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**CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
HIGHLIGHTS
New York State, 2012**

**Nelson L. Bills
Bernard F. Stanton**

**Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853-7801**

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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 1997. Census results for 2012 show that 24 percent (7.2 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 2012 was 4.22 million acres of which 89 percent was harvested.

Some of these results trace to data adjustments first 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. New York is among 22 states with net farm decreases between 2002 and 2012. 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 2012, upwards of 8,000 New York farms (22% of all farms) had commodity sales below \$1,000 during the census year.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE HIGHLIGHTS

New York State, 2012

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 to align the Census of Agriculture with 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. Beginning with the 1997 Census of Agriculture, administration moved from the US Census Bureau to the USDA's 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, 2015).

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 over recent census years. This report updates extension publications reported results from the 1997 and 2007 Census of Agriculture (Knoblauch, Putnam, and Stanton, 1999; Bills and Stanton, 2009). Tables containing this information from the census are presented first. A graphic display showing county information on numbers of farms and comparative information on crop and livestock distributions is presented last. Preparing these tables and graphics required tabulating data reported in the 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012 Censuses of Agriculture. (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2004; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2009; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2014e).

Comparability of Data between Census Years

Each of the 2012, 2007, 2002, and 1997 censuses were 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 are detailed in Bills and Stanton (2009) and highlighted in this section:

- The census has asked farm operators to report information on federal program support since 1969. Some support is for conservation efforts that require owners to remove active farmland from production. Prior to the 1997 census, owners who removed land from crop use for federal support and did not otherwise meet the farm definition based upon sales, livestock inventories, planted crops, or other criteria for potential sales were excluded from census tabulations (US Dept. Commerce, 1995). For the 1997 census and beyond, the USDA has counted such owners as farmers, 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).
- In the 2002 census, 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). The 2002 census also 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 new 2012 census follows the above cited data baseline. 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”¹. 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.

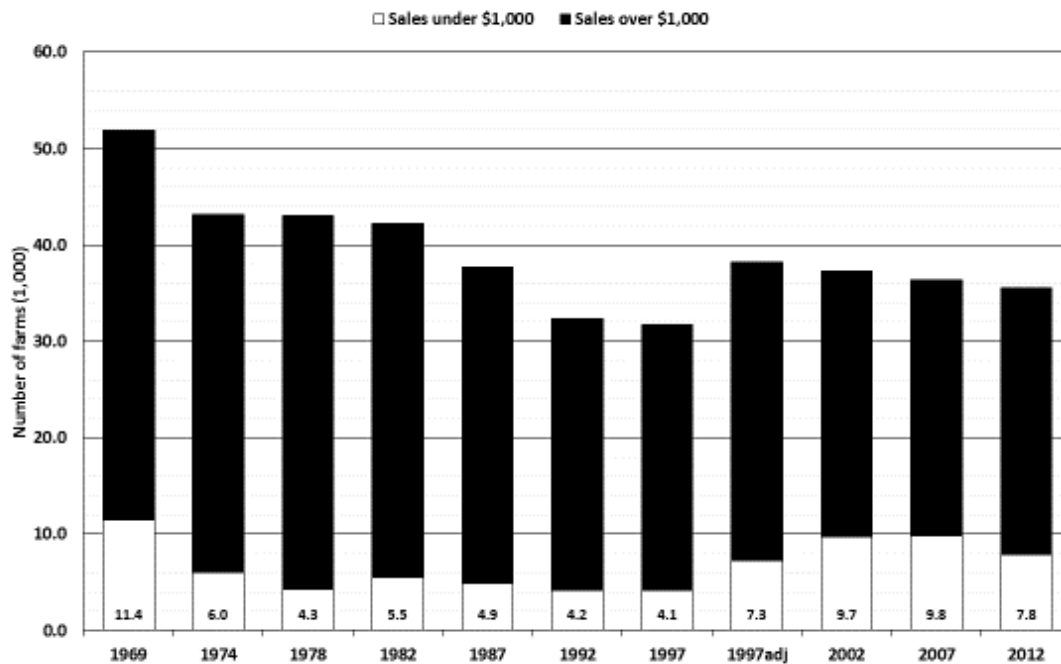
NASS methodology that dates to preparations for the 2002 Census of Agriculture has generated net increases in farm numbers. According to a USDA-ERS report, current practice aims to include establishments with the capacity to realize at least \$1,000 in revenues from any combination of government payments, 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 NASS assessment of sales potential extends to a point system to assess the possibility that a certain premises shall be counted as a farm:

¹ 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.

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

Figure 1. Farm numbers for New York State, 1969-2012



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012

To provide more perspective for New York State data users, longer-term trend in farm numbers suggested in the 5-year agricultural census as shown in Figure 1. New York is among 22 states with net farm decreases between 2002 and 2012. The farm counts 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 percent, from under 4,100 to 7,124 farms falling in that category. The 2012 census reported 7,818 farms below the \$1,000 sales threshold, which accounted for 22 percent of all New York State farms (Figure 1).

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 2012, about 24 percent or 7.2 million acres were in farms. This acreage is 275,000 acres less than the land in farms reported 20

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). Some of the land formerly in farms has been developed but the overriding majority has reverted to forest or brush. Much of this land 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 (Table 1). 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 2012 was 4.2 million acres of which 89 percent was harvested.

Of the total land in farms in 2012, nearly 60 percent is in cropland (Table 2). . Additional acreage is used for livestock pasture or classified as woodland or support land.

Table 1. Total cropland and harvested cropland, New York State, 1969-2012

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
2012	4,217,041	3,783,661

Table 2. Land in farms by major categories, New York State, 2012

Description	2012	Percent of land in farms
	<u>acres</u>	<u>%</u>
Total cropland	4,217,041	58.7
Harvested	3,783,661	52.7
Cropland pasture	113,918	1.6
Idle or used for cover crops	214,488	3.0
Enrolled in Federal programs	104,974	1.5
Total woodland	1,613,045	22.5
Woodland pastured	146,995	2.0
Woodland not pastured	1,466,050	20.4
Other pastureland and rangeland	724,581	10.1
Land in house lots, ponds, roads and wasteland	628,909	8.8
Total land in farms	7,183,576	100.0

The distribution of farm numbers between 1997 and 2012 by size of farm shows some modest increases in the lesser size categories-- those below 100 acres per farm. The bulk of the state's farmland is in units of 260 acres or more (Table 3)². In 2012, 67 percent of the farmland was operated by the 6,125 largest units. There are 18,450 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)³. Part owners account for nearly 29 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. These increases are often due to the treatment accorded owners who retire cropland in return for federal conservation payments.

² 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.

³ Some state summary data are not disclosed in the 2012 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 3. Number of farms and total land in farms by size class, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres per farm	Number of farms				Total area, 2012
					<u>acres</u>
1 - 9	2,226	3,102	2,959	2914	
10 - 49	5,499	7,723	8,359	8799	
50 - 69	2,402	3,187	3,102	3230	
70 - 99	2,786	3,545	3,415	3684	
100 - 139	3,482	4,256	4,109	4158	
140 - 179	2,649	3,097	2,848	2775	
180 - 219	2,084	2,345	2,308	2061	
220 - 259	1,752	1,902	1,591	1537	
260 - 499	5,491	5,650	5,078	4141	
500 - 999	2,530	2,567	2,457	2014	
1,000 - 1,999	688	721	812	760	
2,000 and over	168	169	217	279	
Total	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

The predominant form of organization is an individual or family operation. Partnerships are important, and account for nine percent of the businesses in 2012. The number of incorporated businesses has increased from 1997 but account for only about seven percent of the number in 2012. The number of non-family type corporations with farms is small and relatively unimportant in New York State. The land they operate accounts for well under one percent of the total farmed.

The average age of farm operators increased from 52.9 to 57.1 years between 1997 and 2012 (Table 5). The number of operators working off-farm decreased by ten percent from 2007 to 2012, a faster rate than the decline in total farm numbers. Over 19,000 reported either no days worked off the farm or less than 100 days. At the other end of the spectrum, there are 12,414 with full-time jobs off the farm and another 3,194 with 100-199 days of such work.

Table 4. Farms by tenure status and form of organization, New York State, 1997-2012

Description	Number of farms				
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012
<u>Tenure status:</u>					
Full owners	19,170	24,286	24,722	24,565	23,795
Part owners	10,742	11,741	11,040	10,424	10,263
Tenants	1,845	2,237	1,493	1,363	1,479
Total	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	35,537
<u>Form of organization:</u>					
Individual or family	26,855	32,813	32,654	30,621	29,679
Partnership	3,153	3,405	2,846	3,347	3,096
Corporations	1,568	N/A	1,388	1,885	2,355
Family-held/less than 10 stockholders	1,395	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,018
Family-held/more than 10 stockholders	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other than family-held	152	178	193	225	300
Other-cooperative, estates, trusts, or institutional	181	215	174	274	407
Total	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	35,537

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

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 35,537 farms counted in 2012, 40 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. However, this category is 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 meeting the farm sales threshold of \$1,000 or more.

Table 5. Farm operators by age group and day's work off-farm, New York State, 1997-2012

Description	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012
<u>Number of operators</u>					
<u>Operators by age group:</u>					
Under 25 years	225	254	228	159	185
25 – 34	1,977	2,624	1,628	1,720	1,964
34 – 44	6,628	8,314	7,020	4,756	3,796
45 – 54	8,527	10,826	11,433	10,060	8,774
55 – 64	7,155	8,101	8,843	10,214	10,504
65 and over	7,245	8,165	8,093	9,443	10,314
Average age	53.5	52.9	54.1	56.2	57.1
<u>Days of work off-farm:</u>					
None	14,960	16,736	18,492	14,282	15,751
1 – 99	2,548	3,048	3,199	4,899	4,178
100 – 199	2,852	N/A	2,816	3,531	3,194
200 and over	9,886	13,117	12,748	13,640	12,414
Not reporting	1,511	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The second group of farms with agricultural sales from \$5,000 to \$50,000 are also part-time farm operations, with the primary source of family income in most cases coming from outside agriculture. In 2012 there were 7,585 farms with sales between \$5,000 and \$20,000 or 21 percent of the total. The larger part-time businesses, sales of \$20,000-49,999, included 3,953 farms or 11 percent of the total. This group of part-time farms (\$5,000- 50,000) sold about \$204 million of products or five percent of the total. Farms with sales of \$50,000 or more in 2012 include 9,711 businesses or 27 percent of the total. Most of these get their primary source of family income from farming.

Changes in farm numbers in each sales class between recent census years provide some interesting contrasts. 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 over that interval. Increased farm numbers in these largest sales classes prevailed between 2007 and 2012 as well. The numbers of farms in these larger sales classes reflect ongoing national trends. In 2012, 96 percent of all agricultural sales were produced by the farms with sales of \$50,000 or more. Despite sales dominance by larger farms, the 2012 census results show noticeable gains among smaller farms. Sharp declines in farms with sales under \$2,500 (as noted above, primarily due to fewer “potential farms” with sales under the census \$1,000 sales threshold) were largely offset by gains among farms with sales between \$2,500 and \$100,000.

Table 6. Number of farms by value products sold, New York State, 1997-2012

Value of agricultural products sold	Number of farms					Total value of sales, 2002
	1997	1997 sales	2002	2007	2012	
						<u>\$Mil.</u>
Less than \$ 2,500	7,707	11,542	14,243	13,004	11,169	\$5.9
2,500 to 4,999	3,424	4,096	3,364	3,075	3,119	11.2
5,000 to 9,999	3,484	4,119	3,223	3,770	3,776	27.1
10,000 to 19,999	3,348	3,927	3,278	3,674	3,809	52.7
20,000 to 39,399	2,673	3,009	2,778	2,915	3,113	87.1
40,000 to 49,999	921	1002	845	811	840	37.4
50,000 to 99,999	3,335	3,496	3,073	2,253	2,586	184.4
100,000 - 249,999	4,442	4,559	3,878	3,295	3,294	544.9
250,000 - 499,999	1,441	1,518	1,491	1,805	1,869	646.6
500,000 - 999,999	639	648	611	938	997	694.6
\$1,000,000 and over	343	348	471	812	965	3,123.3
Total	31,757	38,264	37,255	36,352	35,537	\$5,415.1

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Total Sales by Type of Product and Type of Farm

The relative importance of individual crops and livestock products in terms of sales is shown in Table 7. Livestock products continue as the most important with the dairy industry sales dominant. Over the 2002-2012 period, livestock/livestock product sales, including poultry, increased by 60 percent in current dollar terms, reflecting an improved cost-price picture for dairy farming and some pronounced percentage changes in other sectors.

Table 7. Total sales by type of product, New York State, 1997-2012

Description	Value of sales					Percent of total, 2012
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	
Millions of dollars						%
<u>Livestock:</u>						
Dairy products	\$1,459.7	\$1,481.6	\$1,560.9	\$2,280.20	\$2,417.4	44.6
Cattle and calves	198.0	216.1	251.1	318.1	449.5	8.3
Poultry and poultry products	86.4	87.3	106.6	123.7	144.7	2.7
Sheep, lambs & wool	3.4	N/A	9.4	10.2	19.2	0.4
Hogs and pigs	14.9	15.1	14.0	28.3	39.0	0.7
Other livestock	71.7	N/A	40.7	96.2	96.1	1.8
Total livestock	\$1,834.1	\$1,864.2	\$1,982.7	\$2,856.70	\$3,165.9	58.5
<u>Crops:</u>						
Fruit, nuts & berries	\$185.1	\$193.5	\$180.5	\$363.3	\$307.6	5.7
Vegetables & melons	206.9	N/A	322.6	338.0	364.1	6.7
Nursery & greenhouse products	290.7	N/A	344.3	389.1	413.3	7.6
Corn for grain	118.6	N/A	N/A	210.2	620.8	11.5
Hay, silage, seeds	87.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wheat	21.2	N/A	N/A	28.5	38.6	0.7
Oats	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other grains	13.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miscellaneous crops	73.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total crops	\$1,000.4	\$1,066.3	\$1,135.1	\$1561.9	\$2,249.2	41.5
Total agricultural sales	\$2,834.5	\$2,930.5	\$3,117.8	\$4,418.60	5,415.1	100.0

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 8. Farms by type: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS),
New York State, 1997-2012

Type of farm	<u>Number of farms</u>					Market value of total sales, 2012
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	
						<u>Millions</u>
Dairy	7,852	N/A	6,531	5,237	4694	\$2,893.9
Ornamentals and nursery	2,820	N/A	3,034	2,193	2,322	412.4
Vegetables and melons	1,585	N/A	1,764	1,714	2,031	366.6
Fruits and nuts	1,913	N/A	2,224	1,876	2,278	306.4
Cash grain	2,549	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Field crops	5,744	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poultry and eggs	281	N/A	423	385	882	151.0
Beef cattle, cow-calf, feeders	5,401	N/A	5,012	4,803	4,596	249.6
Animal specialties**	2,602	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other livestock	1,010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	31,757	N/A	37,255	36,352	35,537	\$5,415.1

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

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

N/A: Not available

Crop sales increased as a share of the total in 2012 with production increases associated with both fruit and vegetable crops. Also, nursery and greenhouse product sales continued to increase statewide, with sales at \$413.3 million in 2012 (Table 7). Vegetables and melons sales were up eight percent. Recent surges in feed grain prices are reflected in the census. Sales of corn for grain increased almost threefold between 2007 and 2012 and accounted for more than 11 percent of total farm receipts in 2012.

