Daily Livestock Report



Copyright ©2021 Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc. All rights reserved.

Vol. 19, No. 175 / September 14, 2021

U.S. cattle imports continue to track lower than last year with July posting 113,284 head, down 28.4% from last year. Year-to-date cattle imports have totaled nearly 1.02 million head which is down 20.2% from a year ago and the slowest pace since 2005. Seasonally, cattle imports reach a peak around March and gradually decline during the summer months before rising from September to December. This year has followed a similar pattern to historical trends

Canada and Mexico are the primarily cattle suppliers to the U.S. In July, Mexico was the primary cattle supplier accounting for nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of the cattle shipped. Canada accounted for the remaining one-third (36.7%) of July cattle shipments. Canada's shipments to the U.S. were 41,566 head in July, down 4.3% from 2020. Year-to-date shipments through seven months totaled 315,988 head, down 23.5% which is also the lowest level since 2005.

Mexico's exports of cattle to the U.S. have been on a slower pace this year as well with July at 71,718 head, 37.5% below last year and the lowest monthly level for this year. Cattle imports from Mexico have been below a year ago each month of 2021 which has led to a slower pace of cattle shipments through the first seven months. Year-to-date shipments were 699,425 head, down 26.4% and the lowest level since 2007.

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) reports weekly feeder cattle import prices in report <u>AL LS626</u>. The average 500-600 lbs. medium and large steer price recently reached \$167.50 per cwt in late-August, the highest price in over five years. Since the start of

US CATTLE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO Monthly Thou. Head 160 140 120 100 80 40 20 FEB AUG SEP JAN JUN JUL NOV

Avg. 2015-19 ••••2020

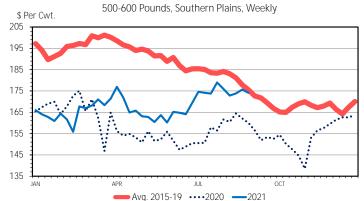
Data Source: USDA-ERS & USDA-FAS

09/03/21 Livestock Marketing Information Center

I-N-03

the year, the price has increased \$39 per cwt (30.4%), but recent weeks have seen prices soften. The Mexican import steer price has seen a stronger rise this year compared to the medium and large #1 steer calf price (500-600 lbs. Southern Plains) which has increased 6.1% (\$10.07 per cwt) from January. The strong price for Mexican cattle is likely supported by Southern Plains operations which have gone relatively unaffected by the recent drought in the Western U.S. Seasonally, feeder cattle prices moderate lower through the remainder of the year, a trend that is likely to occur this year.

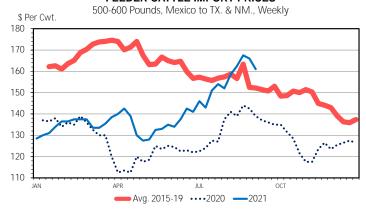
MED. & LRG. #1 STEER CALF PRICES



Data Source: USDA-AMS Livestock Marketing Information Center

Data Source: USDA-AMS

FEEDER CATTLE IMPORT PRICES



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

MA

The Daily Livestock Report is published by Steiner Consulting Group, DLR Division, Inc.. To subscribe, support or unsubscribe please visit 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.

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!

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 require 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.