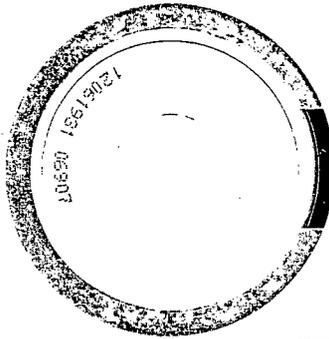


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**80** min  
**700MB**



1x TO 16x SPEED

Dept of Ag - UGB

BCC 10/1/02



Multnomah County Oregon

# Board of Commissioners & Agenda

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## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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## OCTOBER 1 & 3, 2002

## BOARD MEETINGS

### FASTLOOK AGENDA ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pg 2	9:30 a.m. Tuesday Federal Transportation Bill; UGB and Farm/Nursery Impacts Briefings
Pg 3	9:30 a.m. Thursday Report on Capital Construction Process Audit
Pg 3	9:55 a.m. Thursday 2nd Reading Charitable Giving Campaign Ordinance Amendment
Pg 3	10:00 a.m. Thursday I-5 Plan Brief/Resolution
Pg 4	10:35 a.m. Thursday MED Proclamation
Pg 4	11:30 a.m. Thursday South Corridor Project and Hawthorne Bridge Briefing
<b>The November 21, November 28, and December 26, 2002 Board Meetings are Cancelled</b>	

Thursday meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are cable-cast live and taped and may be seen by Cable subscribers in Multnomah County at the following times:

Thursday, 9:30 AM, (LIVE) Channel 30

Friday, 11:00 PM, Channel 30

Saturday, 10:00 AM, Channel 30

Sunday, 11:00 AM, Channel 30

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(503) 491-7636, ext. 333 for further info

or: <http://www.mctv.org>

Tuesday, October 1, 2002 - 7:30 to 9:00 AM  
Multnomah Building, Sixth Floor Commissioners Conference Room 635  
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

## **LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

A quorum of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners may be attending the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council Executive Committee meeting. This meeting is open to the public. Agenda topics include discussion on emergency preparedness. For further information, contact Christine Kirk at (503) 988-5894.

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Tuesday, October 1, 2002 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100  
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

## **BOARD BRIEFINGS**

- B-1 County Priorities for Reauthorization of Federal Transportation Bill. Presented by Karen Schilling. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- B-2 Briefing and Board Discussion on Proposed Urban Growth Boundary Expansions and Farm/Nursery Impacts to East County. Presentations by Invited Representatives of the City of Gresham and the Oregon Department of Agriculture and Others. 2 HOURS REQUESTED.

Thursday, October 3, 2002 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100  
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

## **REGULAR MEETING**

### **CONSENT CALENDAR - 9:30 AM**

### **OFFICE OF SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS**

- C-1 Budget Modification OSCP-FY03-#1 Authorizing Adjustments to the Office of School and Community Partnerships Budget to Reflect Actual Grant Awards as of August 2002

### **REGULAR AGENDA - 9:30 AM**

### **PUBLIC COMMENT - 9:30 AM**

Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony is Limited to Three Minutes per Person.

### **NON-DEPARTMENTAL - 9:30 AM**

- R-1 Multnomah County Audit Presentation: Capital Construction Process: Early Planning Will Reduce Costs. Presented by Suzanne Flynn, Judith DeVilliers, LaVonne Griffin-Valade and Craig Hunt. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- R-2 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Multnomah County Code Section 9.630 Relating to Certification Criteria for County Employee Combined Charitable Giving Campaign
- R-3 Briefing and Possible Adoption of a RESOLUTION Endorsing the I-5 Transportation and Trade Partnership Task Force I-5 Corridor Strategic Plan. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.

### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - 10:30AM**

- R-4 NOTICE OF INTENT to Submit Proposals to the Oregon Department of Human Services *Building Community Capacity to Effectively Serve Chronically Neglectful Families* Grant Competition

**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - 10:35AM**

- R-5 PROCLAMATION Proclaiming the Week of October 7 to October 11, 2002 as Minority Enterprise Development Week in Multnomah County, Oregon
- R-6 Lease to Morrison Center Child and Family Services for Space at the Children's Receiving Center Services Building
- 

Thursday, October 3, 2002 - 10:45 AM  
**(OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING REGULAR MEETING)**  
Multnomah Building, First Floor Commissioners Boardroom 100  
501 SE Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland

**BOARD BRIEFINGS**

- B-3 County Attorney 2001-2002 Annual Report to the Board. Presented by Thomas Sponsler, Scott Asphaug and Agnes Sowle. 45 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- B-4 Briefing on South Corridor Project and Hawthorne Bridge. Presented by David Unsworth and Ross Roberts. 45 MINUTES REQUESTED.

**BOGSTAD Deborah L**

**From:** COMITO Charlotte A  
**Sent:** Wednesday, September 18, 2002 4:30 PM  
**To:** BOGSTAD Deborah L  
**Cc:** NAITO Lisa H; WESSINGER Carol M; KIRK Christine A  
**Subject:** October 1 LPSCC Executive Committee Meeting

Diane is planning to attend to participate in the emergency management discussion. At this point it would be prudent to publicly notice the meeting as we have 3 commissioners tentatively scheduled.

Thanks Deb. Let me know if we can help in any way.

*Charlotte*

# Executive Committee Agenda



**draft**

**October 1, 2002**

**7:30-9:00am (7:15am coffee)**

**Multnomah Building  
501 SE Hawthorne Blvd.  
Room 635**

- I. Introductions
- II. Approval of September 10 Minutes and Announcements 10 min
- III. Emergency Preparedness Update and Discussion 50 min
  - Emergency Management
    - Doug McGillivray, County Emergency Management Director;*
    - Gene Juvey, Gresham Emergency Manager*
    - Ordinance
    - Emergency Operations Plan
    - Business Continuation Plan
    - Emergency Operations Center
    - Building Security and Access
    - Citizen Corps
  - Intergovernmental Coordination (REMTEC)
    - Steve Muir, Emergency Management Coordinator, City of Portland;*
    - Chief Mark Kroeker, Commander Derrick Foxworth*
  - Joint Information Center *Becca Uherbelau, PIO, Chair Linn's office*
  - Health Response and Planning Issues
    - Lillian Shirley, Director, County Health Department;*
    - Jim Spitzer, Emergency Preparedness Manager*
  - Homeland Security/Counter-Terrorism 15 min
    - First Assistant US Attorney Barry Sheldahl*
    - Laurie Bennett, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, FBI*
    - Dick Alexander, Jim Jeddelloh, Citizen's Crime Commission*
- IV. Next Meeting and Agenda Items

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# AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

Board Clerk Use Only:  
Meeting Date: October 1, 2002

Bud Mod #:

Agenda Item #: B-1  
Estimated Start Time: 9:30 AM

Date Submitted: 09/25/02

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Requested Date: October 1, 2002

Amount of Time Requested: 30 minutes

Department: Non-Departmental

Division: Commissioner District 1

Contact/s: Shelli Romero

Phone: 503 988-5220

Ext.: 84435 I/O Address: 503/600

Presenters: Karen Schilling, Transportation Division Administrator, Department of Business and Community Services

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Agenda Title: County Priorities for Reauthorization of Federal Transportation Bill

NOTE: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide clearly written title.)

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Please answer all relevant questions; leave others blank. Please do not alter form.

1. **What action are you requesting from the Board? What is the department/agency recommendation?**

Policy direction regarding transportation priorities for reauthorization of the Federal Transportation Bill. Recommendation is to make the Sauvie Island Bridge the County's highest priority earmark for Bridge Discretionary Funds in the Reauthorization of the Transportation Bill and the 223<sup>rd</sup> Ave Railroad Under crossing the highest priority for Highway Demo earmarking.

2. **Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue.**

Every six years the federal government reauthorizes the Transportation bill. The bill provides federal funding over a six-year period to assist Oregon's Department of Transportation, metropolitan regions, and local governments with projects ranging from building freeways to installing curb cuts on sidewalks.

In general most of the funding is through formula programs that distribute categories of funding to the state and Metro. There are two primary exceptions to the categorical funding: 1) New Starts funding for transit and 2) earmarking of highway "Demo" projects. In TEA-21, transit earmarks included \$3.5 million for buses and the authority to construct the Interstate MAX leading to a \$275.5 million contract. The County received a Demo earmark of \$10 million for the Broadway Bridge. The region received a total of \$59 million in Demo earmarks, including the Broadway Bridge.

The current priorities for New Starts funding are:

- authorization for a South Corridor Light Rail project,
- continued authorization to complete Interstate MAX, and
- continued authorization to complete the Wilsonville-to-Beaverton Commuter Rail.

The region, through JPACT, has agreed to some basic criteria that will guide the selection of regional project priorities for earmarking. The criteria are:

- 1) The region should have a relatively short list of priorities;
- 2) The region should set a target amount to seek in various highway earmark categories;
- 3) The region should set a target amount to seek in New Starts funding;
- 4) Projects must be included in the RTP Priority System;
- 5) Project requests should support and reinforce the region's land use plans;
- 6) All project requests must be able to use earmarked funds within the six-year timeframe;
- 7) The jurisdiction requesting a project earmark must be prepared to deliver an appropriate project within the earmarked funding amount regardless of the level of funding earmarked. Partial earmarks must be supplemented with alternate funding sources or scaled to an appropriate sized project.
- 8) There must be a strong base of support for the project within the governments, community and business organizations;
- 9) Member of the congressional delegation express a willingness to pursue the project;
- 10) The overall regional list must be regionally balanced; and
- 11) The adopted regional list will be described as the region's priorities. Local requests outside of the adopted regional list will be strictly the priority of that jurisdiction.

There are two projects for the County to pursue as earmarks through reauthorization:

Sauvie Island Bridge	\$34 million	Bridge Discretionary
223 <sup>rd</sup> Ave Railroad Undercrossing	\$4 million	Highway Demo

### **3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).**

There is no fiscal impact for the current year. Reauthorization covers federal fiscal years 2004-2009. Federal funds require a local match ranging between 10% and 20%. If only partial funds are secured, the expectation is that the project will be completed with local funds unless the funds are for an identified phase of the project. Earmarked funds are available for the six-year timeframe of the transportation bill and projects need to be implemented within this timeframe.

**NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.**

**If a budget modification, explain:**

- ❖ **What revenue is being changed and why?**
- ❖ **What budgets are increased/decreased?**
- ❖ **What do the changes accomplish?**
- ❖ **Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.**
- ❖ **Is the revenue one-time-only in nature?**
- ❖ **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**
- ❖ **When the grant expires, what are funding plans?**

**NOTE: Attach Bud Mod spreadsheet (FORM FROM BUDGET)**

**If a contingency request, explain:**

- ❖ **Why was the expenditure not included in the annual budget process?**

- ❖ **What efforts have been made to identify funds from other sources within the Department/Agency to cover this expenditure?**
- ❖ **Why are no other department/agency fund sources available?**
- ❖ **Describe any new revenue this expenditure will produce, any cost savings that will result, and any anticipated payback to the contingency account.**
- ❖ **Has this request been made before? When? What was the outcome?**

**If grant application/notice of intent, explain:**

- ❖ **Who is the granting agency?**
- ❖ **Specify grant requirements and goals.**
- ❖ **Explain grant funding detail – is this a one time only or long term commitment?**
- ❖ **What are the estimated filing timelines?**
- ❖ **If a grant, what period does the grant cover?**
- ❖ **When the grant expires, what are funding plans?**
- ❖ **How will the county indirect and departmental overhead costs be covered?**

**4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.**

There are no legal issues.

**5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.**

- **Sauvie Island Bridge:** The residents and businesses on Sauvie Island have participated in numerous public meetings to discuss the urgent need for replacing the bridge. This project is the highest ranked project in the County's Bridge CIP.
- **223<sup>rd</sup> Ave Railroad Under crossing:** This project has been endorsed by the East Multnomah County Transportation Committee (EMCTC) as a priority for Fairview and East County during previous funding cycles. The project is also in the County's CIP as a priority project for construction in 2005.

**Required Sign Off (NOTE: electronic check indicates approval)**

**Department/Agency Director  Maria Rojo de Steffey (type name of approver)**

**Agenda Review Team  By: (type name of approver) Date:**

# AGENDA PLACEMENT REQUEST

Board Clerk Use Only:  
Meeting Date: October 1, 2002

Bud Mod #:

Agenda Item #: B-2

Estimated Start Time: 10:00 AM

Date Submitted: 09/25/02

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Requested Date: October 1, 2002

Amount of Time Requested: 2 Hours

Department: Non-Departmental

Division: Commissioner District 3

Contact/s: Commissioner Lisa Naito

Phone: 503 988-5217

Ext.: 85219 I/O Address: 503/600

Presenters: Invited guests including representatives of the City of Gresham and Oregon Department of Agriculture

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Agenda Title: Briefing and Board Discussion on proposed Urban Growth Boundary Expansions and Farm/Nursery Impacts to East County

NOTE: If Ordinance, Resolution, Order or Proclamation, provide exact title. For all other submissions, provide clearly written title.)

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Please answer all relevant questions; leave others blank. Please do not alter form.

1. What action are you requesting from the Board? What is the department/agency recommendation?

Discussion only.

2. Please provide sufficient background information for the Board and the public to understand this issue.

Briefing Packet attached, the purpose of this briefing is to gain information and have discussion on the issue of urbanizing areas in rural Multnomah County.

3. Explain the fiscal impact (current year and ongoing).

None.

NOTE: If a Budget Modification or a Contingency Request attach a Budget Modification Expense & Revenues Worksheet and/or a Budget Modification Personnel Worksheet.

If a budget modification, explain:

- ❖ What revenue is being changed and why?
- ❖ What budgets are increased/decreased?
- ❖ What do the changes accomplish?
- ❖ Do any personnel actions result from this budget modification? Explain.
- ❖ Is the revenue one-time-only in nature?
- ❖ If a grant, what period does the grant cover?
- ❖ When the grant expires, what are funding plans?

**NOTE: Attach Bud Mod spreadsheet (FORM FROM BUDGET)**

**If a contingency request, explain:**

- ❖ Why was the expenditure not included in the annual budget process?
- ❖ What efforts have been made to identify funds from other sources within the Department/Agency to cover this expenditure?
- ❖ Why are no other department/agency fund sources available?
- ❖ Describe any new revenue this expenditure will produce, any cost savings that will result, and any anticipated payback to the contingency account.
- ❖ Has this request been made before? When? What was the outcome?

**If grant application/notice of intent, explain:**

- ❖ Who is the granting agency?
- ❖ Specify grant requirements and goals.
- ❖ Explain grant funding detail – is this a one time only or long term commitment?
- ❖ What are the estimated filing timelines?
- ❖ If a grant, what period does the grant cover?
- ❖ When the grant expires, what are funding plans?
- ❖ How will the county indirect and departmental overhead costs be covered?

**4. Explain any legal and/or policy issues involved.**

**This discussion is to uncover, identify and discuss potential policy issues related to proposed urban growth boundary expansions in East Multnomah County. Current policy states this area will be protected for farm/nursery operations.**

**5. Explain any citizen and/or other government participation that has or will take place.**

**Metro will be conducting discussions on this topic starting October 1, 2002. In addition, the County will be considering the West of Sandy River Rural Area Plan dealing with this area on October 24, 2002.**

**Required Sign Off (NOTE: electronic check indicates approval)**

**Department/Agency Director  Lisa Naito (type name of approver)**

**Agenda Review Team  By: (type name of approver) Date:**

Round Table Discussion Briefing Packet  
UGB Expansions and Farmland Protection  
In East Multnomah County  
October 1, 2002  
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.  
Multnomah Building, First Floor  
Commissioners Boardroom 100

Format: There will be 15 minute presentations by the City of Gresham and Oregon Department of Agriculture to kick off the round table discussion.

*Invitees: American Farmland Trust, Cities of Gresham, Sandy and Troutdale, Clackamas County, East Metro Economic Alliance, Farm Bureau, Johnson Creek Watershed Council, Metro, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 1,000 Friends of Oregon, 2 Rural property owners from the area, Trust for Public Lands*

Background materials attached:

- Draft West of Sandy River Transportation and Land Use Plan –
  - background and draft policies
  - supplemental nursery farm data
  - farm interview memo
  - Map – lands in farm and forestry use
- Oregonian article – January 7, 2002
- Gresham Trends newsletter – winter/spring 2002
- Opinion page – The Gresham Outlook, Saturday August 17, 2002
- Prospectus for Springwater – A New Eastside Region 2040 Center

## **West of Sandy River Transportation and Land Use Plan**

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The West of Sandy River Transportation and Land Use Plan is an integrated land use and transportation plan that contains specific policy direction and implementation measures for the West of Sandy River rural area.

### **West of Sandy River Area Vision**

A Task Force composed of thirteen citizens from the area participated in plan formulation in 16 meetings between September 1999 and November of 2001. The Task Force included one Planning Commissioner, a representative of the elected County Commissioner from the area, and a representative from the Sandy River Basin Watershed Council who served liaison roles during the process. The citizen task force created a vision to help guide the planning process, as follows:

*As residents and landowners in the area between the cities of Gresham and Troutdale and the Sandy River, our vision is that we will continue to enjoy our rural lifestyle. We value all of the features that make this a rural place including the quiet open spaces, vistas of productive farm and forest lands and of Mt. Hood, country roads, healthy air, soils and streams, and a night sky where we can clearly see the stars.*

*We envision that the Orient and Pleasant Home rural centers will continue to prosper within defined areas in order to provide for the needs of residents and visitors. We want our roads to continue to serve as the transportation network for the area, while remaining usable for people enjoying the country and accessing the Sandy River, with opportunities for exercise by walking, running, bicycling and horseback riding.*

*In order to maintain this vision, we recognize that the planned density of residential development must not increase, that the agricultural economy of the area must remain strong, and that development of new non-agricultural businesses should serve the needs of the local area. This plan is intended to help us in our stewardship of the environment, our lifestyle, and our community over the next 20 years.*

## LAND USE

### INTRODUCTION

This section provides a description and inventory of the existing land use patterns in the West of Sandy River Plan area's five zoning districts.

One of the primary objectives of the inventory and analysis was to measure and describe the role of farm and forest uses in the plan area. In keeping with this, the area's Exclusive Farm Use (EFU), Multiple Use Agriculture (MUA-20) and Commercial Forestry Use (CFU) zones are analyzed in some detail. An inventory of the Rural Residential (RR) zone is also included in this section. Planning for the Rural Communities of Orient and Pleasant Home is also a significant element of the Plan. This work is included in the following section entitled Rural Center.



### The Agricultural Economy in the West of Sandy Area

In recent years, the state's nursery industry has grown at almost twice the rate of the industry nationwide. Much of this activity has been focused in and around the Portland metropolitan area. In fact, over 80 percent of the state's nursery output comes from the Portland Metro area counties and Marion County combined. Together, these areas contain about 1,000 small locally owned firms, employing over 10,000 workers. In 1997, there were 205 nursery farming operations in Multnomah County, and they generated \$32,000,000 in gross sales. There were 2,900 acres in nursery production, and the gross sales per acre was \$11,103 (source: Oregon Nursery Greenhouse Survey, 1997). Based on 1999 figures from the Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service, approximately 70% of the total \$59.3 million dollar value of farm crops produced in Multnomah County was from nursery and berry crops.

One significant cluster of nursery activity is situated in the area that contains and surrounds the West of Sandy River study area. The area also continues to support berry farming, although the acreage dedicated to this crop has been decreasing. Several characteristics of this area explain the relative strength of its nursery cluster. First is its proximity to the metropolitan area. Location allows these farms access to transportation wholesalers, saving time and cost in the transport of nursery stock. In addition, this location allows nursery owners closer connections to suppliers and the urban labor force, an essential component of an industry dependent upon seasonal labor.

The cluster of nursery businesses stimulates competitive practices and innovation, and at the same time, promotes cooperation among farms in resolving common concerns. Within the West of Sandy River area, there are approximately 130 Oregon Department of Agriculture licenses for nursery-related operations. These operations include cash buyers, Christmas tree growers, greenhouse growers, nursery stock growers, nursery dealers and landscape contractors, and

wholesale produce dealers. Nursery stock growers constitute the bulk of nursery-related businesses found in the study area.

The nursery cluster in the West of Sandy River area has also stimulated the development of a network of support industries. This area contains not just nursery and farming operations, but over 20 businesses that focus specifically on agricultural and farm services, nursery supplies, feed stores, landscaping, trucking and warehousing, food processing and farm production/raw materials. Working together, all of these businesses contribute to the continued strength of a strong community network.

Telephone interviews with local nursery owners confirmed that the study area includes a vital cluster of nursery activity. Nursery owners indicated that the proximity of other nurseries in the area results in a mutual support network. The farmers in the area commonly share trucking services, and labor when it is mutually beneficial. Some of the farmers indicated that they also share equipment and consult with each other. The availability of equipment and supplies was generally described as adequate with the exception of a large producer who felt a co-op is needed and the area could use more equipment dealers and vendors. A major area of nursery support is located in the Canby/Woodburn area and daily delivery services come from there.

Most farmers in the area employ both full and part-time workers, many of whom are of Hispanic descent. The eight farms contacted report a total of 100 full-time and 115 part-time workers. Part-time jobs can be described as jobs that are seasonal over several months rather than partial days, and work seasons vary by crop type. For example, production cycles for evergreen trees are different than for bare-root trees. Many of the workers go to Mexico from November to February, and some work other jobs in the area when they are not working in nurseries. Several farmers noted that some of the farm workers have settled in the area, purchasing homes and raising families.

Most nursery farmers interviewed lease parcels in addition to their own holdings. The usefulness of a parcel for growing nursery stock depends on size and its location relative to other land being farmed by the operator. If the parcel is adjacent to existing farmed areas, parcels of 1 – 2 acres or less are useful. For stand alone parcels, most respondents stated that 4 – 5 acres was the minimum size needed to manage effectively. The location of existing development on parcels was also cited as potentially having an effect on the ability to use the parcel. The consensus is that the soils in the study area that are not too steep are generally very good for nursery stock.

Nursery farm management in the area has been affected by the relatively close proximity of dwellings and urban areas. Most of the farmers contacted reported some kind of impacts, including conflicts with traffic on area roads, complaints from residents, and a need to limit some management activities. A majority said that moving farm equipment on roads can be a problem due to the increasing traffic on area roads that do not have adequate shoulders or turn-outs. The need to move equipment around the area is driven by the relatively high parcelization in the area, the common practice of leasing parcels that are not contiguous to the main farm operation, and the competition for production land.

## **INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS**

This section includes an inventory and analysis of the following zoning districts:

- EFU (Exclusive Farm Use)
- CFU (Commercial Forestry Use)
- MUA-20 (Mixed Use Agriculture – 20 Acre)
- RR (Rural Residential).

This section also includes information regarding parks and open spaces, public facilities and natural hazards. The rural centers of Orient and Pleasant Home are discussed in the following section. Each subsection includes its own inventory and analysis followed by findings and conclusions and finally a description of new policies recommended through this planning process.

A map of zoning districts within the West of Sandy River study area is provided in Figure 4. As shown on the map, the West of Sandy River planning area is heavily focused on agriculture. The EFU zone and the MUA-20 zones contain the bulk of the area's agricultural uses, and comprise approximately 70 percent of the acreage in the study area. An additional 20 percent of the acreage is in the CFU zone, primarily along the Sandy River.

Table 3 below indicates the five zoning districts within the West of Sandy River area, showing the amount of land in each zoning district that is in active farm or forestry use. The table includes both land shown as tax deferred by the County Assessor as well as land that is being used for agricultural production, but not included as tax deferred.

**Table 3 : Total Acres by Zone and Farm/Forest Use**

Zoning Designation	In farm or forest use	Not in farm or forest use	Total Acres
EFU	3,284	389	3,673
CFU	772	1,236	2,008
MUA-20	1,780	1,391	3,170
RR	248	342	590
RC	16	135	151
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>6,115</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>9,610</b>

**Table 4: Number of Vacant and Improved Parcels by Zone**

Vacant Status	Zoning Designation					Total Parcels
	CFU	EFU	MUA-20	RC	RR	
Dwelling	78	205	767	68	116	1,234
Vacant	43	96	172	30	35	377
Other Imp	45	5	13	38	103	
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,715</b>

\*The term "other imp" represents non-residential improvement.

A comparison of the number of vacant and improved parcels by zone shows that a significant number of new dwellings are possible in the MUA-20 zone because they are an outright use.

**Table 5: Size of Parcels by Zone**

Parcel Size Class in Acres	Zoning Categories					
	CFU	EFU	MUA-20	RR	RC	Total
0-3	52	89	648	81	128	998
3-5	26	44	158	34	3	265
5-10	33	52	103	35	2	225
10-20	29	68	29	2	3	131
20-50	19	48	13	3		83
50-200	7	5	1			13

\* Source: RLIS database.

### **Exclusive Farm Use Lands (EFU)**

Statewide Goal 3 addresses agricultural lands, and is intended to protect farming lands and farm uses. Agricultural lands are designated with respect to an area's underlying soil type. In western Oregon, land with predominantly class I – IV soils and that is located in EFU zones, is considered agricultural land.

State statutes for Goal 3 outline procedures for counties to designate agricultural lands as EFU areas in their comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.<sup>1</sup> State administrative rules give more specific guidelines on the activities that counties may allow, or must prohibit, in these areas.<sup>2</sup> Counties have the option of being more restrictive than the state, but they may not be less restrictive. Generally speaking, EFU areas throughout Oregon may include activities such as farm stands, wineries and other commercial uses that occur in conjunction with farm uses (e.g., fertilizer sales, food processing). Home occupations and utility facilities are also allowed in EFU areas. Non-farming activities are only allowed in EFU areas when counties can show that they won't have a negative effect on surrounding farm uses.

### Overview of Land Uses in the West of Sandy River EFU Zone

The following points provide a general description of land use activities occurring in the EFU zone. Please refer to the land use map (Figure 4) and Tables 3 and 4, which contain data that provided the basis for this analysis.

- EFU land totals approximately 3,673 acres in 306 parcels. The parcels that range in size from less than one-quarter acre to 102 acres, and the average parcel size is 11 acres. Table 5 shows the range of parcel sizes by zone in the plan area.
- 89% of the EFU zoned land in the study area is in farm use as indicated by Table 3
- There are about 1,095 acres of vacant EFU-zoned land in 96 parcels. Most of these parcels are still in active farm use. Some may be components of a tract (e.g., contiguous parcels under common ownership). In addition, about 208 parcels in the EFU zone are classified as being in single-family use.
- Roughly 110 acres of land in the EFU zone is in use as parks or open space.

<sup>1</sup> Please see ORS 215.203, Exclusive Farm Use Zones.

<sup>2</sup> Please see OAR 660-033, Agricultural Land.

➤ There have been about 11 new residential building permits in the EFU zone over the past ten years.

There are approximately 96 vacant parcels in the EFU zone. Four are greater than 40 acres; 12 are between 20 acres and 40 acres, the remaining are smaller than 20 acres. New development in this zone is subject to income test requirements required by the state. This zone also allows for lot-of-record provisions as provided by County regulations. There are opportunities for owners who are raising commercial farm products, especially nursery stock, to seek dwelling approvals in this zone.

Multnomah County's provisions for permitted and prohibited uses in the EFU zone are generally similar to those provided by the state. Multnomah County's required minimum parcel sizes in EFU areas follow the state guidelines of 80-acre minimum parcel sizes. It should be noted that in the West of Sandy River study area, there are no parcels large enough to partition into 80-acre tracts.

In a few cases, the County has chosen to be more restrictive than the state. One example is the existing Lot of Record provisions that require contiguous parcels under same ownership to be held together in 19 acre blocks. Restrictions also apply to less common uses, such as mining, processing of aggregate and mineral resources, personal use airports, firearm facilities, on-site filming, and destination resorts. These are uses that the county either does not allow, or allows only with specific conditions.

State guidelines require counties to determine allowable uses based on the Soil Conservation Service mapping of soil types as high value farmlands. A subset of agricultural lands, high value farmlands are areas of soil classes I and II, as well specific soil types within classes III and IV in Willamette Valley<sup>3</sup>. Most of the EFU-zoned land in the West of Sandy River study area consists of Powell series soils that meet the description of high value farmland.

In most cases, state planning regulations for high value farmlands are more strict than those regulations pertaining to non-high value agricultural areas. In particular, applications for new dwellings on tracts comprised of high value farmlands must show that farm sales have generated at least \$80,000 of gross farm income during each of the last two years, or during three of the previous five years.<sup>4</sup> Based on the statewide average gross sales receipts for nursery stock of \$11,103 (1997), this threshold can be met on less than eight acres.

To help illustrate the extent of farming activity in the West of Sandy study area, the project team drew from several sources of information to inventory current land uses activities. Assessment records were first consulted to track the number of properties with farm tax deferred status.<sup>5</sup> A field investigation was also conducted to complete these records, as this study area contains many properties without tax-deferred status that are in farm use. Table 3 shows the total acreage in each of the study area's zones that are estimated to be in active farm use. Additionally, Figure 5 illustrates lands in the West of Sandy River area in active farm or forestry use. This figure shows the significant use of both EFU and MUA-20 zoned land for farming.

#### Existing Policies and Strategies for EFU Lands

The County's existing Framework Plan policies for EFU areas are contained in Policy 9: Agricultural Land. They generally provide that the County will:

- Maintain those areas that are most appropriate for farming. Such areas must meet the prescribed soil classifications, contain parcel sizes suitable for commercial agriculture, and be in agricultural use.
- Prevent agricultural areas from being impacted by urban services,

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<sup>3</sup> Please see OAR 660-033-0020.

<sup>4</sup> Different requirements apply to requests for dwellings where the applicant has owned their land since January 1, 1985.

<sup>5</sup> Farms that are being used and have been used during the previous year exclusively for farming qualify for farm use assessment.

- Designate non-agricultural areas surrounded by agriculture as agricultural to prevent impacts on the surrounding farmlands.

Framework Policy 9 also lists the County's strategies for achieving the above policies. These strategies generally provide for the following:

- A base minimum lot size for agricultural lands
- Allowing farms as primary uses and non-farm uses as conditional
- Allowing retail sales of farm products
- Providing for aggregation of contiguous substandard lots under single ownership (tracts)
- Providing for lot-of-record provisions for existing parcels
- Use of special conditions to permit most types of dwellings.

### Policies and Strategies for EFU Lands

#### Policy 11

The County's policy of the West of Sandy River rural area is to help ensure a viable farm economy in the area by preserving agricultural lands for farm uses.

#### *Strategies:*

- 11.1 Multnomah County generally does not support zone changes that remove productive agricultural land from the protection afforded under Goal 3 of the Oregon Statewide Planning Program (Farm Lands).
- 11.2 Continue to require approval of dwellings and other development to be contingent upon compliance with Lot of Record standards as contained in the existing EFU zoning code.
- 11.3 Include provisions in the zoning code that limit new non-agricultural uses, and expansion of existing non-agricultural uses, in both type and scale to serve the needs of the local rural area. This will result in a farm protection program for the area that is more restrictive than what state statutes and rules require.

### **Forestry/Commercial Forest Use (CFU) Zone**

Multnomah County's CFU zone is intended to preserve forestland for forest resource use pursuant to the provisions of Statewide Planning Goal 4. As with agricultural lands, the State has outlined a number of activities that counties may choose to permit in forest areas, as well as some activities that counties must prohibit. The State allows counties to permit uses such as forest operations and forest products processing, conservation activities, communication towers, mining and aggregate resource uses, temporary forestry operation structures, farm uses, utility lines, private hunting and fishing, labor camps and destination resorts. Multnomah County has chosen to permit most of these uses.

The County's CFU provisions for new dwellings are more restrictive than state rules in that two of the three dwelling opportunities are included in the current zoning code for the area. The CFU zone provides for large acreage (160 acres or larger) and template dwellings, but does not provide for lot of record dwellings (Heritage Tract). The template dwelling provisions also limit the circumstances under which a parcel qualifies more stringently than state law requires. In addition, the ordinance contains an aggregation requirement similar to that used in the EFU zone that is not required by state law.

### Overview of Land Uses in the West of Sandy River CFU Zone

The following provides a general description of land use activities occurring in this zone. Please refer to Figure 6, and Table 3, which contain data that provided the basis for this analysis.

Multnomah County's parcel size provisions require 80-acre minimum lot sizes for new parcels created, with a variety of provisions for template dwellings and lot of record provisions.