All farms are classified by type according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAIC) used for all census tabulations (Table 8). Type of farm is based on the predominant source of farm sales. The most important group in terms of sales as well as numbers is farms classified as dairy with 53 percent of total sales, down from 57 percent in 2007. 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 annual sales per farm for dairy, ornamentals and nursery and vegetables and melons, and fruit and tree nuts are well over \$100,000.

There are large numbers of part-time and residential farms, especially in the groups classified 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; the number of poultry/egg farms more than doubled between 2007 and 2012; average sales per farm is about \$171,000.

Government Payments and Other Farm-Related Income

Direct government payments to farmers under programs administered by the USDA play a relatively small role in farm income for the majority of New York State farmers. They produce a relatively small amount of commodities 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 nearly half of the federal dollars available at present for conservation assistance (USDA-ERS, 2015a and USDA-ERS, 2015b). Together, federal program payments for commodity support and conservation topped \$74.5 million in 2012 (Table 9).

Table 9. Government payments and other farm-related income, New York State, 1997-2012

Distribution of such income	Number of farms					Total value of such income
	1997					2012
	1997	adj.*	2002	2007	2012	
						<u>Thousands</u>
Government payments:						
\$1 – 999	2,602	2,921	3,006	3,387	2,580	\$1,219
1,000 – 4,999	3,583	3,959	2,394	4,167	3,310	8,259
5,000 – 9,999	891	943	1,190	1,340	1,239	9,037
10,000 – 24,999	608	642	1,959	1,172	1,478	22,391
25,000 – 49,999	129	139	953	399	595	21,135
\$50,000 and over	28	28	394	131	164	12,469
Total	7,841	8,632	9,896	10,596	9,366	\$74,511
Other farm-related income:**	Number of farms					<u>Thousands</u>
\$1 – 999	3,301	3,713	3,673	2,751	3,831	\$1,620
1,000 – 4,999	3,198	3,790	4,315	5,084	5,835	12,354
5,000 – 9,999	1,023	1,220	1,587	2,233	1,830	12,693
10,000 – 24,999	1,029	1,093	1,514	2,094	1,920	29,316
25,000 – 49,999	199	223	701	901	779	26,759
\$50,000 and over	110	127	483	828	1,028	179,560
Total	8,860	10,266	12,253	13,891	14,523	\$262,302
* Values reported in the 2002 census volume						
** Includes custom work, rentals of real estate, sales of forest products, etc.						

The number of program recipients decreased from about 10,600 in 2007 to under 9,400 in 2012. Over six in 10 farmers with payments received amounts of \$5,000 or less. At the other end of the

spectrum, 759 farms received \$25,000 or more during the 2012 census year; most were individuals with relatively large acreages of major federal program crops: corn for grain, soybeans, or wheat. This group, accounting for about 8 percent of program recipients, received 45 percent of the total dollar payments.

Table 10. Net cash return from agricultural sales, New York State, 1997-2012

Size of net cash return or loss	Number of farms					Percent of all farms, 2012
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	
Net gains of:						
\$50,000 and over	2,975	N/A	4,285	5,429	5,658	15.9
25,000 – 49,999	2,852	N/A	2,699	2,229	2,181	6.1
10,000 – 24,999	3,357	N/A	3,122	2,693	2,757	7.8
5,000 – 9,999	1,954	N/A	1,993	1,777	1,743	4.9
1,000 – 4,999	3,070	N/A	2,992	2,750	2,441	6.9
\$0 – 999	1,290	N/A	1,432	1,169	913	2.6
Subtotal	15,498	N/A	16,523	16,047	15,693	44.2
Net losses of:						
\$0 – 999	1,751	N/A	1,705	1,428	1,178	3.3
1,000 – 4,999	7,080	N/A	7,471	6,380	5,052	14.2
5,000 – 9,999	4,055	N/A	4,395	5,034	4,801	13.5
10,000 – 24,999	2,616	N/A	4,005	4,831	5,132	14.4
25,000 – 49,999	583	N/A	1,655	1,428	1,953	5.5
\$50,000 and over	227	N/A	1,498	1,204	1,728	4.9
Subtotal	16,312	N/A	20,729	20,305	19,844	55.8
Total	31,810	N/A	37,252	36,352	35,537	100.0
Average net cash return per farm	\$16,181	N/A	\$14,460	\$32,533	\$34,240	
Average net cash return, farms w/gains	\$42,373	N/A	\$56,405	\$96,333	\$109,549	
Average net cash return, farms w/losses	2,975	N/A	4,285	5,429	\$25,315	

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Other farm-related income is reported in the census but not included as part of agricultural sales. The USDA definition of farm-related income is relatively narrow and constitutes a small share of total agricultural income in New York State. Few receiving such returns do not rely on it for their total family income. Nearly two thirds 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. More prevalent allied income sources, such as value-added food processing or food retailing, are expressly excluded from the agricultural census.

Net Cash Return from Agricultural Sales

The census asks farmers to report all cash expenses. Their reports, combined with information on commodity sales and farm related income provides insight into the distribution of “net cash returns”. Depreciation and changes in inventory values are not included in making this calculation, nor is business income not closely allied with farm commodity production. 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, 51 percent of the total, 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 15,693 farms reporting gains in 2012, 44 percent of the total. The number reporting net cash losses was substantial; 44 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 using published census data.

FIELD CROPS

Cropland harvested in New York increased by a little more than four percent between 2007 and 2012 to nearly 3.8 million acres. The primary uses of cropland are shown in Table 11. Between 2007 and 2012, the proportion of cropland devoted to hay and grass silage crops decreased slightly, from 54 to 49 percent. Total corn acreage in 2012 accounted for 31 percent of total harvested cropland, a slight increase from the 2007 census.

Hay and Grass Silage

Hay or hay harvested as grass silage is New York State’s largest field crop in terms of land use. About 54 percent of all farms reported some hay harvested (Table 12). Of those with some hay harvested, 49 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 11. Primary uses of cropland, New York State, 1997-2012

Crop	Percent of harvested cropland				
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012
Hay and grass silage	56	N/A	59	54	49
Corn for grain	16	N/A	12	15	18
Corn for silage	15	N/A	14	14	13
Oats	2	N/A	2	2	1
Wheat	3	N/A	3	2	2
Soybeans	3	N/A	4	5	8
Vegetables & potatoes	5	N/A	4	5	4
Fruit	3	N/A	3	3	3
All other	Less than 1	N/A	Less than 1	Less than 1	
Total	100	N/A	100	100	100

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 12. All hay and grass silage: farms and harvested acreage, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Number of farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2002	2012
1 to 14	2,385	N/A	3,143	2,827	3,031	25,531	25,035
15 to 24	2,277	N/A	2,505	2,400	2,349	47,196	44,368
25 to 49	4,051	N/A	4,236	4,356	3,990	147,101	138,273
50 to 99	4,686	N/A	4,679	4,487	4,300	320,580	292,193
100 to 249	5,564	N/A	5,298	4,371	3,985	801,313	595,965
250 to 499	1,528	N/A	1,604	1,310	1,076	531,345	355,722
500 to 999	280	N/A	418	355	328	272,384	216,669
1,000 and over	34	N/A	63	88	123	112,998	182,756
Total	20,805	N/A	21,959	20,194	19,182	2,258,448	1,850,981

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Corn for Grain

The acreage devoted to corn for grain grew steadily between 1950 and 1982 (Table 13). 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 reported an increase of about 100,000 acres from 2002. Another 125,000 acres were added between 2007 and 2012.

Table 13. Corn for grain acres, New York State, 1950-2012

<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
2012	677,268

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Corn for grain was harvested on 15 percent of the farms in the State in 2012. About 54 percent of the farms had enterprises of 50 acres or less. These accounted for eight percent of the acreage. Increased acreage from 2007 occurred in all acreage classes 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, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 14	1,183	1,408	1,007	943	1,346	6,718	9,466
15 to 24	633	703	432	450	593	8,446	11,222
25 to 49	1,047	1,117	827	744	890	25,732	30,835
50 to 99	1,087	1,128	800	738	842	49,808	56,868
100 to 249	934	979	744	777	894	115,908	135,507
250 to 499	405	433	260	348	367	119,824	126,877
500 to 999	151	162	124	167	194	108,700	128,391
1,000 and over	53	53	52	76	100	116,493	178,102
Total	5,493	5,983	4,246	4,243	5226	551,629	677,268

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Table 15. Corn for silage: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 14	1,183	1,408	1,024	898	1,012	7,387	8,324
15 to 24	633	703	880	714	648	13,578	12,111
25 to 49	1,047	1,117	1,711	1,329	1,287	45,880	43,975
50 to 99	1,087	1,128	1,582	1,067	934	71,519	61,988
100 to 249	934	979	975	810	634	119,415	91,387
250 to 499	405	433	278	282	203	95,463	71,824
500 to 999	151	162	122	140	144	95,132	98,225
1,000 and over	53	53	29	38	69	59,194	109,051
Total	5,493	5,983	6,601	5,278	4,931	507,568	496,885

* 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 4,900 farms in 2012, down from nearly 5,300 farms in 2007. The bulk of the acreage was in enterprises of 50 acres or more (Table 15). Total corn silage acreage decreased by two percent between 2007 and 2012. There were decreases in farms harvesting less than 500 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. That downward trend has been steady since 1940.

Table 16. Oats for grain acreage, New York State, 1940-2012

<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
2012	50,543

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

The drop in acreage and in numbers of producers from 1992 is significant. Acreage decreased by 30 percent between 1992 and 1997, to about 77,000 acres. The number of producers dropped from 1,809 in 2007 to 1,799 in 2012. There were decreases in acreage in all size classes, including growers reporting 250 acres or more (Table 17).

Table 17. Oats for grain and harvested acres, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 14	1,233	1,424	950	773	935	6,345	7,580
15 to 24	619	664	436	364	337	6,759	6,151
25 to 49	549	565	458	335	297	11,052	9,980
50 to 99	294	305	230	199	142	12,858	9,222
100 to 249	101	107	114	111	70	13,710	9,444
250 and over	12	12	17	27	18	10,275	8,166
Total	2,808	3,077	2,205	1,809	1799	60,999	50,543

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Wheat

Wheat acreage decreased between 2002 and 2007 from 115,680 to 84,955 acres but rebounded slightly to just over 86,000 acres in 2012 (Table 18). Wheat acreage fluctuated in the 1970s and 1980s, reflecting both weather conditions and developments in plant breeding. Much depends on weather conditions and varieties available in the years the censuses are taken. Production tends to be concentrated on larger farms. About 72 percent of the 2012 wheat acreage was reported by growers with 100 or more acres (see Table 19).

Table 18. Wheat for grain acreage, New York State, 1959-2012

Census year	Total acres
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
2012	86,068

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

Table 19. Wheat for grain: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 14	432	509	328	192	264	N/A	1,976
15 to 24	341	369	193	146	139	N/A	2,618
25 to 49	456	486	358	224	181	7,883	6,216
50 to 99	313	340	273	230	194	15,613	13,017
100 to 249	268	292	245	199	179	28,924	26,838
250 and over	77	75	91	67	72	N/A	35,403
Total	1,887	2,077	1,488	1,058	1,029	84,955	86,068

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume; N/A: Not available

Other Small Grain and Oilseed Crops

Beginning in the 1980s, new crop varieties and shifting cost-price relationships have attracted more 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 2012 Census year, 66 percent of total soybean acreage is on farms with 100 acres or more of this crop.

Table 20. Soybeans: farms and harvested acres, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 14	N/A	N/A	156	149	361	1,275	3,112
15 to 24	N/A	N/A	130	133	291	2,521	5,536
25 to 49	N/A	N/A	238	241	459	8,591	16,293
50 to 99	N/A	N/A	214	290	465	19,227	31,039
100 to 249	N/A	N/A	241	319	470	48,037	70,061
250 to 499	N/A	N/A	97	121	196	40,995	65,228
500 to 999	N/A	N/A	36	71	105	47,329	67,355
1,000 and over	N/A	N/A	16	23	37	31,800	51,480
Total	952	1,032	1,128	1,347	2,384	199,775	310,104

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 21. Other crops: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1997-2012

Crops	Farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
Dry edible beans	402	452	306	143	90	16,218	9,642
Barley	N/A	N/A	425	327	286	10,793	7,679
Rye	312	343	431	264	275	6,879	6,253
Sorghum, forage	N/A	196	215	155	121	3,192	2,638
Sunflowers	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	38	357	728

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Numbers of farms reporting other field crops and the number of acres in production in 2007 and 2012 are listed in Table 21. Dry edible beans have been an important cash crop for some New York State farms in years past, but acreage is decreasing. Some farmers may have converted acreages from dry beans to soybeans in this decade.

Table 22. All vegetables: farms and harvested acres, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Farms					Total acres	
	1997*	1997 adj.**	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
0.1 to 0.9	219	N/A	288	417	585	164	248
1 to 4.9	759	N/A	956	1,236	1,413	2,578	2,967
5 to 14.9	634	N/A	533	654	712	5,109	5,691
15 to 24.9	225	N/A	228	197	196	3,640	3,721
25 to 49.9	311	N/A	217	217	185	7,373	6,345
50 to 99.9	217	N/A	166	175	147	11,642	10,174
100 to 249.9	222	N/A	139	175	128	27,086	20,464
250 to 499.9	73	N/A	51	65	48	21,494	16,270
500 to 749	19	N/A	19	17	20	10,332	12,137
750 to 999	9	N/A	13	8	7	6,685	6,038
1,000 or more	32	N/A	27	31	26	64,042	48,556
Total	2,720	N/A	2,637	3,192	3,467	160,146	132,610

* 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. Understanding of the vegetable sector is hampered, however, by data conventions. Namely, Irish potatoes, an important cash crop, were treated separately from vegetables in the census prior to 2002. But subsequent census records on acreage distributions to include the potato crop.

The acreage of commercial vegetable production (excluding potatoes for 1997) and its distribution by size of enterprise is presented in Table 22. Acreage reported fell by 17 percent between 2007 and 2012. Of the more than 130,000 acres reported in 2012, over 90 percent are on the 561 farms with 25 acres of vegetables or more. Over 51 percent of the total acreage is produced on 53 farms with 500 acres or more of commercial vegetable production.

