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Census of Agriculture Highlights **New York State, 2007**

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Abstract

The Census of Agriculture provides a continuing historical record of what has happened on New York State farms and its wider rural economy. The purpose of this report is to provide readily accessible information on basic historical facts about agriculture in New York State such as land in farms, numbers of farms, acreage of major crops and numbers of livestock for census years dating back to 1992. Census results for 2007 show that 24 percent (7.5 million acres) of the State's land area was in farms. This acreage is roughly equal to the land in farms reported in the early 1990s but far below the peak acreage in the early 1900s. Much of the land formerly in farms has reverted to forest or brush. Total cropland in 2007 was 4.31 million acres of which 79 percent was harvested.

Some of these results trace to data adjustments made in conjunction with the 2002 and 2007 census tabulations. These adjustments accounted for under enumeration and helped boost harvested cropland acreage above levels reported in the late 1980s. Looking at farm numbers, New York has not shared in the 2002-2007 net increase in farm numbers reported nationally by the USDA for this decade; New York is among 11 states with net farm decreases between 2002 and 2007. This information must be interpreted with care because of important structural changes in acquisition, management, and reporting of census data in the last decade. Current census procedures involve USDA determinations on potential crop/ livestock commodity sales, along with the practice of counting participants in federal conservation programs as farms, if federal payments are sufficient to meet the \$1,000 threshold required to qualify such a unit as a farm. In 2007, nearly 10,000 New York farms (27% of all farms) had commodity sales below \$1,000 during the census year. The comparable percentage for the entire US is 31%.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE HIGHLIGHTS

New York State, 2007

BACKGROUND

The Census of Agriculture provides a continuing historical record of what has happened on the State's farms and its rural economy. The first US agricultural census was taken in 1840, as part of the Census of Population. There is a detailed census record of agricultural activity by counties for New York State at the start of each decade from 1840 to 1950. In 1925 and again in 1935 and 1945, a Census of Agriculture was taken in mid decade as well. Beginning in 1954 and continuing to 1974, the Census of Agriculture was taken every five years. In 1976, Congress decided that the Census of Agriculture should be taken in the same years as the other economic censuses such as manufacturing, mining and commercial trade. In 1982, the agricultural census was taken at the same time as the other economic censuses, and from 1987 onward has reverted to a five-year cycle. The 1992 Census of Agriculture marked the end of administration by the US Census Bureau. Responsibility for this Census was transferred to the US Department of Agriculture and its National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). This transfer coincided with rapid development in Internet-based data management and retrieval technologies. Today, Census results are readily accessible online at a USDA website as a complement to a wide-ranging NASS data acquisition/reporting service for US agriculture (USDA, 2009e).

Purpose

The purpose of this summary report is to provide readily accessible information on key agricultural information for New York State such as land in farms, numbers of farms, acreage of major crops and numbers of livestock. This information is important because of major structural changes in acquisition, management, and reporting of census data in the last decade. These changes are not well understood by census users, and the clarity of discussions about the farm and food industry in New York State is disadvantaged accordingly.

This report updates an extension publication that, a decade ago, reported on results from the 1997 Census of Agriculture (Knoblauch, Putnam, and Stanton, 1999). Tables containing this information from the census and charts showing the nature of the distributions are presented first. A graphic display showing county information on numbers of farms and comparative information on crop and livestock distributions are presented last. Preparing these tables and graphics required tabulating data reported in the 1997, 2002, and 2007 Censuses of Agriculture. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2004; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009f).

Comparability of Data between Census Years

Each of the 2007, 2002, 1997 and 1992 censuses was conducted in January and February of the following calendar year using a mail survey questionnaire. Data management protocols tracked those used in the late 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, after field enumeration of farms was discontinued by the US Census Bureau. The initial mailing was followed by a number of letters to non-respondents, three of which included a report form. Telephone interviews were carried out with as many non-

respondents as could be located. A non-response adjustment procedure was used to represent the final non-respondent farms in the census results.

Despite general similarities in enumeration, the most recent censuses have undergone some dramatic changes in definition and procedure. These changes should be kept in mind when interpreting census data. One of several critical dimensions is the treatment accorded landowners who participate in Federal farm programs. Federal intervention in farm commodity markets, and the decisions landowners make on the use of their land, dates to the 1930s and the Great Depression. The census has asked farm operators to report information on federal program support since 1969.

Some federal support focuses on conservation concerns. Beginning with 1985 Federal farm legislation, Congress instituted fundamental changes in land conservation programs. Qualifying owners of actively farmed agricultural land have been offered the option of retiring acreage under long-term rental or easement contracts. The bulk of this program acreage is enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or Wetland Reserve Programs (WRP)¹. The CRP removes land prone to erosion out of production for a 10 to 15 year term and compensates owners with an annual rental payment for converting it to conserving uses-either perennial grasses or trees. Landowners also receive a one-time payment to assist with out-of-pocket land conversion costs. The WRP is a voluntary program that offers landowners financial incentives to enhance and maintain wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land. To be eligible, land must be restorable and provide significant wetland and wildlife habitat. The program details have varied somewhat over the life of the WRP, but in general, landowners are/have been offered three options: permanent easements, term easements, and restoration cost-share agreements for a specified period of time.

For the 1992 census, the US Census Bureau protocol for this program acreage was as follows:

“The 1992 Census of Agriculture includes Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve acreage as land in farms on operations that meet the census farm definition. A farm, for census statistical purposes, is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Operations which placed all of their cropland in the CRP or WRP and did not otherwise meet the farm definition based upon sales, livestock inventories, planted crops, or other criteria for potential sales were not included as farms in the census tabulations” (US Dept. Commerce, 1995).

¹ For the 2007 Census, respondents were also asked to report acreage enrolled in the Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP) and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP).

The USDA assumed responsibility for the 1997 census and made a new decision on Federal conservation program acreage:

“For the 1997 census, places with land enrolled in the CRP or WRP were counted as farms, given they received \$1,000 or more in government payments, even if they had no sales and otherwise lacked the potential to have \$1,000 or more in sales” (NASS, 2004).

This 1997 census procedure, also employed in the 2002 and 2007 censuses, was significant because many program participants hold acreage in sufficient quantities to meet the \$1,000 sales threshold, if that acreage were to be returned to commodity production. Thus, revised treatment of CRP and WRP acreage in Census tabulations not only boosted acreage counted as Census “land in farms” but also substantially increased the “farm” count. Farmland owners with no farming operations but with CRP or WRP contract acreage generating at least \$1,000 in rental/easement income were counted as farms for census purposes. Thus, the Census conflates production and the sale value of farm commodities with claims on income from farm assets through land ownership. Farmers generate commodity sales and landowners enroll farmland in federal conservation programs. These two groups overlap or diverge depending on the pattern of land ownership and control in any given farm community.

The net effect of current USDA practice regarding enrollees in conservation programs is an increase in farm numbers without an associated increase in production of crops or livestock products. In the 2007 Census of Agriculture summary for the US, more than 21.1 million acres, (55% of the total conservation program acreage) is reported in the under \$1,000 sales class (NASS, 2009f). This class, not unexpectedly, shows a trivial amount of commodity sales (\$84 million) and about \$1.3 billion in government payments. The overwhelming majority of these payments go to conservation program participants who do not produce farm commodities. Those conservation program recipients accounted for nearly 190,000 farms (roughly 9% of all US farms) in that sales class for 2007.

The 2002 Census of Agriculture, ushered in additional important changes in data management. According to NASS:

“Several changes were made to the 2002 census program. Report form content and wording were improved, several publication tables were redesigned, and tabulated data were adjusted for coverage. In some instances, comparability with previous censuses was effected” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2004).

NASS has a long-standing practice of maintaining lists of farmers and ranchers. However, beginning with preparations for the 2002 Census, NASS has made an intensive and sustained effort to increase list coverage for farming operations throughout the US (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2004; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009c). Sources include state and federal government lists, producer association lists, seed grower lists, pesticide applicator lists, veterinarian lists, marketing association lists, and special commodity lists.

Because of these changes, users are left with “adjusted” and “unadjusted” census data:

“The 2002 Census of Agriculture introduced new methodology to account for all farms in the United States. Incompleteness in the census mail list was measured by matching list names against all qualifying operations found through canvassing sample land areas throughout the Nation. All published 2002 census items (except in Hawaii and Alaska) were reweighted for undercoverage. To provide comparable data, comparable 1997 data published in 2002 were also reweighted for undercoverage” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2004).

Definition of a Farm

The 2007 census follows the above cited data base line. The Census defines a farm as “any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold during the census year”². The changes in what is counted under this definition make long-term data comparisons problematic. Since 1850, the census definition of a farm has changed nine times. In all cases, the effort has been made to include all the units where any commercial production occurred or where the operator obtained an important part of his livelihood from agriculture, even if no sales took place.

NASS methodology that dates to preparations for the 2002 Census of Agriculture has generated dramatic changes in farm numbers. According to a recent USDA-ERS report, current practice aims to include establishments with the capacity to realize at least \$1,000 in revenues from any combination of government payments, cropland, and/or livestock activities (O’Donoghue et al, 2009).

A capacity to realize sales is reflected in USDA’s definition of farms, which includes those with no commodity sales but with the potential to do so. The obvious examples are farms with crop or livestock production held over for sale in a succeeding calendar year and farm businesses experiencing such extenuating circumstances as crop failure and/or casualty losses. The NASS optimism about sales potential, however, goes well beyond these rarely occurring events with the use of a point system to assess the possibility that a certain premises shall be counted as a farm:

“To identify farms that could normally produce at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural commodities, USDA uses a system that assigns specific point values for crop acreage and livestock inventory. Each assigned point represents \$1 in potential sales; any establishment with 1,000 points (\$1,000 of potential sales) is classified as a farm. In USDA statistics, such places are called “point farms” and are

² The current definition was first used for the 1974 Census of Agriculture. The previous definition used from 1959 to 1974 counted a farm as any place with less than 10 acres from which \$250 or more of agricultural products were sold or any place of 10 acres or more where \$50 or more of agricultural products were sold during the census year.

numerous, since many places could produce \$1,000 in sales from the cropland and livestock on the premises (O'Donoghue et al, 2009).

Premises with “points” sufficient to warrant a value of \$1,000 or more during a calendar year are counted as farms. In 2007, USDA-NASS estimated that nearly 500,000 or 22 percent of all US farms fell in that point farm category (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009d). Estimates based on the Agriculture and Resource Management Survey (ARMS), a joint ERS-NASS project, indicate that there were approximately 440,000 point farms (over 20 percent of all farms) in 2006 (O'Donoghue et al, 2009)³.

These determinations on potential crop/ livestock commodity sales, along with the practice of counting participants in federal conservation programs, whether they farm or not , are large enough to help influence the prevalent national frame of mind about trends in the industry. A literal reading of results from the 2007 Census of Agriculture suggests that losses in farm numbers in the US--a focal point for farm policy discussions for generations in American agriculture--have bottomed out and are now on the upswing. This finding was the centerpiece of the USDA media coverage that accompanied release of the 2007 census results:

“The number of farms in the United States has grown four percent and the operators of those farms have become more diverse in the past five years.

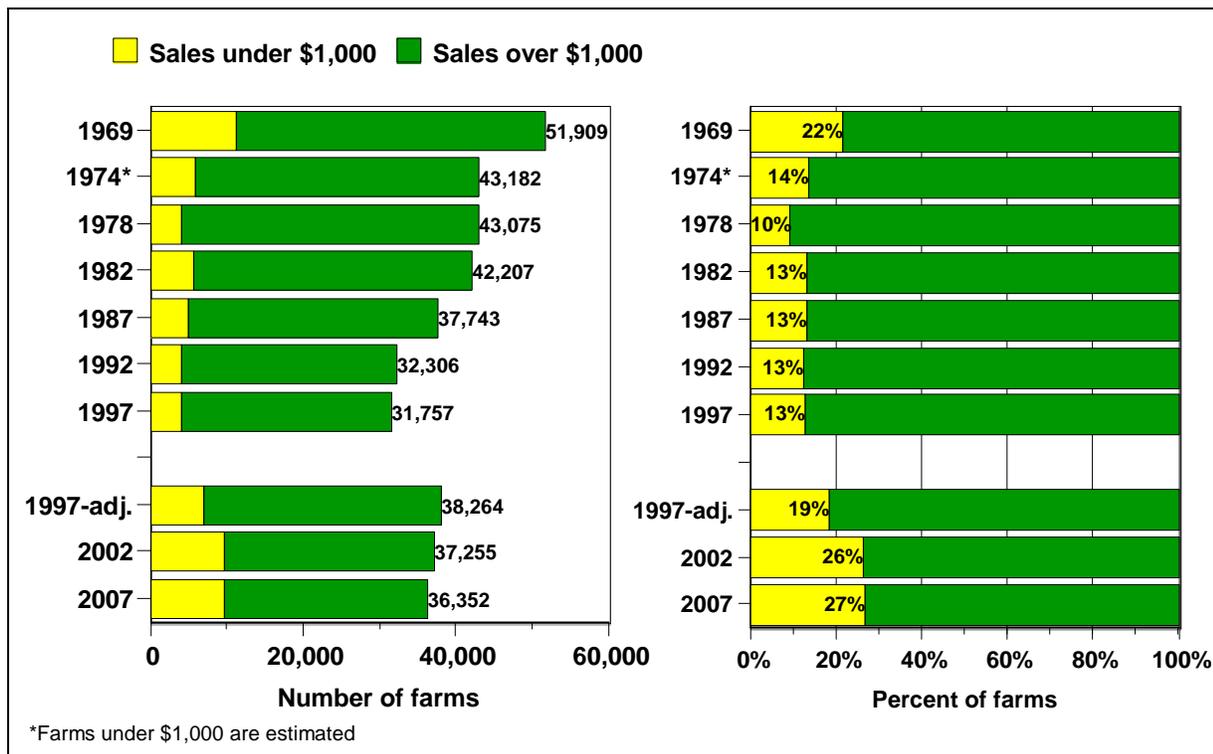
The 2007 Census counted 2,204,792 farms in the United States, a net increase of 75,810 farms. Nearly 300,000 new farms have begun operation since the last census in 2002. Compared to all farms nationwide, these new farms tend to have more diversified production, fewer acres, lower sales and younger operators who also work off-farm.” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009a).

A NASS factsheet reiterates these claims about new farms or farm startups:

“Underlying the change in farm numbers is the fact that farms are continually entering and exiting agriculture. Since the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 291,329 new farms have begun operation” (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009b).

³ The land use implications of current USDA practice for counting farms is not inconsequential. USDA-ERS estimates that 440,763 point farms operated 3.5% of all farm acreage in 2006 (O'Donoghue et al, 2009). The base for that percentage calculation is not reported; the median acreage operated was pegged at 30 acres per point farm. If point farms are assumed to be synonymous with farms with sales under \$1,000, for the US, the 2007 census reports nearly 689,000 farms in this sales class (US Department of Agriculture, 2009f). Land in these farms is just under 108 million acres or 11.7% of total farm acreage reported in the census. Average size of farm for that sales class is 157 acres.

Figure 1. Farm numbers for New York State, 1969-2007



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009f

Attributing increases in farm numbers to new farms would seem to be an open question. These 291,329 new farm startups are not reported in the 2007 Census volume⁴. Similarly, a recent USDA-ERS report on beginning farmers also does not address the new farm issue but instead looks at new or beginning farmers; a beginning farmer is defined as those who have operated a farm or ranch for 10 years or less either as a sole operator or with others who have operated a farm or ranch for 10 years or less (Ahearn and Newton, 2009). Emphasis on beginning farmers instead of newly organized farm businesses is not surprising because of long-lived patterns of farm succession and the transfer of assets between multiple farm operators. These institutional arrangements ordain that new business startups in American agriculture cannot be separated from ongoing business operations when USDA respondents are simply asked how many years they have farmed.

Carefully distinguishing between beginning farmers and new farm business startups is essential, especially along the urbanized and densely populated Eastern Seaboard where the farming industry may be under increasing amounts of stress. Concern over the long-term vibrancy of farm and food production is fueling a growing list of small business policy questions for policymakers and stakeholders at all levels. Any emergent trend to build new business operations helps inform that policy discussion.

⁴ Respondents are asked to report "... the year the operator began to operate any part of this operation". Results are reported in the census volume as years on the present farm, i.e., the first year the specified operator began to operate any part of this operation on a continuous basis. If the operator has returned to a place previously operated, he/she is instructed to report the year operations were resumed. The 2007 census report says that, for the US, 402,363 farm operators had been on their present farm for fewer than five years.

To provide more perspective for New York State data users, we return to the longer-term, secular trend suggested in the 5-year agricultural census as shown in Figure 1. These data, of course, show only net changes in the number of farms reported in the Census of Agriculture since 1974 (the farm definition has not changed since that 1974 Census effort).

In the first instance, New York has not shared in the 2002-2007 net increase in farm numbers reported nationally by the USDA; NASS points out that New York is among 11 states with net farm decreases between 2002 and 2007 (others are Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia).

Additionally, the numbers do show that New York farms with sales less than \$1,000 during the Census year in New York State follow the national pattern. The count of farms with sales less than \$1,000 was expanded for the 2002 Census, increasing to 9,825 farms; 1997 census data for farms with sales less than \$1,000 were adjusted upwards by 75%, from under 4,100 to 7,124 farms falling in that category. The 2007 census reported 9,847 farms below the \$1,000 sales threshold, which accounted for 27% of all New York State farms (Figure 1). The comparable percentage for the entire US is 31% (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009e).

STATEWIDE DATA

Farm Numbers, Land in Farms and Farm Organization

The land area of the State of New York is about 30.6 million acres. In 2007, about 24 percent or 7.5 million acres were in farms. This acreage is roughly equal to the land in farms reported 15 years earlier in the 1992 census. More than one hundred years earlier, the census of 1900 reported 22.6 million acres in farms, the peak period in history (Knoblauch, Putnam, and Stanton, 1999). Much of the land formerly in farms has reverted to forest or brush. Much of this is privately owned and used for recreation or forestry. Some tracts were purchased by the State in the 1920s and 1930s in a period of great depression in agriculture.

Land in farms is distributed by the Census into four categories of cropland, woodland, other pastureland and rangeland, and land in house lots, ponds, roads and wasteland. Total cropland harvested increased gradually between 1969 and 1982, dropped back in 1987 to about the 1969 level, and in 1992 and 1997 fell considerably below 1969 acreage. Data adjustments in conjunction with the 2002 and 2007 census tabulations boosted harvested cropland acreage above levels reported in the late 1980s. Total cropland in 2007 was 4.31 million acres of which 79 percent was harvested.

Table 1. Total cropland and harvested cropland, New York State, 1969-2007

Year	Total Cropland	Total cropland harvested
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
1969	6,081,847	3,835,623
1974	5,788,149	4,156,266
1978	5,940,788	4,348,591
1982	5,697,926	4,430,198
1987	5,382,175	3,899,819
1992	4,876,169	3,534,898
1997	4,722,143	3,716,942
1997 (adj)	4,961,538	3,855,732
2002	4,841,367	3,846,368
2007	4,314,954	3,651,278

Table 2. Land in farms by major categories, New York State, 2007

Description	2007	Percent of land in farms
	<u>acres</u>	<u>%</u>
Total cropland	4,314,954	60.1
Harvested	3,651,278	50.9
Cropland pasture	279,940	3.9
Idle or used for cover crops	268,172	3.7
Enrolled in Federal programs	115,546	1.6
Total woodland	1,559,522	21.7
Woodland pastured	165,855	2.3
Woodland not pastured	1,393,667	19.4
Other pastureland and rangeland	714,615	10.0
Land in house lots, ponds, roads and wasteland	585,652	8.2
Total land in farms	7,174,743	100.0

Of the total land in farms in 2007, over 60 percent is in cropland, down from the 65 percent reported in 1992 (Table 2). As farms have gone out of production, the better cropland has been maintained in agricultural production and woodland and nontillable pasture makes up a smaller proportion of the total remaining in farms.