- CFU lands in the West of Sandy River area comprise approximately 2,008 acres. Parcels in this zone, of which there are approximately 166, average about 11.5 acres apiece.
- Predominant land uses include parks and open spaces (primarily Oxbow Regional Park). About 989 acres of land is classified in this category.
- There are about 290 acres of vacant CFU land, and about 714 acres of land, consisting of about 78 parcels, classified as single-family residential use. About 15 acres are in use as public facilities.
- There have been about 8 new residential building permits in this zone over the past ten years.
- As noted earlier, a good portion of land in the West of Sandy River CFU zone is under public ownership. While Multnomah County's provisions for new dwelling units in this zone are stricter than those of the state, the high level of parcelization in the area may allow owners to seek building permits through the County's template provisions. In addition, there are not a great number of parcels in this category that appear to be part of a tract.

### Existing Policies and Strategies for CFU-Zoned Lands

The County's Framework Plan policies for CFU zoning countywide are contained in Policy 11: Commercial Forest Land Area. They generally provide that the County will:

- Designate and maintain commercial forestry areas that are suitable for commercial use and woodlot management, as well as potential reforestation areas, and in particular, areas not impacted by urban services. Protection of large parcels necessary for watershed protection, or that may be subject to environmental damage, and potential recreation areas or areas of scenic significance.

The implementing strategies are:

- Require 80-acre minimum lot sizes, and aggregation of lots in single ownership.
- Permit farm and forestry uses permitted as primary uses
- Opt for stricter standards than those provided by the State for large acreage dwellings and template dwellings.
- Allow for mortgage lot provisions and lot of record provisions.

Given the restrictive nature of the CFU zone, and the fact that much forestland is under public ownership, the existing policies and regulations generally appear appropriate for maintaining the area's rural character. Two new policies and three associated strategies are recommended to further protect the area's rural character and to protect the existing farm and forest operations in the study area.

### Policies and Strategies

#### Policy 12

Maintain existing forestlands from further parcelization that detracts from forest operations and incidental protection of open space, wildlife habitat, and rural community values.

#### Strategy:

- 12.1 Multnomah County generally does not support zone changes that remove productive forest land from the protections of Goal 4 of the Oregon Statewide Planning Program (Forest Lands).

#### Policy 13

Allow new dwellings and other development on lands designated for commercial forest use consistent with state requirements, and will be permitted when upon demonstration that they will have no significant impact upon farm or forest management.

#### Strategies:

- 13.1 Continue to require that applications for new development comply with Lot of Record standards described in the existing CFU zoning code.
- 13.2 Continue to allow new template dwellings under the current standards of the CFU zone that are more restrictive than state requirements.

### **Multiple Use Agriculture Lands**

The MUA-20 zone contains the areas for which the County has justified an exception to either Goal 3 or Goal 4 Agricultural Lands and Forest Lands. Because of this, many of the restrictions on new dwellings and other uses that apply in EFU and CFU zoned areas do not apply to the MUA-20 zone. New residential uses are permitted outright. Wholesale and retail sales of farm and forest products grown in the vicinity are permitted, under prescribed conditions, and a wider range of commercial and retail activities are permitted as conditional uses.

The Framework Plan description of the MUA land classification as contained in Policy 10 states that it is intended to conserve land that is not predominately Agricultural Land as defined by Statewide Planning Goal 3, and that has been impacted by non-farm uses. The plan states that conservation of these areas provides for diversified agricultural and other uses, and protects adjacent EFU lands. The soils in the zone are predominately the same type and class as are the high-value soils in the EFU zone. Data about farm use indicates that nearly half of the MUA-20 land area is in farm use (see Figure 5 and Table 3). For the West of Sandy River plan area, the main difference between EFU and MUA-20 land appears to be parcel size.

#### Overview of Land Uses in the West of Sandy River MUA-20 Zone

The following points provide a general description of activities occurring in this area. Please refer to Figure 6 (Land Use) and Tables 3 and 4, which contain data that provide the basis for this analysis.

- The MUA-20 zoned land in the plan area is roughly 3,167 acres. It contains approximately 952 parcels ranging in size from less than one-quarter acre to 56 acres, and averaging 3 acres in size.
- A large portion of this zone, comprising approximately 2,381 acres in 767 parcels, is classified as single-family residential.
- There are about 717 acres of MUA-20 land classified as vacant. Approximately one-half of this land is in farm deferral indicating farm use, the remaining half is non-deferred.
- Other uses in this zone consist of public facilities and forest deferred lands.
- About 54 new residential building permits were issued in this zone during the past ten years. In addition, approximately 30 businesses such as nurseries, contracting and construction, food processing and a variety of home occupations are currently operating in the MUA-20 zone.
- The MUA-20 zone contains about 172 vacant parcels. Only about seven parcels are larger than the 20-acre minimum lot size outlined in the zoning codes, though the zoning code does allow for lot-of-record provisions. Discounting parcels under public ownership or parcels that are right-of-way strips, there could be about 140 parcels/property owners seeking permits for new construction in this area.

#### Existing Policies and Strategies for MUA-20 Lands

The County's Framework Plan policies for these areas are contained in Policy 10: Multiple Use Agricultural Land Area. They generally provide that the County will:

- Designate and maintain those lands that are generally agricultural in nature, though more characteristic of small-scale farm use than commercial agricultural use.
- Provide for a higher level of services than EFU areas.
- Restrict the uses permitted in MUA-20 areas to those that are compatible with EFU areas.

The County's strategies for this zone are:

- Provisions for minimum lots sizes
- Varied uses such as farming and forestry, residential, commercial and tourist uses
- Lot-of-record provisions and mortgage lot provisions

This area has experienced more marked change in recent years, though the area still contains a good deal of farm use. Development pressures are most likely to occur within this area due to the approximately 170 parcels that are vacant and the zoning regulation that allows dwellings. The zone also provides for a wide range of conditional uses and community service uses that have the potential to impact farm use in the plan area. One new policy and two associated strategies are recommended to help curtail the types of development that may have a negative impact on farm uses in the area.

#### Policies and Strategies for MUA-20 Lands

##### Policy 14

Protect farm land from encroachment by residential and other non-farm uses in a manner that is consistent with the existing Framework Policy 10 Multiple Use Agricultural Land Area and the associated strategies.

##### Strategies:

- 14.1 Ensure that new, replacement, or expanding uses minimize impacts to farmland by requiring "right to farm" measures to be implemented. This shall be accomplished by requiring recordation of a covenant that recognizes the rights of adjacent farm managers to farm their land.
- 14.2 New non-agricultural businesses should be limited in scale and type to serve the needs of the local rural area through provisions in the zoning ordinance.

## West of Sandy River

### Transportation and Land Use Plan

Supplemental Nursery Farm Data, Prepared for the February 4, 2002 Planning Commission Hearing

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This information has been collected in order to better describe the scope of nursery activity in the West of Sandy plan area. The state does not publish the full range of collected data for specific areas of counties. There is some limited data that is published by zip code area, however these areas do not correspond to the WSR plan area and the information is so general that it is not very useful for this purpose. Therefore, the information that most closely relates to the plan area is in significant part from unpublished sources.

#### State of Oregon Context

1. Of Oregon's top 40 farm commodities for 2000, greenhouse and nursery products ranked #1 in dollar value at \$611,540,000. The second place commodity was cattle and calves at \$496,028,000.<sup>1</sup>
2. "The nursery industry gained \$110 million in sales, and livestock increased \$112 million over the past two years (1998/2000), for a total of \$212 million increase in Oregon's top two commodities. The nursery industry increase is mostly from expanded production and sales, while the livestock industry gain is largely due to better prices from higher consumer demand."<sup>2</sup>
3. "The numbers indicate that the recovery in cattle prices and the growth in the nursery industry are keeping the industry afloat – together they account for 37% of total cash receipts by producers. The next 18 of the top 20 commodities account for 47% of total receipts. The other 200+ commodities make up the balance (16%)."<sup>2</sup>

#### Multnomah County

4. Multnomah County was the 5<sup>th</sup> highest in gross sales of greenhouse and nursery products in the state in 2000 with \$36,068,000 in sales.<sup>1</sup>
5. Multnomah County greenhouse and nursery products gross sales of \$36,068,000, accounted for over half (57%) of the total \$63,374,000 sales of farm products in the county in 2000.<sup>1</sup>
6. In 1999, the 216 nursery and greenhouse operations reported in Multnomah County were using a total of 3,140 acres of land.<sup>1</sup> Together with the gross sales of nursery stock in the County, gross sales for nursery and greenhouse products in 1999 can be calculated to equate to \$11,079 per acre for Multnomah County (\$34,790,000 divided by 3,140 acres).

7. The acreage of nursery stock on Sauvie Island at this time is approximately 800 out of the total 3,140 acres reported for the county in 1999.<sup>3</sup>
8. The Oregon Association of Nurserymen's map of nurseries indicates a total of 22 nurseries in Multnomah County outside of UGB. Two of them are shown on Sauvie Island, one is in the NW Hills, one east of the Sandy River near Corbett, and the eighteen others are located in the WSR plan area.<sup>8</sup>

#### West of Sandy River

9. Staff references a documented estimate for the per acre value of nursery stock from one farm in the West of Sandy River plan area of \$20,350 per acre. This may represent the high estimate, and is contained in a 2001 Primary Farm Dwelling approval.<sup>4</sup> Staff has heard that the low end estimate is in the \$8,000 to \$9,000 per acre range.
10. There are approximately 1,045 acres of nursery stock in the MUA-20 zone in the West of Sandy plan area.<sup>5</sup> This represents gross sales of between \$11,577,000 (@ \$11,079/acre) and \$21,265,000 (@ \$20,350/acre) per year from MUA-20 zoned land.
11. Employment: Eight farms interviewed reported 100 full time and 115 part-time jobs.<sup>6</sup>
12. Approximately 10,000 semi loads of nursery stock were shipped from the nurseries west of the Sandy River in 1999.<sup>7</sup> This is approximate because the shipping area boundaries include areas within Clackamas County, and the number of loads is an estimate based on dollar volume.

#### Data Sources:

1. *Oregon Agriculture: Facts and Figures*. Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service and Oregon State University Extension Service, April, 2001.
2. Electronic Mail Message from Brent Searle, Oregon Department of Agriculture Economist, November 26, 2001.
3. Personal communication with Shirlen Wilson of Bailey Nurseries, on 1/17/02.
4. Multnomah County Land Use File No. PRE 0-7, Approved 2/23/01.
5. County staff analysis of 1997 digital aerial photographs using GIS and field checking on 1/17/02 and 1/18/02.
6. January 17, 2001 memo from staff to WSR Task Force summarizing telephone interviews with area nursery farmers.
7. Memo dated 10/22/99 from Norbert Kinen, Task Force Member.
8. Map compiled by the Mt. Hood Chapter of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, 1999-2001 edition.



**MULTNOMAH COUNTY**  
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## **Memorandum**

To: West of Sandy River Planning Area Task Force

From: Chuck Beasley

Date: 1/17/01

Subject: Farm Interviews-Nurseries

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### **Summary of Nursery Farmer Responses**

Telephone interviews conducted 11/7 and 11/8/00

This memorandum is a summary of the responses to a telephone survey of eight area nursery operators. Although this is a relatively small sample, most of the themes were brought up by two or more farmers and are assumed to be representative of the area. The purpose of the interviews was to briefly describe some aspects of nursery farming in the area, and to identify any issues that may need to be addressed during the rural area plan process.

Most nursery farmers interviewed lease parcels in addition to their own holdings. The usefulness of a parcel for growing nursery stock depends on size and its location relative to other land being farmed by the operator. If the parcel is adjacent to existing farmed areas, parcels of 1 – 2 acres or less are useful. For stand alone parcels, most respondents stated that 4 – 5 acres was the minimum size needed to manage effectively. The location of existing development on parcels was also cited as potentially having an effect on the ability to use the parcel. The consensus is that the soils in the study area that are not too steep are generally very good for nursery stock.

The proximity of the nurseries in the area to each other does result in a mutual support network and cooperative relationships among farmers. The farmers in the area commonly share trucking services, and labor when it is mutually beneficial. Some of the farmers indicated that they also share equipment and consult with each other. The availability of equipment and supplies was generally described as adequate with the exception of a large producer who felt a co-op is needed and the area could use more equipment dealers and vendors. A major area of nursery support is located in the Canby/Woodburn area and daily delivery services come from there.

Most farmers in the area employ both full and part-time workers, many of whom are of Hispanic descent. The eight farms contacted report a total of 100 full-time and 115 part-time

workers. Part-time jobs can be described as jobs that are seasonal over several months rather than partial days, and work seasons vary by crop type. For example, production cycles for evergreen trees are different than for bare-root trees. Many of the workers go to Mexico from November to February, and some work other jobs in the area when they are not working in nurseries. Several farmers noted that some of the farm workers have settled in the area, purchasing homes and raising families.

Nursery farm management in the area has been affected by the relatively close proximity of dwellings and urban areas. Most of the farmers contacted reported some kind of impacts, including conflicts with traffic on area roads, complaints from residents, and a need to limit some management activities. A majority said that moving farm equipment on roads can be a problem due to the increasing traffic on area roads that do not have adequate shoulders or turn-outs. The need to move equipment around the area is driven by the relatively high parcelization in the area, the common practice of leasing parcels that are not contiguous to the main farm operation, and the competition for production land.

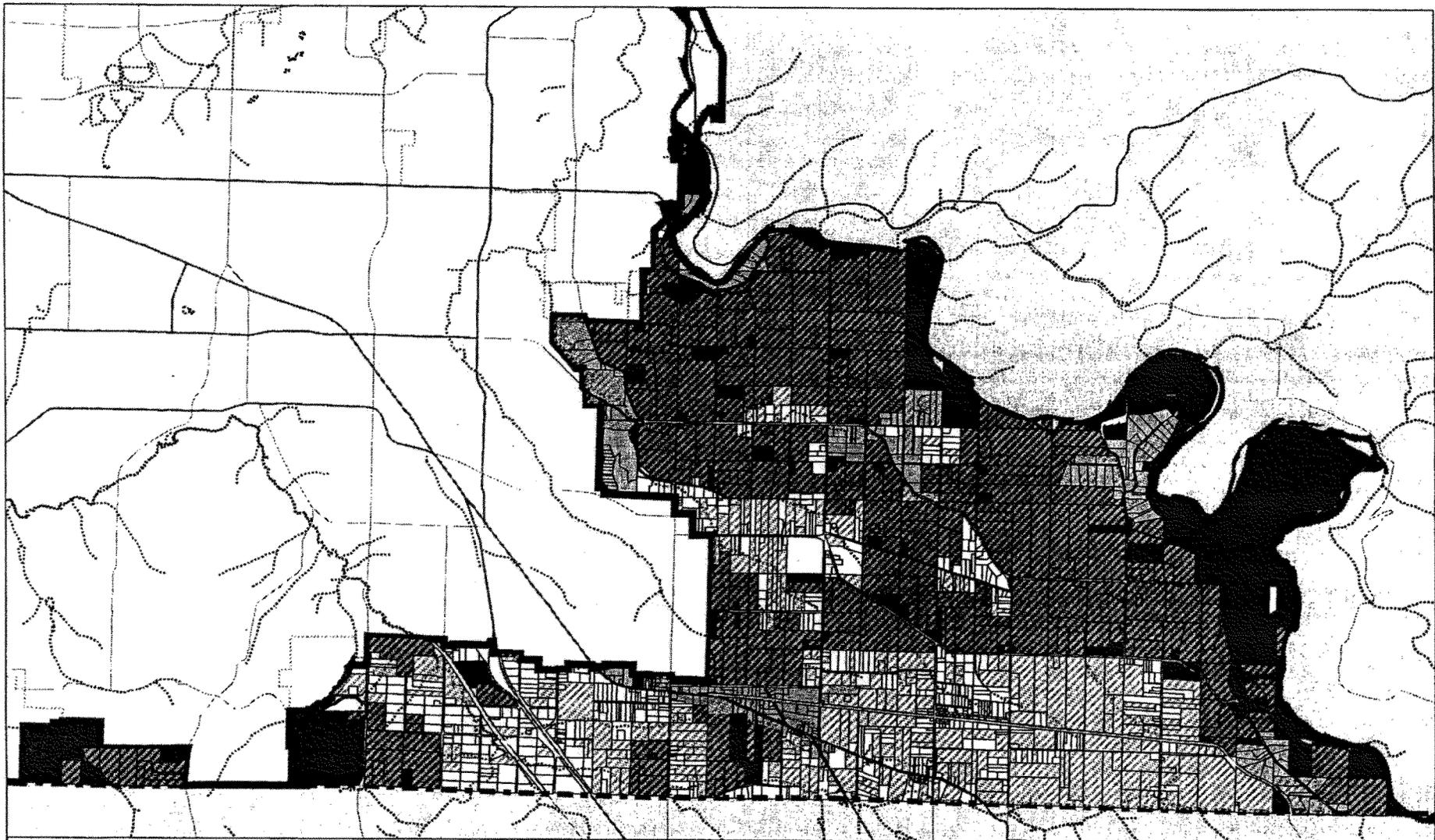
The types of complaints from residents were described as often coming from people new to the area who are unaware of farm practices and react to dust from tilling, noise from machinery, management activities that continue before or after normal working hours and days, and chemical spraying. Several farmers noted that they now spray less than they'd like to or are more careful of wind conditions doing this and when cultivating fields. One stated that he had planted a hedge in order to buffer his field from a new dwelling constructed on adjacent land near a producing field. One respondent noted that housing is bidding up the price of land, but that the effect could be limited because most parcels are already built on.

In summary, there appear to be three areas, land supply, roads, and proximity of residential uses, where existing and future conditions impact farm use. The survey responses suggest that the nursery industry in the plan area can continue to prosper, but that growth or expansion of crop areas may be limited by the land supply. The assumption by one farmer that most parcels are already developed with dwellings is not necessarily supported by the inventory data that indicates an additional 170 parcels that have the potential to be developed with dwellings in the MUA-20 zone. In addition, only 424 acres of land in the MUA-20 zone is not in farm deferral and not developed with a dwelling. This suggests that the amount of land available to be converted to nursery use is small. It is unclear whether the 1252 acres of MUA-20 land that is developed with a dwelling and is also not in farm deferral represents a land base that could be incorporated into nursery use given topography and soil suitability, market conditions, and owner preferences.

The use of the relatively narrow roads in the area by vehicles and pedestrians has already been identified as an issue by the Task Force. The dual use of these same roads by both farm and non-farm vehicles adds to the burden on the road system, and this may increase as nearby urban areas continue to develop. Policy language to address the road system has already been drafted as part of the transportation policy section.

In addition to the apparent limitations of available land and area roads, nursery farming in the area will likely continue to be impacted to some degree by the close proximity of dwellings to

farm uses. This proximity is built in to the area by large areas of MUA-20 zoned land adjacent to EFU land areas, and the relatively higher parcelization of MUA-20 areas. Since dwellings are allowed outright in the MUA-20 zone, all of the vacant parcels may be able to be developed. Even relatively small 4 to 5 acre parcels can be valuable for nursery use, and such parcels are common in MUA-20 zoned areas. This has resulted and will continue to create, a land use pattern of dwellings in relatively close proximity to farm uses. While the history of conflicts in the area between residential and farm use suggests successful coexistence for the most part, the prospect of more people who are unfamiliar with farming moving into the area from the nearby urbanizing metro area suggests a need for some initiative.



West of Sandy River Rural Area Plan

Figure 5

Lands in Farm and Forestry Use

-  Farm or Forestry Use
-  CFU (Commercial Forestry Use)
-  EFU (Exclusive Farm Use)
-  MUA20 (Mixed Use Agriculture - 20)
-  RC (Rural Center)
-  RR (Rural Residential)

 County Lines

 Urban Growth Boundary



1 0 1 Miles

Map by Parametrix. Data source: Metro RLIS

"I wanted to see the president and take pictures," LaTasha said. "Now I'm getting the opportunity to put the pieces together."

As their black Ford Escort pulled up near Parkrose High at 10:30 a.m., LaTasha and her mom, Joyce, were greeted by police who blocked the entrances to the school parking lots. Roadblocks lined the streets. Police on horseback patrolled the crowd. Black and red suits pooled around the school.

"Now, it's starting to seem real," she said.

LaTasha whipped out a black umbrella to protect her just-styled hair. Her schoolmates Alan Dang,

**Parkrose High senior LaTasha Brown, 17, snaps a photo of her parents, Joyce and Paul. The Browns sat in the specially designated bleachers two rows up from where the president spoke, garnering them a spot on television news.**

Tommy Wang and Heidi Smith had saved her a place in line. The three juniors were assigned to cover Bush's speech for the Parkrose school paper, the Equestrian.

"This is like the biggest article I've ever had to write," worried Alan, 16. "I'm better at writing opinions than writing hard facts."

By 11:30 a.m., the students filed into a near-empty gym. Alan, Tommy and Heidi jumped at the chance to fill in the bleachers be-

hind where Bush would stand. Once they were in, they were in for good.

Alan called his dad from his cell phone. "Keep an eye out for me on TV," he said in Vietnamese.

Three more hours to kill before Bush was scheduled to arrive. The students were hungry, bored and restless. And blinded by the bright stage lights. They joked about doing the wave, crowd surfing or tossing a beach ball. They wished

ball team, sings in her church youth choir, was recently elected as Parkrose Snow Ball Queen and is on her way to becoming a debutante through Les Femmes, an African American women's leadership and community organization.

When Bush finally swept in to a standing ovation around 3 p.m., LaTasha leapt to shake his hand as he walked across the blue carpet to the podium. She stood and clapped when the president spoke of his concern about Oregon's large unemployment numbers. She jumped up again with the crowd when he touched on water shortage in the Klamath Basin. And again when he reassured the

ports that basically I'll just let my dreams float."

Then she unfurled her black umbrella, coil protected and made her way to her mom's car. She said she'd watch the news that night. She'd be on the left, just behind the president.

"My interpretation of everything changed after seeing this," LaTasha said. "This opened up my eyes a little more. I will tune in a lot more to understanding what's going on in the United States."

You can reach Tracy Jan at 503-294-5970 or by e-mail at [tracyjan@news.oregonian.com](mailto:tracyjan@news.oregonian.com).

## Planning Commission considers plan, takes comments

*"West of the Sandy River Plan" intends to preserve the semi-rural nature east of Gresham, task force says*

By PETER FARRELL  
THE OREGONIAN

GRESHAM — A plan intended to preserve the semi-rural nature of Multnomah County east of Gresham will be presented to the county Planning Commission and the public tonight.

The plan is the fourth of five rural area planning studies in Multnomah County's revision of its comprehensive plan. The broad plans are then used as a basis for reaching more specific decisions about land use and transportation, including road work. Work on the

plan began in September 1999.

The planning commission hearing will be 6:30 p.m. today in the cafeteria of Sam Barlow High School, 5105 S.E. 302nd Ave. The commission will take testimony and make a recommendation to county commissioners, who will hold at least one more public hearing before a final vote.

The Sandy River forms both the east and north boundaries of the planning area, which is bounded by Clackamas County on the south and generally by Gresham and Troutdale city limits on the west.

The 9,610-acre area is 70 percent farmland and has about 1,200 dwellings. Only the county's Sauvie Island area — nearly all farms — is more rural and has fewer homes. The plan area includes Orient and Pleasant Home, both unincorporated communities.

### WEST OF SANDY PLAN

**What:** The 192-page draft of the "West of the Sandy River Plan" is available from the Multnomah County Department of Community Development's Web site at [www.multnomah.lib.or.us/dscd/landuse](http://www.multnomah.lib.or.us/dscd/landuse).

**Hearing:** The Multnomah County planning commission hearing is at 6:30 p.m. today in the cafeteria of Sam Barlow High School, 5105 S.E. 302nd Ave.

the quiet open spaces, vistas of productive farm and forest lands of Mount Hood, country roads, healthy air, soils and streams, and a night sky where we can clearly see the stars."

To keep those things, the vision statement says, the area should not plan for increased residential development. The agricultural-based economy, which is dominated by nurseries, should be maintained.

Russ Plaeger, watershed coordinator for the Sandy River Basin Watershed Council, worked with the citizen task force as a technical adviser, and said he was impressed that the citizen members "really value the rural character of the area and worked to maintain that." He said he was generally satisfied with the ways the plan aims to protect waterways.

The county started its rural area planning program in 1993. A West Hills plan was adopted in 1996, a plan for east of the Sandy River was adopted in 1997 and a Sauvie Island-Multnomah Channel plan in 1997. The remaining planning area covers the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

The plan includes transportation goals that are largely dependent on money becoming available for road and other construction. Multnomah County planner April Siebenaler dealt with the transportation issues in the plan, and Chuck Beasley is the land use planner.

You can reach Peter Farrell at 503-294-5937 or by e-mail at [peterfarrell@news.oregonian.com](mailto:peterfarrell@news.oregonian.com).

OREGONIAN 1/7/02

# Trends

Current Socioeconomic Trends in the City of Gresham, Oregon

Winter/Spring 2002

## EMPLOYMENT IN GRESHAM – DO WE HAVE ENOUGH?

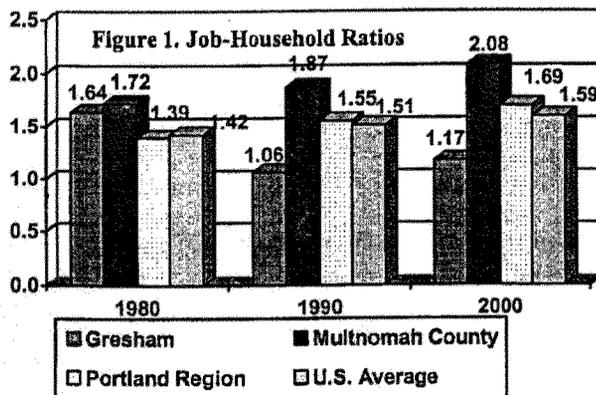
The focus of this issue is on economic and employment trends important to Gresham residents and businesses. The purpose is to help frame issues and summarize data from research completed to date. Gresham is moving forward with aggressive economic and employment initiatives. The importance of these initiatives is particularly apparent in the current recession, which has led to significant plant closures and layoffs in Gresham and the region.

### Job Growth Compared to Population

A variety of measures indicate that Gresham and east county have a low number of jobs compared to population and a low percentage of county and metro area jobs. Jobs increased in Gresham from 27,535 in 1990 to 38,945 in 2000. Job growth was positive but did not catch up with the countywide job base – especially compared to housing. In 1990, Gresham had 6.0% of Multnomah County's jobs and 12.0% of the county's population. In 2000, Gresham had 7.1% of the county's jobs and 13.7% of the county's population (Gresham Employment & Economic Study (GE&ES), July 2001).

### Jobs-Household Balance

With population outpacing job growth for two decades, Gresham today lacks a sufficient economic base to support the local services that its growing population needs. Data indicates the number of jobs in Gresham is out of balance with the amount of households. Figure 1 (below) compares how the ratio of jobs to households has changed over time. In 2000, Gresham had 1.17 jobs for every household – significantly below the county, regional and U.S. ratios. Regionally more persons per household are working now than in 1990, the ratio increased from 1.55 to 1.69. Gresham's ratio also increased from 1.06 to 1.17, but remains low (GE&ES).



### Commute Trip Length

Gresham retains a lower percentage of its own workforce. Due to the relatively low number of jobs compared to population, residents find work in other communities. Almost 40% of the Gresham workforce travels more than 10 miles and the average work trip is 7.7 miles. Only Tualatin residents travel further.

Figure 2. Commute Trip Length

Regional Center (place of residence)	10 miles + (% of workforce)	Work Trip (average length)
Gresham	37.7%	7.7 miles
Portland CBD	4.5%	3.2 miles
Tualatin	41.0%	8.4 miles
Washington Square	9.6%	5.8 miles
Clackamas TC	8.6%	5.4 miles
Beaverton	8.2%	5.4 miles
Hillsboro	28.3%	7.1 miles

Source: 1995 Metro study using 1990 Census data

Gresham also experiences occupational mismatches, further contributing to fewer residents finding work nearby. The resident workforce supplies a higher proportion of managerial, clerical, and sales occupations, while the demand by local employers is skewed toward services, production, and assembly jobs (Gresham E&ES).

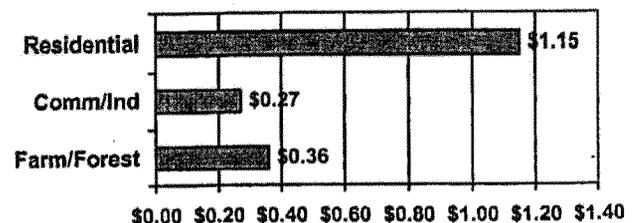
### Metro Sub-regional Analysis

In August of 2001, Metro completed an analysis of regional centers in metropolitan Portland and the sub-regions they serve. This analysis looks at all population and jobs within 4 miles of the regional center, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. The Gresham regional center area, which includes most of the East County population: Gresham, Fairview, Wood Village, Troutdale and east Portland, is dramatically underserved by employment opportunities with an employment to population ratio of 0.34 -- lower than the 0.69 average ratio for all centers in the Metro area.

### Cost of Services

A healthy supply of industrial and commercial uses not only creates jobs, but also helps provide needed services to residents. National studies indicate the cost of providing services for residential is higher than revenue generated. The cost of services to commercial or industrial is significantly less than revenue generated (even in states without sales tax). The American Farmland Trust has compiled the results from 83 U.S. suburban and rural communities (none in Oregon) to compare residential, commercial/industrial, and farm/forest land. Figure 3 illustrates the median cost - per dollar of revenue raised - to provide public services to different uses. Residential uses typically demand \$1.15 in services for every \$1.00 in revenue. Commercial/Industrial uses only demand \$0.27 in services for every \$1.00 in revenue (source: American Farmland Trust, September 2001).

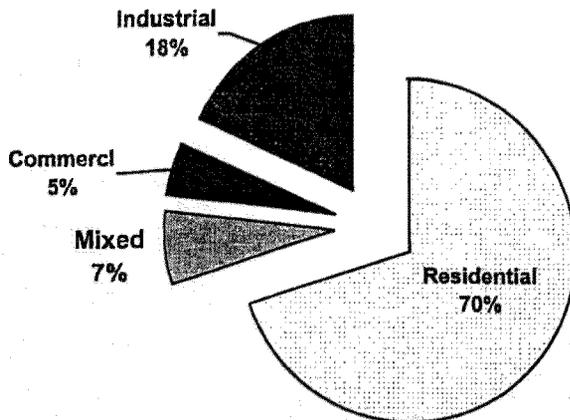
Figure 3. Cost of Service Studies



## Land Supply

In terms of land supply, Gresham is predominately a residential community. The pie chart below compares the land area within the Gresham City limits designated for residential, commercial, mixed or industrial use:

Figure 4. Plan Designations



Land designated for residential use totals 10,004 acres, or 70% of total land area within the Gresham city limits. Additional development potential exists in these districts – 927 acres are vacant, 9.3% of land in residential districts. Mixed use districts (1,012 acres) accommodate both residential and commercial land. Commercial designated land totals 723 acres and industrial designated land totals 2,577 acres.

### Gresham Industrial Land Supply – Reality versus Myth

Over the past decade, the supply of vacant industrial land has quickly dwindled in Gresham. An inventory completed in 1991 revealed a supply of 1,620 vacant acres. In 2000, only 853 vacant acres remain – half of the 1991 supply. Environmental, ownership, and infrastructure constraints limit the suitability of this remaining land for near-term development. Some of the remaining industrial land supply is remotely located and lacks good transportation access – especially highway access. Only 166 acres of vacant land are unconstrained. If you take into account access to Interstate 84 through an adequate arterial system, only 127 acres of unconstrained land remains.

Parcel size is also a significant issue for industrial land supply. Only six vacant parcels are larger than 40 acres, while 160 parcels are below this size and 102 parcels are smaller than four acres in size. All of the largest parcels are constrained in some way.

Under current jobs/households growth trends, an additional 1,850 to 2,445 business park-related jobs are forecast over the next 20 years – requiring 133 to 176 acres of land. The City currently has 114 acres of unconstrained vacant/underdeveloped business park land, leaving a net deficit of 19-62 acres (Gresham E&ES).

### Additional Employment Land

In addition to land designated for business park, light industrial or heavy industrial, Gresham has an additional 723 acres designated for commercial and 1,012 zoned for mixed-use. These districts have potential for job creation. In commercial districts, 80 acres are vacant. In mixed use districts, 118 acres are vacant. Most of the vacant parcels in these districts are small, averaging 0.70 acres in size, thus limiting the impact of individual development. Cumulatively, development in these districts could have a favorable impact on Gresham's employment picture.

