

# East Texas Livestock, Inc

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## June, 2026 Monthly Market Report

### Slaughter Cows

Canners.....\$ 1.51 to \$ 1.77

Boning/Utility.....\$ 1.78 to \$ 1.87

Cutters.....\$ 1.88 to \$ 1.94

Slaughter Bulls.....\$2.10 to \$2.37

Bred Cows.....\$2400.00 to \$5,000.00 /head

Cow/Calf Pairs.....\$ 3300.00 to \$5,100.00

### Feeder Calves

#### Feeder Steers/Bulls

##### Large Frame #1

200 to 300 lbs.....\$4.19 to \$7.98

300 to 400 lbs..... \$3.83 to \$6.89

400 to 500 lbs..... \$3.72 to \$5.83

500 to 600 lbs..... \$3.61 to \$4.82

600 to 800 lbs..... \$3.15 to \$4.14

(avg prices)

\$ 6.43

\$ 5.71

\$ 4.77

\$ 4.18

\$ 3.81

#### Feeder Heifers

##### Large Frame #1

\$2.25 to \$7.25

\$2.18 to \$6.48

\$2.12 to \$5.59

\$2.06 to \$4.55

\$1.85 to \$4.04

(avg. price)

\$ 5.63

\$ 5.29

\$ 4.41

\$ 3.85

\$ 3.56

### Month End Summary

Cattle supplies remained tight during June. By June 1<sup>st</sup> it appeared to some analysts both the beef and cattle market could be running out of steam. It appeared the futures had toppled and the cash figures were under stress by lower packer bids. Traders looked for a strong post Memorial Day clearance as we head into the summer months which historically favor strong beef consumption.

US beef prices remain historically high, but indications are beginning to show consumer resistance is growing. Research showed that shoppers were trading down from steaks to ground beef. Hamburgers, hot dogs, chicken wings and other lower priced proteins showed a major impact. High beef prices, inflation concerns and overall tighter household budgets seem to have limited demand.

The border closure has disrupted replacement cattle supplies for US producers, especially those who have been dependent on the Mexican feeder cattle. Calves that normally would have moved into Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are being redirected into Mexican grazing, feeding and slaughter operations. Exports remain weak while meat imports into the US remain strong. The US beef export tonnage through May is running well below prior year levels and near 10-year lows. Beef imports however remain high as high US prices continue to attract beef from around the world. Imports are up a reportable 275 million pounds or 14% which shows 86% above the 10-year average.

The first screwworm was confirmed in South Texas. This is the first incident of a screwworm's infection since 1966. By mid-month the screwworm news had moved to the background as logistics issues dominated the concerns of beef producers. Producers have resolved to deal with the screw worm as another health hazard with viable treatment options. Analysts feel it is doubtful many cattle will die but many will be treated with new effective medicines. The Mexican border will be remained closed for now but with the finding of the NWS flies here, it's beginning to become meaningless.

Cattle supplies remain tight in some areas but the front-end supplies are expected to stay above year ago levels. Drought remains a factor with a large share of the cattle inventory still in drought affected areas. Spring and early Summer rains have helped improve pasture and forage conditions in some areas.

Summing it up, the beef market remains historically high but increasing fragile. The screwworms and border closing can well disrupt the flow of cattle. Consumers are beginning to feel the pinch on their budgets and are trading down on their protein purchases. The markets could lose some of their upward momentum as these demand concerns grow.

Our June marketing numbers are in line with last year and the buyers remain aggressive in their purchasing.