Table 3. Number of farms and total land in farms by size class, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres per farm	Number of farms					Total area, 2007 <u>acres</u>
	1992	1997	1997 adj.	2002	2007	
1 - 9	2,129	2,226	3,102	2,959	2914	13,348
10 - 49	5,201	5,499	7,723	8,359	8799	236,585
50 - 69	2,187	2,402	3,187	3,102	3230	187,620
70 - 99	2,704	2,786	3,545	3,415	3684	307,126
100 - 139	3,482	3,482	4,256	4,109	4158	484,709
140 - 179	2,774	2,649	3,097	2,848	2775	438,674
180 - 219	2,257	2,084	2,345	2,308	2061	408,853
220 - 259	1,928	1,752	1,902	1,591	1537	364,771
260 - 499	6,120	5,491	5,650	5,078	4141	1,462,961
500 - 999	2,713	2,530	2,567	2,457	2014	1,351,552
1,000 - 1,999	680	688	721	812	760	1,003,538
2,000 and over	131	168	169	217	279	915,006
Total	32,306	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	7,174,743

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

The distribution of farm numbers between 1992 and 2007 by size of farm shows material increases in all of the lesser size categories-- those below 140 acres per farm. The bulk of the state's farmland is in units of 260 acres or more (Table 3)⁵. In 2007, 66 percent of the farmland was operated by the 7194 largest units. There are 18,627 farms reported with less than 100 acres. Most of these are residential or part-time farms although a few are intensively managed full-time, commercial operations.

Full owners continue to be the dominant tenure class of farms (Table 4)⁶. Part owners account for nearly 30 percent of the total number; these are primarily active commercial farms on which some land is rented from others to provide additional cropland or pasture. Adjustments in census data reported in the last decade have materially influenced the ownership distribution, with significant increases in farms operated by full owners.

⁵ The 2002 census volume shows adjusted 1997 values for most data reported in the 1997 census volume. In Table 3 and the tables that follow, the adjusted and unadjusted 1997 values are reported for comparative purposes.

⁶ Some state summary data are not disclosed in the 2007 census volume. In table 4 and in the tables that follow, data items which could not be recovered from the Census because of nondisclosure are marked as "Not available" in this report.

Table 4. Farms by tenure status and form of organization, New York State, 1992-2007

Description	Number of farms				
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007
<u>Tenure status:</u>					
Full owners	18,924	19,170	24,286	24,722	24,565
Part owners	11,417	10,742	11,741	11,040	10,424
Tenants	1,965	1,845	2,237	1,493	1,363
Total	32,306	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352
<u>Form of organization:</u>					
Individual or family	27,346	26,855	32,813	32,654	30,621
Partnership	3,284	3,153	3,405	2,846	3,347
Corporations	1,521	1,568	N/A	1,388	1,885
Family-held/less than 10 stockholders	1,351	1,395	N/A	N/A	N/A
Family-held/more than 10 stockholders	14	21	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other than family-held	156	152	178	193	225
Other-cooperative, estates, trusts, or institutional	155	181	215	174	274
Total	32,306	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The predominant form of organization is an individual or family operation. Partnerships are important, and account for nine percent of the businesses in 2007. The number of incorporated businesses has increased from 1992 but account for only about five percent of the number in 2007. The number of non-family type corporations with farms is small and relatively unimportant in New York State. The land they operate accounts for less than one percent of the total farmed.

Table 5. Farm operators by age group and day's work off-farm, New York State, 1992-2007

Description	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007
<u>Number of operators</u>					
<u>Operators by age group:</u>					
Under 25 years	331	225	254	228	159
25 – 34	2,736	1,977	2,624	1,628	1,720
34 – 44	6,997	6,628	8,314	7,020	4,756
45 – 54	7,912	8,527	10,826	11,433	10,060
55 – 64	7,341	7,155	8,101	8,843	10,214
65 and over	6,989	7,245	8,165	8,093	9,443
Average age	52.5	53.5	52.9	54.1	56.2
<u>Days of work off-farm:</u>					
None	15,838	14,960	16,736	18,492	14,282
1 – 99	2,388	2,548	3,048	3,199	4,899
100 – 199	2,729	2,852	N/A	2,816	3,531
200 and over	9,355	9,886	13,117	12,748	13,640
Not reporting	1,996	1,511	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The average age of farm operators increased from 52.5 to 56.2 years between 1992 and 2007 (Table 5). The number of operators working off-farm increased by 18 percent from 1992 to 2007. Over 19,000 reported either no days worked off the farm or less than 100. At the other end of the spectrum, there are 13,640 with full-time jobs off the farm and another 3,531 with 100-199 days of such work. While farm numbers increased with the adjustments made in 1997, this tended to increase the number of operators listed in the three older age categories.

Farm Size by Value of Products sold

Value of agricultural products sold is one of the most common ways of measuring farm size (Table 6). Of the 36,352 farms counted in 2007, 44 percent had sales of \$5,000 or less. In total, they accounted for less than one half of one percent of all agricultural sales. Most of this group can be described as living on residential farms with agricultural enterprises constituting a small component of family activity, and a category dominated by operations that do not meet the \$1,000 sales threshold needed to qualify as a farm. Instead, NASS indicates that these operations have the potential for sales of \$1,000 or more.

Table 6. Number of farms by value of products sold, New York State, 1992-2007

Value of agricultural products sold	<u>Number of farms</u>					Total value of sales, 2007 <u>millions</u>
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	
Less than \$ 2,500	7,324	7,707	11,542	14,243	13,004	\$6.6
2,500 to 4,999	3,389	3,424	4,096	3,364	3,075	11.0
5,000 to 9,999	3,536	3,484	4,119	3,223	3,770	26.8
10,000 to 19,999	3,224	3,348	3,927	3,278	3,674	51.1
20,000 to 39,399	2,648	2,673	3,009	2,778	2,915	82.0
40,000 to 49,999	885	921	1002	845	811	36.0
50,000 to 99,999	3,973	3,335	3,496	3,073	2,253	161.9
100,000 - 249,999	5,053	4,442	4,559	3,878	3,295	544.6
250,000 - 499,999	1,535	1,441	1,518	1,491	1805	630.4
500,000 - 999,999	518	639	648	611	938	642.5
\$1,000,000 and over	221	343	348	471	812	2,225.8
Total	32,306	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	\$4,418.6

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

The second group of farms with agricultural sales from \$5,000 to \$50,000 are primarily part-time farm operations. The agricultural operations are important to the family but the primary source of family income in most cases comes from outside agriculture. In 2007 there were 7,444 farms with sales between \$5,000 and \$20,000 or 20 percent of the total. The larger part-time businesses, sales of \$20,000-49,999, included 3,726 farms or 10 percent of the total. This group of part-time farms (\$5,000- 50,000) sold about \$196 million of products or four percent of the total.

The farms with sales of \$50,000 or more in 2007 include 9,103 businesses or 25 percent of the total. Most of these get their primary source of family income from farming. The largest decline in numbers between 2002 and 2007 was from the group with sales from \$50,000-99,999. Those with sales of \$100,000-249,999 decreased by 15 percent in five years. The numbers of farms with sales over \$250,000 increased reflecting national trends. Ninety-five percent of all agricultural sales were produced by the farms with sales of \$50,000 or more.

Total Sales by Type of Product and Type of Farm

The relative importance of individual crops and livestock products in terms of sales is presented in Table 7. Livestock products continue as the most important with the dairy industry sales dominant. Over the 2002-2007 period, relatively little change occurred in the aggregates. Increases in livestock/livestock product sales, including poultry, increased across the board, reflecting an

Table 7. Total sales by type of product, New York State, 1992-2007

Description	Value of sales					Percent of total, 2007
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2007
	Millions of dollars					%
<u>Livestock:</u>						
Dairy products	\$1,428.8	\$1,459.7	\$1,481.6	\$1,560.9	\$2,280.20	51.6
Cattle and calves	218.7	198.0	216.1	251.1	318.1	7.2
Poultry and poultry products	80.9	86.4	87.3	106.6	123.7	2.8
Sheep, lambs & wool	3.5	3.4	N/A	9.4	10.2	0.2
Hogs and pigs	13.7	14.9	15.1	14.0	28.3	0.6
Other livestock	67.1	71.7	N/A	40.7	96.2	2.2
Total livestock	\$1,812.7	\$1,834.1	\$1,864.2	\$1,982.7	\$2,856.70	64.7
<u>Crops:</u>						
Fruit, nuts & berries	\$179.3	\$185.1	\$193.5	\$180.5	\$363.3	8.2
Vegetables & melons	180.9	206.9	N/A	322.6	338.0	7.6
Nursery & greenhouse products	218.2	290.7	N/A	344.3	389.1	8.8
Corn for grain	78.8	118.6	N/A	N/A	210.2	4.8
Hay, silage, seeds	69.3	87.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wheat	16.2	21.2	N/A	N/A	28.5	0.6
Oats	4.8	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other grains	17.1	13.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miscellaneous crops	44.7	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total crops	\$809.3	\$1,000.4	\$1,066.3	\$1,135.1	1561.9	35.3
Total agricultural sales	\$2,622.0	\$2,834.5	\$2,930.5	\$3,117.8	\$4,418.60	100.0

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

improved cost-price picture for dairy farming and some pronounced percentage changes in other sectors.

Crop sales increased as a share of the total in 2007 with a major change associated with both fruit and vegetable crops. Nursery and greenhouse product sales continued to increase statewide, showing a 13 percent increase between 2002 and 2007. Vegetables and melons were up five

Table 8. Farms by type: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS),
New York State, 1997-2007

Type of farm	<u>Number of farms</u>				Market value of total sales, 2007
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	
					<u>Millions</u>
Dairy	7,852	N/A	6,531	5,237	\$2,535.3
Ornamentals and nursery	2,820	N/A	3034	2193	390.9
Vegetables and melons	1,585	N/A	1764	1714	354.3
Fruits and nuts	1,913	N/A	2224	1876	357.9
Cash grain	2,549	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Field crops	5,744	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poultry and eggs	281	N/A	423	385	125.3
Beef cattle, cow-calf, feeders	5,401	N/A	5,012	4,803	174.5
Animal specialties**	2,602	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock	1,010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	31,757	N/A	37,255	36,352	\$4,418.6

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

** Fur bearing animals, rabbit, horses, bees, fish

N/A: Not available

percent. Sales of corn for grain have increased since the 1990s and were \$210 million or about five percent of total farm receipts in 2007.

All farms are classified by type according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAIC) used for all census tabulations (Table 8). The most important group in terms of sales as well as numbers is dairy with 57 percent of total sales. The next three groups, ornamentals and nursery, vegetables and melons, and fruit and tree nuts are much smaller in both numbers of farms and value of sales. Average sales per farm for dairy, ornamentals and nursery and vegetables and melons, and fruit and tree nuts are \$100,000 or more.

There are large numbers of part-time and residential farms especially in the groups designated as “Animal specialties” and “other livestock”. The only other NAIC group where the bulk of the farms are relatively large commercial enterprises is poultry and eggs; average sales per farm is \$325,455.

Government Payments and Other Farm-Related Income

Direct government payments to farmers play a relatively small role in farm income for the majority of New York State farmers. They produce a relatively small amount of crops eligible for federal income support. Enrollments in the USDA's flagship conservation programs are relatively modest as well. This is especially true for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) which accounts for

more than half of the federal dollars available at present for conservation assistance (O'Donoghue et al, 2009). Many New York dairymen were receiving government payments to supplement their income during the 2002 census year as well, but similar funds were greatly diminished for the 2007 census year. Together, federal program payments topped \$62.5 million in 2007 (Table 9).

Table 9. Government payments and other farm-related income, New York State, 1992-2007

Distribution of such income	Number of farms					Total value of such income, 2007 <u>Thousands</u>
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	
Government payments:						
\$1 – 999	1,820	2,602	2,921	3,006	3,387	\$1,544
1,000 – 4,999	2,751	3,583	3,959	2,394	4,167	10,278
5,000 – 9,999	934	891	943	1,190	1,340	9,441
10,000 – 24,999	604	608	642	1,959	1,172	18,473
25,000 – 49,999	110	129	139	953	399	13,604
\$50,000 and over	29	28	28	394	131	9,311
Total	6,248	7,841	8,632	9,896	10,596	\$62,662
Other farm-related income:**						
	Number of farms					<u>Thousands</u>
\$1 – 999	3,383	3,301	3,713	3,673	2,751	\$1,181
1,000 – 4,999	3,524	3,198	3,790	4,315	5,084	13,000
5,000 – 9,999	928	1,023	1,220	1,587	2,233	15,738
10,000 – 24,999	796	1,029	1,093	1,514	2,094	33,009
25,000 – 49,999	138	199	223	701	901	30,748
\$50,000 and over	64	110	127	483	828	110,996
Total	8,335	8,860	10,266	12,253	13,891	\$204,670
* Values reported in the 2002 census volume						
** Includes custom work, rentals of real estate, sales of forest products, etc.						

The number of program recipients increased from about 9,900 in 2002 to 10,600 in 2007. About seven in 10 farmers with payments received amounts of \$5,000 or less. At the other end of the spectrum, 530 farms received \$25,000 or more during the 2007 census year; most were individuals with relatively large acreages of major federal program crops: corn for grain, soybeans, or wheat. This group, about 5 percent of program recipients, received 37 percent of the total.

Other farm-related income is reported but not included as part of agricultural sales. The USDA definition of farm-related income is narrow and constitutes a relatively small component of total agricultural income in New York State. Most of those receiving such returns do

Table 10. Net cash return from agricultural sales, New York State, 1992-2007

Size of net cash return or loss	Number of farms					Percent of all farms, 2007
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	
Net gains of:						
\$50,000 and over	3,409	2,975	N/A	4,285	5,429	14.9
25,000 – 49,999	3,312	2,852	N/A	2,699	2,229	6.1
10,000 – 24,999	3,487	3,357	N/A	3,122	2,693	7.4
5,000 – 9,999	2,112	1,954	N/A	1,993	1,777	4.9
1,000 – 4,999	2,986	3,070	N/A	2,992	2,750	7.6
\$0 – 999	1,467	1,290	N/A	1,432	1,169	3.2
Subtotal	16,773	15,498	N/A	16,523	16,047	44.1
Net losses of:						
\$0 – 999	1,757	1,751	N/A	1,705	1,428	3.9
1,000 – 4999	6,483	7,080	N/A	7,471	6,380	17.6
5,000 – 9999	3,841	4,055	N/A	4,395	5,034	13.8
10,000 – 24,999	2,691	2,616	N/A	4,005	4,831	13.3
25,000 – 49,999	544	583	N/A	1,655	1,428	3.9
\$50,000 and over	224	227	N/A	1,498	1,204	3.3
Subtotal	15,540	16,312	N/A	20,729	20,305	55.9
Total	32,313	31,810	N/A	37,252	36,352	100.0
Average net cash return per farm	\$14,123	\$16,181	N/A	\$14,460	\$32,533	
Average net cash return, farms w/gains	\$34,667	\$42,373	N/A	\$56,405	\$96,333	
Average net cash return, farms w/losses	\$8,050	\$8,703	N/A	\$18,974	\$17,888	

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

not rely on it for much of their total family income. More than 56 percent of those reporting obtained less than \$5,000 from such sources. Custom work, renting out some land or buildings, sales of forest products, and recreation income are the primary income sources.

Net Cash Return from Agricultural Sales

The Census asks farmers to report all cash expenses. Their reports, combined with information on sales and farm related income provides some insight into the distribution of “net cash returns”.

Depreciation and changes in inventory values are not included in making this calculation. It is a measure of cash flow provided from the farm operation. Because such a large number of farms have sales of less than \$10,000, 55 percent of the total, a large number of the net cash returns are small, falling between net losses of less than \$5,000 and gains of less than \$5,000 (Table 10). There were 16,047 farms reporting gains in 2007, 44 percent of the total. The number reporting net cash losses was substantial; 37 percent of those with losses reported sums of \$10,000 or more. The spread in these statistics is perhaps the most noteworthy item of interest. There is no way to associate the large gains or losses with a particular type or size of farm operation.

FIELD CROPS

Cropland harvested in New York decreased by a little more than 5 percent between 2002 and 2007 to about 3.6 million acres. The primary uses of cropland (Table 11) are shown below.

Table 11. Primary uses of cropland, New York State, 1992-2007

Crop	Percent of harvested cropland				
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007
Hay and grass silage	57	56	N/A	59	54
Corn for grain	15	16	N/A	12	15
Corn for silage	16	15	N/A	14	14
Oats	3	2	N/A	2	2
Wheat	3	3	N/A	3	2
Soybeans	1	3	N/A	4	5
Vegetables & potatoes	5	5	N/A	4	5
Fruit	3	3	N/A	3	3
All other	Less than 1	Less than 1	N/A	Less than 1	Less than 1
Total	100	100	N/A	100	100

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Between 2002 and 2007, the proportion of cropland devoted to hay and grass silage crops decreased slightly, from 59 to 54%. Total corn acreage in 2007 used 29 percent of total harvested cropland, a slight increase from the 2002 Census.

Hay and Grass Silage

The most commonly grown field crop is hay or hay harvested as grass silage. About 56 percent of all farms reported some hay harvested (Table 12). Of those with some hay harvested, 47 percent had 50 acres or less. Those with 50 acres or more included a large share of the commercial farms and accounted for just under 90 percent of the total acreage.

Table 12. All hay and grass silage: farms and harvested acreage, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Number of farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	2,774	2,385	N/A	3,143	2,827	25,531	23,418
15 to 24	2,366	2,277	N/A	2,505	2,400	47,196	45,148
25 to 49	4,421	4,051	N/A	4,236	4,356	147,101	151,103
50 to 99	5,451	4,686	N/A	4,679	4,487	320,580	305,176
100 to 249	5,866	5,564	N/A	5,298	4,371	801,313	650,780
250 to 499	1,324	1,528	N/A	1,604	1,310	531,345	434,279
500 to 999	162	280	N/A	418	355	272,384	228,830
1,000 and over	12	34	N/A	63	88	112,998	123,866
Total	22,376	20,805	N/A	21,959	20,194	2,258,448	1,962,620

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Corn for Grain

The acreage committed to corn for grain grew steadily between 1950 and 1982. In 1987, the upward trend in corn for grain was reversed. Acreage hovered in the 500,000 acre range during the 1990s, but fell to 450,664 acres in 2002. The 2007 Census reports more than 551,000 acres were harvested, an increase of about 100,000 acres from 2002.

Table 13. Corn for grain acres, New York State, 1992-2007

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Total acres</u>
1950	163,045
1959	218,647
1969	243,475
1978	593,674
1982	749,492
1987	598,815
1992	518,839
1997	578,715
1997 adj.*	610,571
2002	450,664
2007	551,629

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Corn for grain was harvested on 16 percent of the farms in the State in 2007. About 50 percent of the farms had enterprises of 50 acres or less. These accounted for seven percent of the acreage. The important reductions in acreage from 2002 occurred on farms with 25 to 100 acres of corn as suggested in Table 14. The increase in acreage for enterprises of 250 acres or more is particularly noticeable.

