## NEW YORK AGRICULTURE CENSUS DATA, 1978

NUMBER OF FARMS, 1978


State Totol: 49,273 Farms

## B.F. Stanton

W.A. Knoblauch
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## Highlights of the 1978 Census of

## Agriculture for New York State

The Census of Agriculture provides a continuing historical record of what is happening on the State's farms and 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 for every 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 will be taken at the same time as the other economic censuses and 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 county maps 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 (AC78-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.

Comparative information for 1969 and 1974 as well as earlier years are not included in this summary report for 1978. Data for all three census years were collected primarily by mail. In 1978, however, an evaluation of the coverage obtained was made using personal enumeration of area segments and comparing the differences. As a result, the State totals for 1978 were expanded proportionately to reflect these missing records. County totals were not adjusted for the undercount because sufficient information for each county were not available to make reliable estimates. As a result a sum of the county totals for any given statistic will not equal the State total.

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## Definition of a farm

The Census defines a farm in 1978 as "any place from which $\$ 1,000$ or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold during the census year". The previous definition used from 1959 to 1974 counted as a farm 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.

## Farm Numbers, Land in Farms and Farm Organization

The land area of the State of New York is about 30.6 million acres. In $1978,32.3$ percent or 9.9 million acres were in farms. 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. An important part was purchased by the State in the 1920's and 1930's because of farm abandonment.

Land in farms is allocated by census categories of cropland, woodland, non-tillable pastureland and other uses which includes roads, waste, ponds, and buildings. There has been modest gains in cropland harvested but relatively little change in the totals or the distribution during the past decade. (Table 1, Chart 1).

The relative distributions of farm numbers and total land in farms indicate that most of the farmland is in units of 100 to 1,000 acres even though almost 40 percent of the farms have less than 100 acres. (Table 2, Chart 2).

Full owners account for 61 percent of the farms but only 42 percent of the farmland. (Table 3, Chart 3a and 3b). Part owners are typical of many of the larger commercial farms where some land is rented annually. Most of the farms and farmland is held by individuals or husbands and wives. Formal partnerships had been established for 8.8 percent of the farms accounting for 14.3 percent of the farmland. Corporations of all kinds are still relatively few in number in New York agriculture with 2.5 percent of the farms and 5.3 percent of the farmland.

The average age of farm operators has decreased slightly in 10 years with larger parts of the total under 45 years of age. A little less than half of the farm operators work off the farm more than 50 days a year indicating the importance of part-time farming in the State. (Table 4, Chart 4).

One measure of farm size is the value of agricultural products sold. There were 29 percent of the farms that sold less than $\$ 2500$ of farm products and 59 percent who sold $\$ 20,000$ or less. (Table 5, Chart 5). This relatively large number of farm units sold only 6.8 percent of the total farm products in 1978. In contrast the 4,498 farms with annual sales of $\$ 100,000$ or more accounted for 50 percent of the total value of agricultural sales.

Table 1.
LAND IN FARMS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES New York, Census Data, 1978

| Description |  | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| of total |  |  |

Chart 1. LAND IN FARMS BY MAJOR USES, NEW YORK, 1978


Table 2. NUMBER OF FARMS AND TOTAL LAND IN FARMS BY SIZE CLASS New York, 1978

| Acres per farm | Number of farms | Total <br> area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| acres |  | acres |
| 1-9 | 3,958 | 13,513 |
| 10-49 | 7,246 | 210,527 |
| 50-69 | 3,342 | 194,601 |
| 70-99 | 4,521 | 376,659 |
| 100-139 | 5,625 | 652,996 |
| 140-179 | 4,542 | 716,753 |
| 180-219 | 3,747 | 743,000 |
| 220-259 | 3,164 | 752,168 |
| 260-499 | 9,261 | 3,255,433 |
| $500-999$ | 3,295 | 2,135,753 |
| 1000-1999 | 495 | 631,503 |
| 2000 or more | 77 | 224,000 |
| Total | 49,273 | 9,906,906 |

Chart 2 a.
NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE, NEW YORK, 1978


Chart 2b. TOTAL LAND IN FARMS BY SIZE CLASS, NEW YORK, 1978
Total Land
(acres)


