



Analysis & Comments

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North American Livestock Trade Flows

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Background

This analysis takes a broad view of international trade flows among the North American countries of Canada, Mexico and the U.S. In particular, this analysis evaluates and highlights the key markets or distribution channels of live animals (feeder, slaughter and breeding) between the three countries. In evaluating trade flows of live animals in North America, the U.S. is the focal point of the trade flow system for feeder, slaughter and breeding animals as depicted in the accompanying diagrams. The location of the U.S., as the center country in North America is one factor that has contributed to its role in the trade flow system. Breeding animals flow between the three countries, although the number is very small when compared to feeder and slaughter animal trade.

Annual trade data for Canada, Mexico, and the United States were taken from the World Trade Atlas (WTA), which is maintained by the Global Trade Information Services group. These data are compiled from individual countries' official data sources. In the case of the countries included in this analysis, the U.S. data come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Canadian data is gathered from Statistics Canada, and the Secretary of Economy provides the Mexican data. The import and export data include all sources and destinations of the relevant goods. In some cases, the level of detail of trade data available per country and species is much finer than in other instances. For example, U.S. import data are available at the 10-digit Harmonized Trade System (HTS) level, while U.S. export data are available at a more aggregated level. Therefore, to ensure consistency across all three countries, this analysis utilizes the 6-digit HTS level trade codes.

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This analysis evaluates livestock trade flows during the 2000 through 2009 time period. The volume of trade data collected in this analysis has been distilled down and summarized in the supplementary trade flow diagrams and tables. Of note, the trade data gathered for this analysis also provided data for “other animals” which for the purpose of this paper is assumed to include a mixture of feeder, slaughter and/or breeding type animals.

Cattle

The U.S. is a net importer of feeder and slaughter cattle according to the trade data, depending on feeder cattle imports from Canada and Mexico each year, (Diagram 1). Feeder cattle imports from Canada typically flow into the Northern, Northwestern and Central regions of the U.S., while feeder cattle imports from Mexico tend to flow into the Southern Plains and Southwestern areas. Over the time period evaluated (2000-2009), imports of feeder cattle into the U.S. from Canada were disrupted in 2003 and 2004 due to the discovery of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), but since have returned to historical levels. Although the trade data utilized in this analysis does not identify U.S. exports of “feeder” cattle, these animals are likely reported in the “other” cattle category. Thus, the U.S. exports some other cattle (mostly of feeder cattle) to Canada each year, but since 2003 exports have generally declined. The U.S. also imports slaughter cattle from Canada with these animals following a similar flow pattern as feeder cattle. The U.S. exports and imports breeding cattle both to and from Canada and Mexico as well, but it tends to be a net exporter of these animals, particularly with respect to Mexico.

Canada is a net exporter of feeder and slaughter cattle with all of their animals over the period evaluated destined almost exclusively for the U.S. Canada imports feeder cattle from the U.S.; however this is a fraction of the number exported to the U.S. In the past, Canada exported feeder cattle to St. Pierre & Miquelon³ but since 2003, exports to that country have been zero. Likewise, Canada exported slaughter cattle to St. Pierre & Miquelon as well as Iceland, Russia, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Japan, and Venezuela during 2000-2009. Exports to these countries have been rather small, often around 50 head or less on an annual basis during the nine-year period. Canada is both an importer and exporter of breeding cattle to the U.S. Additionally, Canada exported breeding cattle to Russia and other former Soviet countries in 2009, with historical exports flowing to Brazil, China, Cuba, and Mexico. Since the discovery of BSE in 2003, breeding cattle exports to Mexico have remained zero.

The trade data collected and reported by Mexico is not as well defined as that of the U.S. and Canadian reporting systems. However, based on the trade data for the U.S. combined with what is available for Mexico, the trade flow of live animals for this analysis can be determined. Mexico exports feeder cattle to the U.S., but it has also exported feeder cattle to other countries such as Aruba, Belize, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Micronesia to name a few. However, Mexico does not export any slaughter cattle, but due to the data classification, slaughter cattle, as known in the U.S. and Canada, could possibly be included as exports under the other cattle category.

