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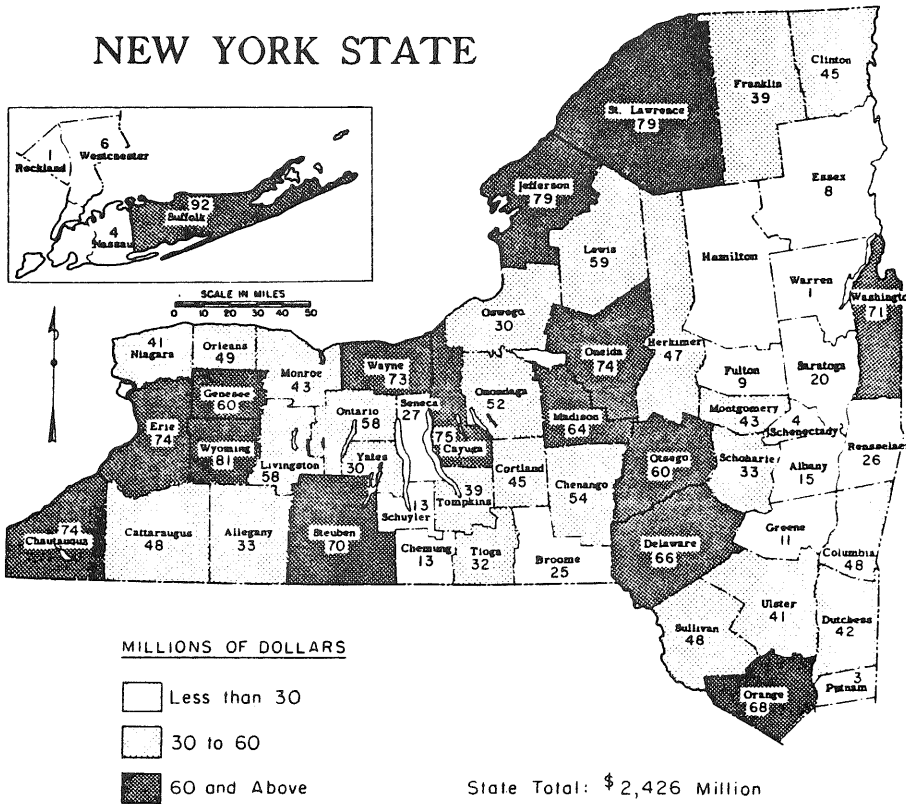
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NEW YORK AGRICULTURE CENSUS DATA, 1982

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD

NEW YORK STATE



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Highlights of the Census of Agriculture New York State, 1982

The Census of Agriculture provides a continuing historical record of what has happened on the State's farms and its rural economy. The first agricultural census was taken throughout the United States 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. The 1978 census was the first step in that adjustment. In 1982 the agricultural census was taken at the same time as the other economic censuses and in 1987 will revert to a five year cycle.

Purpose

The purpose of this summary report is to provide information on key agricultural distributions such as land in farms, numbers of farms, acreage of major crops and numbers of livestock. Tables containing this information from the census and charts showing the nature of the distributions are presented first. Then a set of state maps with county information showing the location of farms, and comparative information on crop and livestock numbers are presented.

The intent of this report is to supplement and summarize some of the detail in the published volume for New York State issued by the Bureau of the Census (AC82-A-32 New York, Volume 1, Part 32, State and County Data). The detailed information including definitions, explanations, and the original questionnaire are all included in this reference volume.

Comparability with 1978 Census Totals

The 1982 and 1978 Censuses were conducted primarily by mail. Despite substantial efforts to obtain complete lists, a small portion of the nation's farms were not included on

the Census mail list. In 1978 the mail-out/mail-back enumeration procedure was supplemented by personal interviews of all households in a sample of areas in all states. Unfortunately, because of budget limitations, this same personal interview sample was eliminated in the 1982 Census.

In 1978 the personal interview records for the area samples included a group of farms that were not included in the mail survey. The state Census totals were then increased proportionately to reflect the additional land and business activity of these farms that had not completed the mail questionnaire. County totals were not adjusted in 1978 because the samples were not large enough to do this accurately. Most of the farmers picked up in the personal interviews in 1978 were small businesses. The percent of the state totals in 1978 which was represented by the area sample portion for a few characteristics is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Percent of total number</u>
Farm numbers	12.6
Land in farms, acres	4.5
Total cropland, acres	3.9
Market value of agricultural products sold	1.5
Farms with sales of \$100,000 or more	0
Farms with sales of \$5,000 or less	26.6

The state totals in 1978 included 6,198 more farms (49,273 vs 43,075) as a result of the area sample. It was concluded by the Bureau of Census that in 1982 comparisons should be made with New York data obtained in 1978 without the adjustments based on the personal interview data. As a result, all of the state totals for 1978 in this publication and in the official Census summary^{1/} are reduced to the base obtained by mail surveys in both years for purposes of comparability.

Definition of a Farm

The Census defines a farm in both 1978 and 1982 as "any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold during the census

^{1/} Details are presented in Appendix B, 1982 Census of Agriculture, New York, State and County Data, AC-82-A-32.

year." 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. 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. Because of the changes in definitions and the large number of relatively small and part-time farms, one should be cautious in making comparative statements about changes in farm numbers particularly in the past 20 years.

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 1982, 30 percent or 9.2 million acres were in farms, a decrease of 250,000 acres from 1978. One hundred years earlier the 1880 census indicated 22.9 million acres in farms, the highest total recorded. Much of the land formerly in farms has reverted to forest or brush. Much of it is privately owned either for recreation or forestry. Some tracts were purchased by the State in the 1920's and 1930's because of farm abandonment.

Land in farms is allocated by the Census into categories of cropland, woodland, non-tillable pastureland and other uses which includes roads, waste, ponds, and buildings. There have been small increases in cropland harvested in each of the recent census years even though the land described as "total cropland" has decreased.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total cropland</u>	<u>Total cropland</u>
	(acres)	harvested
		(acres)
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

In percentage terms the basic distributions have changed very little in the last decade (Table 1, Chart 1).

Table 1. LAND IN FARMS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES
New York, Census Data, 1982

Description	1982	Percent of total
	<u>acres</u>	
Total cropland	5,697,926	62.0
Harvested	4,430,198	48.2
Cropland pasture	891,056	9.7
All other cropland, idle, etc.	376,672	4.1
Total woodland	1,994,594	21.7
Woodland pastured	423,512	4.6
Woodland not pastured	1,571,082	17.1
Other pastureland and rangeland	772,660	8.4
Land in house lots, ponds, roads and wasteland	<u>724,379</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Total land in farms	9,189,559	100.0

CHART 1. LAND IN FARMS BY MAJOR USES
NEW YORK, 1982

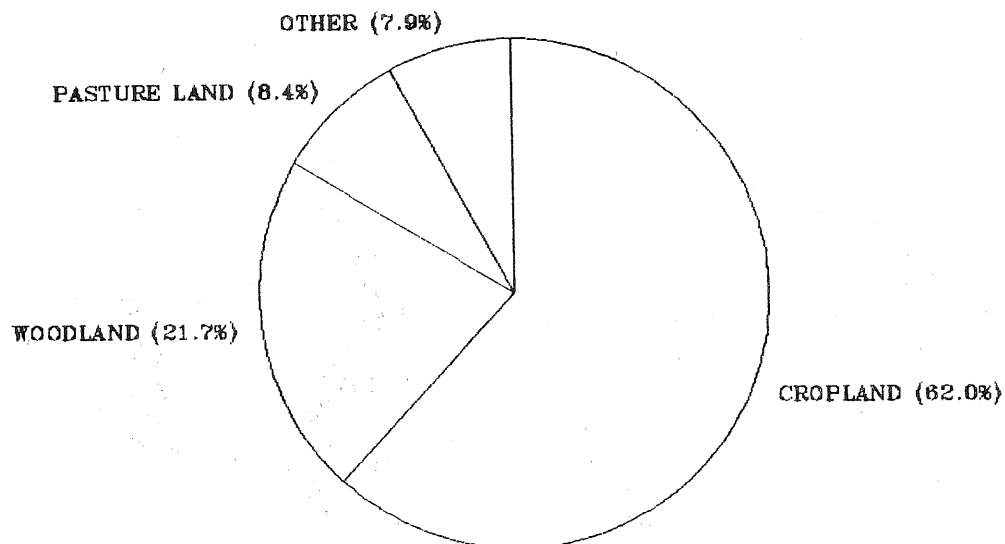


Table 2.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND TOTAL LAND IN FARMS BY SIZE CLASS
New York, 1978 and 1982

Acres per farm	Number of farms		Total area, 1982
	1978	1982	
<u>acres</u>			<u>acres</u>
1 - 9	2,432	2,763	10,540
10 - 49	5,528	6,575	180,656
50 - 69	2,844	2,894	168,433
70 - 99	3,871	3,674	306,457
100 - 139	4,947	4,538	529,510
140 - 179	4,003	3,570	563,817
180 - 219	3,456	3,144	624,502
220 - 259	3,012	2,760	657,353
260 - 499	9,115	8,299	2,943,936
500 - 999	3,295	3,274	2,128,047
1000 - 1999	495	620	793,067
2000 or more	83	103	329,064
Total	43,075	42,207	9,189,559

CHART 2a. NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE

NEW YORK, 1982

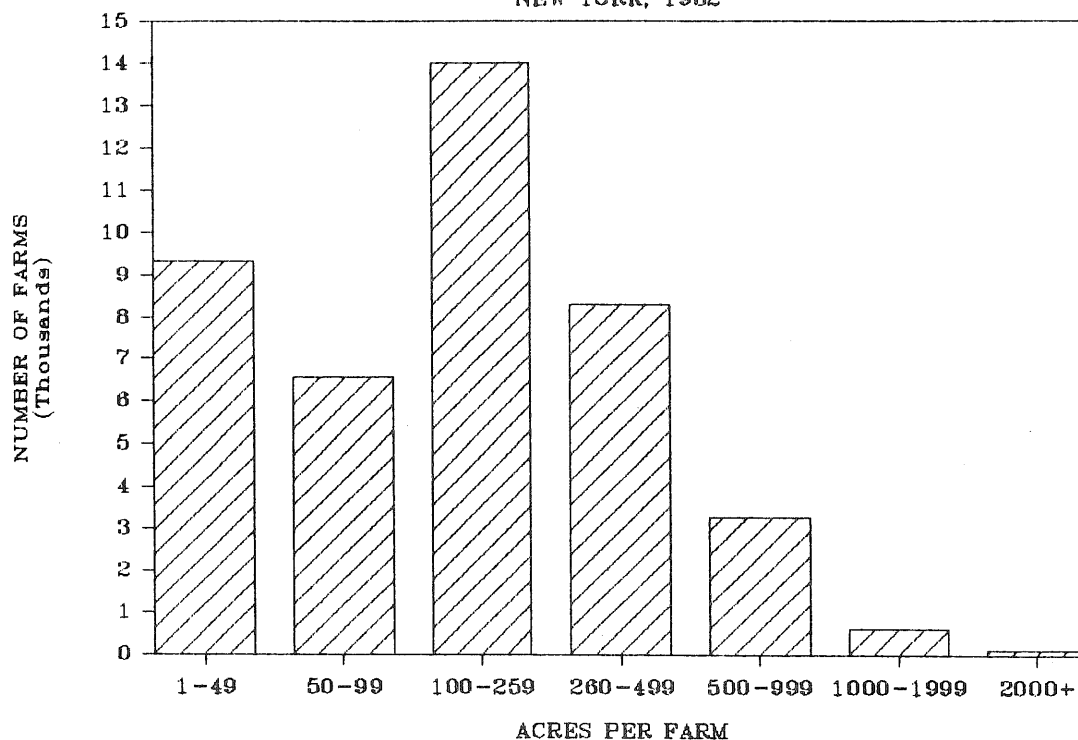
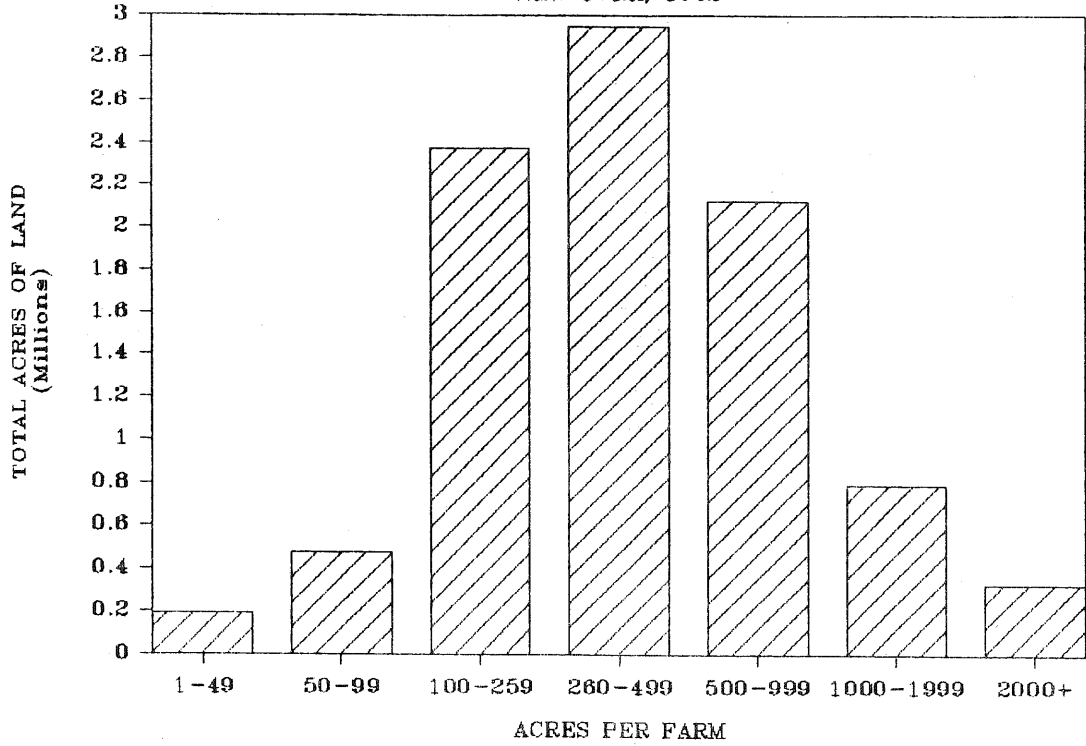


CHART 2B. LAND IN FARMS BY SIZE CLASS

NEW YORK, 1982



The relative distributions of farm numbers and total land in farms indicate that most of the state's farmland is in units of 100 to 1,000 acres even though almost 38 percent of the farms have less than 100 acres. (Table 2, Chart 2A).

Full owners in 1982 account for 61 percent of the farms but only 42 percent of the farmland. (Table 3, Charts 3A and 3B). Part owners are typical of many of the larger commercial farms where some land is rented annually. There was no important change between 1978 and 1982. Most of the farms and farmland is held either by individuals or jointly by husbands and wives. Formal partnerships had been established for 9.7 percent of the farms accounting for 16.0 percent of the farmland. Corporations of all kinds are still relatively few in number in New York agriculture with 3.3 percent of the farms and 6.7 percent of the farmland.

The average age of farm operators has remained relatively constant in the past 4 years with the average age holding steady at 50. A little less than half of the farm operators work off the farm more than 50 days a year. Part-time farming in the State is an important component of farm numbers and farm activity. (Table 4.)

Table 3.

FARMS BY TENURE STATUS AND FORM OF ORGANIZATION
New York, 1982

Description	Number of farms		Land in farms, 1982 <u>acres</u>
	1978	1982	
<u>Tenure status:</u>			
Full owners	25,440	25,608	3,843,689
Part owners	15,085	14,214	4,932,649
Tenants	2,550	2,385	413,221
Total	43,075	42,207	9,189,559
<u>Form of organization:</u>			
Individual or family	37,537	36,543	7,038,033
Partnership	4,158	4,086	1,467,874
Corporations			
Family held, less than 10 stockholders	1,113	1,214	526,914
Family held, more than 10 stockholders	13	24	9,382
Other than family held	107	147	77,623
Other - cooperative, estates, trusts, institutional	147	193	69,733
Total	43,075	42,207	9,189,559

CHART 3A. LAND IN FARMS BY TENURE

NEW YORK, 1982

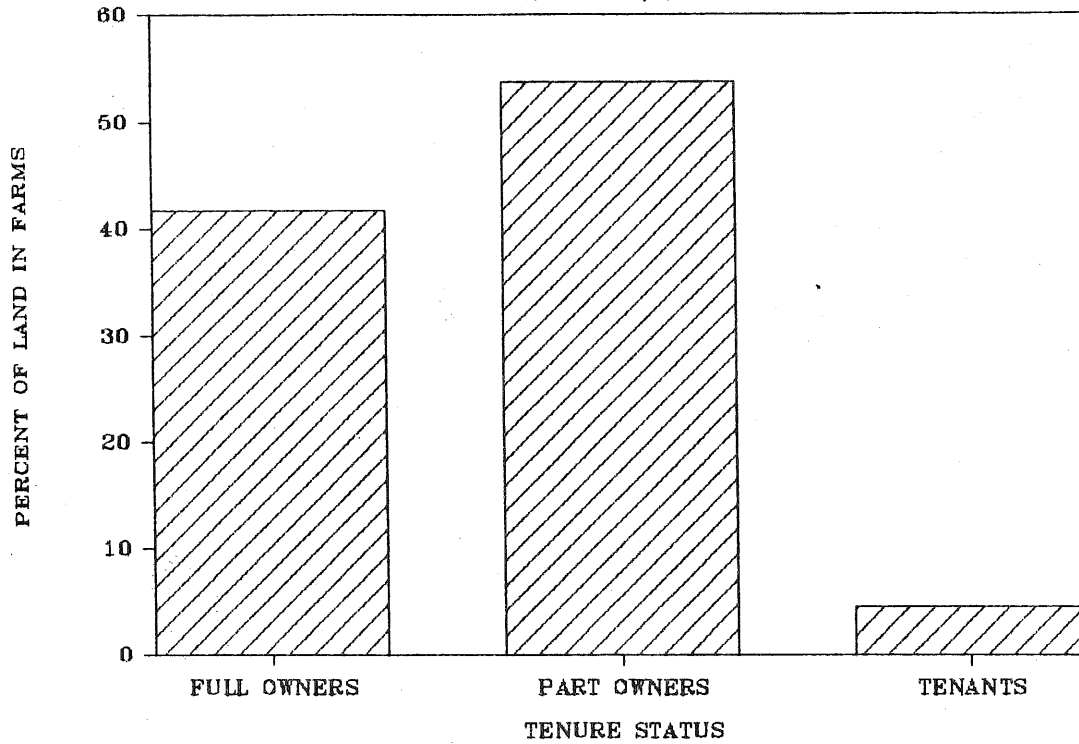


CHART 3b. LAND IN FARMS BY ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, 1982

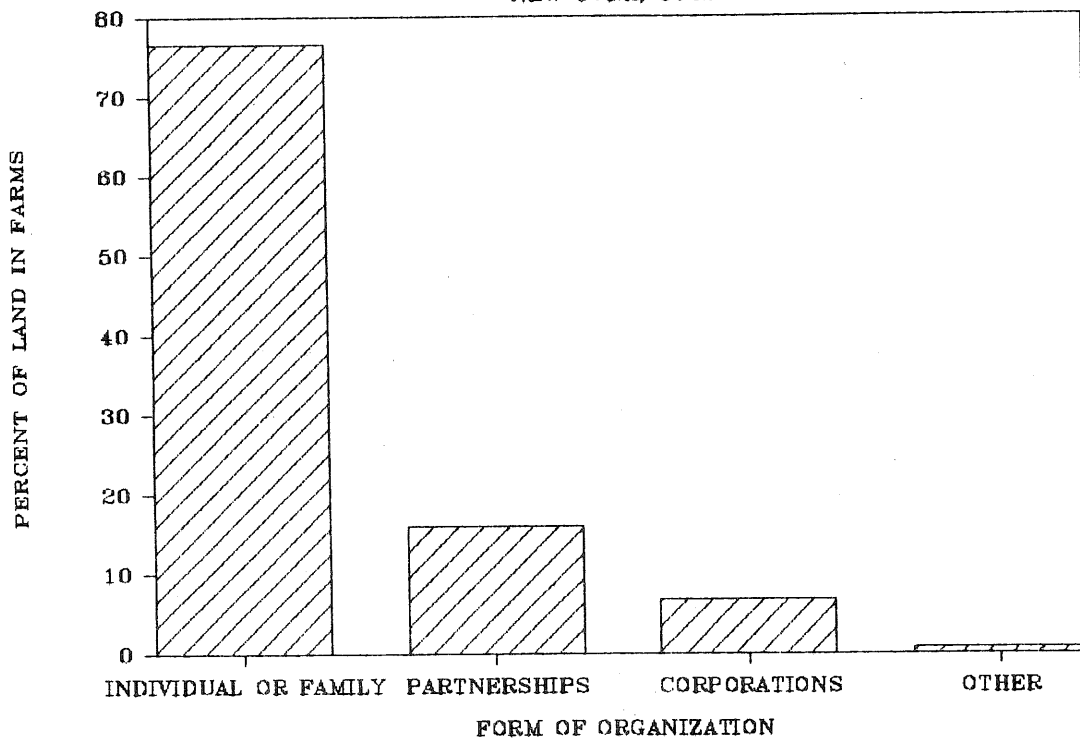


Table 4.