## Regional Industrial Land Study

Gresham is not alone in its shortage of ready-to-build industrial sites. A recently completed "Regional Industrial Land Study, Phase 3 (RILS)" suggests that a regional shortage of industrial land may exist. The study forecast a demand for 6,300 net acres over 20 years. Total supply of industrial land in the region is currently 9,200 acres, but only 2,400 are unconstrained and ready to develop. There is also a lack of large industrial sites, which could have market consequences. The report states:

"The availability of ready-to-build parcels is constraining market potential. Regionally the forecasted demand for small (less than 3-acres) and large (over 50 acres) individual industrial parcels may exceed the existing unconstrained industrial supply unless proactive public policies interact with market forces to enhance and preserve strategic industrial holdings (RILS, 2001)."

The 3,900 acre regional shortfall of industrial land will have to be made up through improvements to constrained lands and through the designation of additional industrial land. The region is forecast to add another 188,400 industrial jobs over the next 20 years – over one-fourth of these jobs are projected to require tech/flex space (RILS, 2001). Based on past trends, the City is projected to add 6,720-8,860 industrial jobs over the same planning period. This equates to 6%-7% of the Region's projected job growth (Gresham E&ES). Gresham is considering an option to seek a larger share of job growth than in the past decades.

### Characteristics of Jobs in Gresham

Existing and emerging employment trends in Gresham include (Gresham E&ES):

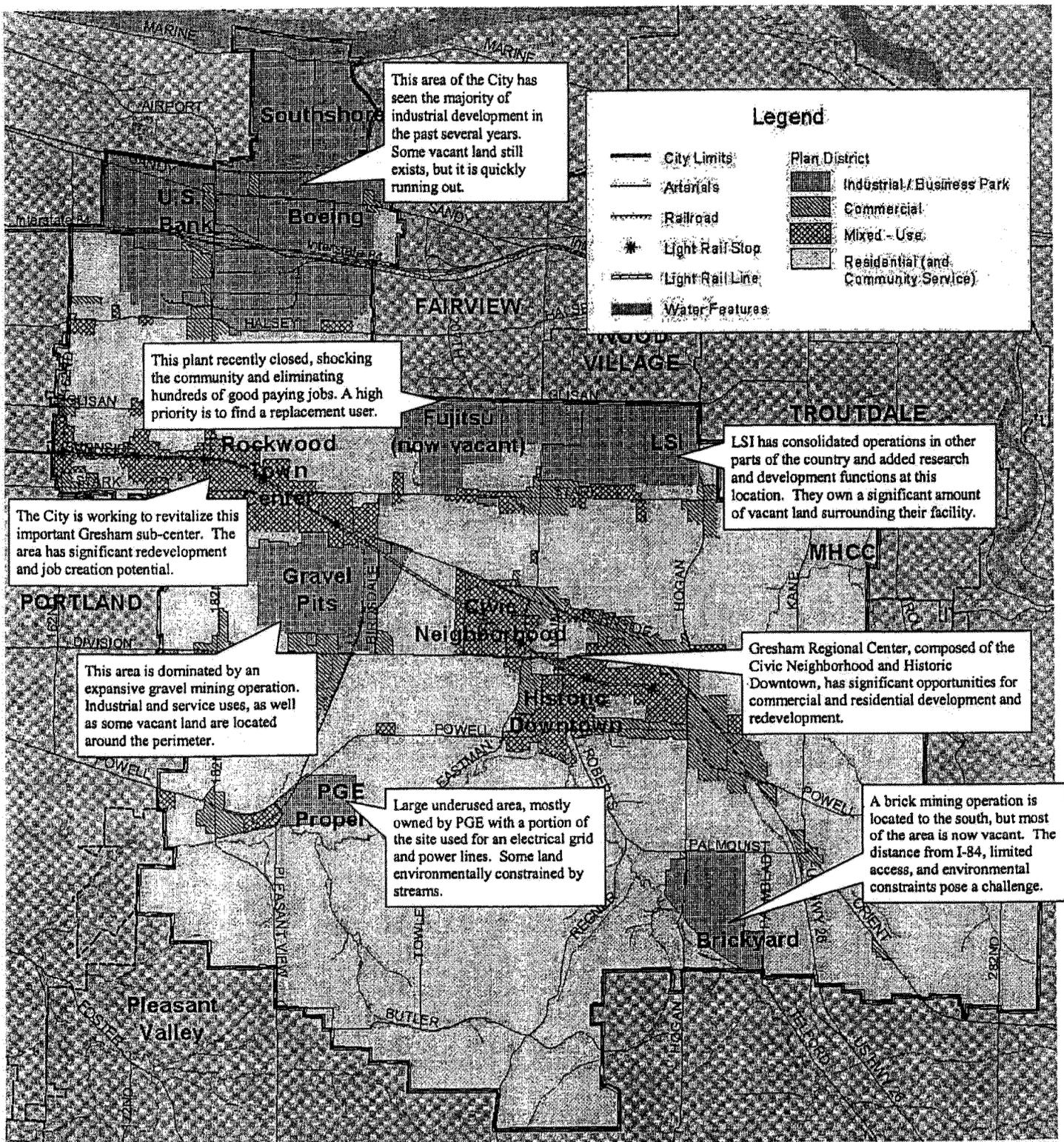
- Service sector. This sector grew by 7,100 jobs between 1990 and 2000 – 56% of job growth in the City. This sector is now the largest employment sector in the City.
- Small companies. Over 80% of Gresham companies had 19 or fewer employees in 2000 – employing 25% of workers. Thirty-one employers (16% of all businesses) with over 151 or more employees provide 38% of the total job base.
- Competitive advantage. Gresham has strength in the high tech, tourism, machinery, aerospace, graphic communications and creative services economic sectors.
- High tech. Despite recent cutbacks at local plants, Gresham is still competitive for sectors of high tech industry such as research and development, and customized software.
- Medical facilities and research. Gresham currently has several health care facilities. Additional medical research and health services could emerge to serve the growing elderly and family population.

### Regional Trends to Watch

The success of the regional and local area economy will largely depend on how well emerging national economic trends are accommodated, including (RILS, 2001; and ULI on the Future, ULI, 2001):

- Flex space. Companies are moving away from large manufacturing facilities towards smaller more flexible facilities and more research and development facilities.
- Expedited commerce. Advances in technology will lead to more "just-in-time" inventory for stores and direct shipments to consumers, reducing the need for warehouse space, but increasing the need for sophisticated distribution facilities.
- Warehousing. Fewer warehouses will likely be needed, but new buildings will be larger, with more storage volume and fewer employees. (continued on back page)

# Gresham Industrial and Commercial Plan Districts



Source: City of Gresham, Comprehensive Planning

For more information go to the City of Gresham web site at [www.ci.gresham.or.us](http://www.ci.gresham.or.us) (click on "Community Profile" button)

## Regional Trends to Watch (continued from page 2)

- **Connectivity.** The availability, speed and reliability of Internet connections and telecommunication facilities will become increasingly important for office, as well as industrial users. In distribution facilities "information will replace inventory" allowing products to be quickly shipped as needed.
- **Quality matters.** The quality of life offered by a community will become just as important as transportation and utilities in companies locational decisions. A quality community will attract quality employers.
- **Skilled workforce.** Future industries will need a skilled and educated workforce that can quickly adapt to changing technologies.

## Proactive Approaches to Economic Development

The research outlined in this report indicates that Gresham residents need more local opportunities for jobs. The City has a low jobs-housing ratio and residents are forced to travel long distances to find work. The supply of ready-to-build land for employment use is running low. The City recognizes that a proactive approach is necessary to overcome these challenges and ensure economic success.

## Mayor's Economic Development Action Plan

In 2000, Gresham Mayor Charles Becker established an economic development forum composed of business, community, educational, civic and governmental leaders. The *Mayor's Economic Development Action Plan* is a direct result of this forum's work. The action plan provides a forward-looking vision and goal framework to guide future economic development efforts, as well as a detailed list of objectives and actions steps (for more information contact Shelly Parini at 503-618-2821, parini@ci.gresham.or.us).

## Economic Development and Planning Efforts

In support of the Mayor's economic plan, the Community & Economic Development Department (CEDD) is working with elected officials to create more jobs in Gresham by overcoming "demand" and "supply" obstacles. On the "demand" side, the department is recruiting businesses, helping existing businesses grow, partnering with education institutions on workforce training, facilitating small business development and fostering entrepreneurship. On the "supply" side, the department is making sure that an adequate land supply exists; pursuing funding for infrastructure improvements to better serve industrial land; and considering changes to policies and regulations to better support job creation.

Specifically, CEDD efforts to expand the economic base of Gresham and attract business to Gresham include the following initiatives and partnerships:

### Expand the economic base

- **Industrial/Employment Initiative.** The City is looking at ways to increase the supply of ready-to-build land, encourage redevelopment, and encourage companies to locate in the City (contact Ron Bunch, Jonathan Harker or Jeff Beiswenger at 503-618-2760).
- **New policies and regulations.** Revisions to the Comprehensive Plan, Community Development Code and other regulations will be proposed to help protect the existing supply of industrial land, add additional land and encourage redevelopment for next 20 years (contact Ron Bunch, Jonathan Harker or Jeff Beiswenger at 503-618-2760).
- **Transportation Improvements.** Gresham will adopt a 20 year Transportation System Plan, which details specific

improvements that will open additional land for employment use (contact Ron Papsdorf at 503-618-2806, papsdorf@ci.gresham.or.us)

- **Urban Growth Boundary Expansions.** Gresham is working with Metro to ensure that new land area added to Gresham in the future contains significant employment components (contact Ron Bunch at 503-618-2529, ronald.bunch@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Rockwood Renewal.** To support job creation, as well as community revitalization efforts for all of Gresham, an urban renewal plan is under development for the Rockwood area, incorporating some industrial land. Urban renewal can give the community a set of redevelopment tools otherwise not available, such as: focused infrastructure investments; assistance loans and grants; park improvements; and redevelopment assistance (contact Deb Meihoff at 503-618-2195, deb.meihoff@ci.gresham.or.us).

## Business Attraction

- **Business Assistance Program.** Area industries meet regularly with local governments and other business groups to exchange information and address issues related to the local business climate (contact Kristine Leibrand at 503-618-2854, leibrand@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Manufacturers Assistance Program.** Gresham partners with Troutdale, Fairview and Wood Village to address issues that are affecting area manufacturers and establish economic development direction (contact Shelly Parini at 503-618-2821, parini@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Workforce development.** The Business Assistance Program helps connect local businesses with a dynamic network of partners to provide training and educational services (contact Shelly Parini at 503-618-2821, parini@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Oregon Science & Technology Park (OSTP).** Gresham is working with other East County partners to implement the vision for this facility. OSTP will create a premier research, education and training center for biotechnology, semiconductor, information technology and other knowledge based disciplines and promote collaboration between colleges and universities (contact Shelly Parini at 503-618-2821, parini@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Site Locator Service.** The service helps connect businesses with realtors, land owners and developers who have space or land available within Gresham (contact Kristine Leibrand at 503-618-2854, leibrand@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Rockwood Business Assistance Program.** This program will address issues that affect Rockwood businesses and enhance the job base (contact Kristine Leibrand, at 503-618-2854, cindy.knudsen@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Rockwood Business Incubator.** The City is partnering with the Oregon Association of Minority Entrepreneurs (OAME) to open a business incubator site in the heart of Rockwood. (contact Shelly Parini at 503-618-2821, parini@ci.gresham.or.us).
- **Law enforcement partnerships.** A safe and secure community creates more jobs. CEDD is partnering with the Gresham Police Department and a variety of other community organizations on a federal Weed & Seed grant. This grant will help provide additional resources for law enforcement and community revitalization activities (contact Jeff Beiswenger, at 503-618-2416, beiswenger@ci.gresham.or.us).

*Trends* is a newsletter focusing on demographic and economic trends significant to the City. *Trends* is produced by City of Gresham Community & Economic Development Department staff. For more information contact Jeff Beiswenger at 618-2416 or by e-mail, [Beiswenger@ci.gresham.or.us](mailto:Beiswenger@ci.gresham.or.us).

[www.ci.gresham.or.us](http://www.ci.gresham.or.us) -- click on "Community Profile"

# OPINION

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THE GRESHAM OUTLOOK SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 2002 Page 14A



## The President's Economic For 'Em

Mike Keefe THE DENVER POST 2002 www.caglecartoons.com

## Eastside deserves more industrial land

**M**etro faces some critical choices this year. Will the region embrace massive growth in new places? Can the region do more to nurture our existing urban centers? Can the region still protect nearby farmlands?

While Metro Executive Officer Mike Burton proposes the largest urban growth boundary expansion ever, most growth is slated for Damascus/Boring. This area requires years of planning, service, governance and finance decisions before it can urbanize. State law dictates this path.

Metro studies, however, say that our economy needs at least 5,700 buildable acres of new industrial land today. (This proposal provides only a fraction of that.) How does this help existing communities?

In coming months, the Metro Council must balance the growth equation with a clear economic vision for stronger urban centers. Metro's cities and eight designated 2040 Regional Centers (including downtown Portland) are the region's economic heart. Metro's best bet is those places that can give us stronger centers and timely jobs.

The Gresham Regional Center is one the most successful. It's a national model for transit-oriented development. It nourishes the "east grove" of the region's Silicon Forest (anchored by LSI Logic and the new Microchip Technology). Success is fragile. Among regional centers, Gresham suffers the lowest share of households who work locally (38 percent vs. 53 percent region-wide). Lagging local jobs, plus explosive growth, produce the region's longest commutes,



GUEST OPINION

HIROSHI MORIHARA

stressed tax bases and households that shop less locally.

As a result, the East Metro area has launched some bold economic initiatives. Major industries, Mt. Hood Community College, Oregon universities and neighboring governments are teamed to develop an Oregon Science and Technology Park System. This premier research and development center will connect the region's new educational and family-wage job opportunities. Buildable local industrial land is critical to this venture. In order to assure that the Technology Park will have a well-trained workforce, local school districts are building the Center for Advanced Learning and Mt. Hood Community College has been undertaking a bond campaign to build the University Center at its campus.

For today's 92,000 residents, Gresham has only 166 buildable acres of industrial land, most in small sites. Gresham is asking Metro for about 1,000 acres of industrial urban growth boundary expansion directly south of Gresham along both sides of Highway 26 to the county line. This is one of the region's rare industrial sites on an uncongested major highway. The

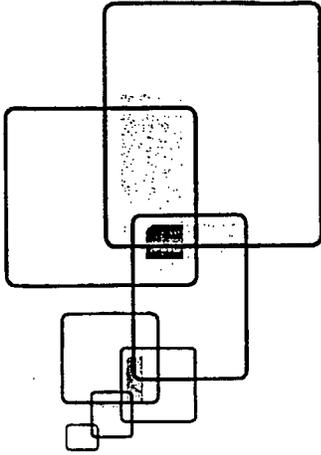
Burton proposal doles out only 175 buildable acres of industrial lands for Gresham.

Gresham can readily host more land for jobs. Since the 1980s, Gresham has annexed and delivered services to mid-county. Gresham has acted to create a real Regional Center, renew its Rockwood Town Center and plan Pleasant Valley. From a services and market standpoint, Gresham needs a critical mass of industrial lands on Highway 26 to efficiently size, finance and extend services. Services start here that should allow orderly growth southward in the Johnson Creek basin, an area Metro also wants to urbanize.

Past urban growth boundary decisions have polarized between protecting farmland or creating urban jobs and housing. For "smart growth," this region must find better ways to grow our urban and agricultural economies together. The East Metro area supports a thriving nursery industry. Most lands sought for new industry south of Gresham are zoned rural "exception" lands, not exclusive farm use. East Metro's emerging research and development industry can even find ways for our nearby nurseries to be more productive.

With Metro's support, East Metro can deliver its share of healthy urban centers, new family-wage jobs, new industry and new educational horizons for the region.

*Hiroshi Morihara is co-chairman of the East Metro Economic Alliance, a coalition of Gresham-area business, educational and government leaders.*



PROSPECTUS FOR

# Springwater

A New Eastside Region 2040 Center

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**September 12, 2002**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
Implementation of Metro's Ten Principles of Achieving Region 2040 Centers	1
A Metro, Gresham, and Eastside Alliance	2
<b>WHAT IS THE SPRINGWATER CONCEPT?</b>	3
The Development Program – A Phased Approach	3
<b>CONCEPT ELEMENTS, BENEFITS, AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>	5
High-Value Manufacturing and Technology/Science Employment Center	5
Supports the Oregon Science & Technology Park System and Educational Initiatives	5
Provides Opportunities for Sustainable/Green Development	5
Executive Housing, Business Leadership, and Center Success	6
High Quality Transportation Connections	7
Establishes a Village Center	7
Promotes Jobs/Housing Balance and Job Growth	8
Provides Infrastructure Readiness East and West of US 26	8
Allows Coexistence on the Rural/Urban Edge:	
Industry, Nurseries, Watersheds, and a Green Gateway	9
Complements Clackamas County, Damascus/Boring Needs	9
<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b>	10
<b>APPENDIX</b>	11
The Ten Principles for Centers	
Springwater Concept Area Map	

# Summary

This Prospectus responds to Metro Executive Mike Burton's recommendation to add approximately 2,200 net acres of employment land to the region, approximately 40% of the needed employment land identified by Metro. This recommendation included less than 200 acres of employment land for Gresham.

Based on discussions with Metro and other partners, Gresham is revising its request to Metro for expansion of the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). This request for expansion by 1,400 total acres is significantly modified as described in this Prospectus for **Springwater**, a new form of 2040 community and industrial employment center. The proposal is first and foremost a partnership with Metro and the City of Gresham. The partnership is intended to develop **Springwater** as a premier Eastside employment center that supports Gresham's Regional Center, improves the Eastside jobs/housing imbalance, and supports Eastside educational initiatives, which include the Oregon Science & Technology Park (OSTP), Mt. Hood University Center, and the Center for Advanced Learning (under construction). (Private Investment Follows Public Commitment)

The City of Gresham is committed to fulfilling Region 2040. It does so by providing Eastside leadership, transforming its Regional Center into a quality mixed-use center, and by initiating investment and innovation for jobs and education. Gresham fully understands that the success of Region 2040 depends on the success of centers — livable concentrations of activity and investment.

**Springwater** will be designed, constructed, and operated in direct support of the Gresham Regional Center, and will be guided by Metro's *Ten Principles*

*for Achieving Region 2040 Centers*, as well as the tools of Smart Growth, Sustainability, and Habitation/Agricultural balance. This is not another industrial park or campus — **Springwater** will be a new community.

## **Implementation of Metro's Ten Principles of Achieving Region 2040 Centers**

The *Ten Principles for Achieving Region 2040 Centers* are new strategies to assist the region's communities and Metro. They propose transforming Metro's focus from that of regulator to implementing partner. This is logical now that the 2040 concept is established. Evolution of centers needs help though. The Principles apply to small or large centers and all levels of government. The Principles are currently being translated into new Metro "centers and jobs" policies. They include partnering, coaching, removing barriers, supporting local leadership, seeking financial tools, assisting with marketing and communications, and similar efforts. *(The ten principles are applied throughout this document, illustrating how Springwater will implement and realize Metro's regional center vision.)*

**Springwater** is a pilot to employ these new center policies, tools, and Metro focus. **Springwater** provides a pioneering opportunity to establish a long-term Eastside alliance and partnership in support of a regional center. Gresham is generally regarded as one of the region's most advanced regional centers, exhibiting many of the elements that 2040 envisions in Gresham's Civic Neighborhood and Downtown — housing, retail, mixed-use, and employment. *(Celebrate Success)*

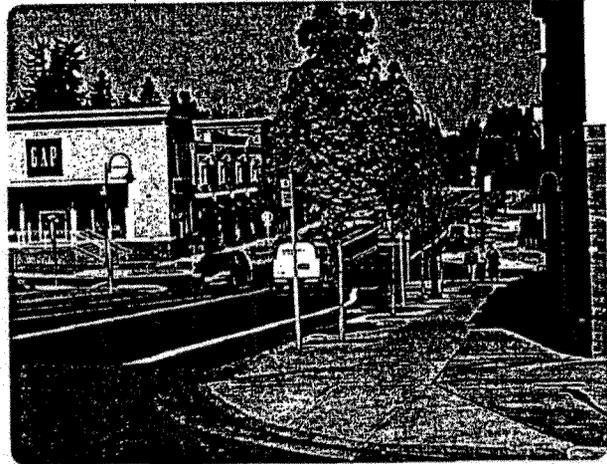
# Summary

## A Metro, Gresham, and Eastside Alliance

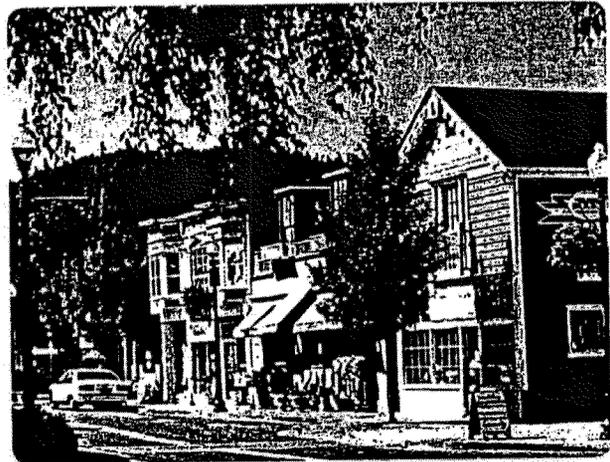
Springwater is as much about partnership, strategic investment, and sustained cooperative effort as it is about land use. Gresham has initiated the development of partnerships and received support from the cities of Troutdale, Wood Village, Fairview, and Sandy; Multnomah and Clackamas counties; and Metro. (*Reward Leadership*) In the very near future this alliance will develop formal intergovernmental agreements with specific goals, responsibilities, decision-making processes, staffing commitments, and related partnership agreements. Gresham recognizes its leadership role in initiating this alliance must be long-term to be effective.

Expansion of the UGB is just the first step of local implementation. Gresham, its local partners, and Metro will work in partnership over the next 5 to 10 years to fully implement **Springwater**. (*Take the Long View*) Although specific site planning in **Springwater** will be done locally, Metro and state support will be critical.

Metro and the State will play a key role in assisting **Springwater** and guiding it in ways that support both local goals and the regional linkages that **Springwater** must make to its neighboring centers and the region. (*Metro as Coach*) Gresham will look to Metro and the State for resources and solutions to maximize the success of **Springwater**. The City of Gresham and its neighboring jurisdictions look forward to working with Metro to further research desired manufacturing and technology uses, as well as community components.



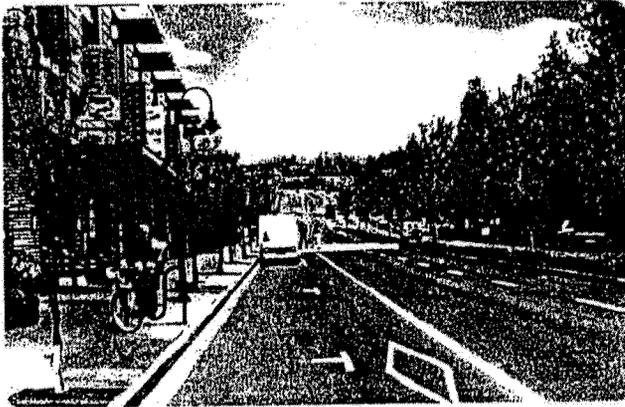
*Civic Neighborhood looking north*



*Historic Downtown*

# What is the Springwater Concept?

Springwater is both a new community and a new center. *(All Centers Are Not Created Equal)* New forms of centers are needed to fulfill the Region 2040 concept. Simply put, the Springwater concept addresses, head on, possibly the most significant barrier to the future of the Gresham Regional



*Rendering of Division Blvd. after improvements*

Center – reversing the Eastside’s very serious jobs/housing imbalance by attracting business leadership through a high quality, market competitive, business and living environment.

In real property terms, Springwater involves a core mixed-use center serving local day-to-day needs for a significant employment sector and a large and highly attractive executive housing community. Springwater, as a community with a true center, will provide upscale housing and an Eastside base for scientific, technical, manufacturing, and idea-based employment.

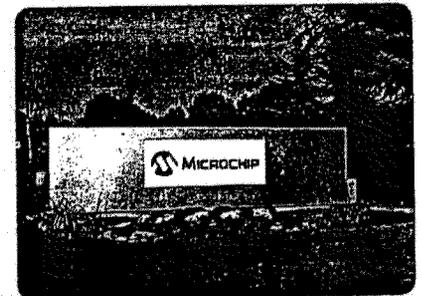
## The Development Program – A Phased Approach

As shown in Figure 1.1, the fully developed Springwater community and center is 3,400 acres – a necessary size to reverse present Eastside market trends by creating a significantly defined

community. *(Build Communities. Not Projects)*

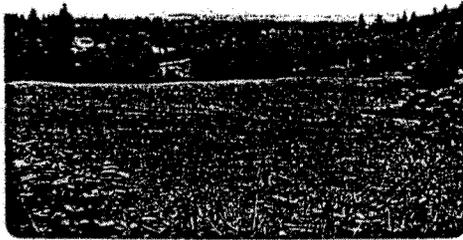
To be built in two major phases, the first phase must be of sufficient size to attract the highly discretionary housing and job markets that are presently attracted to the Portland region’s Westside. Hence, each of the components – center core, employment sector, and executive housing community – must work together and support each other, and be strong enough in both design, quality, and capital strength to provide livability and assurance of success. *(Understanding Market Impact)*

The key element of Springwater (Phase I) is 621 net acres of environmentally friendly manufacturing and technology/science employment lands on both sides of US 26. Approximately 50–60 net acres would be dedicated to a “village” center, the purpose of which is to support the employment center. The uses within the center could include support services such as banks, restaurants, a hotel and civic center, and attached housing.



*Microchip Technologies, Inc.*

Phase I will include approximately 160 net acres of executive housing. This housing is needed in order to support the executives who will be running the companies that choose to locate in Springwater, as well as providing executive housing for existing Gresham companies such as LSI, Boeing, and Microchip. Gresham is very deficient in this housing opportunity. The vision is to locate housing on the western edge of Springwater, near the Persimmon Country Club and Hogan Road, capturing the views of Mt. Hood.



Sunshine Valley, Clackamas County

Phase I is the core of a much larger vision. Gresham has the infrastructure in place to serve this area immediately. As Phase I develops, Phase II, south of Phase I and west of 282nd Avenue in the Upper Johnson Creek Basin (Sunshine Valley, Clackamas County), can be cooperatively planned. Phase II would provide an additional 875 net acres of employment land and an additional 325 net acres of executive housing. The concept for Phase II would be similar to that of Phase I. The "village" center would be designed in such a manner to support both phases.

Figure 1.1 — Potential Development Program

Area Designation	Phase I	Phase II	Total
<b>Total Land Area</b>	1,400	2,000	3,400
Less Primary Circulation Area (10 percent)	-140	-200	-340
Less Property Holdouts (15 percent)	-210	-300	-510
Less Natural Resources (15 percent)	-210	-300	-510
<b>Equals, Adjusted Gross Development Area (NET ACRES)</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,040</b>
<b>Center Area</b>			
Retail Shops, Services, and Office	25	0	25
Civic / Community Uses / Transit	3	0	3
Public Open Space	5	0	5
High Density Housing	10	0	10
Medium Density Housing	10	0	10
Local Center Circulation Area (13 percent)	7	0	7
<b>Total, Center Area (NET ACRES)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Employment Area</b>			
Manufacturing	215	350	565
Technology / Science	360	460	820
Local Employment Circulation (8 percent)	46	65	111
<b>Total, Employment Area (NET ACRES)</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1,496</b>
<b>Executive Housing</b>			
Estate Lots (2 to 3 per acre)	70	55	125
Large Lots (3 to 4.5 per acre)	50	75	125
Standard Lots (4.5 to 6 per acre)	25	75	100
Small Lots (6 to 8.5 per acre)	0	90	90
Local Residential Circulation (10 percent)	15	30	44
<b>Total, Executive Housing Area (NET ACRES)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>484</b>

# Concept Elements, Benefits, and Opportunities

Any center, whether it is the city center, a Regional or Town Center, a Station Area community, or a new to-be-defined center (such as **Springwater**), is really a complex mix of many uses. To be a successful center, **Springwater** must have these elements:

## High-Value Manufacturing and Technology/Science Employment Center

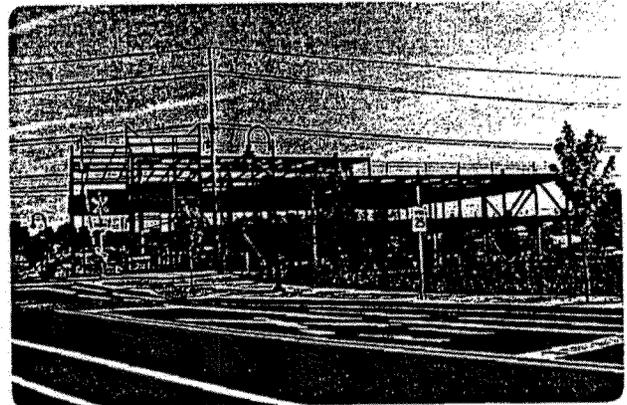
**Springwater** will be a high-value manufacturing and technology/science center based on emerging Oregon Science & Technology Park (OSTP) system initiatives and regional strengths. Initial recruitment and new enterprise targets will include life sciences and bio-manufacturing, semiconductors, information and security technologies, sustainable/green technology industries, and other knowledge-based industries.

## Supports the Oregon Science & Technology Park System and Educational Initiatives

**Springwater** will provide a critical Eastside focal point for development of the Oregon Science & Technology Park (OSTP) and related education and training initiatives. OSTP is a nonprofit government-university-industry partnership (GUI). Its mission is to encourage development of an Eastside network of education and training, scientific research and development, technology transfer, incubation, and manufacturing activities in cooperation with other regional partners. Eastside communities — Gresham, Fairview, Troutdale, and Wood Village — are partners in OSTP. Key OSTP-supported education initiatives include:

- Mount Hood Community College (MHCC) education and training programs organized to serve the specific needs of industry, including the allied health and biotech programs.

- MHCC regional library, a resource to industry throughout the Eastside area.
- The University Center at MHCC (similar to the Capital Center in Washington County and the University Center in Bend), where several institutions (PSU, OHSU, OSU, UO) will offer academic programs to meet the specific needs of the Eastside region.
- The Center for Advanced Learning (CAL), a regional resource that provides advanced programs for several high schools including advanced training in medical health care, information technology, and pre-engineering/advanced manufacturing.



*Center For Advanced Learning at Gresham Station under construction*

- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), located at Hanford, presents major opportunities to collaborate on research and development activities throughout the region.

## Provides Opportunities for Sustainable/Green Development

**Springwater** presents opportunities for sustainable/green development in five categories — sustainable project planning, green building,

horticultural research and development, eco-industrial development, and sustainable infrastructure including application of new green technologies to building a new community.

**Springwater** can become a regional laboratory to advance the quality of sustainable development.

### Executive Housing, Business Leadership, and Center Success

The correlation between the location of office-based and professional and scientific jobs and the location of executive and managerial housing is universally consistent – they locate near each other. A business owner or executive makes the decision where a business will locate. The presence of most office buildings in close-in Portland Westside, Kruse Way, and the Sunset Corridor is not surprising. Adjacent high-income census tracts explain that relationship.

Lack of office concentrations on the Eastside is explained by these same phenomena – lack of concentrations of wealth, which results in lack of concentrations of executive and managerial housing. (*Remove Barriers*) For the region and for the Gresham Regional Center to grow and succeed, it

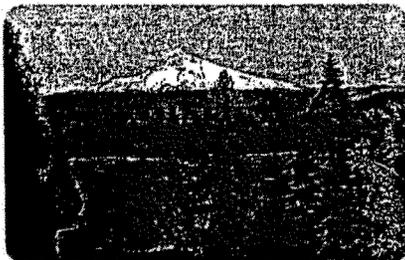
must have more jobs. Jobs are dependent upon business location decisions – the core issue and barrier to this regional center achieving its vision.

Despite all of the efforts that communities put

forth to attract new industry, the single largest determinant of business location is the distance of the business to the executive's home. Therefore, for new businesses to locate in the eastern part of the

Metro region, executive housing must also be located nearby in order to shorten commutes. "Executive housing" can be summarized as high-end, larger-lot, single-family residential products.

- **Springwater** housing, in particular, must instill "Place Making" confidence from the beginning.
- The executive housing section of **Springwater** will provide an array of products characterized primarily by large and standard lot detached housing. Through the mechanism of executive housing and wealth concentrations and the jobs that will follow, medium and higher density middle income, market rate, and affordable and attainable housing will be developed in other parts of the city, including the Regional Center.
- **Springwater** will also attract the expanded business leadership that a Regional Center and self-sustaining satellite city (Gresham) need to inevitably lead and fund increased programs and facilities for the arts, cultural facilities, higher education, expanded medical facilities, care for the less fortunate, and more. This executive leadership is essential if this Regional Center is to fully evolve. This leadership will benefit not only Gresham, but its nearby municipal and county partners as well.



