



EGGS

Production

Table egg production in September was 614 million dozen, unchanged from last September. Broiler-type hatching egg production in September was up 3 percent compared to 2016. There were 1.05 billion broiler-type hatching eggs produced. Egg-type hatching egg production was 72 million eggs, 17 percent below last year. Shell eggs broken totaled 184 million dozen during September, down 6 percent from September a year ago, and 7 percent below the 198 million dozen broken in August. The number of table-egg layers in the national flock on October 1 was unchanged compared to 2016. Hatching table egg layers were down 8 percent compared with last year, and the broiler-type hatching egg flock was 6 percent above last year. The number of pullets added during September for all types of egg production was down 16 percent year-over-year.

Price

Egg prices moved dramatically in October as the price of a dozen Grade A Large eggs in the New York wholesale market began October at their highest levels of the year, but spent most of the month falling, before beginning what is likely their seasonal rise for the fall baking season. Prices were 139 cents/dozen the first of the month, but declined to 100 cents/dozen by mid-month. Prices stabilized and began rising later in the month, reaching 116 cents/dozen in early November. Breaking stock prices were also at their highs at the beginning of October, but fell from 83 cents/dozen to 74 cents/dozen over a three-week period, and remained at that price through month's end.

International Trade

U.S. exports of shell eggs in September totaled 12.8 million dozen with a value of \$14.0 million, an increase of 7 percent in volume and 32 percent in value compared to August and a decrease of 6 percent in volume but an increase of 6 percent in value compared to last September. Through September, total exports of shell eggs were unchanged in volume and down 4 percent in value compared with the same period in 2016. The U.S. exported \$12.7 million of egg products in September, down 1 percent from August but up 26 percent from September 2016. For the first three quarters of 2017 exports of egg products were up 45 percent in value compared with 2016. The top five destinations for exports of shell eggs and egg products in September were Mexico, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, and Jamaica.

TURKEY

Production

Turkey production in September totaled 465 million pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. Daily production was down 1 percent compared with both August and with September last year. Dressed weights in September were little changed, rising 1 percent from August and even with last year. Producers do not appear to be in any hurry to increase production. Poult placed during September were unchanged from 2016, while eggs set in incubators on October 1 were down 1 percent.

Overall stocks of turkey in cold storage on September 30 were 11 percent above the levels of September 2016. Frozen whole birds were up 23 percent, with toms up 23 percent and hens up 22 percent. Total white meat holdings gained 16 percent year-over-year, but dark meat holdings fell 29 percent. Inventories of mechanically deboned meat, "other," and unclassified inventories were all down as well.

Price

Whole turkey prices fell during October, while parts prices were steady to up slightly. Frozen whole hen prices fell 8 cents during the month to 88 cents/lb., the lowest October price since 2009. Frozen tom prices fell 2 cents to 91 cents/lb. also the lowest October price since 2009. Boneless/skinless (B/S) breast meat rose 2 cents to 155 cents/lb., but was still trading at a significant discount to bone-in 4–8 pound Grade A breasts. B/S thigh meat rose 3 cents to 96 cents/lb., while tom drums were up 1 cent to 65 cents/lb.

International Trade

The United States exported 27.8 thousand metric tons of turkey and turkey products in September, valued at \$60.2 million. This represents an increase of 12 percent in volume and 13 percent in value compared with August and an increase of 9 percent in volume and 5 percent in value compared with last September. For the first nine months of 2017, exports were up 8 percent in volume and 2 percent in value compared with the same period in 2016. In September, our five largest export destinations were Mexico, Canada, Japan, Chile, and Panama.

Production

Total U.S. chicken production in September totaled 3.4 billion pounds on a ready-to-cook basis. Daily production was 5 percent above August and 4 percent above September 2016. Most of this increase was due to more birds slaughtered, but average dressed weights also played a role, rising 1 percent for the month and 2 percent for the year. It appears that there may continue to be small increase in production. For the four weeks ending October 28, eggs set were up 3 percent and chicks placed were up 2 percent compared to the same four weeks in 2016.