³ Saint Pierre and Miquelon is a group of small French islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main islands being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, south of the Canadian province of Newfoundland & Labrador.

The majority of breeding cattle imported into Mexico are from the U.S. and Canada. However, imports of breeding cattle from Australia, New Zealand, and Central American countries such as Guatemala and Panama, have also flowed into Mexico. Mexico exports breeding cattle to a number of Central American countries. The top market for breeding cattle exports in 2009 was Belize, followed by Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, and the U.S. In the past nine years, Mexico has also exported to such countries as Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and El Salvador. Of note, Mexico imports a large number of head in the other cattle category, particularly from such countries as Nicaragua, which are assumed to be feeder cattle and slaughter cattle. In addition, there are also imports of other cattle reported from the U.S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Swine

Of the three North American countries, Canada and the U.S. are the key hog producing nations, thus the majority of live hog trade occurs between these two countries. The U.S. imports Canadian feeder pigs and slaughter hogs. The trade data collected and reported for the U.S. categorizes swine as breeding swine, other swine and slaughter swine. Unfortunately, the trade data used in this analysis does not specify a “feeder pig” category, however, the trade data are reported on a per-weight (per kg) basis, for which other swine are defined as “under 50 kg” therefore this analysis assumes the majority of these animals are feeder pigs.

The U.S. is net importer of other hogs, which flow exclusively from Canada (refer to Diagram 2). In 2000, the U.S. imported over 2.3 million head of other swine (mostly of feeder pigs) from Canada with imports steadily increasing in subsequent years. By 2008, the annual flows of live feeder pigs reached over 7 million head but declined slightly to 5.2 million head in 2009. The U.S. is also an exporter of other swine having exported other hogs to more than 20 countries, with the majority of these hogs flowing to Mexico and Canada since 2000. The U.S. has exported other hogs to Japan, as well as Hong Kong, Panama, the United Kingdom, and Italy during the last nine years. In 2009, the U.S. exported only 211 other hogs to Mexico (most of which are assumed to be slaughter hogs), well below the nearly 74,000 other hogs exported in 2008 and the smallest head total reported in the analysis period (2000-2009). This significant decline may be attributed to trade restrictions and lingering pressure on foreign demand from H1N1. The U.S. is a net importer of slaughter hogs with the majority of hogs imported directly from Canada. During the analysis period (2000-2009), slaughter hog imports from Canada have ranged from a low of 1.1 million head in 2000, to 3.3 million head in 2007. In 2009, U.S. slaughter hog imports from Canada totaled about 1.1 million head, the smallest annual figure reported since 2000 and likely due to market conditions as well as Country of Origin Labeling. According to the data, the U.S. also imported slaughter hogs from such countries as Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Austria. However, slaughter hog imports from these countries have been small (ranging from six to 600 head annually) with imports from each country only occurring usually only once during the 2000 to 2009 period. Of note, the U.S. is both an importer and exporter of purebred breeding hogs. The U.S.

imports purebred breeding hogs from Canada, but exports hogs to a number of countries, with China, Mexico, Japan, and Hong Kong being the top export destinations.

Canada is net exporter of feeder pigs and slaughter hogs (barrows, gilts and sows). In fact the trade data only reports imports for other swine and breeding swine. Canada imports a small number of other swine when compared to exports. Canada imports other swine from the U.S., with imports over the analysis period varying from 9,000 head in 2002 to only 206 head in 2006. Canada imported other type hogs from the United Kingdom, Denmark and France during the early 2000's; however, since 2005 such imports have come almost exclusively from the U.S.

Canada exports other swine mostly to the U.S. but also exported other hogs to Mexico, China, and St. Pierre & Miquelon. In 2009, Canada exported nearly 5.3 million head of other swine to the U.S. versus over 7 million head in 2008, the largest annual number reported in the time period evaluated and only 3.4 million head in 2001. Canada is a net exporter of purebred breeding hogs, with the majority exported to the U.S. and Russia. Other top export markets include South Korea, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico and the United Kingdom. The majority of purebred breeding hog imports are from the U.S., with additional imports coming from such countries as the Netherlands, France and Denmark.