View of Mt. Hood from Persimmon Golf and County Club



Springwater Trail

### High Quality Transportation Connections

**Springwater** is blessed with top-notch regional connections.

US 26 gives quick access to the Portland International Airport, Interstates 84 and 205, and Central Oregon. The heart of **Springwater** is the 21-

mile Springwater Trail Corridor between central city Portland, the Gresham Regional Center, and Boring. Gresham will soon tie this Corridor north to the Columbia River with the Gresham/Fairview Trail. High-capacity transit will connect Springwater to MAX, north to Mt. Hood Community College, the Oregon Science & Technology Park, and south to emerging urban areas in Damascus/Boring and Sandy.



Gresham MAX Station at Cleveland

- More Eastside jobs will reduce today's intolerable commutes, optimize the existing transportation network, and reduce pollution and miles traveled. Gresham has Oregon's longest urban commutes (27.3 minutes for cities over 40,000) and the lowest share of residents who work locally of all regional centers. Commute impacts include: costly peak-direction road and transit, more congestion/air pollution, lower bike/pedestrian use, less local household shopping and services. The Gresham Regional Center with Springwater is ideally located to reverse these troubling trends, for both Gresham and the Damascus/Boring area.

- At one of the major gateways to the metropolitan area, Springwater is especially well located for businesses within the Portland metropolitan area, as well as Central and Eastern Oregon businesses. Freight and commuter accessibility will also be essential to Springwater's success. Enhanced road connections to I-84 as called for in the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) will allow manufacturing and technology businesses in Springwater to thrive without adding unnecessary truck traffic through the Gresham Regional Center.
- East Multnomah and Clackamas Counties will detail these transportation and economic connections in a 2002-03 North/South Corridor Study.

### Establishes a Village Center

With a critical mass of housing and employment, Springwater's "heart" will be a compact Village Center with commercial and civic uses that will primarily support the residents and employees of Springwater. Springwater will support the neighboring Gresham Regional Center and the future Damascus Town Center within a network of Eastside centers.

- The Village Center's 60 acres will also include some medium and high density housing, which is always a component of successful centers.
- High-capacity transit from the Gresham Regional Center will pass through the Village Center, giving residents and employees easy access to Gresham and Eastside communities.

### Promotes Jobs/Housing Balance and Job Growth

The Eastside's ability to sustain and grow a vital Gresham Regional Center is directly related to the strength of the local economy, which in turn depends on business investment and well-paying jobs.

- Current trends indicate the future of the Eastside economy and the Gresham Regional Center may be at risk. For example, Gresham's stagnant jobs to household ratio of 1.17/1.0 is significantly lower than the region's average of 1.7/1, and much lower than Multnomah County's ratio of 2.08/1.
- These new lands help Gresham address its Comprehensive Plan policy objective of achieving a ratio of jobs to households on par with that of the rest of the Portland metropolitan region. This shortage exists because there are inadequate employment lands, particularly industrial properties, within the current city limits. The City's economic development efforts focus on economic sectors and industries that hold the most promise for the creation of a diverse economic base, family-wage job growth, and career opportunities.

### Provides Infrastructure Readiness East and West of US 26

Gresham has been a full service city since 1905, and has demonstrated the financial and organizational capacity to quickly serve regional-scale industry (e.g., existing Southshore and the LSI/Microchip high-tech cluster). Gresham today provides sewer service to three cities, fire service to four cities and adjacent rural areas, and has cooperative partnerships for a variety of law

enforcement services.

- As long as Metro provides sufficient industrial lands for **Springwater** Phase I, Gresham has the infrastructure in place to serve this area immediately.



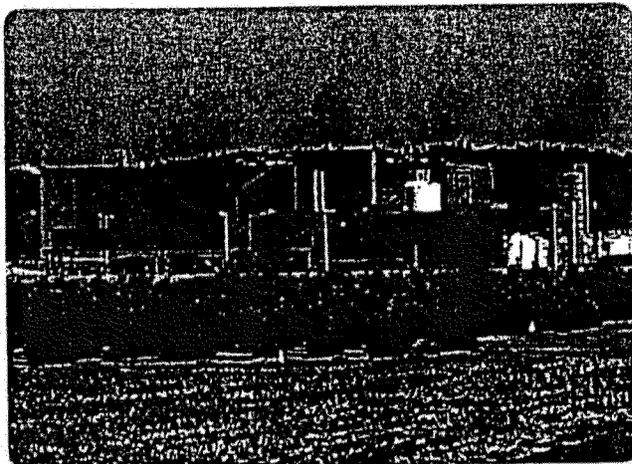
*Springwater Concept Lands Site looking at US 26 and Southeast Gresham*

- Within 5 years, Gresham estimates that it could extend infrastructure south into adjacent areas of the Upper Johnson Creek Basin, which Metro proposes to bring into the UGB (rest of Area 12, parts of 10, 11).
- Infrastructure for **Springwater** must come from both sides of US 26. Existing Gresham water tanks outside the UGB (east of 282nd Avenue) can serve all of **Springwater** Phase 1. The Water Master Plan requires a new main across US 26, from the existing 282nd Avenue main to reservoirs west of Hogan Road. Gresham's Johnson Creek sewer interceptor is immediately north of **Springwater** at SE Telford Road and Palmland, and can readily be extended to both sides of US 26. **Springwater** Phase 1 must span both sides of US 26 to assure efficient urban access to US 26. A US 26 crossing and a central east-west boulevard will tie both

sides of Springwater Phase I with Hogan Road and Orient Drive.

- A critical mass of industrial lands spanning US 26 is essential to allow the City and its partners to efficiently size, extend, and fund these needed facilities.

### Allows Coexistence on the Rural/Urban Edge: Industry, Nurseries, Watersheds, and a Green Gateway



LSI Logic Plant with neighboring Nursery in foreground

Valuable industries and nurseries can coexist and thrive at the region's east edge. One million nursery trees on the LSI campus attest to this.

- Gresham and Multnomah County are working together to create a strong, stable industrial/nursery edge area. Steps are being considered to minimize edge conflicts, including concept planning, land use policies and codes, transportation management, and innovative conservation measures such as a *West of Sandy River Land Trust*.

- In addition, Gresham's *Johnson Creek Master Plan* update will provide green solutions for the stream corridors, confluences, and watershed west of 282nd Avenue. *Gresham's Resolution 2550* supports the *Green Corridor Agreement* that separates Sandy and Gresham on US 26. To reinforce that, Gresham proposes to create a *Green Gateway* to the metropolitan region along US 26 in Springwater Phase I.

### Complements Clackamas County, Damascus/Boring Needs

Gresham has met with and is ready to enter into agreements with Clackamas County and affected communities to assure timely, coordinated community planning, urban service delivery, concept planning, transportation, and economic development for Springwater and adjacent Damascus-Boring communities. These common efforts are critical to launch a successful new center.

- Together with the Regional Economic Development Partners, Gresham and Clackamas County have agreed to identify a strategy, with affected communities, to address the collective need for additional Eastside employment land as concept planning occurs for **Springwater** and **Damascus/Boring**.
- The Committee for the Future of Damascus "strongly supports" **Springwater**, citing to Metro the need to build a substantial Eastside jobs and education center that serves the Gresham area and future urban areas in Damascus/Boring.

# Implementation Schedule

As described in this Prospectus, the infrastructure is available to begin Concept Planning now, followed immediately by simultaneous marketing, site preparation, and development. Special studies are needed as part of the planning process, such as exploring innovative ways to interface agriculture (nurseries) with human habitation (jobs or housing), and do so in a manner that benefits both land use sectors. The following outlines “next steps” to implement the **Springwater Regional Center**:

## 2002

December

- Metro approves UGB expansion

## 2003

January – March

- Concept Plan Scope of Work (including detailed infrastructure and finance plans)

January – December

- Begin major infrastructure improvements for Springwater Phase I
- Participate with adjacent jurisdictions and communities in planning for other UGB expansions and unmet jobs needs
- Develop *North/South Corridor Study*

March

- Update 2002 Multnomah County/Gresham *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* and implementation schedule for priority measures

April – December

- Develop Concept Plan for **Springwater Phase I**

## 2004

January – December

- Complete major infrastructure improvements for **Springwater Phase I**
- Continue to implement Multnomah County/Gresham MOU
- Initiate annexation program, begin annexations for **Springwater**
- Initiate marketing program (include builders, lenders, developers)

October 03 – March 04

- Develop **Springwater Implementation Program** (infrastructure and economic incentives, annexation, marketing)

## 2005

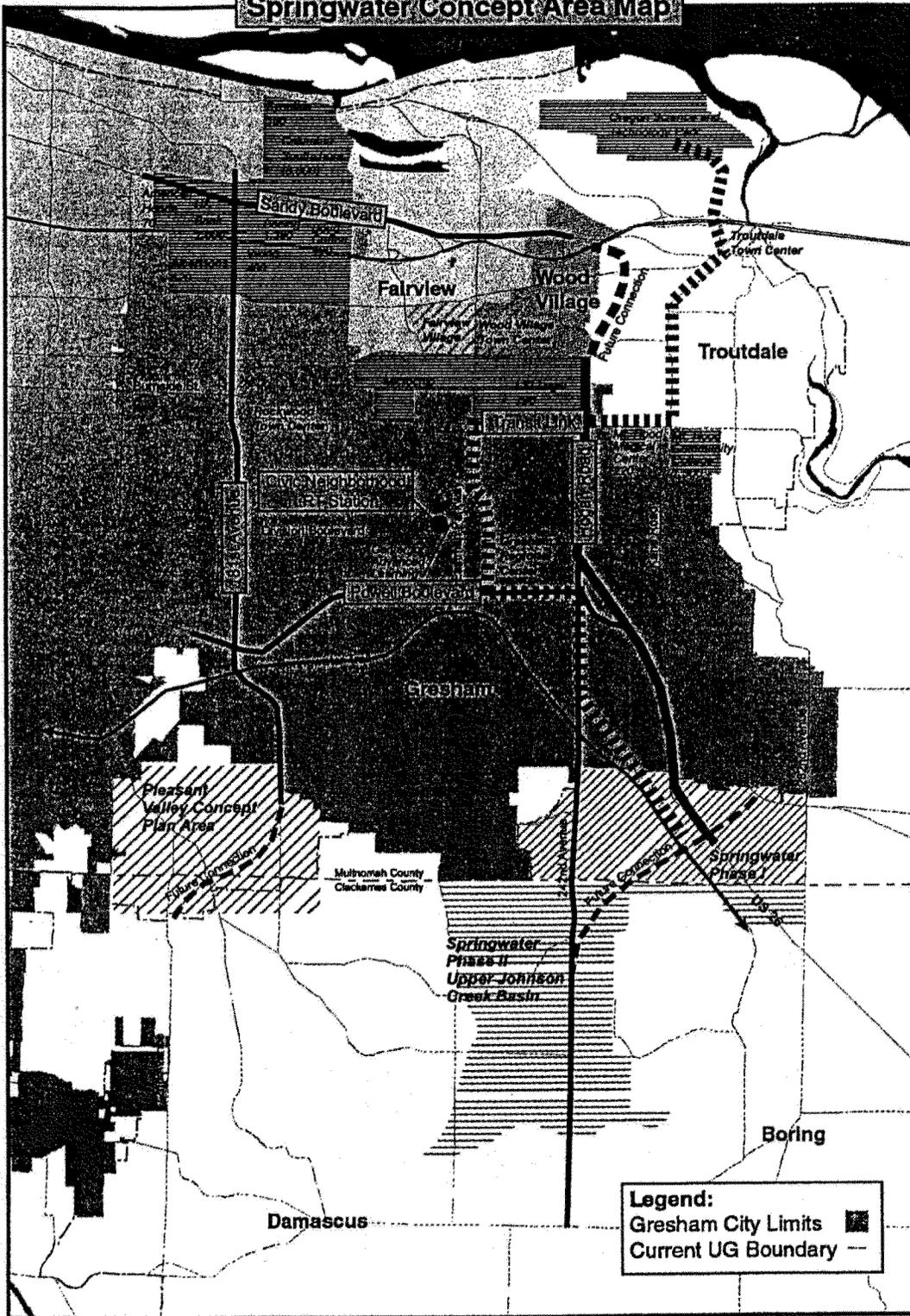
January – December

- Groundbreaking – initial phases of **Springwater**
- Continue to implement Multnomah County/Gresham MOU

# The Ten Principles for Centers

1. All Centers are Not Created Equal
2. Understanding Market Impact
3. Private Investment Follows Public Commitment
4. Reward Leadership
5. Build Communities, Not Projects
6. Remove Barriers
7. Metro as Coach
8. Balance the Automobile
9. Celebrate Success
10. Take the Long View

# Springwater Concept Area Map



**Invited Guests to BCC workshop on  
UGB/farmland nursery preservation**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Contact name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Status</b>
American Farmland Trust #4	FX Rosica	503.582.0361	Left voice mail 9.13.02 – he called and confirmed he will be there, wants a little more info, called him 9.18.02 <a href="mailto:frosica@farmland.org">frosica@farmland.org</a>
Oregon Department of Agriculture #2	Jim Johnson	503.986.4706	Confirmed 9.16.02, will make 15 min. power point req'd. <a href="mailto:jjohnson@oda.state.or.us">jjohnson@oda.state.or.us</a>
Metro #3	Lydia O'Neill/Tim O'brien	503.797.1840	He's going to talk to Andy Cutugno about staff attending <a href="mailto:obrien@metro.dst.or.us">obrien@metro.dst.or.us</a>
	Rod Park (Assistant Runie Barker)	503.797.1941	Called 9.16.02 – he will be there – send agenda <a href="mailto:barker@metro.dst.or.us">barker@metro.dst.or.us</a>
	Mike Burton (Assistant Nancy Gosterand)	503.797.1502	Left message 9.16.02 – Mike will be there – send agenda <a href="mailto:durann@metro.dst.or.us">durann@metro.dst.or.us</a>
Gresham #1	Richard Ross/Max Talbot	503.618.2378	He confirmed they will attend, 15 minute presentation will likely be from Rob Fussell, Mayor may want to make a statement. <a href="mailto:ross@ci.gresham.or.us">ross@ci.gresham.or.us</a>
1000 Friends #5	Carrie McLaren Mary Kyle McCurdy	503.497.1000	Called 9.16.02 – left message – Carrie confirmed, they would both like to have a seat at the table, Carrie is farmland protection specialist, Mary Kyle is UGB specialist. Email both agenda at: <a href="mailto:carrie@friends.org">carrie@friends.org</a> , <a href="mailto:mkm@friends.org">mkm@friends.org</a>
Johnson Creek Watershed Council #6	Kim Hatfield	503.239.3932	Sent invitation email <a href="mailto:kim@jcwc.org">kim@jcwc.org</a> - they will participate, will confirm with name/contact info of

			<p>attendee  Either David Reid or a Council Volunteer will be present, unless David has contacted you to indicate otherwise. Please forward an agenda to <a href="mailto:David@jcw.org">David@jcw.org</a></p>
RC Property owner – #8 commercial nursery	Kathy Taggart	503.663.4101	Will attend
Nursery operators #7	Scott Schaeffer	503.667.0606	Will attend
Farm Bureau #10	Don Schellenberger	503.399.1701	<a href="mailto:don@oregonfb.org">don@oregonfb.org</a> email agenda – will attend
Nurserymen's Association	?		
Clackamas Co.  #11	Doug McClain – Planning Director	503.353.4502	Left message 9.13.02 He called back, someone will be there for a seat at the table, probably him. Email agenda. Emailed him R. Ross wants econ. Dev. Person there too. <a href="mailto:dougmc@co.clackamas.or.us">dougmc@co.clackamas.or.us</a>
Trust for Public Lands #9	Geoff Roach	503.228.6620	Left message 9.16.02
Chair of the East Metro Economic Alliance - CEO of the Persimmon Group  #12	Hiroshi Morihara	503.674.3200	Left message 9.16.02 – he called he will attend, wants more info, called 9.19.02 <a href="mailto:hiroshi@persimmongolf.com">hiroshi@persimmongolf.com</a>
Troutdale City Manager	Eric Kvarsten	503.674.7233	Very interested but will be out of town – can't attend
Sandy City Manager  #13	Scott Lazenby	503.668.6927	Left message 9.16.02 – he called and will attend, wants email with agenda <a href="mailto:slazenby@ci.sandy.or.us">slazenby@ci.sandy.or.us</a>

### 2002 UGB Discussion

Zoning in Multnomah County West of Sandy River Plan Area,  
and in adjacent area of Clackamas County.

UGB

Zone Boundaries

Tax Lots



0.25 0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Metro Executive Officer's Recommendation  
for 2002 UGB Expansion

Springwater Prospectus  
Recommendation for 2002 UGB Expansion

### ZONING

#### EXCEPTION LAND

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

MUA-20 Multiple Use Agriculture 20 acres

RC Rural Center

RR Rural Residential

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

RC Rural Commercial

RRFF5 Rural Residential Farm/Forest 5 acres

RA2 Rural (Agricultural) Residential

#### RESOURCE LAND

MULTNOMAH AND CLACKAMAS COUNTY

EFU Exclusive Farm Use

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

TBR

EFU

MUA20

ORIENT

RC

EFU

EFU

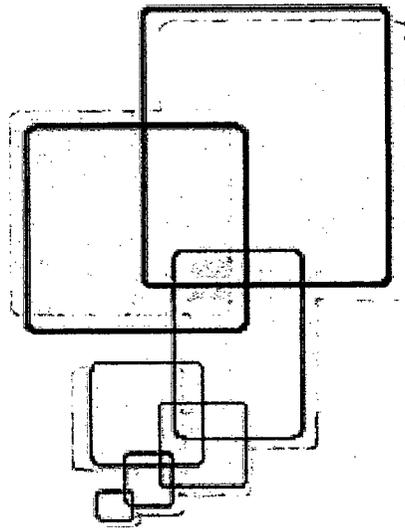
MUA20

Dodge Park

Bluff

282nd

HWY 26



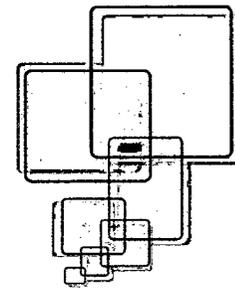
PROSPECTUS FOR

# Springwater

A New Eastside Region 2040 Center

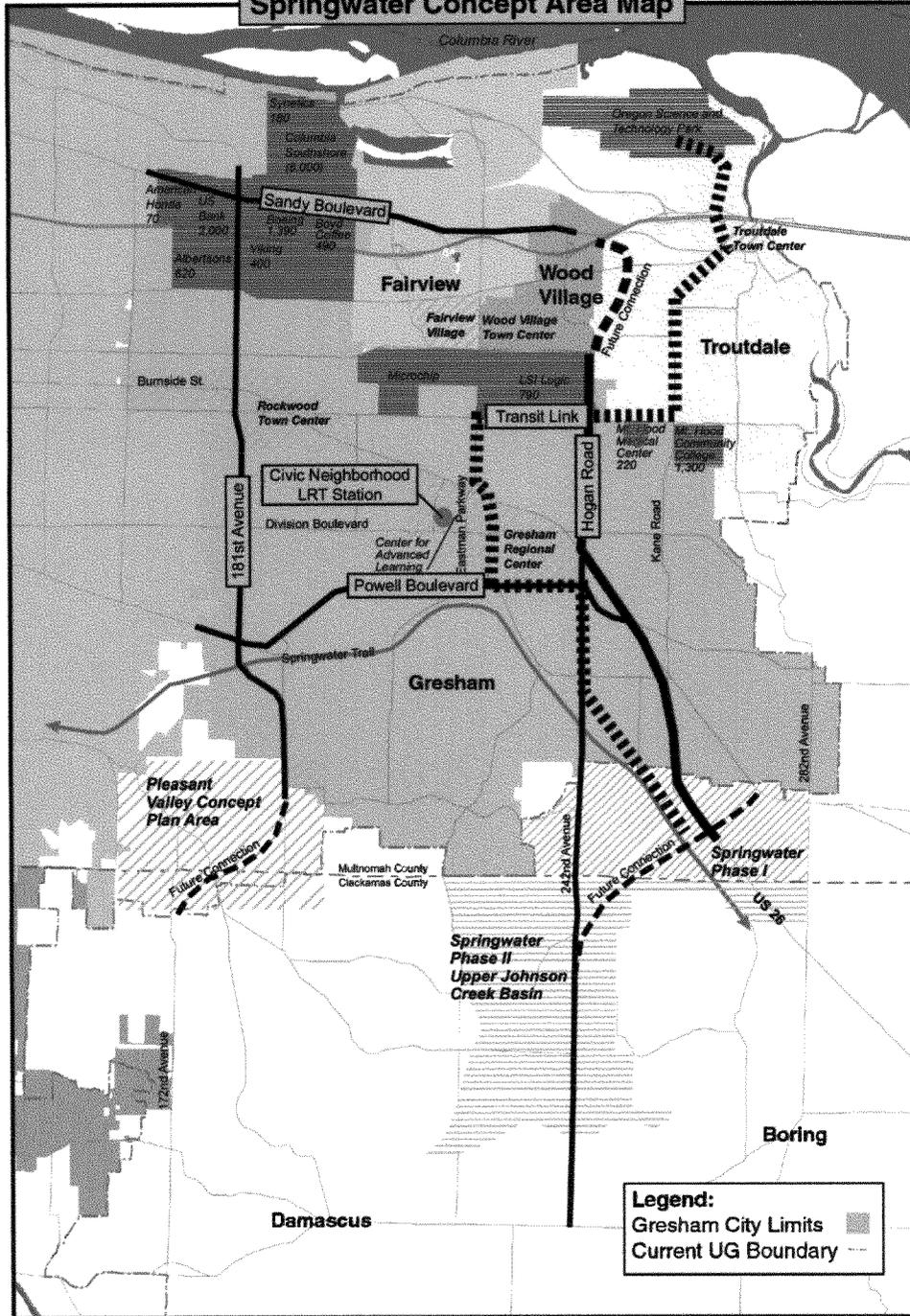
## Eastside Economy and the Urban Growth Boundary

- ◇ Metro's Executive Officer's Recommendation for Gresham is less than 200 acres of new industrial land.
- ◇ Gresham and our Eastside partners believe 200 acres of industrial land is not enough to provide for the sustained job growth that the Eastside lacks.
- ◇ Gresham has requested Metro to expand the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) to include 1,400 total acres, known as **Springwater**.

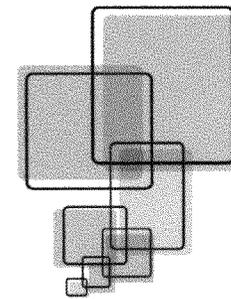


Springwater  
EXPANSION

# Springwater Concept Area Map



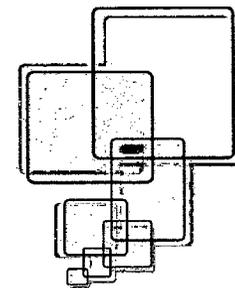
**Legend:**  
 Gresham City Limits [shaded gray box]  
 Current UG Boundary [dashed line]



**Springwater**  
 EXPANSION

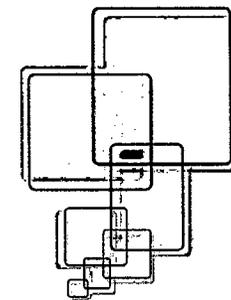
# Springwater will:

- ◇ Be a new community
- ◇ Utilize the tools of Smart Growth
- ◇ Support Gresham's regional center



Springwater  
EXPANSION

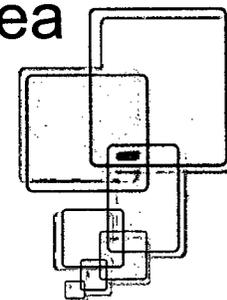
- ◇ **Springwater** must be of sufficient size to attract the highly discretionary housing and job markets that are presently attracted to the Portland region's Westside.
- ◇ **Springwater's** key to success will be environmentally friendly manufacturing and technology/science employment lands on both sides of U.S. 26.



**Springwater**  
EXPANSION

# Gresham is ready...

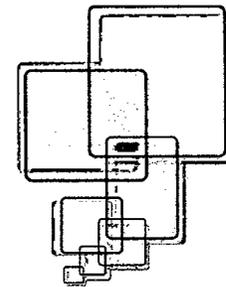
- ◇ Gresham's Johnson Creek Master Plan update will provide green solutions for the stream corridors, confluences, and watershed west of 282nd Avenue.
- ◇ Gresham is a full-service city and has demonstrated the financial and organizational capacity to quickly serve regional-scale industry.
- ◇ Infrastructure is in place to serve this area immediately.



Springwater  
EXPANSION

## Eastside Challenges:

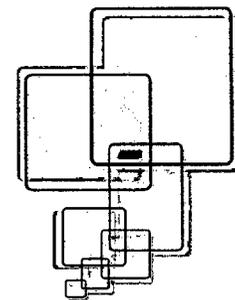
- ◇ Gresham's jobs/ household ratio is 1.17 to 1 compared to a regional average of 1.7. Multnomah County's is 2.08.
- ◇ Gresham has 7% of Multnomah County jobs and 14% of its population.
- ◇ Gresham's employment/population ratio is the lowest of all Metro regional centers (0.34 vs. 0.69).
- ◇ Gresham and the County face dramatic fiscal shortfalls with declining revenues.



Springwater  
EXPANSION

## Eastside Challenges:

- ◇ Almost 40% of the Gresham area workforce travels more than 10 miles to work. The average work trip is 7.7 miles for Gresham, the longest of any regional center.
- ◇ Remaining Gresham industrial and business park land is constrained for development by mining, environmental issues, and access. Only 166 acres of readily buildable land remains.



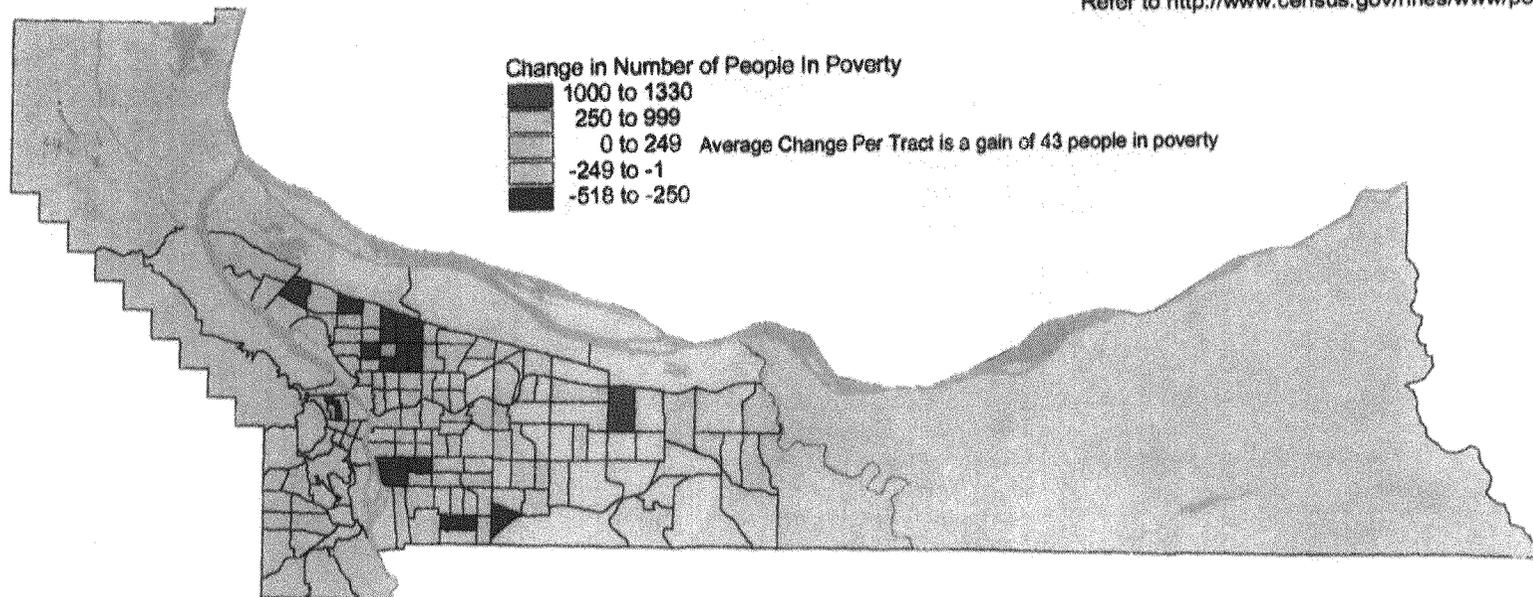
Springwater  
EXPANSION

# Poverty in Multnomah County: Concentrating and moving east!

Change in the Number of People In Poverty from 1990 to 2000

2000 Census Data Uses 1999 Income Tax Year  
1990 Census Data Uses 1989 Income Tax Year

The U.S. Census Bureau has changed methodology for collecting poverty statistics over the years. The maps and data should be used with the awareness that the numbers are not directly comparable. Refer to <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>

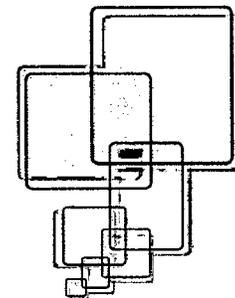


Total change in People in Poverty: 6,935  
Total increase in Population: 76,599

Note: Data from US Census Bureau – Mapping by Multnomah County GIS

# **Gresham and Multnomah County's Opportunities:**

- ◇ Increased property values and fiscal capacity
- ◇ Increased Eastside family wage jobs
- ◇ Creating, developing, and maintaining a Rural/Urban Edge
- ◇ Commitment to rural and urban economic vitality



**Springwater**  
EXPANSION

# Increased property values

	<b>Acreage in County</b>	<b>Current Assessed Value</b>	<b>Assessed Value at Build Out</b>
<b>Total</b>	1,316	\$23.8 million	\$1.1 billion

Note: Based on sampling of multiple “high tech” industrial properties in Gresham and Hillsboro. Data provided by Leland Consulting Group.

# Fiscal Capacity

- ◇ Gresham and the County have faced two dire budget years in 2001-02 and 02-03.
- ◇ At County tax rate, (\$4.34/\$1000) this generates nearly \$5 million per year to County General Fund. Additional county revenues would accrue from the \$1.1 billion payroll, as this translates into the Business's Income Tax.
- ◇ At Gresham tax rate (\$3.6129/1000) this generates nearly \$4 million per year to Gresham General Fund. Utility use by new residents and industries will translate into substantial increase in franchise fees to the City.

# Increased jobs and payroll

	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Jobs per acre</b>	<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>Total Payroll</b>
<b>Total</b>	1,316	23-37	15,435	\$1.1 billion

- ◇ 90% of total new jobs are manufacturing and science/technology
- ◇ Average annual salary of these jobs is \$74,964

**Note:** 2000 average wages from Oregon Employment Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jobs per acre based on Metro 1999 Employment Density Study. Projected numbers are at build out. Data provided by Leland Consulting Group.

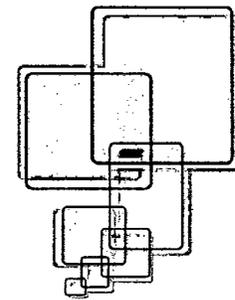
# Economic Opportunities

- ◇ *Springwater* offers strong educational, economic opportunity, and transportation linkages to the Oregon Science and Technology Park System, MAX, the Gresham Regional Center, and other Eastside communities.
- ◇ New family wage jobs at *Springwater* represent a huge opportunity for sustaining and supporting Eastside communities, both urban and rural.
- ◇ These new jobs can provide substantial economic opportunity for Eastside families and children who are trapped in lower wage jobs and poverty, and for displaced high tech workers.

# Potential Intergovernmental Agreement

The Eastside's urban and rural economy can thrive together. Gresham is ready to act, with its partners, to create a permanent rural urban edge east of Gresham that protects the area's vital nursery industry.