Table 3. FARMS BY TENURE STATUS AND FORM OF ORGANIZATION New York, 1978

| Description | Number of farms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Land } \\ & \text { in farms } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | acres |
| Tenure status: |  |  |
| Full owners | 30,060 | 4,177,293 |
| Part owners | 15,783 | 5,238,201 |
| Tenants | 3,430 | 491,412 |
| Total | 49,273 | 9,906,906 |
| Form of organization: |  |  |
| Individual or family | 43,539 | 7,901,905 |
| Partnership | 4,324 | 1,412,681 |
| Corporations |  |  |
| Family held, less than 10 stockholders | 1,114 | 461,483 |
| Family held, more than 10 stockholders | 13 | 3,294 |
| Other than family held | 107 | 57,871 |
| Other - cooperative, estates, trusts, institutional | 176 | 69,672 |
| Total | 49,273 | 9,906,906 |

Chart 3 a. LAND IN FARMS BY TENURE STATUS, NEW YORK, 1978


Chart 3b. LAND IN FARMS BY FORM OF ORGANIZATION, NEW YORK, 1978
Form of


Table 4. FARM OPERATORS BY AGE GROUP AND DAYS OF WORK OFF-FARM New York, 1969 and 1978


Chart 4. FARM OPERATORS BY AGE GROUP, NEW YORK, 1978


Table 5. NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD New York, 1978

| Value of agricultural <br> products sold | Number <br> of farms | Total value <br> of sales |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | millions <br> Less than $\$ 2,500$ |
| $\$ 2,500-4,999$ | $\$, 289$ | 14.5 |
| $\$ 5,000-9,999$ | 4,685 | 21.7 |
| $\$ 10,000-19,999$ | 4,190 |  |
| $\$ 20,000-29,999$ | 2,996 | 59.8 |
| $\$ 30,000-39,999$ | 2,527 | 84.3 |
| $\$ 40,000-59,999$ | 4,538 | 223.1 |
| $\$ 60,000-79,999$ | 3,270 | 227.4 |
| $\$ 80,000-99,999$ | 2,219 | 198.3 |
| $\$ 100,000-199,999$ | 3,192 | 432.4 |
| $\$ 200,000-499,999$ | 1,056 | 299.4 |
| $\$ 500,000$ or more | 209 | 51.6 |
| Abnormal farms |  | 51 |
| Total | 49,273 | 6.6 |



Crops
The most important crops in New York are hay and grass silage, corn in all its different uses and the various cereal crops. Of the 4.48 million acres of cropland harvested, 2.58 million or 57 percent were used for hay and grass silage. (Table 6, Chart 6). About 44 percent of the land in hay or grass were on farms where 100-249 acres were harvested, primarily as feed for livestock.

Corn for grain amounted to 600,000 of the 1.26 million acres planted. The rest, 660,000 acres were largely harvested as corn for silage or green chop. Most of the corn for grain was harvested on enterprises between 50 and 500 acres. (Table 7, Chart 7). Corn for silage was often planted on smaller acreages.

The primary cereal crops harvested in 1978 were (1) oats on 275,174 acres, (2) wheat on 65,532 acres, and (3) barley on 5,898 acres. Dry beans on 39,863 acres and potatoes on 50,260 acres were other major field crops. The distribution of farms growing oats by size of enterprise is shown in Table 8, Chart 8.

Comercial vegetable production, both for fresh market and for processing, is an important agricultural activity in New York. There were 156,000 acres of vegetables harvested in 1978. (Table 9, Chart 9). This does not include the 50,260 acres of Irish potatoes. The census does not provide a detailed breakdown of all the different kinds of vegetables grown according to use (fresh market or processing) but does indicate acreage for the major crops. The top ten by acreage were:

| Snap beans | 46,143 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sweet corn | 44,729 |
| Cabbage | 14,792 |
| Onions | 14,102 |
| Peas | 5,222 |
| Beets | 5,136 |
| Tomatoes | 4,992 |
| Lettuce | 3,712 |
| Cucumbers | 2,887 |
| Squash | 2,512 |

The fruit industry in New York is a major component of commercial agriculture. For many years New York has been the second leading producer of both apples and grapes. The census accounted for 138,308 acres in orchard crops and vines. (Table 10, Chart 10). The five leading fruit crops by acreage were:

| Apples | 78,898 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Grapes | 43,087 |
| Cherries | 7,595 |
| Pears | 4,165 |
| Peaches | 3,058 |

The bulk of the acreage in fruit crops ( 82.5 percent) is on farms with 25 acres or more devoted to tree fruits and vines.

