

PASS Reports On 1991

(Continued from Page C3)

billion bushels, down 2 percent from a year ago.

On-farm grain storage capacity on Dec. 1, 1991 for the United States was 12.2 billion bushels, down 2 percent from a year ago.

Hogs

There were 920,000 hogs and pigs on Pennsylvania farms on Dec. 1, 1991.

This estimated inventory was equal to the previous year's inventory.

Market hog inventory at 820,000 head and breeding stock inventory at 100,000 head were equal to 1990's totals. The September-November 1991 pig crop totaled 324,000 head, unchanged from the same period a year earlier.

There were 39,000 sows farrowed during the quarter, a decrease of 2 percent. The average litter rate was 8.30 pigs per litter, compared to 8.10 for the previous year.

Pennsylvania hog farmers intend to have 39,000 sows farrow during the Dec. 1991-Feb. 1992 period, 3 percent above the actual farrowings a year ago.

Farrowing intentions for the March-May quarter are projected at 38,000 sows, 5 percent fewer than the same period last year.

There were 7,700 hog farmers in the Keystone State during 1991. The total value of the 920,000 hogs and pigs on hand was 69.9 million dollars, a decrease of 10 percent from the previous year.

The average value per head was \$76.00 on Dec. 1, 1991, compared to \$84.00 a year earlier.

Nationally, the inventory of all hogs and pigs was estimated at 57.0 million head on Dec. 1, 1991. This was 5 percent above a year ago but 4 percent below the Sept. 1, 1991 inventory, which was revised downward by 50 thousand head.

Breeding hog inventory, at 7.22 million was 5 percent above last year and 5 percent above two years ago. Market hog inventory, at 49.8 million, is 5 percent above a year ago and 6 percent above two years ago.

The U.S. pig crop for 1991 totaled 95.1 million head, 5 percent above 1990 and 3 percent above the 1989 pig crop. The Dec. 1990-May 1991 pig crop, estimated at 47.5 million head, is 5 percent above the comparable period a year earlier and less than 1 percent above the comparable 1989 period.

The June-November 1991 pig crop, estimated at 47.6 million head, is 6 percent above last year and 6 percent above the June-November 1989 crop.

U.S. hog producers intend to have 6.22 million sows farrow during the Dec. 1991-May 1992 period, 4 percent above the actual farrowings during the same period a year ago.

Primary data used in setting these hog estimates were obtained from a sample of farmers in Pennsylvania and across the U.S. using probability surveys. These surveys included information from 82,000 agricultural producers. Information was collected during the first half of December by mail, telephone and personal interviews.

Potatoes

Stocks of potatoes stored in the state on Jan. 1 totaled 1,550,000 hundredweight (cwt.), down 34 percent from a year ago. Of the amount, 751,000 cwt., or 48 percent, was stored in processors' facilities.

Stocks are defined as the quantity, whether sold or unsold, remaining in storage for all purposes. Included are shrinkage and waste and other losses that occur after the date of each report. Stocks may also include potatoes produced in other states.

Sales of fall potatoes for all purposes generally account for about 90 percent of the total fall production. Shrinkage, loss and home use account for the remaining 10 percent.

Storage of fall potatoes in the 15 fall storage states totaled 211 million cwt., up 8 percent from last year and 22 percent above two years ago. Farmers and storage operators reported 58 percent of fall production on hand, the same percentage as last year.

Storage consists of 79 percent

russet, 18 percent white and 3 percent red potatoes.

Disappearance from 1991 harvest to Jan. 1 was a record 153 million cwt., up 2 percent from last year and 7 percent more than two years ago. Shrinkage and loss totaled 18.8 million cwt., up 6 percent from last year and 15 percent above two years ago.

Processors in the eight major processing states have used a record 70.6 million cwt. so far this season, down 2 percent from last year, but 6 percent more than two years ago.

Fruit Crops

Pennsylvania's 1991 commercial apple production is estimated at 530 million pounds, an increase of 18 percent from the 1990 crop of 450 million pounds.

The value of the apple production (based on first utilization) was set at \$56.7 million.

Last year's peach crop totaled 100 million pounds, up 32 percent from the 1990 peach crop. PASS placed the value of utilized peach production at \$18.1 million.

Pear production in the state totaled 5,500 tons for the year, 67 percent above the previous year. Utilized production of 5,350 tons was valued at \$2.2 million.

Sweet cherry production in 1991 was 1,100 tons, compared with 50 tons in 1990. Utilized production of 1000 tons was valued at \$1.5 million. The state's tart cherry crop more than tripled in 1991, from 3.5 to 11.5 million pounds. The 1991 price and value will be published by PASS on July 7, 1992.