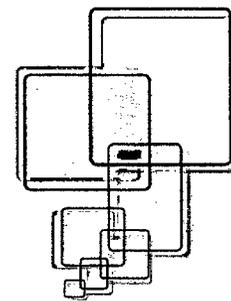
- ◇ Prevent urban encroachment into valuable nursery lands
- ◇ Promote the viability and character of the Orient Rural Center
- ◇ Reinforce the vitality of the County's urban and rural economic and fiscal base



**Springwater**  
EXPANSION

# Rural/Urban Edge

- ◇ Develop a permanent rural/urban edge east of Gresham and west of the Sandy River.
- ◇ Establish a “best practices” program for rural conservation, such as
  - West of Sandy land trust
  - Conservation Easements
  - Transfer of Development Rights
- ◇ Good precedent for Portland region



Springwater  
EXPANSION

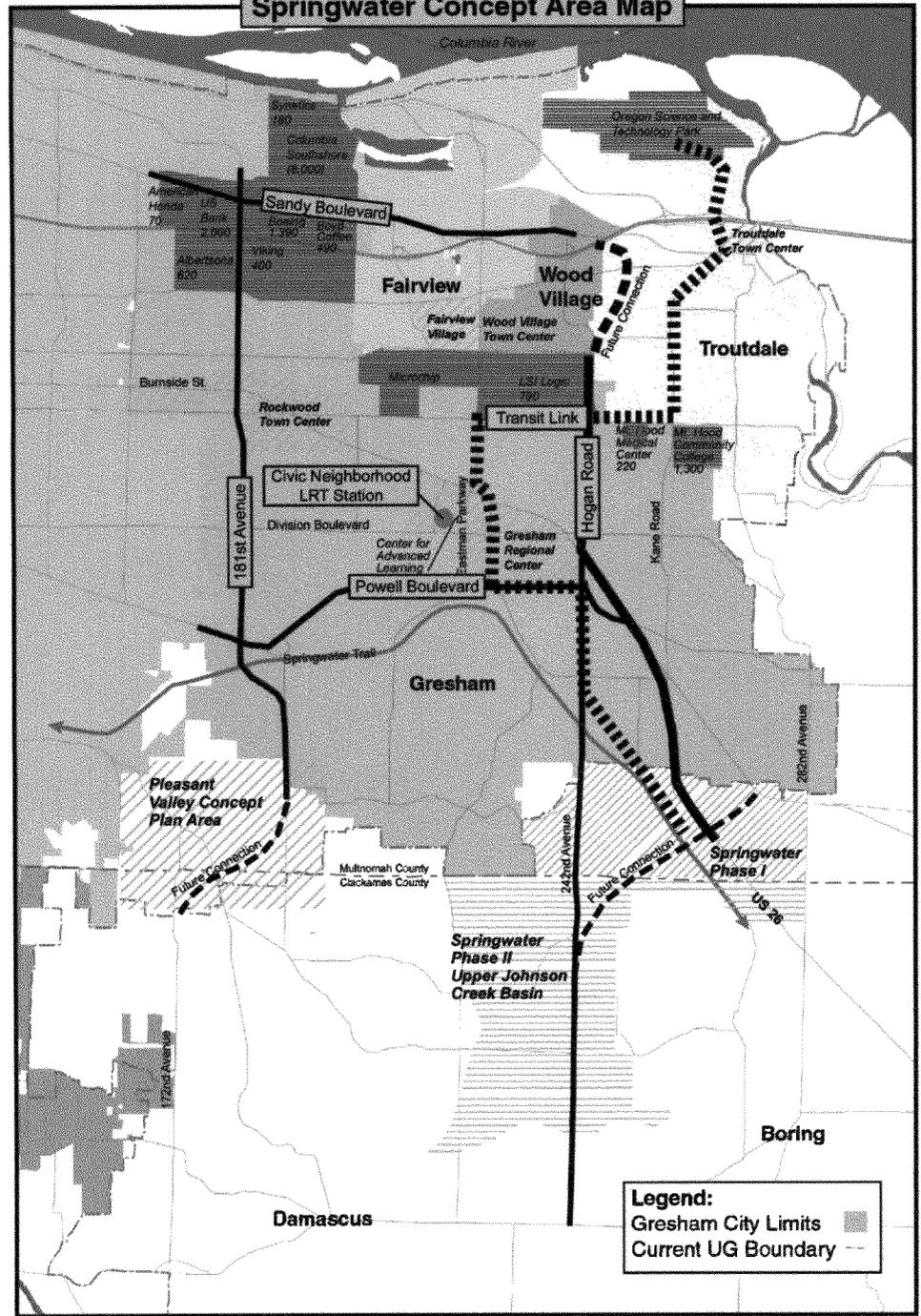
# Springwater: In summary...

- ◇ **Through Springwater, Gresham and the County can work together to strengthen the Eastside's rural and urban communities, so that all communities are livable, safe, and prosperous.**

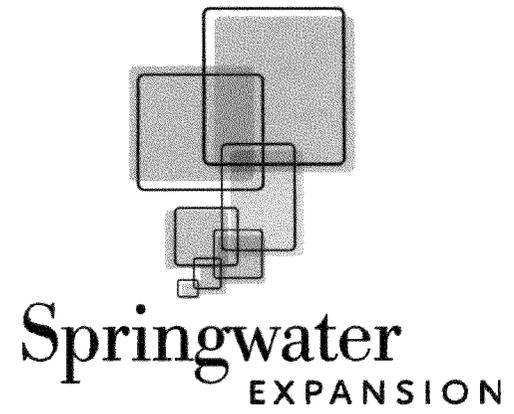
OR...

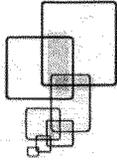
- ◇ Current State law could dictate the march of the UGB East of Gresham to the Sandy River on nursery lands.
- ◇ Gresham risks the troubled future of many impoverished older bedroom suburbs.
- ◇ The County and Gresham risk losing substantial growth in fiscal capacity, industrial family wage jobs, and economic development.

# Springwater Concept Area Map



**Legend:**  
 Gresham City Limits [shaded gray box]  
 Current UG Boundary [dashed line]





PROSPECTUS FOR  
**Springwater**  
 A New Eastside Region 2040 Center

## Eastside Economy and the Urban Growth Boundary

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- Metro's Executive Officer's Recommendation for Gresham is less than 200 acres of new industrial land.
- Gresham and our Eastside partners believe 200 acres of industrial land is not enough to provide for the sustained job growth that the Eastside lacks.
- Gresham has requested Metro to expand the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) to include 1,400 total acres, known as **Springwater**.




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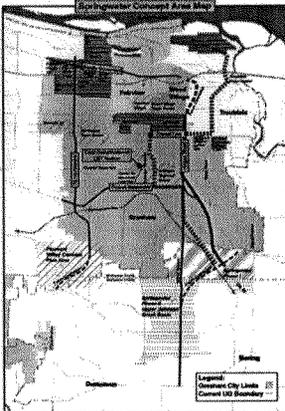
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**Springwater will:**

- Be a new community
- Utilize the tools of Smart Growth
- Support Gresham's regional center



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- **Springwater** must be of sufficient size to attract the highly discretionary housing and job markets that are presently attracted to the Portland region's Westside.
- **Springwater's** key to success will be environmentally friendly manufacturing and technology/science employment lands on both sides of U.S. 26.



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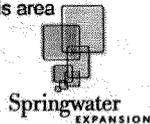
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**Gresham is ready...**

- Gresham's Johnson Creek Master Plan update will provide green solutions for the stream corridors, confluences, and watershed west of 262nd Avenue.
- Gresham is a full-service city and has demonstrated the financial and organizational capacity to quickly serve regional-scale industry.
- Infrastructure is in place to serve this area immediately.



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### Eastside Challenges:

- ♦ Gresham's jobs/ household ratio is 1.17 to 1 compared to a regional average of 1.7. Multnomah County's is 2.08.
- ♦ Gresham has 7% of Multnomah County jobs and 14% of its population.
- ♦ Gresham's employment/population ratio is the lowest of all Metro regional centers (0.34 vs. 0.69).
- ♦ Gresham and the County face dramatic fiscal shortfalls with declining revenues.




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### Eastside Challenges:

- ♦ Almost 40% of the Gresham area workforce travels more than 10 miles to work. The average work trip is 7.7 miles for Gresham, the longest of any regional center.
- ♦ Remaining Gresham industrial and business park land is constrained for development by mining, environmental issues, and access. Only 166 acres of readily buildable land remains.




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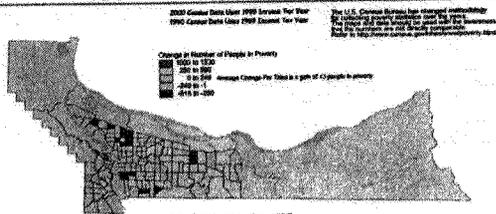
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### Poverty in Multnomah County: Concentrating and moving east!

Change in the Number of People In Poverty from 1990 to 2000



Note: Data from US Census Bureau - Mapping by Multnomah County GIS

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### Gresham and Multnomah County's Opportunities:

- Increased property values and fiscal capacity
- Increased Eastside family wage jobs
- Creating, developing, and maintaining a Rural/Urban Edge
- Commitment to rural and urban economic vitality




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### Increased property values

	Acreage In County	Current Assessed Value	Assessed Value at Build Out
Total	1,316	\$23.8 million	\$1.1 billion

Note: Based on sampling of multiple "high tech" industrial properties in Gresham and Hillsboro. Data provided by Leland Consulting Group.

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### Fiscal Capacity

- Gresham and the County have faced two dire budget years in 2001-02 and 02-03.
- At County tax rate, (\$4.34/\$1000) this generates nearly \$5 million per year to County General Fund. Additional county revenues would accrue from the \$1.1 billion payroll, as this translates into the Business Income Tax.
- At Gresham tax rate (\$3.6129/1000) this generates nearly \$4 million per year to Gresham General Fund. Utility use by new residents and industries will translate into substantial increase in franchise fees to the City.

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## Increased jobs and payroll

	Acreage	Jobs per acre	Total Jobs	Total Payroll
Total	1,316	23-27	15,435	\$1.1 billion

- ◆ 90% of total new jobs are manufacturing and science/technology
- ◆ Average annual salary of these jobs is \$74,964

Note: 2000 average wages from Oregon Employment Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jobs per acre based on Metro 1999 Employment Density Study. Projected numbers are at build out. Data provided by Leland Consulting Group.

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## Economic Opportunities

- ◆ *Springwater* offers strong educational, economic opportunity, and transportation linkages to the Oregon Science and Technology Park System, MAX, the Gresham Regional Center, and other Eastside communities.
- ◆ New family wage jobs at *Springwater* represent a huge opportunity for sustaining and supporting Eastside communities, both urban and rural.
- ◆ These new jobs can provide substantial economic opportunity for Eastside families and children who are trapped in lower wage jobs and poverty, and for displaced high tech workers.

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## Potential Intergovernmental Agreement

The Eastside's urban and rural economy can thrive together. Gresham is ready to act, with its partners, to create a permanent rural urban edge east of Gresham that protects the area's vital nursery industry.

- ◆ Prevent urban encroachment into valuable nursery lands
- ◆ Promote the viability and character of the Orient Rural Center
- ◆ Reinforce the vitality of the County's urban and rural economic and fiscal base




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### Rural/Urban Edge

- Develop a permanent rural/urban edge east of Gresham and west of the Sandy River.
- Establish a "best practices" program for rural conservation, such as
  - West of Sandy land trust
  - Conservation Easements
  - Transfer of Development Rights
- Good precedent for Portland region



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### Springwater: In summary...

- **Through Springwater, Gresham and the County can work together to strengthen the Eastside's rural and urban communities, so that all communities are livable, safe, and prosperous. OR...**
- Current State law could dictate the march of the UGB East of Gresham to the Sandy River on nursery lands.
- Gresham risks the troubled future of many impoverished older bedroom suburbs.
- The County and Gresham risk losing substantial growth in fiscal capacity, industrial family wage jobs, and economic development.

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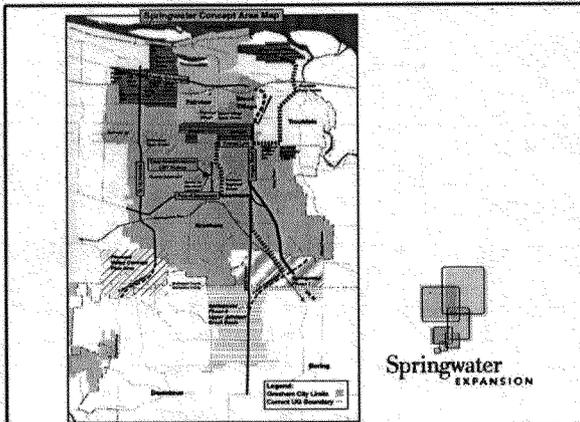
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# OPINION

MANAGING EDITOR DEAN RHODES  
PHONE: 503-492-5123  
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@THEOUTLOOKONLINE.COM

THE GRESHAM OUTLOOK WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2002 Page 12A

## Without land, the jobs won't arrive

A busload of mayors, councilors, planners and policy wonks barreled through east county on a rented Tri-Met bus last Friday to see where future urban growth might occur.

One highlight of the tour was a chasm in the earth near Northeast 190th Avenue and Division Street, where a mining operation has extracted rock for years. While peering into the gaping hole — which encompasses almost 300 acres — Gresham City Manager Rob Fussell informed the tour group that this was the biggest piece of industrial land that the city supposedly has available for development.

"This is it, except for a couple of little pieces down by the river," Fussell said.

The city manager's point was obvious. No high-tech industry will come to Gresham to reclaim a gravel pit for use as an industrial site. Although the mining property makes up two-thirds of the city's industrial-land inventory, it is essentially useless for 20 years.

That's precisely why Gresham is seeking to bring more industrial property into the urban growth boundary. City leaders have asked Metro to consider a 1,321-acre expansion of the growth boundary on the east side of town. Metro Executive Officer Mike Burton had included 886 acres of Gresham land in his proposal to expand the boundary, and now Gresham is asking for 435 additional acres. The city put together a balanced plan for what it is calling the Springwater center.

Although the proposed expansion would allow residential and commercial development, the overriding goal is to provide land for high-tech jobs. On that point, Gresham won't find much argument from its counterparts in the metro region. Throughout the area — indeed, throughout the state — communities are short on land for jobs. This fact is disguised by industrial-land inventories that might seem adequate, but upon closer examination prove otherwise.

Much of Oregon's industrial property isn't readily available for development. The parcels are too steep, small or far from existing utilities. In Gresham's case, the city can take industrial clients to gaze at a mining pit that would be a good place to start a journey to the center of the Earth, but is a poor candidate for a high-tech campus.

It's encouraging to see a consensus forming around the notion of land for jobs. If the metro area is to lure new employers, it must have attractive parcels ready for immediate use. Gresham's Springwater concept provides a model for the rest of the region to follow.

# OPINION

MANAGING EDITOR DEAN RHODES  
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THE GRESHAM OUTLOOK SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 2002 Page 14A

## Eastside deserves more industrial land

**M**etro faces some critical choices this year. Will the region embrace massive growth in new places? Can the region do more to nurture our existing urban centers? Can the region still protect nearby farmlands?

While Metro Executive Officer Mike Burton proposes the largest urban growth boundary expansion ever, most growth is slated for Damascus/Boring. This area requires years of planning, service, governance and finance decisions before it can urbanize. State law dictates this path.

Metro studies, however, say that our economy needs at least 5,700 buildable acres of new industrial land today. (This proposal provides only a fraction of that.) How does this help existing communities?

In coming months, the Metro Council must balance the growth equation with a clear economic vision for stronger urban centers. Metro's cities and eight designated 2040 Regional Centers (including downtown Portland) are the region's economic heart. Metro's best bet is those places that can give us stronger centers and timely jobs.

The Gresham Regional Center is one the most successful. It's a national model for transit-oriented development. It nourishes the "east grove" of the region's Silicon Forest (anchored by LSI Logic and the new Microchip Technology). Success is fragile. Among regional centers, Gresham suffers the lowest share of households who work locally (38 percent vs. 53 percent region-wide). Lagging local jobs, plus explosive growth, produce the region's longest commutes,



GUEST OPINION

HIROSHI MORIHARA

stressed tax bases and households that shop less locally.

As a result, the East Metro area has launched some bold economic initiatives. Major industries, Mt. Hood Community College, Oregon universities and neighboring governments are teamed to develop an Oregon Science and Technology Park System. This premier research and development center will connect the region's new educational and family-wage job opportunities. Buildable local industrial land is critical to this venture. In order to assure that the Technology Park will have a well-trained workforce, local school districts are building the Center for Advanced Learning and Mt. Hood Community College has been undertaking a bond campaign to build the University Center at its campus.

For today's 92,000 residents, Gresham has only 166 buildable acres of industrial land, most in small sites. Gresham is asking Metro for about 1,000 acres of industrial urban growth boundary expansion directly south of Gresham along both sides of Highway 26 to the county line. This is one of the region's rare industrial sites on an uncongested major highway. The

Burton proposal doles out only 175 buildable acres of industrial lands for Gresham.

Gresham can readily host more land for jobs. Since the 1980s, Gresham has annexed and delivered services to mid-county. Gresham has acted to create a real Regional Center, renew its Rockwood Town Center and plan Pleasant Valley. From a services and market standpoint, Gresham needs a critical mass of industrial lands on Highway 26 to efficiently size, finance and extend services. Services start here that should allow orderly growth southward in the Johnson Creek basin, an area Metro also wants to urbanize.

Past urban growth boundary decisions have polarized between protecting farmland or creating urban jobs and housing. For "smart growth," this region must find better ways to grow our urban and agricultural economies together. The East Metro area supports a thriving nursery industry. Most lands sought for new industry south of Gresham are zoned rural "exception" lands, not exclusive farm use. East Metro's emerging research and development industry can even find ways for our nearby nurseries to be more productive.

With Metro's support, East Metro can deliver its share of healthy urban centers, new family-wage jobs, new industry and new educational horizons for the region.

*Hiroshi Morihara is co-chairman of the East Metro Economic Alliance, a coalition of Gresham-area business, educational and government leaders.*



September 26, 2002

Diane Linn  
Chair, Multnomah County Commission  
501 SE Hawthorne St, Bldg, 503  
Portland, OR 97214

RE: UGB Proposal

Dear Chair Linn:

It is my understanding that a proposal is being made for nearly 1000 acres of new industrial lands along both sides of Hwy 26, just southeast of Gresham. It is also my understanding that one of the issues that is being discussed is the potential impact that industrial development can have on the existing nursery uses in the area.

From LSI's perspective, 1-million nursery trees surrounding our plant in Gresham is ideal. Our plant and its operation do not impact the nursery operation nor does the nursery operation impact our plant. It actually provides a nice buffer for surrounding neighborhoods.

I would urge both the County and Gresham to develop buffering standards for the proposed industrial area for these naturally compatible uses.

In closing, LSI supports the UGB expansion proposal. East Multnomah County needs additional industrial lands to support the growth of an already strong technology cluster in our community.

Sincerely,

Norm Armour  
LSI, Gresham Plant Manager

## Poverty Trends 1990-2000 Multnomah County

PERSONS IN POVERTY (Percent of Total Population)	PORTLAND	GRESHAM	MULTNOMAH CO.
1990: US Census	14.5%	8.0%	13.1%
2000: US Census	13.1%	12.5%	12.7%
Change in % of Persons in Poverty compared to 1990 rate	-1.4% Reduction	4.5% Increase	-0.4% Reduction
Change in Poverty Population from 1990 population	-9.7% Reduction	56.3% Increase	-3.1% Reduction

### NOTES: GROWING CONCENTRATION OF POVERTY IN GRESHAM

1. Gresham Poverty Rate Moved Dramatically Higher in 1990s !
2. Gresham Poverty Rate Moved Opposite to the Decline in Portland and Multnomah County.
3. Among the State's Largest Cities, Gresham's Change in Poverty Population (+ 56.3%) far exceeds any other cities with increasing Poverty ( Salem, Eugene, Hillsboro, Beaverton).
4. This Poverty Trend compounds Gresham's Growing Regional and Countywide Disparities:

Lagging Jobs Base and Tax Base, Large older Low-Moderate Income Housing Stock, large Retail leakage,  
Oregon's longest Commutes, Jobs/Household imbalance.

SOURCES: US Census 1990, 2000; Gresham Socioeconomic Profile



# **Agriculture in Multnomah County**

**Jim Johnson  
Oregon  
Department of  
Agriculture**

# **Agriculture & its Economic Contribution to Oregon**

- **Despite current economic challenges, agriculture is still a vitally important industry in Oregon.**
- **Accounting for economic activity and jobs supported by agriculture (inputs, food processing, etc.), the industry accounts for 8% of jobs and 7% of gross state product (GSP).**

Oregon Production Agriculture  
**\$3.7 billion value of production 2001.**

Value-added Processing  
**contributes an additional \$2 billion.**

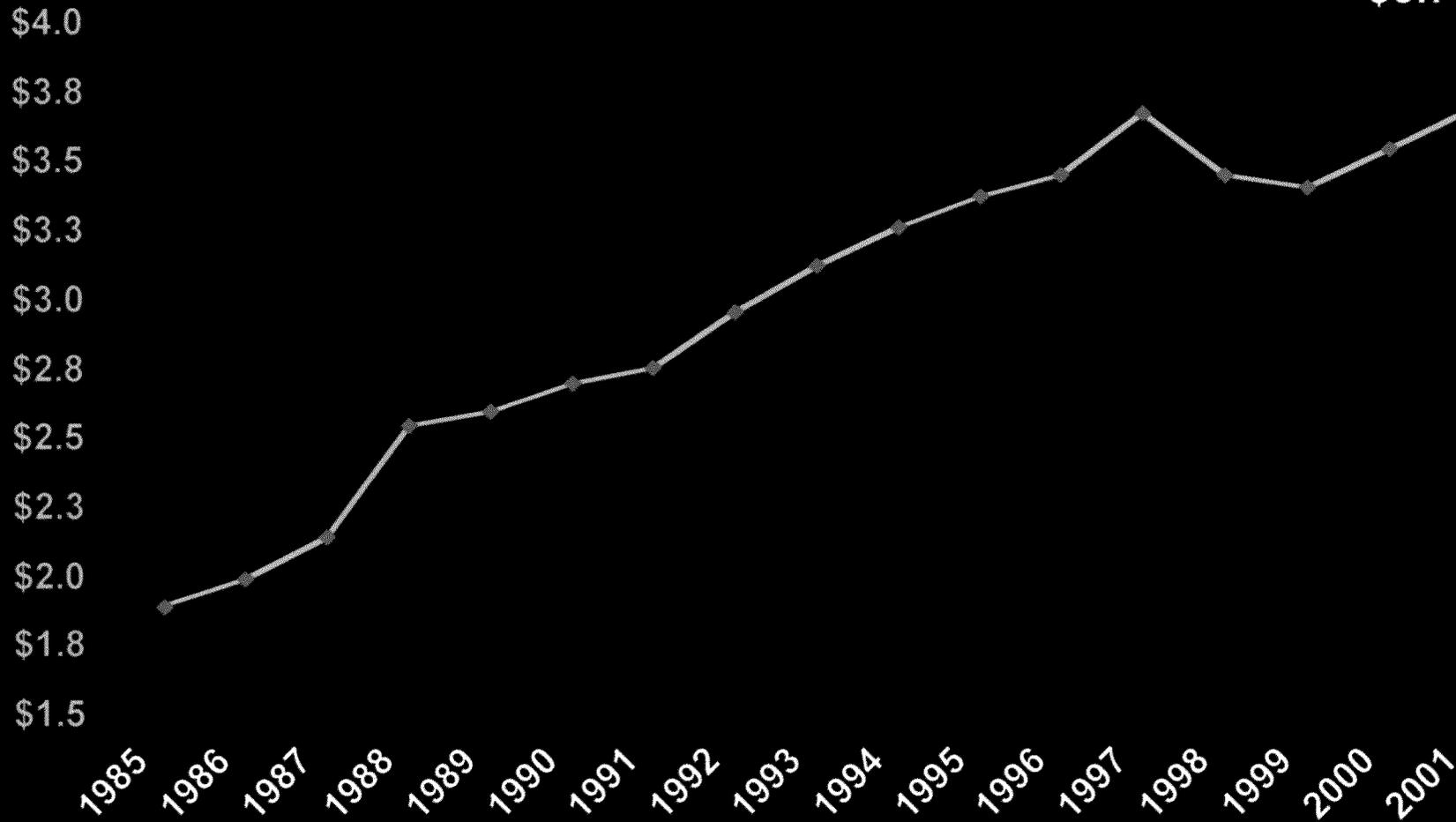
Producers purchase  
**over \$3.4 billion in goods and services.**

Total direct contribution to Oregon's economy  
by the agriculture and food processing industry

**= \$9.1 billion.**

# Value of Farm and Ranch Production: 1985 - 2001

\$3.7 billion



Source: Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service. Nominal Dollars.

# Employment

- Nearly 150,000 people are engaged in various occupations related to agriculture.
- 8% of Oregon's employment.
- Total payroll is over \$2.3 billion.

## Comparison to Other Industries

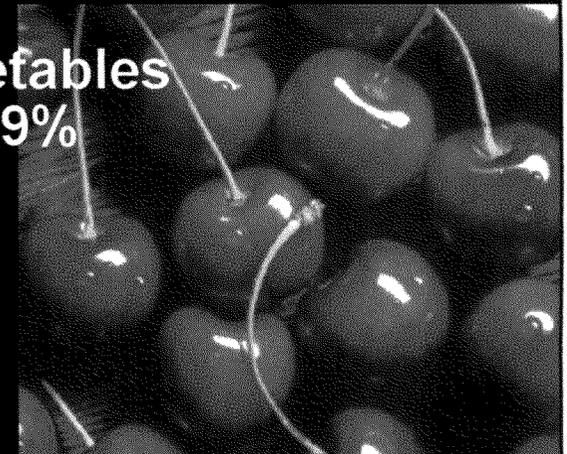
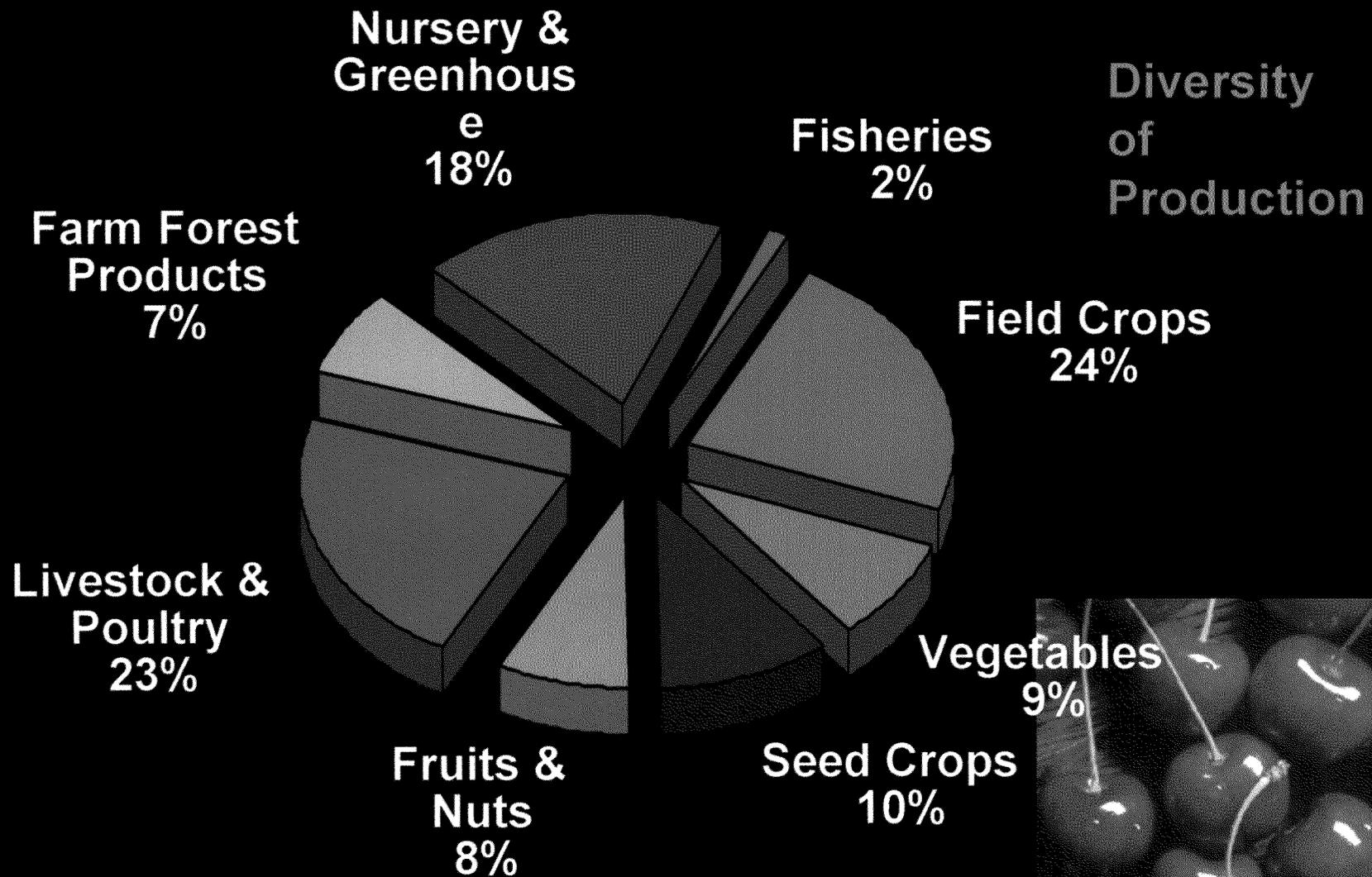
	<u>1999 share of GSP</u>	<u>1989 share of GSP</u>
Electronic Equip./Instrum.	20.0%	1.6%
Real Estate	8.7%	11.1%
State & Local Government	8.6%	10.9%
Retail Trade	8.5%	8.6%
Wholesale Trade	8.2%	7.2%
Health Services	4.8%	7.0%
Construction	4.6%	4.1%
Agriculture/Food Proc.	4.4%	5.1%
Business Services	3.8%	3.1%
Transportation	2.9%	3.4%
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2%	9.4%
Electric, Gas & Sanitary	2.0%	2.3%
Communications	1.8%	1.9%
Paper Products	0.9%	1.8%
Auto Repair & Parking	0.9%	1.1%
Legal Services	0.8%	1.3%
Printing & Publishing	0.7%	1.4%
Amusement & Recreation	0.6%	0.5%
Hotels & Lodging	0.5%	0.7%
Chemicals	0.3%	0.3%
Rubber & Plastics	0.3%	0.2%
Motion Pictures	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%

Source: State of  
Oregon, DAS,  
Economic Analysis

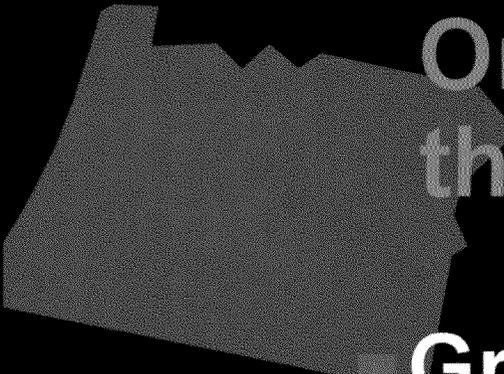
# Diversity of Production

- **Over 250 commodities produced in Oregon.**
- **Helps create greater stability throughout the industry over time.**

# Segments in Oregon's \$3.7 Billion Ag Industries



Source: Oregon Agriculture Statistics Service



# Oregon Leads the Nation in the Production of:

- Grass Seed
- Hazelnuts
- Christmas Trees
- Peppermint
- Caneberries
- Potted Florist Azaleas



## Commodities Ranked by Value of Production (2001)

■ Nursery/Greenhouse	\$696 million
■ Cattle & Calves	\$423 million
■ Hay	\$336 million
■ Grass Seed	\$323 million
■ Milk	\$271 million
■ Christmas trees	\$131 million
■ Potatoes	\$122 million
■ Wheat	\$113 million
■ Pears	\$77 million
■ Onions	\$73 million

Source: Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service

## Oregon's Top 10 Agricultural Counties

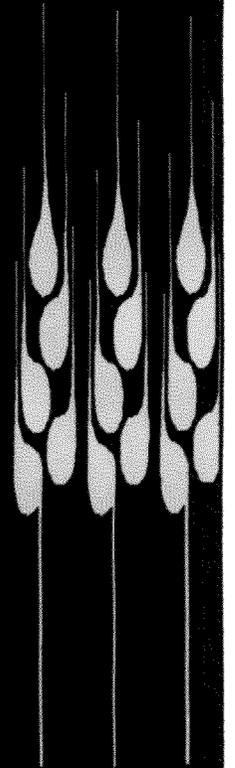
1.	Marion	\$457.4 million
2.	Clackamas	\$318.1 million
3.	Umatilla	\$274.5 million
4.	Yamhill	\$218.6 million
5.	Washington	\$218.6 million
6.	Linn	\$185.7 million
7.	Malheur	\$171.3 million
8.	Morrow	\$146.5 million
9.	Polk	\$121.9 million
10.	Klamath	\$115.4 million
15.	Multnomah	\$64.4 million

# Oregon's Top 10 Agricultural Counties Production/square mile

■ Marion	\$382,747
■ Yamhill	\$305,014
■ Washington	\$301,238
■ Clackamas	\$169,239
■ Polk	\$163,758
■ Multnomah	\$137,634
■ Benton	\$129,602
■ Hood River	\$93,908
■ Umatilla	\$84,803
■ Linn	\$80,975

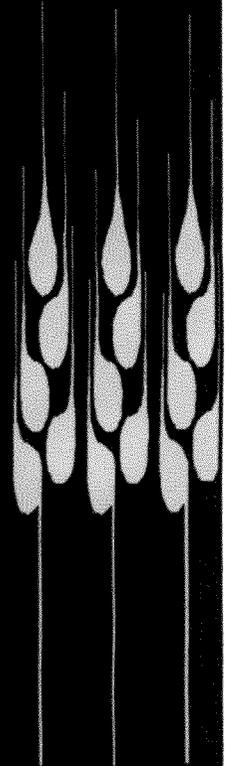
# Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports

- 80% of production leaves the state.
- 40% of production leaves the country.
- Accounts for about 19% of total state exports.
- 60% of Port of Portland's total tonnage of exports is agriculture.



# Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports

- Agricultural exports increased 4% from last year to \$1.13 billion, remaining a solid #2 among all Oregon industries.
- For comparison, #1 high tech was down 31%.



# Multnomah County Top Crops

- Nursery and Greenhouse
- Lettuce
- Christmas trees
- Red Raspberries
- Cattle
- Squash and Pumpkins
- Hay

Source: OSU Extension Service



# Greenhouse and Nursery 2001

■ Clackamas	\$154 million	4%
■ Marion	\$149 million	4%
■ Washington	\$142 million	10%
■ Yamhill	\$101 million	(10%)
■ Multnomah	\$43 million	23%



The greenhouse and nursery industry has claimed the top ranking for the 9th consecutive year. 2001 sales rose 6% above 2000 and were 216% higher than in 1990.

# Multnomah County Greenhouse and Nursery Facts

- #1 crop, about 67% of county production value
- 201 operations
- 3450 acres
- Employs about 12,085
- About 9% growth in area since 1995



# Value of Direct Sales

- Oregon ranked 10th in the U.S.
- Top Oregon Counties
  - Marion #44
  - Lane #51
  - Clackamas #62
  - Multnomah #67
  - Washington #86

## **Value Added**

**Nearly \$2 billion in value added through food processing statewide with much of this centered in the Portland Metro area.**

# Food Processing

- **Multnomah County leads Oregon in food processing with more than 24% of the state's food processing payroll and nearly 19% of the employees.**
- **Average pay per worker \$36,320.**



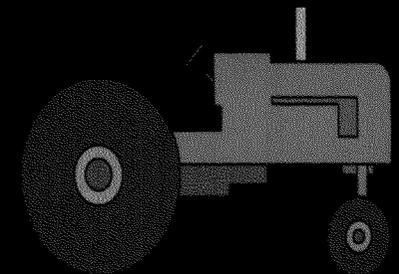
# Food Processing

	Employment	Payroll
■ Multnomah	4518	\$164,092,236
■ Marion	4400	\$106,489,040
■ Umatilla	2451	\$61,216,920
■ Washington	1704	\$58,470,925
■ Lane	1575	\$41,010,007
■ Metro	7,909	\$271,353,330
■ State	23,861	\$666,619,007

Source: Oregon Employment Department

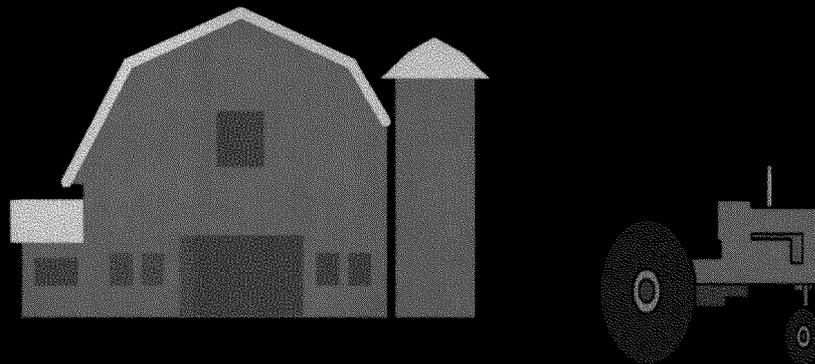
# Oregon Agricultural Land Base

- 17.4 million acres in FARM USE of which 15.5 are in commercial farm use.
- 16 million acres are ZONED as agricultural land.
- 13.1 million acres receive special farm value assessment as EFU land.
- 2.4 million acres receive farm value assessment based on application.



# Oregon Agricultural Land Base Soils

- About 4.5 million acres of high-value farmland soils.
- About 1.2 million acres of prime farmland; 78% in the Willamette Valley, nearly 20% in Metro counties.



# Agricultural Land Base

## Land in Farms

- **Multnomah**  
34,479 acres
- **Clackamas**  
79,650 acres
- **Washington**  
130,887 acres
- **State**  
17,449,293 acres
- **Metro**  
345,016 acres

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture

## **Multnomah County Farmland Soils**

- **49,182 acres of prime farmland.**
- **69,770 acres of Class I-IV farmland,  
nirr.**
- **73,971 acres of Class I-V farmland,  
irr.**

# Potential Prime Farmland Oregon



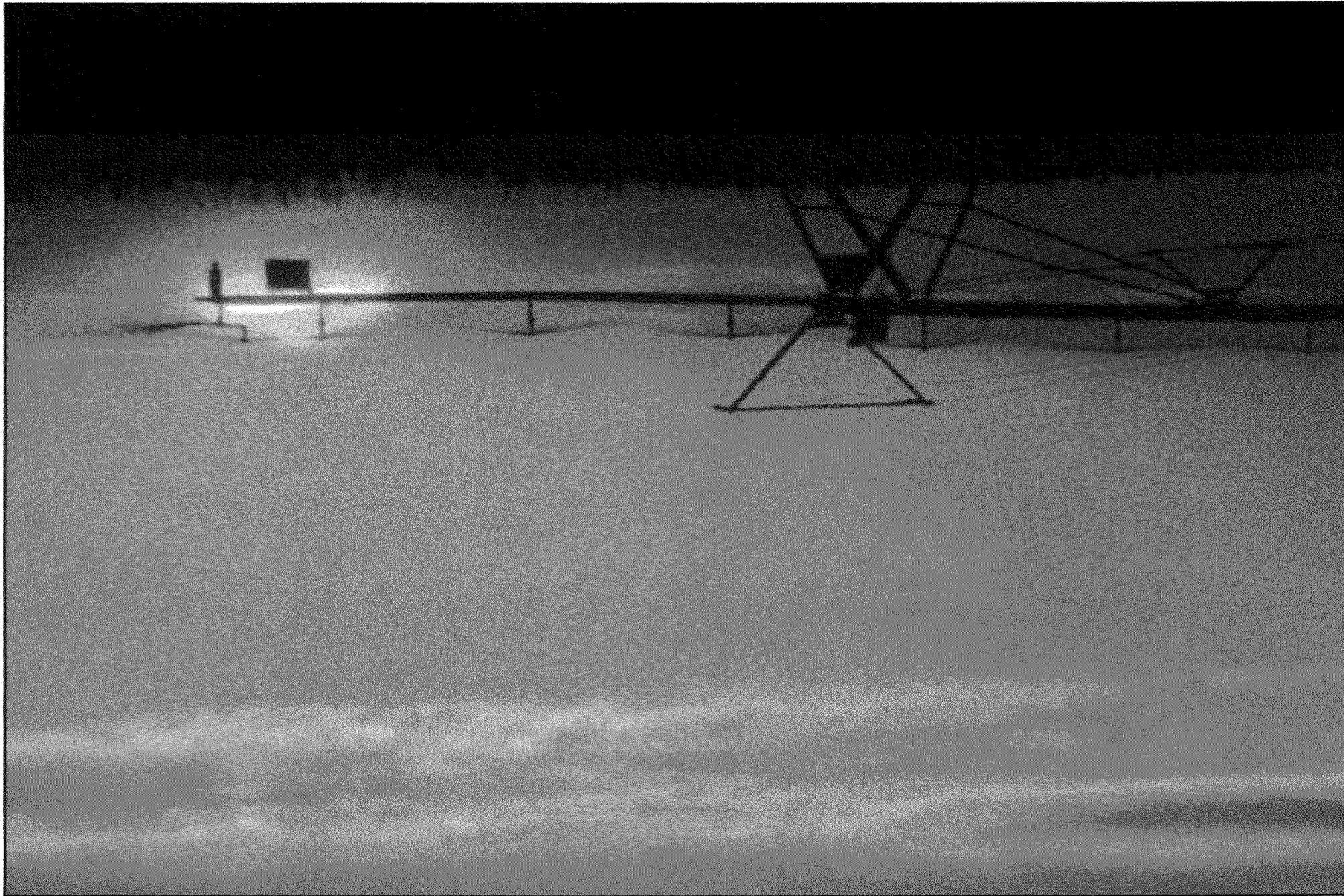
Source: NRCS STATSGO 1:250,000. This map is for general planning purposes only. It was developed by Pacific Northwest Soil Survey Region office, Portland, Oregon, September, 1998. Contact: Thor Thorson, 503-414-3261

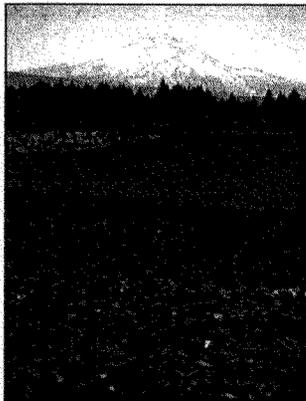
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# Multnomah County Agriculture Final Thoughts

- Smallest county in Oregon in terms of land area.
- Largest in terms of population and urban area.
- High percentage of high-value farmland soils.
- Ranks high in production value and added value production.
- Close to local markets.
- Major port facilities, gateway to international markets.
- Industry has been stable and is growing.





## Agriculture in Multnomah County

Jim Johnson  
Oregon  
Department of  
Agriculture

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### Agriculture & its Economic Contribution to Oregon

- Despite current economic challenges, agriculture is still a vitally important industry in Oregon.
- Accounting for economic activity and jobs supported by agriculture (inputs, food processing, etc.), the industry accounts for 8% of jobs and 7% of gross state product (GSP).

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**\$3.7 billion value of production 2001.**

**Value-added Processing**  
**contributes an additional \$2 billion.**

**Producers purchase**  
**over \$3.4 billion in goods and services.**

**Total direct contribution to Oregon's economy**  
**by the agriculture and food processing industry**  
**= \$9.1 billion.**

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## Diversity of Production

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- Helps create greater stability throughout the industry over time.

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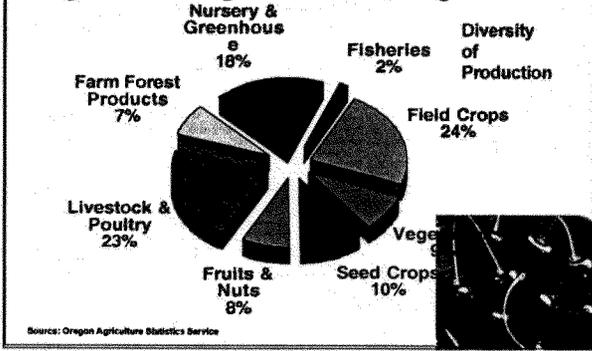
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## Segments in Oregon's \$3.7 Billion Ag Industries



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## Oregon Leads the Nation in the Production of:



- Grass Seed
- Hazelnuts
- Christmas Trees
- Peppermint
- Caneberries
- Potted Florist Azaleas



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**Commodities Ranked by  
Value of Production (2001)**

■ Nursery/Greenhouse	\$696 million
■ Cattle & Calves	\$423 million
■ Hay	\$336 million
■ Grass Seed	\$323 million
■ Milk	\$271 million
■ Christmas trees	\$131 million
■ Potatoes	\$122 million
■ Wheat	\$113 million
■ Pears	\$77 million
■ Onions	\$73 million

Source: Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service

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**Oregon's Top 10  
Agricultural Counties**

1. Marion	\$457.4 million
2. Clackamas	\$318.1 million
3. Umatilla	\$274.5 million
4. Yamhill	\$218.6 million
5. Washington	\$218.6 million
6. Linn	\$185.7 million
7. Malheur	\$171.3 million
8. Morrow	\$146.5 million
9. Polk	\$121.9 million
10. Klamath	\$115.4 million
15. Multnomah	\$64.4 million

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**Oregon's Top 10  
Agricultural Counties  
Production/square mile**

■ Marion	\$382,747
■ Yamhill	\$305,014
■ Washington	\$301,238
■ Clackamas	\$169,239
■ Polk	\$163,758
■ Multnomah	\$137,634
■ Benton	\$129,602
■ Hood River	\$93,908
■ Umatilla	\$84,803
■ Linn	\$80,975

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### **Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports**

- 80% of production leaves the state.
- 40% of production leaves the country.
- Accounts for about 19% of total state exports.
- 60% of Port of Portland's total tonnage of exports is agriculture.

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### **Agriculture is One of Oregon's Most Important Exports**

- Agricultural exports increased 4% from last year to \$1.13 billion, remaining a solid #2 among all Oregon industries.
- For comparison, #1 high tech was down 31%.

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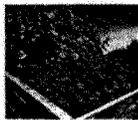
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### **Multnomah County Top Crops**

- Nursery and Greenhouse
- Lettuce
- Christmas trees
- Red Raspberries
- Cattle
- Squash and Pumpkins
- Hay



Source: OSU Extension Service

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### Greenhouse and Nursery 2001

■ Clackamas	\$154 million	4%
■ Marion	\$149 million	4%
■ Washington	\$142 million	10%
■ Yamhill	\$101 million	(10%)
■ Multnomah	\$43 million	23%



The greenhouse and nursery industry has claimed the top ranking for the 9th consecutive year. 2001 sales rose 6% above 2000 and were 218% higher than in 1990.

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### Multnomah County Greenhouse and Nursery Facts

- #1 crop, about 67% of county production value
- 201 operations
- 3450 acres
- Employs about 12,085
- About 9% growth in area since 1995



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### Value of Direct Sales

- Oregon ranked 10th in the U.S.
- Top Oregon Counties
  - Marion #44
  - Lane #51
  - Clackamas #62
  - Multnomah #67
  - Washington #86

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## Value Added

Nearly \$2 billion in value added through food processing statewide with much of this centered in the Portland Metro area.

## Food Processing

- Multnomah County leads Oregon in food processing with more than 24% of the state's food processing payroll and nearly 19% of the employees.
- Average pay per worker \$36,320.



## Food Processing

	Employment	Payroll
■ Multnomah	4518	\$164,092,236
■ Marion	4400	\$106,489,040
■ Umatilla	2451	\$61,216,920
■ Washington	1704	\$58,470,925
■ Lane	1575	\$41,010,007
■ Metro	7,909	\$271,353,330
■ State	23,861	\$666,619,007

Source: Oregon Employment Department

### Oregon Agricultural Land Base

- 17.4 million acres in FARM USE of which 15.5 are in commercial farm use.
- 16 million acres are ZONED as agricultural land.
- 13.1 million acres receive special farm value assessment as EFU land.
- 2.4 million acres receive farm value assessment based on application.



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### Oregon Agricultural Land Base Soils

- About 4.5 million acres of high-value farmland soils.
- About 1.2 million acres of prime farmland; 78% in the Willamette Valley, nearly 20% in Metro counties.



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### Agricultural Land Base Land in Farms

■ Multnomah	■ State
34,479 acres	17,449,293 acres
■ Clackamas	■ Metro
79,650 acres	345,016 acres
■ Washington	
130,887 acres	

Source: 1997 Census of Agriculture

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### Multnomah County Farmland Soils

- 49,182 acres of prime farmland.
- 69,770 acres of Class I-IV farmland, nirr.
- 73,971 acres of Class I-V farmland, irr.

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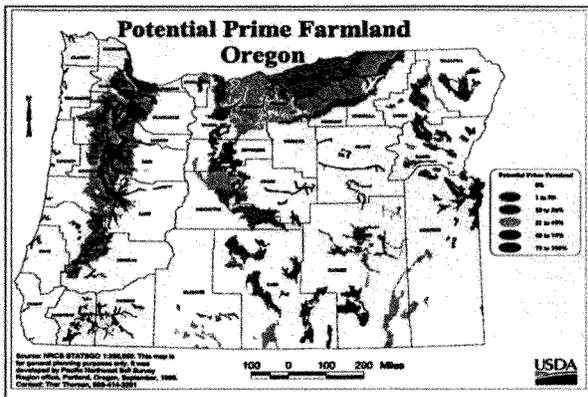
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### Multnomah County Agriculture Final Thoughts

- Smallest county in Oregon in terms of land area.
- Largest in terms of population and urban area.
- High percentage of high-value farmland soils.
- Ranks high in production value and added value production.
- Close to local markets.
- Major port facilities, gateway to international markets.
- Industry has been stable and is growing.

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# OREGON AGRICULTURE: FACTS AND FIGURES

The value of Oregon's 2001 agricultural production totaled \$3.7 billion, up slightly from 2000. Oregon's diversity of agriculture is one of its strengths. More than 220 different commodities are found throughout the state.

*Information furnished by the  
Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service,  
Janice A. Goodwin, State Statistician,  
and Oregon State University Extension Service.*

*May 2002*

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## OREGON FARMS 2001

Number of farms	40,000
Land in farms (acres)	17,200,000
Average farm size (acres)	430
Value per acre (dollars)	\$1,050

### OPERATIONS BY SIZE

Size of Operation (acres)	% of Total Farms
1 - 9	21.2%
10 - 49	35.1%
50 - 179	20.9%
180 - 499	9.9%
500 - 999	4.7%
1000 - 1999	3.0%
2000 or more	5.2%

### OPERATIONS

By Type	By Tenure
85.1% Individual	72.0% Full Owners
7.4% Partnership	20.1% Part Owners
6.4% Incorporated	7.9% Tenants
1.1% Other (Cooperative, estate/trust, institutional)	

### OPERATIONS BY AGE GROUP

Age of Operator	% of Operations
Under 25	0.5%
25 - 34	4.4%
35 - 44	19.4%
45 - 54	28.6%
55 - 64	23.4%
65 and Over	23.7%

Average Age = 54.5



**VALUE OF OREGON  
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS  
2000**

Commodity	Dollar Value
Vegetables & preparations	162,100,000
Fruits & preparations	112,300,000
Wheat & products	97,892,000
Seeds	76,800,000
Tree nuts	23,559,000
Dairy products	13,200,000
Feed & fodders	12,000,000
Hides & skins	11,900,000
Nursery products	6,300,000
Live animals & red meat	5,100,000
Fats, oil & greases	200,000

**OREGON COMMERCIAL FISH LANDINGS  
2001**

Type of Fishery	Pounds	Dollar Value
Groundfish	33,634,044	21,276,000
Crab	9,689,804	19,192,000
Tuna	8,975,260	7,565,000
Shrimp	28,482,140	7,560,000
Salmon	5,265,785	5,852,000
Whiting	117,673,122	4,129,000
Other	30,042,391	3,414,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,762,546</b>	<b>68,998,000</b>

**OREGON'S RECORD HIGH  
PRODUCTION YEARS**

Crop	Amount	Unit	Year
Wheat	77,400,000	Bushels	1980
Barley	21,868,000	Bushels	1957
Hay	3,374,000	Tons	1998
Ryegrass (annual)	265,596	Pounds	1999
Potatoes	30,683,000	Cwt.	2000
Apples	144,000	Tons	1930
Sweet Cherries	60,000	Tons	1988
Bartlett Pears	85,000	Tons	1979, 1981
Hazelnuts	48,000	Tons	2001
Prunes and Plums	137,400	Tons	1939
Strawberries	101,400,000	Pounds	1988
Snap Beans	183,200	Tons	1974
Sweet Corn	452,330	Tons	1995
Onions	12,243,000	Cwt.	1999

# OREGON'S TOP 40 COMMODITIES 2001

Total value of all production = \$3.7 billion

Rank	Commodity	Dollar Value
1	Greenhouse & Nursery Products	696,073,000
2	Cattle & Calves	422,986,000
3	Hay	336,508,000
4	Grass Seed	323,550,000
5	Milk	271,420,000
6	Christmas Trees	131,113,000
7	Potatoes	122,438,000
8	Wheat	113,050,000
9	Pears	76,915,000
10	Onions	72,708,000
11	Eggs	49,672,000
12	Wine Grapes	36,190,000
13	Hazelnuts	33,600,000
14	Sweet Corn	30,218,000
15	Cherries, all	29,208,000
16	Hops	27,578,000
17	Mint for Oil	26,959,000
18	Horses	23,286,000
19	Groundfish	21,276,000
20	Snap beans, Processing	21,085,000
21	Corn for Grain & Silage	19,289,000
22	Crab	19,192,000
23	Apples	17,632,000
24	Blueberries	15,778,000
25	Strawberries	15,164,000
26	Blackberries	14,042,000
27	Vegetable & Flower Seed	13,799,000
28	Sheep & Lambs	13,150,000
29	Squash & Pumpkins	12,554,000
30	Sugarbeets	10,120,000
31	Raspberries, all	9,880,000
32	Garlic	9,642,000
33	Hogs	9,625,000
34	Barley	9,450,000
35	Mink	8,190,000
36	Tomatoes	7,739,000
37	Tuna	7,565,000
38	Shrimp	7,560,000
39	Watermelons	6,962,000
40	Green Peas, Processing	6,860,000

**COUNTY GROSS FARM AND RANCH SALES  
2001**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
1	Marion	457,384,000
2	Clackamas	318,176,000
3	Umatilla	274,497,000
4	Yamhill	218,688,000
5	Washington	218,617,000
6	Linn	185,756,000
7	Malheur	171,328,000
8	Morrow	146,520,000
9	Polk	121,927,000
10	Klamath	115,433,000
11	Lane	104,666,000
12	Tillamook	90,959,000
13	Benton	88,040,000
14	Douglas	73,870,000
15	Multnomah	64,435,000
16	Jackson	62,384,000
17	Harney	58,527,000
18	Hood River	49,747,000
19	Baker	49,670,000
20	Lake	47,874,000
21	Wasco	46,178,000
22	Jefferson	44,865,000
23	Union	43,682,000
24	Coos	38,924,000
25	Crook	37,113,000
26	Wallowa	32,144,000
27	Grant	27,705,000
28	Josephine	21,916,000
29	Columbia	21,600,000
30	Deschutes	20,933,000
31	Curry	20,418,000
32	Sherman	18,107,000
33	Gilliam	12,797,000
34	Lincoln	11,246,000
35	Clatsop	9,614,000
36	Wheeler	9,346,000

## 2001 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Oregon Commodity	Rank	% of U.S.
Christmas trees	1	14
Hazelnuts	1	100
Blackberries	1	100
Loganberries	1	100
Raspberries, Black	1	100
Boysen and Youngberries	1	69
Peppermint	1	34
Orchardgrass seed	1	99
Ryegrass seed	1	99
Fescue seed	1	64
Potted florist azaleas	1	44
Onions	2	15
Hops	2	17
Raspberries, Red	2	17
Snap beans, processing	2	17
Prunes and plums	2	5
Kentucky Bluegrass seed	2	27
Nursery crops	3	11
Pears	3	24
Sweet Cherries	3	17
Blueberries	3	15
Strawberries	3	2
Vegetables/flower seeds	3	15
Bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers	3	17
Austrian Winter peas	3	9
Spearmint	3	6
Cranberries	4	11
Sweet corn, processing	4	7
Herbs dried	4	4
Mink pelts produced	4	10
Green peas, processing	5	10
Potatoes, fall	6	5
Wine grapes	6	0.4

**VALUE OF OREGON AGRICULTURE:  
CROP PRODUCTION**

**2001**

Crop	Acre Harvested	Production (Metric Tons)	Total Value (Dollars)
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**FIELD CROPS**

Barley	100,000	97,977	\$9,450,000
Corn, Grain	18,000	64,012	6,174,000
Corn, Silage	26,000	495,328	14,896,000
Hay, Alfalfa	460,000	1,794,430	233,404,000
Hay, All Other	565,000	974,326	103,104,000
Hops	6,103	5,191	27,578,000
Oats	25,000	27,942	3,369,000
Peppermint	26,000	991	25,771,000
Potatoes	44,500	940,307	122,438,000
Sugarbeets	10,700	244,035	13,018,000
Wheat, All	875,000	904,926	113,050,000

**SEED CROPS**

Alfalfa seed	7,030	2,136	\$6,115,000
Bentgrass seed	9,710	2,271	11,891,000
Bluegrass seed	20,820	8,497	19,545,000
Fescue seed, Tall	156,700	101,644	114,589,000
Ryegrass seed,			
Annual	123,450	95,200	39,862,000
Perennial	171,530	112,916	98,205,000

**FRUITS AND NUTS**

Apples	8,700	60,782	\$17,632,000
Blackberries	6,160	15,468	14,032,000
Blueberries	2,800	13,109	15,778,000
Cherries, Sweet	11,000	30,845	28,617,000
Cranberries	2,300	13,018	16,213,000
Hazelnuts	28,500	43,545	33,600,000
Grapes for Wine	8,800	20,684	33,744,000
Peaches	950	2,903	2,735,000
Pears, Bartlett	4,600	63,050	21,455,000
Pears, Other	12,400	145,151	55,460,000
Prunes and Plums	2,000	7,076	1,298,000
Raspberries, Red	2,700	7,212	8,158,000
Strawberries	3,100	18,235	15,164,000

**VEGETABLES**

Beans, Snap	19,300	110,233	\$21,085,000
Corn, Sweet	29,100	245,142	18,167,000
Onions	17,000	441,894	72,708,000
Peas, Green	22,900	34,963	6,860,000

## OREGON'S TOP PRODUCING COUNTIES 2001

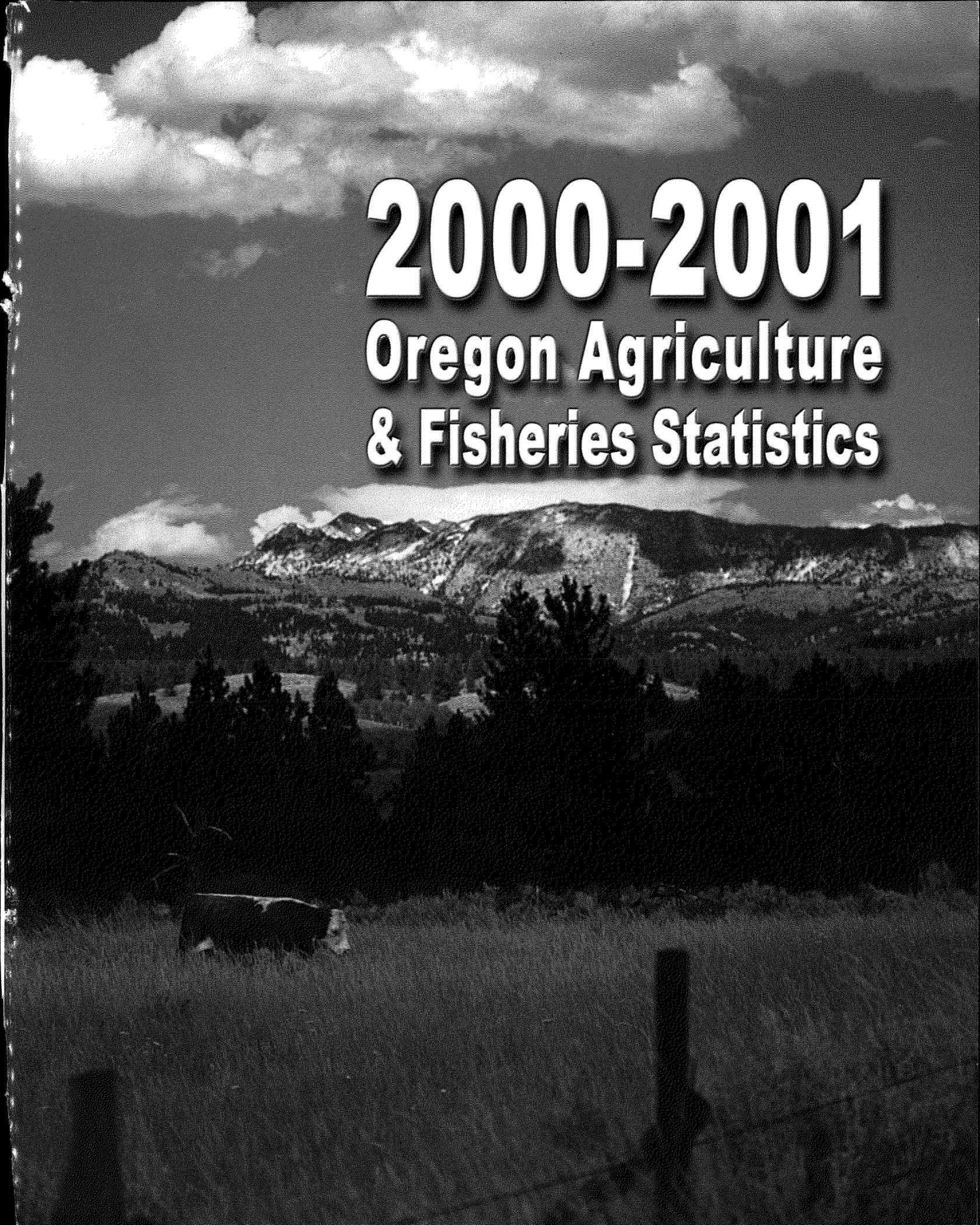
<b>Wheat</b>		<b>Greenhouse &amp; Nursery</b>	
	Bushels		Gross Sales (\$)
Umatilla	12,086,000	Marion	167,000,000
Morrow	4,334,000	Clackamas	162,219,000
Malheur	2,485,500	Washington	130,781,000
Sherman	2,427,500	Yamhill	98,124,000
Union	2,262,000	Multnomah	40,630,000

<b>Cattle &amp; Calves</b>		<b>Milk</b>	
	#		Gross Sales (\$)
Malheur	158,000	Tillamook	82,291,000
Harney	115,000	Marion	50,078,000
Baker	94,000	Morrow	17,748,000
Klamath	87,000	Polk	16,655,000
Morrow	78,000	Linn	15,882,000

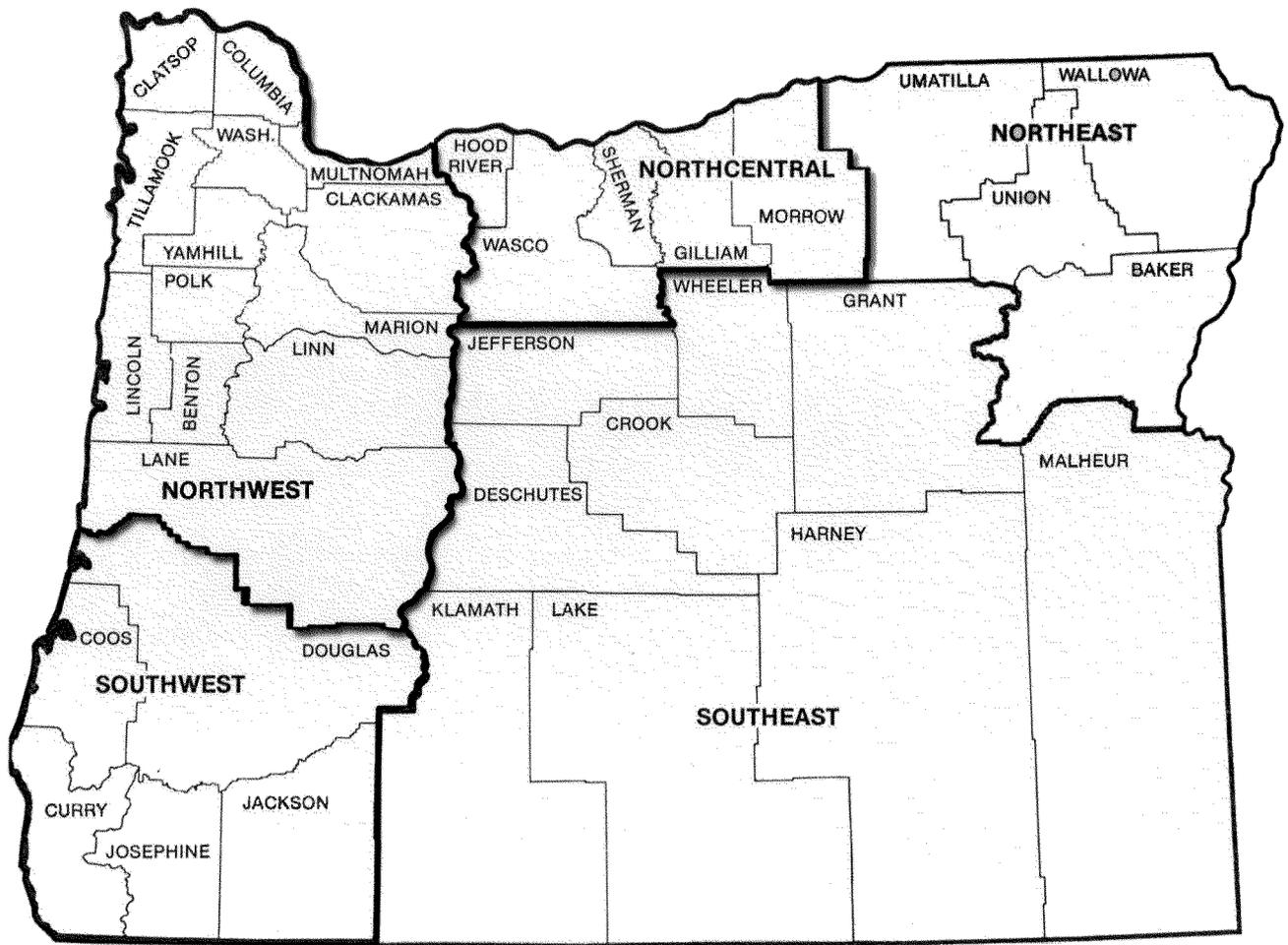
<b>Hay</b>		<b>Potatoes</b>	
	Tons		*Cwt.
Umatilla	397,730	Morrow	9,750,000
Malheur	302,750	Umatilla	9,450,000
Lake	289,500	Malheur	3,800,000
Harney	249,400	Klamath	1,196,000
Klamath	202,000	Baker	1,102,500

\* = hundredweight

<b>Pears</b>		<b>Wine Grapes</b>	
	Tons		Tons
Hood River	186,960	Yamhill	6,507
Jackson	65,183	Washington	2,848
Wasco	6,940	Polk	2,509
Josephine	1,220	Marion	1,680
Marion	1,060	Jackson	1,662



# **2000-2001 Oregon Agriculture & Fisheries Statistics**



# 2000 - 2001 OREGON AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES STATISTICS

Published cooperatively by

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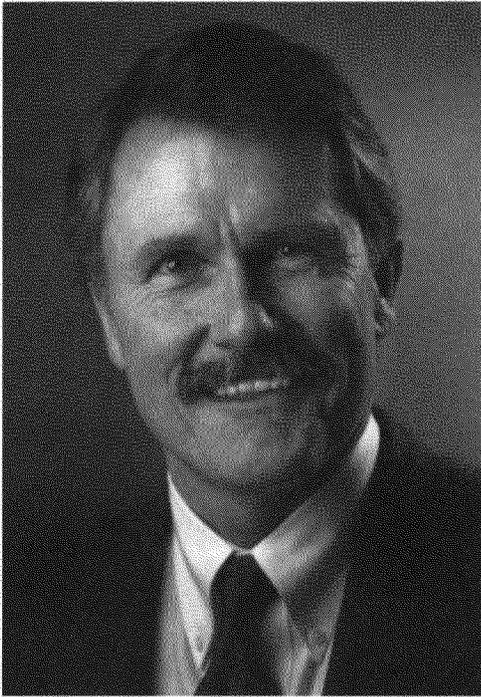


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*John A. Kitzhaber, Governor*

Once again, Oregon's great strength is drawn from its diverse and sustainable resources. Among those resources are the land and water that provide for our agricultural productivity. A second but perhaps more important resource is one of people who employ their skills and abilities in a way that contributes to the state's overall productivity. Oregon's farmers, ranchers, and fishermen help make up this great resource that has spanned generations.