Table 6. ALL HAY AND GRASS SILAGE: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES New York, 1978

| Acres harvested | Number <br> of farms | Total <br> acres |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $1-14$ | 4,688 | 40,484 |
| $15-24$ | 4,290 | 80,684 |
| $25-49$ | 8,514 | 292,667 |
| $50-99$ | 9,700 | 662,719 |
| $100-249$ | 7,960 | $1,128,631$ |
| $250-499$ | 950 | 297,714 |
| $500-999$ | 99 | 61,513 |
| 1,000 and over | 11 | 14,101 |
| Total | 36,212 | $2,578,513$ |

Chart 6. ALL HAY AND GRASS SILAGE: HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1978


Table 7. CORN FOR ALL PURPOSES: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES New York, 1978

|  | Number <br> of farms | Total <br> acres |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Acres harvested |  |  |
| $1-14$ | 6,149 | 47,218 |
| $15-24$ | 5,383 | 63,356 |
| $25-49$ |  | 185,085 |
| $50-99$ | 4,309 | 287,923 |
| $100-249$ | 2,589 | 373,984 |
| $250-499$ | 156 | 185,753 |
| $500-999$ | 17 | 95,195 |
| 1,000 and over | $-22,495$ |  |
| Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Chart 7.
CORN FOR ALI PURPOSES: HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1978


Table 8. OATS FOR GRAIN: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES New York, 1978

| Acres harvested | Number <br> of farms | Total <br> acres |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $1-14$ | 5,070 | 39,949 |
| $15-24$ | 2,367 | 44,378 |
| $25-49$ | 2,274 | 75,962 |
| $50-99$ | 1,033 | 66,003 |
| $100-249$ | 309 | 39,881 |
| 250 and over | 26 | 8,924 |
| Total | 11,079 | 275,124 |

Chart 8. OATS FOR GRAIN: Harvested Acres HARVESTED ACRES, NEW YORK, 1978


Table 9. ALL VEGETABLES: FARMS AND HARVESTED ACRES New York, 1978

| Acres harvested | Number of farms | Total acres |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0.1-0.9$ | 485 | 235 |
| 1.0-4.9 | 1,244 | 2,901 |
| $5.0-14.9$ | 893 | 7,371 |
| 15.0-24.9 | 391 | 7,252 |
| $25.0-49.9$ | 358 | 12,236 |
| $50.0-99.9$ | 321 | 21,512 |
| 100.0-249.9 | 182 | 26,749 |
| 250.0-499.9 | 58 | 20,169 |
| 500 and over | 62 | 58,202 |
| Total | 3,994 | 156,626 |

Chart 9. ALL VEGETABLES: HARVESTED ACRES NEW YORK, 1978
Harvested Acres
Per Farm


Table 10.
LAND IN ORCHARDS: FARMS AND ACREAGE New York, 1978

| Acres | Number <br> of farms | Total <br> acres |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.1-4.9$ | 1,720 | 3,609 |
| $5.0-14.9$ | 1,230 | 10,343 |
| $15.0-24.9$ | 533 | 10,243 |
| $25.0-49.9$ |  | 18,042 |
| $50.0-99.9$ | 367 | 24,841 |
| $100.0-249.9$ | 267 | 38,461 |
| $250.0-499.9$ | 50 | 16,032 |
| 500 acres or more | 21 | 16,739 |
| Total | 4,710 | 138,308 |

Chart 10. LAND IN ORCHARDS: ACRES, NEW YORK, 1978


## Livestock

Much of the cropland in New York State is best adapted to growing forage crops which can be used most efficiently for feeding livestock. Dairying is the dominant industry. There were nearly 20,000 farms reporting dairy cows in 1978. Most of the farms with less than 10 cows have given up commercial production. More than 97 percent of the dairy cows are on farms with herds of 20 or more head. The majority of the cows and dairy farms had between 30 and 100 cows in their milking herd. (Table 11, Chart ll).

In contrast to the dairy herds where milk production is commonly the primary farm business, beef cattle are generally a supplementary enterprise. Over 75 percent of the farms with beef cattle have less than 10 head and these make up one-third of the total number of cattle. Only 179 farmers had more than 50 beef cattle of all types in 1978. (Table 12, Chart 12).