Similar to the U.S. and Canada, the live hog trade data collected and reported by Mexico is not very detailed. Live hog imports into Mexico are categorized as either other swine (feeder, slaughter or breeding) or purebred breeding swine. Mexico is a net importer of all types of hogs. These hogs are imported primarily from the U.S., as depicted in Diagram 2. Mexico imports other swine (feeder, slaughter or breeding) mainly from the U.S., although over the analysis period (2000-2009), these animals were imported from Canada, as well. The number of other hogs imported by Mexico varies, likely due to market factors. For example, in 2000, Mexico imported about 46,000 head of other swine. By 2002, imports surpassed 200,000 head. But, in 2009, zero head of other swine flowed from the U.S. to Mexico. These other swine are believed to be mostly slaughter hogs based on other trade data sources as well as the structure of Mexico's swine industry.

In regards to exports, Mexico has only exported non-breeding hogs twice since 2004 when it exported one head to the U.S. that year and one head again in 2009. Mexico exported 33 head to Cuba in 2003 and 64 head to Belize in 2001. Imports of purebred breeding swine are primarily drawn from Canada and the U.S. Imports from any other country have not been reported since 2000, when purebred breeding hogs were imported from Peru and the United Kingdom. Mexico has not exported any purebred breeding swine since 2002. Prior to 2002, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba and El Salvador were the key markets for exports of purebred breeding hogs from Mexico; however, the number of head exported was small ranging from 10 to 137 head.

Sheep

The trade data collected and reported for sheep is limited, in that only export and import data for sheep as a whole are reported. Feeder lambs, slaughter lambs and sheep, and breeding sheep are combined into one single category.

Similar to trade flows of cattle and swine, the U.S. is the core of live sheep trade flows in North America (refer to Diagram 3). The U.S. is a net exporter of live sheep, with the majority of exports destined for Mexico and Canada. Mexico has historically been the major export market for U.S. exports of sheep, with most exports being slaughter ewes (based on the preliminary weekly U.S. live animal export data). However since 2000, the number of sheep exported to Mexico has declined while exports to Canada have risen. The U.S. has exported sheep to more than 20 other countries since 2000, including Trinidad and Tobago, Saudi Arabia, Aruba, Guyana and Ecuador. In 2000, the U.S. exported about 382,000 head, of which about 379,000 head were exported to Mexico. In 2009, the U.S. exported over 157,000 head of sheep, of which the number was nearly split between Mexico and Canada. Of note, the continuous decline in the U.S. sheep and lamb inventory has been a contributing factor to the decline in sheep export numbers over the analysis period (2000 through 2009).

In regards to sheep imports, most sheep flow into the U.S. from Canada. However, the U.S. has imported sheep from Mexico, Australia and New Zealand since 2000. In 2000, the U.S. imported 51,500 head; in 2008 only three head of sheep were imported, of which all came from Canada. There were no imports of live sheep reported for 2009. The rather small to non-existent import numbers in 2008 and 2009 are more than likely due to lingering restrictions enacted following the discovery of BSE in Canada (May 2003) and the U.S. (December 2003) on live sheep imports.

Since 2000, the majority of live sheep exported by Canada have gone to the U.S. Canada also exported live sheep to other nations such as the United Kingdom, St. Pierre & Miquelon, and Mexico. In 2000, live sheep exports to the U.S. totaled 51,500 head of a total 51,700 head exported, but by 2009, the total number of live sheep exported had fallen drastically to zero head. Again, as noted above a possible explanation for the sharp decline in exports is export/import restrictions enacted after the finding of BSE in 2003 and 2004. Exports of live sheep from Canada to Mexico which ranged from the mid-100 head range to over a 1,000 head ceased in 2004, again more than likely due to limitations on live sheep imports put into place by Mexico following the discovery of BSE in the Canadian cattle herd in May 2003.

