



## EGGS

### Production

August table egg production totaled 620 million dozen, up 12 percent from August 2015. On September 1, the number of birds in the table egg flock was 302 million, up 9 percent compared to a year earlier. Egg-type hatching egg production was 92 million eggs, up 12 percent from a year ago. There were 1.1 billion broiler-type hatching eggs produced in August, down 1 percent from last year. The broiler-type laying flock on September 1 was 53.6 million hens, 2 percent below September 2015. Shell eggs broken totaled a record 204 million dozen during August 2016, up 22 percent from August a year ago, and 5 percent above the 194 million broken in July.

### Price

Shell egg prices rallied in August, rising from 59 cents/dozen for Grade A Large eggs in the New York market to 82 cents/dozen at the beginning of September. However, the market could not sustain that price level and through the month prices fell, again reaching 59 cents/dozen by the start of October. Breaking stock prices were much less volatile, and remained at about 19 cents/dozen for most of September.

### International Trade

The U.S. exported 10 million dozen shell eggs in August with a value of \$10.2 million. This was an increase of 9 percent in volume and 12 percent in value compared with July, but a 24 percent decline in volume and 43 percent decline in value compared to last August. Year-to-date shell egg exports were down 25 percent in volume and down 42 percent in value compared to 2015.

The value of egg products exported in August was \$9.7 million, 41 percent more than July and 27 percent more than August 2015. Through August, egg product exports were 29 percent below 2015. The top five destinations for shell eggs and egg products in August were Mexico, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, and Brazil.

## TURKEY

### Production

August turkey production was 476 million pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. Daily production was down 2 percent compared to July but up 9 percent compared to last August. Dressed weights were down 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from last year. Production appears set to continue strong; eggs in incubators on September 1 were up 21 percent compared to last year and poult placed in August were up 10 percent.

Total turkey inventories in cold storage on August 31 were 11 percent above 2015 levels. Whole toms were up 9 percent, but whole hens were down 13 percent compared to last August. White meat holdings were up 43 percent while dark meat holdings were up 11 percent.

### Price

Whole turkey prices remained volatile in September but rose seasonally. Whole hens rose 7 percent to 131 cents/lb., while whole toms seesawed to a 3 percent decline, closing at 124 cents/lb. Boneless/skinless (B/S) breast prices were unchanged at 214 cents/lb. B/S thigh meat prices rose 2 percent to 106 cents/lb. and tom drumsticks rose 11 percent to 47 cents/lb.

### International Trade

August turkey exports totaled 25.9 thousand metric tons valued at \$56.8 million. This was 22 percent higher in volume and 20 percent higher in value than July and 38 percent higher in volume and 15 percent higher in value than August 2015. For the first eight months of 2016, total exports were up 2 percent in volume but down 3 percent in value compared with 2015. Mexico, Hong Kong, Japan, Canada, and the Dominican Republic were the five largest importers of U.S. turkey products.

## Production

Broiler production in August totaled 3.6 billion pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. Daily production was 3 percent lower than both July and August 2015, driven almost entirely on fewer birds slaughtered. Average dressed weights in August were unchanged from July and 1 percent below last August. Fall production should increase; for the four weeks ending October 1, eggs set were up 3 percent and chicks placed were up 1 percent.

Total chicken holdings in cold storage on August 31 were down 6 percent compared to July and down 1 percent compared to August 2015. Whole frozen broilers were down 7 percent on the month but up 14 percent on the year. White meat items were down 11 percent from July but up 12 percent from last August. There were strong declines in dark meat stocks, with all dark meat down 10 percent compared to July and 12 percent compared to 2015. Leg quarter holdings declined 9 percent on both the month and year. Wings fell 1 percent month-over-month but rose 34 percent year-over-year.

## Price

Whole broiler prices fell 9 percent during National Chicken Month to close the month at 72 cents/lb. Price trends for parts were mixed. Boneless/skinless (B/S) breast prices fell 20 cents (14 percent) and were 129 cents/lb. at the end of September. Leg quarter prices were unchanged during the month and were 27 cents/lb. throughout. B/S thigh meat rose 5 percent to 124 cents/lb. and drumsticks rose 9 percent to 41 cents/lb. Wings rose 10 percent to 182 cents/lb.