The census does not provide a breakdown between crops harvested for fresh market and for processing. Listed in Table 23 are the total acreages of some of the more important vegetable and potato crops harvested over the 1997-2012 census years.

Table 23. Vegetable acreage, New York State, 1997-2012

Crop	Total acres				
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012
Beets	2,832	2,940	1,868	2,173	3,372
Broccoli	612	663	364	N/A	562
Cabbage	13,678	14,403	15,269	13,618	11,320
Carrots	1,227	N/A	1,481	1,194	1,516
Cauliflower	691	731	366	295	437
Cucumbers	3,789	3,892	3,265	3,785	1,717
Lettuce	1,384	1,695	1,116	1,398	1,072
Onions	11,792	13,734	11,516	9,571	7,958
Peas	18,365	19,570	15,741	18,137	7,691
Potatoes	23,920	25,930	22,094	18,911	21,865
Pumpkins	5,388	6,061	6,782	6,650	6,273
Snap beans	28,675	29,580	28,471	31,204	27,927
Spinach	627	663	424	247	479
Squash	2,899	3,180	4,226	3,896	5,299
Sweet corn	66,581	70,139	44,363	40,183	28,586
Sweet peppers	958	N/A	1,256	1,139	1,194
Tomatoes	3,289	3,462	2,402	2,876	3,005

* 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 but planting has declined in recent census years (Table 23). Snap bean acreage increased in the 1990s and between 2002 and 2007. Reported acreage fell below 30,000 in 2012. Onion acreage declined between 2002 and 2007 as did cabbage; those patterns continue in 2012. The area devoted to peas increased in the 1990s and remained above 18,000 acres for the 2007 census. Fewer than 8,000 acres were counted in 2012, but several vegetable crops registered higher acreages in 2012. Tomato acreage topped 3,000 acres and broccoli acreage approached levels reported in the 1990s. Carrot and squash acreage also increased. Pumpkins are now an important crop for New York State growers, but acreage fell by about 5 percent between 2007 and 2012.

Fruit and Berries

The acreage in commercial fruit production is about 93,600 acres, down from 100,000 acres reported for 2007 (Table 24). Nearly 2,700 farmers reported fruit and vine acreage in 2012. Apples and grapes are New York State's principal fruit crops. Apple acreage has declined in recent census years, likely in part to due production techniques that have increased tree densities. Conversely, grape acreage decreased by about 3,300 acres or eight percent over the 2007-2012 time frame but remains well above the amount reported in the late 1990s (Table 25).

Table 24. Land in orchards and vines: farms and acreage, New York State, 1997-2012

Acres harvested	Number of farms					Total acres	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
0.1 to 4.9	680	N/A	1,007	902	971	N/A	N/A
5 to 14.9	644	N/A	658	613	628	5,284	4,988
15 to 24.9	267	N/A	289	278	294	5,085	5,522
25 to 49.9	326	N/A	307	342	251	12,247	8,886
50 to 99.9	255	N/A	235	308	228	21,083	15,847
100 to 499.9	248	N/A	239	230	243	46,602	46,996
500 acres & over	16	N/A	18	13	14	N/A	N/A
Total	2,436	2,886	2,753	2,686	2,629	100,035	93,661

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 25. Primary fruit crop acreage, New York State, 1997-2012

Crop	1997	1997 adj.*	Total acres		2012
			2002	2007	
Apples	60,250	66,055	53,233	49,966	47,148
Grapes	33,047	36,213	36,716	42,554	39,216
Cherries, tart	N/A	2994	2485	2041	1,845
Cherries, sweet	N/A	N/A	1158	819	799
Pears	1944	2,164	1,986	1,510	1,186
Peaches	1841	2007	2364	2157	2,003
Berries, all					
brambles	1766	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Strawberries	1538	1617	1406	1659	1,220
Plums and prunes	337	355	373	367	584

* 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 2012 census shows that the area under glass or other protection is in excess of 34 million square feet. In addition, these crops are grown in the open on 22,484 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, \$ 389.1 million, and \$415.6 million in 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012, respectively. The counties with

the largest areas of greenhouse space are Suffolk (\$ 168.4 million in sales), Orange (\$29.2 million in sales), and Erie (\$28.8 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 2012, there were 5,427 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 1,114 farms with less than 20 cows counted for 21 percent of the farms and about one percent of all the dairy cows (Table 26).

Table 26. Number of farms by size of dairy milking herd, New York State, 1997-2012

Number of milk cows	Farms					Number of	
	1997	milk cows 1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 9	777	1,119	982	683	676	1,978	1,864
10 to 19	318	464	287	264	438	3,753	6,180
20 to 49	2,351	2,578	1,706	1,419	1,475	51,117	52,310
50 to 99	3,506	3,345	2,810	1,854	1,676	125,720	111,547
100 to 199	1,210	1,210	1,027	872	659	115,904	88,362
200 to 499	461	461	406	375	257	115,229	80,326
500 to 999	88	88	130	145	143	99,086	100,295
1,000 or more	21	21	40	71	103	113,668	169,828
1,000 to 2,499	N/A	N/A	N/A	66	91	94,893	129,622
2,500 or more	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	12	18,775	40,206
Total	8,732	9,286	7,388	5,683	5,427	626,455	610,712

* 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. Over the 2007-12 interval, farms in all size classes between 50 and 500 cows decreased in number. Similarly, cow numbers fell precipitously on these mid-sized farms. Growth in both farm and cow numbers centered on large operations with 1,000 or more milk cows. Reductions in each of the smaller herd sizes were realized as some individuals moved out of dairying while others increased herd size. Larger herd sizes are in evidence throughout the United States. The number of New York State farms reporting 1,000 or more milk cows increased from 71 to 103 farms between 2007 and 2012. The 2007 census disclosed information on even larger dairy

herds. In 2012, New York State had 12 farms with 2,500 or more milk cows, accounting for nearly seven percent of all 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 to slaughter weights.

Table 27. Beef cows: farms and numbers, New York State, 1997-2012

Number of beef cows	Farms					Number of	
	1997	beef cows 1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 9	3,388	3,889	4,013	3,598	3,840	15,386	15,928
10 to 19	1,426	1,296	1,397	1,624	1,409	21,111	18,387
20 to 49	1,065	967	939	1,232	1,074	34,892	30,235
50 to 99	220	193	196	268	200	17,843	12,679
100 to 199	45	42	47	72	47	9,294	N/A
200 to 499	15	15	6	7	8	N/A	1,803
500 to 999	1	1		1	1	N/A	N/A
1,000 or more	-	-	-	1	-	N/A	-
Total	6,160	6,403	6,598	6,803	6,579	103,620	86,030

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

The number of farms reporting beef cows in 2012 was 6,579, roughly in line with 2002 when there were 6,598 (Table 27). Smaller size categories, other than farms with 1-9 animals, reported increased numbers of beef cows from 2007 to 2012. The number of farms with 100 cows or more remains small, and the census does not disclose information on the number of cattle in these larger size classes. Farms with fewer than 100 cows account for 90 percent of all beef cows in New York State.

Laying Hens and Pullets

Egg production is the most important reason for keeping poultry in New York. This industry increased by about 31 percent between 2007 and 2012 as numbers of layers increased from just under 4 million to 5.2 million. There were 21 farms in 2012 with 20,000 hens or pullets of laying age or more. Farms with more than 100,000 layers accounted for 89 percent of the State's laying flock of 5.2 million layers (Table 28).

Table 28. Hens and pullets of laying age, New York State, 1997-2012

Hens and pullets of Laying Age	Farms					Number of hens and pullets	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 – 99	1,744	2,147	2,167	3,726	5,325	N/A	N/A
100 – 399	102	338	404	214	260	35,049	42,235
400 – 3199	22	21	20	46	74	41,133	61,839
3,200 – 9,999	5	4	2	1	2	N/A	N/A
10,000 - 19,999	2	-	-	3	4	45,500	49,500
20,000 – 49,999	17	14	11	5	8	129,800	225,800
50,000 – 99,999	7	6	3	4	1	236,050	N/A
100,000 and over	10	10	10	8	12	3,380,520	4,651,801
Total	1,909	2,540	2,617	4,006	5,686	3,952,975	5,208,831

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Table 29. Hogs and pigs: farms and inventory numbers, New York State, 1997-2012

Number of hogs and pigs	Farms					Number of hogs	
	1997	and pigs 1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 24	1,270	1,474	1,287	1,612	1,655	9,265	9,845
25 - 49	69	80	108	146	112	4,772	N/A
50 - 99	67	72	63	52	70	3,431	4,676
100 - 199	42	45	24	21	29	2,605	3,772
200 - 499	31	31	19	13	27	3,902	8,339
500 - 999	9	9	9	4	2	2,360	N/A
1000 - 1999	10	10	7	9	5	10,341	7,252
2000 - 4999	9	9	8	12	12	N/A	35,542
5000 or more	1	1	2	2	-	N/A	-
-							
Total	1,508	1,731	1,527	1,871	1,912	85,741	74,671

* Values reported in the 2002 census volume

N/A: Not available

Hogs and Pigs

The number of farms reporting hogs or pigs increased by a modest 2 percent from 1,871 farms in 2007 to 1,912 farms in 2012. The increases were scattered among farms with fewer than 500 animals (Table 29). The total number of hogs and pigs, however, decreased by 13 percent over the last five-year census interval. Presently there are 46 farms with 200 hogs or more.

Sheep and Lambs

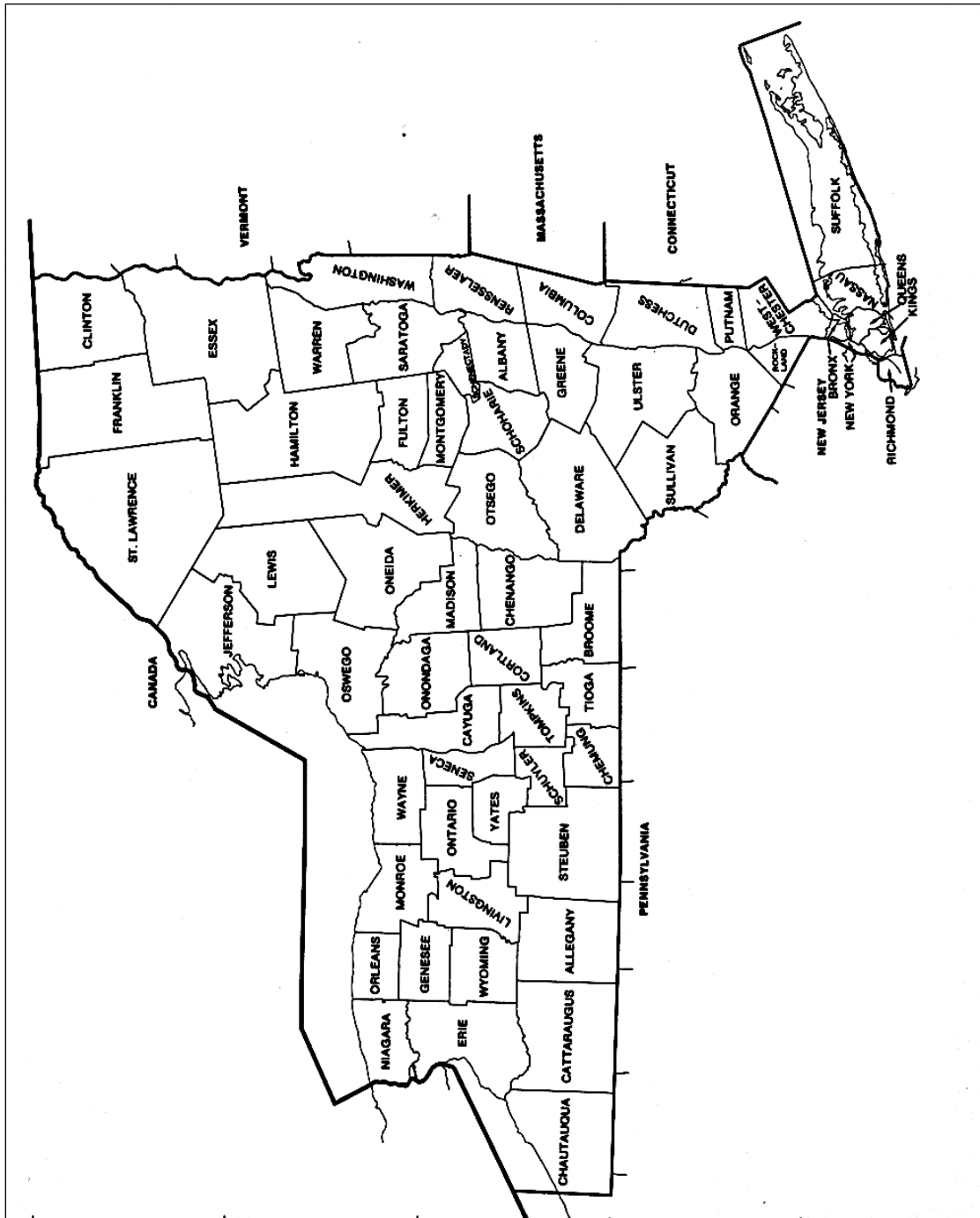
The number of farms reporting sheep and lambs increased from 1,799 in 2007 to 2,017 in 2012. The total number of sheep and lambs increased by 37 percent to 86,286 (Table 30). Numbers increased in all the different sizes of enterprises. About 60 percent of the sheep are in enterprises with 100 head or more.

Table 30. Sheep and lambs: farms and inventory numbers, New York State, 1997-2012

Number of Sheep And Lambs	Farms					Number of sheep and lambs	
	1997	1997 adj.*	2002	2007	2012	2007	2012
1 to 24	970	1,224	1,449	1,271	1,364	11,248	11,843
25 to 99	421	516	599	408	498	19,498	22,233
100 - 299	89	101	105	87	118	14,017	19,553
300 - 999	30	30	48	30	31	13,327	18,138
1,000 and over	5	5	6	3	6	5,092	14,539
Total	1,515	1,876	2,207	1,799	2,017	63,182	86,286

* 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. A statewide map with county boundaries is shown in Figure 2. Census data used to construct graphic displays for counties 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 1,400 operations, third is St. Lawrence county with just over 1,300 farms (Figure 3).

Land in farms exhibits a similar distribution to farm numbers (Figure 4). Steuben county has the largest number of acres in farms with more than 405,000 acres devoted to agriculture. Jefferson and St. Lawrence 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 5). Steuben county has the largest number of acres of harvested cropland at just over 196,000 acres followed by Cayuga county at 169,969 acres. Thirteen 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 6). 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 Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, Genesee, Cayuga, Seneca, Wyoming, and Wayne counties having the highest. Suffolk county on Long Island, despite considerable development pressure, 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 7). Wyoming county with sales well over \$300 million dollars had the greatest output, followed by Cayuga county. Twenty-nine counties recorded a value of agricultural products sold in excess of 75 million dollars in 2012.