Table 14. Corn for grain or seed: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	1,260	1,183	1,408	1,007	943	7,019	6,718
15 to 24	595	633	703	432	450	8,187	8,446
25 to 49	1,169	1,047	1,117	827	744	28,866	25,732
50 to 99	1,249	1,087	1,128	800	738	54,541	49,808
100 to 249	975	934	979	744	777	111,261	115,908
250 to 499	319	405	433	260	348	87,587	119,824
500 to 999	124	151	162	124	167	80,456	108,700
1,000 and over	33	53	53	52	76	72,747	116,493
Total	5,724	5,493	5,983	4,246	4,243	450,664	551,629

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Table 15. Corn for silage: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	1,260	1,183	1,408	1,024	898	8,430	7,387
15 to 24	595	633	703	880	714	16,687	13,578
25 to 49	1,169	1,047	1,117	1,711	1,329	59,692	45,880
50 to 99	1,249	1,087	1,128	1,582	1,067	106,053	71,519
100 to 249	975	934	979	975	810	138,808	119,415
250 to 499	319	405	433	278	282	92,481	95,463
500 to 999	124	151	162	122	140	80,087	95,132
1,000 and over	33	53	53	29	38	41,341	59,194
Total	5,724	5,493	5,983	6,601	5,278	543,579	507,568

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Corn for Silage

Corn for silage is a primary source of feed for livestock on New York farms. It is particularly important on dairy farms and was harvested on over 8,000 units. The bulk of the acreage was in enterprises of 50 acres or more (Table 15). The total acres of corn for silage decreased by only seven percent between 2002 and 2007. There were decreases in farms harvesting less than 250 acres, and increases in farms harvesting more than that amount.

Oats

Oats continues as one of the most important of the small grains produced in New York State even though the acreage harvested continues to decline. The trend has been steady since 1940.

Table 16. Oats for grain acreage, New York State, 1992-2007

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Total acres</u>
1940	626,234
1950	563,728
1959	612,834
1964	489,850
1978	272,507
1982	249,804
1987	162,733
1992	109,686
1997	77,240
1997 adj.*	81,377
2002	67,032
2007	60,099

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

The drop in acreage and in numbers of producers from 1992 is important. Acreage decreased by 30 percent between 1992 and 1997, to about 77,000 acres. The number of producers dropped from 2,205 in 2002 to 1,809 in 2007. There were decreases in acreage in each of the different size classes, except for growers reporting 250 acres or more (Table 17).

Table 17. Oats for grain and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	1,738	1,233	1,424	950	773	7,586	6,345
15 to 24	879	619	664	436	364	8,041	6,759
25 to 49	864	549	565	458	335	15,516	11,052
50 to 99	422	294	305	230	199	14,669	12,858
100 to 249	139	101	107	114	111	15,028	13,710
250 and over	17	12	12	17	27	6,192	10,275
Total	4,059	2,808	3,077	2,205	1,809	67,032	60,999

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Wheat

Wheat production decreased between 2002 and 2007 from 115,680 to 84,955 acres (Table 18). There have been other large ups and downs in wheat production. Only 64,655 acres were harvested in 1978, compared to 142,311 acres in 1969. Much depends on weather conditions and varieties available in the years the censuses are taken. Production is often concentrated on a few farms, meaning that acreage data are not reported for all acreage size classes to avoid problems with disclosure of individual farm operations (see Table 19).

Table 18. Wheat for grain acreage, New York State, 1959-2007

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Total acres</u>
1959	241,986
1964	191,493
1969	142,311
1974	205,634
1978	64,655
1982	116,994
1987	86,345
1992	117,908
1997	120,927
1997 adj.*	129,403
2002	115,680
2007	84,955

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Table 19. Wheat for grain: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	575	432	509	328	192	2,503	N/A
15 to 24	389	341	369	193	146	3,681	N/A
25 to 49	557	456	486	358	224	12,257	7,883
50 to 99	375	313	340	273	230	18,098	15,613
100 to 249	236	268	292	245	199	35,583	28,924
250 and over	76	77	75	91	67	43,558	N/A
Total	2,200	1,887	2,077	1,488	1,058	115,680	84,955

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Other Small Grain and Oilseed Crops

Beginning in the 1980s, New York State farmers have taken an increased interest in oilseed crop production, soybeans in particular. The size distribution of soybean acreage was reported for the first time in the 2002 census (Table 20). Like many other cash crops, production is concentrated on farms with larger soybean acreages. For the 2007 Census year, 84 percent of total soybean acreage is on farms with 100 acres or more of this crop.

Table 20. Soybeans: farms and harvested acres, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 14	N/A	N/A	N/A	156	149	1,072	1,275
15 to 24	N/A	N/A	N/A	130	133	2,461	2,521
25 to 49	N/A	N/A	N/A	238	241	8,060	8,591
50 to 99	N/A	N/A	N/A	214	290	14,362	19,227
100 to 249	N/A	N/A	N/A	241	319	36,416	48,037
250 to 499	N/A	N/A	N/A	97	121	33,310	40,995
500 to 999	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	71	22,902	47,329
1,000 and over	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	23	20,852	31,800
Total	627	952	1,032	1,128	1,347	139,435	199,775

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 21. Other crops: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Crops	Farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.	2002	2007	2002	2007
Dry edible beans	430	402	452	306	143	32,520	16,218
Barley	409	N/A	N/A	425	327	12,569	10,793
Rye	483	312	343	431	264	10,668	6879
Buckwheat	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sorghum, forage	290	N/A	196	215	155	4189	3192
Sunflowers	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	502	357

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Numbers of farms reporting other field crops and the number of acres produced in 2002 and 2007 are listed in Table 21. Dry edible beans have been an important cash crop for some New York State farms in the 20th century. Acreage decreased in 2007. Some farmers may have converted acreages for dry beans to soybeans in this decade.

Table 22. All vegetables: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Farms			Total acres			
	1992*	1997*	1997 adj.**	2002	2007	2002	2007
0.1 to 0.9	206	219	N/A	288	417	126	164
1 to 4.9	788	759	N/A	956	1,236	2,127	2,578
5 to 14.9	711	634	N/A	533	654	4,338	5,109
15 to 24.9	260	225	N/A	228	197	4,284	3,640
25 to 49.9	281	311	N/A	217	217	7,472	7,373
50 to 99.9	224	217	N/A	166	175	11,337	11,642
100 to 249.9	175	222	N/A	139	175	21,476	27,086
250 to 499.9	67	73	N/A	51	65	16,942	21,494
500 to 749	20	19	N/A	19	17	11,217	10,332
750 to 999	6	9	N/A	13	8	10,847	6,685
1,000 or more	20	32	N/A	27	31	50,472	64,042
Total	2,758	2,720	N/A	2,637	3,192	140,637	160,146

* Excludes potatoes

** Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Commercial Vegetable Production

Commercial vegetable production, both for fresh market and for processing, is an important part of commercial agriculture in New York. Irish potatoes are an important crop but receive inconsistent treatment and Census tabulations. Prior to the 2002 census, potato production was treated separately from vegetables in the census, but subsequent census records on acreage distributions to include the potato crop.

The acreage of commercial vegetable production (excluding potatoes for 1992 and 1997) and its distribution by size of enterprise is presented in Table 22. Of the more than 160,000 acres reported in 2007, over 93 percent are on the 688 farms with 25 acres of vegetables or more. Over 51 percent of the total acreage is produced on the 56 farms with 500 acres or more of commercial vegetable production and 81 percent by those with 100 acres or more.

The census does not provide a breakdown between crops harvested for fresh market and for processing. Listed below are the total acreages of some of the more important vegetable and potato crops harvested over the 1992-2007 census years.

Table 23. Vegetable acreage, New York State, 1992-2007

Crop	Total acres				
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007
Beets	1,856	2,832	2,940	1,868	2,173
Broccoli	646	612	663	364	N/A
Cabbage	13,842	13,678	14,403	15,269	13,618
Carrots	1,089	1,227	N/A	1,481	1,194
Cauliflower	1,046	691	731	366	295
Cucumbers	3,099	3,789	3,892	3,265	3,785
Lettuce	1,537	1,384	1,695	1,116	1,398
Onions	12,066	11,792	13,734	11,516	9,571
Peas	9,956	18,365	19,570	15,741	18,137
Potatoes	28,861	23,920	25,930	22,094	18,911
Pumpkins	4,574	5,388	6,061	6,782	6,650
Snap beans	23,933	28,675	29,580	28,471	31,204
Spinach	1,648	627	663	424	247
Squash	2,586	2,899	3,180	4,226	3,896
Sweet corn	52,187	66,581	70,139	44,363	40,183
Sweet peppers	1,129	958	N/A	1,256	1,139
Tomatoes	3,110	3,289	3,462	2,402	2,876

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Sweet corn continues as the most important of these vegetable crops in terms of acreage (Table 23). Sweet corn acreage has declined in recent census years. Snap bean acreage increased in the 1990s and between 2002 and 2007. Onion acreage declined between 2002 and 2007 as did cabbage. The area devoted to peas increased in the 1990s by 8,400 acres and remains above 18,000 acres for the 2007 census. Tomatoes and spinach lost position. Pumpkins are now a more important crop, increasing by over 2,000 acres since the early 1990s.

Fruit and Berries

The acreage in commercial fruit production is stable at about 100,000 acres, according to census data for 2002 and 2007 (Table 24). Nearly 2,700 farmers reported fruit and vine acreage in 2007. Apples and grapes are New York State's principal fruit crops. Apple acreage declined between 2002 and 2007 while grape acreage increased by about 7,000 acres or 16 percent (Table 25).

Table 24. Land in orchards and vines: farms and acreage, New York State, 1992-2007

Acres harvested	Number of farms					Total acres	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
0.1 to 4.9	881	680	N/A	1,007	902	1,850	N/A
5 to 14.9	749	644	N/A	658	613	5,532	5,284
15 to 24.9	330	267	N/A	289	278	5,285	5,085
25 to 49.9	413	326	N/A	307	342	11,021	12,247
50 to 99.9	281	255	N/A	235	308	16,308	21,083
100 to 499.9	268	248	N/A	239	230	45,265	46,602
500 acres & over	16	16	N/A	18	13	13,888	N/A
Total	2,938	2,436	2,886	2,753	2,686	99,148	100,035

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 25. Primary fruit crop acreage, New York State, 1992-2007

Crop	Total acres				
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007
Apples	67,313	60,250	66,055	53,233	49,966
Grapes	34,250	33,047	36,213	36,716	42,554
Cherries, tart	N/A	N/A	2994	2485	2041
Cherries, sweet	N/A	N/A	N/A	1158	819
Pears	2,882	1944	2,164	1,986	1,510
Peaches	2,266	1841	2007	2364	2157
Berries, all brambles	3264	1766	N/A	N/A	N/A
Strawberries	1991	1538	1617	1406	1659
Plums and prunes	584	337	355	373	367

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Nursery and Greenhouse

Nursery and greenhouse operations have increased in numbers and importance since the early 1990s. The 2007 census shows that the area under glass or other protection is in excess of 30.5 million square feet. In addition, these crops are grown in the open on 16,662 acres. This sector is diverse and includes aquatic plants, bulbs and cuttings, floriculture crops, mushrooms, nursery stock and sod crops. Total sales were \$218.2 million, \$290.7 million, \$ 344.3 million, and \$ 389.1 million in 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007, respectively. The counties with the largest areas of greenhouse space are Suffolk (\$ 182.9 million in sales), Erie (\$17.7 million in sales), and Orange (\$22.2 million in sales).

LIVESTOCK

Dairy

Much of the cropland in New York is best suited for growing forage crops and these are converted most efficiently into saleable products over much of the State by dairy animals. Dairying is the dominant farm activity in most upstate counties. In 2007, there were 5,623 farms reporting one or more dairy animals. Unlike for crops, having less than 20 dairy cows is a not common proposition unless it is one or two cows milked for family consumption. The 947 farms with less than 20 cows counted for 17 percent of the farms and less than one percent of all the dairy cows (Table 26).

Table 26. Number of farms by size of dairy milking herd, New York State, 1992-2007

Number of milk cows	Farms					Number of milk cows	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 9	1,068	777	1,119	982	683	2,547	1,978
10 to 19	413	318	464	287	264	3,952	3,753
20 to 49	3,340	2,351	2,578	1,706	1,419	61,832	51,117
50 to 99	4,073	3,506	3,345	2,810	1,854	194,764	125,720
100 to 199	1,389	1,210	1,210	1,027	872	132,643	115,904
200 to 499	360	461	461	406	375	121,229	115,229
500 to 999	47	88	88	130	145	88,205	99,086
1,000 or more	6	21	21	40	71	64,831	113,668
1,000 to 2,499	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	N/A	94,893
2,500 or more	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	18,775
Total	10,696	8,732	9,286	7,388	5,683	670,003	626,455

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The size class in both 2002 and 2007 with the most farms and the most cows was 50-99 milking animals. Most of the decreases in cow numbers between 2002 and 2007 occurred on the farms with

less than 100 cows. There were important reductions in each of the small herd sizes as some individuals moved out of dairying and others increased herd size. In the herd sizes with 500 cows are more, cow numbers increased as has been generally true during the same period throughout the United States. The number of farms reporting 1000 or more milk cows increased from 40 to 71 farms between 2002 and 2007. The 2007 census disclosed information on even larger dairy herds. In 2007, New York State had five farms with 2,500 or more milk cows.

Beef Cattle

The other important user of pasture and forage crops in the State is the beef cattle industry. Cow-calf operations are the most important component of this industry although some animals are also fed out at slaughter weights.

Table 27. Beef cows: farms and numbers, New York State, 1992-2007

Number of beef cows	Farms					Number of beef cows	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 9	3,517	3,388	3,889	4,013	3,598	16,466	15,386
10 to 19	1,295	1,426	1,296	1,397	1,624	18,062	21,111
20 to 49	874	1,065	967	939	1,232	26,513	34,892
50 to 99	145	220	193	196	268	12,738	17,843
100 to 199	36	45	42	47	72	5,743	9,294
200 to 499	13	15	15	6	7	1,291	N/A
500 to 999	-	1	1		1		N/A
1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	1		N/A
Total	5,880	6,160	6,403	6,598	6,803	80,831	103,620

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The number of farms reporting beef cows in 2007 was 6,803, a three percent increase from 2002 when there were 6,598 (Table 27). All size categories, other than farms with 1-9 animals, reported increased numbers of beef cows from 2002 to 2007. The 100-199 category had the largest percentage increase in beef cows (62 percent). The number of farms with 100 cows or more remains small, however. The Census does not disclose information on the number of cattle in these larger size classes.

Laying Hens and Pullets

Egg production is the most important reason for keeping poultry in New York. This industry increased by about four percent between 2002 and 2007 as numbers of layers increased from 3.8 million to just under 4 million. There were 17 farms in 2007 with 20,000 hens or pullets of laying age or more. These 17 farms accounted for 95 percent of the State's laying flock of 3.953 million layers (Table 28).

Table 28. Hens and pullets of laying age, New York State, 1992-2007

Hens and pullets of Laying Age	Farms					Number of hens and pullets	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 – 99	1,893	1,744	2,147	2,167	3,726	N/A	N/A
100 – 399	112	102	338	404	214	22,247	35,049
400 – 3199	33	22	21	20	46	16,639	41,133
3,200 – 9,999	9	5	4	2	1	N/A	N/A
10,000 - 19,999	6	2	-	-	3	-	45,500
20,000 – 49,999	17	17	14	11	5	346,713	129,800
50,000 – 99,999	9	7	6	3	4	206,430	236,050
100,000 and over	9	10	10	10	8	3,162,885	3,380,520
Total	2,088	1,909	2,540	2,617	4,006	3,819,432	3,952,975

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 29. Hogs and pigs: farms and inventory numbers, New York State, 1992-2007

Number of hogs and pigs	Farms					Number of hogs and pigs	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 24	1,699	1,270	1,474	1,287	1,612	7,652	9,265
25 - 49	129	69	80	108	146	3,598	4,772
50 - 99	96	67	72	63	52	4,362	3,431
100 - 199	76	42	45	24	21	3,308	2,605
200 - 499	58	31	31	19	13	5,896	3,902
500 - 999	21	9	9	9	4	5,876	2,360
1000 - 1999	11	10	10	7	9	N/A	10,341
2000 - 4999	3	9	9	8	12	22,222	N/A
5000 or more	1	1	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
Total	2,094	1,508	1,731	1,527	1,871	81,886	85,741

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Hogs and Pigs

The number of farms reporting hogs or pigs increased by 23 percent from 1527 farms in 2002 to 1,871 farms in 2007. Most of this increase was on farms with fewer than 50 pigs (Table 29). The total number of hogs and pigs increased by five percent in five years. Some of this occurred in the smaller enterprises. There were 40 farms with 200 hogs or more. They accounted for 72 percent of total numbers. Total numbers in New York State increased modestly from 81,886 in 2002 to 85,741 in 2007.

Sheep and Lambs

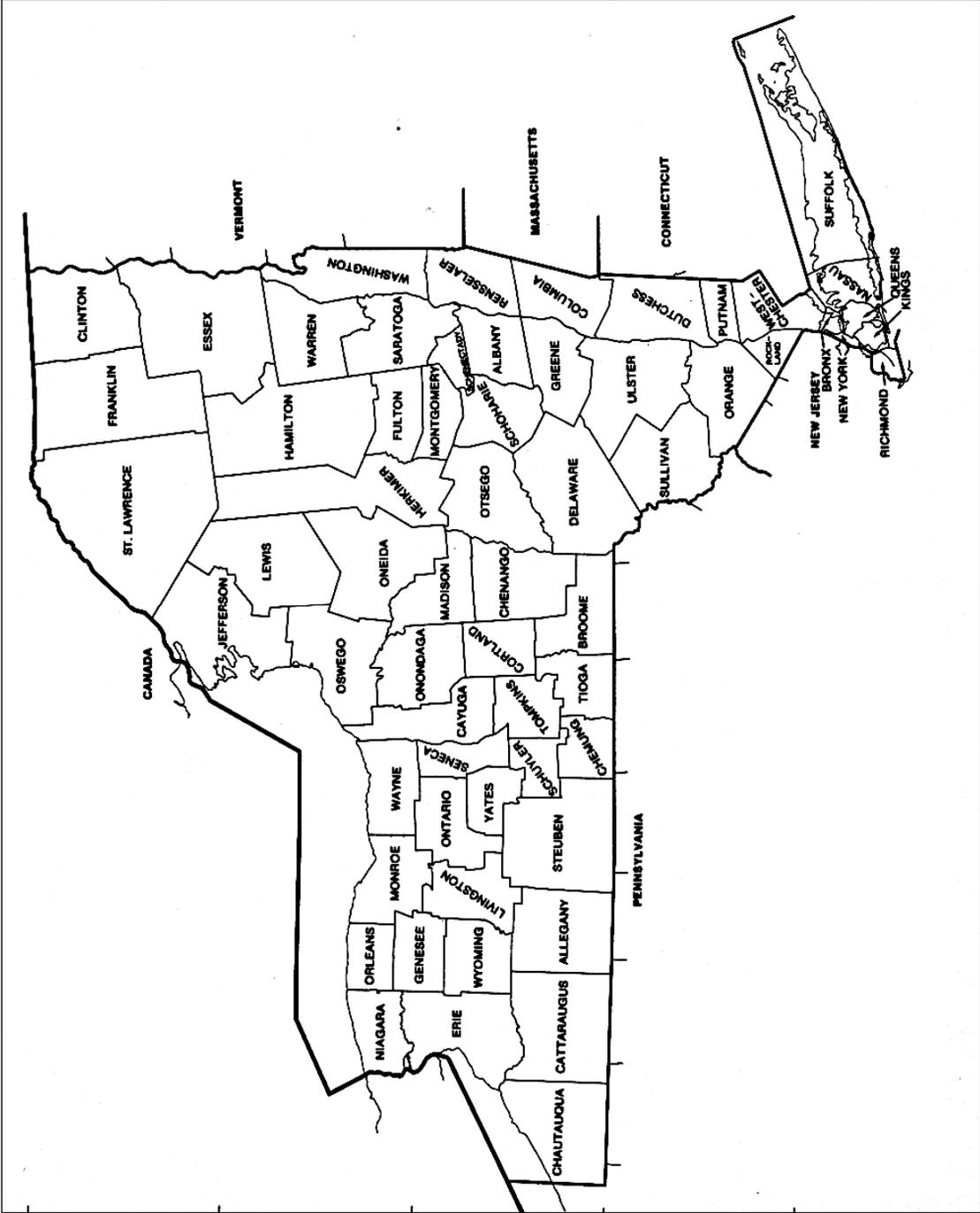
The number of farms reporting sheep and lambs decreased from 2,207 in 2002 to 1,799 in 2007. The total number of sheep and lambs decreased by 24 percent to 63,182 (Table 30). Numbers decreased in all the different sizes of enterprises. Over half of the sheep are in enterprises with 25 to 300 head. There were 33 farms with 300 or more sheep accounting for 29 percent of total numbers.