Total chicken holdings in cold storage on September 30 were 5 percent above levels at the end of August and 7 percent above September 2016. Whole broiler inventories were up 4 percent for the month and 3 percent for the year. For parts, breast stocks were unchanged compared to August but up 13 percent compared with last September. Dark meat inventories overall climbed 11 percent month-over-month, and were up 4 percent year-over-year. Leg quarter holdings rose 15 percent over the month, but fell 1 percent over the previous 12 months. Stocks of thighs and thigh meat gained 7 percent compared with August, but fell 12 percent compared with last September. Wing holdings rose 6 percent during September, but were down 24 percent compared with September 2016 levels.

Price

Most chicken prices showed seasonal weakness in October. Whole broilers began and ended the month at 86 cents/lb., but had dipped as low as 84 cents/lb. during the month. White meat prices continued to fall. At the end of October, boneless/skinless (B/S) breast meat was 109 cents/lb., 35 percent below its June high, and 11 cents/lb. below B/S thigh meat. Leg quarter prices fell 2 cents during the month to 31 cents/lb., but seemed to be stabilizing during the second half of the month. B/S thigh meat fell 23 cents to close at 120 cents/lb., and drumsticks dropped slightly, yielding 1 cent to 45 cents/lb. at month's end. Wings dropped 16 percent during October, but most of the decline (12 cents) occurred in the last week of the month, so it is unclear if we will continue to see prices dip.

International Trade

U.S. exports of chicken and chicken products in September totaled 237 thousand metric tons valued at \$262 million. Exports were down 9 percent in volume and 67 percent in value compared with August and down 11 percent in volume but up 6 percent in value compared with September 2016. For the first three quarters of the year, total chicken exports were 1 percent above 2016 in volume and 7 percent above in value. Mexico, Canada, Cuba, Hong Kong, and Angola were the five largest importers of U.S. chicken products in September.

Production

September beef production was 2.22 billion pounds, 2 percent above 2016 and 7 percent below August, with September having 1 fewer operating days than in 2016, and 3 fewer days than in August. Cattle slaughter totaled 2.70 million head, up 3 percent from September 2016 but down 8 percent from August. The average live weight was down 11 pounds from last year, at 1,359 pounds, and year-to-date beef production was up 5 percent from 2016. Veal production in September totaled 6.1 million pounds, down 1 percent from last September, and 5 percent below August. Calf slaughter totaled 42,900 head, up 3 percent from September 2016 but lower than August by 6 percent. The average live weight was down 10 pounds from last year, at 241 pounds. Accumulated veal production for 2017 was down 1 percent from last year. Frozen beef supplies at the end of September rose 2 percent from August closing levels, but were down 6 percent from August 2016. Boneless beef in cold storage also increased 2 percent compared to the prior month, and fell 7 percent year over year. The inventory of beef cuts gained 8 percent monthly and 1 percent yearly. Frozen veal stocks in cold storage fell 11 percent from the month before but were up 24 percent from last year.

Price

Live cattle prices (FOB, steers and heifers) continued to increase through October, especially late in the month, adding \$7 to end the month at \$115 per cwt, 12 percent above the 2016 price. The Choice beef cutout value followed a similar pattern adding \$10 to \$206 per cwt, up 14 percent from 2016. The 90 percent lean boneless beef continued the steady decline it has seen since August, losing \$7 to \$214 per cwt, again up 11 percent from last year. The 50 percent lean trim price began its seasonal increase on the early side this year, adding \$29 to \$75 per cwt by the end of October, 66 percent above 2016. Packer-owned veal carcasses increased \$6 to \$335 per cwt, 8 percent higher than 2016, and nonpacker-owned veal carcasses added \$3 to \$330 per cwt, 6 percent higher than last year. The veal cutout average remained steady through the month at \$423 per cwt, down 12 percent on a yearly basis.

International Trade

Compared to September 2016, beef and veal exports (including variety meats) rose 3 percent to 104 thousand MT. The export value was up 17 percent to \$617 million. The export volume was 8 percent lower and value declined 9 percent from August. The first nine months of the year beef export volume rose 9 percent from last year, and value rose 16 percent. Japan, South Korea and Mexico were our largest export markets in September. Beef import volumes were up 8 percent from 2016 to 84 thousand MT, and were 6 percent higher in value at \$434 million. Compared to August, beef imports fell 17 percent in both volume and value. Year-to-date imports of beef and veal were down 1 percent in volume and value was down 4 percent from 2016. Australia, Canada and Mexico were the largest importers of beef to the U.S.