## International Trade

Exports of chicken in August were 263 thousand metric tons with a value of \$252 million. This was a 3 percent increase in quantity and a 1 percent increase in value compared to July and a 17 percent increase in volume and a 12 percent increase in value compared to August 2015, when some countries were banning U.S. chicken imports due to concerns about avian influenza.

Through August, total chicken exports were even with the first eight months of 2015 in volume but were 12 percent lower in value. The five largest export destinations in August were Mexico, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Cuba.

## Production

August beef production was up 17 percent from last year to 2.26 billion pounds, and up 12 percent from July 2016. Cattle slaughter hit 2.75 million head, up 18 percent from August 2015 and 11 percent monthly. The average live weight was down 11 pounds from last year, at 1,352 pounds. Veal production totaled 6.1 million pounds, 6 percent below last year, despite 2 additional slaughter days, and up 7 percent from last month. The count for calf slaughter was 40,900 head, up 19 percent from 2015 and up nearly 8 percent from July. The average live weight of 255 pounds was down 63 pounds year-over-year. January to August 2016 commercial beef production was up 6 percent from last year, and veal was down 8 percent. Total stocks of beef in freezers at the end of August were up 1 percent from July and up 1 percent from last August. Boneless beef storage was 2 percent higher than both the month before and last year. Frozen inventories of beef cuts were down 8 percent on a monthly basis but up 1 percent yearly. Veal supplies in cold storage were 4 percent higher on a month-to-month basis, and 105 percent higher yearly.

## Price

Except for a brief increase in mid-September, live cattle prices (FOB, steers and heifers) continued to fall through the month from \$115 to \$103 per cwt, 13% below last year. The beef cutout value mostly fell through the month, from \$196 per cwt, down \$10 per cwt, but closed up slightly at \$189 per cwt, 10 percent below the 2015 value. The 90 percent lean boneless beef price began September at \$213 per cwt, but fell steadily to \$199 per cwt, 19 percent below the 2015 price. 50 percent lean trim continued to fall, but less rapidly than in the summer months, going from \$43 to \$34 per cwt, 11 percent below the 2015 level. Packer-owned veal carcasses fell \$6 to \$315 per cwt, down 31 percent from 2015, while non-packer owned veal carcasses, fell less than \$1 to close at \$320 per cwt, 28 percent below 2015. The veal cutout average continued to remain steady at \$513 per cwt, down 12 percent from 2015.

## International Trade

Compared to August 2015, beef and veal exports (including variety meats) rose 8 percent to 99 thousand MT while the export value fell 5 percent to \$527 million. Both the volume and value were up 8 percent from July. 2016 exports for the year to date are 4 percent higher than in 2015, but the value is down 10 percent. Japan, South Korea and Mexico were our largest export markets in August. Year-over-year beef import volumes were down 14 percent to 93 thousand MT, and were down 19 percent in value to \$496 million. Compared to July, beef imports and value were both down less than 1 percent. Total yearly imports for 2016 so far are 11 percent lower in volume and 22 percent lower in value compared to 2015. Australia, Canada and Mexico were the largest importers of beef.

## Production

Pork production in August totaled 2.15 billion pounds, up 10 percent from last August and 18 percent from July. Two additional weekdays in August heightened production volume. Hog slaughter totaled 10.39 million head, up 11 percent yearly and 19 percent monthly. The average live weight was down 2 pounds from last year, at 276 pounds. Accumulated pork production for all of 2016 was up 1 percent from 2015.

Frozen pork supplies were up 1 percent from July but down 7 percent from last August. Bone-in picnics were up 4 percent from July, but down 29 percent from last August. Total hams in cold storage was up 20 percent on a monthly basis, and down 4 percent year-over-year. Pork trimmings were 10 percent lower than in July and down 23 percent from August 2015. Inventories of ribs were 17 percent lower than last month and up 3 percent from year earlier levels. Pork butts in freezers were 6 percent lower than the July volume and down 24 percent from last August. Stocks of pork bellies were down 37 percent from last month but up 132 percent from 2015.