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 8). 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 2012 were Hamilton, Broome, Schenectady, Chemung, Greene, Albany, and Essex counties.

Farms with sales of \$100,000 or more of sales represent average and larger "commercial farms" (Figure 9). The proportion of farms with sales of \$100,000 or more is greatest in Yates, Seneca, Lewis, Suffolk, Wayne, Cayuga, and Wyoming counties.

Field Crops

Corn for grain acreage has steadily increased in recent years. Both the 2007 and 2012 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, Orleans, Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, Niagara, Genesee, and Steuben counties all had corn acreages topping 30,000 in 2012 (Figure 9).

Corn silage acreage has remained relatively more stable than corn grain acreage in recent years, but New York State realized a two percent acreage reduction in 2012 compared to 2007. 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 11). Wyoming, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Genesee, Jefferson, Washington, and Lewis counties have the largest acreages of corn silage.

The acreage of hay is also widely distributed over the State (Figure 12). Steuben county has the largest acreage, followed by St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. Each of these three counties reported more than 100,000 acres of hay and forage crops (including silage) in 2012.

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, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Livingston, Orleans, and Niagara counties (Figure 13)

Wheat is an important cash crop in terms of acreage and is also concentrated in Western New York and the Finger Lakes region (Figure 14). Livingston county has the largest wheat acreage followed by Genesee, Ontario, and Niagara 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 15). Genesee and Orleans Counties have the largest acreages but Wyoming and Monroe counties also reported vegetable crop acreage in excess of 8,000 acres in 2012.

Potato acreage is concentrated in Western New York with Wyoming, Wayne, Steuben, and Livingston counties accounting for well over half of the State's potato acreage (Figure 16). Suffolk county was the largest potato producer in New York State in the late 1990s with nearly 6,000 acres of potatoes. The 2012 Census report for Suffolk county includes about 2,600 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 17). 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 18). Grape acreage is concentrated in Chautauqua county and the Finger Lakes region. Suffolk county has shown a significant increase in acreage in recent years and now ranks third statewide (Figure 19).

Sales of nursery and greenhouse products are highest in the metropolitan areas of the State (Figure 20). Suffolk County dominates the New York State picture and the green industries with recorded sales of \$168 million or approximately 45 percent of the State total. Other counties with significant sales were Orange, Erie, Albany, and Steuben.

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, Genesee, Jefferson, and Lewis counties (Figure 21).

The inventory of beef cows is also widespread throughout the State with the Western Southern Tier Counties showing the greatest numbers (Figure 22). Finger Lakes and Western New York regions have the largest concentrations of hogs and pigs (Figure 23). The modest sheep and lamb inventory is spread across New York State with the largest 2012 inventories located in Seneca and Cayuga counties (Figure 24).

Economic Characteristics

Farm production expenditures totaled approximately 4.5 billion dollars in 2012. 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 48 of 57 counties outside of New York City 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 2012 were Wyoming, Cayuga, and Suffolk counties (Figure 25).

“Net cash return” from agricultural sales and some farm-related income topped \$1.2 billion in 2012. Net cash return was calculated by subtracting cash expenses from cash receipts. Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Cayuga, Jefferson, and Orleans counties recorded the largest net return from agricultural sales (Figure 26).

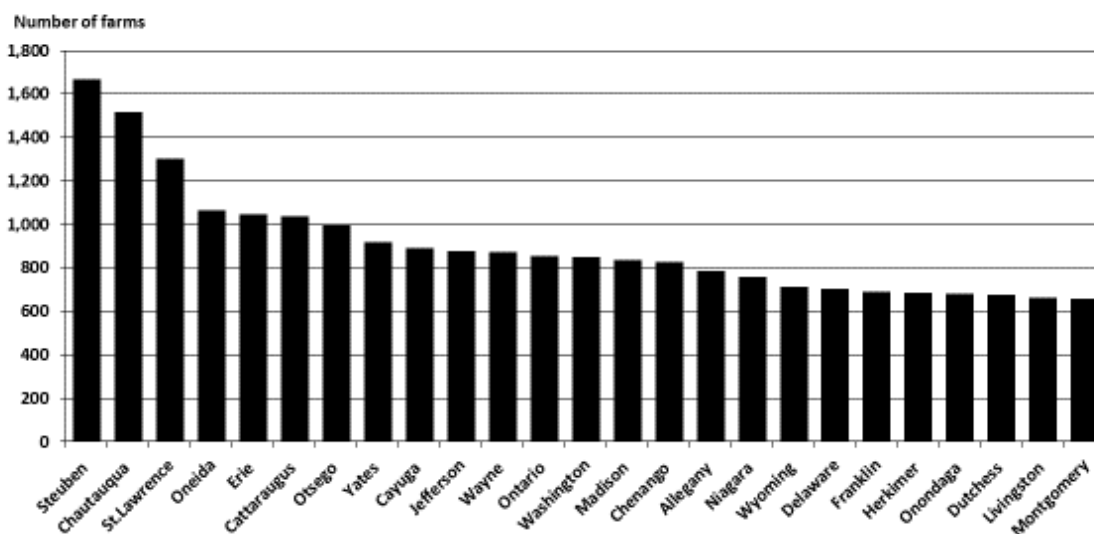
“Average net cash return” per farm varies widely across the State. Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, and Cayuga counties both reported net cash returns that exceeded \$80,000 per farm, the highest in the State (Figure 27).

Dairy Characteristics

The number of dairy farms in the state for 2012 totaled 5,427. The value of dairy product sales per county follows the distribution of dairy farms (Figure 28). Counties with \$75 million or more in

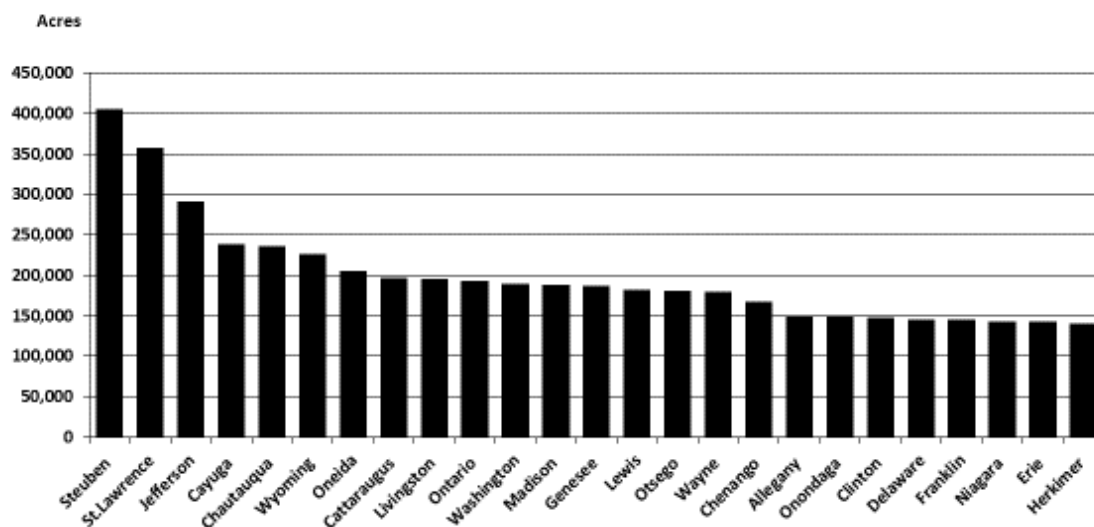
dairy product sales include Wyoming, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Genesee, Lewis, Washington, and Livingston counties. New York State counties.

Figure 3. Top 25: Number of farms, New York State, 2012



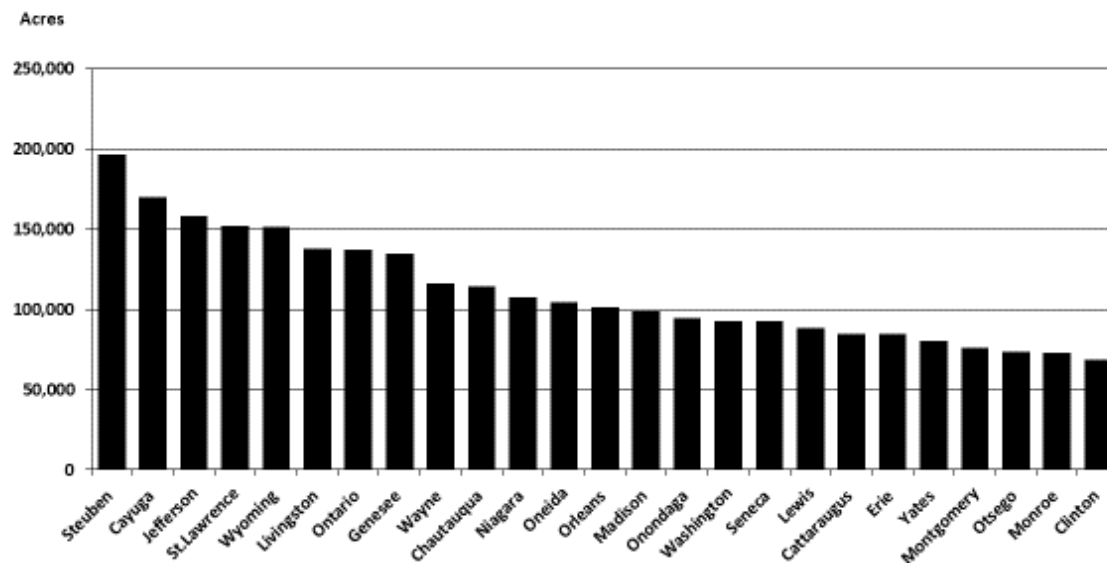
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 4. Top 25: Land in farms, New York State, 2012



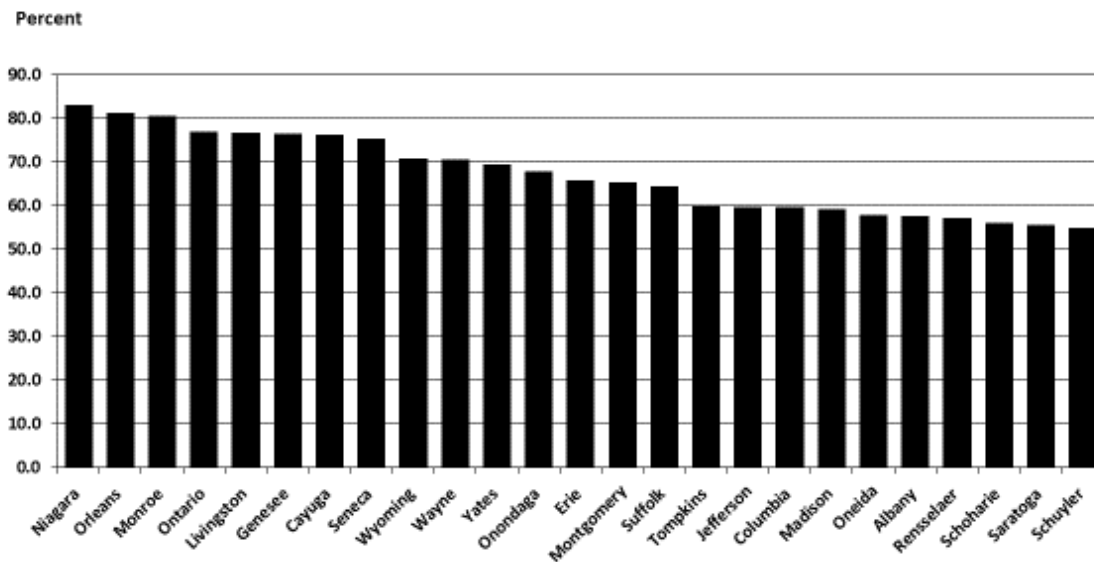
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 5. Top 25: Harvested cropland, New York State, 2012



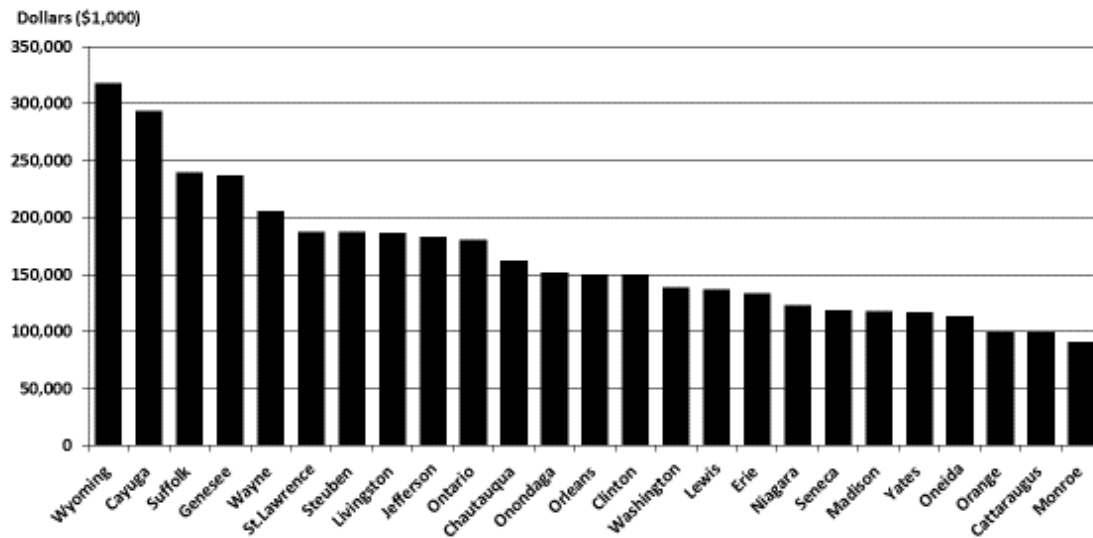
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 6. Top 25: Cropland as percent of land in farms, New York State, 2012