According to the trade data, Mexico exports of live sheep have ranged from nearly two thousand head to less than twenty head during the 2000 through 2009 timeframe. Exports of live sheep from Mexico mainly flow into Central American countries such as Ecuador, Belize, Colombia, and El Salvador. In addition, Mexico exports live sheep to the U.S. In the years Mexico exported live sheep to the U.S., which last occurred in 2006, these exports accounted for practically all exports for that given year. For example, in 2000, total exports were 1,800 head with 1,793 head exported to the U.S.

Mexico imports live sheep from the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Most imports from the U.S. are slaughter ewes; however other types of sheep also flow into Mexico from the U.S. In 2000, Mexico imported over 490,000 head of live sheep. Imports peaked in 2003 at over 570,000 head, but have declined since with total live sheep imports

in 2009 at just under 79,000 head. Imports from Canada ceased in 2004 while imports from Australia and New Zealand have varied during the time period evaluated in this analysis.

Conclusion and Comments

This analysis provided a rather broad view of international trade flows among the North American countries of Canada, Mexico and the U.S. In particular, this analysis identified and discussed the main markets or distribution channels of live animals (feeder, slaughter and breeding) across the three countries.

In assessing the trade flows of live animals in North America, the U.S. is the heart of the trade flow system for feeder, slaughter and breeding animals (cattle, hogs and sheep) as discussed in this analysis and shown in the supplementary diagrams and tables. In addition, the U.S., Canada, and Mexico depend on each other for supplies of breeding animals; however, the number of breeding animals that flow between these three countries is rather small in comparison to the number of feeder and slaughter animals traded.

The level of detail provided in the trade data varied by country and species, which was a challenge in evaluating the trade flow of live animals in North America. Further analysis of live animal trade flows could utilize the different time increments/delineations of live animal trade data (i.e. weekly, monthly, and annual data) to better determine the exact flows of live animals, particularly in regards to hog and sheep trade flows. For example, lambing season in North America mostly takes place during the spring (March-May). If there is a seasonal trend to when animals are sold, this could be used in conjunction with monthly or quarterly data to infer the type of animal being traded. This would add some level of detail that is not contained in the trade data. The same type of information could also be used to make hog trade data more useful.

Despite disease outbreaks (e.g. BSE) as well as other trade regulations, such as Country of Origin Labeling that have occurred in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, there continues to be interdependence on live animal trade between these three countries. This also extends to product trade, especially in the face of a disease outbreak or other trade regulation. Economic integration between these countries has been in place for a while and is driven by comparative advantage in the three countries. For example, the U.S. has an advantage in feeding and slaughter, so this country tends to import calves, feeder cattle, fed cattle, and hogs. In the case of live animal trade, economic integration was also likely forged by the fact that transportation costs to countries other than North American countries are prohibitively expensive. Thus, Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. became dependent on each other for live animal stocks along the supply chain. Given this, it is expected that these trading partners will remain close in the future despite any relatively short-term disruptions that might occur such as disease outbreaks, etc...

Table 1. U.S. Live Cattle Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Canada	347,648	295,316	132,600	66,742	14,246	18,589	36,393	42,547	36,598	25,256
Mexico	118,101	363,921	94,933	14,480	1,221	36	363	11,338	41,881	2,845
Other	599	1,224	265	180	573	487	8,334	2,374	7,841	6,258
Breeding										
Canada	1,895	2,445	1,759	1,723	0	817	639	1,672	1,494	1,770
Mexico	8,767	10,083	11,086	8,123	292	967	364	2,441	7,324	15,610
Other	4,574	6,426	4,202	8,198	75	786	3,699	6,141	12,417	6,274

Table 2. U.S. Live Cattle Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Feeder/Stocker										
Canada	100,406	158,459	446,834	93,325	0	227,111	308,720	538,098	626,343	282,506
Mexico	382,513	438,351	287,702	480,087	619,894	552,089	523,840	541,905	346,026	392,407
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter										
Canada	789,842	1,062,730	1,160,566	385,909	135	331,692	723,077	859,467	910,182	769,168
Mexico	839,346	691,090	528,754	758,253	746,137	703,992	732,912	548,072	356,625	548,422
Other	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding										
Canada	74,454	84,996	79,108	33,119	0	331	73	7,306	44,778	9,226
Mexico	710	727	4	1,191	4,445	323	221	117	10	40
Other	15	351	1	12	0	0	0	0	29	0