Egg production has increasingly become concentrated nationally and in New York on a few relatively large farms. There were over 6,200 farms reporting some hens and pullets of laying age but 87 percent of these units had less than 100 hens, about enough to meet home consumption needs. Over 90 percent of the total number of hens and egg production were concentrated on the 129 farms with 10,000 birds or more. (Table 13, Chart 13).

Hog production is not an important source of income on most New York farms. There were 6,261 farms reporting some hogs or pigs; 87 percent of them had less than 25 head during the year. But there were also 283 farms with more than 100 hogs or pigs. Most of these are in the western part of the state. (Table l4, Chart 14).

There were 1,885 farms reporting sheep and lambs and 72 percent of these had 25 head or less. There were 107 farms with 100 head or more which accounted for almost half of the total number of sheep in the state. (Table 15, Chart 15).

Table ll. NUMBER OF FARMS BY SIZE OF DAIRY HERD New York, 1978

| Number of <br> milk cows | Farms | Number <br> Of cows |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1-49$ | 3,356 | 5,835 |
| $5-$ | 541 | 3,524 |
| $10-19$ | 985 | 13,862 |
| $20-29$ | 1,835 | 45,104 |
| $30-49$ | 5,976 | 230,031 |
| $50-99$ | 5,613 | 365,059 |
|  |  |  |
| $100-199$ | 1,192 | 150,126 |
| $200-499$ | 168 | 43,684 |
| 500 or more | 8 | 5,341 |
|  |  | 19,674 |

Chart 11. PERCENT OF TOTAL DAIRY COWS BY SIZE OF HERD, NEW YORK, 1978
Number of Milk
Cows Per Farm


Table 12.
BEEF CATTLE: FARMS AND NUMBERS New York, 1978

| Number of <br> beef cows | Number of <br> farms | Total number <br> of beef cows |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
| $1-99$ | 7,662 | 26,792 |
| $10-19$ | 1,461 | 19,570 |
| $20-49$ | 708 | 19,747 |
| $50-99$ | 131 | 8,416 |
| $100-199$ | 37 | 4,513 |
| $200-499$ | 11 | $\underline{2,846}$ |
| Total | 10,010 | 81,824 |

Chart 12. PERCENT OF TOTAL BEEF CATTLE BY SIZE OF HERD NEW YORK, 1978
Number of Beef
Cows Per Farm


Table 13.
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE New York, 1978

| Hens and pullets of laying age | Number of farms | Total number hens and pullets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - 99 | 5,404 | 136,627 |
| $100-399$ | 486 | 88,129 |
| $400-1,599$ | 115 | 85,969 |
| 1,600 - 3,199 | 46 | 105,182 |
| 3,200-9,999 | 49 | 302,714 |
| 10,000-19,999 | 48 | 665,923 |
| 20,000-49,999 | 49 | 1,465,009 |
| 50,000-99,999 | 16 | 1,093,400 |
| 100,000 or more | 17 | 3,472,184 |
| Total | 6,230 | 7,415,137 |

Chart 13. PERCENT OF TOTAL NUMBER OF HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE Hens and Pullets of Laying Age


Table 14. HOGS AND PIGS: FARMS AND NUMBERS
New York, 1978

| Number of <br> hogs and pigs | Number <br> of farms | Total <br> number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1-24$ | 5,441 | 31,646 |
| $25-49$ | 338 | 11,456 |
| $50-99$ | 199 | 13,301 |
| $100-199$ | 151 | 20,222 |
| $200-499$ | 97 | 28,883 |
| 500 or more | 35 | 29,127 |
| Total | 6,261 | 134,635 |

Chart 14. HOGS AND PIGS: FARMS AND NUMBERS, NEW YORK, 1978
Number of
Hogs and Pigs


Table 15.
SHEEP AND LAMBS: FARMS AND NUMBERS New York, 1978

| Number of | Number <br> of farms | Total |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
| sheep and lambs | 1,352 | 9,339 |
| $1-24$ | 426 | 20,316 |
| $25-99$ | 88 | 13,493 |
| $100-299$ | 15 | 6,818 |
| $300-999$ | 4 | 6,900 |
| 1,000 and over | 1,885 | 56,866 |
| Total |  |  |