Production

In September, 2.16 billion pounds of pork were produced, up 2 percent from last year, and 2 percent lower monthly (operating with 1 less day than in 2016 and 3 fewer days than August). 10.3 million hogs were slaughtered, up 1 percent from last September and up 4 percent from August. The average live weight was up 2 pounds from 2016, at 282 pounds. January to September 2017 pork production was up 3 percent from last year.

Stocks of pork in cold storage increased 7 percent from August but lost 4 percent against last September. Bone-in picnic inventories were up 7 percent month over month, and up 3 percent year over year. Total frozen ham stocks added 14 percent in a monthly comparison, but fell 7 percent yearly. Storage of pork trimmings increased very slightly above the August level but lost 3 percent from the year before. Frozen loins rose 4 percent on a monthly basis and gained 6 percent annually. Rib stocks were 16 percent higher than the prior month and up 3 percent from September 2016. Pork butts in freezers increased 9 percent from August, but fell 3 percent from the year before. Pork belly stocks were up 9 percent from last month but down 17 percent from 2016.

Price

The negotiated carcass price for barrows and gilts reversed its recent decline, adding \$16 to close October at \$64 per cwt, nearly 50 percent greater than the 2016 price. The pork cutout value steadily regained \$6 per cwt through the month, ending at \$79 per cwt, 8 percent above last year's value. Trimmed, bone-in hams, 23-27 pounds also had significant gains, adding \$15 to \$72 per cwt, 25 percent higher than 2016. However, picnic meat combos, cushion out lost \$11, closing October at \$82 per cwt, 4 percent above last year's price. Pork trim, 72 percent lean had some variation, but ended the month down \$1 to \$61 per cwt, 40 percent higher than year earlier prices. Pork belly primal prices regained \$17 to \$108 per cwt, but remained 11 percent lower than the price in 2016.

International Trade

Pork exports in September (including variety meats) were down slightly from 2016 to 178 thousand MT, but the value was up 1 percent to \$478 million. Pork export volume was down slightly, and value was down 2 percent from August. Year-to-date exports increased 8 percent in volume and 10 percent in value compared to 2016. The largest overseas markets for U.S. pork were Japan, Mexico and Canada. Compared to 2016, September pork imports were up 9 percent in volume to 42 thousand MT, and up 14 percent in value to \$144 million. The September import volume fell 7 percent and value fell 13 percent from August. Cumulative pork imports were 1 percent higher in volume, and 6 percent higher in value compared to last year. The countries of Canada, Poland and Denmark imported the largest volumes of pork to the U.S.

Production

Lamb and mutton production, at 11.2 million pounds, was down 7 percent from September 2016, with 1 less operating day, and was down 13 percent from August, with 3 fewer days of operation. Sheep slaughter totaled 175,600 head, 9 percent lower than last year and 10 percent lower monthly. The average live weight was 128 pounds, 3 pounds more than last September. 2017 cumulative commercial lamb and mutton production was down 5 percent from 2016. Lamb and mutton cold storage was down 3 percent from the end of August, and was 4 percent lower than last September.

Price

Negotiated live slaughter lamb prices continued the decline they have seen since June, losing \$19 to close at \$137 per cwt, 4 percent below 2016. The lamb cutout dropped \$17 through October to \$390 cwt, but remained 11 percent above last year. Leg of lamb, trotter-off prices again fell \$19 ending at \$366 per cwt, up 5 percent year-over-year. Lamb shoulders lost \$35 to close the month at \$605 per cwt, 10 percent above the 2016 price.