FARM OPERATORS BY AGE GROUP AND DAYS OF WORK OFF-FARM
New York, 1978 and 1982

Description	1978	1982
	<u>number</u>	
<u>Operators by age group:</u>		
Under 25 years	833	845
25 - 34	5,295	5,380
35 - 44	9,104	9,368
45 - 54	11,043	10,013
55 - 64	10,394	9,965
65 and over	6,406	6,636
Average age	50.1	50.0
<u>Days of work off-farm:</u>		
0	20,945	19,456
1 - 49	2,828	2,375
50 - 99	1,052	963
100 - 149	1,311	1,228
150 - 199	2,175	2,230
200 or more	13,082	13,094
Not reporting	1,682	2,861

CHART 4. FARM OPERATORS BY AGE GROUP

NEW YORK, 1982

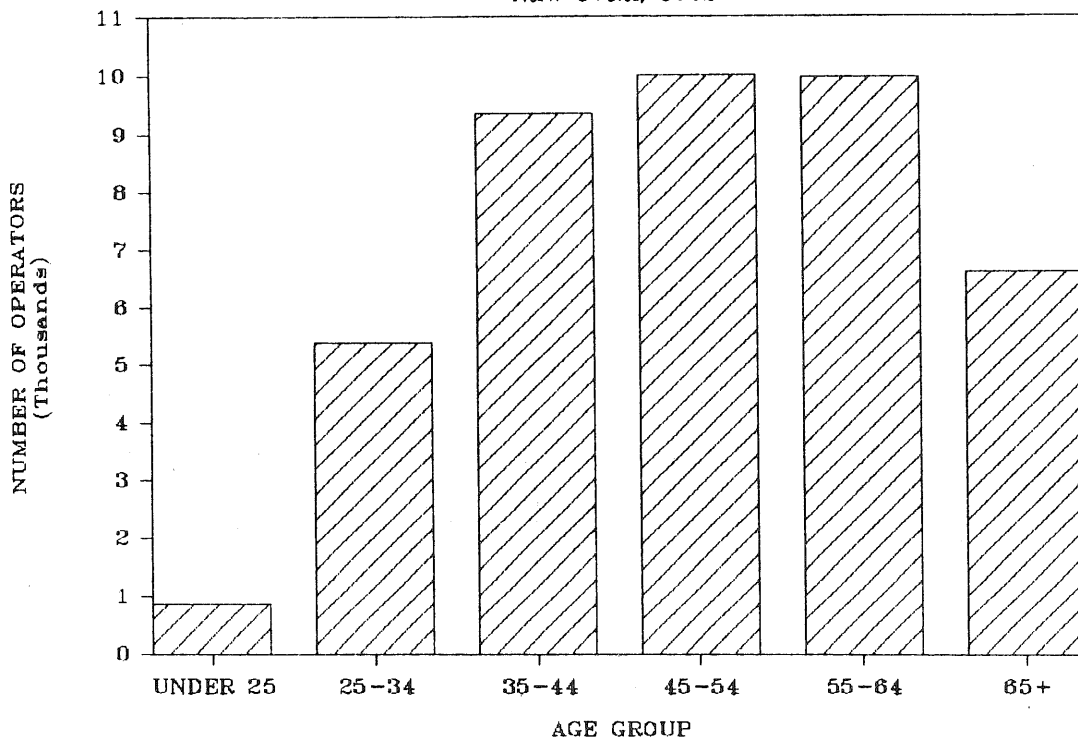
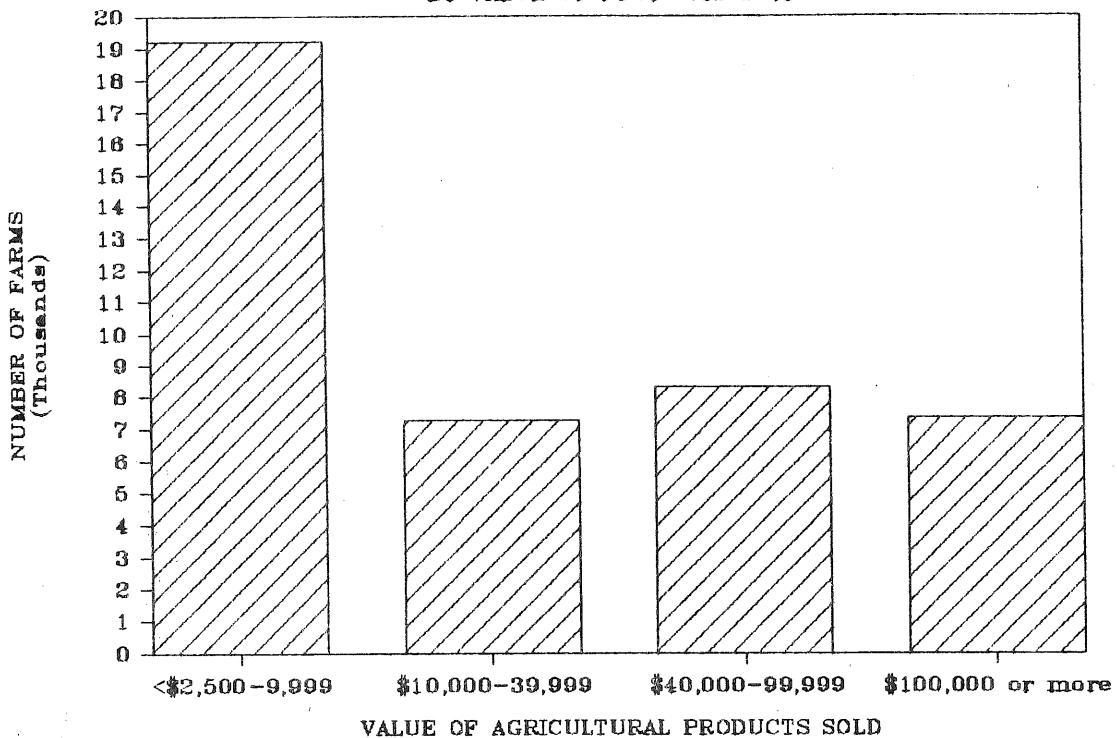


Table 5. NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD
New York, 1982

Value of agricultural products sold	Number of farms	Total value of sales
		<u>millions</u>
Less than \$2,500	10,479	\$ 9.5
\$ 2,500 - 4,999	4,421	15.7
5,000 - 9,999	4,339	30.7
10,000 - 19,999	3,563	50.3
20,000 - 29,999	2,041	50.2
30,000 - 39,999	1,655	57.6
40,000 - 59,999	3,148	156.4
60,000 - 79,999	2,779	193.3
80,000 - 99,999	2,386	213.6
100,000 - 199,999	4,991	682.6
200,000 - 499,999	1,975	567.9
\$500,000 or more	398	391.7
Abnormal farms	32	7.4
Total	42,207	\$2,426.9

CHART 5. FARM NUMBERS, NEW YORK 1982
BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD



One measure of farm size is the value of agricultural products sold (Table 5). There were 35 percent of the total number of farms in 1982 that sold less than \$5,000 of farm products. In total, however, this group accounted for only 1.0 percent of the state's total sales. Most of this group of farms are primarily rural residences with a small amount of farm activity.

There were another group of farms selling between \$5,000 and \$40,000 of agricultural products in 1982. This group of 11,598 farms or 27.5 percent of the total are largely part-time farming operations where agriculture makes an important contribution to family income even though in most cases the largest share comes from off-farm sources.

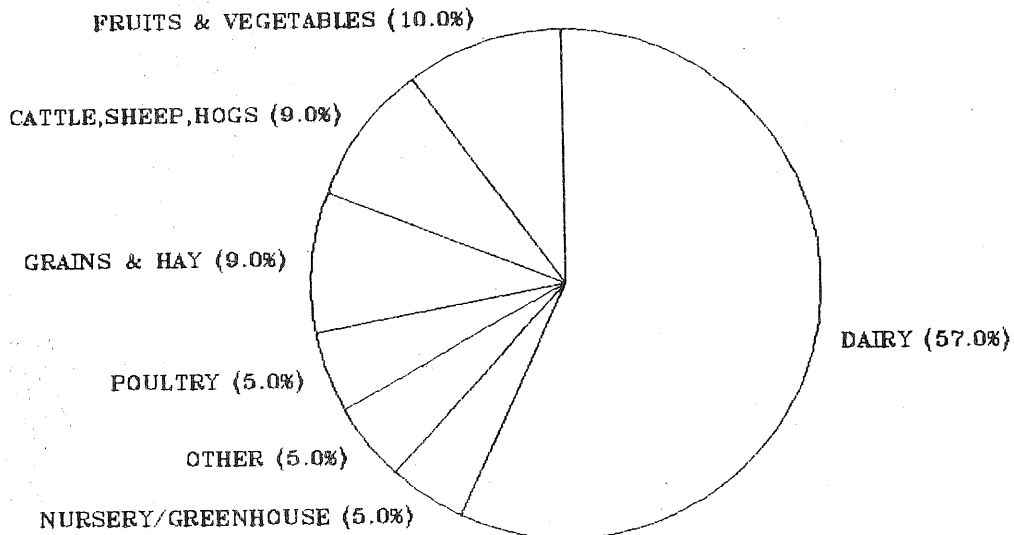
The remaining 15,709 farms with agricultural sales of \$40,000 or more are primarily commercial farms where the principal income of the family comes from farming. This group of farms accounted for 88.2 percent of total sales in 1982.

The relative importance of individual crops and live-stock products in total agricultural sales in New York is presented in Table 6. The changes in these percentages between 1978 and 1982 are small. Crops made up 28.8 percent of the total in 1978 and 27.1 percent in 1982. Dairy products are the most important component of the total, 57 percent in 1982 and 54 percent in 1978. Other major commodity groups are presented in Chart 6.

Table 6. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SALES
New York, 1982

Description	Percent of total	Value of sales
		<u>millions</u>
<u>Livestock:</u>		
Dairy products	57.2	\$1,387.4
Cattle and calves	8.1	196.3
Poultry and poultry products	4.8	116.7
Sheep, lambs and wool	.1	2.7
Hogs and pigs	.7	17.1
Other livestock	<u>2.0</u>	<u>49.0</u>
Total livestock	72.9	\$1,769.2
<u>Crops:</u>		
Fruit, nuts and berries	6.1	147.0
Vegetables and melons	5.9	142.6
Nursery and greenhouse products	4.4	108.8
Corn for grain	4.7	114.7
Hay, silage, seeds	2.2	52.4
Wheat	.7	16.1
Oats	.4	11.0
Other grains	.7	16.0
Miscellaneous crops	<u>2.0</u>	<u>49.1</u>
Total crops	27.1	657.7
Total agricultural sales		\$2,426.9

CHART 6. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
PRODUCTS SOLD, NEW YORK, 1982



Field Crops

Cropland harvested in New York increased by a little less than 2 percent between 1978 and 1982 to 4,430,000 acres. The primary uses of cropland were as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Hay and grass silage	52
Corn for grain	16
Corn for silage	13
Oats	6
Wheat	3
Vegetables	3
Fruit and berries	3
All other	<u>4</u>
	100

Between 1978 and 1982 there was an increase in the acreage of corn for grain of nearly 156,000 acres. Most of this additional acreage came from reductions in land used for hay, corn for silage and oats. Most other crops had very similar acreages in the two census years.

The primary use of cropland in the State is for hay and grass silage. Over half of the harvested acres are used for these purposes. Most hay and grass silage enterprises require between 50 and 250 acres, accounting for nearly 70 percent of the total land committed to these crops. Most of the production is used to feed livestock located on the farms where this forage is produced. (Table 7, Chart 7).

The acreage committed to corn for grain has steadily increased in New York during the last 30 years.

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Acres of corn grain</u>
1940	187,613
1950	163,045
1959	218,647
1969	243,475
1978	593,674
1982	749,492

Most of this increase occurred in the 1970's. The total in 1982 was increased somewhat because of good harvest weather and the availability of corn not required for silage. (Table 8, Chart 8).

Table 7.

ALL HAY AND GRASS SILAGE: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES
New York, 1982

Acres harvested	Number of farms	Total acres
1 - 14	4,202	34,709
15 - 24	3,465	65,070
25 - 49	6,042	210,428
50 - 99	7,965	550,585
100 - 249	7,605	1,101,274
250 - 499	1,088	346,038
500 - 999	108	66,897
1,000 and over	6	9,404
Total	30,481	2,384,405

CHART 7. ALL HAY AND GRASS SILAGE
HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1982

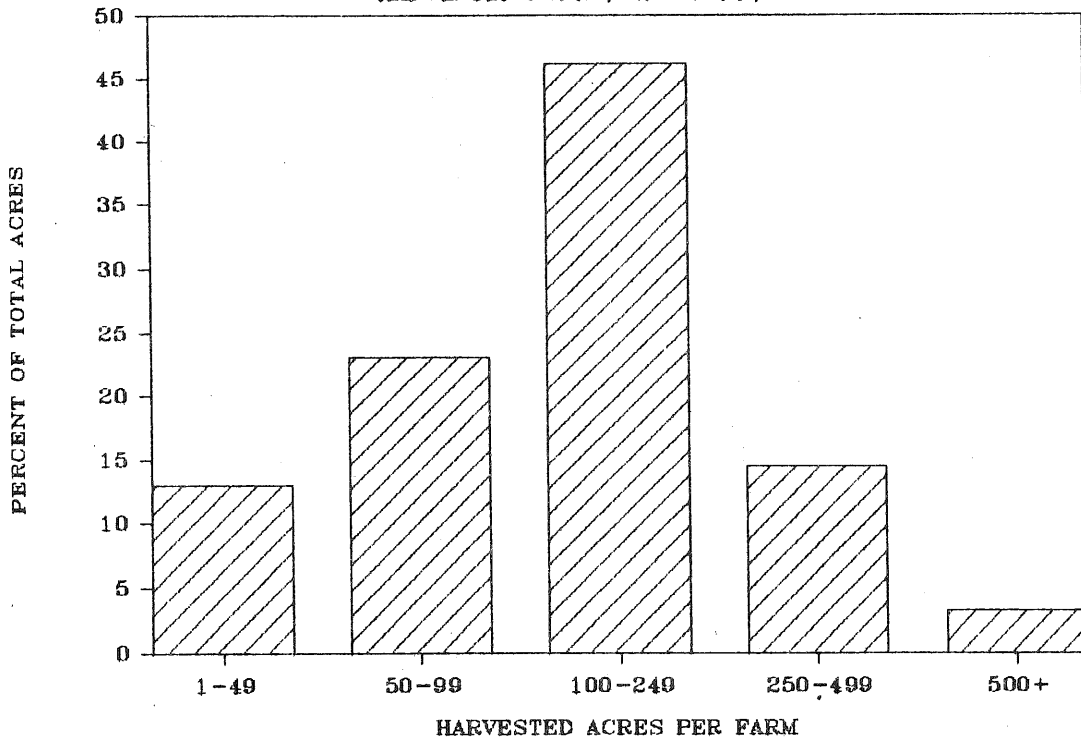
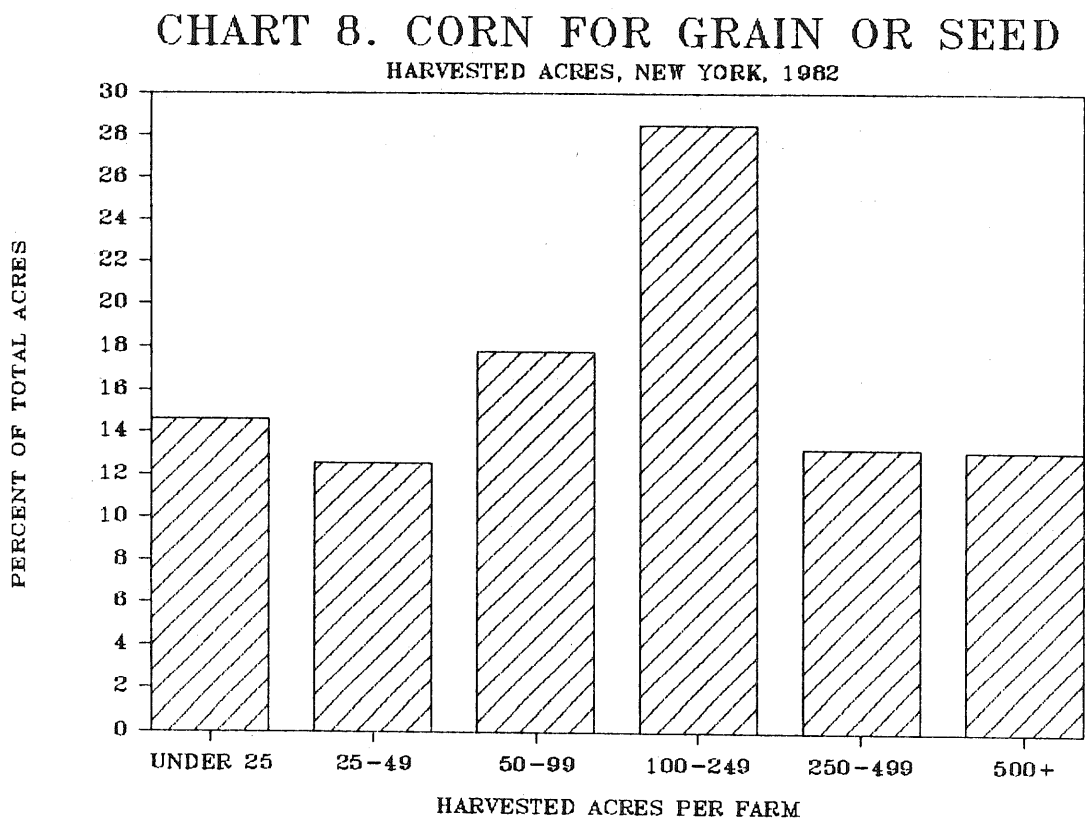


Table 8.

CORN FOR GRAIN OR SEED: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES
New York, 1982

Acres harvested	Number of farms	Total acres
1 - 14	3,294	22,609
15 - 24	1,369	25,548
25 - 49	1,894	65,793
50 - 99	1,902	128,353
100 - 249	1,445	209,955
250 - 499	411	137,399
500 - 999	176	115,105
1,000 and over	32	44,730
Total	10,523	749,492



Corn for silage is a primary source of nutrients for livestock on New York farms. It is an important enterprise on most dairy operations. The bulk of the production is concentrated on farms with 25 to 250 acres so harvested. Like hay and grass silage it is an important field crop in nearly every county of the State. (Table 9, Chart 9).

Oats and wheat are the most important small grains. Oat production decreased 22,700 acres between 1978 and 1982. This follows a general pattern of decline over a number of years:

<u>Census year</u>	<u>Acres of oats</u>
1940	626,234
1950	563,728
1959	576,260
1969	361,600
1978	272,507
1982	249,804

Most of the oat producers have small enterprises of less than 50 acres. The 1,278 farms with 50 acres or more accounted for only 44 percent of the total. (Table 10, Chart 10).

Wheat production increased from 64,655 acres in 1978 to 116,994 acres in 1982. This increase of more than 50,000 acres, however, should be judged against a history of 142,311 acres in wheat in 1969 and nearly 242,000 acres in 1959. A wet fall in 1977 probably reduced harvested acres in 1978.