For the second straight year, Oregon's agricultural and fisheries value of production has shown a modest yet significant increase after a downturn in 1998. The two percent rise is noteworthy in that it has taken place during a time of uncertainty for many of our economic sectors. Our agricultural producers have fought through the challenges of higher costs, lower prices, and global competition. It is not easy to persevere when times are difficult. But, in fact, the state's agriculture and fisheries are now valued at \$3.45 billion. That represents a major sector of Oregon's economy.

While much of Oregon agriculture is concentrated in the rich and fertile Willamette Valley, farm and ranch production remains an important component to each of our 36 counties. The state's tremendous agricultural diversity, with more than 250 different commodities, offers a strength that has protected the industry as a whole. As is the case every year, some commodities did well this past year while others struggled. Overall, however, the industry continues its slow and steady growth.

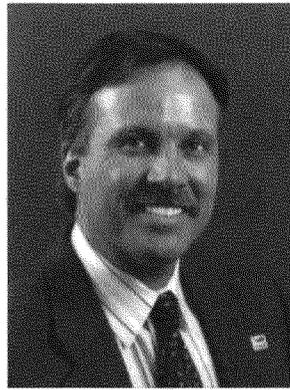
Along with the numbers, Oregon's reputation for high quality agricultural products carries far and wide. On the occasions that I travel overseas on behalf of the State of Oregon, I am constantly reminded of the distinction of quality carried by Oregon products.

As you read the statistics on the following pages, remember that it takes the effort and abilities of our farmers, ranchers, and fishermen to attain such valuable production. On behalf of all Oregonians, I thank the producers who sustain our agricultural economy and our way of life.

John A. Kitzhaber  
Governor



With the value of Oregon agricultural production at \$3.45 billion and an additional \$2 billion in processing, it's easy to see that agriculture remains one of the state's leading industries. Oregon agriculture accounts for 8% of the state's employment and 10-12% of the gross state product when accounting for related activities. Many Oregon businesses rely on agriculture, especially in rural areas. Associated jobs are a key part of the rural infrastructure. A majority of Oregon farms continue to be family owned.



*Phillip C. Ward, Director  
OR Department of Agriculture*

Agriculture is not just important to those farm and ranch families that make their living from it, but the rest of us reap the benefits of a strong agriculture industry in Oregon.

Oregonians should feel good about the positives agriculture brings to the state. But there are also many hurdles that have been placed in the industry's path-- reasons for Oregonians to be concerned about the economic health of the industry. Though net farm income increased slightly this past year, it is still extremely low compared to other years the past decade. Prices received have not kept pace with production costs.

There are indications things are on the mend, at least for many parts of the industry. Many of Oregon's export markets are improving. Many commodity prices began strengthening or at least stabilizing this past year. But 2000 continued to be a struggle for much of the industry.

Policy makers must keep in mind the decisions they make may have important considerations for agriculture. Oregonians themselves must keep in mind the importance of patronizing Oregon agricultural products. We grow some of the highest quality, most desirable food products in the world. We ought to be buying them and consuming them here at home.

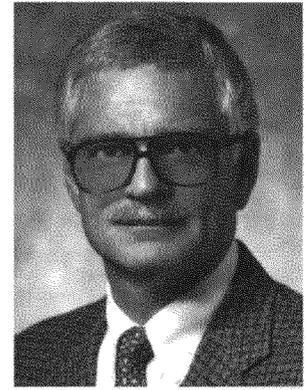
As you read the numbers on the following pages, I hope you will take a minute to remember how important this industry is to the nature and character of our great state.

I would also like to acknowledge the pending retirement of Homer Rowley, Oregon's agricultural statistician for the past seven years. His dedicated service to the state's ag industry, as well as his friendship to all of us, has been greatly appreciated and will be missed. We wish him the best in his new "career."



Phillip C. Ward  
ODA Director

The cautious optimism expressed last year was appropriate as the agricultural economy in general continues to emerge ever so slowly from agriculture's economic downturn of the past several years. Cash receipts and the value of production registered modest gains over 1999. Individually, there were as many commodities with higher receipts in 2000 as there were with fewer receipts. The failure of a major grass seed buyer and the bankruptcy of a vegetable processor in the Willamette Valley added to the drop in income. Another factor determining agriculture's well-being is production expenses, which increased by just a half percent in 2000, compared with a 5 percent jump a year earlier. Net farm income was up 5 percent on the strength of the slightly higher receipts, larger government payments, and only a moderate increase in production expenses. In fact, government payments accounted for 41 percent of net farm income, the highest in recent memory. Perhaps misleading is that government payments are confined to relatively few commodities and are not spread throughout agriculture in Oregon. The slow recovery of Asian economies, increased foreign competition and large global supplies of many commodities have put added pressure on agriculture's fortunes in Oregon.



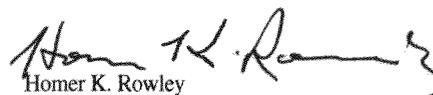
*Homer K. Rowley  
State Statistician*

Oregon's total value of production was \$3.45 billion in 2000, 2 percent higher than in 1999. This is the second consecutive increase since the value of production dipped in 1998 for the first time since 1985. Influencing the higher values were gains in nursery and greenhouse crops, cattle and calves, Christmas trees, potatoes, onions and wheat. On the downside, values were lower for grass seed, hay, milk and pears.

As foreign competition increases in what were previously considered U.S. markets, Oregon and U.S. farmers are squeezed by lower prices and higher costs. Lower prices usually accompany more competition while production inputs such as feed, fuel, and marketing, storage and transportation continue to cost more, further squeezing the producer. U.S. consumers are the big beneficiaries as consumer food costs in the U.S. are the lowest in the world. Farmers are further chagrined to see that most of the consumer food dollar goes to marketing charges after the product leaves farmers' hands. U.S. farmers receive just 20 cents of each consumer food dollar. Still, our nation's farmers can share the pride in that they are responsible for the most abundant and safest food supply on the planet.

Keeping all players in agriculture fully informed is key for making sound production, marketing and policy decisions. Monitoring the performance of all stages from production through marketing provides the basis for making informed decisions. The statistics in this publication are the foundation upon which those decisions are made.

Sincerely,



Homer K. Rowley  
State Statistician

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## GENERAL

Metric conversion & Census of Agriculture releases .....	1
Oregon crop production summary (metric) .....	2
Livestock & fishery summary (metric) .....	3
Number of farms and land in farms .....	3
Oregon agricultural exports value & destinations .....	4
World supply and utilization .....	5
Per capita consumption .....	6
Oregon agriculture and fisheries 2000 review .....	7
Gross and net income from farming .....	7
Oregon's rank in agriculture .....	8
Gross farm and ranch sales by county .....	9
Government program payments .....	9
Value of agriculture & fishery production .....	10
Cash receipts from marketings .....	11
Farm production expenses .....	12
Farm balance sheet .....	12
Census of agriculture 1982-1997 .....	13
Prices received by farmers .....	14
Prices paid by farmers .....	15
Climatological review of 2000 .....	16
Monthly precipitation and departures from normal .....	17
Record highs and lows, 1970-2001 .....	18
Oregon commodity list .....	19

## HORTICULTURE

Greenhouse and nursery sales .....	20
Floriculture .....	21

## FIELD CROPS

Summary of 2000 .....	22
Major field crops acreage, production and value .....	23
All wheat, 1870 -2000 .....	24
All wheat by county .....	25
Winter wheat by county .....	26
Spring wheat by county .....	27
All wheat varieties .....	28
Barley, 1870 - 2000 .....	29
Barley by county .....	30
Barley varieties .....	31
Oats, by county .....	32
Field corn by county .....	33
Hay, 1909 - 2000 .....	34
Stocks of hay .....	34
Alfalfa hay by county .....	35
Other hay by county .....	36
Stocks of small grains .....	37
Stocks of corn .....	37
All potatoes, 1875 - 2000 .....	38
Potato processing, selected states .....	38
All potatoes by county .....	39
Potato disposition .....	39
Potato stocks .....	39
Grass seed, acres, yield, production & value .....	40
Grass seed production .....	41
Peppermint by area .....	41

## FRUIT AND NUTS

Summary of 2000 .....	42
Tree fruit production, price and value .....	43
Tree fruit production, by area .....	44
Processed utilization .....	44
Apples and sweet cherries, 1890 - 2000 .....	45
Bartlett and other pears, 1925 - 2000 .....	45

Hazelnuts, prunes and plums, 1920 - 2000 .....	46
Hazelnuts by county .....	46
Fruit tree inventory, 1993 .....	47
Vineyard acreage and production .....	48
Wine grapes by county .....	48
Wine grapes harvested .....	49
Wineries, tonnage crushed, use .....	49
Vineyard-Wineries, Historic .....	50

## BERRY CROPS

Summary of 2000 .....	51
Acreage, production & value .....	52
Acreage and production by county .....	53
All strawberries, 1920 - 2000 .....	54

## VEGETABLES

Summary of 2000 .....	55
Acreage, production and value .....	56
Acreage and production by county .....	57
Onions, storage, 1920 -2000 .....	58
Snap beans for processing, 1920 -2000 .....	58
Sweet corn for processing, 1935 -2000 .....	59
Green peas for processing, 1935 -2000 .....	59

## SPECIALTY ITEMS

Cold storage holdings .....	60
Fertilizer, commercial usage .....	61
Fertilizer, consumption and applications .....	61
Pesticide applications .....	62
Hired farm labor .....	62

## LIVESTOCK

Livestock summary .....	63
Value of production .....	64
Livestock value .....	64
Chickens .....	64
Livestock inventory by county .....	65
Cattle & calf inventory 1870 -2001 .....	66
Cattle & calf inventory, disposition and income .....	67
Milk cows & production, 1925 -2000 .....	68
Milk cows, production and disposition .....	69
Dairy products, marketings, income and value .....	69
Manufactured dairy products .....	70
Hog and pig inventory, 1920 -2000 .....	71
Hog inventory, farrowings, disposition and income .....	72
Sheep inventory 1870 -2001 .....	73
Wool production, price and value .....	73
Sheep and lamb inventory, disposition and income .....	74
Honey .....	75
Mink, pelts produced and females bred .....	75
Chickens, number on farms .....	76
Eggs, production and value .....	76
Egg production and layers .....	76

## FISHERIES

Commercial fishing, summary .....	77
All landings, production .....	78
All landings, ex-vessel value .....	78
All landings, value by county .....	79
All landings, production & value .....	80
Oyster production .....	81
Aquaculture and mariculture .....	82
Oregon vital fishery statistics .....	82

Internet site listings .....	83
County Extension directory .....	84

## Converting U.S. customary units to international metric units

Commodity	Multiply by	Divide by	To obtain
Barley, bushels (1 bu. = 48 lbs.)		45.9	Metric tons
Corn, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Cranberries, barrels (1 barrel=100 lbs.)		22.0	Metric tons
Oats, bushels (1 bu. = 32 lbs.)		68.9	Metric tons
Rye, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Sorghum, bushels (1 bu. = 56 lbs.)		39.4	Metric tons
Wheat, bushels (1 bu = 60 lbs.)		36.7	Metric tons

Domestic units	Multiply by	Divide by	To obtain
Acres (43,560 sq. ft.)		2.47	Hectares
Yield per acre	2.47		Yield per hectare
Fahrenheit, degrees	(F-32) x 5/9		Degrees Celsius
Gallons	3.78		Liters
Inches	2.54		Centimeters
Pounds		2,204.6	Metric tons
Hundredweight		22	Metric tons
Tons (2,000 lbs.)		1.1	Metric tons

## 1997 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCT RELEASES

To obtain a free copy call 503-326-2131, email [nass-or@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass-or@nass.usda.gov)

or visit <http://www.usda.gov/nass>

STATE AND COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS TABLES (Internet)

STATE AND COUNTY PROFILES (Internet)

### Volume 1, GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)

State and One report for each a U.S. Summary of National-level statistics  
Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa

### Volume 2, SUBJECT SERIES (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)

Agricultural Atlas of the United States (map image formats electronically)  
Ranking of States and Counties  
ZIP Code Tabulations of Selected Items (Internet and CD-ROM only, database format)

### Volume 3, SPECIAL STUDIES (Internet, CD-ROM, Print)

1998 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey (spreadsheet format electronically)  
1998 Census of Horticultural Specialties (database format electronically)  
1998 Census of Aquaculture (database format electronically)  
1999 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey

### SPECIALTY PRODUCTS (Internet and CD-ROM)

Congressional Tabulation (database format)  
Public Use Files, U.S. and State (ASCII format)

## OREGON AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES - INTERNATIONAL FOCUS

### Oregon crop production summary: Metric units, 2000

Crop	Hectares harvested	Yield per hectare	Production	Price per metric ton	Total value
	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>U.S. dollars</i>	<i>1,000 U.S. dollars</i>
<b>Greenhouse &amp; nursery crops</b>	16,640	—	—	—	642,000
<b>Field crops:</b>					
Barley.....	56,680	3.23	182,890	90	16,464
Beans, dry edible.....	4,740	2.02	9,571	401	3,840
Corn, grain.....	11,740	11.29	132,595	94	12,528
Corn, silage.....	10,120	51.55	521,637	25	13,185
Hay, alfalfa.....	157,890	9.41	1,485,984	110	163,800
Hay, all other.....	279,350	4.48	1,251,928	93	115,920
Hops.....	2,360	2.00	4,712	4,828	22,748
Oats.....	10,120	3.51	35,562	92	3,259
Peas, Austrian winter.....	160	1.70	272	154	42
Peppermint.....	12,960	.08	1,089	27,998	30,480
Potatoes, all.....	22,870	60.86	1,391,772	105	146,637
Spearmint.....	400	.13	52	23,158	1,208
Sugarbeets.....	5,670	66.08	374,671	36	13,587
Wheat, all.....	368,420	3.96	1,457,135	97	140,899
Spring.....	72,870	3.09	225,347	101	22,770
Winter.....	295,550	4.17	1,231,788	96	118,129
<b>Seed crops:</b>					
Alfalfa seed.....	3,620	.83	3,020	2,876	8,687
Bentgrass seed.....	4,640	.65	3,023	5,641	17,053
Bluegrass seed.....	8,890	1.08	9,610	2,370	22,773
Clover seed, crimson.....	2,880	.78	2,243	745	1,671
Clover seed, red.....	7,850	.50	3,932	1,374	5,404
Fescue seed, chewings.....	5,170	1.12	5,783	1,578	9,127
Fescue seed, red.....	3,380	1.03	3,477	1,646	5,724
Fescue seed, tall.....	55,050	1.59	87,620	1,238	108,509
Orchardgrass seed.....	6,660	.97	6,476	1,418	9,180
Ryegrass seed, annual.....	51,720	2.13	110,095	309	33,984
Ryegrass seed, perennial.....	73,640	1.63	120,168	935	112,351
Sugarbeet seed.....	1,170	3.13	3,665	1,336	4,897
Vegetable/flower seed.....	3,030	—	—	—	15,258
<b>Fruits and nuts:</b>					
Apples.....	3,520	21.52	75,751	217	16,454
Blackberries.....	2,490	8.18	20,367	1,053	21,437
Blueberries.....	1,090	11.65	12,701	1,692	21,490
Boysenberries.....	590	5.00	2,948	1,073	3,164
Cherries, sweet.....	4,450	7.54	33,566	815	27,364
Cherries, tart.....	530	3.77	1,996	443	884
Cranberries.....	970	17.07	16,556	348	5,765
Hazelnuts.....	11,460	1.77	20,230	981	19,847
Grapes for wine.....	3,280	5.14	16,874	1,543	26,040
Loganberries.....	30	6.96	209	1,419	296
Peaches.....	380	9.55	3,629	909	3,300
Pears, bartlett.....	2,020	26.95	54,432	322	17,515
Pears, other.....	5,180	28.02	145,151	336	48,734
Prunes & plums.....	810	11.20	9,072	180	1,633
Raspberries, black.....	470	3.70	1,737	3,274	5,687
Raspberries, red.....	1,170	5.62	6,577	1,173	7,712
Strawberries.....	1,420	11.28	16,012	1,092	17,491
<b>Vegetables:</b>					
Beans, snap.....	8,910	13.56	120,811	207	25,023
Corn, sweet (processed).....	14,450	19.25	278,191	89	24,647
Onions, storage.....	7,170	64.10	459,585	168	77,144
Peas, green.....	13,040	4.48	58,396	231	13,515

**Livestock and fishery production summary: Metric units, Oregon, 2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Commodity	Number marketed	Production	Price per metric ton	Total value
		Metric tons	U. S. dollars	1,000 dollars
<b>Livestock:</b>				
Cattle & calves, all.....	679,000	258,000	1,620	419,402
Cattle.....	438,000	—	1,550	—
Calves.....	241,000	—	2,050	—
Hogs & pigs.....	49,000	5,900	1,040	6,157
Honey.....	—	1,100	1,470	1,616
Milk cows on farms.....	90,000 <sup>2/</sup>	—	—	—
Milk per cow.....	—	8.54	—	—
Milk produced.....	—	768,800	280	216
Mink (pelts).....	268,000	—	30.11 /pelt	8,070
Sheep & lambs, all.....	127,000	5,400	1,560	8,442
Sheep.....	15,000	—	600	—
Lambs.....	112,000	—	1,730	—
Wool.....	—	700	580	403
<b>Poultry:</b>				
Eggs (dozen).....	67,083,000	—	0.482 /doz	32,334
<b>Dairy products:</b>				
American cheese.....	—	28,100	—	—
Cottage cheese.....	—	5,800	—	—
Ice cream (liters) (L).....	—	43,420,900 /L	—	—
<b>Fish products</b>				
Crab.....	—	5,100	4,640	23,650
Groundfish.....	—	87,300	360	31,020
Oysters (liters) (L).....	—	155,490 /L	9.26 /L	1,440
Salmon.....	—	1,400	2,880	4,030
Shrimp.....	—	11,700	930	10,830
Tuna.....	—	4,000	1,720	6,890
Other fish.....	—	10,500	260	2,700

<sup>1/</sup> Rounded to nearest 100 tons and nearest 10 dollars per metric ton.

<sup>2/</sup> Number of milk cows on Oregon farms.

**Number of farms and land in farms: Oregon, 1980-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Year	Oregon				United States			
	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre <sup>2/</sup>	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm	Value per acre <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000	1,000 acres	Acres	Dollars	1,000	1,000 acres	Acres	Dollars
1980.....	35.0	18,100	517	587	2,440	1,038,885	426	737
1985.....	37.0	18,000	486	615	2,293	1,012,073	441	713
1990.....	36.5	17,800	488	573	2,146	986,850	460	682
1991.....	37.0	17,800	481	586	2,117	981,736	464	703
1992.....	37.5	17,500	467	607	2,108	978,503	464	713
1993.....	37.5	17,500	467	663	2,202	968,845	440	736
1994.....	38.0	17,500	461	747	2,198	965,935	440	798
1995.....	38.5	17,500	455	844	2,196	962,515	438	844
1996.....	38.5	17,500	455	928	2,191	958,675	438	887
1997.....	39.0	17,500	449	960	2,191	956,010	436	926
1998.....	39.5	17,200	435	960	2,191	953,500	435	974
1999.....	40.5	17,200	425	1,000	2,192	947,440	432	1,020
2000.....	40.0	17,200	430	1,020	2,172	942,990	434	1,050

<sup>1/</sup> A farm is defined as a place that sells or would normally sell \$1,000 worth of agricultural products.

<sup>2/</sup> As of January 1.

## Oregon agricultural exports value: Fiscal years 1997-2000 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Fiscal year ending September 30			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Million U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Million U.S. dollars</i>	<i>Million U.S. dollars</i>
Vegetables & vegetable preparations.....	161.9	164.6	159.0	162.1
Fruits & fruit preparations.....	83.3	93.3	121.1	112.3
Seeds.....	74.6	79.2	75.6	76.8
Wheat & products.....	137.3	102.8	95.0	57.1
Tree nuts.....	21.3	37.8	15.9	25.2
Feed & fodders.....	11.0	9.8	11.5	12.0
Dairy products.....	10.9	12.2	11.9	13.2
Hides & skins.....	8.5	8.0	9.7	11.9
Nursery products <sup>2/</sup> .....	NA	NA	5.7	NA
Live animals & red meat.....	4.0	4.1	3.6	5.1
Fats, oils and greases.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other <sup>3/</sup> .....	146.7	121.6	106.1	129.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>659.8</b>	<b>633.7</b>	<b>618.5</b>	<b>604.9</b>

<sup>1/</sup> State agricultural export estimates, except 1999 nursery products, are based on the assumption that if a state contributes a certain percentage of U.S. production for each commodity, it receives the same percentage in export revenues. This assumption will hold true for some commodities more than others.

<sup>2/</sup> Nursery products from Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service Survey of Nurseries for calendar year 1999.

<sup>3/</sup> Fish and products are not included and are only available on a Northwest Port basis from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes confectionaries also Includes greenhouse products for 1997, 1998, and 2000.

NA: Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatus>. Look for state export data.

## Agricultural exports from United States: Top destinations, 2000

The total value of agricultural exports from the United States was \$51.6 billion for calendar year 2000, up 1.07 percent over 1999. These top 30 destinations accounted for 91.1 percent of that total value.

Country	Percent of total value	Country	Percent of total value
Japan	18.1	Turkey	1.3
Canada	14.8	Russia Federation	1.2
Mexico	12.7	Spain	1.2
Korea, Republic of	5.1	Belgium/Luxembourg	1.1
Taiwan	3.9	Italy	1.1
China	3.3	Dominican Republic	1.0
Netherlands	2.8	Oceania	1.0
Caribbean Islands	2.7	Thailand	1.0
Hong Kong	2.5	Saudi Arabia	0.9
Central America	2.2	Israel	0.9
United Kingdom	2.0	Venezuela	0.8
Egypt	2.0	Columbia	0.8
Germany	1.8	Switzerland	0.7
Philippines	1.7	France	0.6
Indonesia	1.3	Australia	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.

## World supply & utilization of major crops, livestock & products

Item	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001 <sup>†</sup>	2001/2002 <sup>†</sup>
	<i>Million units</i>						
<b>Wheat</b>							
Area (hectares)	218.7	230.0	228	224.7	216.8	217.6	214.1
Production (metric tons)	538.4	581.9	609.2	588.8	586.4	579.1	571.1
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	99.1	100.1	104.0	101.9	112.4	103.0	107.2
Consumption (metric tons) <sup>2/</sup>	548.4	575.8	583.7	585.2	593.0	588.6	595.1
Ending stocks (metric tons) <sup>3/</sup>	139.5	145.6	171.1	174.6	167.1	158.5	134.5
<b>Coarse grains</b>							
Area (hectares)	313.9	322.7	311.2	307.3	301.1	296.1	300.2
Production (metric tons)	802.9	908.5	884.1	889.7	877.2	857.1	860.2
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	87.9	91.2	85.6	96.4	104.4	102.3	100.0
Consumption (metric tons) <sup>2/</sup>	841.8	875.0	873.5	870.5	882.5	874.2	895.4
Ending stocks (metric tons) <sup>3/</sup>	151.8	185.3	195.9	215.1	209.8	192.6	157.4
<b>Rice, milled</b>							
Area (hectares)	148.1	149.7	151.3	152.4	155.0	151.9	151.1
Production (metric tons)	371.4	380.2	386.8	394.0	408.4	395.6	394.4
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	19.7	18.9	27.7	24.9	22.9	22.2	22.4
Consumption (metric tons) <sup>2/</sup>	372.1	379.0	379.5	387.3	398.6	400.8	404.8
Ending stocks (metric tons) <sup>3/</sup>	117.8	119.0	126.3	133.0	142.9	137.6	127.2
<b>Total grains</b>							
Area (hectares)	680.7	702.4	690.5	684.4	672.9	665.6	665.4
Production (metric tons)	1,712.7	1,870.6	1,880.1	1,872.5	1,872.0	1,831.7	1,825.7
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	206.7	210.2	217.3	223.2	239.7	227.5	229.6
Consumption (metric tons) <sup>2/</sup>	1,762.3	1,829.8	1,836.7	1,843.0	1,874.1	1,863.7	1,895.3
Ending stocks (metric tons) <sup>3/</sup>	409.1	449.9	493.3	522.7	519.8	488.7	419.1
<b>Oilseeds</b>							
Crush (metric tons)	217.5	216.7	226.3	240.6	247.4	252.6	260.4
Production (metric tons)	258.9	261.4	286.5	294.7	303.0	309.3	318.3
Exports (metric tons)	44.3	49.6	54.0	54.9	64.5	69.2	69.2
Ending stocks (metric tons)	22.2	19.1	28.6	31.8	34.0	33.9	32.2
<b>Meals</b>							
Production (metric tons)	147.3	147.8	153.8	164.5	168.5	173.6	180.1
Exports (metric tons)	49.8	50.7	52.1	54.0	56.2	55.6	57.0
<b>Oils</b>							
Production (metric tons)	73.1	73.7	75.1	80.6	85.8	88.2	90.5
Exports (metric tons)	26.0	28.3	29.7	31.5	32.8	34.6	35.2
<b>Cotton</b>							
Area (hectares)	35.9	33.8	33.8	33.0	32.4	32.0	34.3
Production (bales)	93.1	89.6	91.8	85.0	87.4	88.3	96.0
Exports (bales)	27.3	28.8	26.7	23.7	27.3	26.2	28.2
Consumption (bales)	86.0	88.0	87.2	85.4	91.9	91.8	92.6
Ending Stocks (bales)	36.7	40.1	43.8	44.9	41.2	38.0	41.5
	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2001<sup>†</sup></b>
<b>Beef and pork<sup>4/</sup></b>							
Production (metric tons)	122.1	116.6	122.1	127.1	130.4	131.8	133.1
Consumption (metric tons)	120.7	114.1	119.7	124.6	128.4	129.8	131.3
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.0	9.2	9.1	8.8
<b>Poultry<sup>4/</sup></b>							
Production (metric tons)	47.5	50.4	52.7	53.5	56.5	58.0	59.6
Consumption (metric tons)	47.0	49.6	51.8	52.6	55.3	56.8	58.5
Exports (metric tons) <sup>1/</sup>	4.5	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.8
<b>Dairy</b>							
Milk production (metric tons)	—	364.4	365.6	368.4	372.0	375.9	376.3

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes intra-EU trade but includes intra-Former Soviet Union trade.

<sup>2/</sup> Where stocks data are not available, consumption includes stock changes.

<sup>3/</sup> Stocks data are based on differing marketing years and do not represent levels at a given date. Data not available for all countries.

<sup>4/</sup> Calendar year data.

<sup>†</sup> forecast

<sup>e</sup> estimated

Sources: Economic Research Service, USDA; Crops, Ed Allen 202-694-5288; red meat, poultry, Leland Southard 202-694-5187; dairy, Laverne Williams 202-694-5190.

Per Capita consumption of major food commodities: <sup>1/</sup> U. S. 1991-1999

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	<i>Pounds</i>								
Red meats <sup>2/</sup>	111.9	114.0	112.1	114.7	115.1	112.8	111.0	115.6	117.7
Beef	63.1	62.8	61.5	63.6	64.4	65.0	63.8	64.9	65.8
Veal	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
Lamb & mutton	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Pork	46.9	49.4	48.9	49.5	49.0	45.9	45.5	49.2	50.5
Poultry <sup>2/</sup>	58.3	60.8	62.5	63.3	62.9	64.1	64.2	65.0	68.3
Chicken	44.2	46.7	48.5	49.3	48.8	49.5	50.3	50.8	54.2
Turkey	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.1
Fish & shellfish	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.8	15.2
Eggs	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.4	30.7	31.8	32.8
Dairy Products									
Cheese (excluding cottage) <sup>2/</sup>	25.0	26.0	26.2	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.3	29.8
American	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.2	13.0
Italian	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.8
Other cheese	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0
Cottage cheese	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Beverage milks <sup>2/</sup>	221.1	218.2	213.4	213.6	209.8	210.0	206.8	204.6	203.8
Fluid whole milk	87.3	84.0	80.1	78.8	75.3	74.6	72.7	71.6	72.4
Fluid lower fat milk	109.9	109.2	106.6	106.0	102.6	101.7	99.8	98.6	98.2
Fluid skim milk	23.9	25.0	26.7	28.8	31.9	33.7	34.3	34.4	33.2
Fluid cream products	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7
Yogurt (excluding frozen)	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9
Ice cream	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.8
Low fat ice cream	7.4	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.9
Frozen yogurt	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
All dairy products, milk equivalent, milk-fat bases	565.6	565.8	574.1	585.9	583.8	574.6	577.6	581.7	597.9
Fats & oils — Total fat content	64.8	66.8	69.7	68.0	66.3	65.3	64.9	65.6	68.5
Butter & margarine (product weight)	15.0	15.4	15.8	14.7	13.7	13.5	12.8	12.8	12.9
Shortening	22.4	22.4	25.1	24.1	22.5	22.3	20.9	21.0	21.6
Lard & edible tallow (direct use)	1.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	5.2	5.7
Salad & cooking oils	26.4	27.2	26.9	26.2	26.9	26.1	28.6	27.9	29.4
Fresh fruits	113.0	123.5	124.5	126.3	124.1	128.1	131.9	131.3	132.5
Canned fruit	19.8	22.9	20.7	21.0	17.5	18.8	20.4	17.4	19.6
Dried fruit	12.3	10.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	11.3	10.8	12.4	10.5
Frozen fruit	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.7
Selected fruit juices	106.0	121.9	121.3	126.6	125.9	127.8	129.3	118.8	131.0
Vegetables									
Fresh	167.4	171.1	178.1	184.5	179.1	184.1	188.9	185.5	192.1
Canning	114.3	112.2	112.8	112.3	110.8	109.5	107.8	109.3	105.7
Freezing	72.6	70.9	76.0	78.4	79.9	84.6	83.0	81.8	82.5
Dehydrated and chips	32.8	31.5	33.6	31.0	31.3	34.5	33.3	33.4	32.3
Pulses	7.8	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.6
Peanuts (shelled)	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.4
Tree nuts (shelled)	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Flour & cereal products	182.7	185.7	191.7	194.0	192.8	199.2	200.9	198.4	201.9
Wheat flour	137.0	138.9	143.3	144.5	141.8	148.7	149.5	146.0	148.4
Rice (milled basis)	16.2	16.7	16.7	18.1	18.9	17.8	18.4	18.9	19.4
Caloric sweeteners	137.9	141.2	144.5	147.4	149.8	150.7	154.0	155.1	158.4
Coffee (green bean equiv.)	10.3	10.0	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equiv.)	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6

<sup>1/</sup> In pounds, retail weight unless otherwise stated. Consumption normally represents total supply minus exports, nonfood use, and ending stocks. Calendar-year data except fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, tree nuts, & rice, which are on crop-year basis.