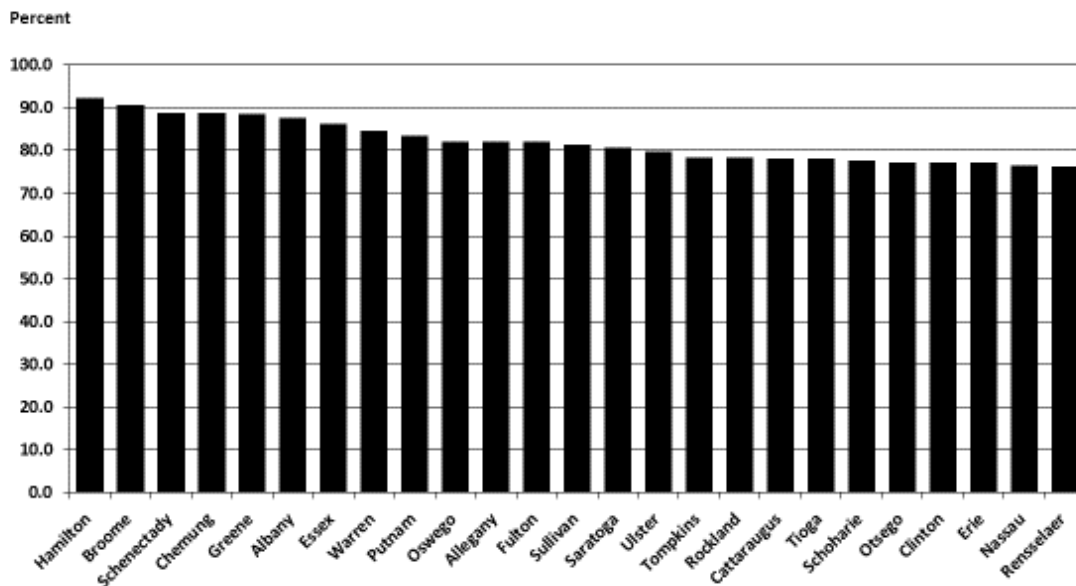
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 7. Top 25: Total sales of farm products, New York State, 2012



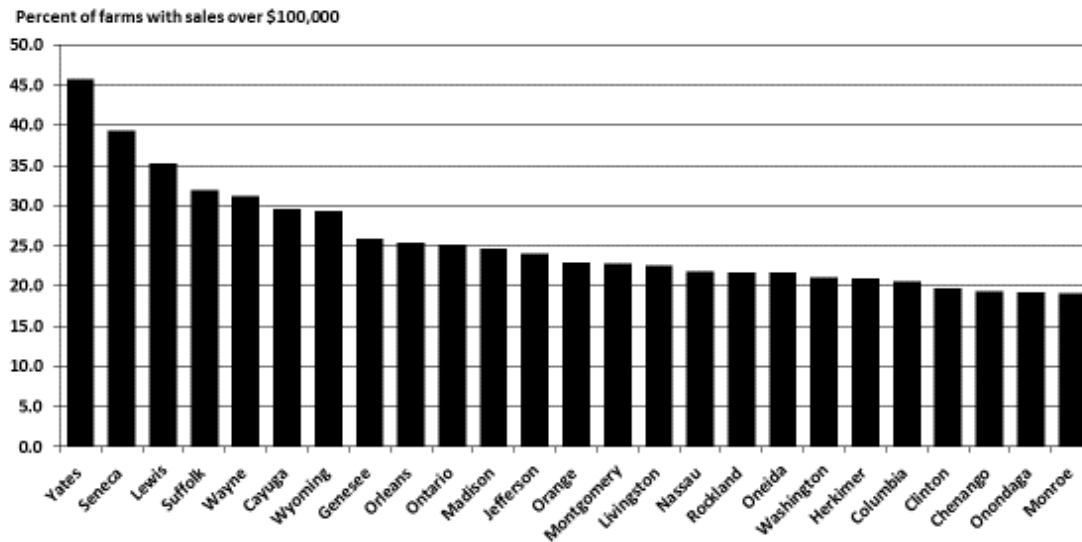
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 8. Top 25: Percent of farms with sales under \$50,000, New York State, 2012



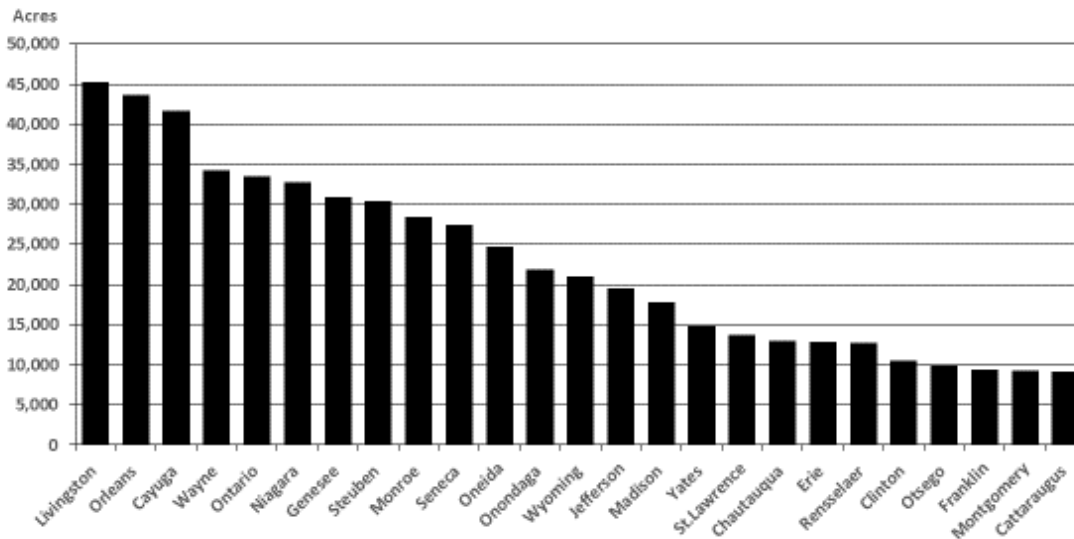
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Figure 9. Top 25: Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000, New York State, 2012



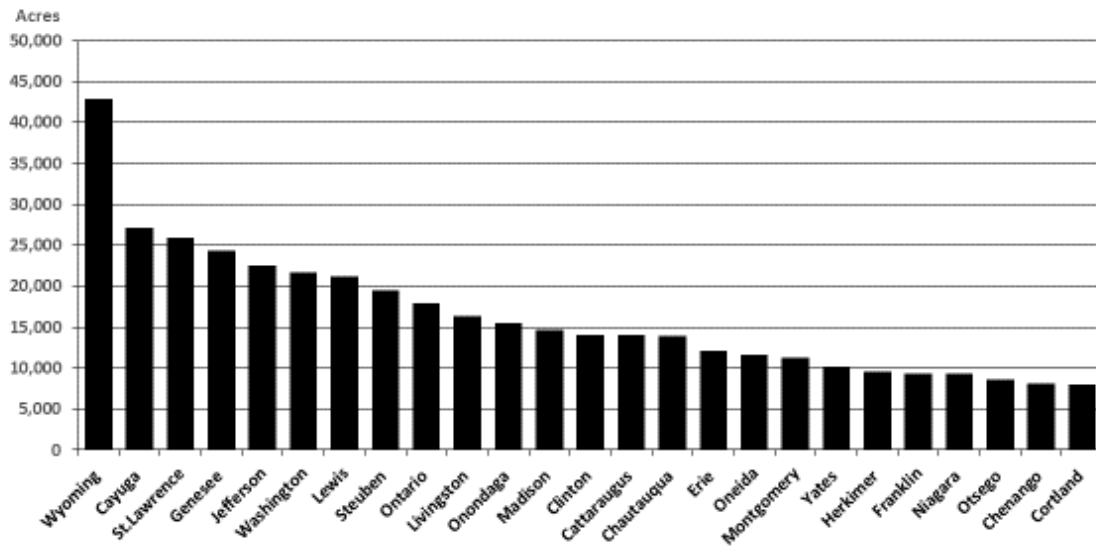
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 10. Top 25: Corn grain production, New York State, 2012



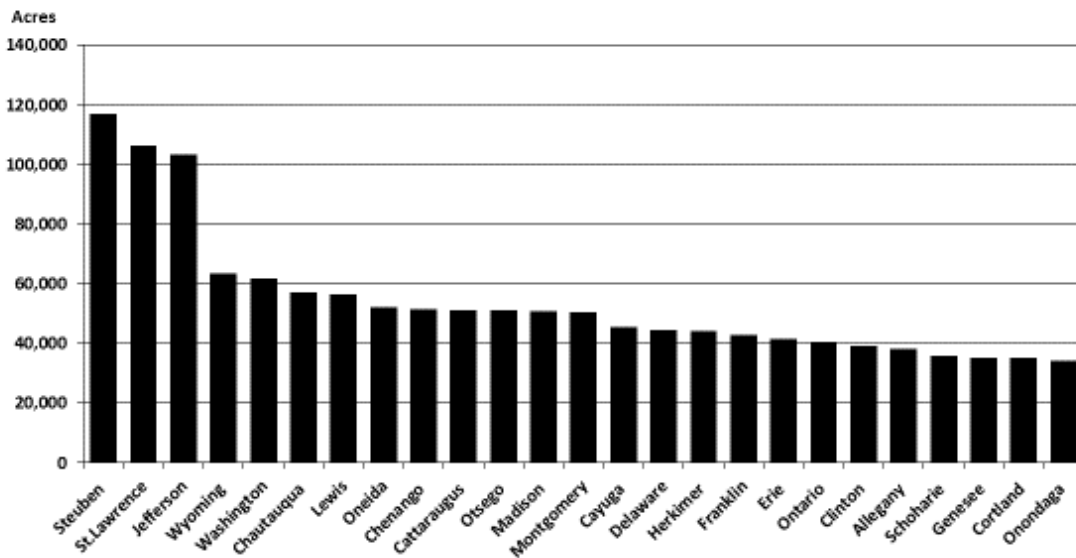
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Figure 11. Top 25: Corn silage production, New York State 2012



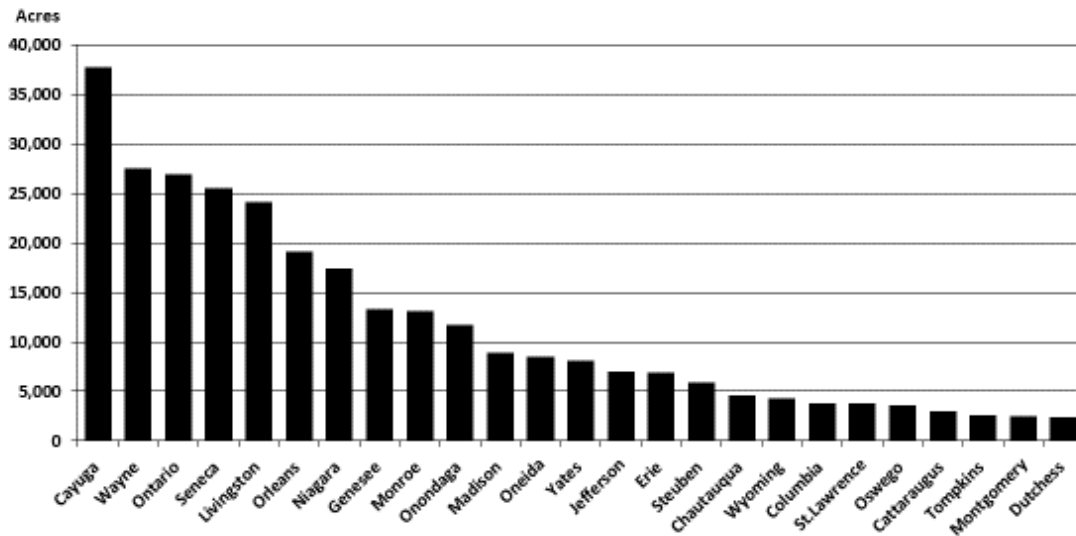
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 12. Top 25: All hay crops, New York State, 2012



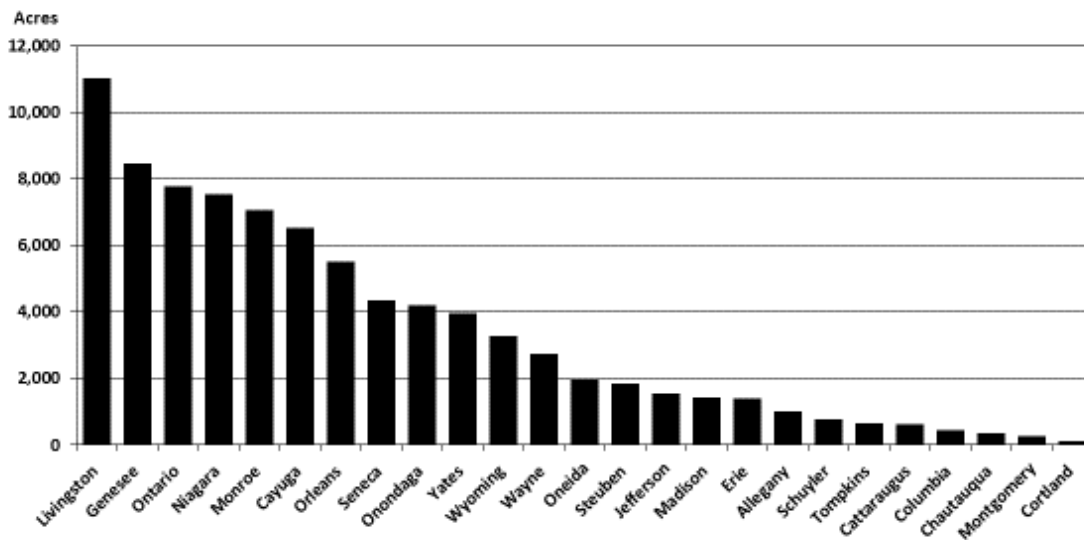
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Figure 13. Top 25: Soybeans, New York State, 2012



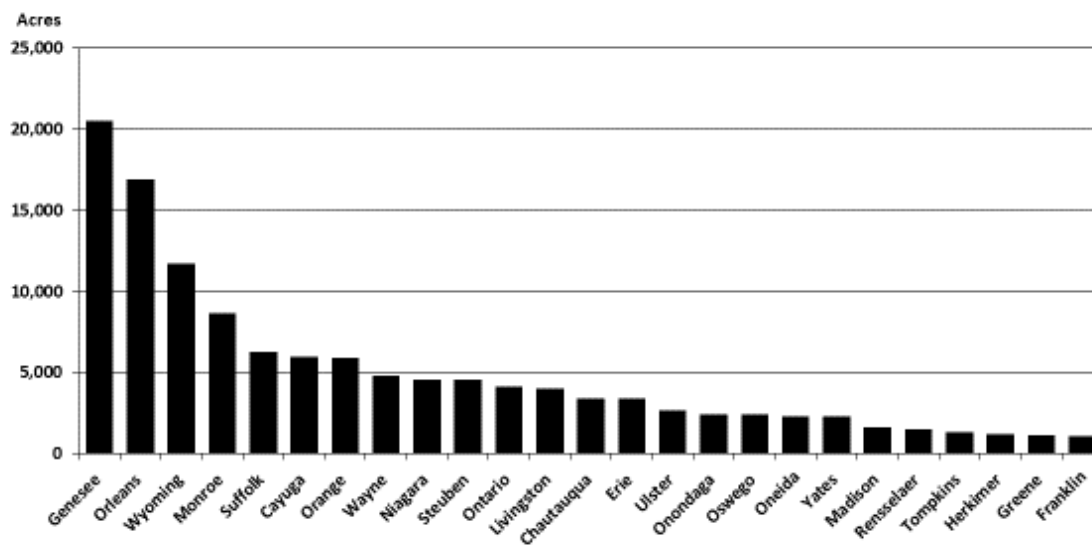
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 14. Top 25: Wheat, New York State, 2012