The other acreages of small grains and beans in New York in 1982 were as follows:

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Farms reporting</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Barley	908	21,246
Buckwheat	348	8,960
Rye	317	6,179
Sunflower	26	2,168
Soybeans	440	24,403
Dry edible beans	696	47,731

Table 9. CORN FOR SILAGE: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES
New York, 1982

Acres harvested	Number of farms	Total acres
1 - 14	3,336	27,447
15 - 24	2,756	52,190
25 - 49	4,443	153,080
50 - 99	2,932	189,470
100 - 249	1,092	145,606
250 - 499	102	31,857
500 - 999	26	15,456
1,000 and over	0	0
Total	14,687	615,106

CHART 9. CORN FOR SILAGE

HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1982

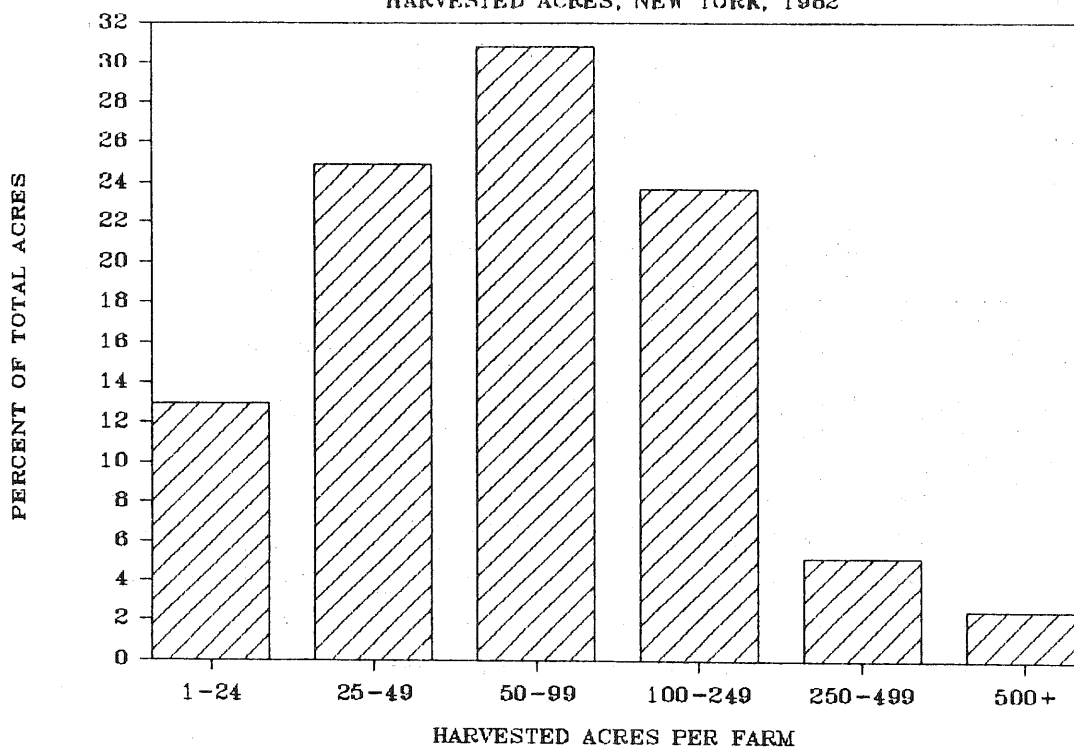
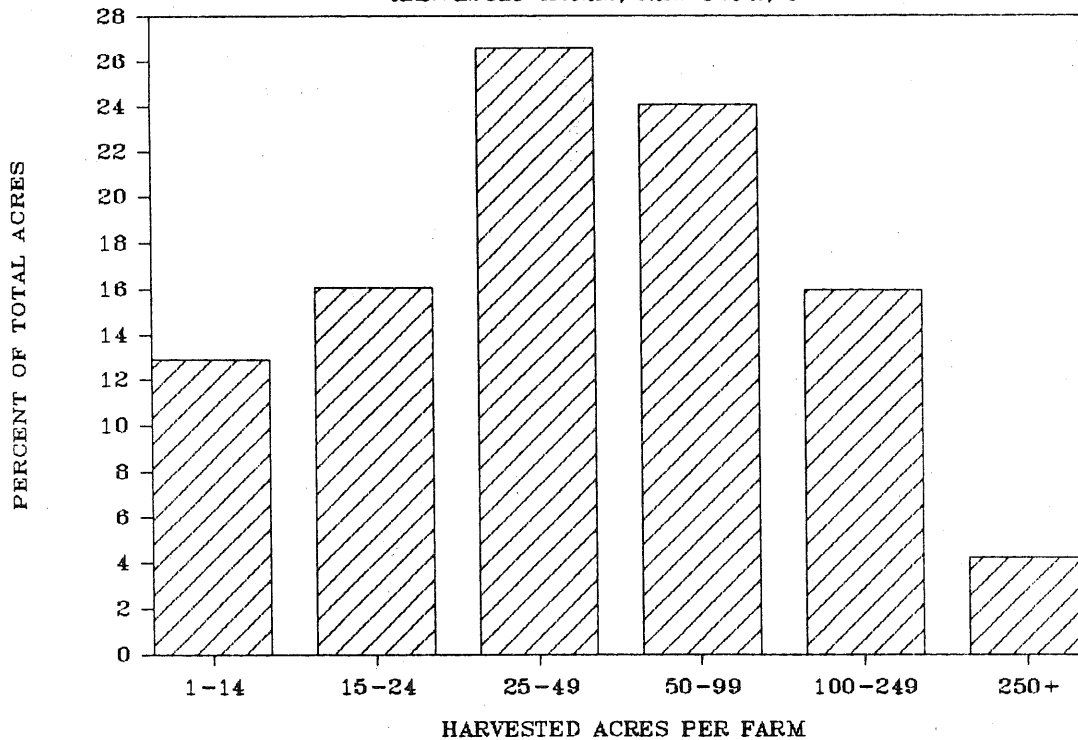


Table 10. OATS FOR GRAIN: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES
New York, 1982

Acres harvested	Number of farms	Total acres
1 - 14	4,012	32,296
15 - 24	2,134	40,143
25 - 49	1,998	66,449
50 - 99	937	60,316
100 - 249	309	39,968
250 and over	32	10,632
Total	9,422	249,804

CHART 10. OATS FOR GRAIN

HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1982



Vegetable Production

Commercial vegetable production, both for fresh market sales and for processing, is an important part of commercial agriculture in New York. Irish potatoes are treated separately from other vegetables in the Census tabulations. It is a major crop grown by 865 farms on 43,644 acres. There was a decline of about 10 percent in potato acreage from 1978 to 1982. Over 43 percent of the total is grown in Suffolk County, Long Island.

The acreage of commercial vegetable production (excluding potatoes) and its distribution by size of enterprise is presented in Table 11. Out of the 158,000 acres nearly 83 percent of the total are on the 607 farms with 50 acres or more in commercial vegetable production. The Census does not provide a detailed breakdown for each of the vegetable crops in terms of their sale for fresh market or processing, although both uses are important in New York. The 10 most important vegetables in 1982 compared with 1978 in terms of acreage were:

	Acres	
	1978	1982
Sweet corn	43,568	48,760
Snap beans	46,143	41,498
Onions	14,092	13,468
Cabbage	14,675	13,178
Peas	5,193	8,839
Tomatoes	4,835	4,738
Beets	5,125	4,482
Lettuce	3,706	3,639
Cucumbers	2,861	2,393
Cauliflower	1,656	2,251

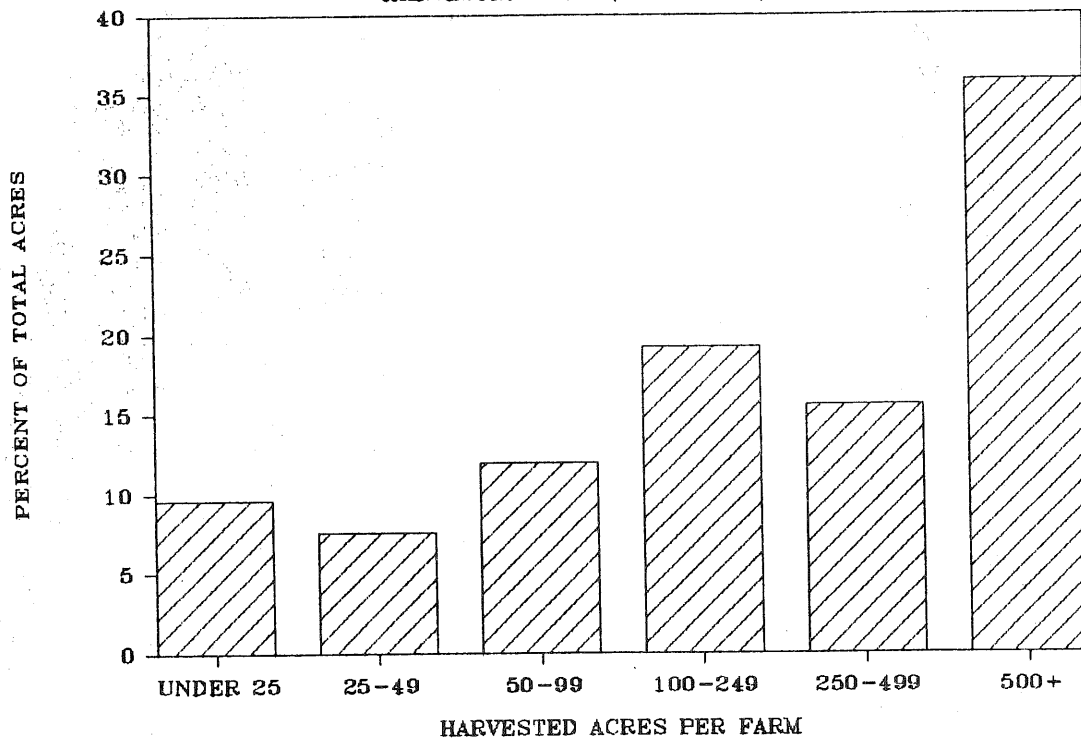
Sweet corn and snap beans traded positions at the head of the list between the two years. The acreage of peas increased dramatically. Most of the others held similar positions and acreages. Cauliflower moved into the top ten replacing squash (1,999 acres).

Table 11. ALL VEGETABLES: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES
New York, 1982

Acres harvested	Number of farms	Total acres
0.1 - 0.9	223	92
1.0 - 4.9	931	2,252
5.0 - 14.9	783	6,674
15.0 - 24.9	333	6,222
25.0 - 49.9	351	12,083
50.0 - 99.9	282	18,973
100.0 - 249.9	199	30,352
250.0 - 499.9	70	24,685
500 and over	56	56,683
Total	3,228	158,016

CHART 11. ALL VEGETABLES

HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1982



Fruit and Berries

The acreage of commercial fruit production remained relatively constant between 1978 and 1982 with a small increase of about 3,000 acres or 2 percent. The land committed to tree fruit or grapes is in a rather permanent cropping pattern. Most of this production (85 percent) is located on the 1,195 farms with 25 acres or more of orchards and vines. (Table 12, Chart 12).

The primary fruit crops in 1982 compared with 1978 were:

	Acres	
	1978	1982
Apples	75,771	78,115
Grapes	43,073	42,832
Cherries	7,502	8,544
Pears	4,119	3,568
Peaches	3,052	3,038
Strawberries	2,271	2,817

Plantings of apples and cherries increased between the two Census years. Strawberry acreage increased as well. Some reduction in pear acreage is evident, also for plums and prunes (from 1,246 to 1,049).

Nursery and Greenhouse

For the commercial farms operating nursery and greenhouse enterprises, this intensive activity is very important. Acreage in open fields devoted to these crops increased from 13,460 in 1978 to 14,242 in 1982. The greenhouse space under glass or plastic protection held quite steady at 19.6 million square feet up slightly from 19.3 million in 1978. The counties with the most greenhouse space are Suffolk and Erie. These two counties also account for 48 percent of the open land devoted to nursery and greenhouse products.

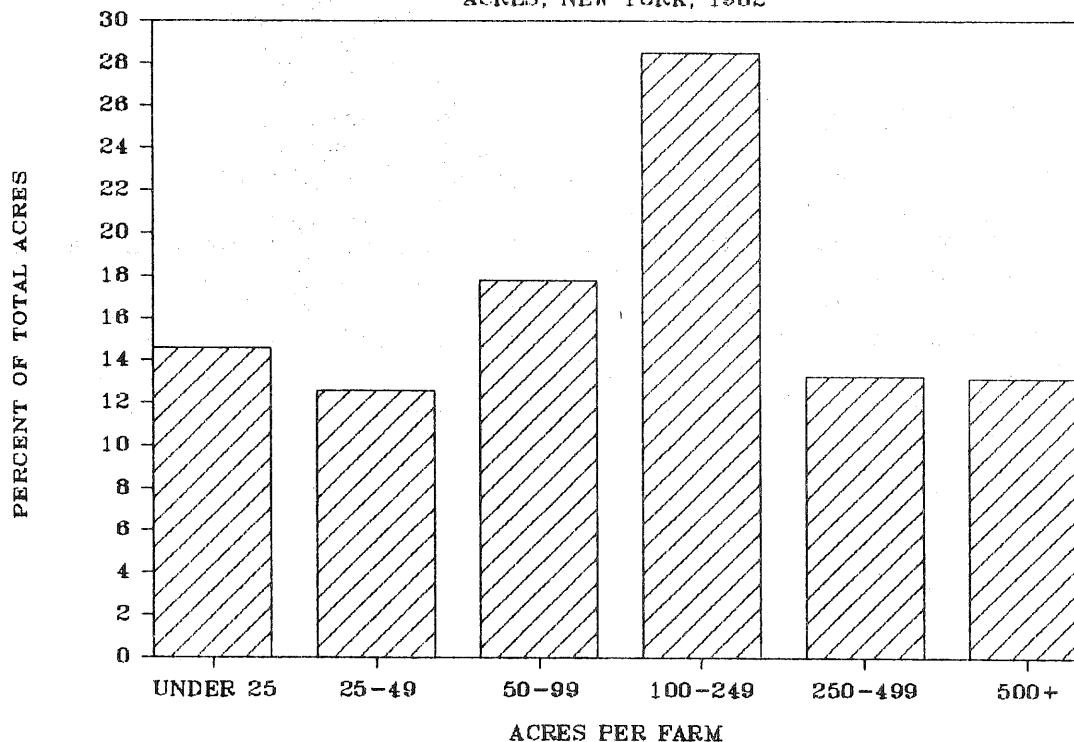
Table 12.

LAND IN ORCHARDS AND VINES: FARMS AND ACREAGE
New York, 1982

Acres	Number of farms	Total acres
0.1 - 4.9	1,250	2,838
5.0 - 14.9	1,053	8,763
15.0 - 24.9	457	8,525
25.0 - 49.9	496	17,273
50.0 - 99.9	354	24,420
100.0 - 249.9	265	39,088
250.0 - 499.9	56	18,299
500 acres or more	24	18,151
Total	3,955	137,357

CHART 12. LAND IN ORCHARDS

ACRES, NEW YORK, 1982



Dairy

Much of the cropland in New York is best used for growing forage crops and these are converted into saleable products most efficiently by livestock. Dairying is the dominant industry over most parts of the state. There were more than 17,000 farms reporting milk cows in 1982. More than 98 percent of the milk cows, however, were on the 13,838 farms with 20 cows or more. The most important category are those farms with 50 - 99 cows who made up 44 percent of the total. Herds of 100 or more cows continue to grow rapidly. The number of farms in this category increased by 20 percent and the number of cows by 25 percent. (Table 13, Chart 13).

Beef Cattle

Another important user of pasture and forage crops in New York is the beef cattle industry. Cow-calf operations are the most important component of this industry but some feeding operations exist as well.

The number of beef cows and the number of cattle enterprises increased between 1978 and 1982 by 6 and 5 percent respectively. A majority of the farms with cattle have a small herd of beef cows. Nearly 90 percent of the farms have less than 20 cows and these include 53 percent of all the cows. There are 176 farms with 100 cows or more and these include 20 percent of the total (Table 14, Chart 14).

Poultry and Eggs

Egg production is the primary type of poultry business in New York in 1982 as in 1978. A small number of egg producers, 106 in number, have over 92 percent of the hens and pullets of laying age. There were 18 producers with 100,000 or more birds who accounted for over 52 percent of total numbers. In 1978 there were 130 farms with 91 percent of the birds on farms with 10,000 or more hens in their flocks. Concentration in this industry has continued to increase between the census years. (Table 15, Chart 15).

Table 13. NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE OF DAIRY HERD
New York, 1978 and 1982

Number of milk cows	Farms	Number of milk cows	
		1978	1982
1 - 4	2,343	3,769	4,259
5 - 9	418	3,265	2,796
10 - 19	637	13,082	9,207
20 - 49	6,353	269,150	226,567
50 - 99	5,837	360,964	382,120
100 - 499	1,633	193,810	240,069
500 or more	15	5,341	10,095
Total	17,236	850,381	875,113

CHART 13. PERCENT OF TOTAL DAIRY COWS
BY SIZE OF HERD, NEW YORK, 1982

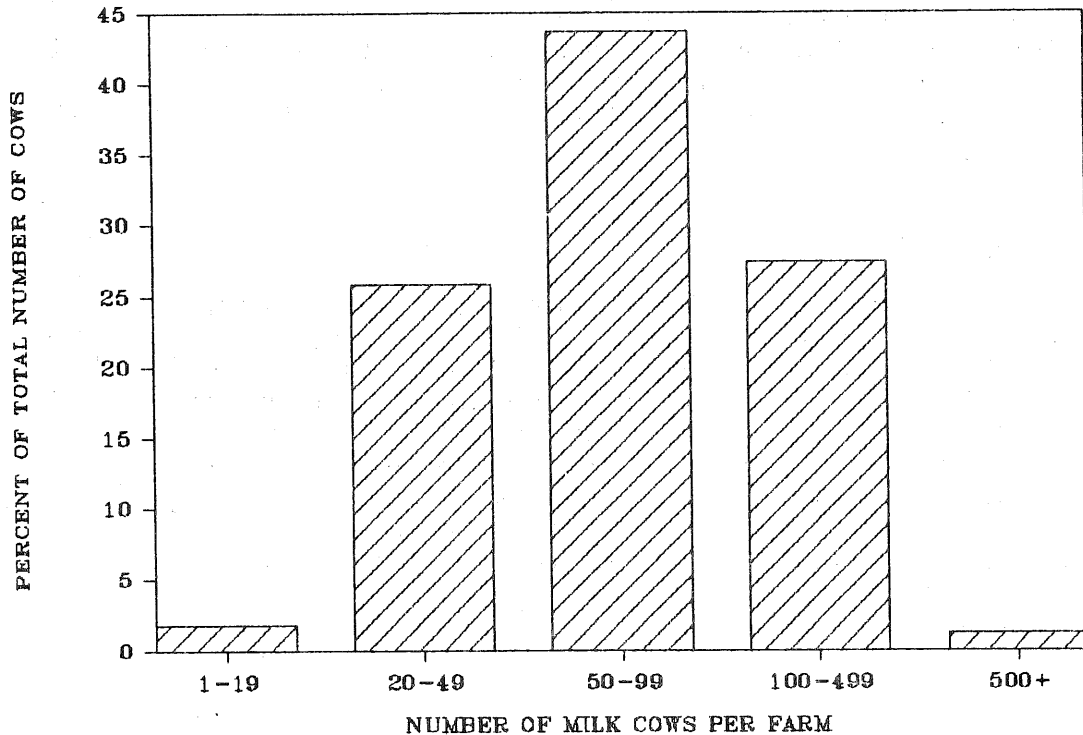


Table 14. BEEF CATTLE: FARMS AND NUMBERS
New York, 1978 and 1982

Number of beef cows	Number of farms	Total number of beef cows	
		1978	1982
1 - 9	6,311	21,504	23,070
10 - 19	1,427	17,422	18,210
20 - 49	747	18,655	20,921
50 - 99	139	8,416	9,038
100 - 199	27	4,513	3,393
200 - 499	10	2,846	3,080
Total	8,661	73,356	77,712