## Price

The negotiated carcass price for barrows and gilts lost \$10, continuing the decline which began in June, closing the month at \$49 per cwt, 27 percent below the 2015 price. After seeing a small gain, the pork cutout value lost \$2 to end September at \$76 per cwt, 9 percent below 2015. Trimmed, bone-in hams, 23-27 pounds, saw a drop from \$78 to \$51 per cwt, 20 percent below 2015. Picnic meat combos, cushion out, varied slightly, but ended back at its starting price of \$69 per cwt, 4 percent above last year. The fall in price for pork trim, 72 percent lean slowed, closing the month down \$3 to \$49 per cwt, 19 percent under the 2015 value. Pork belly primals gained \$21 to end at \$106 per cwt, down 30 percent for the year.

## International Trade

Pork exports in August (including variety meats) were up 8 percent from 2015 to 177 thousand MT and the value was up 12 percent to \$477 million. Pork export volume was up 3 percent, and the value was up 4 percent from July. For 2016, the total export volume was up 4 percent and up 1 percent in value from last year. The largest overseas markets for U.S. pork were Japan, Mexico and Canada. Compared to 2015, August pork imports were down 5 percent in volume and value to 41 thousand MT and \$135 million, respectively. The volume of pork imports fell 2 percent from July, and was down 5 percent in value. Year-to-date measures showed pork import volume down slightly and value up 5 percent from 2015. Canada, Italy and Poland were the largest importers of pork.

## Production

August lamb and mutton production was up 7 percent from 2015, and 11 percent from July, at 12.6 million pounds. Benefitting from 2 additional workdays, 193,700 head of sheep were slaughtered, 11 percent more than last year and up 14 percent from last month. The average live weight was 130 pounds, down 4 pounds yearly. Total year-to-date lamb and mutton production was down slightly from 2015. Lamb and mutton freezer stocks were 9 percent lower than the month before, and 11 percent below year earlier levels.

## Price

Negotiated live slaughter lamb lost \$10 through September, closing at \$155 per cwt, down 3 percent from the 2015 value. The lamb cutout ended down by less than \$1, at \$353 cwt, 2 percent below the 2015 value. Leg of lamb, trotter off prices fell \$7 to \$348 per cwt, 1 percent under the 2015 price. Boneless lamb shoulder prices gained \$15 per cwt, ending at \$561, the same level as last year.

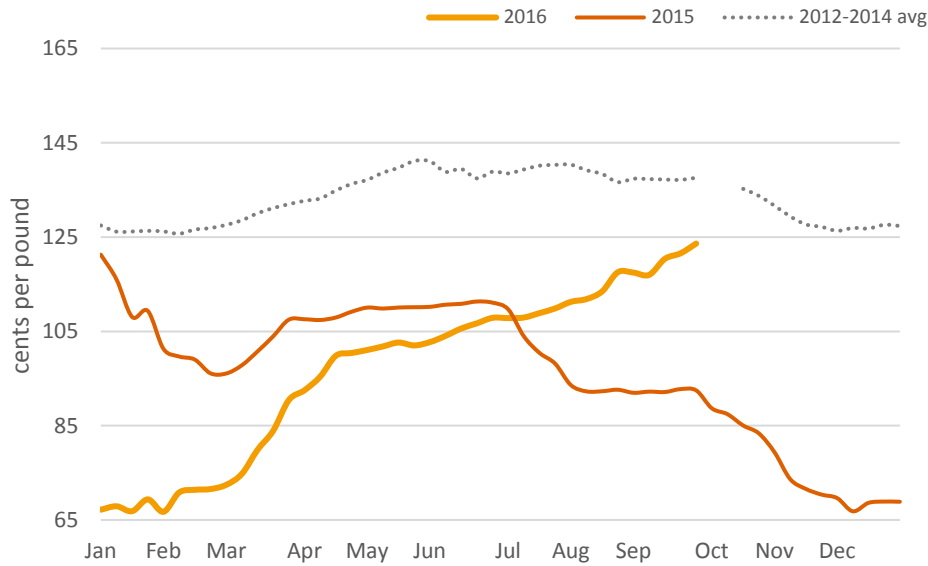
## International Trade

August lamb exports were up 68 percent from 2015 levels to 215 MT, and up 24 percent in value to \$1 million. Compared to July, export volume was down 18 percent and the value was down 15 percent. Total exports for 2016 are higher by 6 percent in volume and 2 percent in value compared to 2015. Mexico, Italy and Jordan were the largest export markets of lamb and mutton. U.S. lamb imports in August were down 6 percent over 2015 at 6 thousand MT, with the value of imports also down 6 percent to \$50 million. Compared to July, the import volume was slightly lower and value was 2 percent lower. For 2016 to date, imports are up 12 percent in volume and 3 percent in value over last year. Australia and New Zealand were the largest importers.