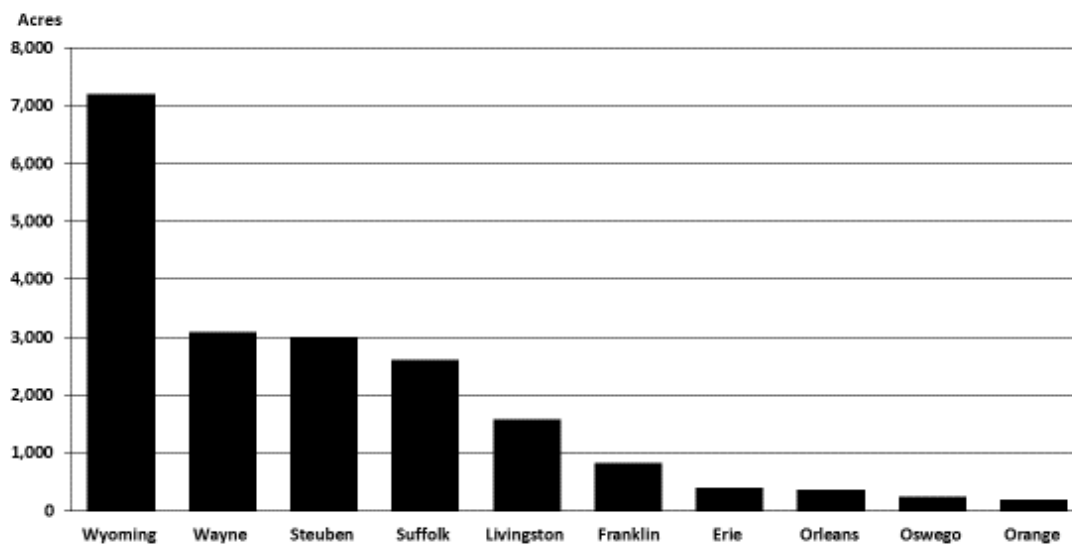
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Figure 15. Top 25: All vegetables, New York State, 2012



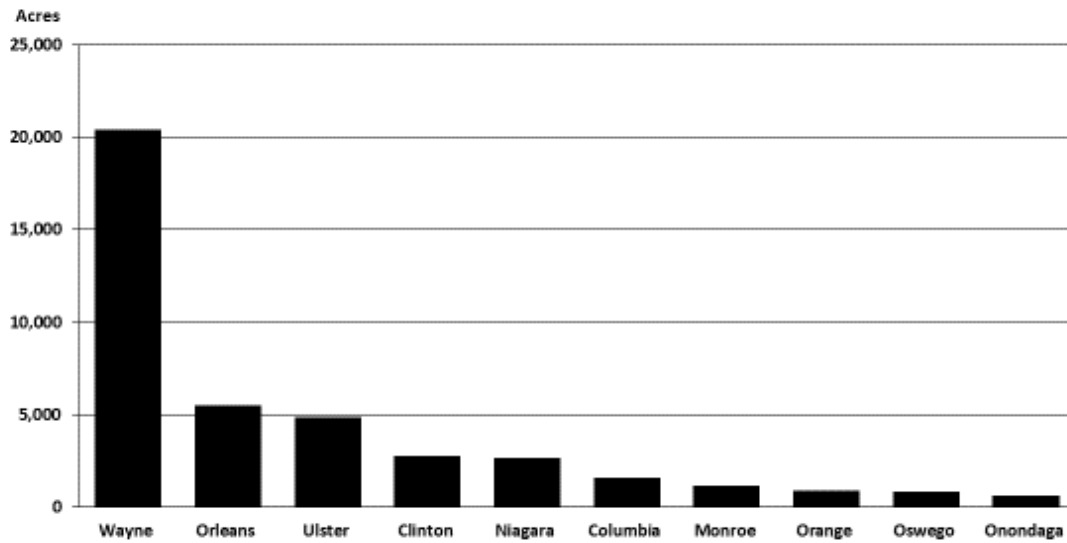
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Figure 16. Top 10: Potatoes, New York State, 2012



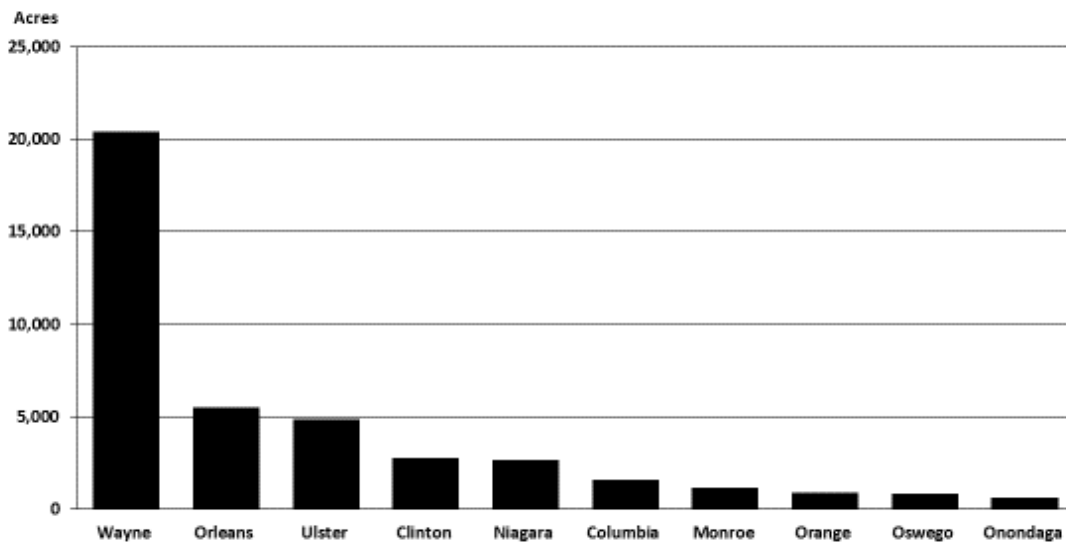
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Figure 17. Top 10: Land in orchards, New York State, 2012



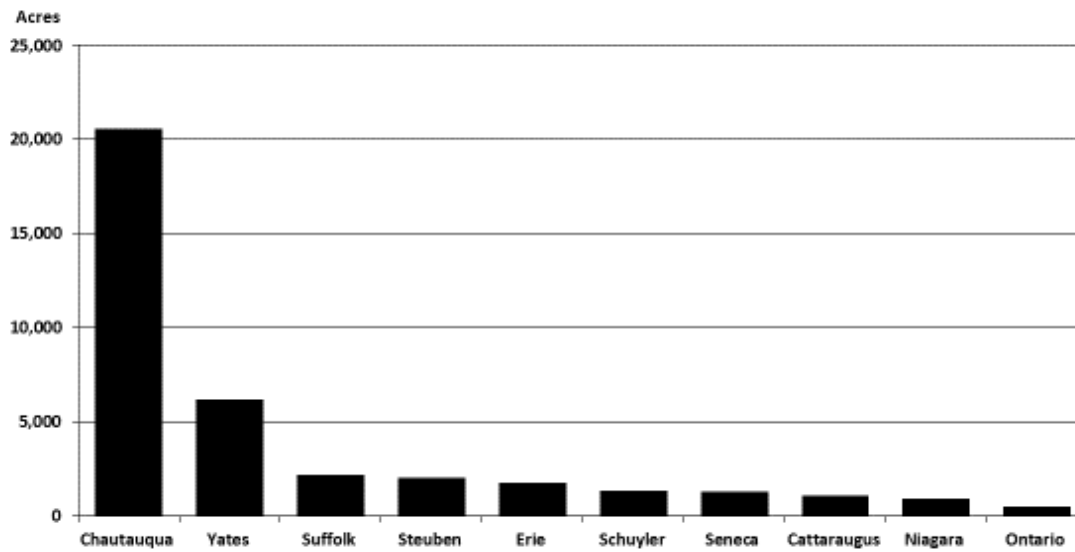
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Figure 18. Top 10: Apples, New York State, 2012



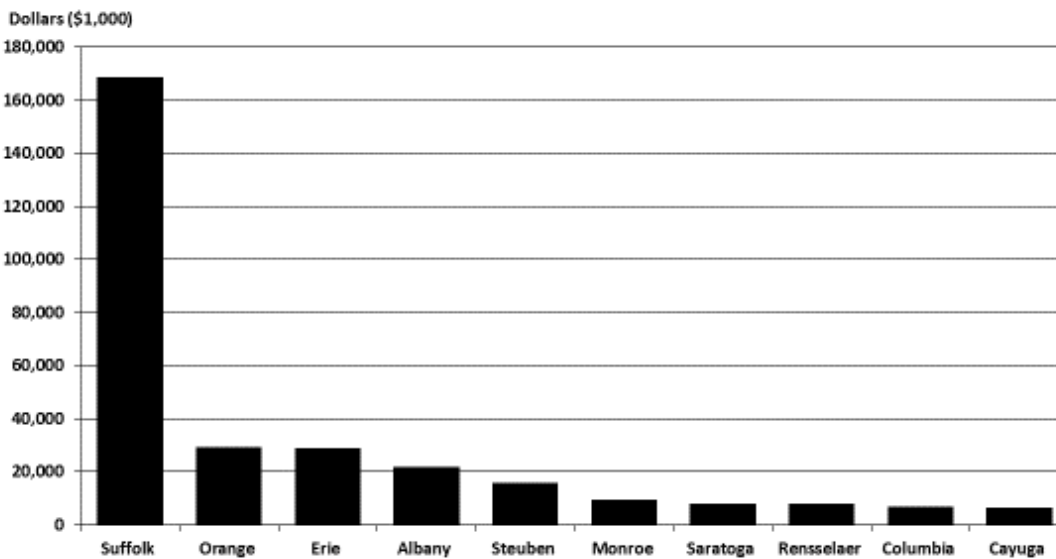
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Figure 19. Top 10: Grapes, New York State 2012



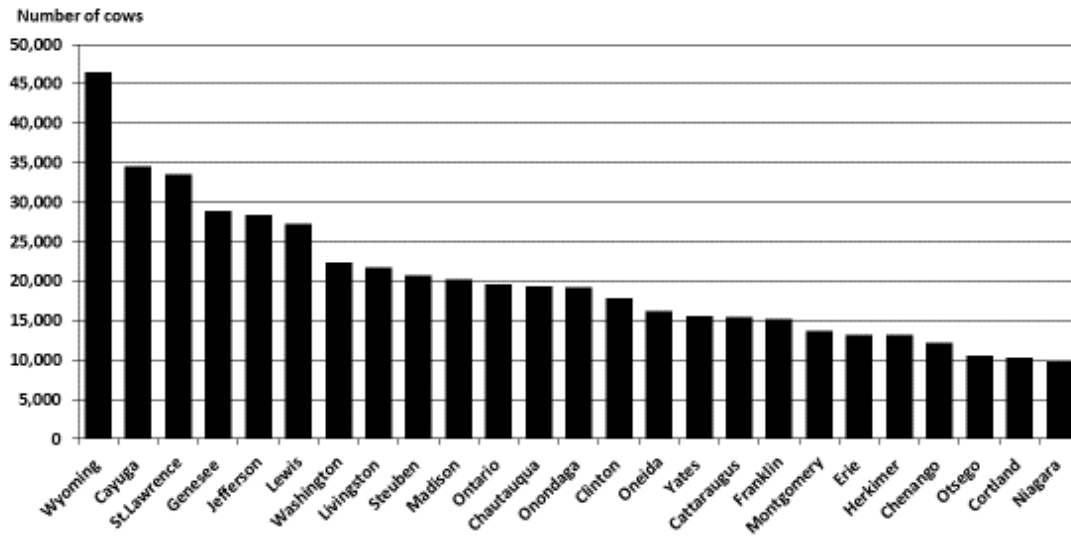
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Figure 20. Top 10: Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod product sales, New York State, 2012



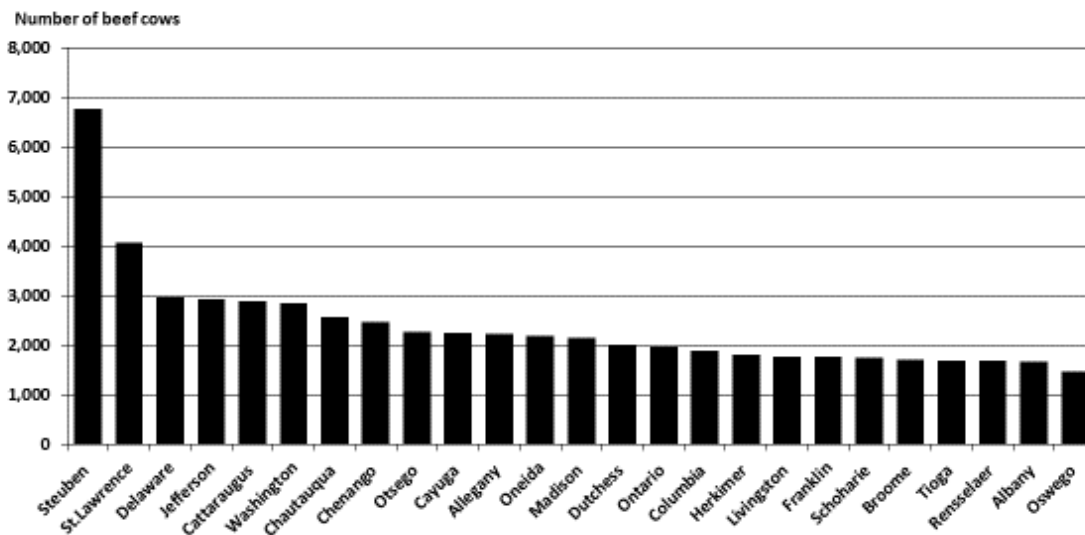
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 21. Top 25: Milk cow numbers, New York State, 2012