Table 3. Canada Live Cattle Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Feeder/Stocker										
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	100,328	158,459	446,694	91,830		227,039	308,720	537,999	626,343	282,506
Other	0	17	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
Slaughter										
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	789,483	1,062,700	1,160,566	380,499		331,692	722,974	859,467	910,182	769,188
Other	2	39	1	2	0	25	11	91	0	0
Breeding										
Mexico	149	432	114	167	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	74,454	84,996	79,106	33,119	0	331	73	7,306	44,778	9,226
Other	421	408	1,342	67	0	0	48	6,713	16,628	5,600

Table 4. Canada Live Cattle Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	346,884	293,426	132,235	59,049	18,711	20,261	36,020	44,362	47,835	52,554
Other	4,747	6,900	4,738	2,411	0	0	91	121	34	0
Breeding										
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	1,250	1,235	1,410	1,414		847	1,946	9,095	1,400	1,731
Other	3	10	23	19	0	0	0	0	10	1

Table 5. Mexico Live Cattle Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Canada	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	
U.S.	1,222,117	1,141,307	947,312	1,238,864	1,373,781	1,258,581	1,570,230	1,088,735	737,361	979,711
Other	591	17	12	578	683	63	260	29	143	203
Breeding										
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	999	61	2	121	84	2	51	33	12	23
Other	191	277	588	334	266	139	132	488	146	213

Table 6. Mexico Live Cattle Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Canada	4,615	5,054	2,642	1,090	0	0	0	0	2,473	558
U.S.	154,630	125,075	134,383	14,991	2,780	0	866	7,834	14,112	7,550
Other	33,637	42,525	30,123	21,535	64,111	74,215	641,218	69,647	55,902	0
Slaughter										
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breeding										
Canada	9,961	6,664	8,142	2,138	0	0	0	0	1,234	881
U.S.	19,943	73,953	12,680	12,814	885	6	9	2,799	16,473	10,957
Other	11,852	3,252	18,284	0	0	10,480	83	315	10	0

Table 7. U.S. Live Swine Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Canada	2,531	3,765	9,252	2,593	4,626	2,035	3,719	3,838	6,678	9,317
Mexico	44,534	41,494	75,345	119,939	138,285	131,376	148,258	117,545	73,949	211
Other	764	1,966	2,754	1,080	15	887	1,244	2,344	275	886
Breeding										
Canada	2,005	624	2,353	440	1,276	186	349	498	763	981
Mexico	7,381	9,883	94,113	1,720	9,940	1,736	3,100	3,491	1,495	2,372
Other	12,127	7,185	21,767	45,538	29,332	17,851	8,236	9,100	14,230	7,478

Table 8. U.S. Live Swine Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Canada	2,337,639	3,163,962	3,757,882	4,971,044	5,623,494	5,416,249	6,013,546	6,720,515	7,036,510	5,221,439
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter										
Canada	1,083,417	2,152,298	1,967,214	2,458,173	2,875,905	2,769,430	2,747,030	3,281,625	2,306,442	1,141,084
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	602	191	546	334	0	25	0	0
Breeding										
Canada	4,056	21,428	14,977	8,846	5,573	4,788	2,802	2,177	4,999	2,030
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0

Table 9. Canada Live Swine Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other										
Mexico	1586	0	178	0	47	8,890	4,863	4,326	1,291	1197
U.S.	4,352,779	3,350,968	3,916,455	5,213,554	5,843,582	5,486,216	6,126,731	6,827,725	7,108,234	5,277,043
Other	0	105	75	0	0	1,021	18	6,563	993	604
Slaughter										
Mexico	N/A	0	0	0	0	965	0	0	0	0
U.S.	N/A	1,969,995	1,806,926	2,215,663	2,655,627	2,694,953	2,633,845	3,174,415	2,234,238	1,085,480
Other	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Breeding										
Mexico	837	1010	667	917	210	1,969	1,378	1,461	269	0
U.S.	4,056	21,428	14,977	8,846	5,573	4,788	2,802	2,177	4,999	2,030
Other	424	733	886	3,372	1,889	16,001	7,348	15,253	7,048	9,302