Chart 15. SHEEP AND LAMBS: FARMS AND NUMBERS, NEW YORK, 1978
Number of Sheep and Lambs


## Other

Besides the major categories of crops and livestock for which tables and charts have been prepared, there are a number of other agricultural crops and specialties which are commercially important in the State. For example strawberries were reported on 932 farms with 2,338 acres in 1978. Nursery and greenhouse products are a major industry with 2,135 farms and $\$ 94$ million in commercial sales reported. Nearly 13,500 acres in the open were used for these crops plus 19.7 million square feet under glass or other forms of protection. These operations are widely distributed throughout the state. The leading counties in terms of acreage and sales are:

| County | Acres | Sales <br> (million) |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Suffolk | 3,692 | $\$ 30.8$ |
| Erie | 2,081 | 8.2 |
| Albany | 69 | 5.4 |
| Westchester | 285 | 4.7 |
| Livingston | 1,292 | 3.8 |
| Monroe | 506 | 3.4 |

There were 1,104 farms reporting 62,436 colonies of bees; 504 farms with $3,730 \mathrm{milk}$ goats, 32 farms with 72,234 minks, 287 farms sold 485,340 broilers and 631 farms reporting 62,384 turkeys.

Commercial duck production is concentrated in Suffolk County where 25 farms produced 3.42 million of the 3.44 million ducks sold in the state. Horses were reported on 11,175 farms with 52,571 head. Sales of $\$ 11.25$ miliion were listed.

## COUNTY MAPS

Twenty-two maps depicting concentrations by county of major agricultural commodities or characteristics of the agricultural industry follow this discussion. These maps are provided as an easy means to obtain perspective on the geographic distribution of the state's agriculture. Each map is shaded from white to depict relatively low density or low levels to black for the highest density or level. Also included within the county boarders are the corresponding data for each county and at the bottom of each map is the state total or average. In this manner both a visual and quantitative perspective on the state's agriculture can be obtained.

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 l). Chautauqua County has the largest number of farms with over 2,200 and second is St. Lawrence County with over 1,800 farms. Land in farms exhibits a similar distribution to farm numbers. St. Lawrence County has the largest number of acres in farms with over one-half million acres devoted to agriculture. (Figure 2).

Land in farms as a percent of the land area of the county provides a measure of the extent agriculture utilizes a county's land. In 11 counties, farms used more than 50 percent of the total land area. (Figure 3). Cropland acres measures the amount of land which was used for crop production or was idle. St. Lawrence County had the largest number of acres of cropland followed by Jefferson, Chautauqua and Oneida Counties. (Figure 4).

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. Relatively high percentages indicate that a large proportion of the land in farms was capable of producing 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 and Seneca Counties having the highest percentage. (Figure 5).

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. Chautauqua County had sales of 65 million, the largest single county, followed closely by St. Lawrence and Jefferson. (Figure 6). Ten counties recorded value of agricultural products sold in excess of 50 million dollars in 1978.

A measure of the proportion of farms that could be considered commercial operations can be obtained by calculating the percent of total farms that had sales greater than 40,000 dollars. Lewis, Madison, Cortland, Montgomery, Franklin, Wyoming and Washington Counties are the highest in this statistic. (Figure 7).

FIGURE I. NUMBER OF FARMS, 1978

NEW YORK STATE


## FARMS

$\square$ Less than 500
$\square$ 500 to 1,000
紋紋 1,000 and $A$ bove
State Total: 49,273 Farms

## FIGURE 2. LAND IN FARMS, THOUSAND ACRES, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



State Total: 9,906,906 Acres

FIGURE 3. LAND in farms as a percent of land area, 1978


State Average: 33 Percent

FIGURE 4. TOTAL CROPLAND, THOUSAND ACRES, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



Stote Total: 6,181,117 Acres

FIGURE 5. TOTAL CROPLAND AS A PERCENT OF LAND IN FARMS, 1978


Stote Average: 63 Percent

## FIGURE 6. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



Stote Total: 1,890 Million

## FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF FARMS WITH SALES GREATER THAN $\$ 40,000,1978$

NEW YORK STATE


Stote Average: 31 Percent

## Field Crops

Corn for grain acreage has steadily increased in recent years. The 1978 state total was over 600,000 acres. The Finger Lakes and Western Plains regions are concentrations of corn grain production in the state. (Figure 8). Cayuga County had the largest corn for grain acreage; over 62,000 , followed by Ontario, Wayne, Livingston, Orleans and Genesee Counties.