Table 30. Sheep and lambs: farms and inventory numbers, New York State, 1992-2007

Number of Sheep And Lambs	Farms					Number of sheep and lambs	
	1992	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2002	2007
1 to 24	1,040	970	1,224	1,449	1,271	12,207	11,248
25 to 99	499	421	516	599	408	27,537	19,498
100 - 299	120	89	101	105	87	17,109	14,017
300 - 999	41	30	30	48	30	19,930	13,327
1,000 and over	5	5	5	6	3	6,847	5,092
Total	1,705	1,515	1,876	2,207	1,799	83,630	63,182

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Figure 2. Map of New York State



COUNTY AGRICULTURE BY COUNTY LOCATIONS

Twenty-seven graphs depicting concentrations by county of major agricultural commodities or characteristics of the New York agricultural industry follow this discussion. These maps provide a means to obtain spatial perspective on the geographic distribution of the State's agriculture. Census data used to construct these graphic displays are shown in Appendix Table 1.

Farm Numbers, Land in Farms, and Value of Agricultural Product Sales

There is a wide and relatively even distribution of farms over the State with most counties containing a minimum of three to four hundred farms. Chautauqua and Steuben counties have the largest number of farms with over 1,500 operations, third is St. Lawrence County with over 1,300 farms (Figure 2).

Land in farms exhibits a similar distribution to farm numbers (Figure 3). Steuben County has the largest number of acres in farms with just under 372,000 acres devoted to agriculture. Jefferson, Cayuga, and Chautauqua counties each have more than a quarter million acres counted as land in farms. Harvested cropland is a measure of the amount of land in each county which provides the basis for most of its crop production (Figure 4). Steuben County has the largest number of acres of harvested cropland at just over 171,000 acres followed by Cayuga County at 170,746 acres. Ten New York state counties have more than 100,000 acres of harvested cropland.

Total cropland as a percent of land in farms enables a comparison of the intensity of use of land in farms from county to county (Figure 5). Relatively high percentages indicate that a large proportion of the land in farms was used for crops and a low percentage use for pasture, forest and other. All of the counties in the Finger Lakes and Western plains have higher than average percentage with Seneca, Niagara, Genesee, Monroe, Cayuga, and Ontario Counties having the highest. Suffolk County on Long Island has a relatively high percentage as well.

The value of agricultural product sales represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses are subtracted from the total (Figure 6). Suffolk County with sales just under \$243 million dollars had the greatest output, followed by Wyoming, Cayuga and Genesee Counties. Twenty-three counties recorded a value of agricultural products sold in excess of 75 million dollars in 2007.

A measure of the proportion of farms that are part-time or rural residential can be obtained by calculating the percent of total farms with sales less than \$50,000 (Figure 7). Along the corridor from Ulster to Essex Counties and west of a line from Broome to Oswego Counties includes the greatest proportion of small farms in terms of commodity sales. Counties with these smaller farms making up 85 percent or more of the total in 2007 were Warren, Schenectady, Broome, Albany, Saratoga, Chemung, and Greene counties.

Farms with sales of \$100,000 or more of sales represent average and larger "commercial farms" (Figure 8). The proportion of farms with sales of \$100,000 or more is greatest in Lewis, Suffolk, Yates, Seneca, and Rockland counties.

Field Crops

Corn for grain acreage has steadily increased in recent years after a reduction in 1992. The 2007 Census showed a significant increase in corn acreage harvested for grain. The Finger Lakes and Western Plains regions are the centers of corn grain production in the State. Livingston, Cayuga, Ontario, Genesee, Wayne, Seneca, and Orleans counties all had corn acreages topping 25,000 in 2007 (Figure 9).

Corn silage acreage has remained relatively more stable than corn grain acreage in recent years, but New York State realized a seven percent acreage reduction in 2007 compared to 2002. Corn silage acreage is closely associated with the location of fluid milk production and more widely distributed over the State than is corn for grain (Figure 10). Wyoming, Cayuga, Washington, St. Lawrence, Genesee, Jefferson and Livingston Counties have the largest acreages of corn silage.

The acreage of hay is also widely distributed over the State (Figure 11). St. Lawrence County has the largest acreage, followed by Steuben and Jefferson counties. Each of these three counties reported more than 100,000 acres of hay and forage crops (including silage) in 2007.

Soybeans have emerged as a major cash crop in New York State. Soybean production is concentrated on better quality land resources in Western New York and the Finger Lakes region. Top counties in 2007, with soybean acreages of 15,000 acres or more, were Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Wayne, and Orleans counties (Figure 12)

Wheat is an important cash crop in terms of acreage and is also concentrated in Western New York and the Finger Lakes region (Figure 13). Livingston County has the largest wheat acreage followed by Genesee and Ontario Counties.

Vegetable Crops

New York's vegetable, sweet corn, and melon acreage is centered in Western and Central New York along with large acreages in Orange and Suffolk Counties in Southeastern New York (Figure 14). Genesee and Orleans Counties have the largest acreages but Monroe and Wyoming counties also reported vegetable crop acreage in excess of 10,000 acres in 2007.

Potato acreage is concentrated in Western New York with Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Livingston Counties accounting for well over half of the State's potato acreage (Figure 15). Suffolk County was the largest potato producer in New York State in the late 1990s with nearly 6,000 acres of potatoes. The 2007 Census report for Suffolk County includes less than 3000 acres of potatoes.

Orchards and Vineyards, and Nursery and Greenhouse Product Sales

Orchard acreage, defined by the Census to include grapes, is found in four important areas of the State (Figure 16). Western New York counties are dominant with a significant acreage in the Hudson Valley and a smaller acreage in the Northern New York Counties of Clinton and Essex along Lake Champlain. Apple acreage is concentrated along the shores of Lake Ontario in Western New York and in the Hudson Valley, primarily in Ulster County (Figure 17). Grape acreage is

concentrated in Chautauqua County and the Finger Lakes region. Suffolk County has shown a significant increase in acreage in recent years (Figure 18).

Sales of nursery and greenhouse products are highest in the metropolitan areas of the State (Figure 19). Suffolk County dominates the New York State picture and the green industries with recorded sales of 182 million dollars or approximately 47 percent of the State total. Other counties with significant sales were Orange, Erie, Nassau, and Monroe.

Livestock and Poultry

The distribution of milk cows across the State finds every county other than metropolitan New York City, Long Island and the Adirondacks, with significant numbers of dairy cows. Wyoming County has the largest dairy cow inventory, followed by Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis Counties (Figure 24).

The inventory of beef cows is also widespread throughout the State with the Western Southern Tier Counties showing the greatest numbers (Figure 21). Finger Lakes and Western New York regions have the largest concentrations of hogs and pigs (Figure 22). The modest sheep and lamb inventory is spread across New York State with the largest 2007 inventories located in Tompkins and Dutchess Counties (Figure 23).

Economic Characteristics

Farm production expenditures totaled approximately 3.5 billion dollars in 2007. Production expenditures include normal operating expenses such as feed, seed, fuel, labor, property taxes, repairs and interest on debt. It does not include machinery and equipment or real estate purchases or depreciation on capital assets. Farms in almost every county purchased over 20 million dollars of inputs, adding in an important way to value-added in the county economy. These expenses are closely related to a large volume of farm production; counties incurring the largest aggregate production expenses in 2007 were Wyoming, Suffolk, and Cayuga counties (Figure 24).

“Net cash return” from agricultural sales and some farm-related income was nearly 1.2 billion dollars in 2007. Net cash return was calculated by the Census simply by subtracting cash expenses from cash receipts. Suffolk, Cayuga, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties recorded the largest net return from agricultural sales (Figure 25).

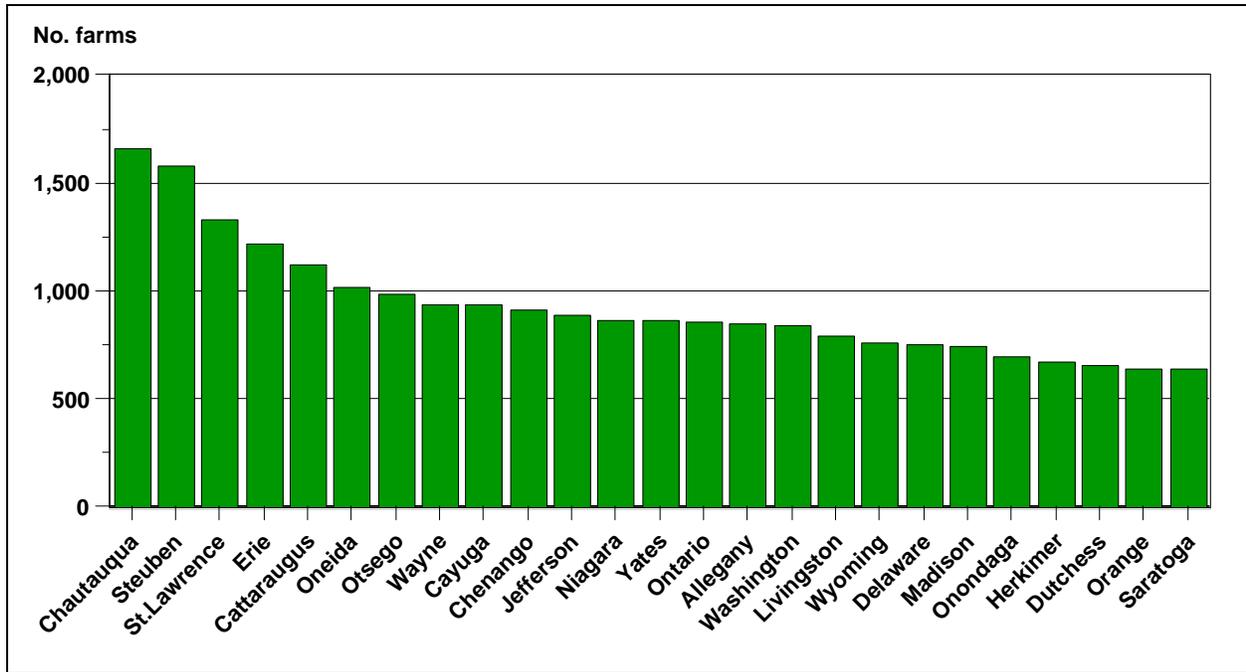
“Average net cash return” per farm topped \$32,000 in 2007. Nassau and Suffolk Counties both reported net cash returns that exceeded \$120,000 per farm, the highest in the State (Figure 26).

Dairy Characteristics

The number of dairy farms in the state for 2007 totaled 5,237. The value of dairy product sales per county follows the distribution of dairy farms (Figure 27). Counties with \$75 million or more in dairy product sales include Wyoming, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Genesee, Lewis, Livingston, Ontario, Washington, Onondaga and Steuben Counties.

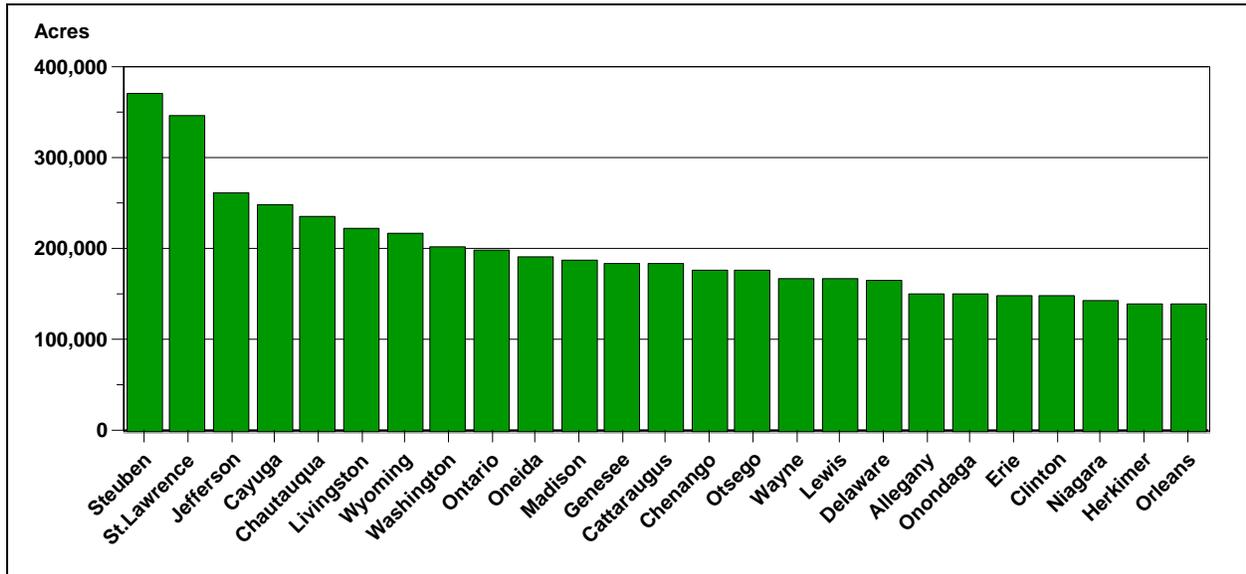
New York State Counties

Figure 3. Number of farms, New York State, 2007



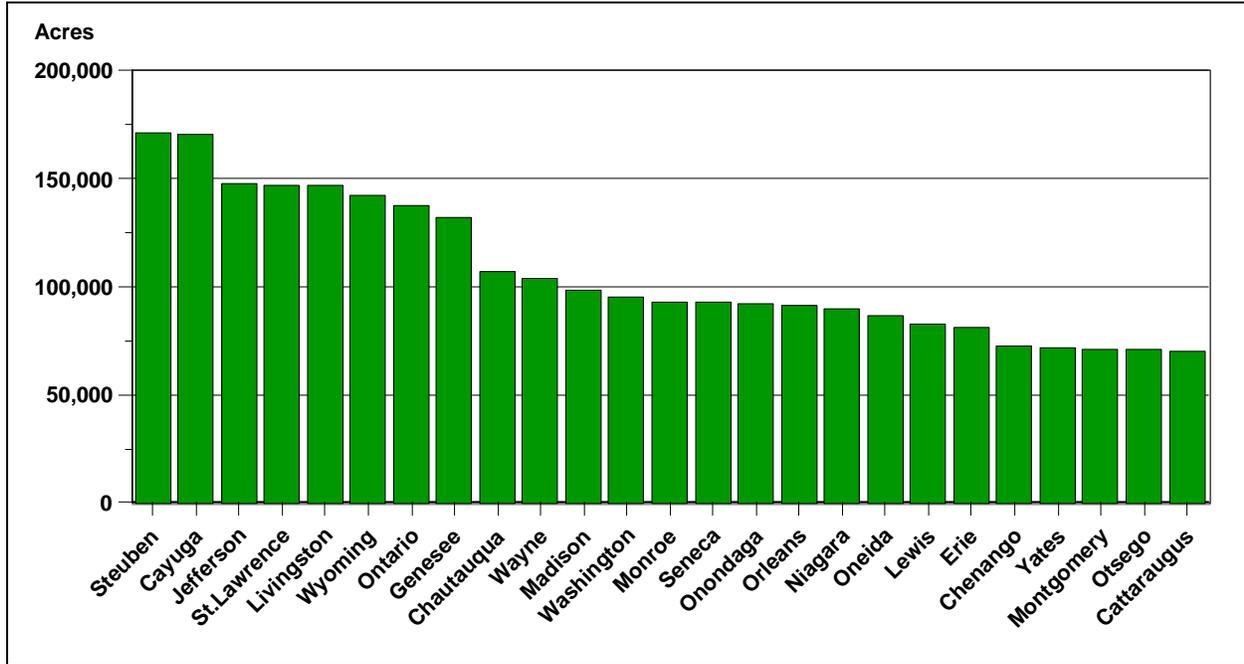
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 4. Top 25: Land in farms, New York State, 2007



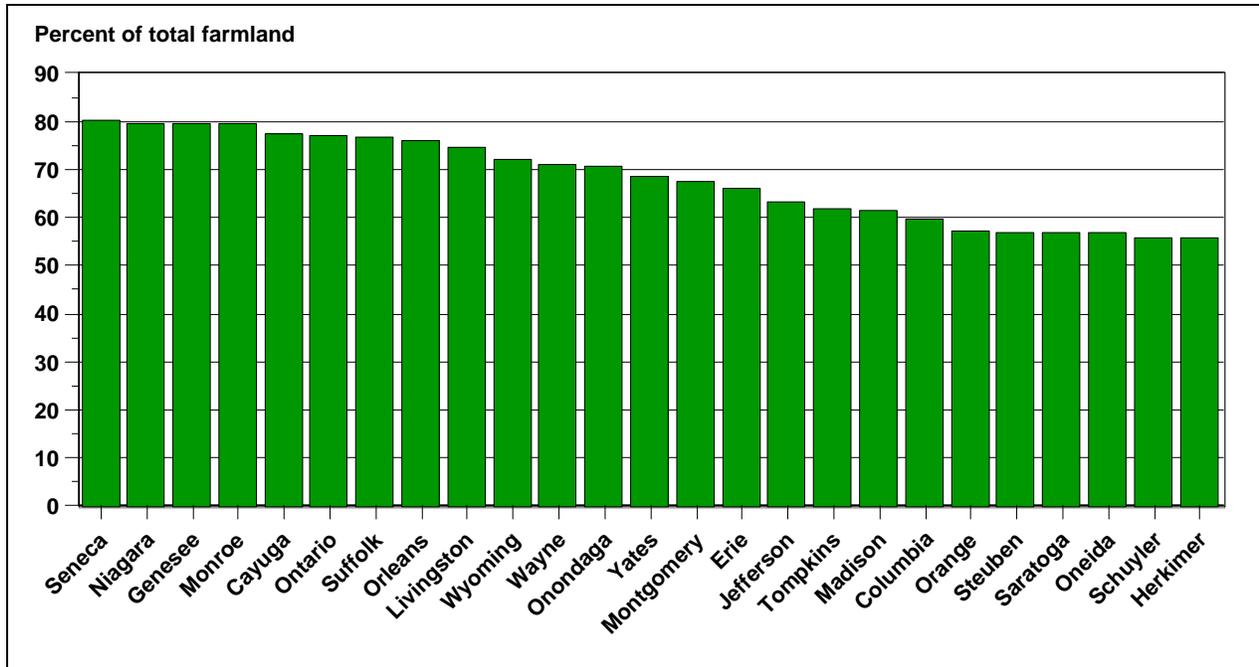
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 5. Harvested cropland, New York State, 2007