Table 13. U.S. Live Sheep Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	2,732	930	904	257	287	57	21,324	50,808	79,935	78,373
Mexico	378,869	383,258	403,350	170,595	85,978	71,824	96,047	65,075	91,864	78,754
Other	208	245	1,324	1,874	339	262	1,507	735	33	210

Table 14. U.S. Live Sheep Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	51,523	85,023	139,161	67,766	0	798	3,116	84	3	0
Mexico	23	17	0	0	20	1,105	14	0	0	0
Other	0	2	1	12	0	17	0	8	0	0

Table 15. Canada Live Sheep Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mexico	162	416	529	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	51,523	85,023	138,766	67,766	0	798	3,116	84	3	0
Other	15	31	2	57	15	168	43	2	11	32

Table 16. Canada Live Sheep Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	2,802	1,084	1,041	421	92	69	15,834	26,129	39,249	33,601
Other	0	93	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 17. Mexico Live Sheep Exports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	1,793	988	0	0	1,234	1,106	958	0	0	0
Other	8	0	16	34	171	386	300	627	131	75

Table 18. Mexico Live Sheep Imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	836	816	8,908	5,177	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.	381,955	393,197	441,277	139,779	108,740	79,176	124,527	120,070	98,102	78,825
Other	107,607	51,426	119,993	0	0	4,826	20,875	35,159	12	0

Diagram 1. North American Live Cattle Trade Flows

Imports

Other Cattle Imports – U.S.
Breeding Cattle Imports – U.S.

Feeder Cattle Imports – Canada, Mexico
Slaughter Cattle Imports – Canada, Mexico
Breeding Cattle Imports – Canada, Mexico

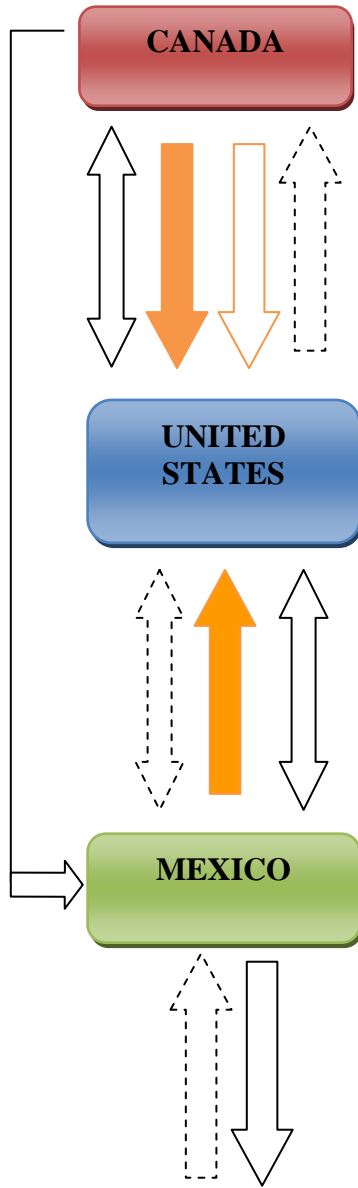
Other Cattle Imports – Canada, Nicaragua, U.S.
Breeding Cattle Imports – Canada, U.S.

Exports

Feeder Cattle Exports – U.S.
Slaughter Cattle Exports – U.S.
Breeding Cattle Exports – Mexico, U.S.

Other Cattle Exports – Canada, Mexico
Breeding Cattle Exports – Canada, Mexico

Other Cattle Exports – U.S.
Breeding Cattle Exports – Belize, Panama, U.S.





