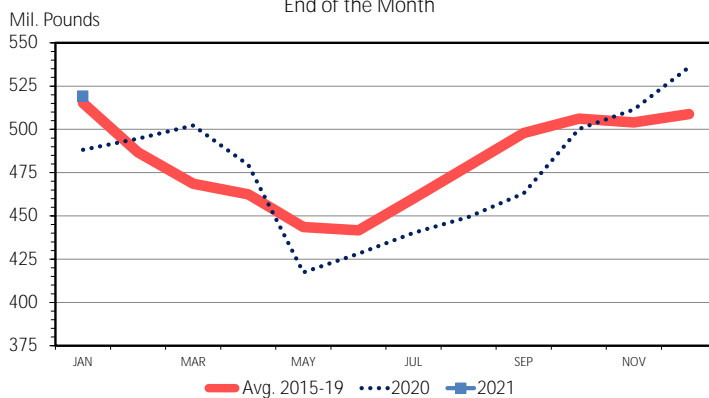


USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released the [Cold Storage](#) report for January 2021. Total frozen red meat in cold storage were reported at over 1.01 billion pounds, a 2.7% rise from December 2020 but down 12.5% from last year. Total frozen poultry in cold storage was over 1.12 billion pounds rising 3.4% from the prior month but down 10.7% from a year ago.

Total beef in cold storage was 519.2 million pounds, down 3.1% from last month but 6.3% higher than last year. The Cold Storage report provides information on boneless and beef cuts. Both categories rose from the prior year's levels 5.7% and 14.6%, respectively, to 481.1 and 38.1 million pounds. Total beef and boneless beef in cold storage are the highest levels since 2017 while beef cuts are the highest since 2018.

### BEEF IN COLD STORAGE End of the Month



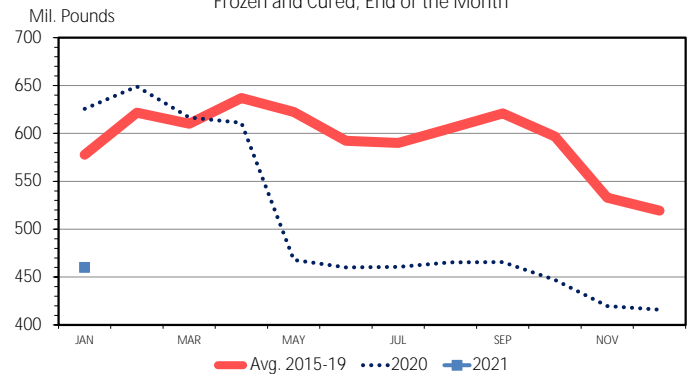
Data Source: USDA-NASS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

M-S-09  
02/23/21

Total pork in cold storage continues to remain at lower levels with January at 459.9 million pounds which rose 10.6% from last month but are down substantially (26.5%) from a year ago. Pork supplies across the categories reported all posted year-over-year declines except for boneless loins which were up 3.8% to 29.1 million pounds. Total loins (bone-in and boneless) were 40.2 million pounds, down 19.8% while ribs and butts were both down about 25% from last year to 94.9 and 19.6 million pounds, respectively. Bellies were 31.3 million pounds, down 56% and the third-lowest level ever recorded for the month of January dating back to the series start in 1973.

Total chicken in cold storage decreased 14.6% to 817.9 million pounds with declines occurring in most categories except breasts and breast meat and thigh and thigh quarters, each increasing 6.9% and

### PORK IN COLD STORAGE Frozen and Cured, End of the Month



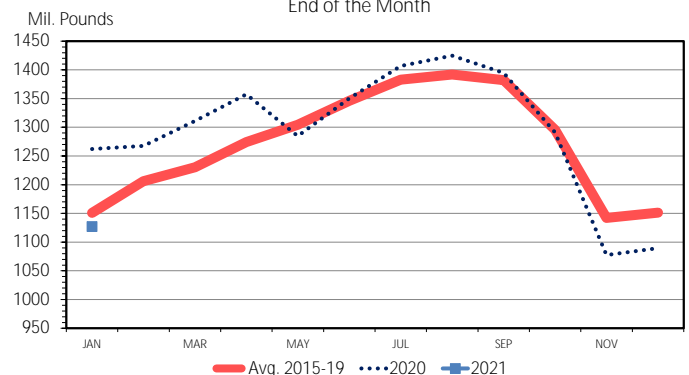
Data Source: USDA-NASS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

M-S-10  
02/23/21

75.7%, respectively. The increase in thigh and thigh quarters is likely due to slower global demand for leg quarters which are typically destined for export channels. Total turkey in cold storage increased 1.5% to 306.2 million pounds which is the highest level for January in four years.

Veal in cold storage increased 38.6% to nearly 9.2 million pounds, the highest level in three years. Lamb and mutton stocks dropped 33.6% to roughly 24.5 million pounds, the lowest level since 2017. Dairy products in cold storage saw a large increase in butter up 32.8% to 328.4 million pounds while cheese rose 3.3% to nearly 1.4 billion pounds. Swiss cheese declined 6.7% while American and other cheese categories rose 2.7% and 4.6%, respectively.

### TOTAL POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE End of the Month



Data Source: USDA-NASS  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

The Daily Livestock Report is made possible with support from readers like you. If you enjoy this report, find it valuable and would like to sustain it going forward, consider becoming a contributor. Just go to [www.DailyLivestockReport.com](http://www.DailyLivestockReport.com) to contribute by credit card or send your check to The Daily Livestock Report, P.O. Box 4872, Manchester, NH 03018

Thank you for your support!

The **Daily Livestock Report** is published by **Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.** To subscribe, support or unsubscribe please visit [www.dailylivestockreport.com](http://www.dailylivestockreport.com).

The Daily Livestock Report is not owned, controlled, endorsed or sold by CME Group Inc. or its affiliates and CME Group Inc. and its affiliates disclaim any and all responsibility for the information contained herein. CME Group, CME and the Globe logo are trademarks of Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Inc.

Disclaimer: The *Daily Livestock Report* is intended solely for information purposes and is not to be construed, under any circumstances, by implication or otherwise, as an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy or trade any commodities or securities whatsoever. Information is obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but is in no way guaranteed. No guarantee of any kind is implied or possible where projections of future conditions are attempted. Futures trading is not suitable for all investors, and involves the risk of loss. Past results are no indication of future performance. Futures are a leveraged investment, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money initially deposited for a futures position. Therefore, traders should only use funds that they can afford to lose without affecting their lifestyle. And only a portion of those funds should be devoted to any one trade because a trader cannot expect to profit on every trade.