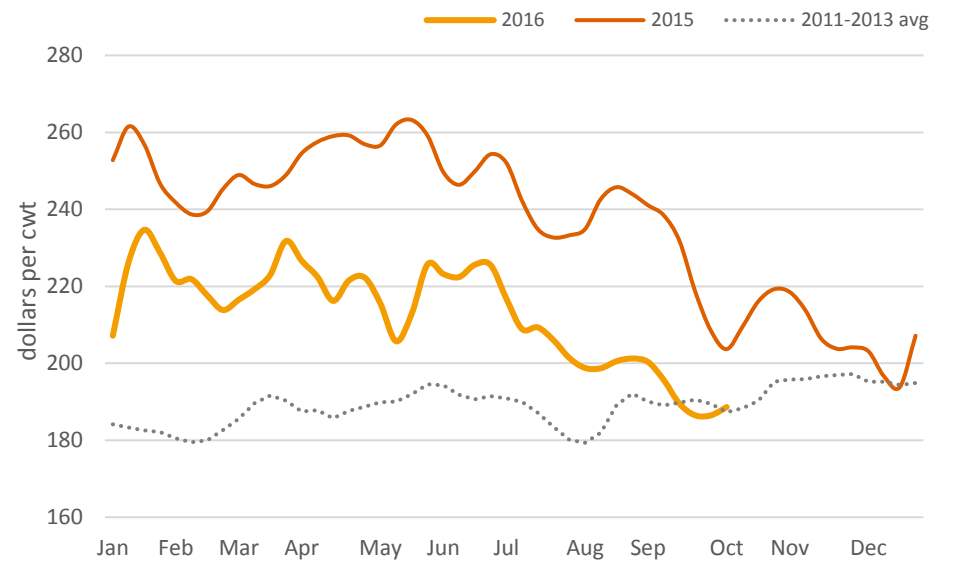
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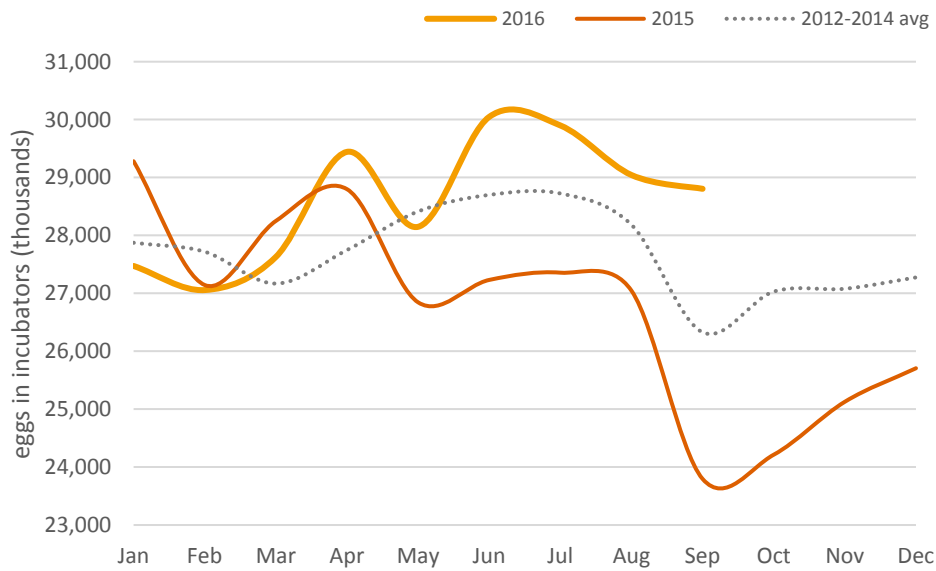
### Northeast B/S Broiler Thighs