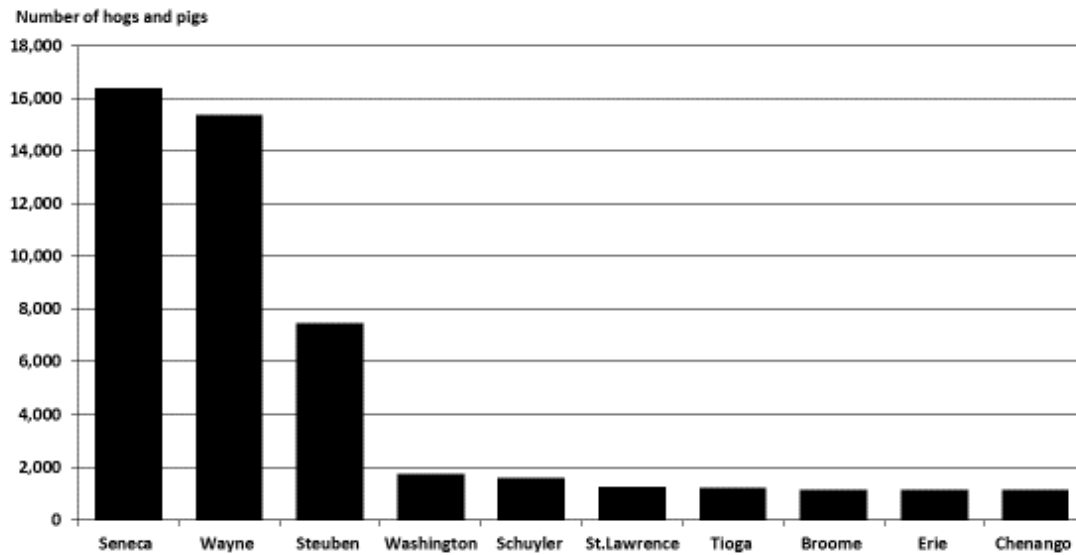
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 22. Top 25: Beef cows, New York State, 2012



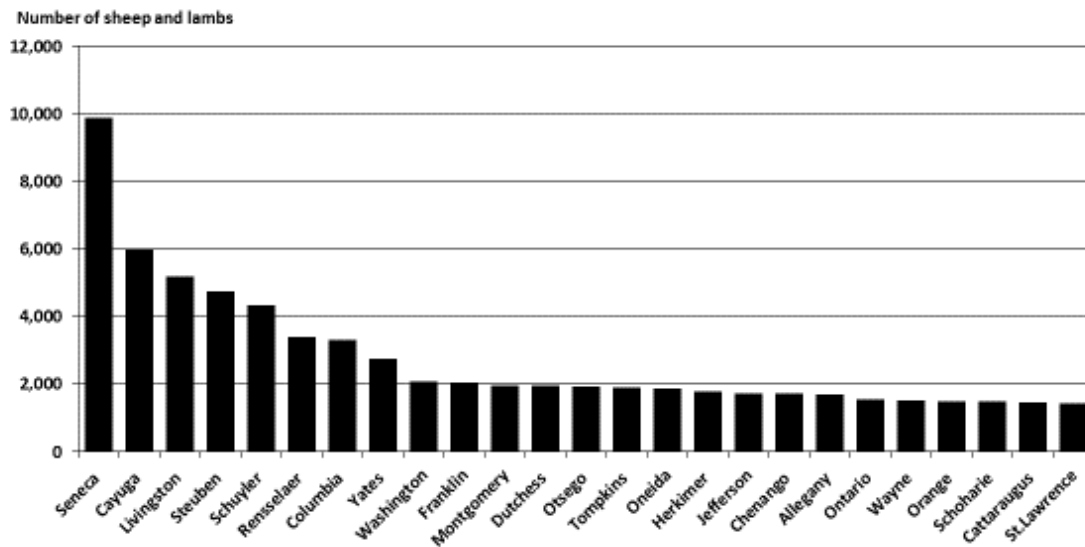
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Figure 23. Top 10: Hogs and pigs, New York State, 2012



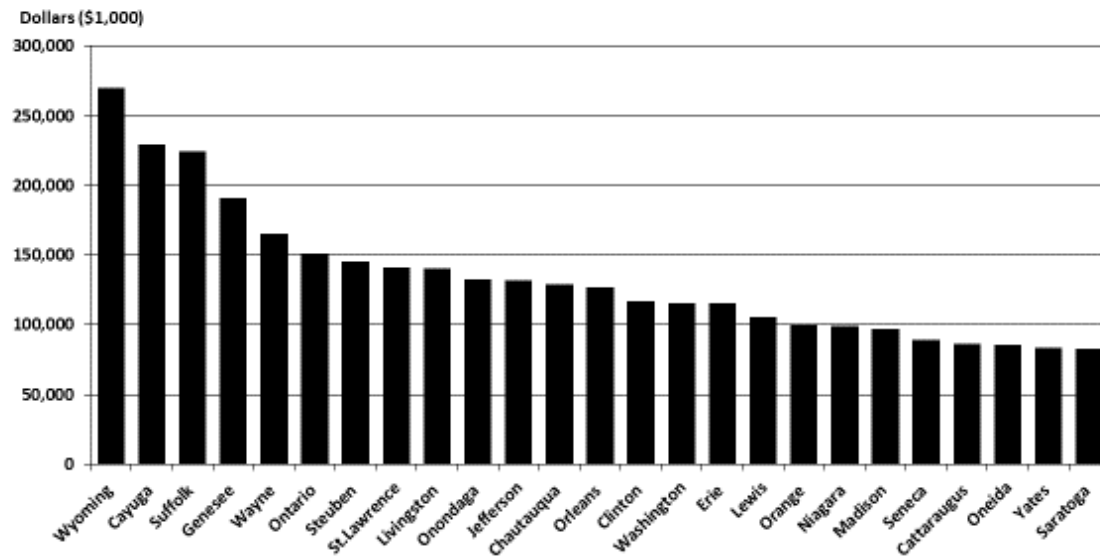
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Figure 24. Top 25: Sheep and lambs, New York State, 2012



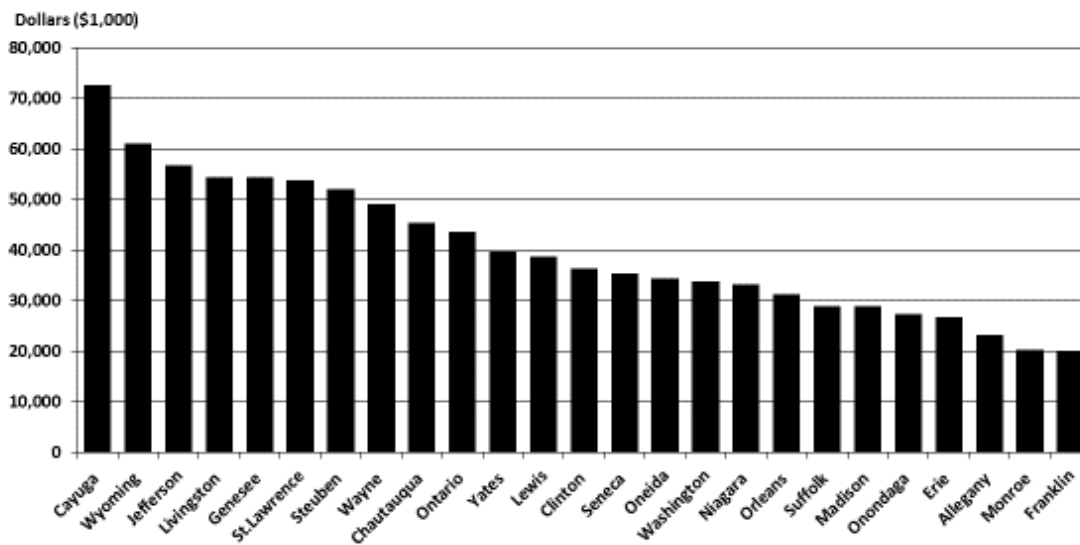
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Figure 25. Top 25: Total farm production expenses, New York State, 2012



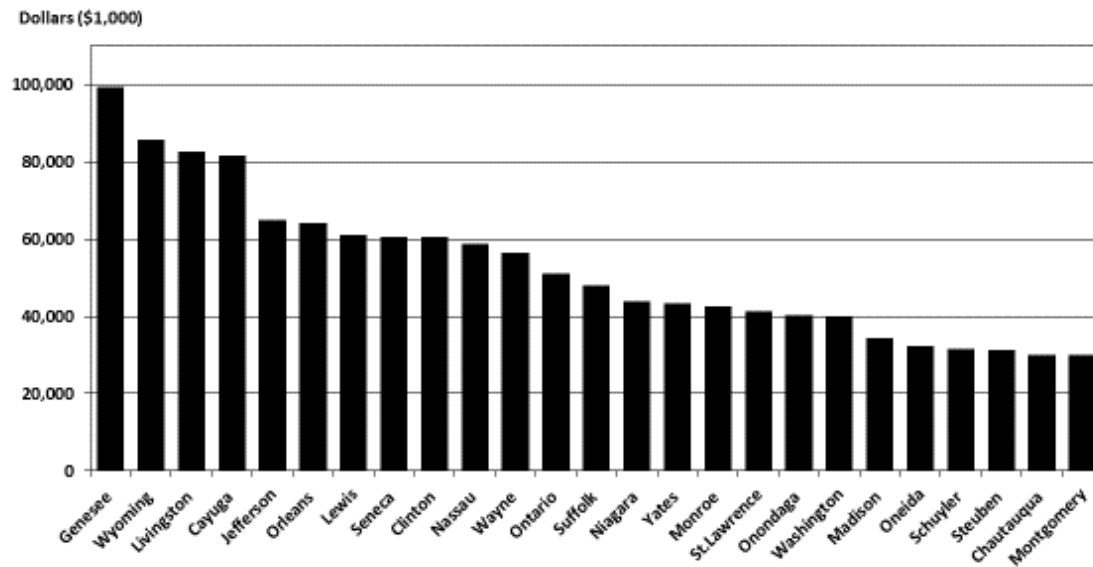
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Figure 26. Top 25: Net cash farm income, New York State, 2012



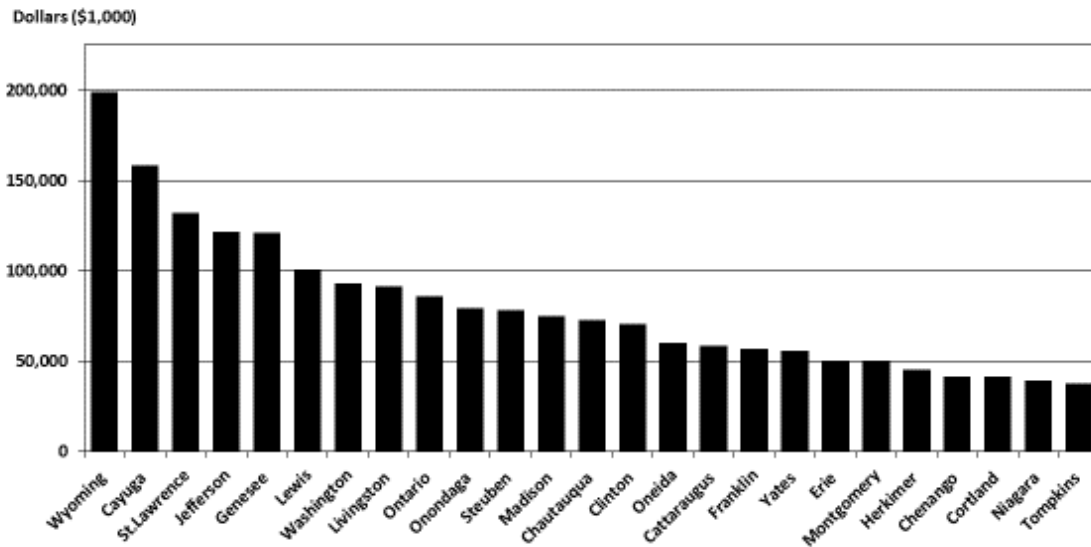
Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 27. Top 25: Average net cash income per farm, New York State, 2012



Source: Appendix Table 1

Figure 28. Top 25: Milk sales, New York State, 2012



Source: Appendix Table 1

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Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012

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	494	63,394	31,537	36,457	57.5	45,957	433	88
Allegany	784	150,383	59,612	71,285	47.4	73,358	643	82
Broome	563	79,676	31,901	38,075	47.8	30,713	510	91
Cattaraugus	1,038	197,257	84,916	97,304	49.3	99,132	811	78
Cayuga	891	238,444	169,969	181,736	76.2	293,474	550	62
Chautauqua	1,515	236,546	114,522	129,467	54.7	161,849	1,056	70
Chemung	372	58,114	23,298	28,124	48.4	16,049	330	89
Chenango	828	167,226	68,196	79,255	47.4	65,934	616	74
Clinton	603	147,229	68,451	74,012	50.3	148,999	466	77
Columbia	494	95,378	51,645	56,885	59.6	66,524	363	73
Cortland	518	115,024	52,517	60,365	52.5	62,897	393	76
Delaware	704	145,608	50,958	59,331	40.7	47,686	522	74
Dutchess	678	112,482	38,941	45,576	40.5	49,022	506	75
Erie	1,044	142,679	84,751	93,833	65.8	133,146	805	77
Essex	261	54,837	17,098	20,024	36.5	11,709	225	86
Franklin	688	145,023	66,827	74,818	51.6	84,166	514	75
Fulton	211	31,869	12,935	14,665	46.0	9,301	173	82
Genesee	549	187,317	134,610	143,305	76.5	236,952	375	68
Greene	273	42,986	15,659	18,716	43.5	22,392	242	89
Hamilton	26	2,078	N/A	251	12.1	348	24	92

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012

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	687	140,270	65,069	76,397	54.5	70,442	472	69
Jefferson	876	290,811	158,317	173,519	59.7	183,567	606	69
Lewis	634	181,741	88,248	97,216	53.5	137,040	368	58
Livingston	661	194,945	138,110	149,591	76.7	186,808	482	73
Madison	838	187,496	99,211	110,970	59.2	117,730	567	68
Monroe	475	98,676	72,795	79,522	80.6	90,580	357	75
Montgomery	659	131,386	76,159	85,898	65.4	86,791	436	66
Nassau	55	2,682	N/A	289	10.8	6,245	42	76
Niagara	760	142,818	107,352	118,529	83.0	122,675	575	76
Oneida	1,066	205,106	104,662	118,728	57.9	113,189	766	72
Onondaga	681	150,269	94,478	101,800	67.7	152,050	504	74
Ontario	853	192,616	137,010	148,209	76.9	180,326	579	68
Orange	658	88,030	38,448	45,794	52.0	100,697	454	69
Orleans	487	135,090	101,275	109,537	81.1	150,323	344	71
Oswego	657	94,209	37,914	45,419	48.2	47,602	539	82
Otsego	995	180,750	73,848	85,498	47.3	66,760	769	77
Putnam	72	5,908	1,328	1,640	27.8	3,256	60	83
Rensselaer	495	88,763	44,677	50,643	57.1	53,066	377	76
Rockland	23	526	195	220	41.8	1,734	18	78
St.Lawrence	1,303	356,909	152,003	172,116	48.2	187,363	974	75

