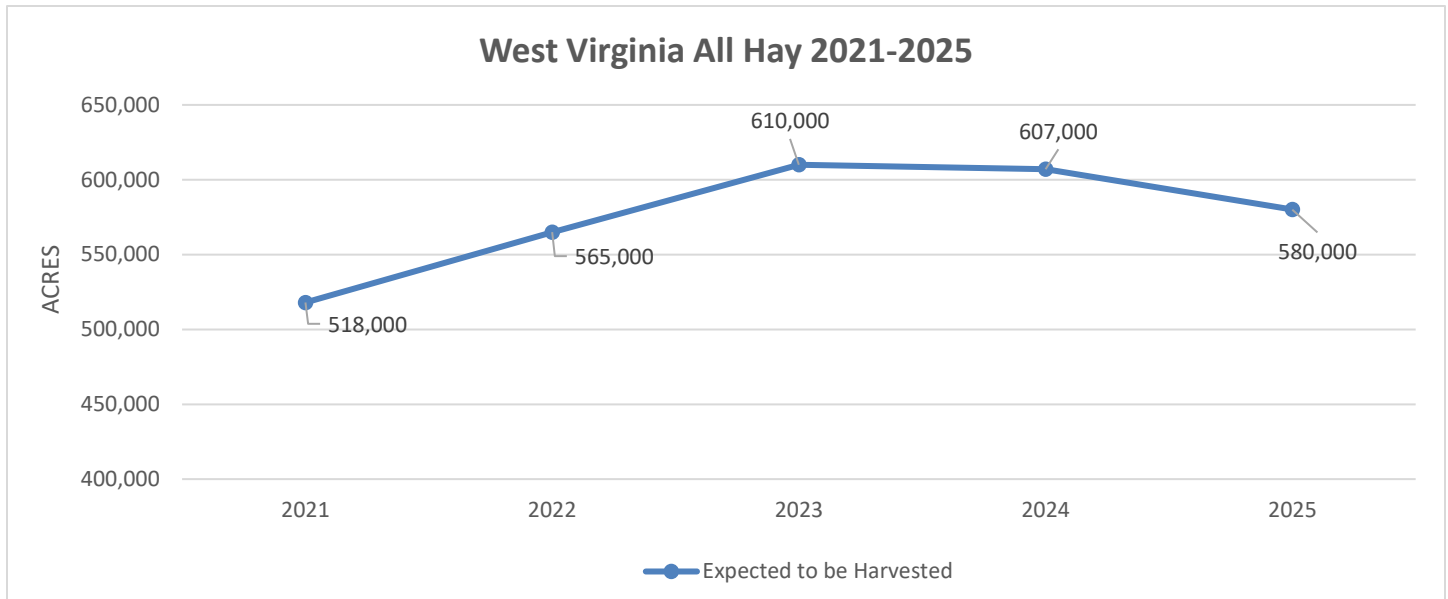
that feeds on hundreds of species of trees and shrubs, including West Virginia hardwoods," said WVDA Plant Industries Assistant Director Andy Stotts. "Defoliation by spongy moth caterpillars can weaken trees, making them more susceptible to other pests and diseases. This treatment program helps safeguard our forests from further damage."

The minimum acreage required to participate in the program is 50 contiguous acres of woodland. Adjoining landowners may combine their properties to meet the acreage requirement. Once applications and deposits are received, a forest health protection specialist will visit the landowner's property to determine if the level of spongy moth infestation meets program guidelines. A final decision to participate in the program must be confirmed by signing a contract and submitting a treatment deposit with the WVDA by early December 2025.

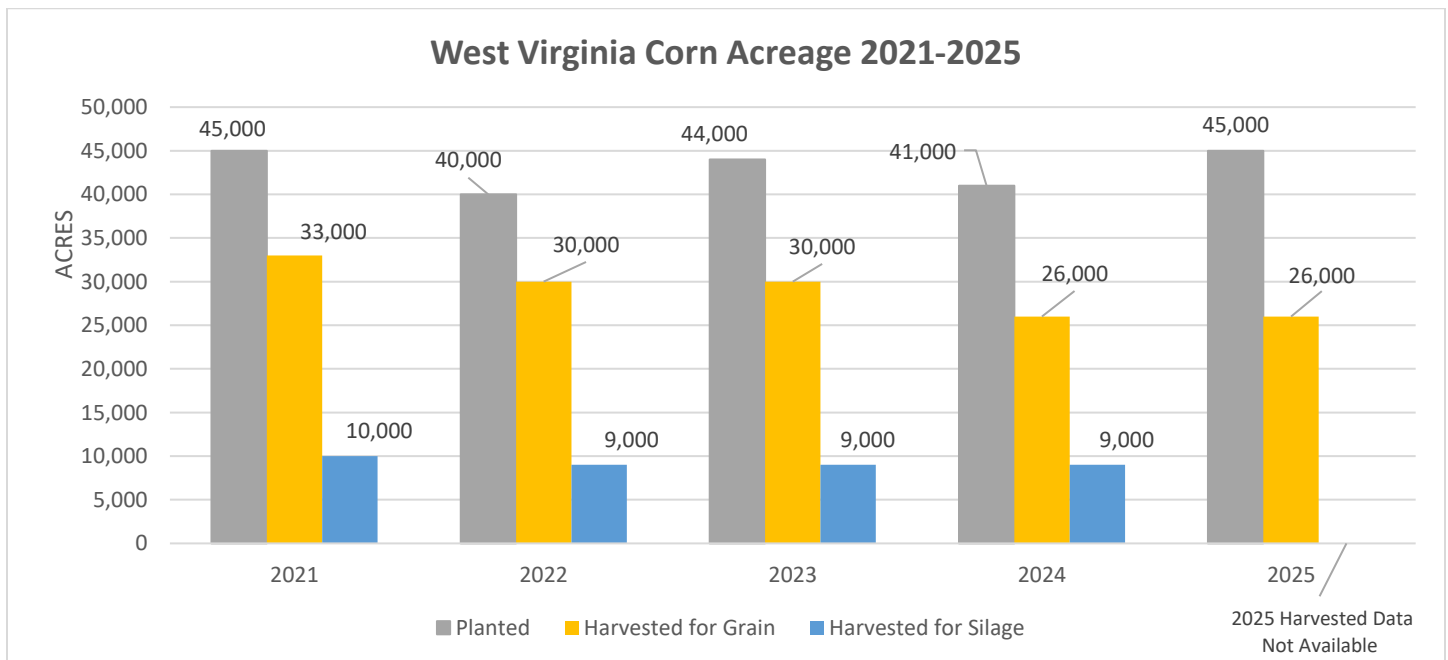
For more information, contact WVDA *Lymantria Dispar* Program Coordinator Scott Hoffman at ghoffman@wvda.us or Region 3 Coordinator Jeff Johnson at jjohnson@wvda.us.

CROP ACREAGE

All hay harvested is forecast at 580,000 acres, down 27,000 acres from last year. **Alfalfa hay** harvested is expected to total 10,000 acres, up 3,000 acres from last year. **Other hay** harvested is expected to be 570,000 acres, down 30,000 acres from last year.



Corn planted is estimated at 45,000 acres, up 4,000 acres from 2024. Growers expect to harvest 26,000 acres for grain, unchanged from last year.



Note: These estimates were based on results from the June 1, 2025, Agricultural Survey. Forecasted estimates may change as the survey year and/or planting intentions by farmers are altered.

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