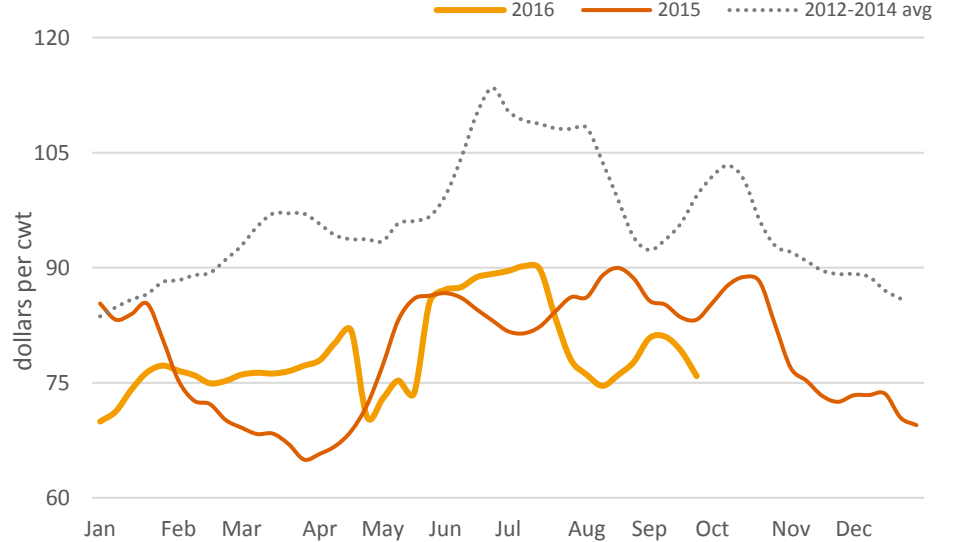
### Weekly Beef Cutout Values, Choice 600-900 Lbs.



### Turkey Eggs in Incubators



### Weekly Pork Cutout Value





# PORKTÖBER

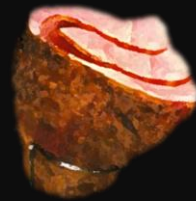
Best days in October 2016 to harvest livestock according to the moon phases are Oct 3, 4, 30, & 31.

- Old Farmer's Almanac

October is both National Pork Month and National Country Ham Month. Why October? Traditionally, October is perfectly situated on the calendar for pork processing. Pigs born in March-early April reach market weight, outdoor temperatures are cool enough to help preserve the meat, and the pork could be processed in time for the November-December holiday demand

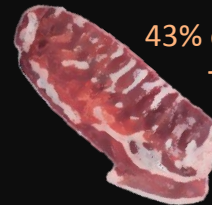
Each year, following the Easter demand period, ham production slowly rises in anticipation of the Nov-Dec demand season, peaking in September when finished product begins to move into marketing channels. In 2015, 73% of the ham production in storage in September had been marketed by the year's end. As of August 2016, ham production was 4% behind the 2015 pace and total pork production behind by 7%.

Hams are popular for both the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays when nearly half of all hams were marketed in 2015. Spiral-cut hams made up 42% with an average retail ad price of **\$2.22/lb.**



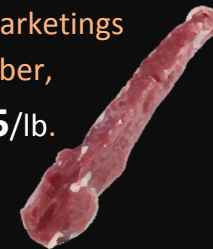
In 2015, about 40% of country hams were marketed at Christmas and 40% at Easter. The average sale price at Christmas 2015 was **\$2.25/lb.**

Pork ribs are popular during the summer months, accounting for 43% of 2015 rib marketings.



They have also become an autumn tailgating favorite with 18% marketed during that period in 2015, 40% during October alone when spareribs averaged **\$2.57/lb.** on sale.

October is also a big demand period for marinated tenderloins on crisp fall afternoons. In 2015, 18% of annual marketings occurred in October, averaging **\$5.35/lb.** in store ads.



Most pork would be cured (smoked or salted) to preserve it for future use. Smoking took less time and popular cuts like ham could be ready for the holidays. Salted product could take several months to age and cure and was more suited to products (country hams) used in late winter-early spring. However, country hams have become a very popular option for the Christmas season.