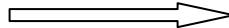
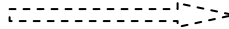
-  Feeder Cattle
-  Slaughter Cattle
-  Breeding Cattle
-  Other Cattle (Feeder, Slaughter or Breeding)

Diagram 2. North American Live Swine Trade Flows

Imports

Exports

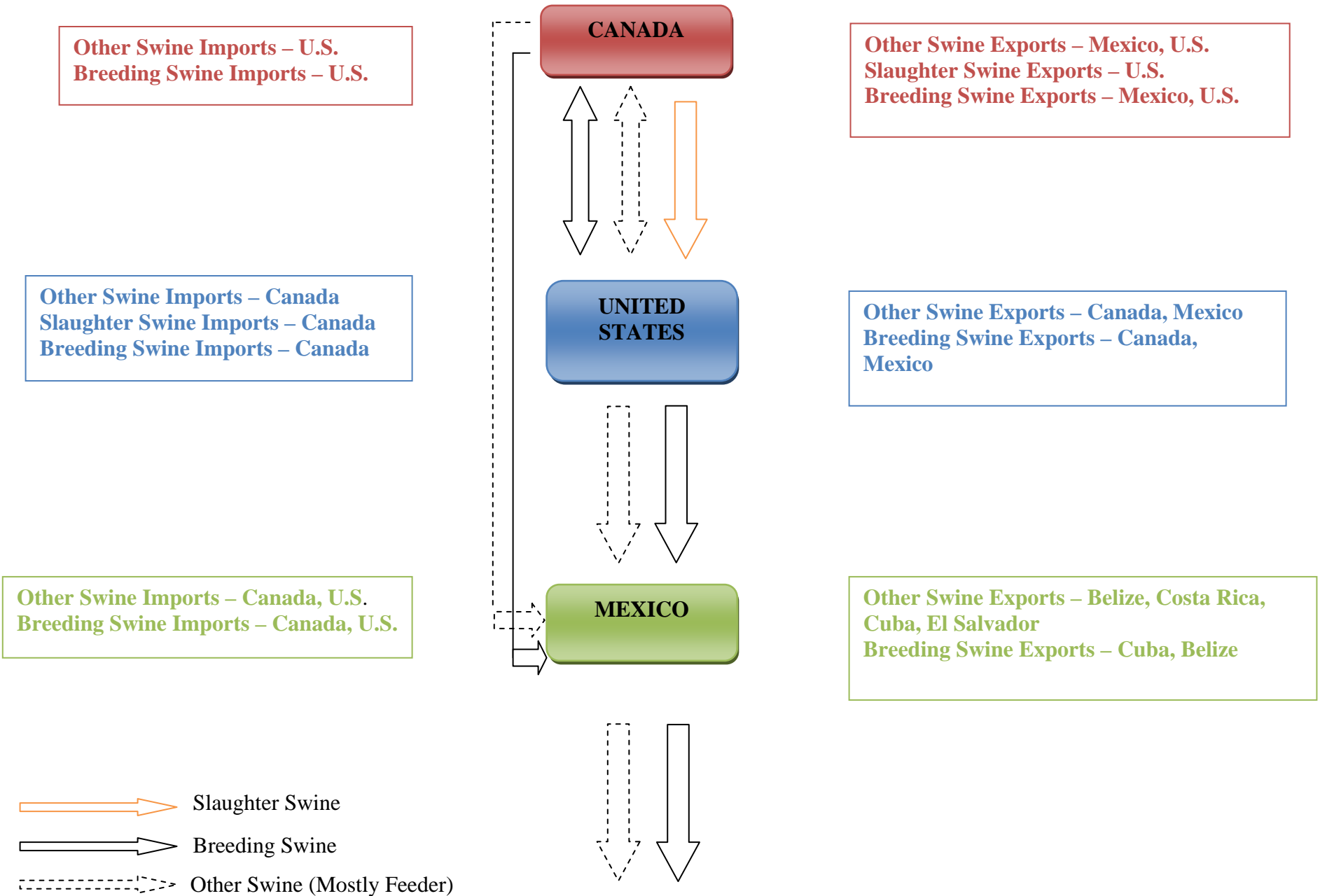


Diagram 3. North American Live Sheep Trade Flows