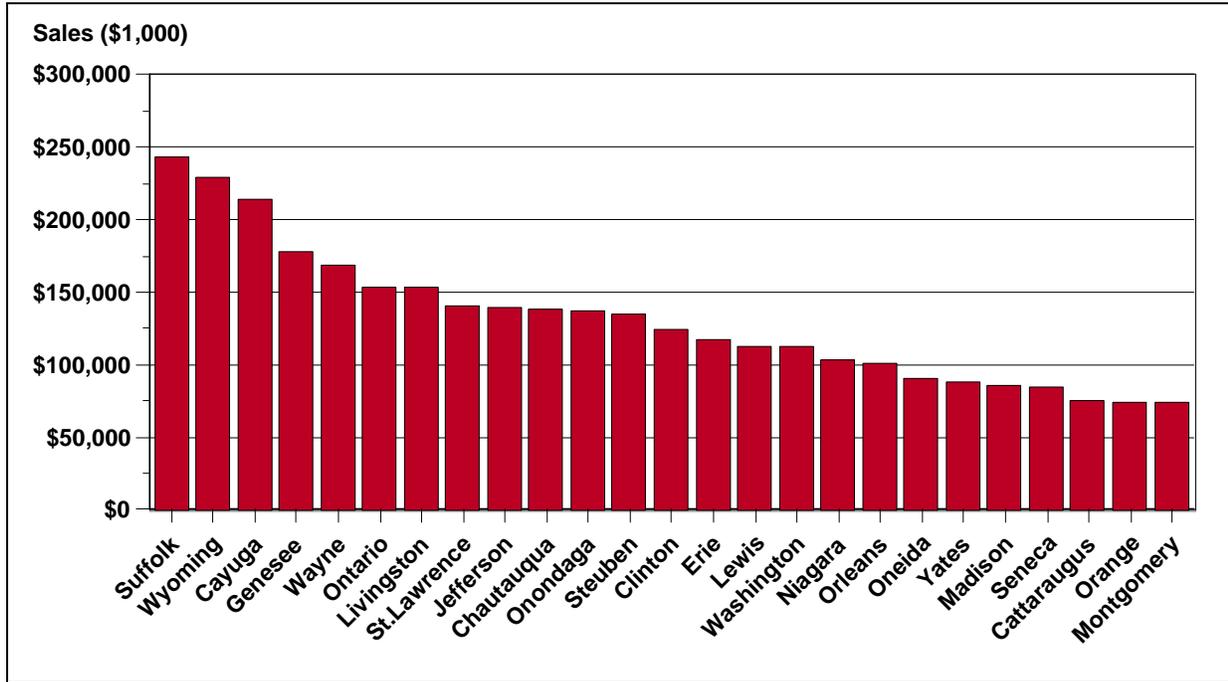
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 6. Top 25: Cropland as percent of land in farms, New York State, 2007



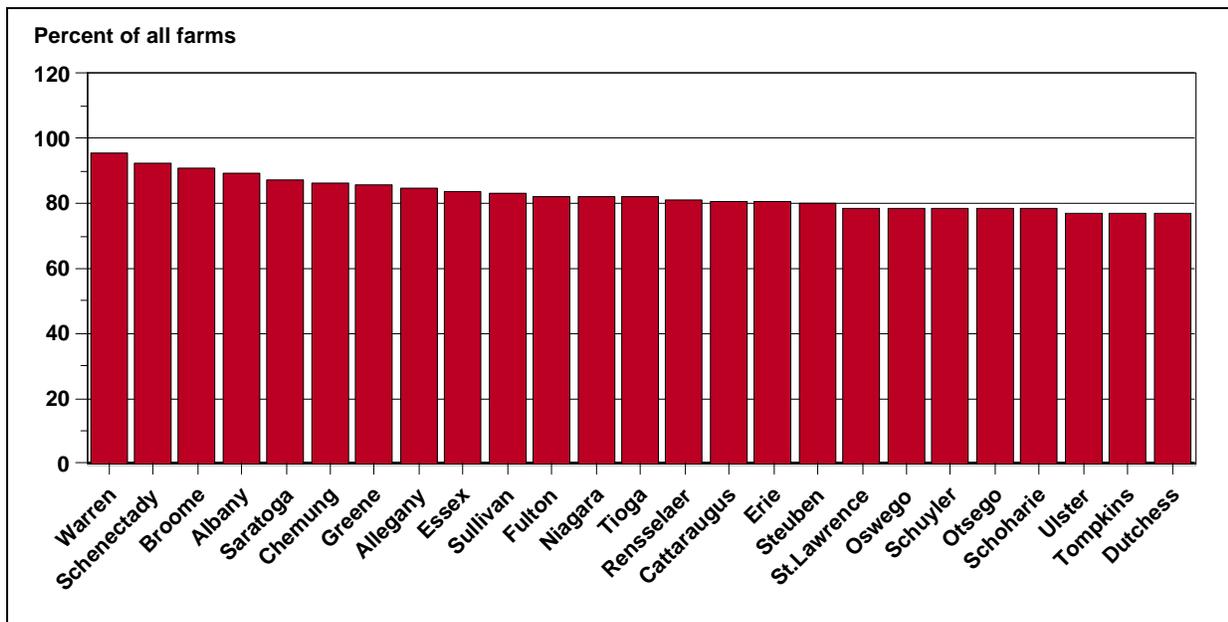
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 7. Top 25: Total sales of farm products, New York State, 2007



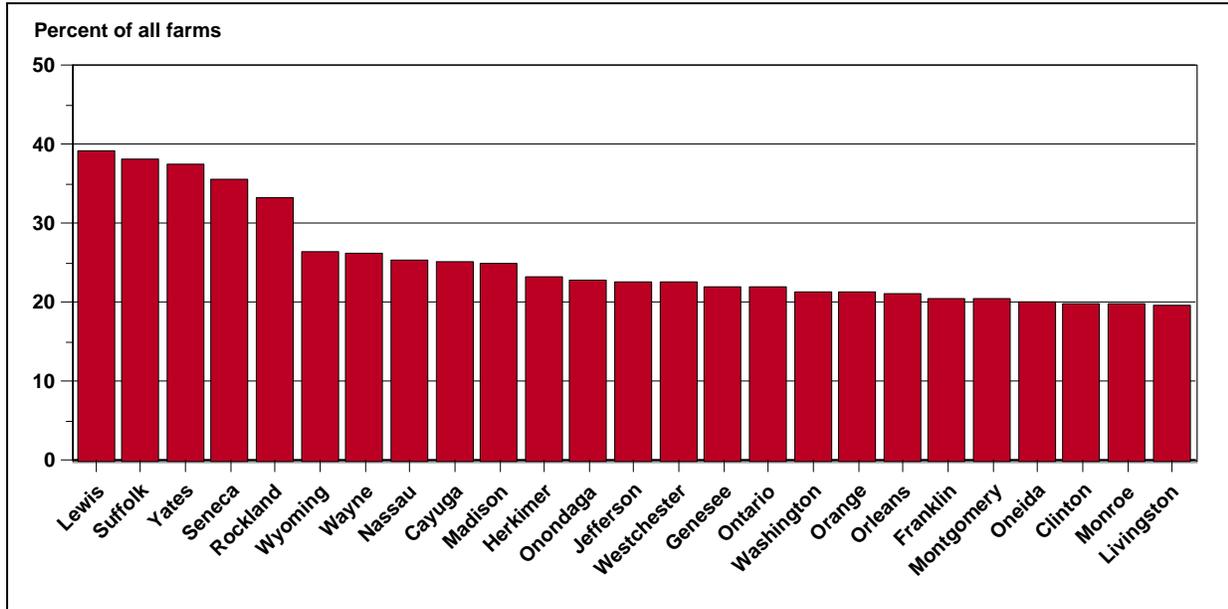
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 8. Top 25: Percent of farms with sales under \$50,000



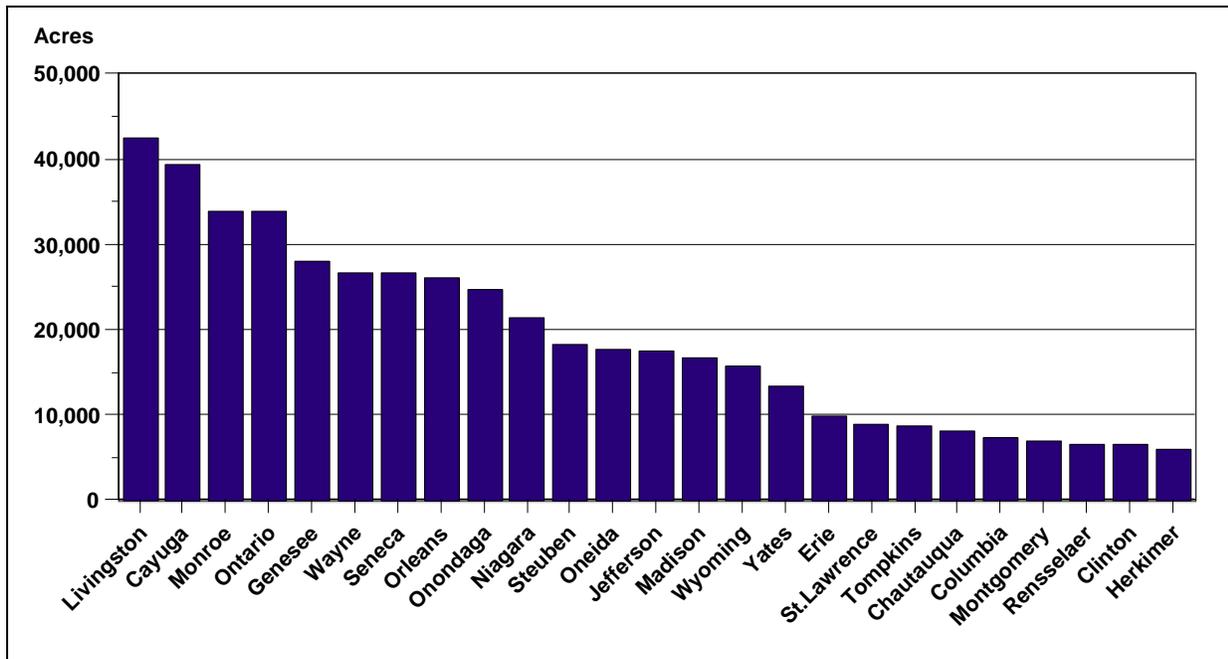
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 9. Top 25: Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000, New York State, 2007



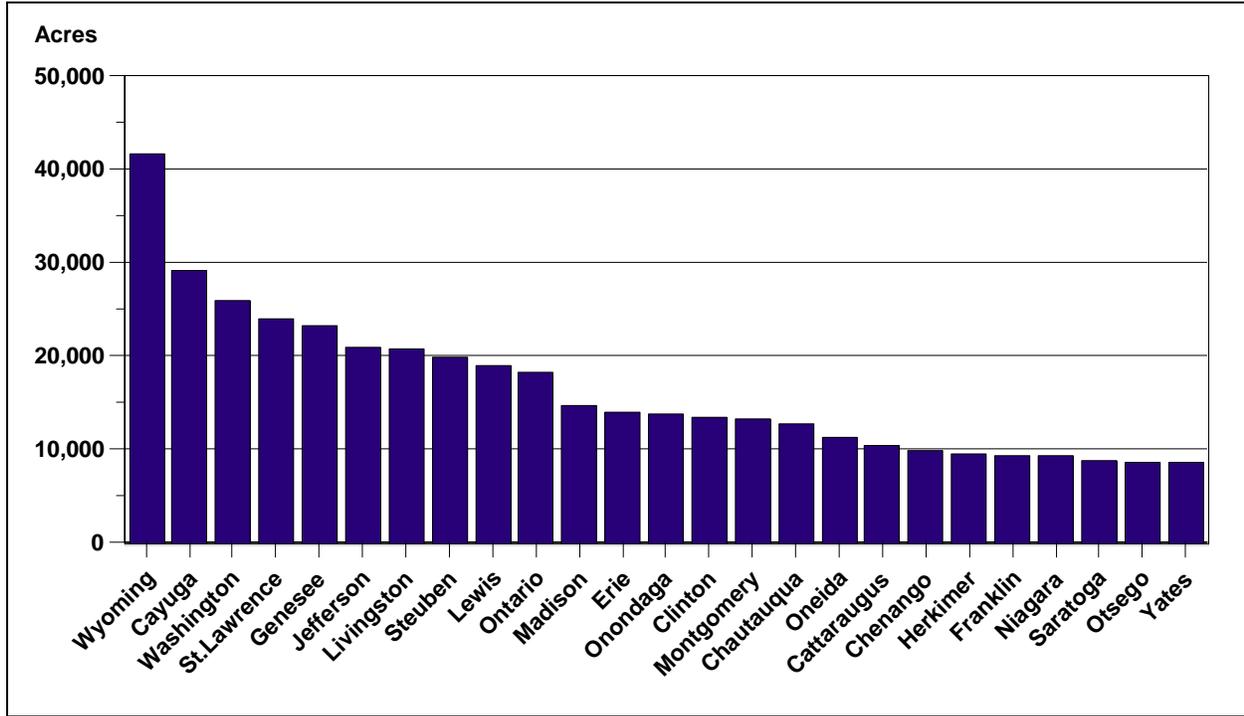
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 10. Top 25: Corn grain production, New York State, 2007



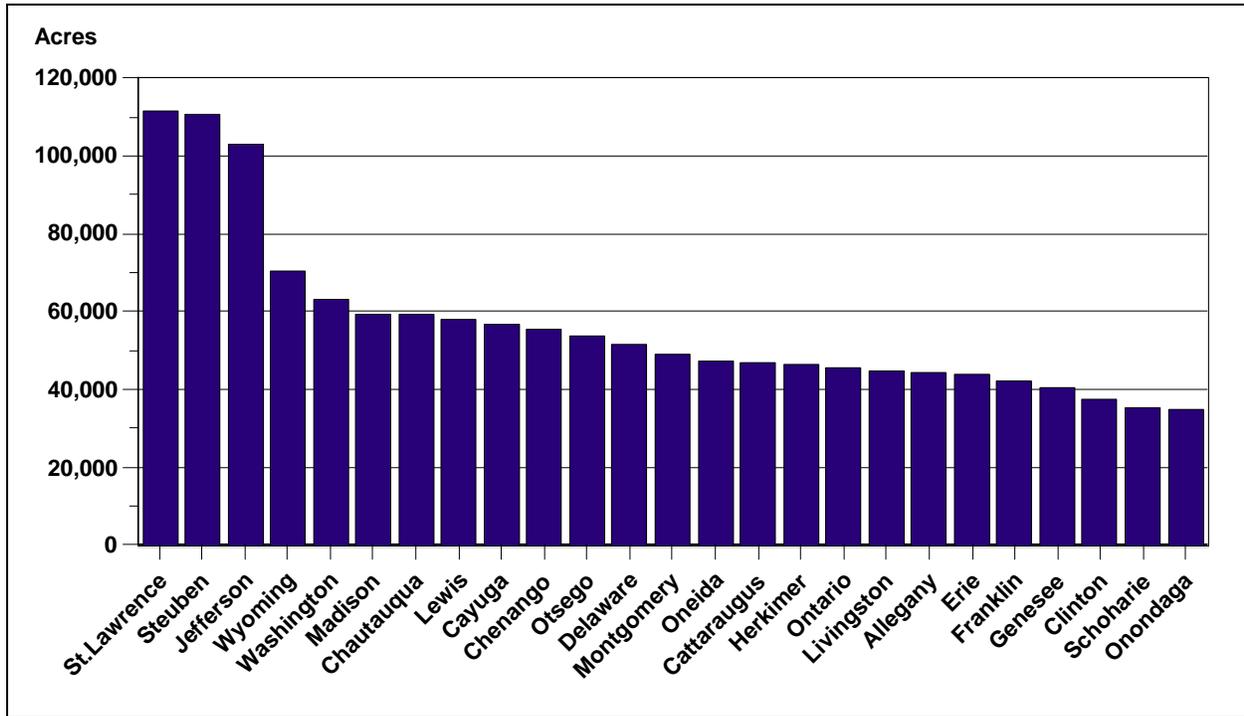
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 11. Top 25: Corn silage production, New York State 2007



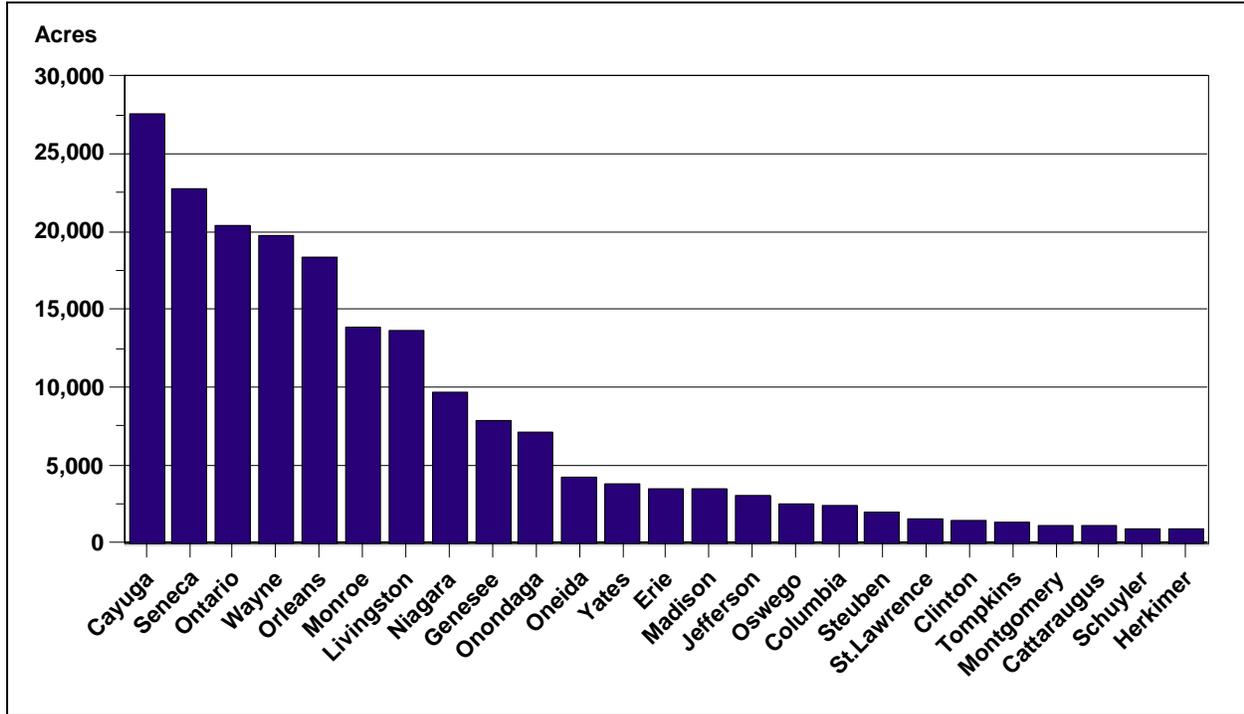
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 12. Top 25: All hay crops, in New York State, 2007



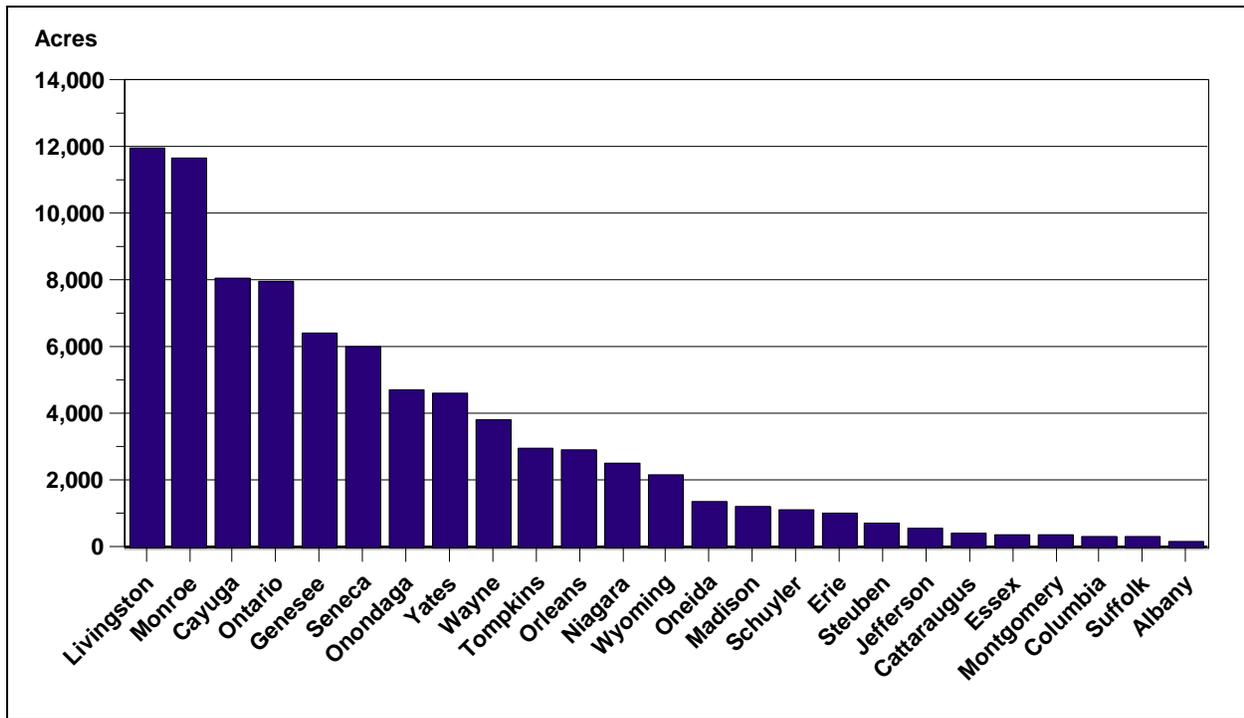
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 13. Top 25: Soybeans, New York State, 2007