Corn for silage acreage has also increased in recent years, but not as dramatically as corn for grain. Corn silage acreage is more widely distributed over the state than is corn for grain acreage. Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Wyoming Counties grow the largest acreages of corn silage. (Figure 9).

Hay crop acreage is also widely distributed over the state (Figure 10). St. Lawrence County has the largest single acreage and when combined with six other Northern New York counties accounts for approximately one-fifth of the total hay acreage. Counties in the western Southern Tier combined with Erie and Wyoming Counties show another concentration of hay acreage and combined, they represent a similar proportion of hay acreage as Northern New York.

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

FIGURE 8．CORN GRAIN ACREAGE，THOUSANDS， 1978

NEW YORK STATE

## ACRES

$\square$ Less than 5,000
$\square$ 5,000 to 20，000
核洨訤 20,000 and above

State Total： 600,449 Acres

FIGURE 9. CORN SILAGE ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



FIGURE 10. HAY CROPS ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



State Total: 2,578,513 Acres

## FIGURE II. OATS FOR GRAIN ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1978



## Vegetable Crops

Vegetable, sweet corn and melon acreage is concentrated in Western and Central New York with a large acreage in Orange and Ulster Counties in Southeastern New York. (Figure 12). Genesee County has the largest acreage followed by Erie, Orleans, Monroe, Ontario and Orange Counties.

Potato acreage is concentrated in Western New York with Wyoming, Wayne and Livingston Counties accounting for approximately one fifth of the state's acreage. (Figure 13).

FIGURE 12. VEGETABLES, SWEET CORN, AND MELONS ACREAGE, HARVESTED FOR SALE, THOUSANDS, 1978


FIGURE 13. POTATO ACREAGE, HUNDREDS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



## ACRES

- Less thon 500

K 500 to 1000


Stote Totol: 50, 260 Acres

Orchards and Vineyards and Nursery and Greenhouse Products Sales
Orchards and vineyard acreage is located in four areas of the state. (Figure 14). 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 15). Grape acreage is concentrated in Chautauqua County and the Finger Lakes Region. (Figure 16).

Sales of nursery and greenhouse products are highest in the metropolitan areas of the state. (Figure 17). Suffolk County recorded sales of almest 31 million or approximately one-third of the state total- Additional counties with large sales were Erie, Albany, Monroe, Orange and Wayne.


FIGURE 14. ACREAGE IN ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS, 1978


State Total: 138,308 Acres

FIGURE 15. APPLE ACREAGE, HUNDREDS, 1978


NEW YORK STATE

Lese than 1000
1060 and Over
Stote Total: 78,898 Acres
งทว $580_{t}$ E

FIGURE I6. GRAPE ACREAGE, THOUSANDS, 1978


State Total: 43,087 Acres

FIGURE 17. NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCT SALES, MILLIONS, 1978


State Total: 94 Million

## 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 recording a significant cow inventory. (Figure 18). St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties have largest cow inventories followed by Delaware, Oneida, Otsego, Lewis, Madison and Chautauqua.

The beef cow inventory is also widespread throughout the state with the Southern Tier counties showing the greatest concentrations. (Figure 19). Finger Lakes and Western New York regions have the largest concentrations of hogs and pigs. (Figure 20).

The sheep and lamb inventory is concentrated in the Finger Lakes and Allegany and Steuben Counties of the Southern Tier. (Figure 21). Livingston County recorded the largest inventory of 7,100 head followed by Ontario, Yates, Steuben and Seneca Counties.

Hens and pullets of laying age are concentrated primarily in Sullivan County and Southeastern New York with the Finger Lakes and Western New York showing a widespread distribution. (Figure 22).

FIGURE 18. NUMBER OF MILK COWS, THOUSANDS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



State Total: 862,566

FIGURE 19. NUMBER OF BEEF COWS, HUNDREDS, 1978

## NEW YORK STATE



State Total : 81,824

FIGURE 20. HOG AND PIG INVENTORY, HUNDREDS, 1978


State Total: 134,635

FIGURE 21. SHEEP AND LAMB INVENTORY, HUNDREDS, 1978


State Total: 56,866

FIGURE 22. HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, THOUSANDS, 1978


State Total: 7,415,137