CHART 14. PERCENT OF TOTAL BEEF CATTLE
BY SIZE OF HERD, NEW YORK, 1982

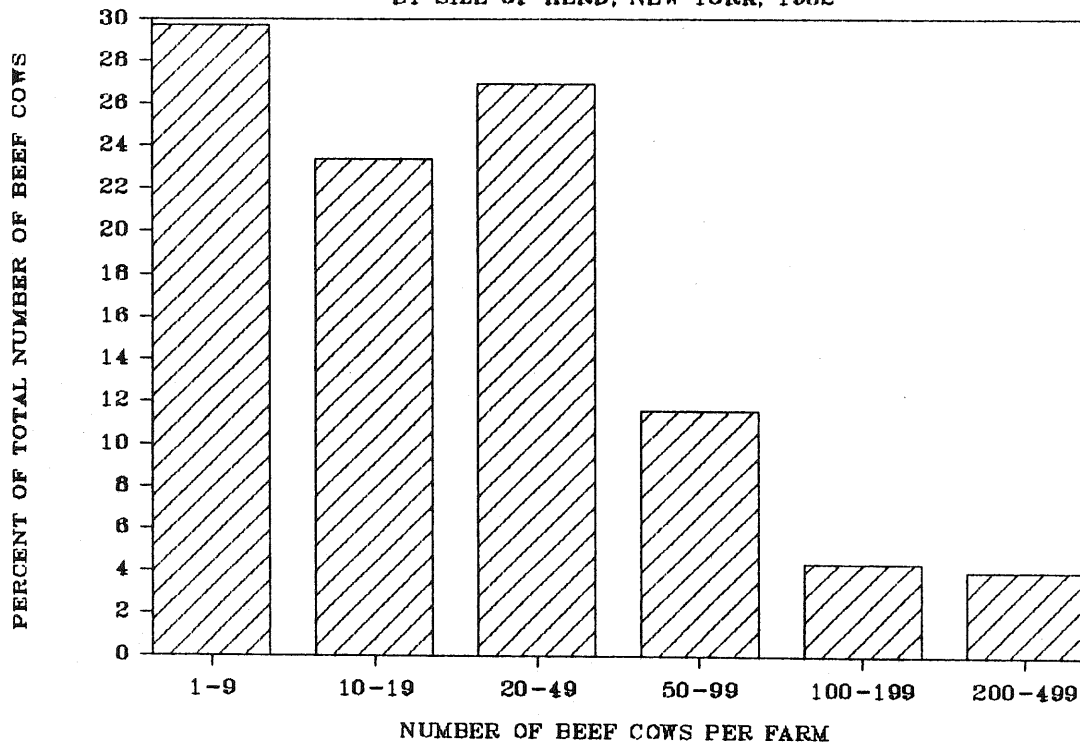
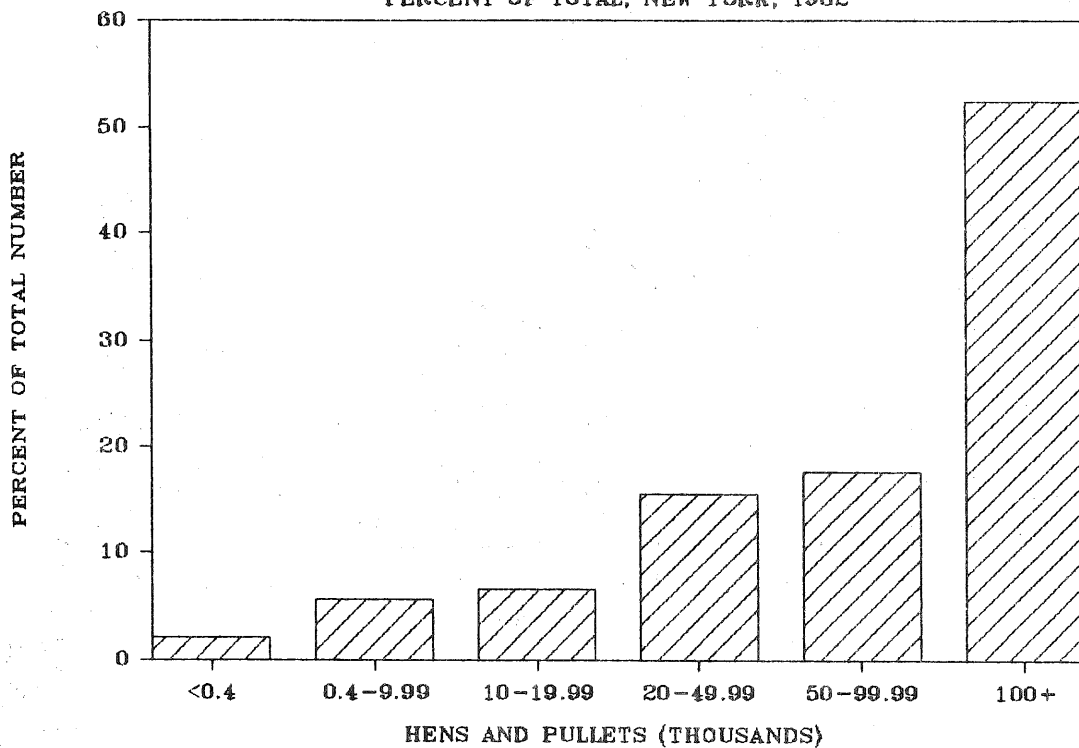


Table 15. HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE
New York, 1978 and 1982

Hens and pullets of laying age	Number of farms	Total number of hens and pullets	
		1978	1982
1 - 99	4,031	99,641	95,831
100 - 399	312	61,579	49,654
400 - 1,599	63	85,969	44,835
1,600 - 3,199	39	105,182	90,079
3,200 - 9,999	42	302,714	254,129
10,000 - 19,999	33	665,923	458,756
20,000 - 49,999	36	1,465,009	1,082,411
50,000 - 99,999	19	1,093,400	1,225,800
100,000 or more	18	3,472,184	3,641,286
Total	4,593	7,351,601	6,942,781

CHART 15. LAYING AGE HENS AND PULLETS
PERCENT OF TOTAL, NEW YORK, 1982



The number of farms with broilers in 1982 was 282, reporting a total of 380,753 for such meat type chickens. One farm with more than 200,000 chickens accounted for most of this total. There were 262 farms reporting 311,627 turkeys in 1982. Again 2 farms with 50,000 or more birds accounted for most of this total. Ducks historically have been an important enterprise on Long Island. Of the 516,490 ducks reported on farms in 1982, 502,151 were located on 36 farms in Suffolk County. Sales were up 10 percent between 1978 and 1982 on these farms.

Other Livestock

Numbers of hogs and pigs on farms in New York declined modestly between 1978 and 1982 from 126,312 to 118,378. The 133 farms with inventories of 200 head or more made up 53 percent of the total numbers. (Table 16, Chart 16).

In contrast, sheep and lamb numbers increased between 1978 and 1982 by 22 percent. There were 1,813 farms reporting sheep compared with 1,488 in 1978. There were increases in numbers in all the different sizes of flocks suggesting a rebirth of interest in sheep on part-time farms. Most of the enterprises are small. Flocks of 100 or more existed on 125 farms with 50 percent of total numbers. (Table 17, Chart 17).

In addition there were 1,360 farms reporting 62,793 colonies of bees in 1982, a small increase from 1978. There were 1,092 farms reporting 6,015 milk goats in 1982 and 29 farms with 37,628 mink. There were 452 farms with 11,571 rabbits and 14 farms with 3,195 chinchillas reported.

Table 16.

HOGS AND PIGS: FARMS AND INVENTORY NUMBERS
New York, 1978 and 1982

Number of hogs and pigs	Number of farms	Total number of hogs and pigs	
		1978	1982
1 - 24	3,664	23,323	20,004
25 - 49	408	11,456	8,632
50 - 99		13,301	10,591
100 - 199	120	20,222	15,914
200 - 499	94	28,883	28,504
500 or more	39	29,127	34,742
Total	4,325	126,312	118,378

CHART 16. HOGS AND PIGS

FARMS AND NUMBERS, NEW YORK, 1982

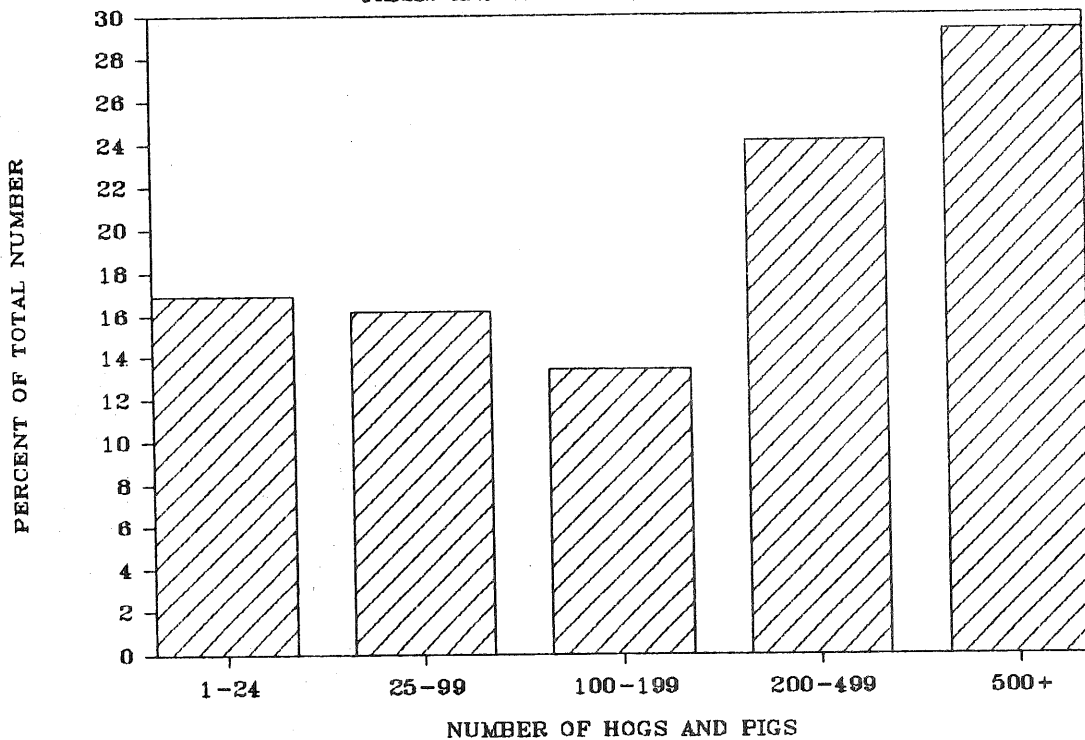
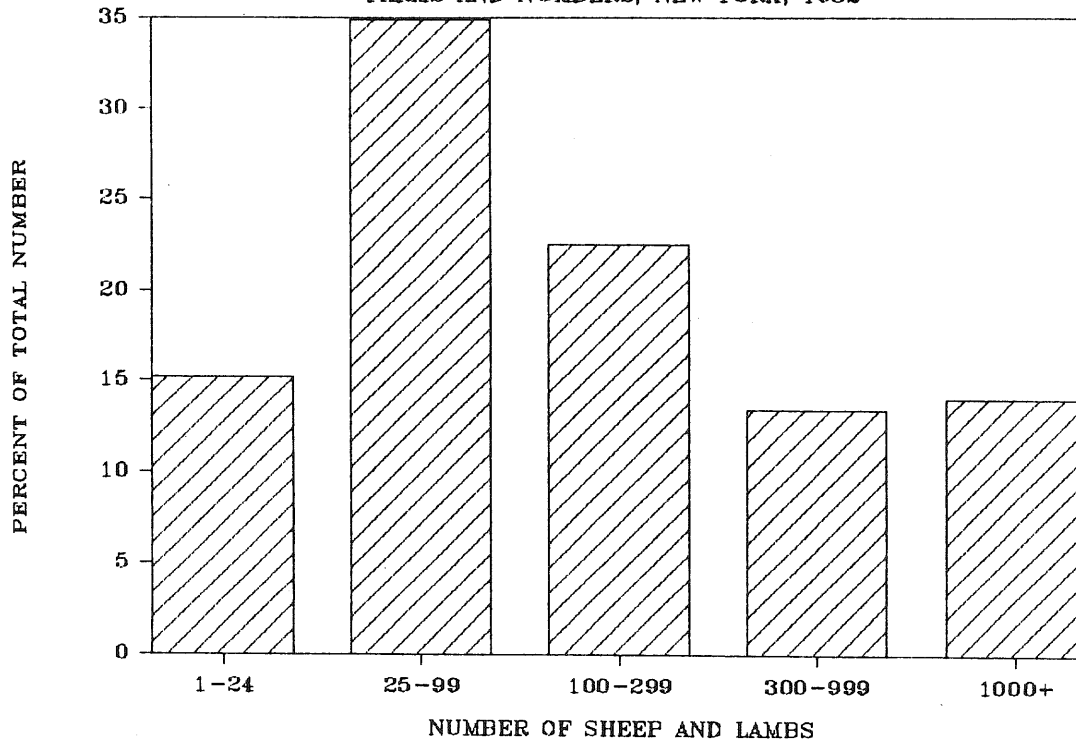


Table 17.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: FARMS AND INVENTORY NUMBERS
New York, 1978 and 1982

Number of sheep and lambs	Number of farms	Total number of sheep and lambs	
		1978	1982
1 - 24	1,211	7,648	10,241
25 - 99	477	20,316	23,544
100 - 299	97	13,493	15,203
300 - 999	22	6,818	9,063
1,000 and over	6	6,900	9,470
Total	1,813	55,175	67,521

CHART 17. SHEEP AND LAMBS
FARMS AND NUMBERS, NEW YORK, 1982



STATE MAPS

Twenty-five maps 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 to the State's agriculture. Each map is shaded from white to depict relatively low density or low levels to darker shades for the highest concentration or level of use. Within the borders of each county are the corresponding data and at the bottom of each map is the State total or average.

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 (Figure 1). Chautauqua County has the largest number of farms with over 2,100, second is St. Lawrence County with over 1,800 farms.

Land in farms exhibits a similar distribution to farm numbers (Figure 2). St. Lawrence County has the largest number of acres in farms with almost one-half million acres devoted to agriculture. Harvested cropland is a measure of the amount of land in each county which is intensively farmed (Figure 3). Cayuga County has the largest number of acres of harvested cropland at 185,000 followed closely by St. Lawrence County at 184,000 and Steuben County at 183,000. Total cropland acres measures the amount of land normally used for crop production (Figure 4). St. Lawrence County, at 260,000 acres, has the largest number of acres of cropland followed by Jefferson, Steuben, and Cayuga Counties.

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 the opposite. All of the counties in the Finger Lakes and Western Plains have a higher than average percentage with Niagara, Seneca, Monroe, Suffolk, Orleans, and Genesee Counties having the highest percentages.

The value of agricultural products sold represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all products sold or removed from the farm (Figure 6). Suffolk County with sales of over 92 million dollars had the greatest output, followed by Wyoming, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties. Nineteen counties recorded a value of agricultural products sold in excess of 50 million dollars in 1982.

A measure of the proportion of farms that are not part-time or hobby farms can be obtained by calculating the percent of total farms with sales greater than \$40,000 (Figure 7). Lewis, Cortland, Franklin, Madison, and Herkimer are the counties with the highest percentage of farms with sales greater than \$40,000.

Farms with sales of \$100,000 or more represents average and larger "commercial farms" (Figure 8). The number of farms with sales of \$100,000 or more is greatest in Washington County followed by Wyoming, Jefferson, Madison, Lewis, Oneida, and Chautauqua Counties.

Field Crops

Corn for grain acreage has steadily increased in recent years. The Finger Lakes and Western Plains regions are the centers of corn grain production in the State (Figure 9). Cayuga County had the largest corn for grain acreage--over 73,000; followed by Ontario, Wayne, Livingston, Genesee, Onondaga, and Orleans Counties.

Corn silage acreage has remained relatively stable in recent years, and is more widely distributed over the State than is corn for grain acreage (Figure 10). Wyoming, St. Lawrence, Washington, and Jefferson Counties have the largest acreages of corn silage.

The acreage of hay is widely distributed over the State (Figure 11). St. Lawrence County has the largest acreage and when combined with five other Northern New York counties accounts for approximately one-fifth of the total hay acreage of the State. Central New York and the Western Southern Tier are other areas where large concentrations of hay acreage occur.

Oats for grain is the third most important crop in terms of acreage and is concentrated in Western New York and the Finger Lakes (Figure 12). Steuben County has the largest oat acreage followed by Cayuga, Livingston, and Ontario Counties.

Vegetable Crops

New York's vegetable, sweet corn, and melon acreage is concentrated in Western and Central New York along with large acreages in Orange and Suffolk Counties in Southeastern New York (Figure 13). Genesee County has the largest combined acreage followed by Orleans, Erie, Orange, Ontario, and Monroe Counties.

Potato acreage is concentrated in Western New York with Steuben, Wyoming, Wayne, and Livingston Counties accounting for approximately one-third of the State's potato acreage (Figure 14).

Orchards and Vineyards, and Nursery and Greenhouse Product Sales

Orchard and vineyard acreage is concentrated in four areas of the State (Figure 15). The Finger Lakes and Western New York Regions 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 16). Grape acreage is concentrated in Chautauqua County and the Finger Lakes Region (Figure 17).

Sales of nursery and greenhouse products are highest in the metropolitan areas of the State (Figure 18). Suffolk County recorded sales of 41 million dollars or approximately 40 percent of the State total. Other counties with large sales were Erie, Monroe, Wayne, and Orange.

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 (Figure 19). St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties have the largest cow inventories followed by Oneida, Wyoming, Lewis, Madison, Delaware, and Otsego.

The inventory of beef cows is also widespread throughout the State with the Western Southern Tier counties showing the greatest numbers (Figure 20). Finger Lakes and Western New York Regions have the largest concentrations of hogs and pigs (Figure 21). The sheep and lamb inventory is largely located in Livingston, Ontario, and Steuben Counties (Figure 22).

Hens and pullets of laying age are concentrated primarily in Sullivan County and the Western New York region. Sullivan County accounts for 30 percent of the State's poultry flock.

Purchased Inputs

Livestock and poultry feed purchases are largest in the counties of St. Lawrence, Sullivan, Jefferson, Delaware, Washington, and Lewis (Figure 24). Concentrations of poultry in Sullivan County and dairy in the other three counties account for these large purchases.

Wayne, Cayuga, Ontario, and Suffolk County farmers purchased the largest dollar values of commercial fertilizers and agricultural chemicals (Figure 25). Wayne County farmers purchased the largest amount, in excess of \$9 million of these two inputs in 1982.

FIGURE 3. HARVESTED CROPLAND, THOUSAND ACRES, 1982

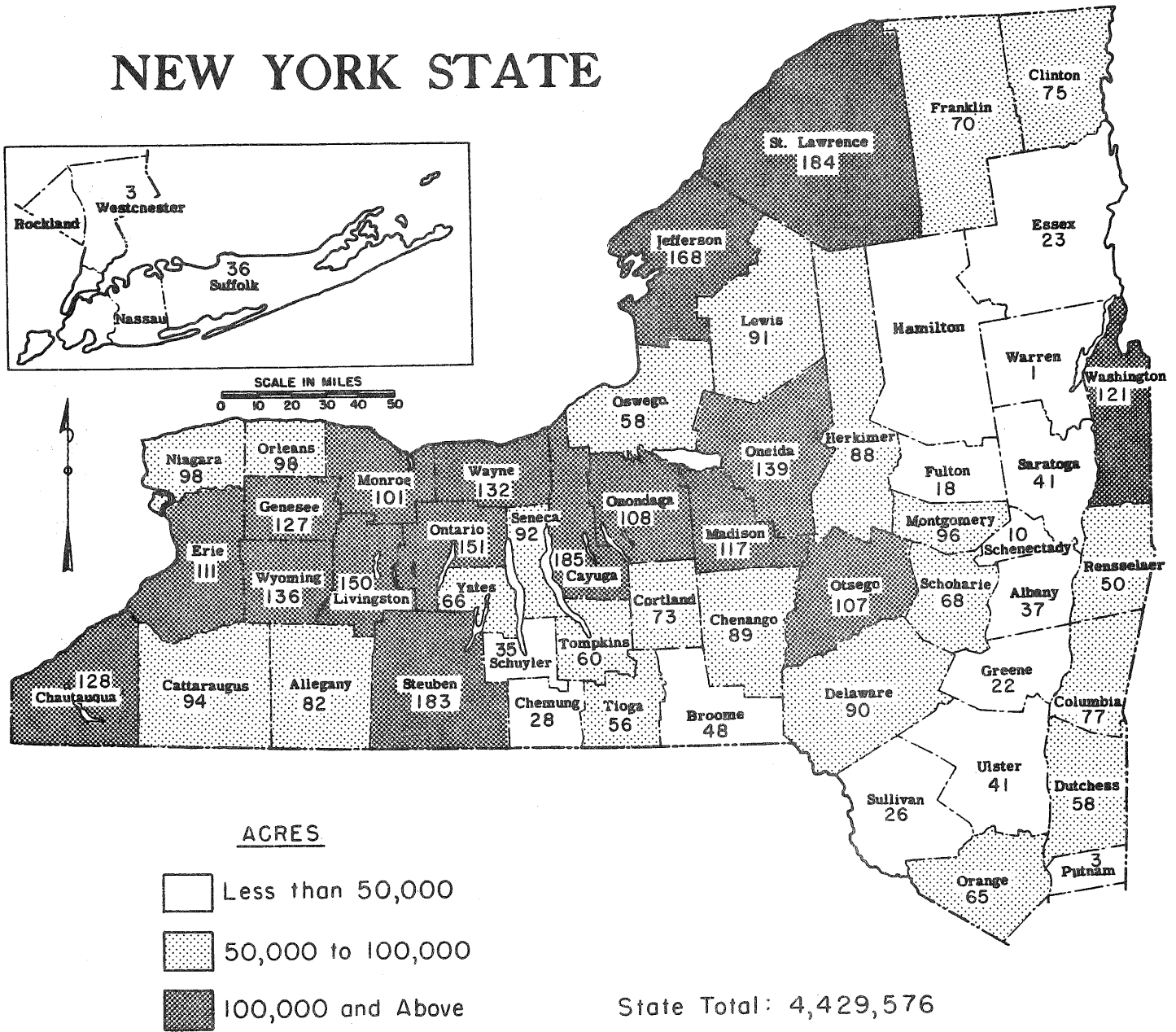


FIGURE 4. TOTAL CROPLAND, THOUSAND ACRES, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