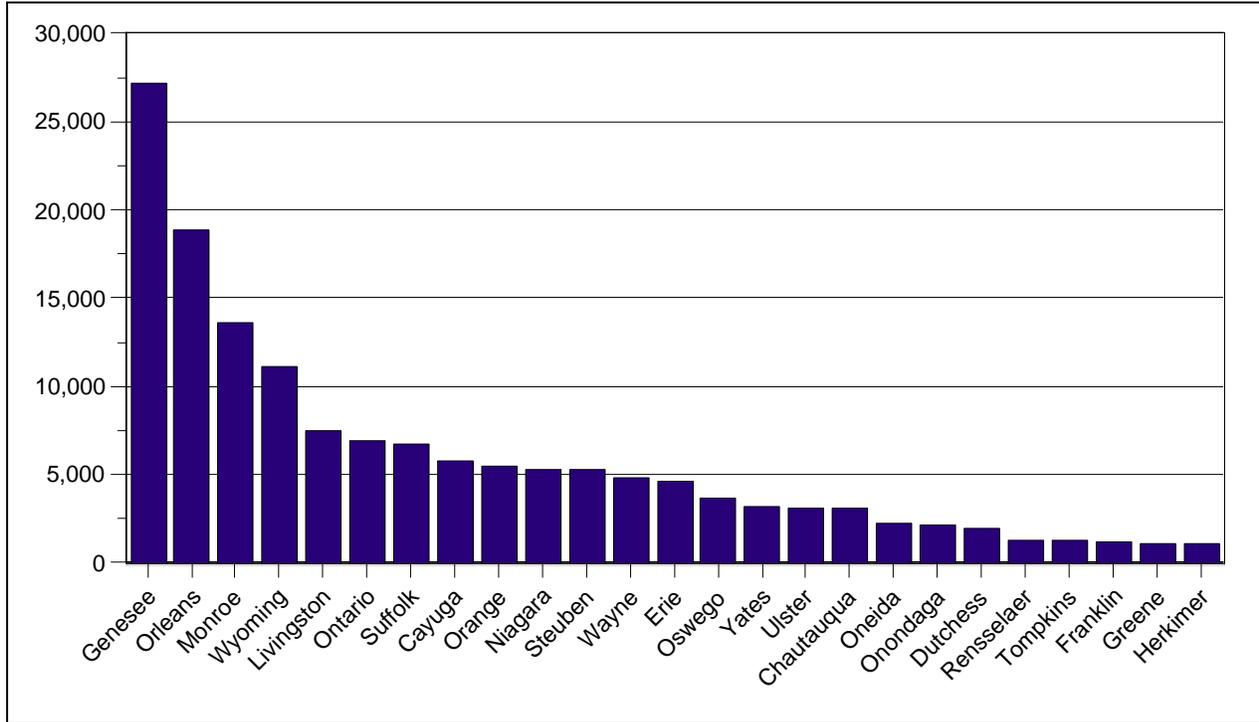
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 14. Top 25: Wheat, New York State, 2007



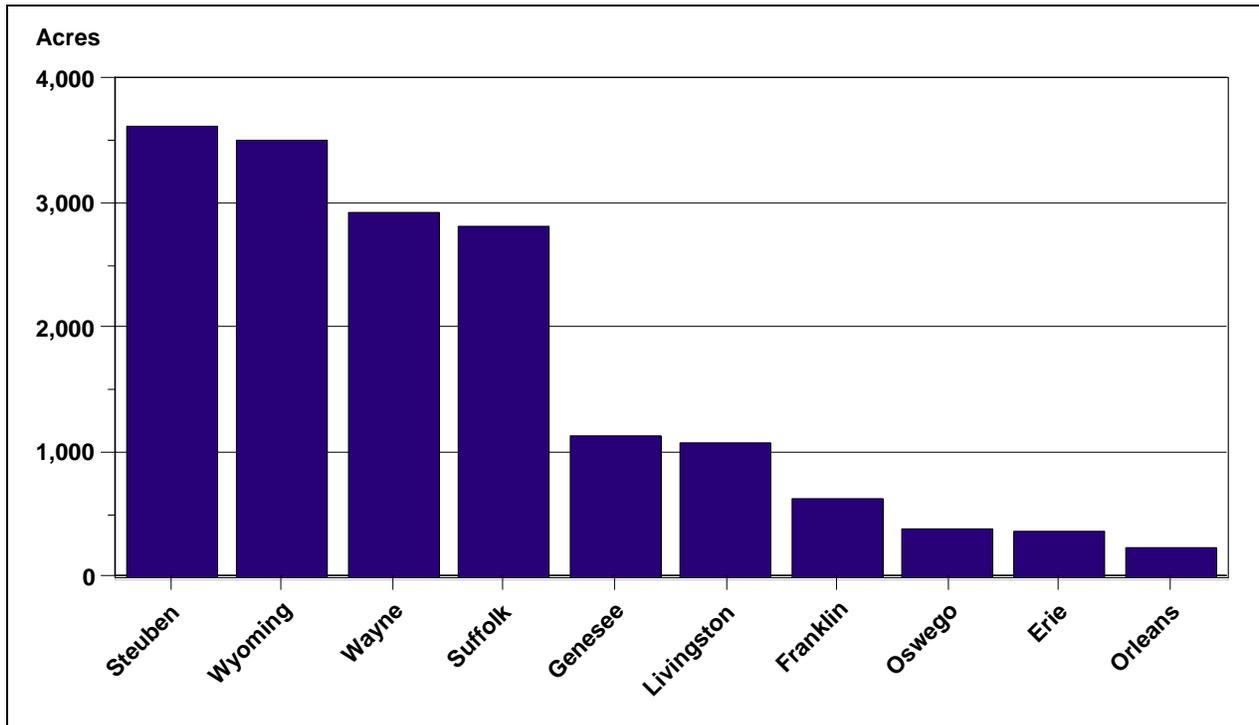
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 15. Top 25: All vegetables, New York State, 2007



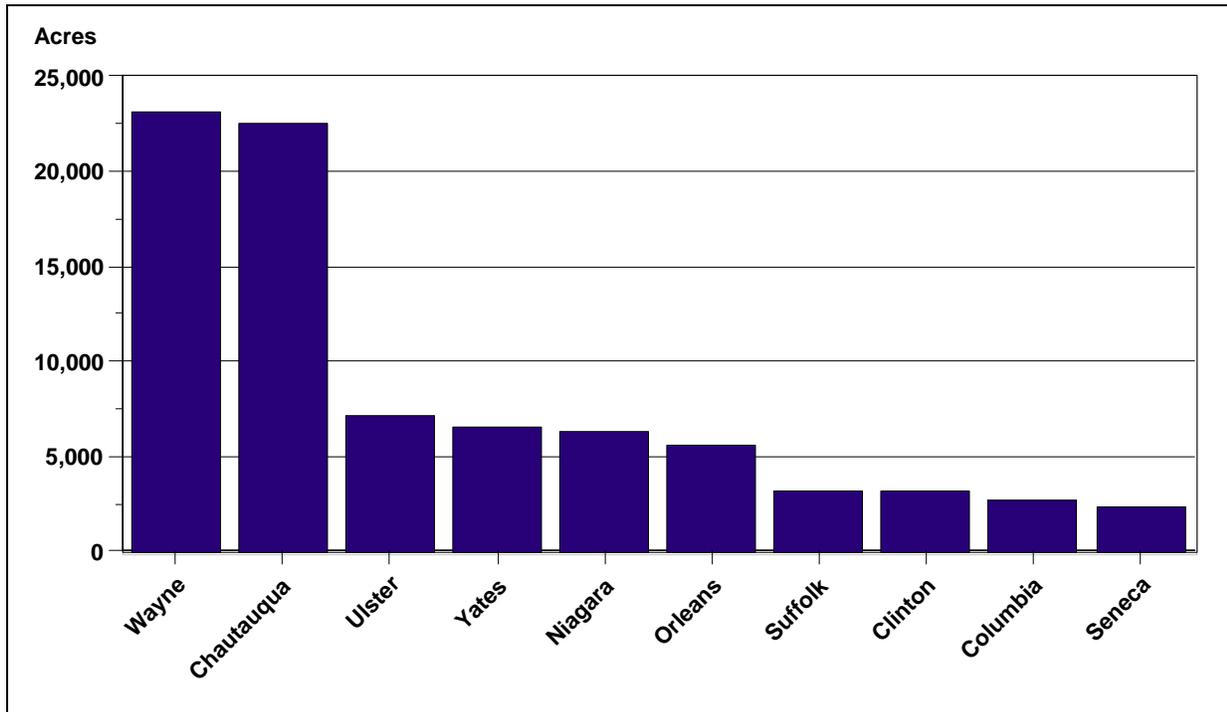
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 16. Top 10: Potatoes, New York State, 2007



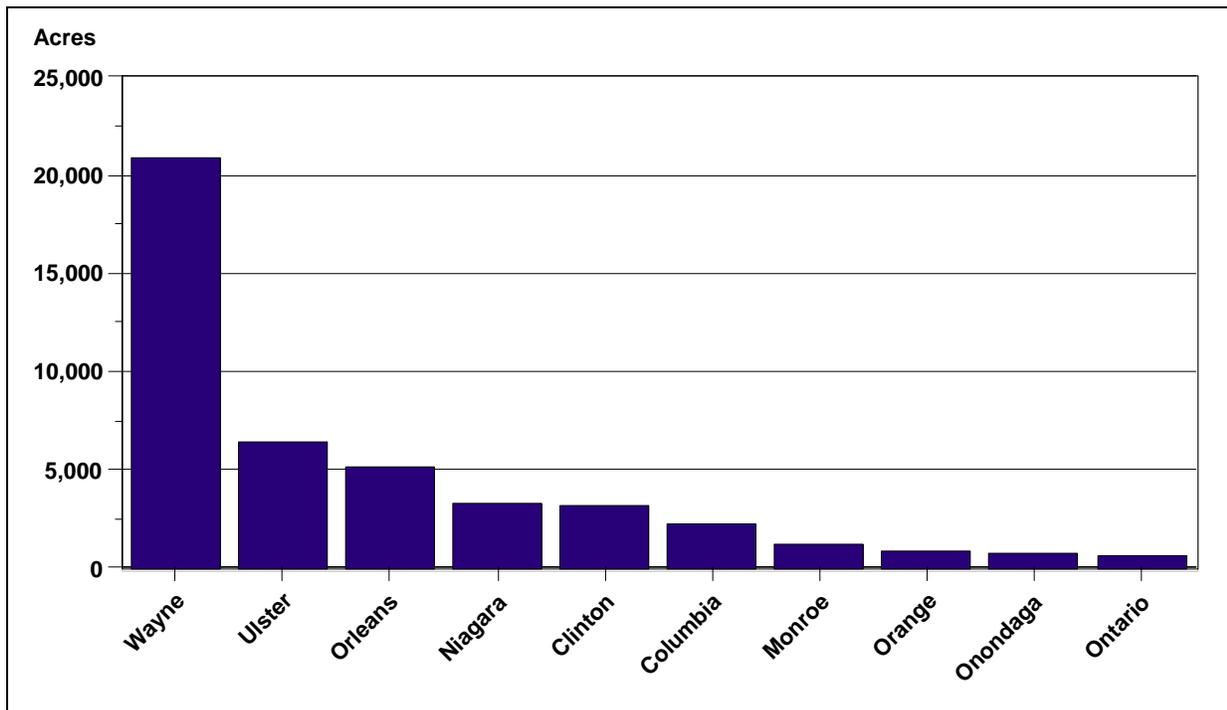
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 17. Top 10: Land in orchards, New York State, 2007



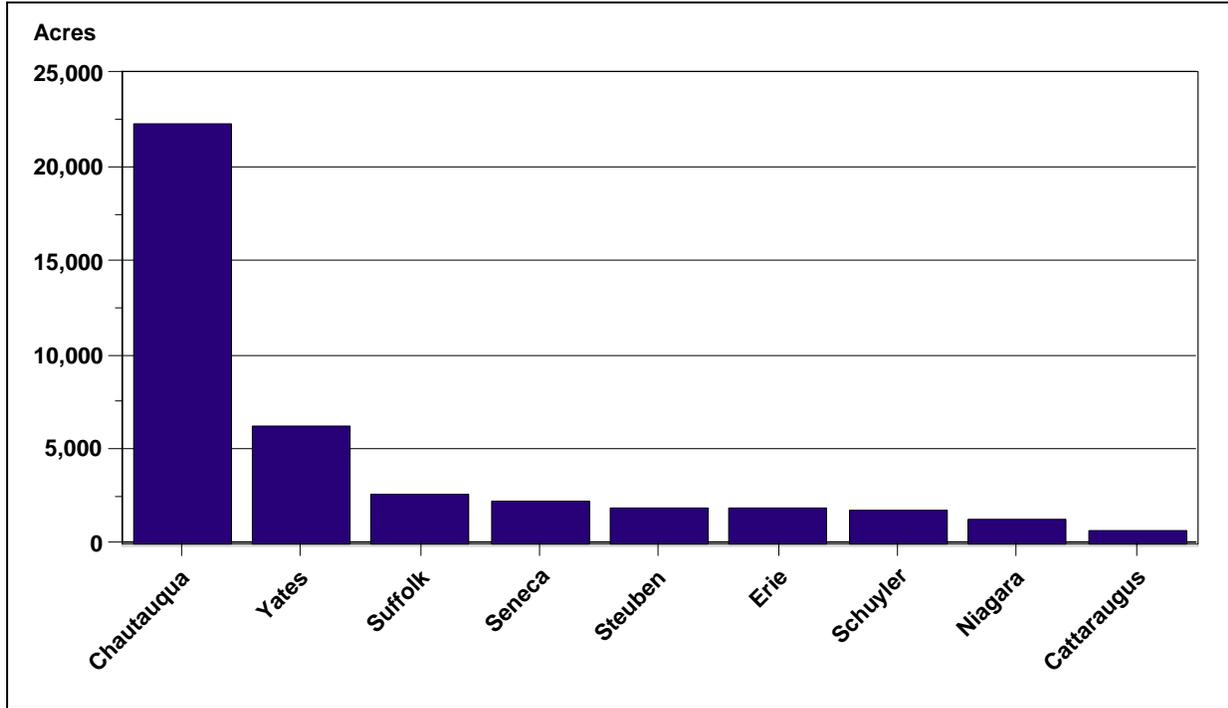
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 18. Top 10: Apples, New York State, 2007



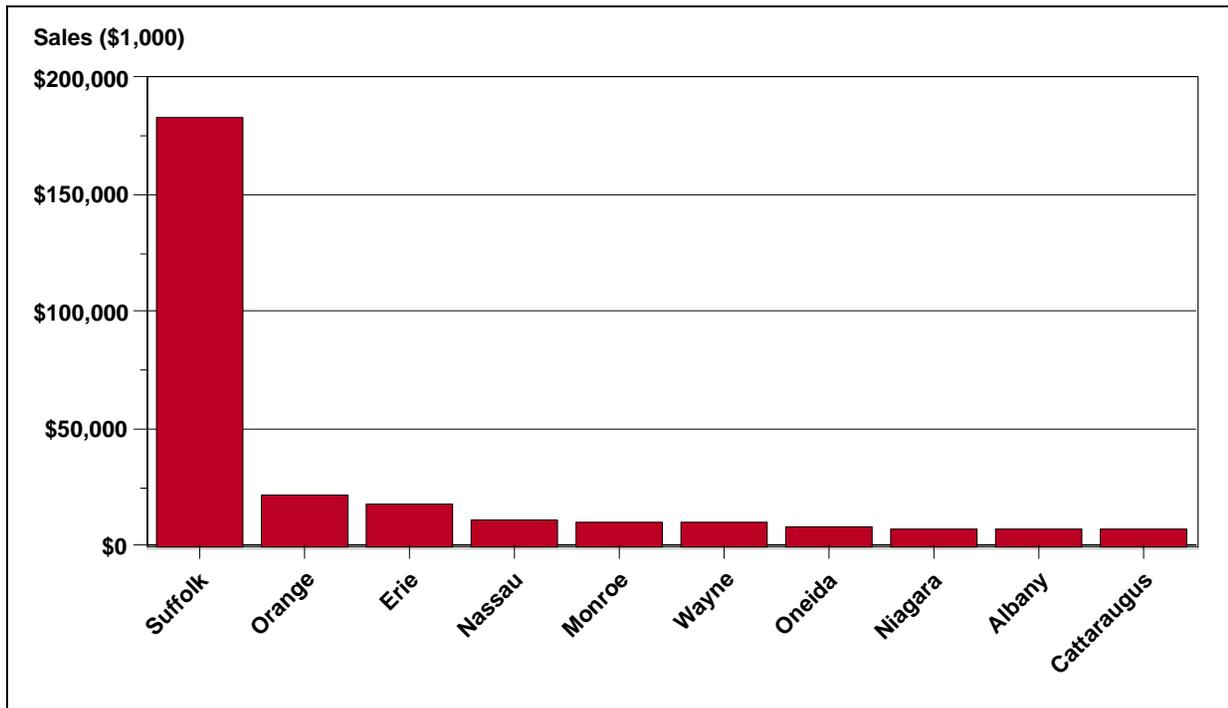
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 19. Top 10: Grapes, New York State 2007



