

Table 5. Breeding Swine Numbers in Nine Southern U.S. States, December 1, 1976-1980

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
	- - - - - 1,000 head - - - - -				
Alabama	112	120	134	134	125
Florida	44	55	68	75	65
Georgia	259	275	302	342	380
Louisiana	30	30	31	32	30
Mississippi	66	76	72	64	70
North Carolina	281	340	364	390	340
South Carolina	70	78	84	100	114
Tennessee	167	195	247	245	190
Texas	119	128	135	130	130
Nine-State Total	1,148	1,297	1,437	1,512	1,444

Source: Hogs and Pigs, selected issues, Crop Reporting Board, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, USDA.

The breeding stock inventory of recent years as shown in Table 5 was composed of male and female animals in the approximate ratios illustrated in Table 6.

Breeding replacements necessary to maintain the breeding inventories during recent years as shown in Tables 5 and 6 are estimated in Table 7.

The total number of required replacements rose significantly from 1976 through 1979, but dropped sharply in 1980. Table 7 demonstrates the obvious in that it shows that in 1976 through 1979 the states experiencing the most growth in swine production (Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee) needed a large portion (75 per cent) of the increased replacements.

The 1976-1979 period was one of growth in swine numbers with resultant increasing breeding replacement needs. There is little evidence to suggest, however, that there was a shortage of breeding stock in the area at that time. The major breed associations report that few breeding animals were being brought into the area during the buildup of 1976-1979. Breeders that were interviewed also indicated that an ample supply of replacements were available within the area during that period.