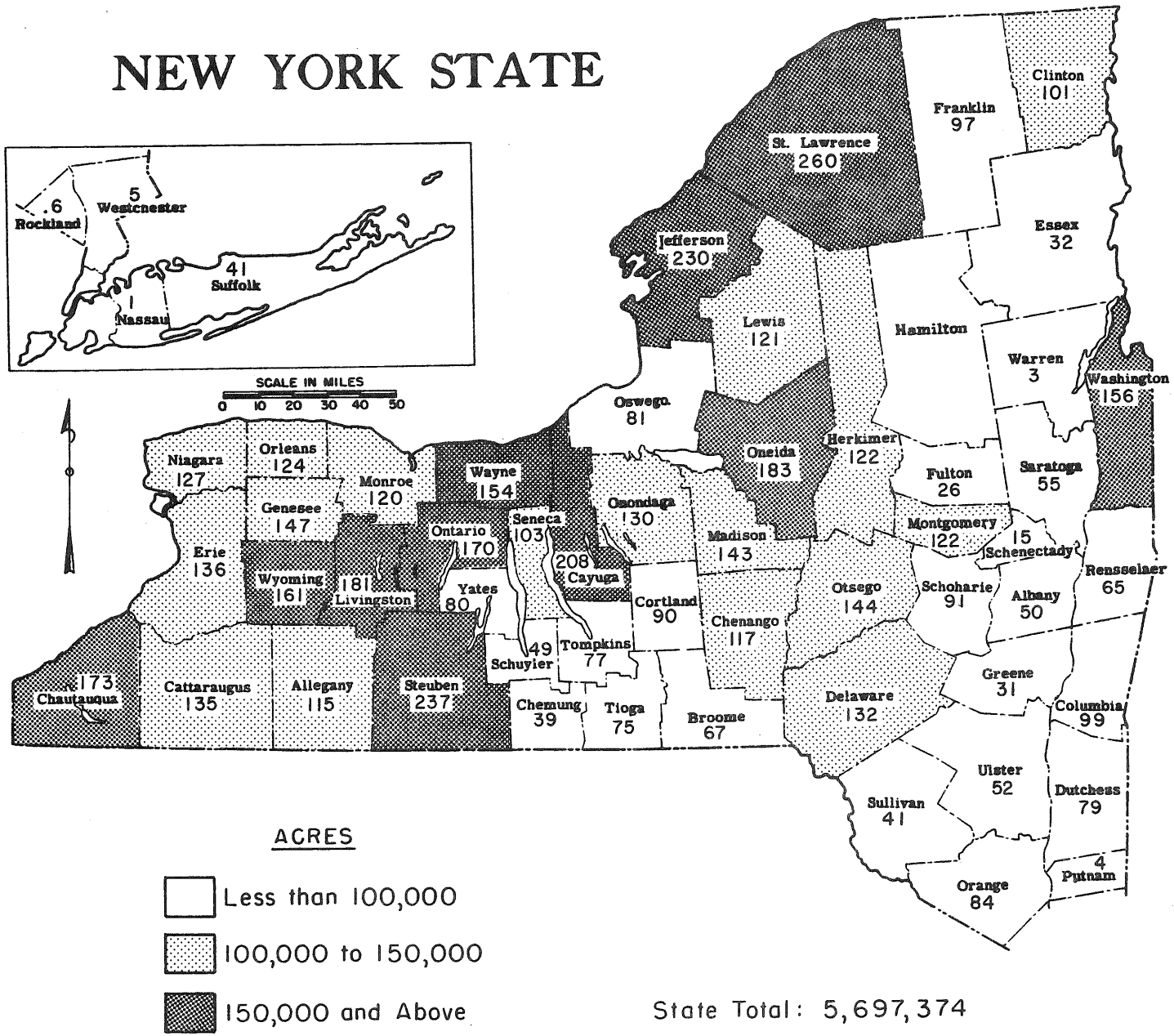


FIGURE 5. TOTAL CROPLAND AS A PERCENT OF LAND IN FARMS, 1982

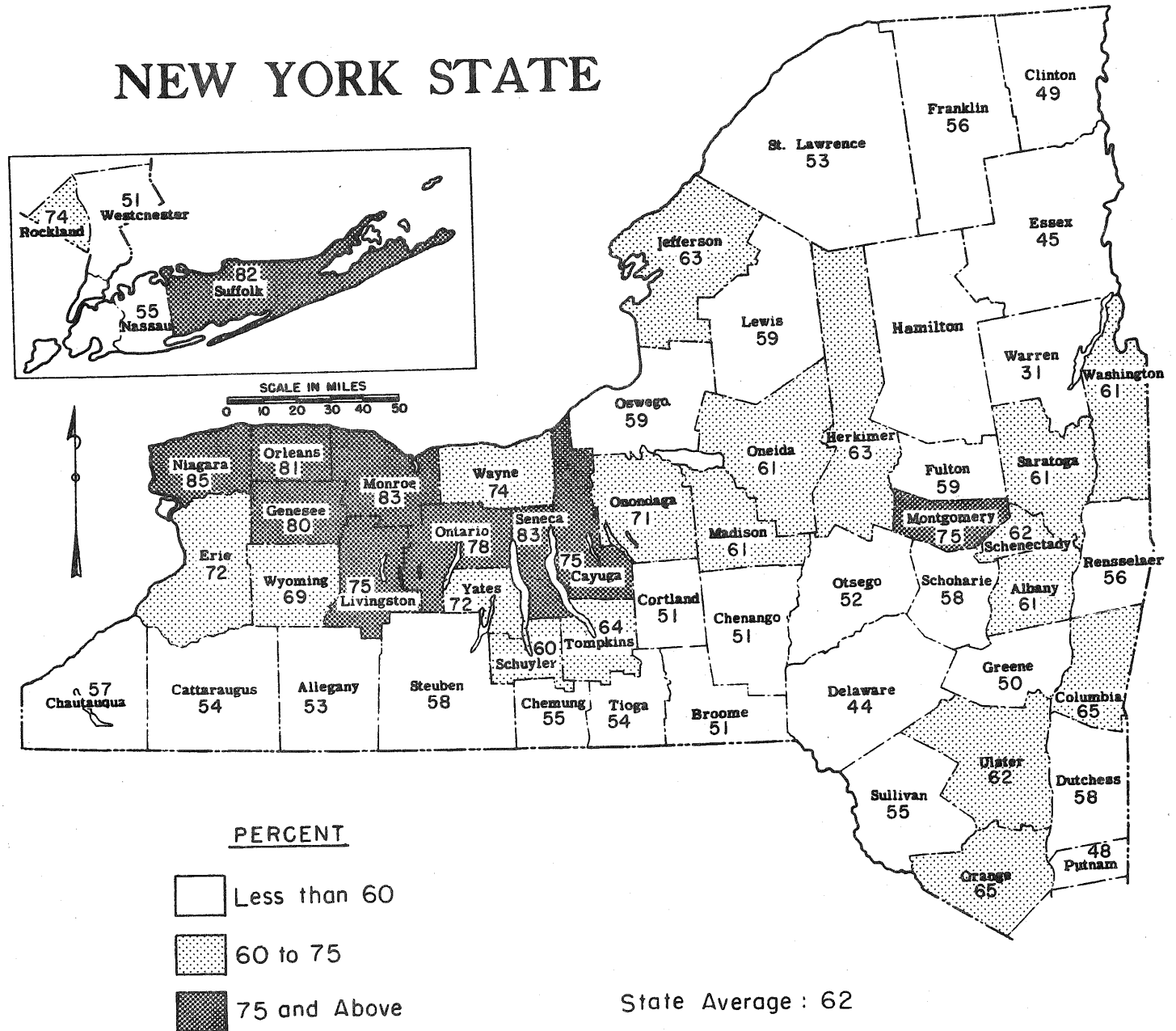
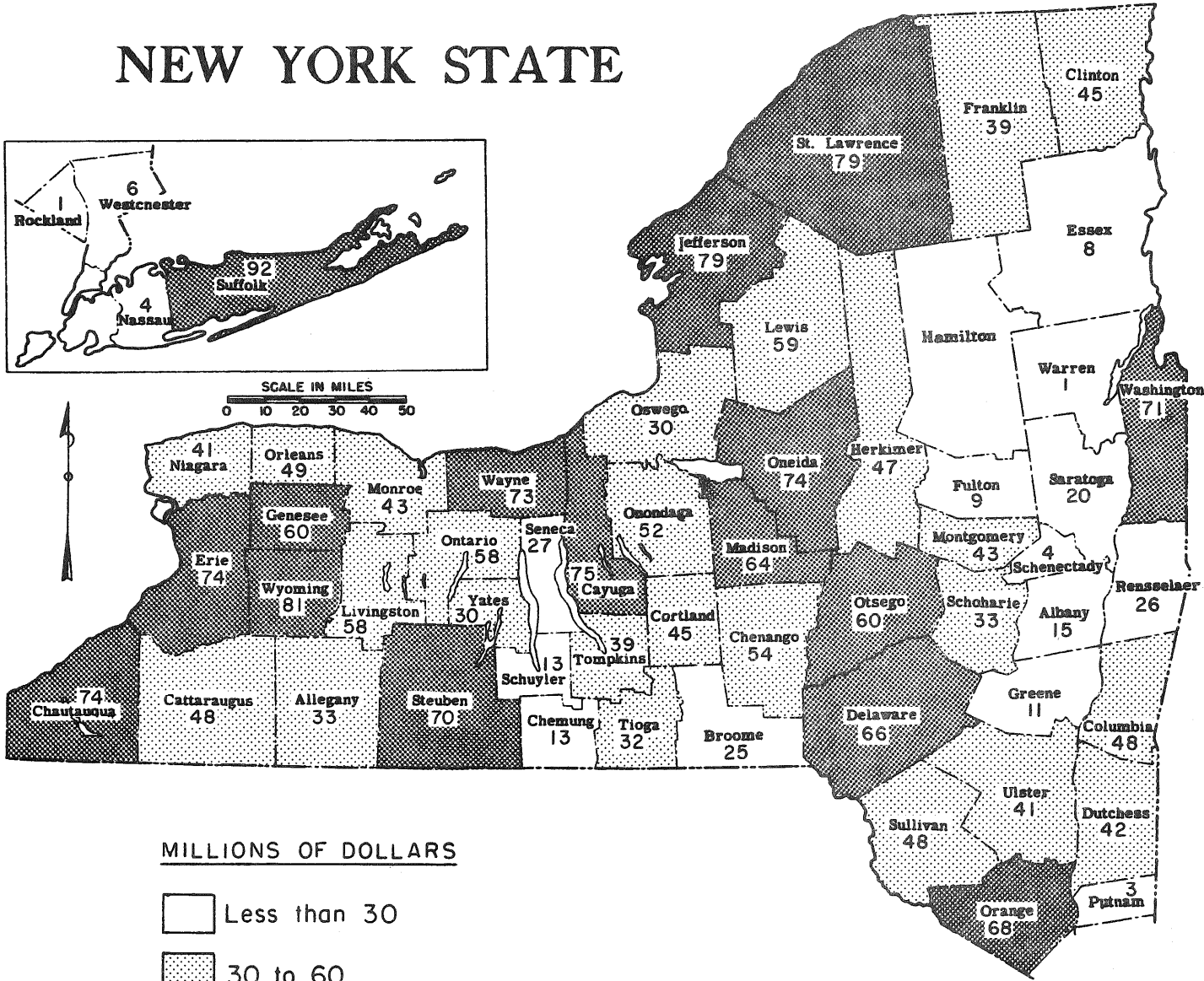
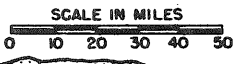
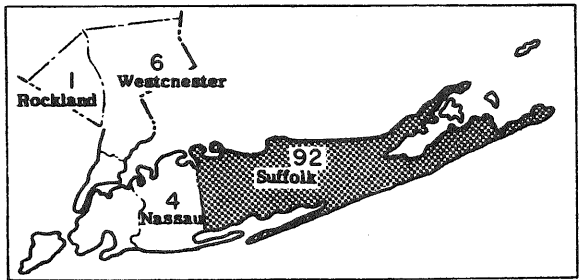





FIGURE 6. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE



MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

-  Less than 30
-  30 to 60
-  60 and Above

State Total: \$ 2,426 Million

FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF FARMS WITH SALES GREATER THAN \$40,000, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