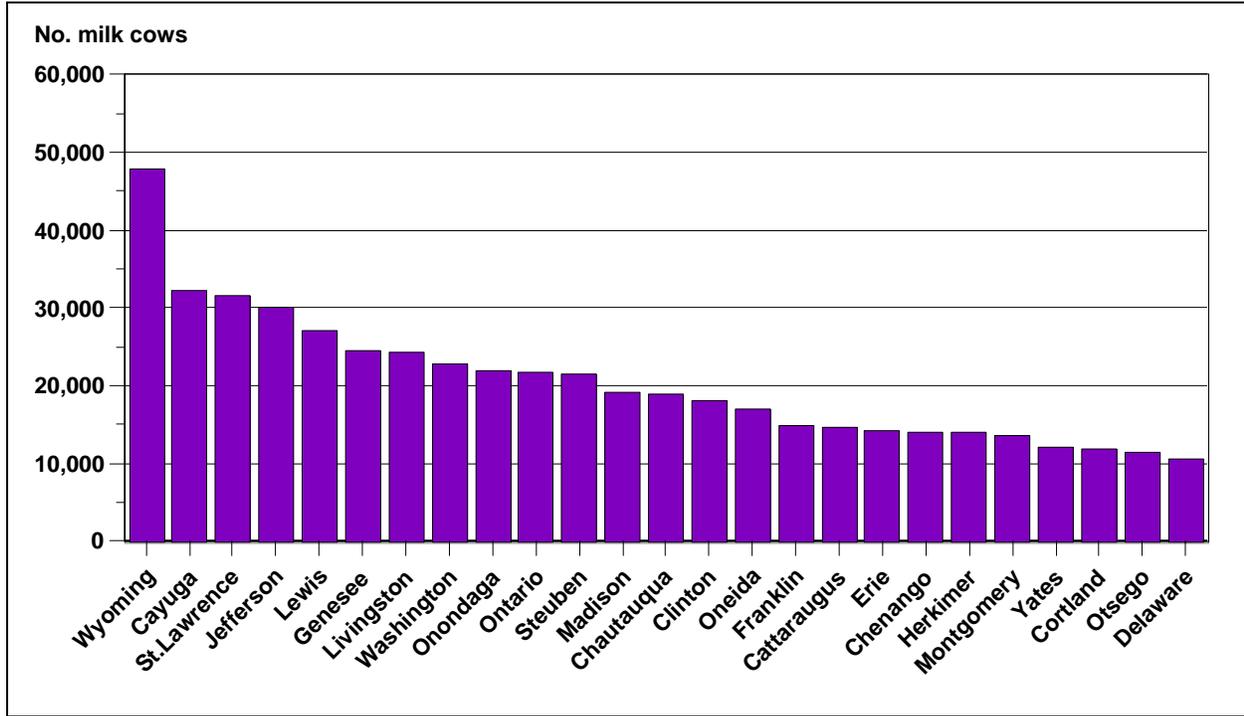
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 20. Top 10: Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod product sales, New York State, 2007



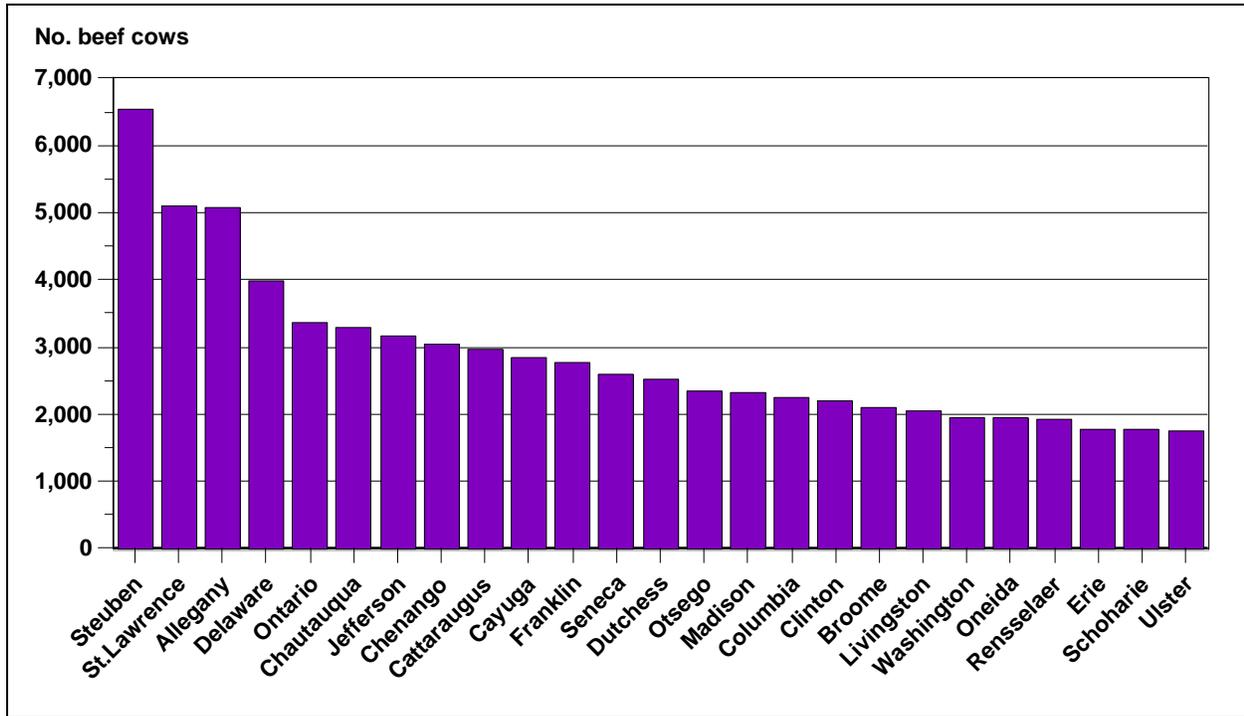
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 21. Top 25: Milk cow numbers, New York State, 2007



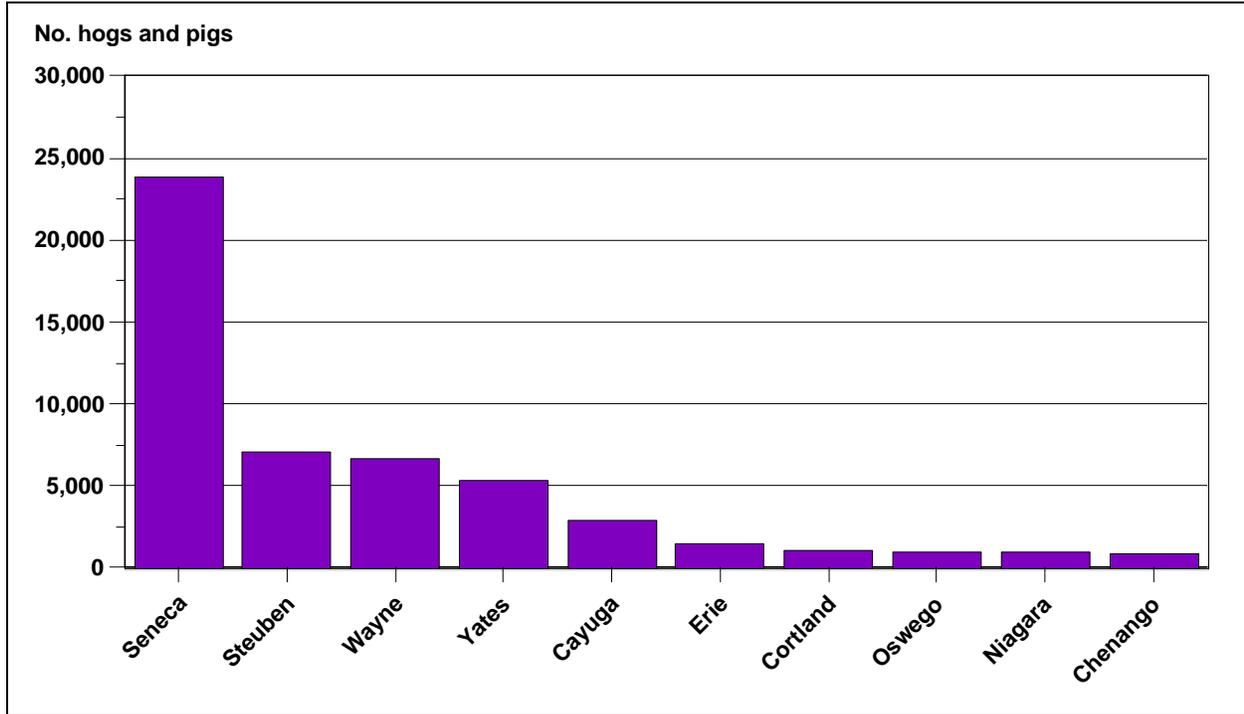
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 22. Top 25: Beef cows, New York State, 2007



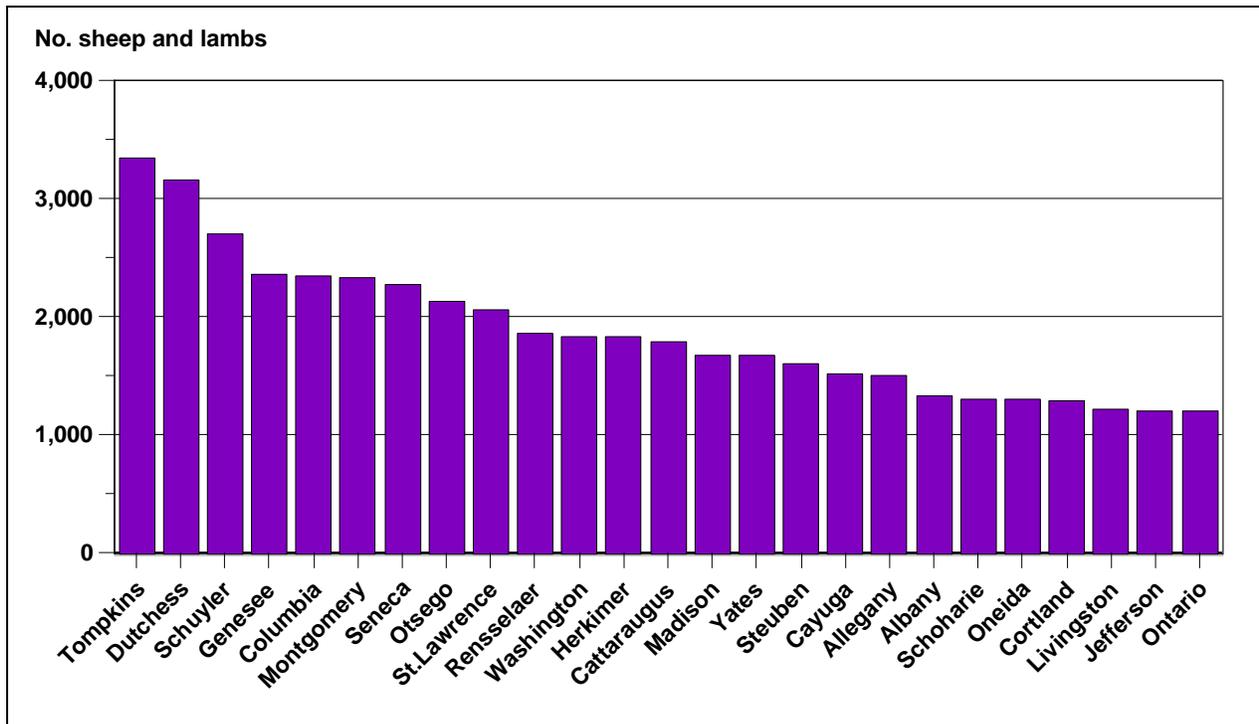
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 23. Top 10: Hogs and pigs, New York State, 2007



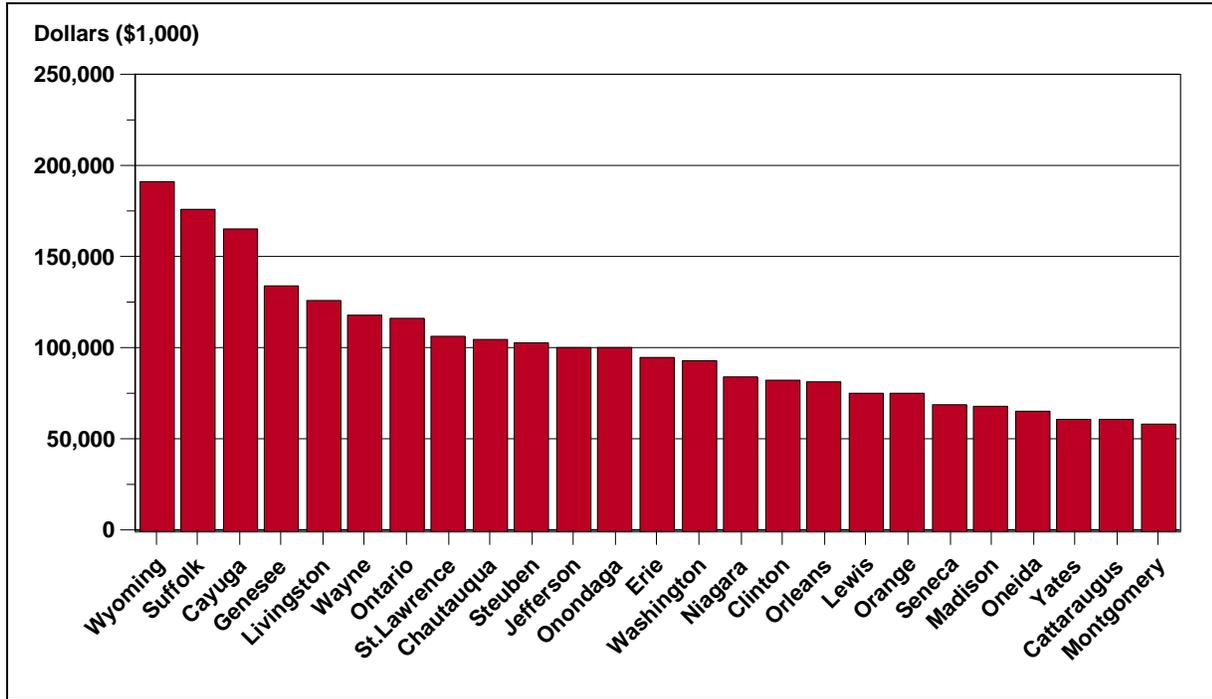
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 24. Top 25: Sheep and lambs, New York State, 2007



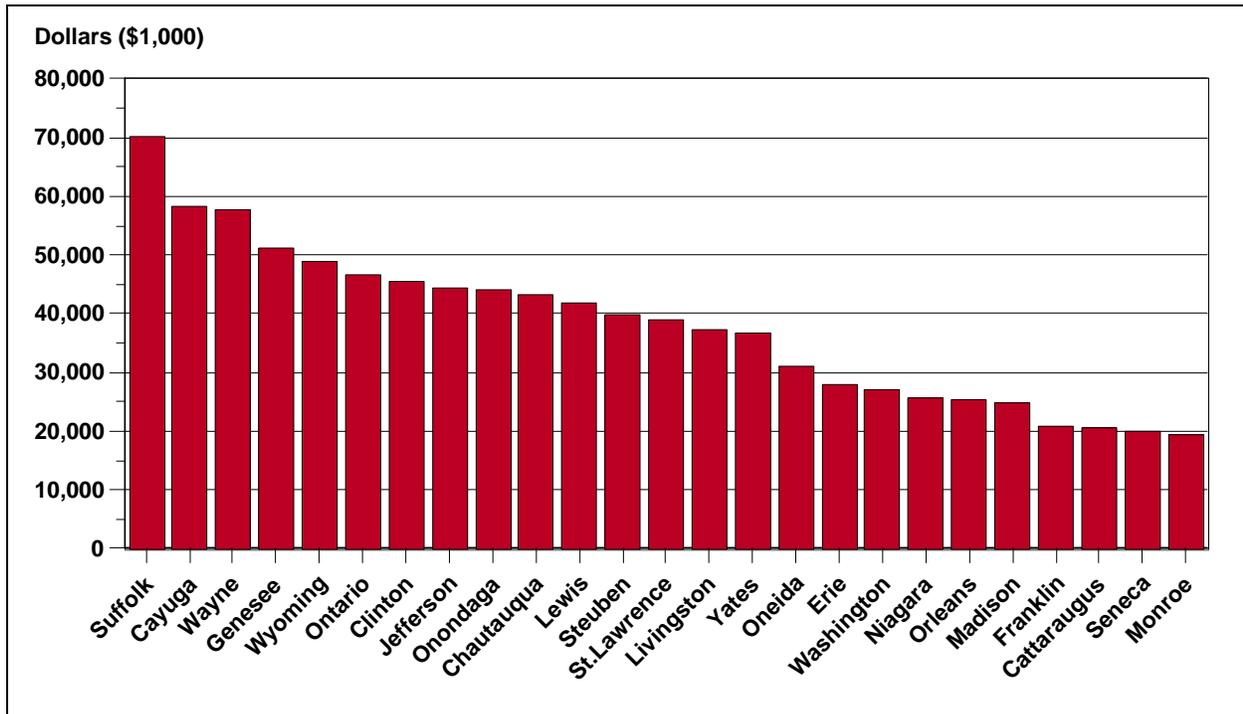
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 25. Top 25: Total farm production expenses, New York State, 2007



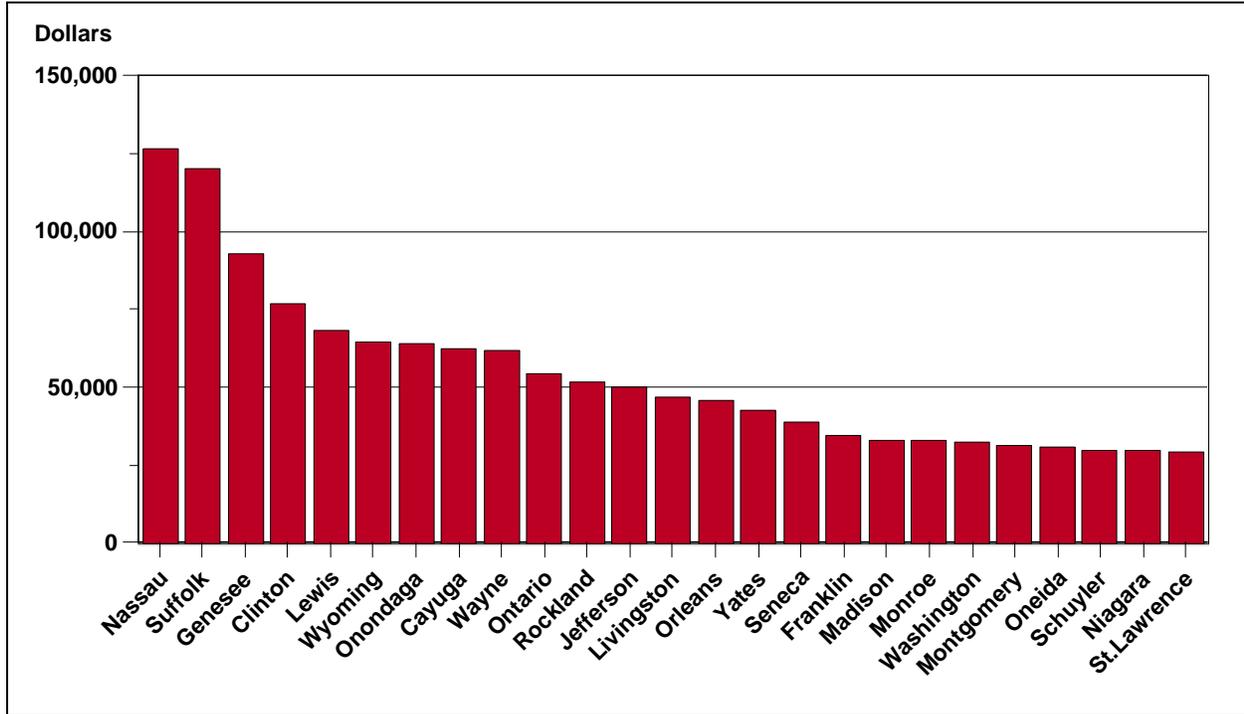
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 26. Top 25: Net cash farm income, New York State, 2007