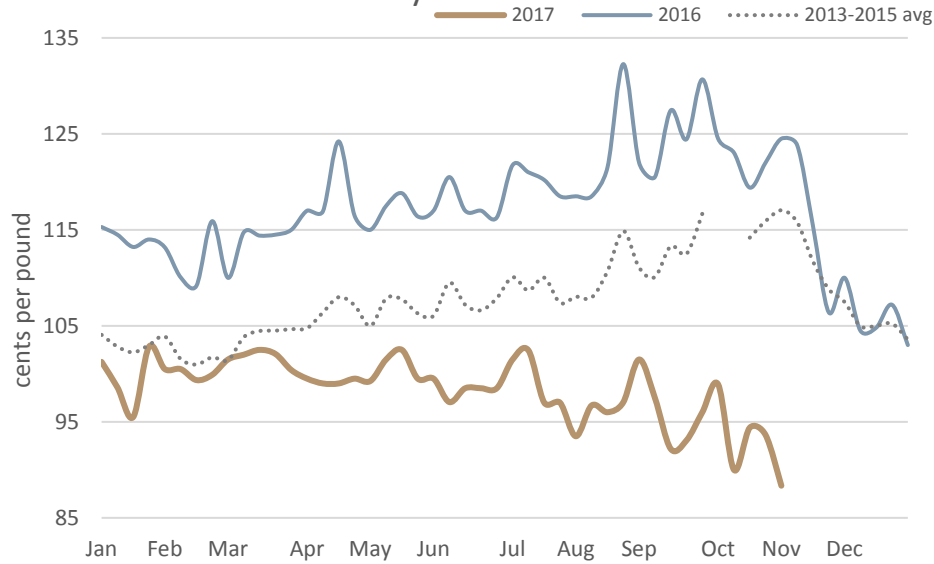
International Trade

September lamb exports were up 74 percent from 2016 levels to 271 MT, and up 47 percent in value to \$1.5 million. Compared to August, the volume and value were up 30 and 20 percent, respectively. Lamb meat export volume for the year so far is 19 percent higher and the value up 23 percent from 2016. Canada, Mexico, and Bermuda were the largest export markets for lamb and mutton. U.S. lamb imports in September were up 49 percent from 2016 to 7 thousand MT, with the value up 54 percent to \$59 million. The September import volume was 19 percent below the month before, and the value was down 23 percent. Cumulative lamb import volume was 21 percent above last year, and value was up 25 percent. Australia, New Zealand and Iceland were the largest sources of lamb imports.

Questions, comments, or suggestions for articles? Contact Lawrence.Haller@ams.usda.gov or Sherry.Wise@ams.usda.gov.

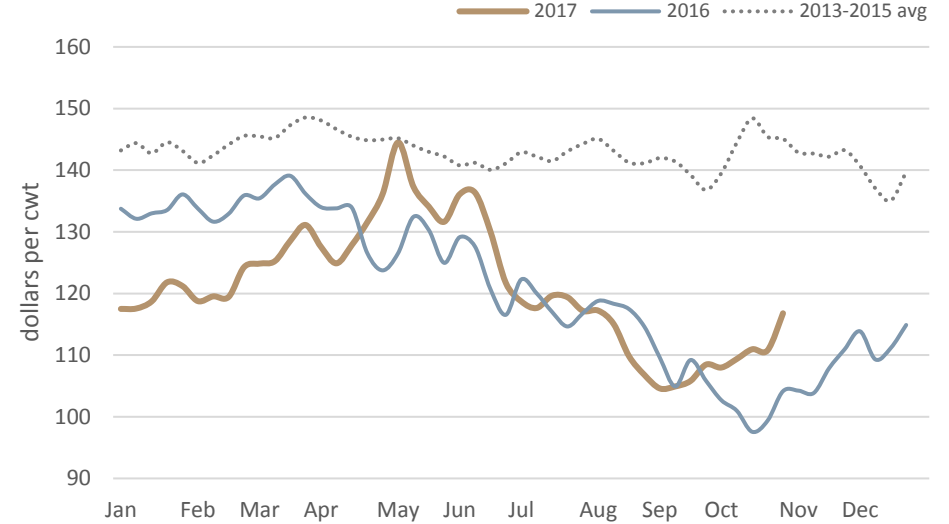
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National Frozen Hen Turkeys