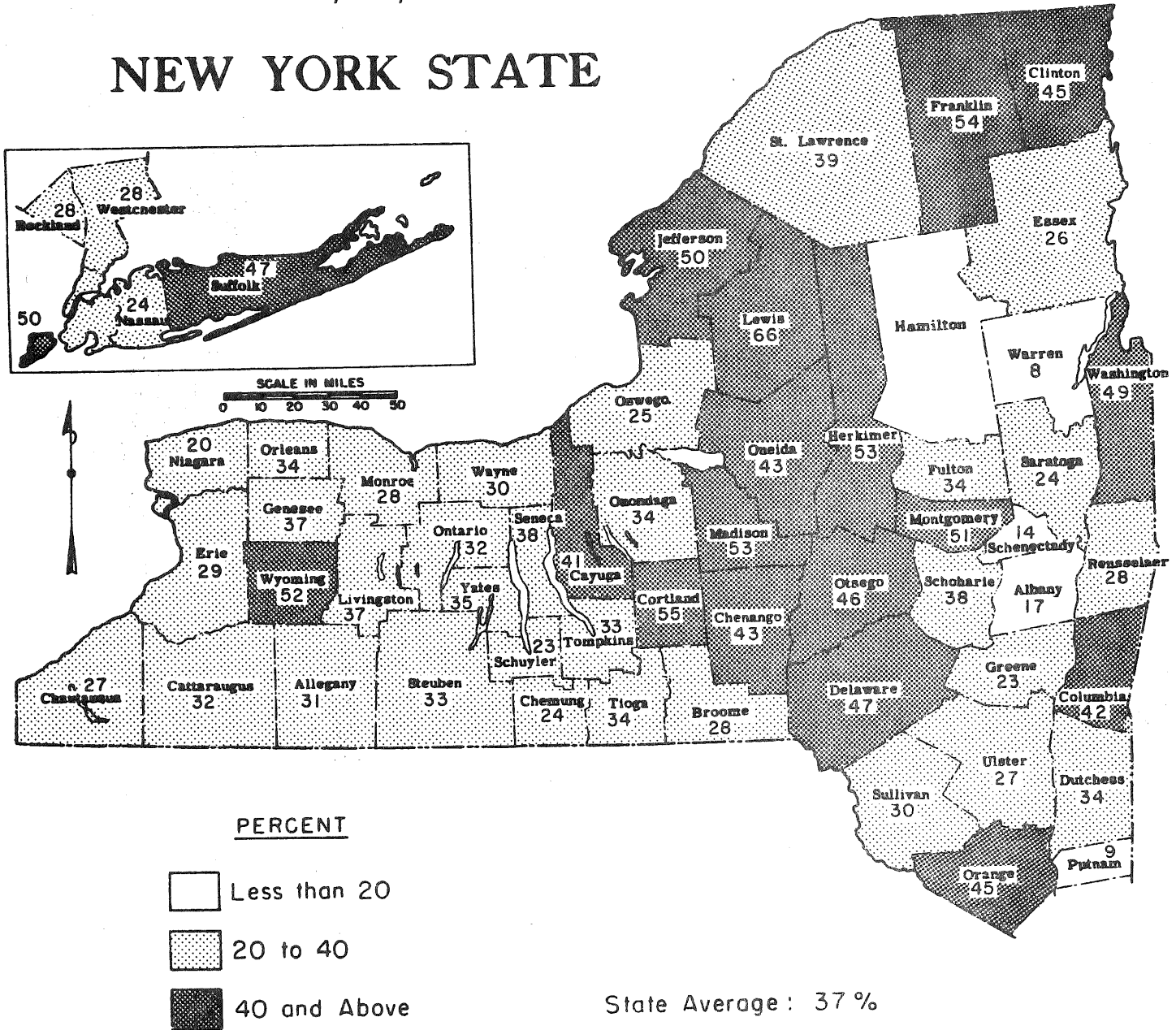


FIGURE 8. NUMBER OF FARMS WITH \$100,000 OF SALES OR MORE, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

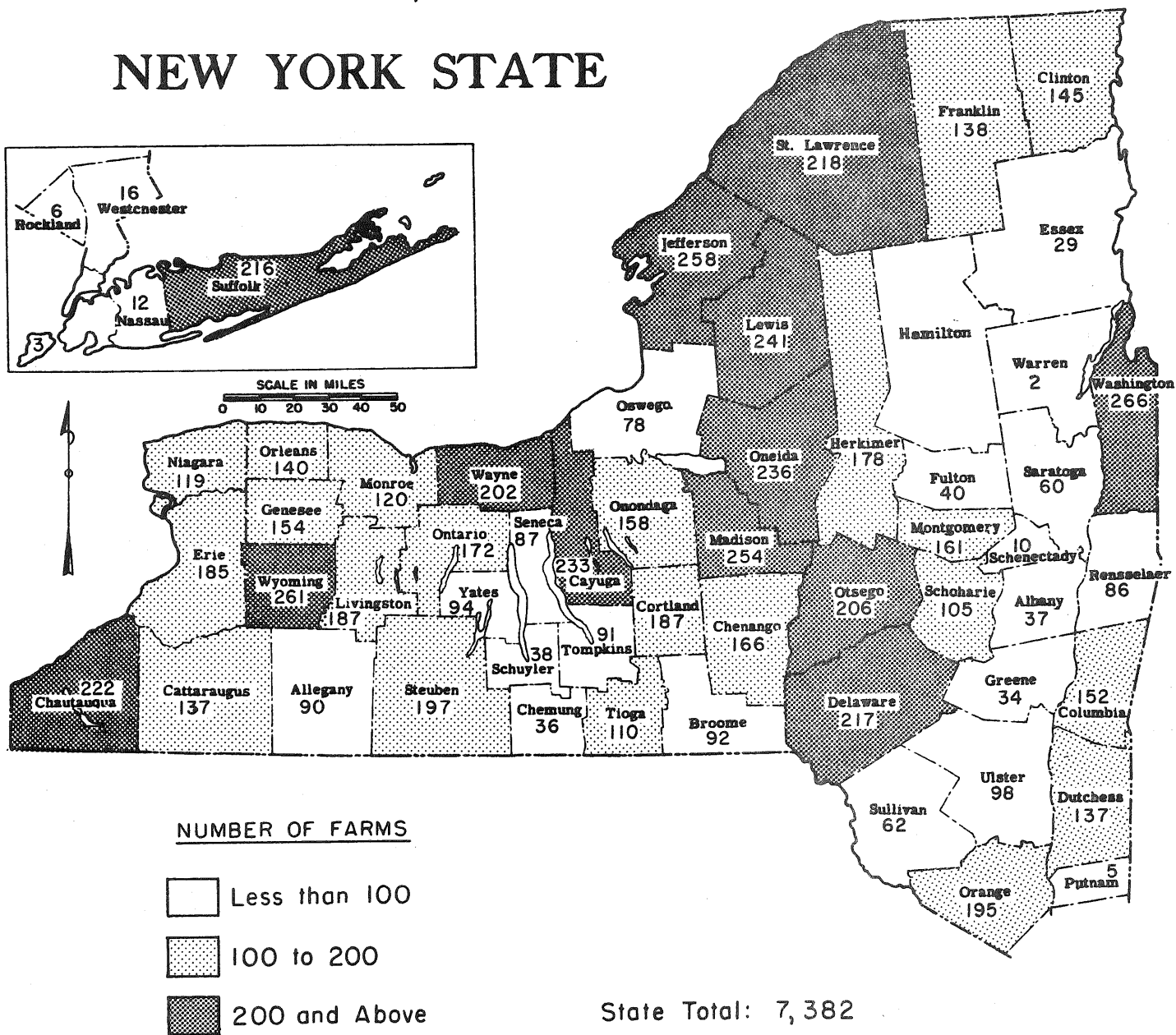


FIGURE 9. CORN GRAIN ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

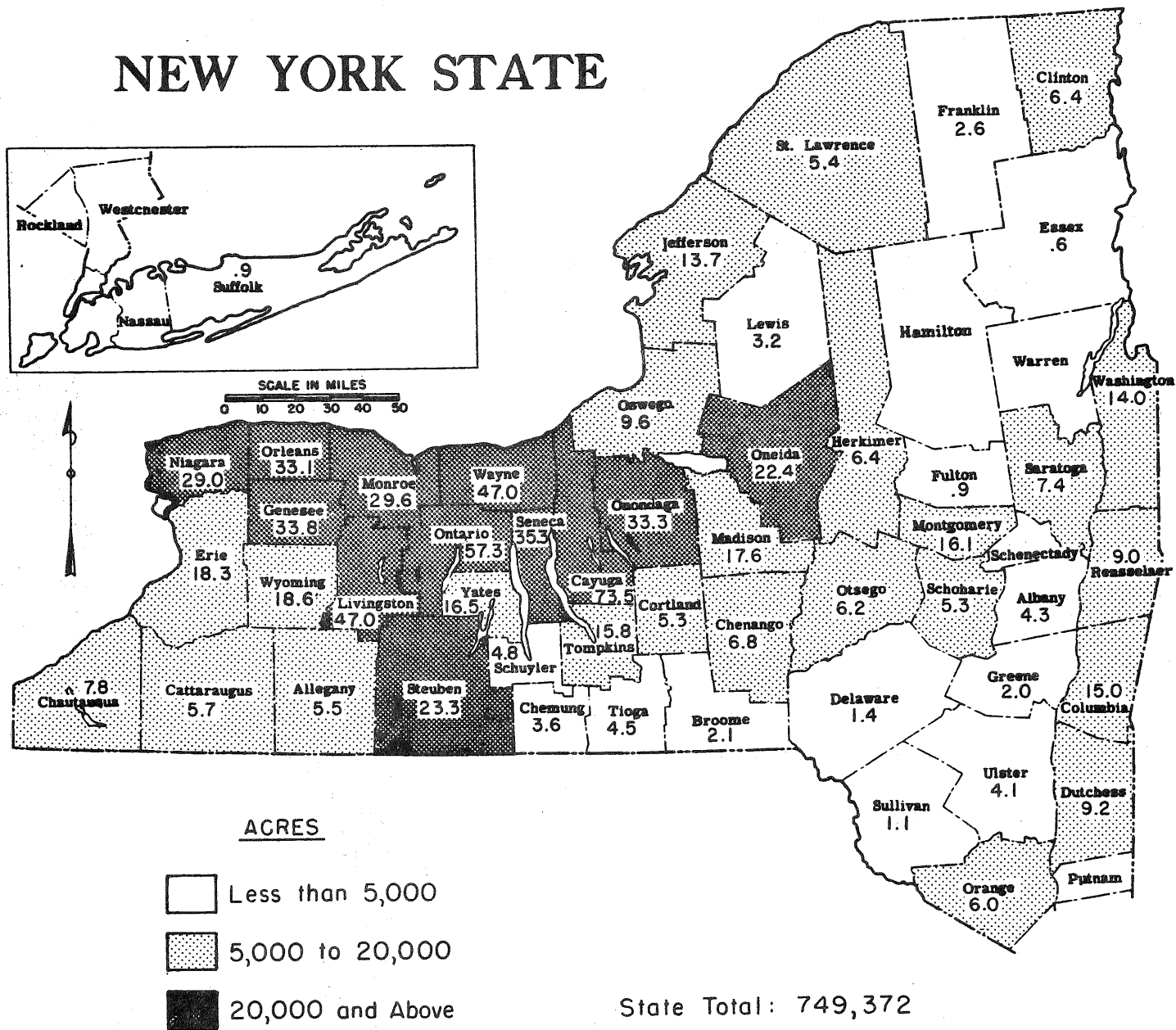


FIGURE 10. CORN SILAGE ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

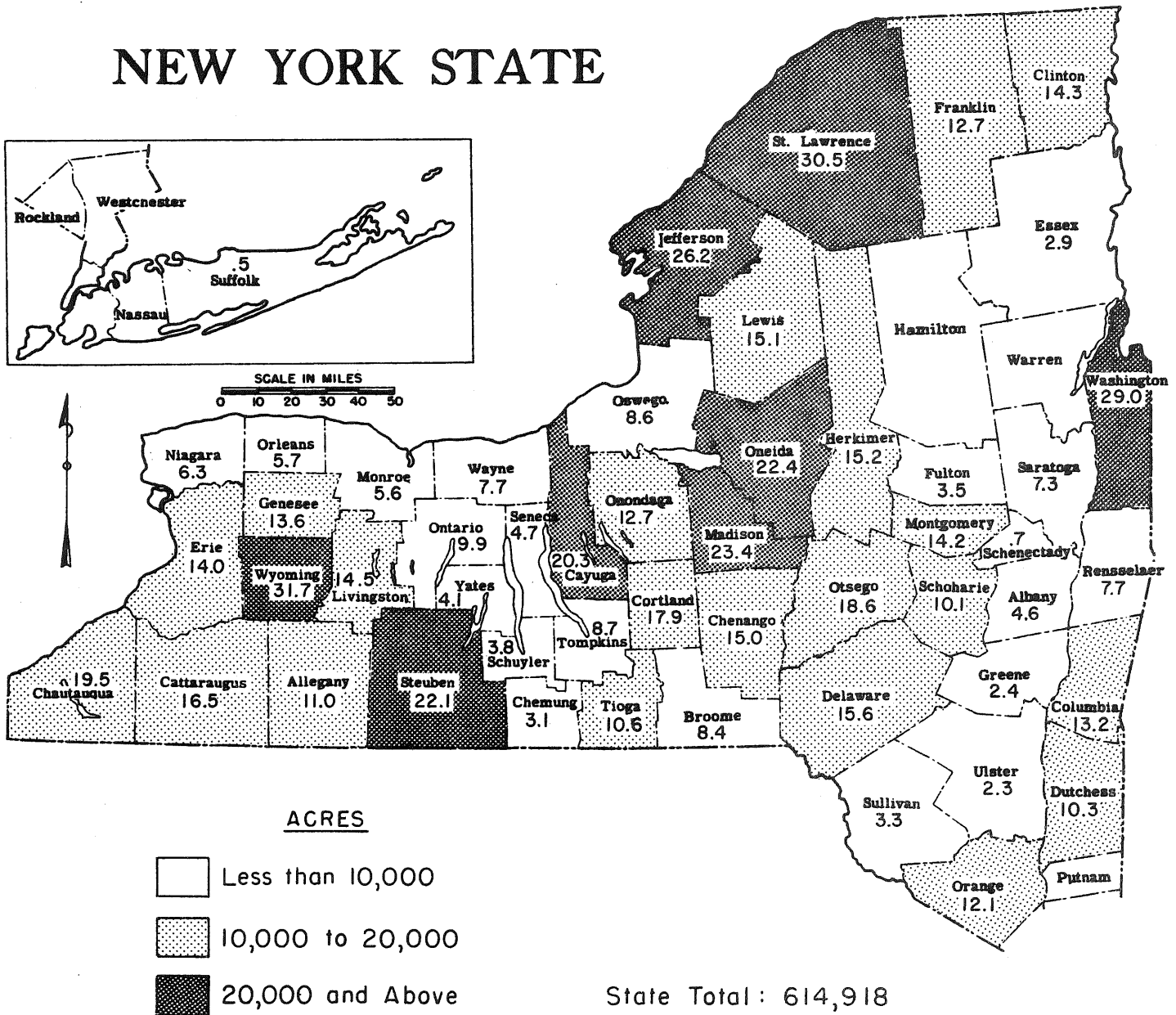


FIGURE II. HAY CROPS ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

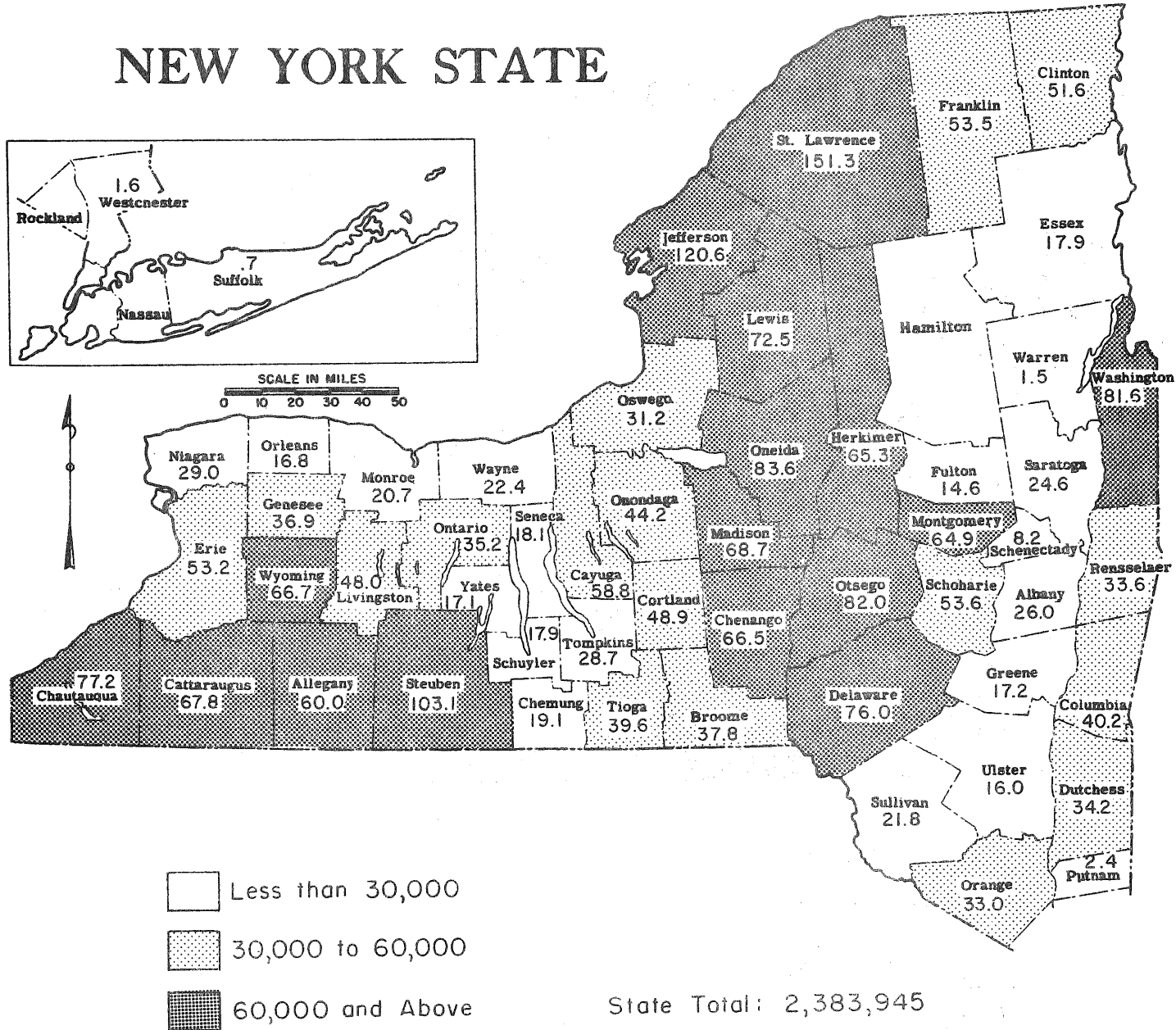
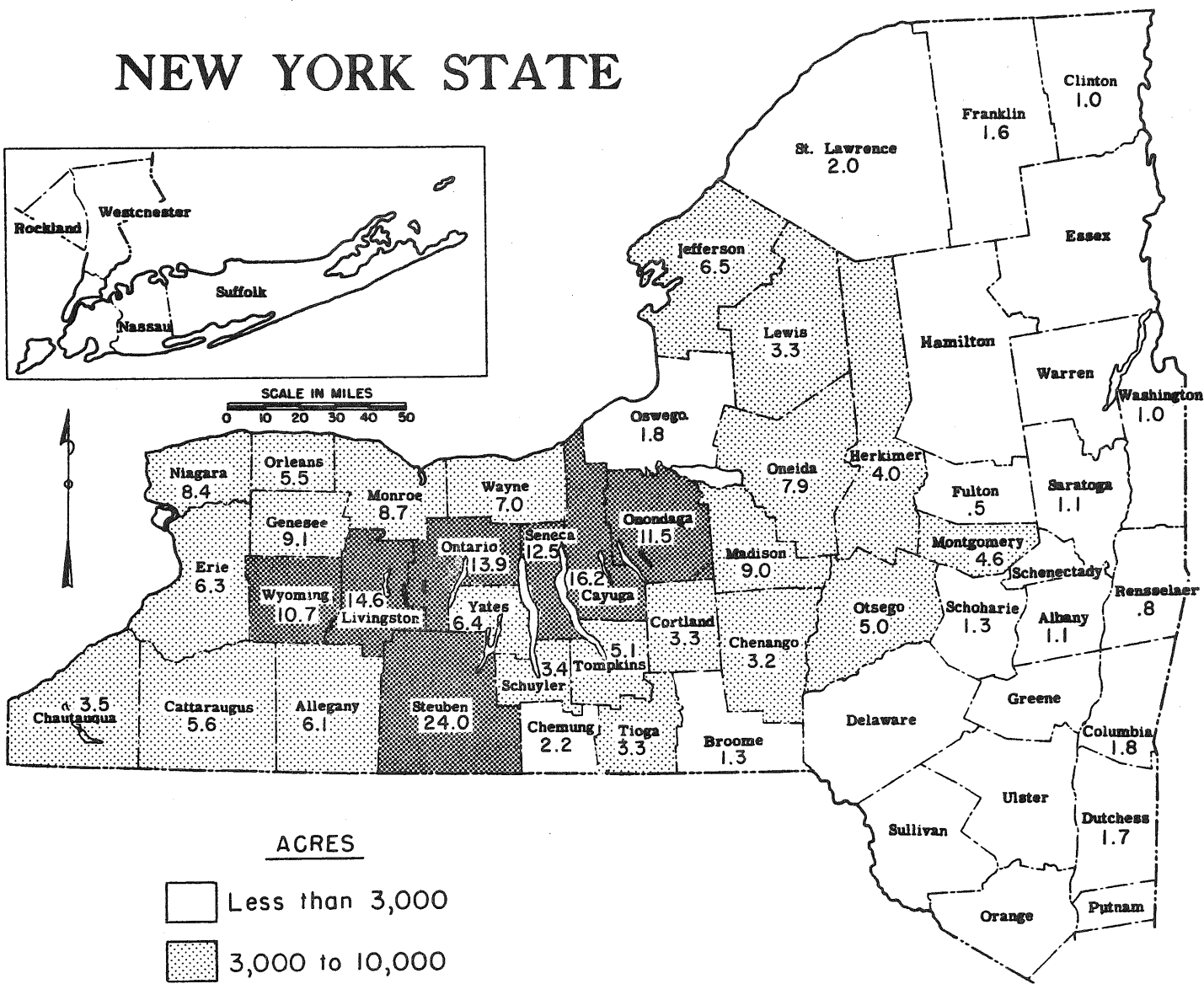
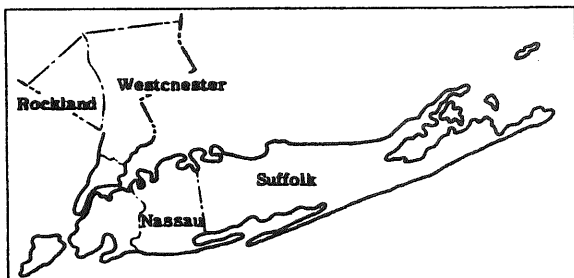





FIGURE 12. OATS FOR GRAIN ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE



ACRES

-  Less than 3,000
-  3,000 to 10,000
-  10,000 and Above

State Total: 249,754

FIGURE 13. VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, AND MELONS ACREAGE HARVESTED FOR SALE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