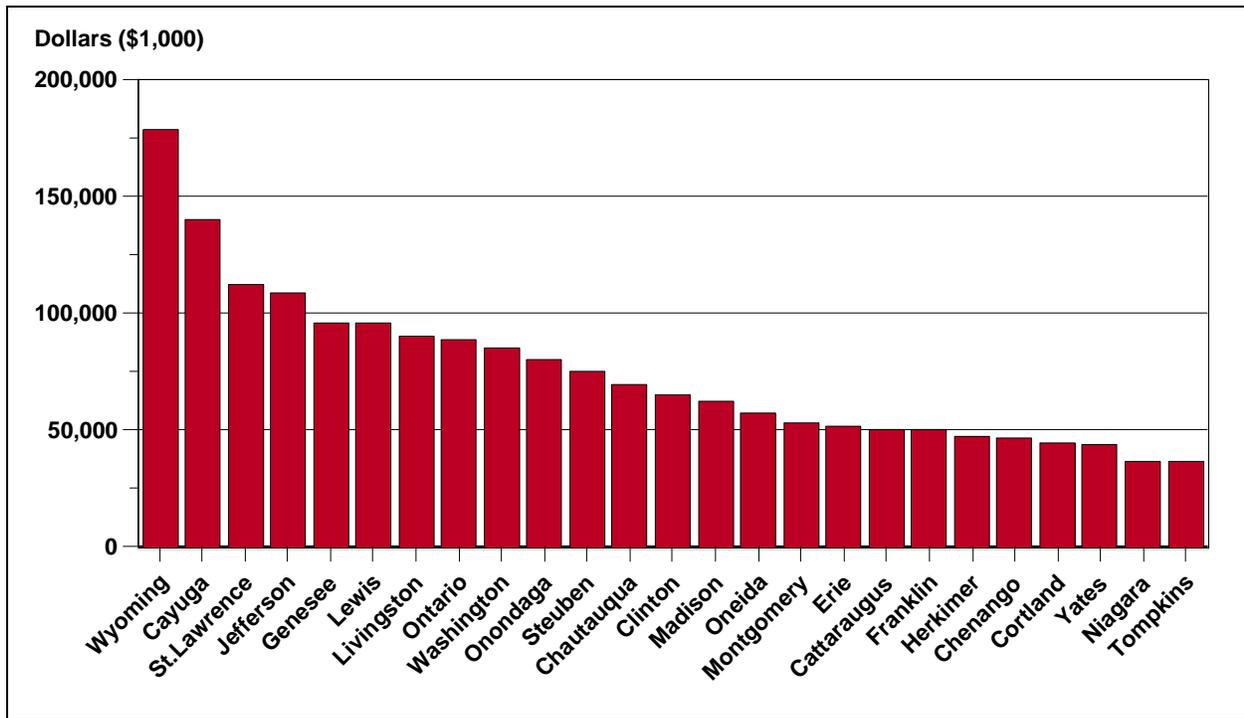
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 27. Top 25: Average net cash income per farm



Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 28. Top 25: Milk sales, New York State, 2007



Source: Appendix Table 1

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Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007

County	Farms	Land in farms	Harvested cropland	Total cropland	Total cropland as a percent of land in farms	Total sales	Farms with sales under \$50,000	Percent of farms with sales under \$50,000
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Albany	498	61,030	26,412	32,020	52.5	22,415	446	90
Allegany	847	150,832	57,838	74,635	49.5	46,068	718	85
Broome	580	86,613	35,971	43,575	50.3	29,885	526	91
Cattaraugus	1,122	183,439	70,375	91,562	49.9	75,152	904	81
Cayuga	936	249,476	170,746	193,034	77.4	214,403	612	65
Chautauqua	1,658	235,858	106,933	127,248	54.0	138,578	1,213	73
Chemung	373	65,124	25,329	32,923	50.6	16,608	322	86
Chenango	908	177,267	72,490	86,719	48.9	65,794	680	75
Clinton	590	149,219	62,157	70,891	47.5	124,200	446	76
Columbia	554	106,574	52,158	63,704	59.8	65,770	414	75
Cortland	587	124,824	48,780	61,458	49.2	54,884	448	76
Delaware	747	165,572	58,430	68,959	41.6	55,143	561	75
Dutchess	656	102,360	37,961	46,938	45.9	44,866	504	77
Erie	1,215	149,356	81,444	98,588	66.0	117,031	977	80
Essex	243	50,226	16,033	22,206	44.2	11,459	203	84
Franklin	604	130,852	59,079	69,691	53.3	68,097	437	72
Fulton	222	33,851	15,722	18,277	54.0	9,084	183	82
Genesee	551	183,539	132,333	145,987	79.5	177,810	401	73
Greene	286	44,328	15,495	22,234	50.2	16,373	246	86
Hamilton	20	450	57	156	34.7	362	N/A	N/A

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Farms	Land in farms	Harvested cropland	Total cropland	Total cropland as a percent of land in farms	Total sales	Farms with sales under \$50,000	Percent of farms with sales under \$50,000
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Herkimer	672	140,017	64,172	77,940	55.7	62,141	472	70
Jefferson	885	262,331	147,726	166,233	63.4	139,242	634	72
Lewis	616	167,249	82,977	92,028	55.0	112,629	324	53
Livingston	792	222,415	146,753	165,843	74.6	153,841	598	76
Madison	744	188,320	98,579	115,935	61.6	86,331	529	71
Monroe	585	133,041	93,282	105,731	79.5	72,210	443	76
Montgomery	604	124,556	70,982	84,091	67.5	73,612	419	69
Nassau	59	1,288	218	268	20.8	15,799	N/A	N/A
Niagara	865	142,636	90,129	113,623	79.7	103,644	711	82
Oneida	1,013	192,232	87,040	108,946	56.7	90,113	749	74
Onondaga	692	150,499	91,946	106,223	70.6	137,372	497	72
Ontario	859	198,937	137,752	153,100	77.0	153,847	605	70
Orange	642	80,990	38,677	46,268	57.1	73,748	460	72
Orleans	554	139,764	91,599	106,304	76.1	101,026	396	71
Oswego	639	100,195	38,381	49,041	48.9	39,342	503	79
Otsego	980	176,481	70,653	88,174	50.0	51,407	768	78
Putnam	72	5,635	870	1,286	22.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rensselaer	506	85,034	39,039	45,175	53.1	37,512	410	81
Rockland	21	N/A	N/A	128	N/A	2,560	N/A	N/A

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Farms	Land in farms	Harvested cropland	Total cropland	Total cropland as a percent of land in farms	Total sales	Farms with sales under \$50,000	Percent of farms with sales under \$50,000
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
St.Lawrence	1,330	347,246	146,838	176,921	50.9	140,151	1,047	79
Saratoga	641	75,660	36,976	42,949	56.8	58,226	560	87
Schenectady	194	19,129	7,534	10,530	55.0	3,495	179	92
Schoharie	525	95,490	44,961	53,031	55.5	35,153	411	78
Schuyler	394	66,368	30,540	37,086	55.9	33,059	309	78
Seneca	513	127,972	92,783	102,896	80.4	84,075	282	55
Steuben	1,578	371,932	171,191	211,164	56.8	135,286	1,267	80
Suffolk	585	34,404	21,054	26,342	76.6	242,933	316	54
Sullivan	323	50,443	21,198	24,614	48.8	42,117	269	83
Tioga	565	106,834	42,342	53,816	50.4	36,665	464	82
Tompkins	588	108,739	56,767	67,292	61.9	60,185	452	77
Ulster	501	75,205	26,776	31,683	42.1	65,595	386	77
Warren	86	8,555	732	1,295	15.1	N/A	82	95
Washington	843	202,877	95,018	112,016	55.2	112,259	625	74
Wayne	938	168,471	103,564	119,662	71.0	168,963	626	67
Westchester	106	8,521	1,763	2,512	29.5	10,998	73	69
Wyoming	761	218,028	142,442	157,338	72.2	229,943	530	70
Yates	864	126,118	72,115	86,596	68.7	88,382	468	54

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Farms with sales over \$100,000	Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000	Corn for grain Acres	Corn for silage Acres	All hay and grass silage crops Acres	Soybeans Acres	Wheat Acres	Vegetables harvested for sale Acres
Albany	38	7.6	975	2,855	21,117	-	151	749
Allegany	85	10.0	4,409	6,678	44,367	138	N/A	86
Broome	41	7.1	875	5,376	28,631	N/A	-	240
Cattaraugus	131	11.7	5,746	10,373	47,032	1,078	414	709
Cayuga	236	25.2	39,379	29,200	56,998	27,638	8,058	5,811
Chautauqua	286	17.2	8,026	12,836	59,290	755	129	3,070
Chemung	35	9.4	2,974	2,381	18,786	N/A	-	229
Chenango	177	19.5	4,962	9,929	55,372	N/A	-	388
Clinton	117	19.8	6,466	13,501	37,361	1,481	-	511
Columbia	93	16.8	7,296	6,387	31,573	2,399	346	975
Cortland	102	17.4	4,671	7,860	34,375	407	55	234
Delaware	142	19.0	674	5,685	51,513	N/A	-	189
Dutchess	100	15.2	5,390	1,792	26,022	N/A	150	2,001
Erie	188	15.5	9,859	13,959	44,124	3,499	1,045	4,591
Essex	32	13.2	680	1,546	12,912	496	376	242
Franklin	124	20.5	4,619	9,411	42,079	320	N/A	1,159
Fulton	23	10.4	951	1,749	12,682	N/A	-	112
Genesee	122	22.1	27,954	23,298	40,685	7,920	6,446	27,220
Greene	27	9.4	533	N/A	13,168	3	N/A	1,146
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Farms with sales over \$100,000	Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000	Corn for grain	Corn for silage	All hay and grass silage crops	Soybeans	Wheat	Vegetables harvested for sale
	Number	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Herkimer	156	23.2	5,960	9,551	46,506	899	89	1,114
Jefferson	201	22.7	17,566	20,953	103,127	3,059	552	330
Lewis	242	39.3	5,821	19,087	58,128	N/A	N/A	349
Livingston	156	19.7	42,544	20,803	44,861	13,637	11,956	7,513
Madison	185	24.9	16,680	14,684	59,392	3,456	1,232	766
Monroe	116	19.8	33,934	2,265	11,391	13,837	11,675	13,585
Montgomery	124	20.5	6,975	13,223	48,858	1,092	352	759
Nassau	15	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Niagara	112	12.9	21,374	9,379	32,737	9,666	2,534	5,281
Oneida	204	20.1	17,741	11,393	47,433	4,240	1,380	2,242
Onondaga	158	22.8	24,652	13,816	34,950	7,130	4,713	2,163
Ontario	190	22.1	33,866	18,339	45,587	20,413	7,988	6,955
Orange	137	21.3	2,159	3,931	23,740	-	N/A	5,495
Orleans	117	21.1	26,150	3,740	14,775	18,390	2,927	18,914
Oswego	86	13.5	4,114	2,681	23,835	2,556	-	3,713
Otsego	153	15.6	5,755	8,722	53,881	380	88	195
Putnam	N/A	N/A	-	-	492	-	-	98
Rensselaer	68	13.4	6,552	4,696	25,364	N/A	14	1,324
Rockland	7	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	N/A

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Farms with sales over \$100,000	Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000	Corn for grain	Corn for silage	All hay and grass silage crops	Soybeans	Wheat	Vegetables harvested for sale
	Number	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
St.Lawrence	197	14.8	8,856	23,972	111,521	1,582	118	572
Saratoga	58	9.0	3,159	8,862	23,223	-	N/A	274
Schenectady	10	5.2	384	582	5,928	-	-	471
Schoharie	74	14.1	3,611	4,729	35,495	N/A	-	891
Schuyler	58	14.7	5,467	3,773	16,064	916	1,107	98
Seneca	183	35.7	26,731	6,141	26,980	22,775	6,048	594
Steuben	222	14.1	18,237	19,951	110,798	1,948	701	5,271
Suffolk	223	38.1	1,384	N/A	469	N/A	313	6,712
Sullivan	38	11.8	N/A	882	19,636	N/A	N/A	151
Tioga	88	15.6	3,430	4,982	33,075	N/A	-	208
Tompkins	100	17.0	8,763	7,527	31,509	1,319	2,951	1,316
Ulster	79	15.8	1,316	1,144	12,973	-	N/A	3,097
Warren	N/A	N/A	-	-	530	-	-	9
Washington	180	21.4	5,708	25,984	63,426	324	N/A	1,049
Wayne	246	26.2	26,743	6,134	17,493	19,778	3,807	4,817
Westchester	24	22.6	N/A	N/A	1,101	-	-	130
Wyoming	202	26.5	15,779	41,673	70,447	609	2,175	11,103
Yates	324	37.5	13,446	8,645	28,808	3,821	4,643	3,233

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	\$1,000	Number	Number	Number
Albany	7	161	127	5	7,078	1,592	1,601	178
Allegany	11	53	45	5	838	8,850	5,067	N/A
Broome	13	46	33	6	1,712	5,756	2,087	140
Cattaraugus	8	663	33	620	6,997	14,606	2,974	591
Cayuga	38	307	191	80	2,793	32,158	2,835	2,909
Chautauqua	41	22,550	84	22,276	6,010	19,039	3,285	495
Chemung	3	100	81	N/A	401	3,118	1,436	130
Chenango	N/A	79	59	14	611	14,056	3,032	878
Clinton	10	3,141	3,138	N/A	398	18,145	2,208	306
Columbia	62	2,679	2,208	66	2,637	7,105	2,250	332
Cortland	8	11	3	N/A	751	11,990	1,529	1,022
Delaware	17	45	42	N/A	3,663	10,530	3,986	657
Dutchess	80	783	524	82	6,860	2,454	2,531	334
Erie	369	2,028	44	1,881	17,690	14,198	1,765	1,515
Essex	125	N/A	N/A	9	720	1,726	561	183
Franklin	617	41	40	N/A	411	14,857	2,776	472
Fulton	11	67	47	N/A	N/A	1,967	593	25
Genesee	1,123	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,610	1,235	N/A
Greene	207	66	38	N/A	2,112	815	878	328
Hamilton	N/A	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	\$1,000	Number	Number	Number
Herkimer	7	30	23	N/A	536	13,962	1,694	306
Jefferson	2	78	37	22	N/A	30,065	3,165	448
Lewis	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	497	27,120	890	168
Livingston	1,082	62	18	30	1,463	24,363	2,050	679
Madison	38	69	64	1	3,758	19,128	2,330	274
Monroe	151	1,744	1,261	289	10,440	2,187	822	455
Montgomery	14	12	12		572	13,505	1,657	102
Nassau	N/A	39	N/A	N/A	11,404	N/A	-	N/A
Niagara	51	6,297	3,317	1,298	7,697	9,336	1,742	919
Oneida	78	445	428	N/A	8,462	17,091	1,952	723
Onondaga	42	891	785	92	4,164	21,968	1,516	210
Ontario	N/A	1,388	640	537	2,947	21,742	3,365	N/A
Orange	185	1,155	831	69	22,169	4,831	682	97
Orleans	241	5,632	5,128	66	N/A	2,684	1,649	196
Oswego	382	531	471	N/A	2,231	3,280	1,523	991
Otsego	17	83	72	7	1,411	11,386	2,345	782
Putnam	9	168	154	N/A	494	N/A	N/A	22
Rensselaer	45	242	227	N/A	3,887	4,852	1,915	642
Rockland	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	\$1,000	Number	Number	Number
St. Lawrence	N/A	120	105	6	862	31,525	5,092	850
Saratoga	2	535	518	N/A	5,673	8,315	1,064	360
Schenectady	N/A	22	22		846	176	391	30
Schoharie	125	174	153	N/A	681	6,068	1,765	291
Schuyler	4	1,935	25	1,781	478	5,490	1,257	655
Seneca	8	2,347	104	2,174	490	7,353	2,593	23,842
Steuben	3,626	2,055	122	1,905	4,920	21,583	6,534	7,098
Suffolk	2,805	3,161	259	2,593	182,901	N/A	N/A	197
Sullivan	22	25	21	N/A	328	2,272	1,215	425
Tioga	16	6	6		1,469	7,857	1,559	415
Tompkins	71	232	149	46	4,311	10,284	1,326	606
Ulster	13	7,146	6,388	171	4,896	771	1,753	261
Warren	N/A	N/A			N/A	-	88	121
Washington	222	313	296	8	1,683	22,752	1,958	626
Wayne	2,925	23,160	20,862	54	9,924	6,800	1,365	6,710
Westchester	N/A	176	N/A	10	4,256	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	3,500	81	77	N/A	N/A	47,970	1,744	689
Yates	80	6,514	195	6,270	1,600	12,150	1,654	5,322

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
	Number	\$1,000	\$1,000	Dollars	Number	\$1,000
Albany	1,338	18,341	5,488	11,020	21	5,747
Allegany	1,500	39,661	10,374	12,248	115	29,350
Broome	753	24,462	7,856	13,544	49	20,737
Cattaraugus	1,790	61,062	20,626	18,383	226	50,612
Cayuga	1,525	165,802	58,267	62,251	156	140,238
Chautauqua	791	105,339	43,371	26,158	229	69,704
Chemung	475	16,051	2,450	6,567	36	10,689
Chenango	1,200	52,240	19,192	21,137	208	46,830
Clinton	287	82,817	45,419	76,982	120	65,342
Columbia	2,355	55,458	15,876	28,658	51	25,561
Cortland	1,291	45,836	13,493	22,987	125	44,353
Delaware	1,201	45,797	13,135	17,583	157	34,392
Dutchess	3,159	58,271	-5,810	-8,856	38	9,004
Erie	1,144	95,521	28,043	23,081	119	51,451
Essex	85	14,209	-1,895	-7,797	23	5,307
Franklin	629	50,283	20,976	34,729	158	50,315
Fulton	383	7,849	1,925	8,671	28	5,875
Genesee	2,362	134,678	51,070	92,686	68	95,895
Greene	479	14,781	2,620	9,161	23	2,175
Hamilton	-	295	N/A	N/A	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
Herkimer	1,832	48,385	16,951	25,224	187	47,597
Jefferson	1,212	100,843	44,414	50,185	231	108,954
Lewis	116	75,616	41,968	68,130	257	95,726
Livingston	1,221	126,127	37,207	46,979	76	90,414
Madison	1,684	67,875	24,685	33,179	198	62,337
Monroe	664	57,726	19,295	32,982	14	8,323
Montgomery	2,339	58,309	19,066	31,566	156	53,090
Nassau	N/A	9,088	7,481	126,790	1	N/A
Niagara	1,066	84,368	25,653	29,657	43	37,118
Oneida	1,302	65,574	31,083	30,684	209	57,607
Onondaga	771	100,191	44,120	63,758	112	80,417
Ontario	1,207	116,863	46,779	54,457	122	89,266
Orange	808	75,456	4,685	7,297	54	14,800
Orleans	605	81,610	25,500	46,029	37	9,342
Oswego	338	32,856	8,943	13,996	76	9,386
Otsego	2,134	43,368	11,801	12,042	180	35,493
Putnam	N/A	5,304	-1,588	-22,051	2	N/A
Rensselaer	1,866	35,621	4,745	9,378	57	19,660
Rockland	-	1,857	1,083	51,549	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 1: Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2007, cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
St.Lawrence	2,065	106,987	39,035	29,350	262	112,797
Saratoga	917	55,063	8,916	13,909	38	34,045
Schenectady	198	4,980	-1,074	-5,535	6	571
Schoharie	1,305	30,120	7,589	14,455	87	21,287
Schuyler	2,706	23,552	11,730	29,771	48	17,642
Seneca	2,284	69,072	19,941	38,871	110	27,133
Steuben	1,604	102,992	39,861	25,260	254	75,256
Suffolk	156	176,767	70,321	120,206	2	N/A
Sullivan	729	40,529	2,747	8,504	32	7,468
Tioga	647	28,109	11,366	20,117	102	27,295
Tompkins	3,355	48,254	16,170	27,499	84	36,794
Ulster	471	53,563	14,294	28,532	22	2,642
Warren	149	7,020	-19	-225	-	-
Washington	1,842	92,995	27,115	32,165	170	85,630
Wayne	356	117,922	57,803	61,623	60	25,476
Westchester	320	15,711	289	2,722	1	N/A
Wyoming	427	191,327	49,071	64,482	181	178,920
Yates	1,676	61,069	36,850	42,650	262	44,095

N/A: Not available

“-“: Not reported in census volume

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009f

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EB No	Title	Fee (if applicable)	Author(s)
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