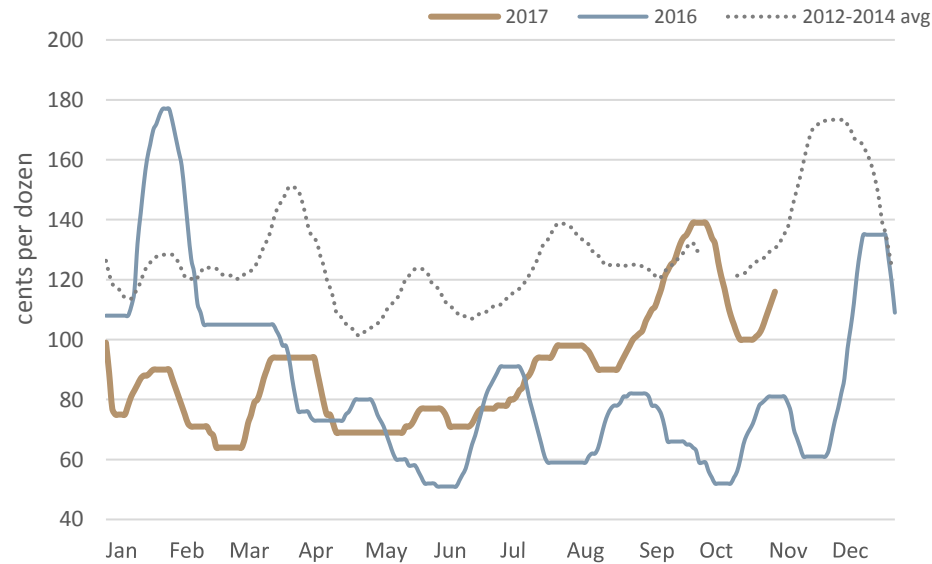


Weekly Negotiated Slaughter Cattle Prices

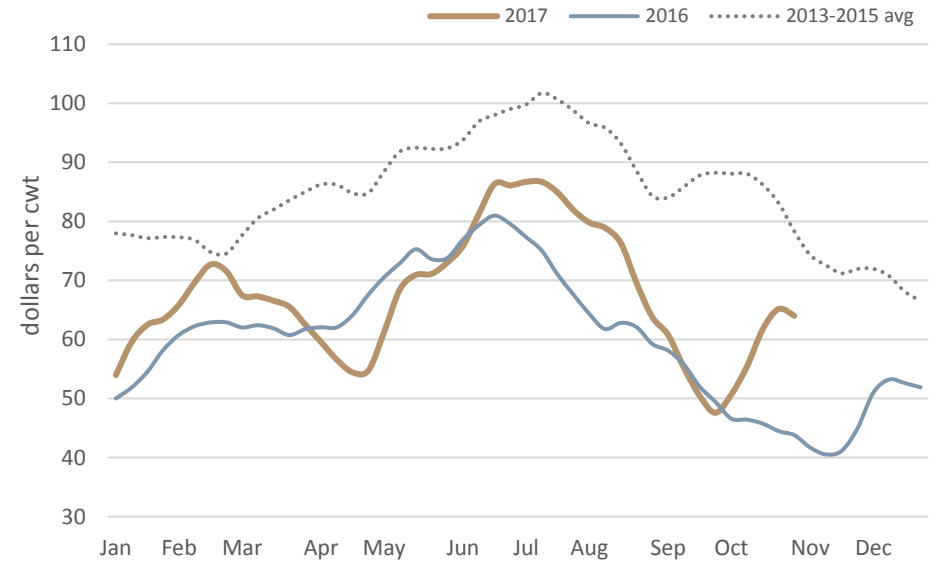
Live, FOB, All Beef Type Cattle, Steers and Heifers



NY Shell Egg Price (Grade A Large - wholesale)



Weekly National Negotiated Barrow & Gilt Prices



PEANUT BUTTER LOVERS MONTH



In 2017, U.S. farmers are forecast to produce

7,400,000,000

pounds of peanuts,

52% in Georgia

The PB&J sandwich was first documented in **1901**



Runner-type peanuts account for **85%** of

U.S. production and

91%

of peanut butter production.

PEANUT BUTTER

During the Aug 2016-Jul 2017 production period, the U.S. processed **1,300,000,000**

lbs. of peanuts into approximately **669,000,000**

lbs. of peanut butter, about

2.1 lbs. for each American!

That's enough to make nearly **8.4** billion peanut butter & jelly sandwiches!

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg patented what we now know as peanut butter in

1895



In 2016, the U.S. exported

53,000,000

lbs. of peanuts, most went to Canada and Germany.

The wide-mouth jar was introduced in

1935

Elvis loved grilled peanut butter and banana sandwiches!

Thank You, Thank you very much!