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012

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>
Saratoga	583	78,849	40,644	43,818	55.6	79,968	470	81
Schenectady	169	19,868	7,408	9,083	45.7	4,161	150	89
Schoharie	532	98,369	49,006	54,964	55.9	39,500	413	78
Schuyler	393	69,222	33,694	38,031	54.9	44,472	299	76
Seneca	584	130,206	92,456	98,029	75.3	118,926	292	50
Steuben	1,667	405,727	196,669	221,713	54.6	187,206	1,265	76
Suffolk	604	35,975	19,805	23,163	64.4	239,818	337	56
Sullivan	321	53,859	19,495	22,794	42.3	27,100	261	81
Tioga	536	107,873	41,176	50,688	47.0	36,748	418	78
Tompkins	558	90,774	47,143	54,424	60.0	67,391	437	78
Ulster	486	71,222	22,689	26,139	36.7	55,899	387	80
Warren	117	9,528	1,263	1,475	15.5	N/A	99	85
Washington	851	189,391	92,965	101,904	53.8	139,147	628	74
Wayne	873	179,109	116,390	126,311	70.5	205,606	526	60
Westchester	131	7,752	1,169	1,450	18.7	8,800	97	74
Wyoming	713	225,864	151,690	159,507	70.6	318,505	474	66
Yates	919	126,946	80,131	88,113	69.4	117,022	407	44

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Farms with sales over \$100,000 <u>Number</u>	Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000 <u>Percent</u>	Corn for grain <u>Acres</u>	Corn for silage <u>Acres</u>	All hay and grass silage crops <u>Acres</u>	Soybeans <u>Acres</u>	Wheat <u>Acres</u>	Vegetables harvested for sale <u>Acres</u>
Albany	41	8	3,205	1,761	24,768	N/A	N/A	748
Allegany	100	13	8,705	5,301	38,084	880	1,009	N/A
Broome	33	6	2,116	4,312	24,496	N/A	N/A	203
Cattaraugus	153	15	9,105	14,035	51,041	2,964	634	236
Cayuga	264	30	41,652	27,181	45,509	37,719	6,543	5,951
Chautauqua	287	19	12,937	13,876	56,990	4,619	356	3,403
Chemung	32	9	3,748	1,681	15,548	N/A	97	149
Chenango	160	19	6,462	8,111	51,529	376	N/A	266
Clinton	119	20	10,554	14,046	39,177	N/A	N/A	511
Columbia	102	21	8,071	4,421	29,221	3,760	442	614
Cortland	81	16	5,629	7,924	35,116	2,040	131	228
Delaware	123	17	903	4,633	44,421	N/A	N/A	233
Dutchess	113	17	6,492	1,986	25,038	2,442	N/A	1,022
Erie	171	16	12,796	12,116	41,568	6,890	1,404	3,363
Essex	21	8	314	1,542	14,374	N/A	41	210
Franklin	126	18	9,442	9,318	42,870	1,377	16	1,063
Fulton	21	10	901	1,177	9,912	237	N/A	69
Genesee	142	26	30,855	24,371	35,356	13,327	8,476	20,500
Greene	17	6	600	N/A	10,706	N/A	N/A	1,131
Hamilton	2	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 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
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Herkimer	144	21	6,552	9,505	44,303	1,846	104	1,180
Jefferson	211	24	19,590	22,542	103,320	7,012	1,552	315
Lewis	224	35	8,110	21,148	56,467	582	N/A	76
Livingston	149	23	45,227	16,329	31,773	24,092	11,046	3,971
Madison	207	25	17,800	14,670	50,838	8,930	1,435	1,613
Monroe	91	19	28,482	2,133	9,043	13,056	7,080	8,640
Montgomery	150	23	9,206	11,223	50,577	2,517	263	348
Nassau	12	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	229
Niagara	113	15	32,816	9,274	30,279	17,403	7,555	4,575
Oneida	231	22	24,682	11,572	52,075	8,464	1,963	2,297
Onondaga	131	19	21,879	15,453	34,370	11,674	4,216	2,417
Ontario	215	25	33,463	17,973	40,685	26,917	7,769	4,126
Orange	151	23	3,168	3,195	22,786	1,083	N/A	5,918
Orleans	124	25	43,610	2,129	9,727	19,067	5,514	16,898
Oswego	76	12	4,419	2,893	21,938	3,631	25	2,404
Otsego	157	16	9,826	8,583	51,012	1,550	94	255
Putnam	10	14	N/A	N/A	1,066	N/A	N/A	135
Rensselaer	79	16	12,697	4,776	22,710	1,091	127	1,489
Rockland	5	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St.Lawrence	218	17	13,744	25,871	106,264	3,754	N/A	484

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Farms with sales over \$100,000 <u>Number</u>	Percent of farms with sales over \$100,000 <u>Percent</u>	Corn for grain <u>Acres</u>	Corn for silage <u>Acres</u>	All hay and grass silage crops <u>Acres</u>	Soybeans <u>Acres</u>	Wheat <u>Acres</u>	Vegetables harvested for sale <u>Acres</u>
Saratoga	75	13	5,383	6,640	24,867	806	-	338
Schenectady	9	5	N/A	116	6,354	N/A	N/A	594
Schoharie	74	14	6,741	4,506	35,947	199	N/A	824
Schuyler	69	18	5,812	5,638	16,973	1,970	762	169
Seneca	230	39	27,441	7,115	21,962	25,480	4,358	768
Steuben	273	16	30,383	19,500	116,931	5,936	1,836	4,551
Suffolk	193	32	1,436	241	924	-	94	6,287
Sullivan	42	13	214	1,073	17,773	-	-	140
Tioga	78	15	3,819	4,981	30,363	434	N/A	249
Tompkins	90	16	8,232	6,951	24,474	2,561	654	1,329
Ulster	61	13	1,392	537	11,063	279	N/A	2,678
Warren	8	7	N/A	N/A	861	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	179	21	6,332	21,673	61,776	545	40	789
Wayne	272	31	34,199	7,451	13,645	27,506	2,743	4,801
Westchester	23	18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	209	29	20,972	42,929	63,490	4,297	3,289	11,702
Yates	421	46	14,889	10,133	28,036	8,094	3,963	2,276

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Albany	13	140	134	N/A	21,856	1,431	1,671	274
Allegany	N/A	38	33	1	4,917	8,356	2,236	N/A
Broome	10	57	48	3	2,329	4,929	1,709	1,151
Cattaraugus	14	1,122	39	1,043	1,114	15,435	2,890	456
Cayuga	66	305	188	81	6,577	34,489	2,246	N/A
Chautauqua	23	20,937	188	20,557	N/A	19,381	2,559	698
Chemung	19	209	152	1	157	1,914	1,456	348
Chenango	18	111	87	13	N/A	12,137	2,474	1,121
Clinton	28	2,771	2,730	32	493	17,794	1,354	491
Columbia	55	2,140	1,579	129	6,643	5,457	1,892	992
Cortland	20	20	2	5	180	10,351	1,279	560
Delaware	35	86	29	7	1,001	8,530	2,972	1,026
Dutchess	33	749	378	107	5,104	2,218	2,013	598
Erie	397	1,846	51	1,743	28,830	13,204	1,132	1,140
Essex	55	245	205	6	512	1,586	853	171
Franklin	819	84	59	6	491	15,146	1,762	481
Fulton	N/A	124	N/A	N/A	180	1,549	421	79
Genesee	N/A	11	10	1	1,372	28,938	861	804
Greene	72	118	64	N/A	N/A	556	623	214
Hamilton	7	49	N/A	N/A	239	-	-	-

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Herkimer	16	57	44	N/A	1,363	13,128	1,815	408
Jefferson	9	301	235	51	N/A	28,430	2,935	647
Lewis	4	41	5	N/A	784	27,235	1,102	484
Livingston	1,578	123	42	59	1,438	21,776	1,775	466
Madison	55	56	44	6	1,929	20,248	2,155	451
Monroe	55	1,496	1,126	210	9,487	1,693	470	81
Montgomery	9	95	45	N/A	506	13,660	1,242	390
Nassau	8	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-
Niagara	33	5,017	2,663	912	4,996	9,770	1,401	903
Oneida	73	449	413	6	5,488	16,171	2,177	470
Onondaga	16	678	611	N/A	4,928	19,155	1,293	353
Ontario	50	1,198	543	478	3,675	19,598	1,958	N/A
Orange	195	998	867	65	29,160	3,739	614	119
Orleans	369	5,869	5,475	89	N/A	2,279	1,216	122
Oswego	240	947	803	7	N/A	2,301	1,464	526
Otsego	27	119	97	N/A	5,266	10,502	2,259	452
Putnam	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	N/A	N/A
Rensselaer	21	305	290	6	8,027	4,061	1,680	482
Rockland	1	116	77	N/A	737	N/A	-	-
St.Lawrence	40	240	219	3	1,073	33,604	4,071	1,253

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Potatoes	Land in orchards	Apples	Grapes	Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod crop sales	Milk cows	Beef cows	Hogs and pigs
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Saratoga	18	400	332	53	8,088	8,301	917	229
Schenectady	3	24	24	N/A	611	292	181	108
Schoharie	53	230	222	N/A	963	5,285	1,754	971
Schuyler	7	1,483	62	1,335	N/A	6,573	1,116	1,586
Seneca	8	1,640	106	1,291	510	8,568	1,435	16,385
Steuben	2,983	2,107	47	2,008	15,920	20,776	6,760	7,471
Suffolk	2,605	2,810	283	2,193	168,422	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sullivan	36	55	45	6	417	1,484	880	233
Tioga	17	72	68	N/A	807	6,454	1,684	1,209
Tompkins	44	186	98	38	4,242	9,085	1,133	750
Ulster	35	5,621	4,819	202	4,074	399	1,350	342
Warren	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,138	N/A	N/A	17
Washington	126	633	600	17	1,695	22,336	2,855	1,736
Wayne	3,093	22,480	20,387	131	N/A	8,229	1,247	15,377
Westchester	7	120	N/A	N/A	3,248	N/A	N/A	147
Wyoming	7,198	63	30	N/A	565	46,483	1,378	377
Yates	57	6,352	162	6,152	N/A	15,569	1,017	290

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
Albany	1,138	43,227	6,055	12,258	21	5,239
Allegany	1,698	54,326	23,217	29,613	112	30,580
Broome	392	29,055	3,632	6,451	37	18,945
Cattaraugus	1,467	86,426	18,970	18,275	198	58,577
Cayuga	6,020	229,446	72,680	81,572	147	158,794
Chautauqua	1,192	128,945	45,436	29,990	223	73,157
Chemung	535	15,056	2,682	7,209	23	7,469
Chenango	1,735	52,359	19,207	23,197	184	41,738
Clinton	285	116,680	36,460	60,465	109	70,443
Columbia	3,301	63,373	8,665	17,540	38	21,747
Cortland	700	50,635	14,647	28,276	91	41,700
Delaware	1,116	42,176	9,884	14,039	151	31,104
Dutchess	1,960	79,326	(17,154)	(25,301)	35	N/A
Erie	1,100	115,196	26,787	25,658	92	50,004
Essex	256	12,531	553	2,119	22	4,810
Franklin	2,056	68,240	19,827	28,818	155	57,010
Fulton	442	8,093	2,275	10,784	22	4,769
Genesee	1,251	191,069	54,475	99,226	79	121,347
Greene	534	22,555	2,181	7,989	22	N/A
Hamilton	21	507	(130)	(4,986)	-	-

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
Herkimer	1,787	55,825	18,212	26,510	172	45,460
Jefferson	1,743	132,015	56,794	64,833	205	121,480
Lewis	200	105,532	38,740	61,105	237	100,687
Livingston	5,187	140,209	54,515	82,473	53	91,697
Madison	1,021	96,954	28,825	34,397	199	74,819
Monroe	730	74,570	20,223	42,575	18	N/A
Montgomery	1,965	71,627	19,690	29,878	191	49,761
Nassau	-	5,730	3,229	58,705	-	-
Niagara	1,181	99,051	33,332	43,858	26	39,577
Oneida	1,862	85,372	34,361	32,233	214	60,270
Onondaga	441	132,359	27,381	40,207	68	79,508
Ontario	1,540	150,818	43,641	51,161	119	85,893
Orange	1,489	100,600	13,037	19,814	51	11,709
Orleans	276	126,979	31,210	64,087	31	8,789
Oswego	250	41,246	8,814	13,415	63	7,252
Otsego	1,937	57,677	18,442	18,535	172	35,890
Putnam	133	6,604	(2,133)	(29,629)	-	-
Rensselaer	3,397	46,854	10,339	20,887	34	17,179
Rockland	-	3,209	(1,201)	(52,220)	1	-
St.Lawrence	1,433	140,793	53,755	41,255	319	132,257

Appendix Table 1. Selected characteristics of New York State agriculture, 2012 cont.

County	Sheep and lambs	Farm production expenses	Net cash farm income	Net cash farm income per farm	Farms with milk cows	Milk sales
	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>
Saratoga	391	82,649	4,950	8,491	34	36,831
Schenectady	187	4,758	(361)	(2,139)	4	1,000
Schoharie	1,479	35,942	8,877	16,686	72	19,309
Schuyler	4,329	35,420	12,397	31,544	45	26,510
Seneca	9,882	89,254	35,405	60,625	154	32,186
Steuben	4,743	145,085	52,081	31,242	255	78,472
Suffolk	176	224,592	29,011	48,031	3	N/A
Sullivan	485	27,246	2,671	8,322	32	4,936
Tioga	671	29,596	9,784	18,254	88	22,268
Tompkins	1,904	56,306	13,976	25,046	62	37,831
Ulster	488	53,251	6,624	13,630	10	1,390
Warren	242	6,865	(1,515)	(12,951)	1	N/A
Washington	2,071	115,509	33,892	39,826	164	93,364
Wayne	1,521	165,632	49,221	56,382	68	32,485
Westchester	448	23,343	(3,103)	(23,685)	1	-
Wyoming	740	269,948	61,123	85,726	163	199,166
Yates	2,749	83,285	39,759	43,263	337	55,876

N/A: Not available

"-": No production reported

Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture



EB No	Title	Fee (if applicable)	Author(s)
2015-02	Labor Issues and Employment Practices on New York Apple Farms		Baker, P., DeMarree, A., Ho. S., Maloney, T. and B. Rickard
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2014-09	Dairy Farm Business Summary, Northern New York Region, 2013	(\$12.00)	Knoblauch, W., Dymond, C., Karszes, J., Howland, B., Murray, P., Deming, A., Balbain, D., Buxton, S., Manning, J., Collins, B. and A. Figueras
2014-08	Dairy Farm Business Summary, Hudson and Central New York Region, 2013	(\$12.00)	Knoblauch, W., Conneman, G., Dymond, C., Karszes, J. Howland, B., Buxton, S., Kiraly, M., Kimmich, R. and K. Shoen
2014-07	Dairy Farm Business Summary, New York Small Herd Farms, 140 Cows or Fewer, 2013	(\$16.00)	Knoblauch, W., Dymond, C., Karszes, J. and M. Kiraly
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