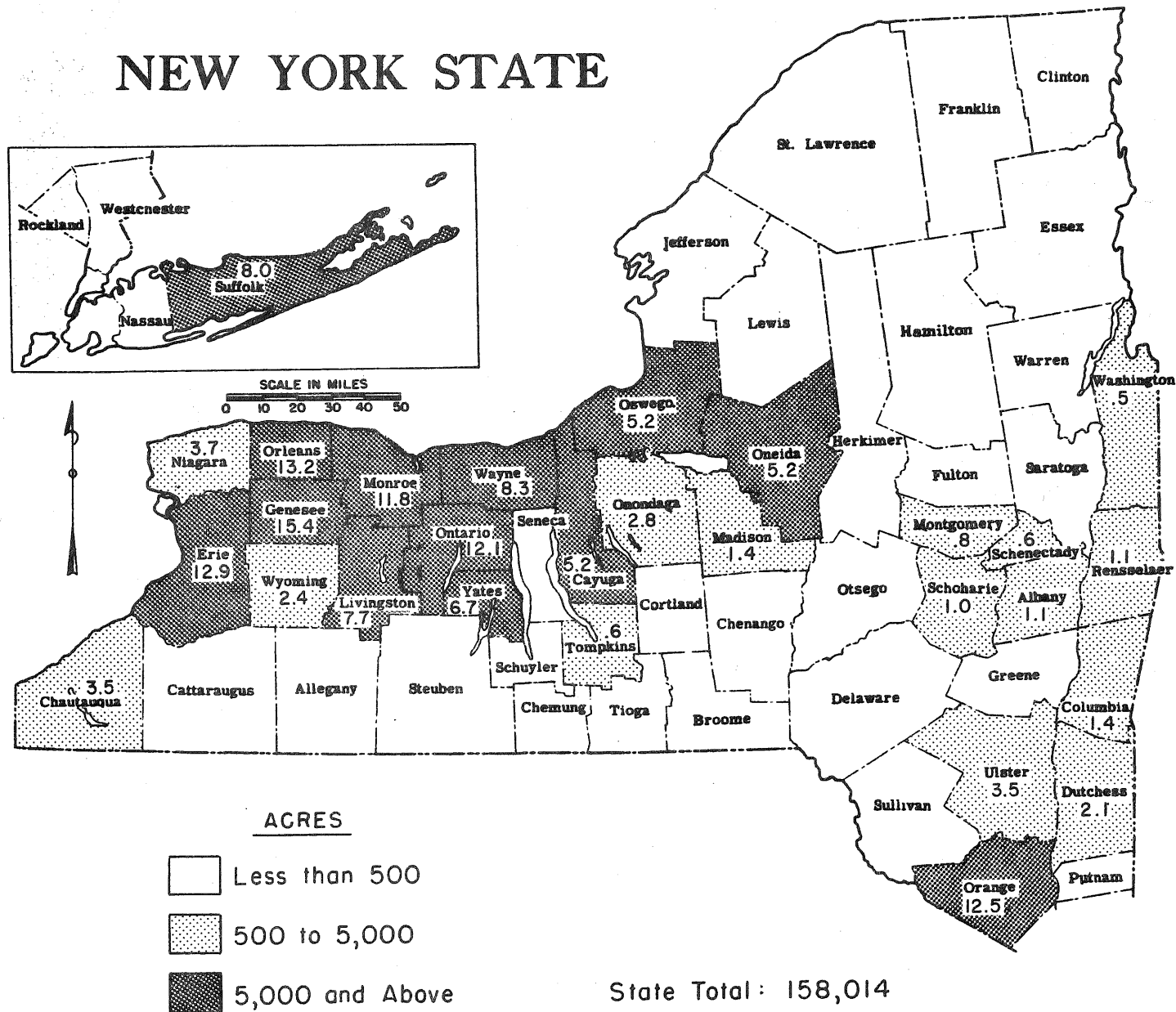


FIGURE 14. POTATO ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

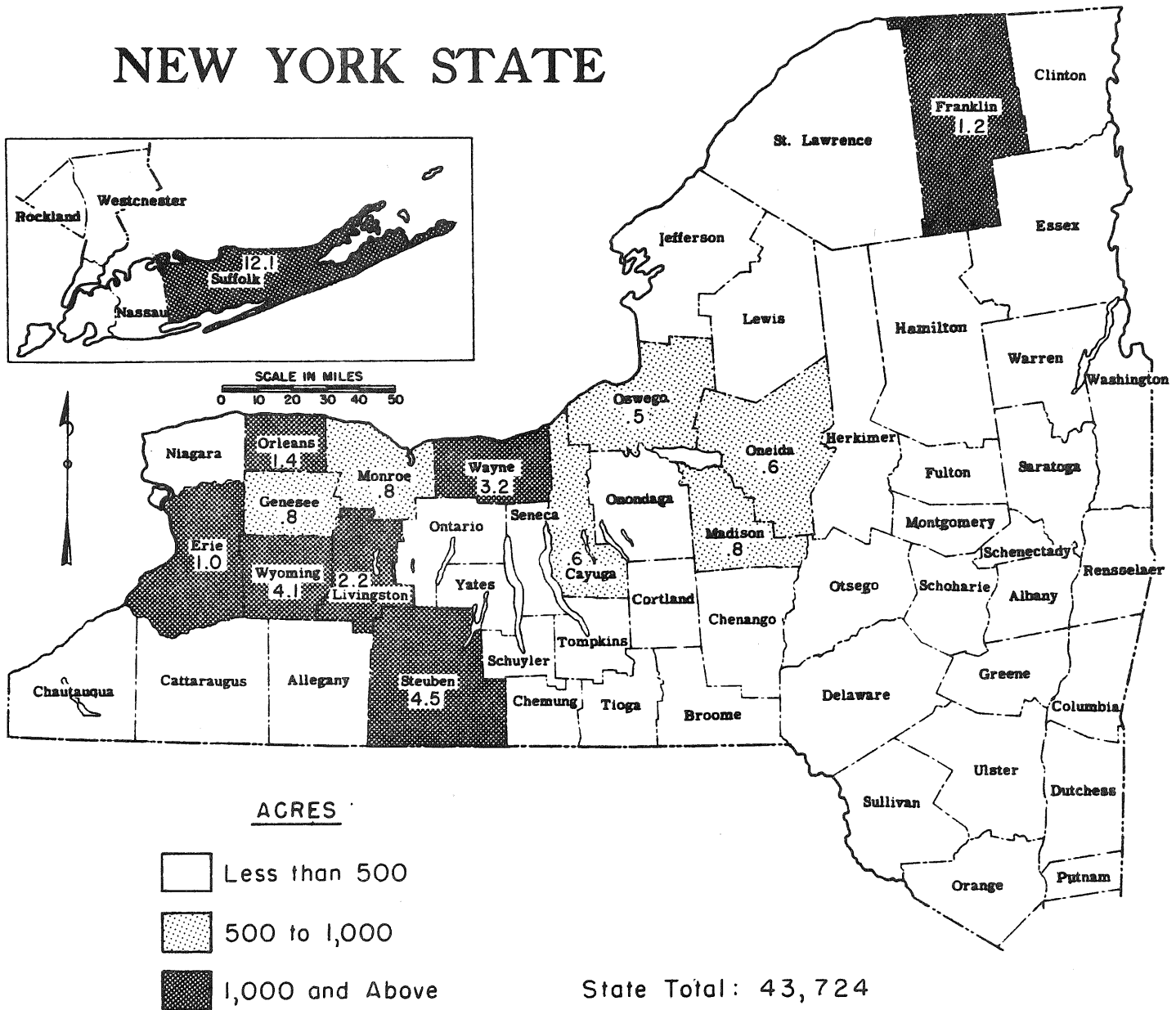


FIGURE 15. ACREAGE IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

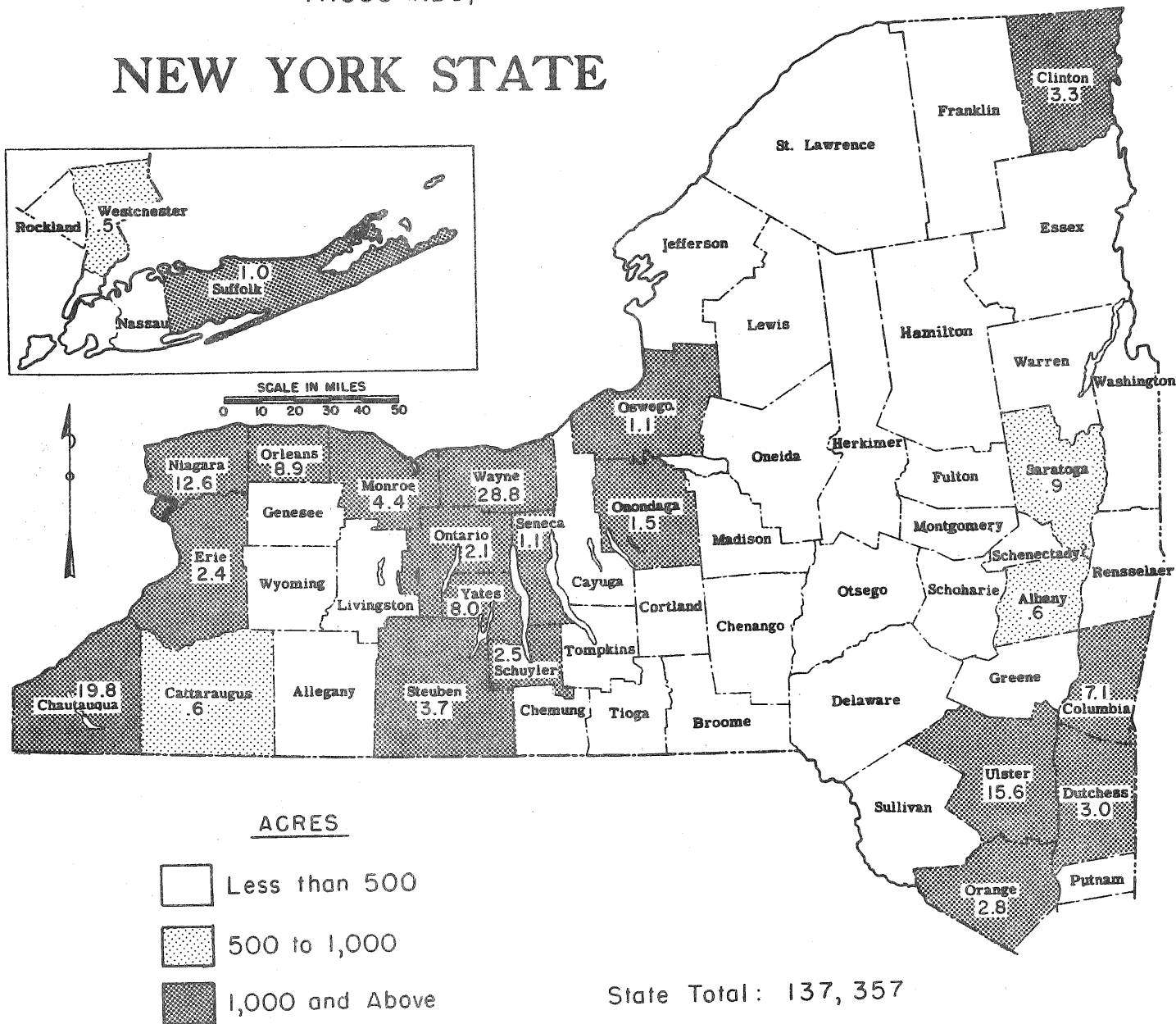


FIGURE 16. APPLE ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

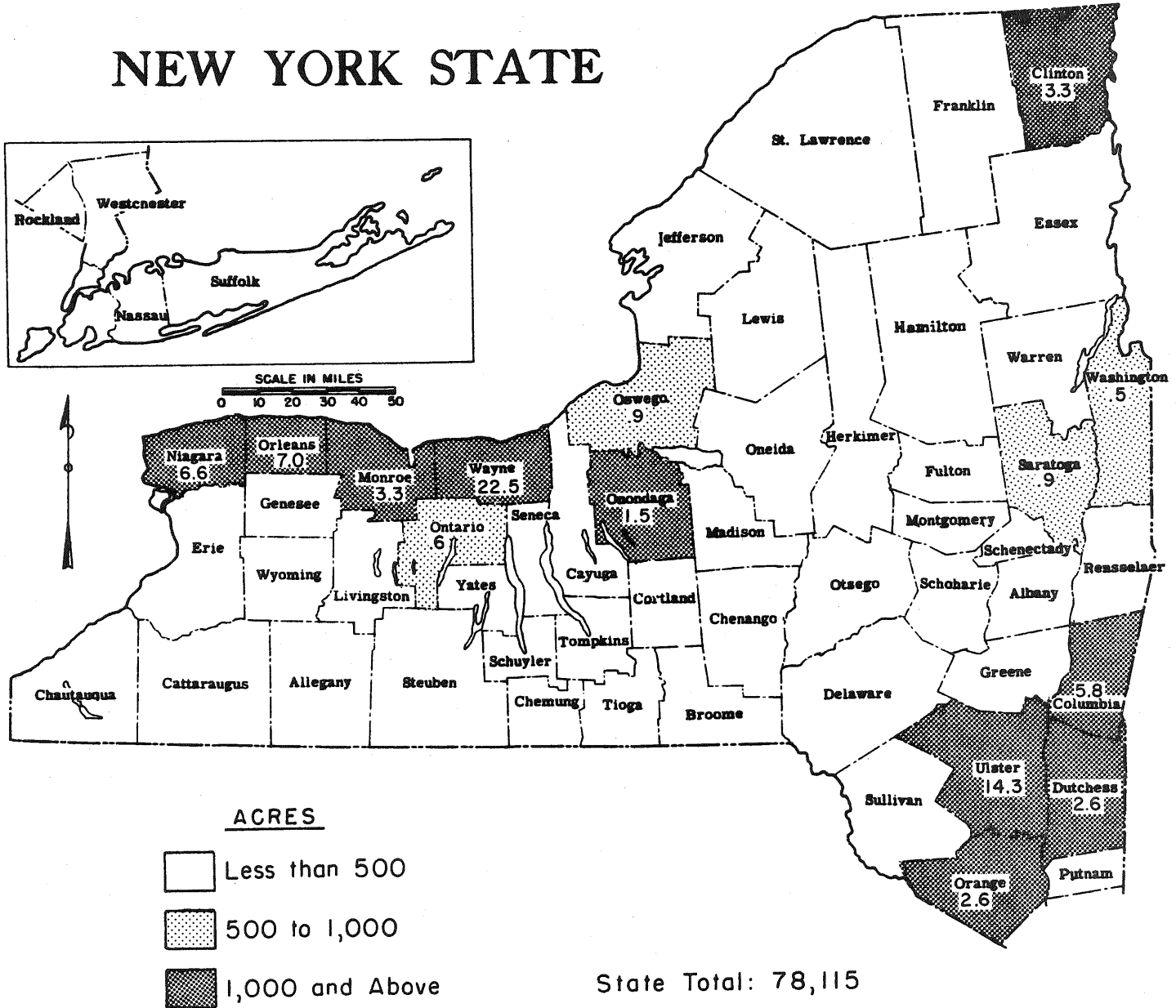


FIGURE 17. GRAPE ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

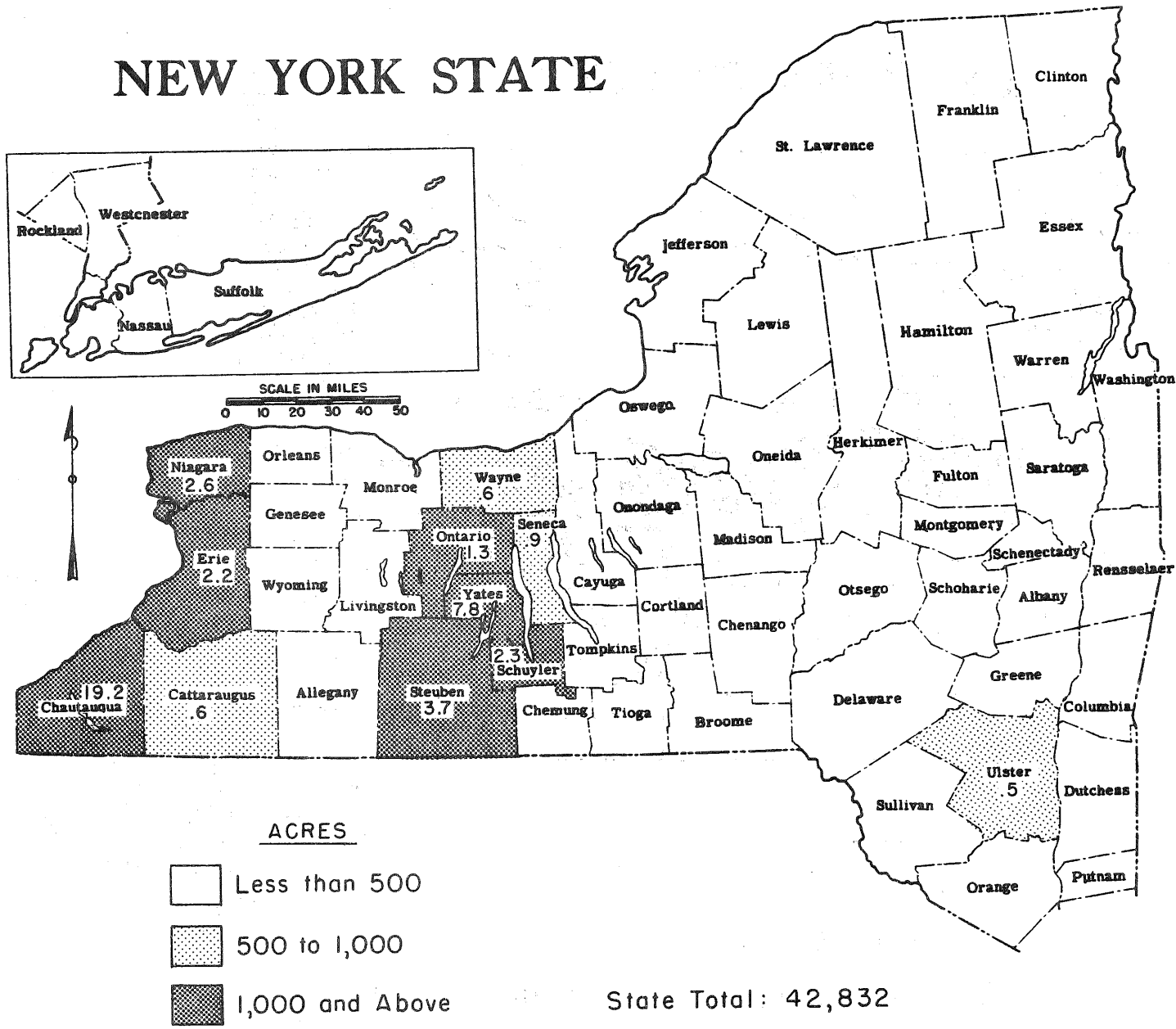


FIGURE 18. NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCT SALES, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