Last year's grape production of 78,000 tons was 47 percent more than the 1990 production. Utilized production was valued at \$17.9 million.

Nationally, the 1991 apple crop totaled 9.9 billion pounds, up 2 percent from 1990. Washington State — the leading producer — reported 4.3 billion pounds, 10 percent below the previous year.

U.S. production of other fruit crops and the percentage change from 1990 were: peaches, 2.7 billion pounds, up 20 percent; pears, 908,500 tons, down 6 percent; sweet cherries, 151,550 tons, down 3 percent; tart cherries, 189.9 million pounds, down 9 percent; and grapes, 5.5 million tons, down 4 percent.

Livestock Notes

Pseudorabies (PRV)

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry lists Lehigh County as a PRV-infected county. Remember, also, that swine regulations were adopted on August 17, 1991 that require pseudorabies testing of Pennsylvania swine herds that wish to sell or transport feeder pigs.

Feeder pigs from counties with PRV-infected herds are allowed to move intrastate or interstate only if the swine are test negative within 30 days of movement or from qualified pseudorabies-free herds or from pseudorabies monitored (negative) herds. Pseudorabies monitored herd status is granted by the department on the basis of a statistically significant negative pseudorabies sample of the herd at least once a year.

Livestock markets have been advised that feeder pigs may not be marketed unless from PRV-free counties or from qualified herds. This will mean that owners of feeder pigs must provide proof of one of the following: (1) The herd of origin is a Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd; or (2) the herd of origin is a Pseudorabies Monitored Herd; or (3) the feeder swine for sale are pseudorabies test negative no more than 30 days before sale; or (4) the herd of origin is located in a county not known to contain swine infected with or quarantined because of pseudorabies. A properly completed Bureau test report (AAI-11) including test results is acceptable documentation that test requirements have been met.

Proper identification of feeder and breeder swine is necessary to document PRV status and to per-

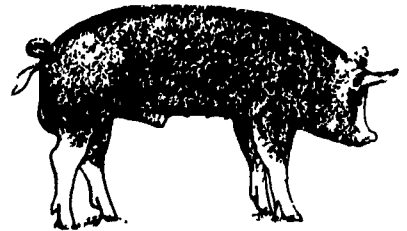
mit trace of movement. Tattoo of the ear or flank with a department-registered herd number or herd acronym or a unique eartag or an eartag bearing the registered herd number or herd acronym is acceptable identification of feeder pigs.

Breeder animals must be individually identified with a unique eartag or registered ear or flank tattoo with a department-registered herd number or herd acronym and use of a standard ear notch system.

Feeder and breeder swine must be identified prior to leaving the herd of origin. A herd number may be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry. Eartags may be obtained from animal and veterinary supply companies such as Ketchum Manufacturing Company, Lake Luzerne, NY 12846; Hasco International, Box 130, Dayton, KY 41074; and Monroe Specialty Company, Inc., Monroe, WI 53566.

Swine producers need to take special precautions to keep pseudorabies out of their herds. The disease threatens to infect most counties in the eastern half of the state. Only test-negative swine should be added to herds and producers should avoid contact of any kind with infected herds or contaminated premises, equipment or conveyances.

If you have questions about PRV control, please call your veterinarian, a regional office of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture [in Region VII, Creamery, (215) 489-1003], or the bureau of animal industry division of animal health at Harrisburg, (717) 738-5301.



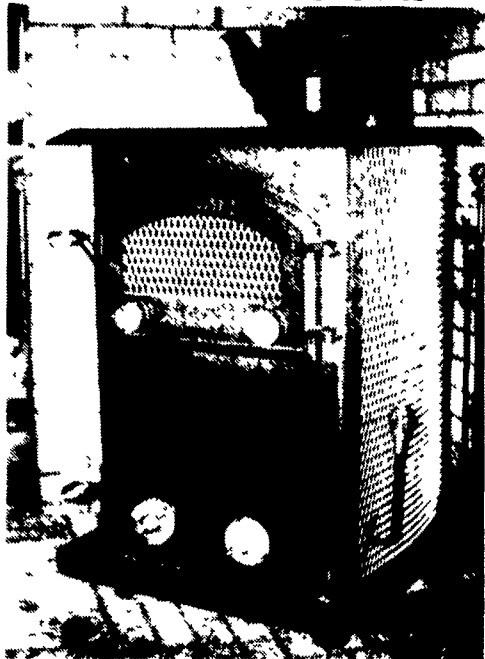
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