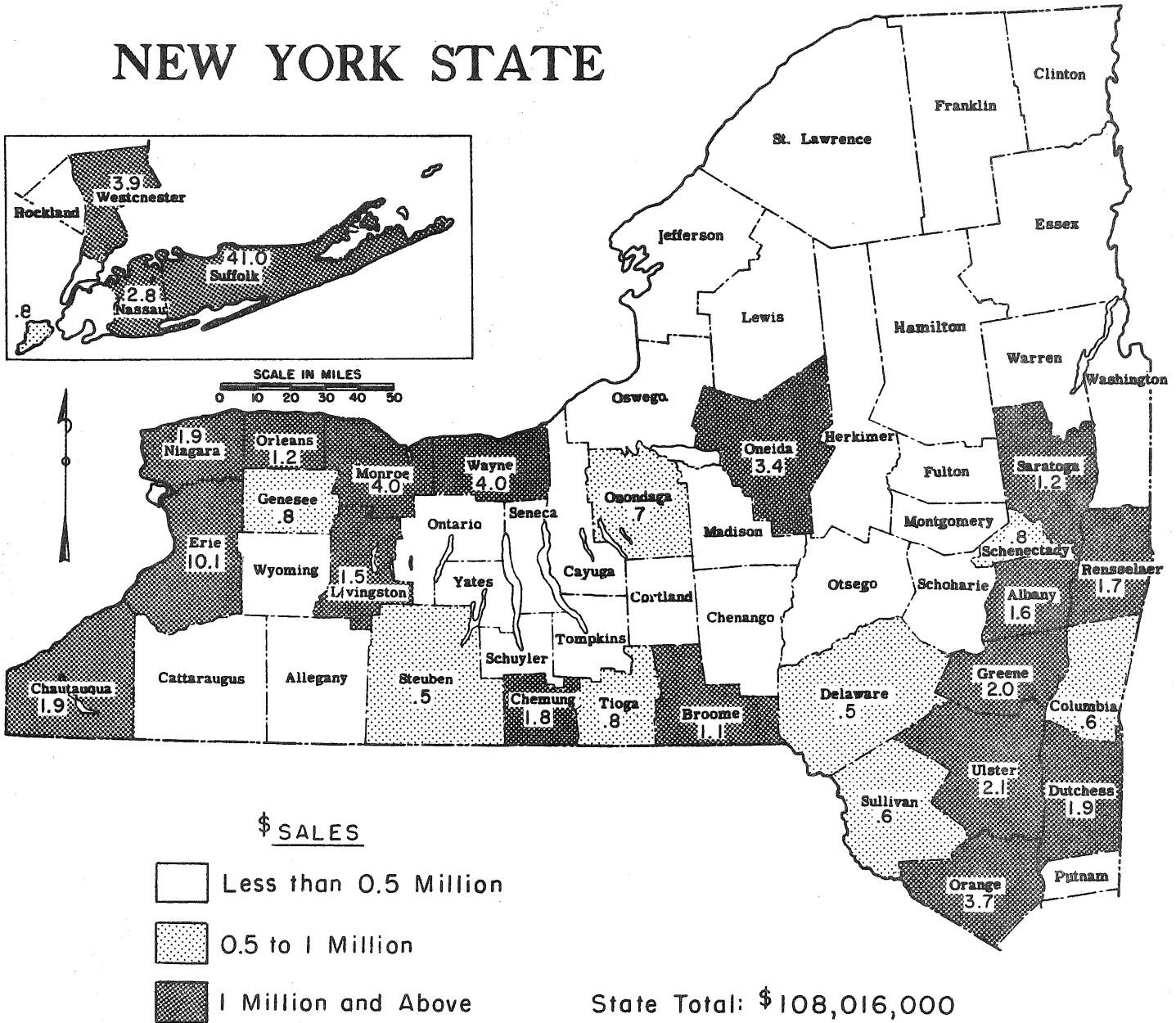


FIGURE 19. NUMBER OF MILK COWS, THOUSANDS, 1982

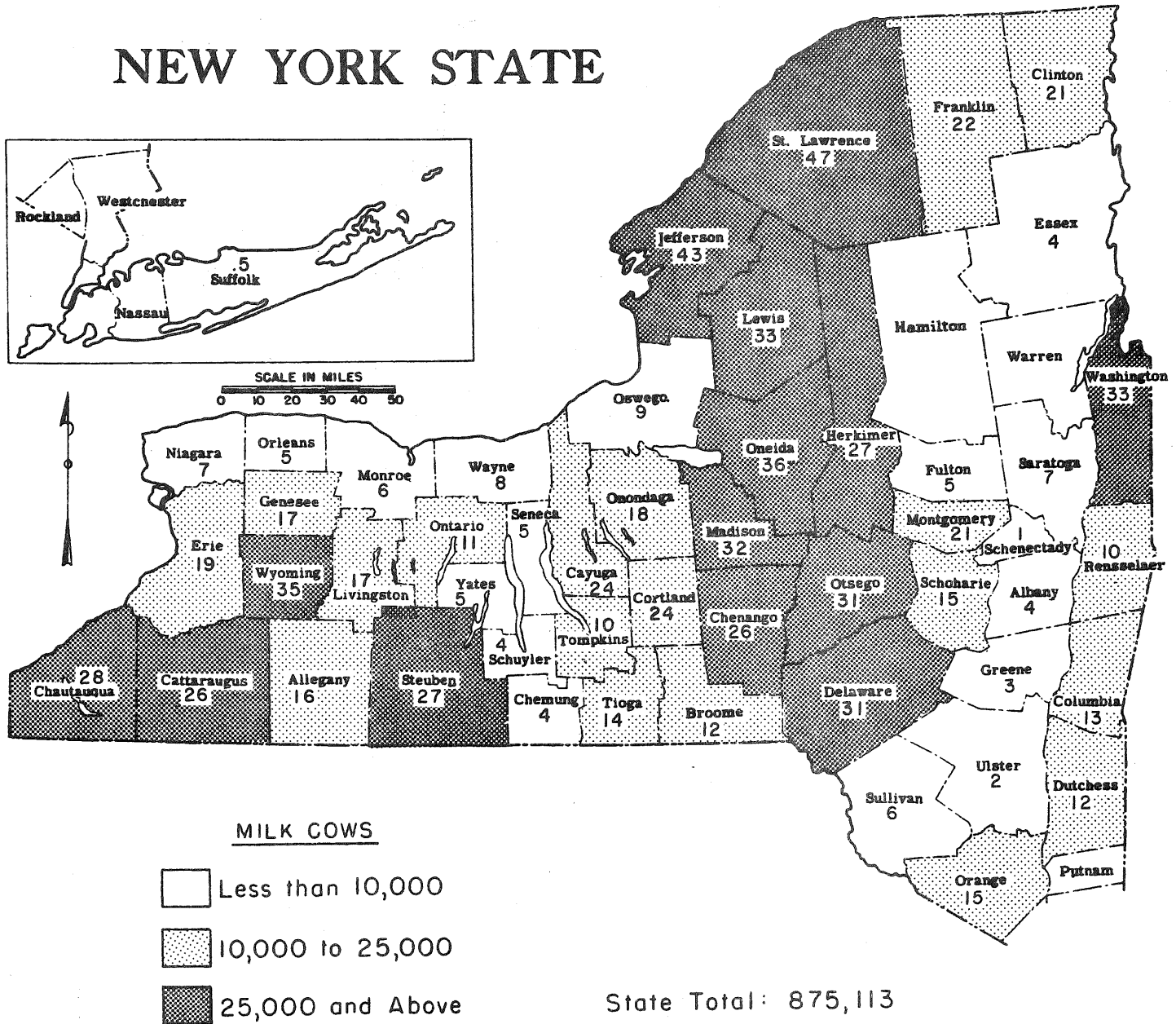


FIGURE 20. NUMBER OF BEEF COWS, THOUSANDS, 1982

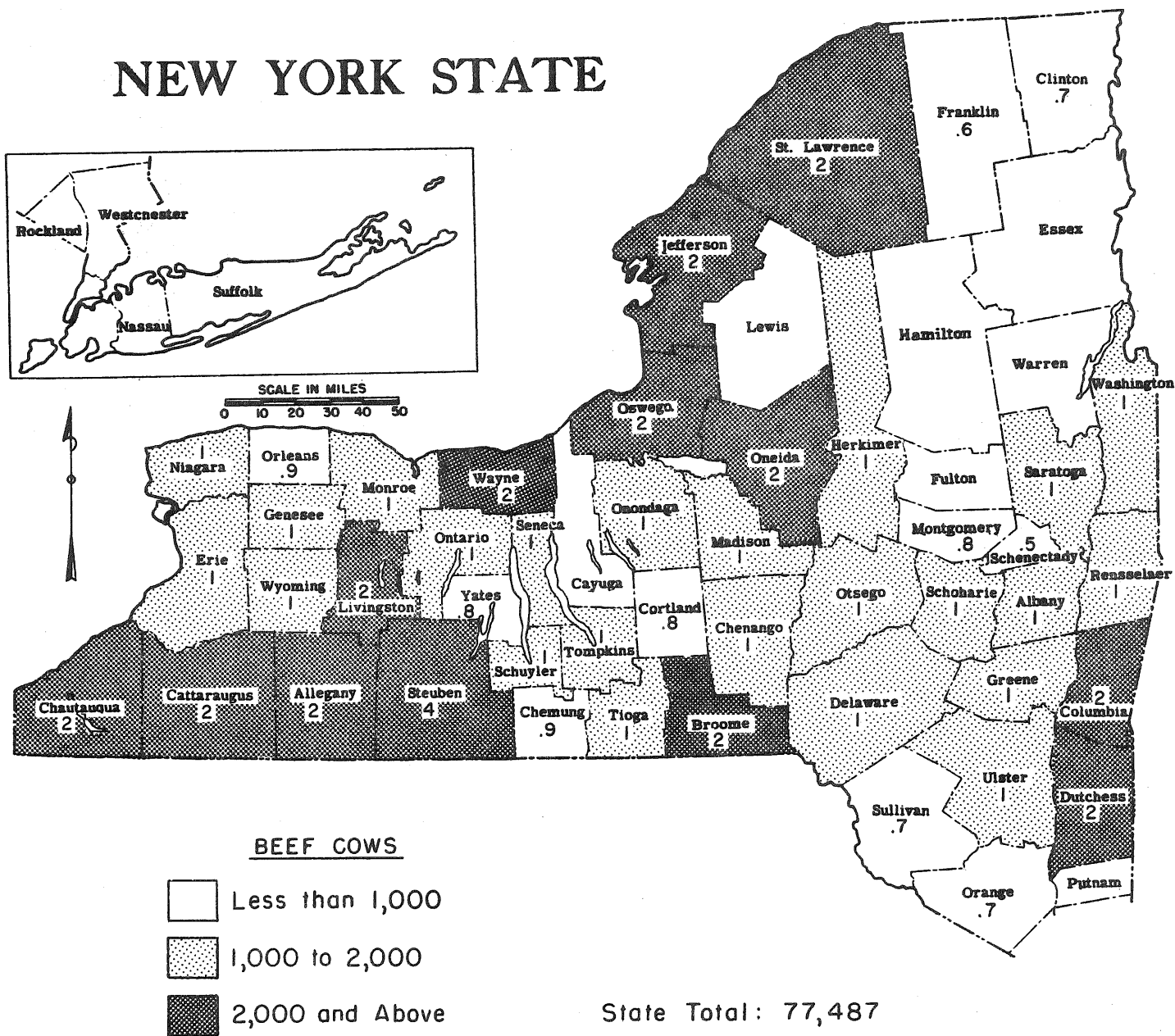


FIGURE 21. HOG AND PIG INVENTORY, THOUSANDS, 1982

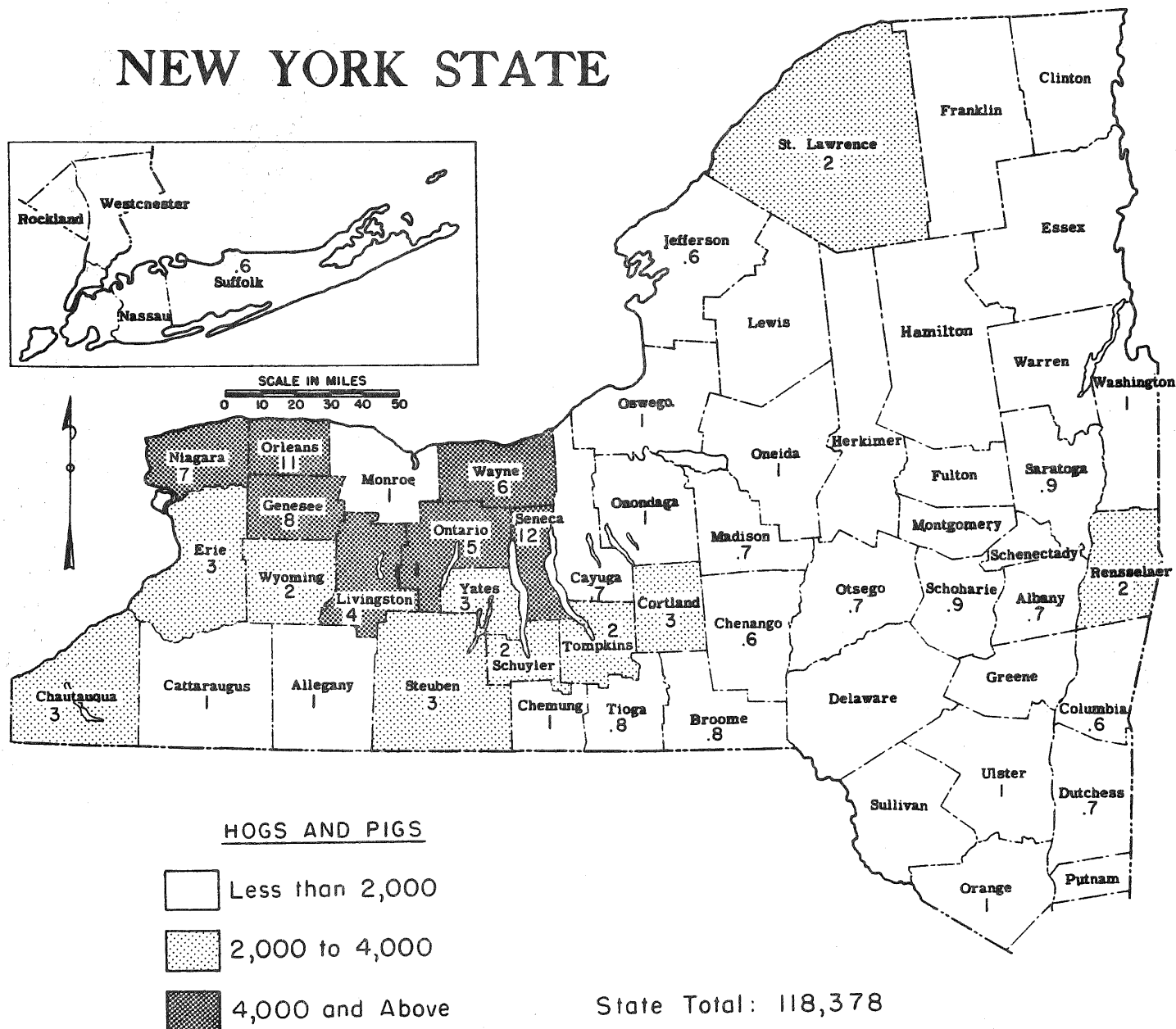


FIGURE 22. SHEEP AND LAMB INVENTORY, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

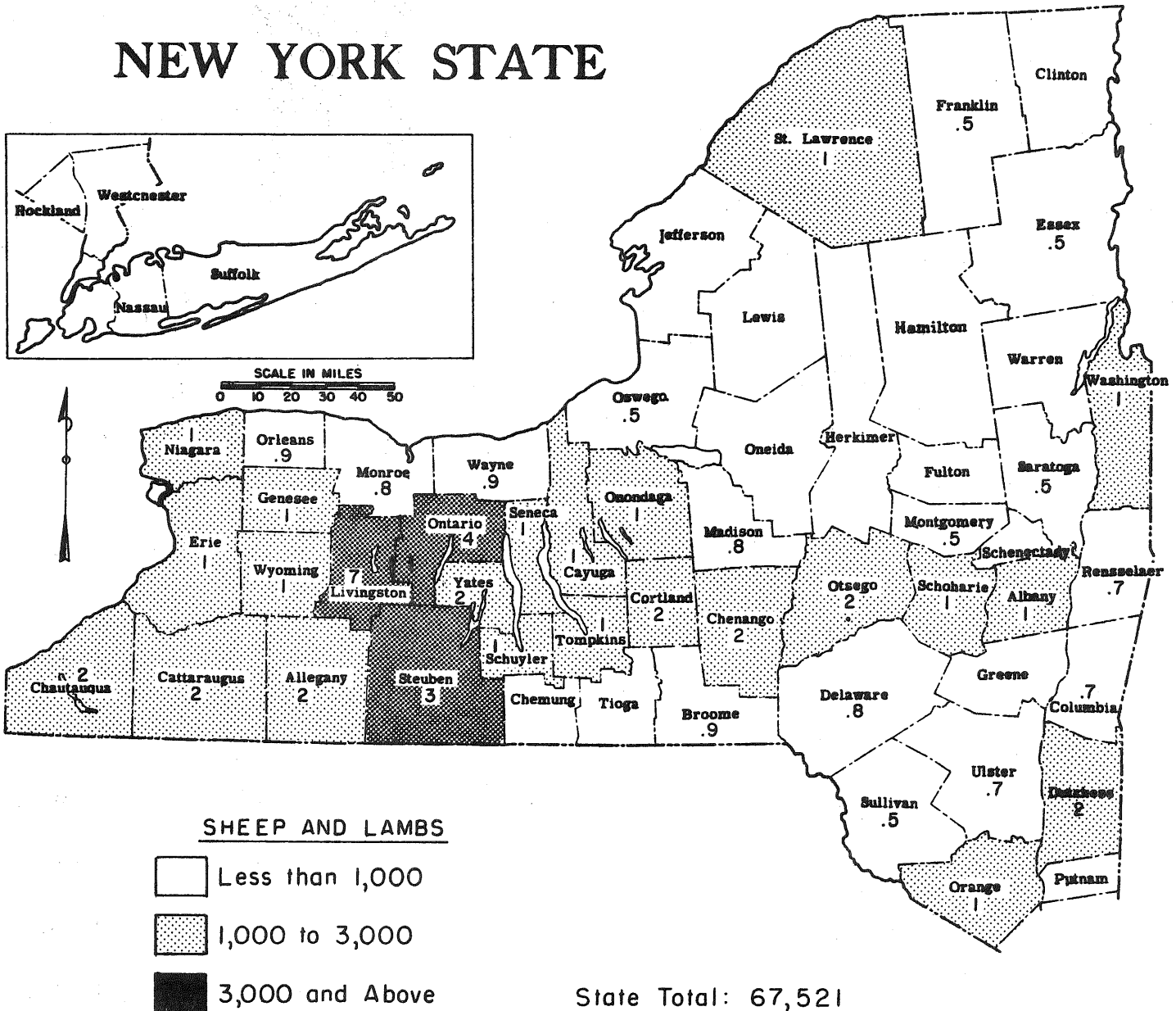


FIGURE 23. HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, THOUSANDS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

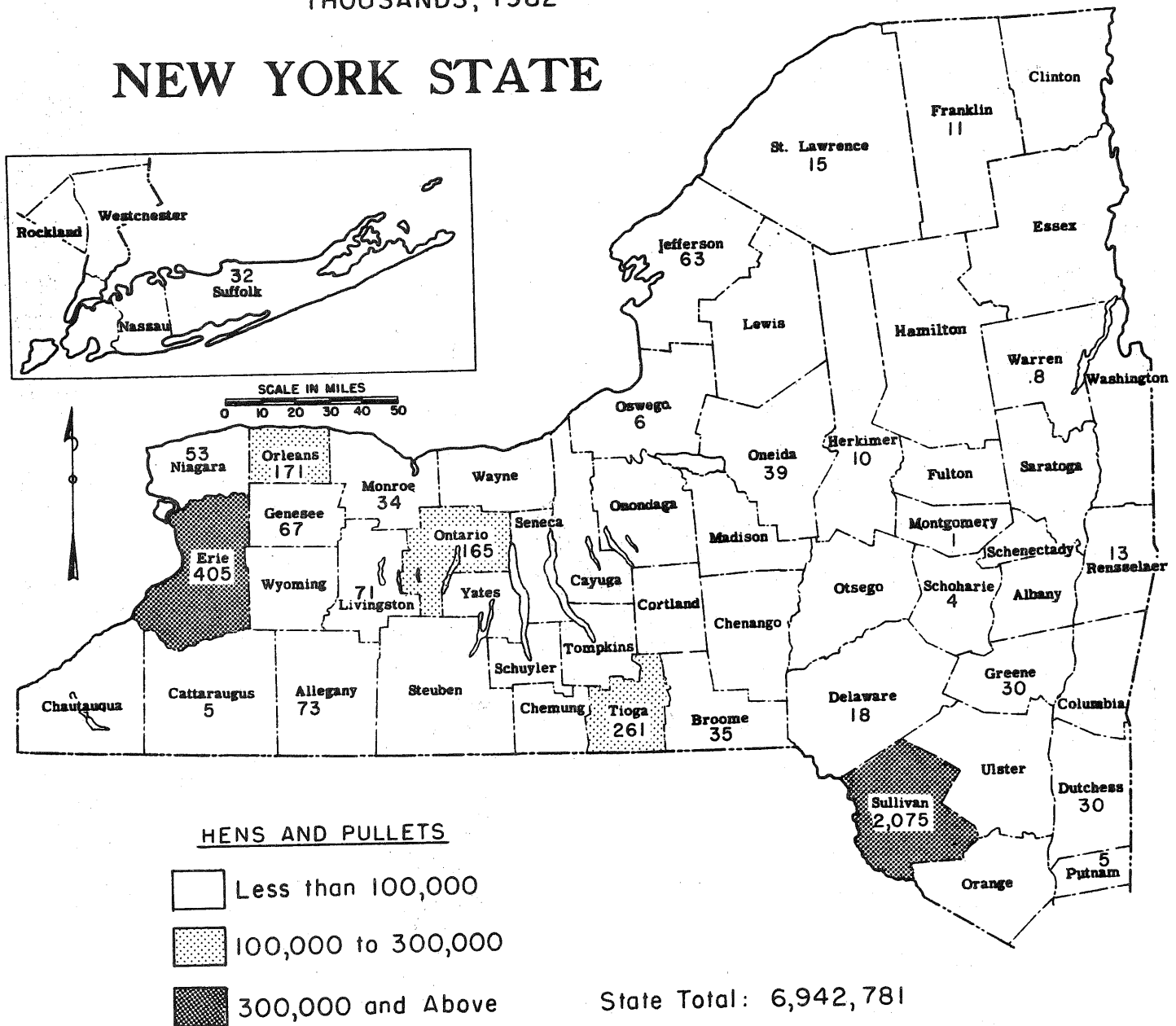


FIGURE 24. ALL FEED EXPENDITURES, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1982

NEW YORK STATE

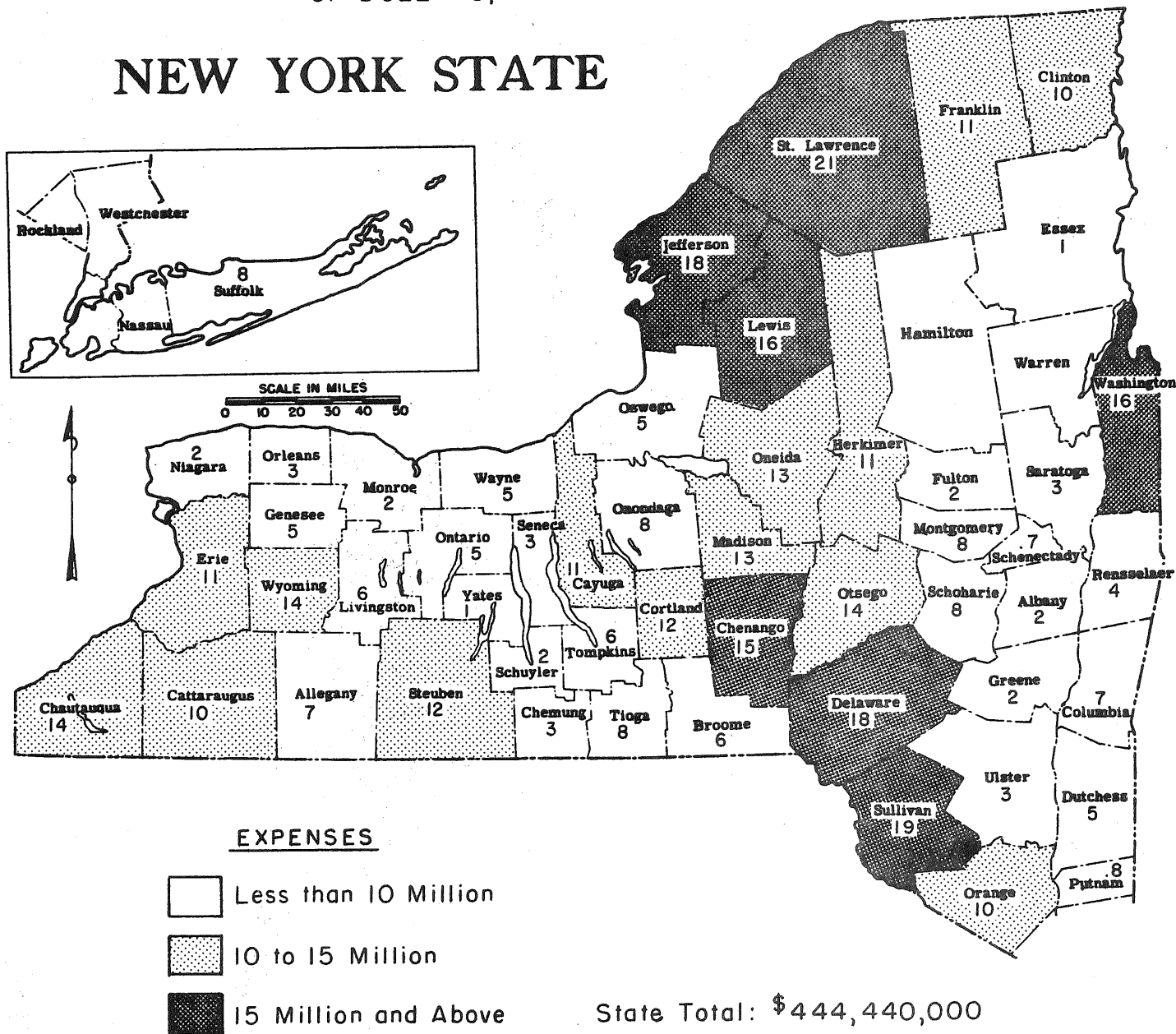


FIGURE 25. FERTILIZER AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS EXPENSES, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1982