<sup>2/</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA., Jane E. Allshouse (202) 694-5449.

## OREGON AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES 2000

Government payments to Oregon farmers increased 30 percent in 2000 over 1999 payments. Government payments were more than twice what they were in 1997. The increase in farm cash receipts, though small in percentage terms, at least added more to the gain in gross farm income than did the government payments. Production expenses crawled upward.

Net farm income per farm, although up from 1999, remained low compared with earlier years. The absolute level of net farm income per farm may seem low for all the years because of the official definition of a farm. A farm is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold during the calendar year. The \$1,000 level has not changed since 1974 so there is a significant difference between real and nominal dollars.

Consider that for the last Census of Agriculture (1997), farms counted with sales below \$10,000 accounted for almost 62 percent of Oregon's farms. Those numerous but smaller farms accounted for less than 2 percent of sales. So part of the reason that net farm income per farm appears low comes from the generous definition of a farm. The rate of return from current income, although up in 2000, is still low historically.

The first table on page 4 shows a disheartening trend in the value of total Oregon Agricultural exports. However, note that good export data at the state level are hard to come by. The Oregon portion of the U.S. production is used to prorate Oregon's portion of U.S. exports. This is because the Economic Research Service is able to obtain these export data on the national level but not at the state level. One would expect that Oregon exports a higher portion of wheat, for example, than does the country as a whole. One exception to a lack of data was for the nursery industry in 1999. The Oregon Agriculture Statistics Service collected export data on their annual survey.

The small aggregate increases in value of production and cash receipts (pages 10 and 11) from 1999 to 2000 were modest. Worth noting is the continued record high values set by the Oregon nursery and Christmas tree industries. Also worth noting were at least partial rebounds in prices that helped cattle and onion entrepreneurs. Pear growers suffered from a sharp price slump.

Most of the modest increase in farm assets (pg. 12) came from increases in aggregate real estate values. Farm debt continued to inch upward. Debt/equity and debt/asset ratios have held fairly steady since 1998.

### Gross and net income from farming: Oregon, 1996-2000

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million dollars</i>				
Cash receipts from farm marketings.....	2,937.2	3,195.5	2,967.9	3,003.6	3,046.4
Government payments.....	73.3	63.5	100.0	105.5	137.4
Farm related income <sup>1/</sup> .....	480.6	421.1	360.1	369.0	342.2
Non-money income <sup>2/</sup> .....	270.5	266.8	257.5	272.5	273.2
Value of inventory adjustments.....	55.5	13.3	21.8	-31.6	-46.8
Gross farm income total.....	3,817.0	3,960.2	3,707.3	3,719.0	3,752.4
Production expenses total.....	3,237.1	3,337.1	3,228.9	3,398.7	3,414.9
Net total farm income.....	579.9	623.1	478.4	320.3	337.5
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Net farm income per farm.....	15,062	15,977	12,111	7,909	8,437.5
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Rate of return from current income <sup>3/</sup> .....	3.44	3.62	2.68	1.75	1.81

<sup>1/</sup> Includes machine hire/custom work, recreational income, farm forest product sales and other farm business-related income.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes value of home consumption and rental value of operator's hired laborers' dwellings.

<sup>3/</sup> Returns to operators from net farm income divided by total assets (operator's capital investment).

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary, <http://www.ers.usda.gov>

## Oregon's rank in the nation's agriculture: 2000

Commodity	Rank among states	Production	Unit	Metric tons	Percent of U.S.
<b>Field crops:</b>					
Peppermint .....	1	2,400,000	Lb.	1,089	34.7
Hops.....	2	10,387,000	Lb.	4,712	15.4
Spearmint.....	4	115,000	Lb.	52	5.2
Potatoes, all .....	4	30,683,000	Cwt.	1,391,772	5.9
Barley .....	7	8,400,000	Bu.	182,890	2.6
Sugarbeets.....	11	408,000	Ton	370,135	1.3
Oats.....	14	2,450,000	Bu.	35,562	1.6
Wheat, all.....	18	53,540,000	Bu.	1,457,135	2.4
Hay, all.....	23	3,018,000	Ton	2,739,912	2.0
<b>Seed crops:</b> <sup>1/ 5/</sup>					
Bentgrass seed.....	1	6,665,000	Lb.	3,023	<sup>4/</sup>
Ryegrass seed.....	1	510,637,000	Lb.	231,623	99.2
Fescue seed.....	1	223,204,000	Lb.	101,245	63.5
Orchardgrass seed .....	1	14,277,000	Lb.	6,476	99.0
Kentucky bluegrass seed.....	2	21,187,000	Lb.	9,610	26.9
Alfalfa seed .....	5	6,658,000	Lb.	3,020	7.6
<b>Berries:</b>					
Blackberries.....	1	44,900,000	Lb.	20,367	100.0
Boysen & youngberries.....	1	6,500,000	Lb.	2,948	72.2
Loganberries.....	1	460,000	Lb.	209	100.0
Raspberries, black.....	1	3,830,000	Lb.	1,737	100.0
Raspberries, red.....	2	14,500,000	Lb.	6,577	16.7
Strawberries.....	3	35,300,000	Lb.	16,012	1.9
Blueberries.....	3	28,000,000	Lb.	12,701	15.1
Cranberries.....	4	365,000	Bbls.	16,556	6.5
<b>Fruit and nuts:</b>					
Hazelnuts.....	1	22,300	Ton	20,230	99.1
Prunes & plums.....	2	10,000	Ton	9,072	1.1
Cherries, sweet.....	3	37,000	Ton	33,566	17.9
Pears, all.....	3	220,000	Ton	199,583	22.7
Cherries, tart.....	7	2,200	Ton	1,996	1.5
Grapes, wine.....	7	18,600	Ton	16,874	.2
Apples, all.....	8	83,500	Ton	75,751	1.6
Peaches.....	22	4,000	Ton	3,629	.3
<b>Vegetables:</b>					
Snap beans, processing.....	2	133,170	Ton	120,811	16.0
Onions, storage.....	2	10,132,000	Cwt.	459,585	19.9
Green peas, processing.....	4	64,370	Ton	58,396	12.1
Sweet corn, processing.....	4	306,650	Ton	278,191	9.7
Carrots, processing.....	8	9,000	Ton	8,165	1.7
<b>Horticulture:</b>					
Christmas trees.....	1	8,864,000	Trees	NA	26.1
Potted florist azaleas (wholesale).....	1	22,856,000	Dollars	NA	41.2
Cut cultivated greens, total ...	3	5,863,000	Dollars	NA	4.7
Potted petunias (wholesale)...	6	1,030,000	Dollars	NA	5.9
Cut flowers, all.....	6	10,183,000	Dollars	NA	2.4
Potted flowering plants, all....	8	29,185,000	Dollars	NA	3.7
Bedding/garden plants, all.....	21	41,274,000	Dollars	NA	1.9
<b>Livestock:</b>					
Mink pelt production.....	4	268,000	Pelts	NA	10.1
Wool production.....	10	1,440,000	Lb.	653	3.1
Sheep and lambs <sup>2/</sup> .....	11	245,000	Head	NA	3.5
Trout <sup>3/</sup> .....	11	1,365,000	Dollars	NA	1.9
Milk production.....	21	1,695,000,000	Lb.	768,847	1.0
All cattle & calves <sup>2/</sup> .....	25	1,360,000	Head	NA	1.4
Egg production.....	29	805,000,000	Eggs	NA	1.0

<sup>1/</sup> Percent of U.S. derived from the Agricultural Census 1997.

<sup>2/</sup> January 1, 2001 inventory.

<sup>3/</sup> 2000 data (September 1, 1999 - August 31, 2000). 2001 estimates available in January 2002.

<sup>4/</sup> U.S. total not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>5/</sup> Production from OSU.

NA: Not available.

**Gross farm and ranch sales: By county, Oregon, 2000<sup>1/</sup>**

County	All crops	All animal products	Total sales
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Baker.....	16,794	35,053	51,847
Benton.....	77,053	7,987	85,040
Clackamas.....	264,494	44,119	308,613
Clatsop.....	3,896	6,091	9,987
Columbia.....	22,529	4,166	26,695
Coos.....	22,295	13,999	36,294
Crook.....	14,109	21,916	36,025
Curry.....	15,555	4,123	19,678
Deschutes.....	9,272	12,821	22,093
Douglas.....	51,529	23,439	74,968
Gilliam.....	10,290	4,680	14,970
Grant.....	6,985	15,145	22,130
Harney.....	14,075	36,343	50,418
Hood River.....	50,511	1,407	51,918
Jackson.....	40,083	19,219	59,302
Jefferson.....	40,127	8,121	48,248
Josephine.....	10,974	10,618	21,592
Klamath.....	57,314	75,501	132,815
Lake.....	29,618	24,914	54,532
Lane.....	65,639	24,815	90,454
Lincoln.....	8,381	1,520	9,901
Linn.....	132,098	37,251	169,349
Malheur.....	121,226	72,507	193,733
Marion.....	386,092	79,318	465,410
Morrow.....	101,655	36,699	138,354
Multnomah.....	61,095	2,279	63,374
Polk.....	85,389	22,043	107,432
Sherman.....	17,837	7,635	25,472
Tillamook.....	3,887	82,323	86,210
Umatilla.....	179,345	43,027	222,372
Union.....	35,853	10,352	46,205
Wallowa.....	12,568	18,218	30,786
Wasco.....	44,464	10,279	54,743
Washington.....	191,092	13,367	204,459
Wheeler.....	2,584	6,391	8,975
Yamhill.....	176,428	27,139	203,567
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>2,383,136</b>	<b>864,825</b>	<b>3,247,961</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University. <http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/EdMat/SR790-00.pdf>

**Government program payments to Oregon farmers and ranchers: 1996-2000<sup>1/</sup>**

Commodity	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million dollars</i>				
Wheat.....	-9.8 <sup>2/</sup>	-0.2 <sup>2/</sup>	—	3 <sup>3/</sup>	3 <sup>3/</sup>
Feed grains (barley, oats, corn, sorghum)...	-0.6 <sup>2/</sup>	-0.1 <sup>2/</sup>	—	3 <sup>3/</sup>	3 <sup>3/</sup>
Wool Act.....	1.1	—	—	—	—
Conservation programs.....	28.6	26.3	18.3	18.8	20.5
Other program direct payments.....	54.1	37.4	81.7	86.8	116.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>137.4</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes both deficiency and diversion payments.

<sup>2/</sup> Refunded as prices exceeded deficiency target prices.

<sup>3/</sup> Included in total. Datum rounds to zero.

Source: USDA-ERS web site: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>

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Value of agriculture and fishery production: By commodities, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity	2000 Rank	Year of production <sup>1/</sup>			2000 as % of all commodities <sup>2/</sup>
		1998	1999	2000	
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>All commodities</b> .....		3,365,708	3,387,050	3,454,961	
All farm production (excludes fishery) .....		3,314,376	3,317,151	3,373,033	97.6
All crops .....		2,363,525	2,353,531	2,406,880	69.7
Greenhouse, nursery & Christmas tree farms ....		638,793	703,496	777,210	22.5
Field crops .....		799,670	686,738	736,279	21.3
Seed crops .....		369,195	397,706	366,392	10.6
Vegetable crops .....		297,404	260,116	277,829	8.0
Fruit/nut crops .....		258,463	293,860	246,035	7.1
All livestock and poultry products .....		768,209	782,175	786,071	22.8
Forest products, farm .....		182,642	181,445	180,082	5.2
Fishery products .....		51,332	69,899	81,928	2.4
Greenhouse & nursery products .....	1	532,000	584,000	642,000	18.6
Cattle & calves .....	2	364,759	389,824	419,402	12.1
Grass seed, all .....	3	349,582	373,755	345,839	10.0
Hay, all .....	4	337,698	286,208	279,720	8.1
Milk, all .....	5	253,280	248,085	216,960	6.3
Potatoes, all .....	6	132,115	138,945	146,637	4.2
Wheat, all .....	7	151,171	97,456	140,899	4.1
Christmas trees .....	8	106,793	119,496	135,210	3.9
Onions, all .....	9	101,418	53,456	77,144	2.2
Pears, all .....	10	82,712	94,696	66,249	1.9
Eggs .....	11	47,059	42,699	44,879	1.3
Sweet corn .....	12	33,419	41,780	34,998	1.0
Mint for oil .....	13	48,085	37,500	31,688	0.9
Groundfish landings, all .....	14	23,511	28,675	31,022	0.9
Cherries, all .....	15	34,214	28,880	28,248	0.8
Grapes .....	16	17,346	23,449	26,040	0.8
Corn for grain & silage field .....	17	25,756	19,740	25,713	0.7
Snap beans, processing .....	18	22,755	25,579	25,023	0.7
Blackberries .....	19	20,456	32,135	24,897	0.7
Crab landings, all .....	20	12,520	22,908	23,611	0.7
Hops .....	21	20,250	20,547	22,748	0.7
Horses .....	22	21,600	21,184	22,463	0.7
Blueberries .....	23	11,535	17,925	21,490	0.6
Hazelnuts .....	24	14,846	35,333	19,847	0.6
Strawberries .....	25	25,820	21,412	17,491	0.5
Barley .....	26	13,702	13,013	16,464	0.5
Apples .....	27	20,229	15,845	16,454	0.5
Vegetable & flower seed .....	28	15,266	20,049	15,258	0.4
Sugarbeets .....	29	19,311	20,303	13,587	0.4
Green peas, processing .....	30	11,986	10,977	13,515	0.4
Raspberries .....	31	11,902	15,122	13,399	0.4
Shrimp landings, all .....	32	3,189	9,571	10,189	0.3
Squash & pumpkins .....	33	8,027	9,856	10,004	0.3
Garlic .....	34	8,839	9,394	8,880	0.3
Sheep & lambs .....	35	7,487	7,128	8,442	0.2
Mink .....	36	8,137	9,604	8,070	0.2
Tuna, albacore landings .....	37	6,237	3,782	6,890	0.2
Watermelons .....	38	7,324	7,239	6,713	0.2
Tomatoes .....	39	6,195	6,163	6,439	0.2
Hogs .....	40	6,366	5,080	6,157	0.2
Cranberries .....	41	14,129	3,630	5,765	0.2
Lettuce .....	42	6,316	5,555	5,667	0.2
Sugarbeet seed .....	43	4,056	3,522	4,897	0.1
Beans, dry edible .....	44	2,827	3,271	3,840	0.1
Peaches .....	45	2,498	2,516	3,300	0.1
Oats .....	46	5,352	2,840	3,259	0.1
Broccoli, processing .....	47	4,919	4,168	3,183	0.1
Hybrid poplars (cottonwoods) .....	48	—	11,615	3,135	0.1
Cauliflower .....	49	4,848	3,368	2,495	0.1
Cantaloupe/muskmelons .....	50	2,483	2,314	2,489	0.1
Other vegetable crops .....		78,875	80,267	81,279	2.4
Other livestock & poultry .....		59,521	58,571	59,698	1.7
Other field, seed & fruit crops .....		44,349	48,330	53,513	1.5
Other fishery .....		5,875	4,963	10,216	0.3

<sup>1/</sup> Data for marketing year.

<sup>2/</sup> For major groups only. Individual commodity as percent of total excludes farm forest products.

Cash receipts from farm marketings: By commodities, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity	Calendar year receipts			2000 as % of all commodities
	1998	1999	2000	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
<b>All commodities <sup>1/</sup></b>	2,967,914	3,003,554	3,046,375	100.0
All crops.....	2,196,592	2,200,808	2,207,983	72.5
Greenhouse, nursery & Christmas trees.....	638,793	703,496	777,210	25.5
Field crops.....	651,019	544,343	554,706	18.2
Seed crops.....	361,599	393,262	353,500	11.6
Fruit/nut crops.....	247,255	287,634	263,010	8.6
Vegetable crops.....	297,926	272,073	259,557	8.5
All livestock & poultry products.....	771,322	802,746	838,392	27.5
Greenhouse & nursery products.....	532,000	584,000	642,000	21.1
Cattle & calves.....	361,553	428,571	473,914	15.6
Milk, all.....	249,280	244,360	213,632	7.0
Hay, all.....	190,721	173,753	158,151	5.2
Potatoes, all.....	119,862	129,732	136,859	4.5
Christmas trees.....	106,793	119,496	135,210	4.4
Ryegrass seed, all.....	188,650	206,294	133,467	4.4
Fescue seed, all.....	92,862	96,689	130,133	4.3
Wheat, all.....	179,419	91,667	115,167	3.8
Pears, all.....	76,407	87,096	83,444	2.7
Onions, all.....	104,439	68,518	66,664	2.2
Eggs.....	46,588	42,272	44,430	1.5
Sweet corn.....	33,419	41,780	34,998	1.1
Mint.....	48,085	37,500	31,688	1.0
Cherries, all.....	34,214	28,880	28,248	0.9
Grapes.....	17,346	23,449	26,040	0.9
Snap beans, processing.....	22,755	25,579	25,023	0.8
Blackberries.....	20,456	32,135	24,897	0.8
Bluegrass seed.....	17,251	19,144	22,773	0.7
Hops.....	20,250	20,547	22,748	0.7
Blueberries.....	11,535	17,925	21,490	0.7
Hazelnuts.....	14,846	35,333	19,847	0.7
Strawberries.....	25,820	21,412	17,491	0.6
Horses & mules.....	18,250	16,997	17,310	0.6
Bentgrass seed.....	12,472	15,885	17,053	0.6
Apples.....	13,443	17,227	16,147	0.5
Vegetable & flower seed.....	15,266	19,957	15,170	0.5
Barley.....	13,595	12,470	14,389	0.5
Sugarbeets.....	19,311	20,303	13,587	0.4
Green peas, processing.....	11,986	10,977	13,515	0.4
Raspberries, all.....	11,902	15,122	13,399	0.4
Corn for grain.....	12,285	10,150	9,908	0.3
Squash & pumpkins.....	7,983	9,657	9,842	0.3
Orchardgrass seed.....	6,002	6,115	9,180	0.3
Garlic.....	8,820	9,362	8,880	0.3
Alfalfa seed.....	7,963	9,921	8,687	0.3
Mink.....	8,137	9,604	8,070	0.3
Sheep & lambs.....	10,572	6,820	7,715	0.3
Clover seed, red & crimson.....	12,320	10,434	7,013	0.2
Watermelons.....	7,324	6,867	6,702	0.2
Tomatoes.....	5,863	5,801	5,931	0.2
Cranberries.....	14,129	3,360	5,765	0.2
Lettuce.....	6,316	5,555	5,667	0.2
Hogs.....	6,192	4,820	5,633	0.2
Sugarbeet seed.....	4,056	3,522	4,897	0.2
Broccoli.....	5,266	4,440	3,431	0.1
Other vegetable crops.....	83,755	83,537	78,904	2.6
Other livestock and poultry.....	70,750	49,302	67,688	2.2
Other field & fruit crops.....	54,648	53,646	58,451	1.9
Other seed crops.....	4,757	5,301	5,127	0.2

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes farm forest products that are part of farm related income, page 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.

## Farm production expenses: Oregon, 1996-2000

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million dollars</i>				
<b>Intermediate farm expenses:</b>					
Feed.....	216.7	236.5	218.2	217.2	257.7
Livestock & poultry.....	17.9	19.8	22.2	20.4	30.2
Seed.....	86.6	91.2	98.9	102.0	98.9
Fertilizer & lime.....	154.0	185.4	171.7	158.6	158.9
Pesticides.....	132.6	143.9	138.6	131.9	125.1
Fuel & oil.....	88.3	90.7	78.6	88.6	104.1
Electricity.....	63.0	50.5	46.7	54.9	54.5
Repair & maintenance.....	275.2	294.3	262.9	306.3	309.7
Machine hire & custom work.....	67.2	82.2	106.0	100.2	75.4
Marketing, storage & transportation.....	180.5	198.6	173.8	195.5	229.8
Contract labor.....	31.2	43.3	35.6	38.8	38.2
Miscellaneous, including operator dwellings.....	285.2	290.7	289.1	290.4	262.3
<b>Total intermediate farm expenses</b>	<b>1,598.4</b>	<b>1,727.1</b>	<b>1,642.3</b>	<b>1,704.8</b>	<b>1,744.8</b>
Motor vehicle registration & licensing.....	17.8	19.0	18.3	19.2	16.9
Capital consumption, including operator dwellings	346.3	345.3	351.3	362.2	366.7
Taxes on farm property.....	128.1	132.3	133.4	133.4	134.1
Employee compensation (total hired labor).....	536.9	580.5	600.6	689.5	662.4
Interest expenses including operator dwellings...	185.0	184.8	187.5	198.0	206.4
Net rent to non-operator landlords.....	424.6	348.1	295.5	291.6	283.6
<b>Total farm production expenses</b>	<b>3,237.1</b>	<b>3,337.1</b>	<b>3,228.9</b>	<b>3,398.7</b>	<b>3,414.9</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.  
May not add due to rounding.

Web site: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/farmincome/finfidmu.htm>

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## Farm balance sheet (excluding farm households): Oregon, December 31, 1995-2000 <sup>1/</sup>

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Million dollars</i>					
<b>Assets:</b>						
Total farm assets.....	16,881.5	17,337.1	17,212.8	17,843.9	18,325.6	18,692.5
Real estate.....	13,304.3	13,763.1	13,527.2	14,090.8	14,372.6	14,795.3
Livestock & poultry <sup>2/</sup> .....	790.0	792.7	994.5	943.2	1,025.4	1,020.9
Machinery & motor vehicles <sup>3/</sup> .....	1,565.8	1,579.4	1,559.1	1,601.8	1,653.5	1,643.9
Crops <sup>4/</sup> .....	339.4	308.5	276.2	257.1	312.0	313.8
Financial assets.....	829.7	833.6	788.7	881.9	906.9	851.5
Purchased inputs.....	52.3	59.8	67.1	69.0	55.2	67.1
<b>Debts:</b>						
Total farm debt <sup>5/</sup> .....	2,181.6	2,221.8	2,372.6	2,540.1	2,579.5	2,618.8
Real estate debt.....	1,336.8	1,323.2	1,410.6	1,525.8	1,557.6	1,540.4
Non real estate debt.....	844.9	898.6	962.0	1,014.3	1,021.9	1,078.4
<b>Equity:</b> .....	<b>14,699.8</b>	<b>15,115.3</b>	<b>14,840.2</b>	<b>15,303.8</b>	<b>15,746.1</b>	<b>16,073.7</b>
<b>Ratios:</b>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Debt/equity.....	14.8	14.7	16.0	16.6	16.4	16.3
Debt/assets.....	12.9	12.8	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.0

<sup>1/</sup> Data are for farms with sales of \$1,000 or more annually. Includes only items for farm purposes.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes horses, mules, and broilers.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos.

<sup>4/</sup> All non-ccc crops held on farms plus the value above loan rate for crops held under ccc.

<sup>5/</sup> Excludes debt for non-farm purposes.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, State Financial Summary.

Web site: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/>

Oregon agriculture highlights: Census of Agriculture 1982-97 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Unit	Year			
		1982 <sup>2/</sup>	1987 <sup>2/</sup>	1992 <sup>2/</sup>	1997 <sup>3/</sup>
Farms	Number	34,087	32,014	31,892	34,030
Land in farms	Acres	17,739,782	17,809,165	17,609,497	17,449,293
Average size of farm	Acres	520	556	552	513
Farms by size	Farms	5,987	5,476	6,319	7,202
1-9 acres	Farms	12,415	11,448	11,235	11,954
10-49 acres	Farms	7,662	7,219	6,748	7,120
50-179 acres	Farms	3,906	3,617	3,390	3,369
180-499 acres	Farms	1,560	1,560	1,508	1,601
500-999 acres	Farms	957	1,008	997	1,035
1,000-1,999 acres	Farms	1,600	1,686	1,695	1,749
2,000 or more acres	Farms	29,300	27,318	26,508	28,101
Total cropland	Acres	5,237,399	5,236,393	5,037,764	5,285,659
Harvested cropland	Farms	23,719	21,712	20,743	22,312
Irrigated land	Acres	3,305,714	2,832,663	2,823,972	3,154,523
Sales, less than	Farms	15,334	14,411	15,002	15,348
\$2,500	Farms	1,807,882	1,648,205	1,622,235	1,948,739
\$2,500-4,999	Farms	13,511	11,751	11,490	12,021
\$5,000-9,999	Farms	4,987	4,785	4,569	5,027
\$10,000-24,999	Farms	3,776	3,770	3,734	3,971
\$25,000-49,999	Farms	3,718	3,697	3,801	4,121
\$50,000-99,999	Farms	2,248	2,194	2,183	2,418
\$100,000-249,999	Farms	2,007	1,972	1,940	1,904
\$250,000-499,999	Farms	2,397	2,186	2,155	2,192
\$500,000 or more	Farms	925	1,038	1,118	1,184
Occupation	Farms	470	621	902	1,192
Farming	Operator	15,542	15,359	15,306	15,648
other	Operator	18,545	16,655	16,586	18,382
Days worked off farm	Operator	21,108	18,897	18,419	19,934
Any	Operator	14,112	12,646	12,089	13,110
200 days or more	Operator	21,811	17,515	17,088	17,122
Cattle & calves inventory	Farms	1,618,005	1,503,625	1,465,444	1,559,162
Beef cows inventory	Number	16,396	13,369	13,105	13,393
Milk cows inventory	Farms	656,150	618,857	629,625	695,635
Hogs & pigs inventory	Number	3,289	1,937	1,541	1,052
Sheep & lambs inventory	Farms	99,134	95,325	99,035	86,747
Chickens 3 months old or older inventory	Farms	2,500	1,482	1,669	1,383
Broilers & other meat-type chickens sold	Number	105,174	86,293	58,276	33,152
Wheat, grain	Farms	4,877	4,138	3,639	3,070
Barley, grain	Number	522,657	470,291	392,957	282,872
Oats, grain	Farms	5,218	3,178	2,480	2,241
Hay, all	Number	3,398,829	3,049,585	2,954,237	3,272,027
Vegetables harvested for sale	Farms	326	225	208	156
Land in orchards	Number	14,422,115	14,244,387	18,921,442	18,966,576
Nursery & greenhouse crops	Farms	4,763	3,890	3,025	2,531
	Acres	1,179,942	838,849	924,855	882,862
	Bushels	58,924,228	51,875,186	46,527,762	54,694,903
	Farms	2,366	1,805	1,096	750
	Acres	250,291	186,504	127,185	109,108
	Bushels	14,313,160	12,272,482	7,787,057	7,568,675
	Farms	1,744	1,134	810	570
	Acres	76,317	41,551	38,241	30,173
	Bushels	5,267,490	2,777,234	2,950,737	2,742,017
	Farms	15,181	13,913	12,066	12,933
	Acres	1,016,904	943,905	872,535	1,066,643
	Tons	2,482,717	2,340,999	2,276,437	3,009,247
	Farms	1,554	1,529	1,509	1,432
	Acres	134,814	142,236	147,616	155,242
	Farms	4,709	4,410	4,200	3,869
	Acres	86,742	91,101	96,166	96,270
	Farms	1,507	1,612	2,309	4,195
	Acres	23,347	28,561	37,708	105,098

<sup>1/</sup> These data do not include estimates for farms missed by the census.

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>3/</sup> USDA-NASS.

Prices received by farmers: Specified products, Oregon, 1997-2000 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season Average price <sup>2/</sup>
<b>All wheat (dollars per bushel)</b>													
1997 .....	3.97	3.80	3.83	4.16	4.37	4.06	3.84	3.87	3.84	3.70	3.73	3.50	3.55
1998 .....	3.50	3.39	3.34	3.09	3.09	2.56	2.36	2.36	2.57	2.86	2.78	2.80	2.63
1999 .....	2.77	2.83	2.95	2.92	2.88	3.06	2.95	2.90	2.97	2.92	2.91	2.73	2.81
2000 .....	2.80	2.59	2.62	2.56	2.82	2.67	2.54	2.37	2.50	2.57	2.76	2.71	2.63
<b>Potatoes (dollars per cwt.)</b>													
1997 .....	4.15	4.40	4.70	4.55	4.05	3.10	3.45	6.25	5.15	4.65	4.95	5.15	5.20
1998 .....	5.40	5.30	5.95	6.05	5.75	5.10	5.15	4.50	4.65	4.20	4.85	5.40	5.05
1999 .....	5.65	5.55	5.95	6.15	6.45	6.80	6.80	4.70	4.55	4.45	4.85	5.00	4.95
2000 .....	5.10	4.95	5.80	5.80	5.80	4.45	4.45	4.60	4.20	4.40	4.05	4.05	4.80
<b>All hay, baled (dollars per ton)</b>													
1997 .....	106	112	115	121	115	103	114	120	118	123	121	121	117.00
1998 .....	116	118	123	114	112	110	113	117	97	100	104	102	104.00
1999 .....	95	102	100	94	103	97	90	94	96	92	89	89	92.00
2000 .....	87	89	93	94	96	94	96	97	95	98	93	93	95.50
<b>Alfalfa hay, baled (dollars per ton)</b>													
1997 .....	110	115	118	123	120	115	120	125	125	130	125	125	123.00
1998 .....	120	120	125	115	115	120	120	122	100	105	110	110	110.00
1999 .....	100	110	105	100	105	105	100	100	100	95	90	91	96.00
2000 .....	89	95	97	95	97	97	104	100	98	101	96	96	100.00
<b>Barley (dollars per bushel)</b>													
1997 .....	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.57	2.68	2.50	2.56	2.28	2.47	2.43	2.49	2.38	2.39
1998 .....	2.45	2.22	2.18	2.38	2.04	2.21	1.78	1.58	1.45	1.64	1.69	1.95	1.70
1999 .....	1.83	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.93	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.81	1.76	1.89
2000 .....	2.03	2.01	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.83	1.65	1.71	1.85	1.84	2.02	2.13	1.96
<b>Oats (dollars per bushel)</b>													
1997 .....	2.19	2.06	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.10	1.94	1.83	1.79	1.76	1.81	1.77
1998 .....	1.85	1.65	1.78	1.89	1.76	1.52	1.40	1.41	1.45	1.32	1.43	1.32	1.39
1999 .....	1.33	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.41	1.50	1.42	1.40	1.35	1.33	1.27	1.48	1.42
2000 .....	1.43	1.52	1.45	1.52	1.45	1.14	<sup>3/</sup>	1.16	<sup>3/</sup>	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.33
<b>Beef cattle (dollars per cwt.)</b>													
1997 .....	49.20	54.60	56.30	59.60	62.30	62.00	63.20	61.20	61.90	59.90	59.60	61.70	59.60
1998 .....	63.40	63.80	65.50	65.10	66.00	60.70	55.30	53.80	53.70	53.20	52.60	52.50	58.10
1999 .....	57.10	61.30	62.20	61.70	60.90	60.50	61.10	61.70	62.60	61.30	62.20	65.30	61.60
2000 .....	69.10	70.40	71.50	72.20	73.40	71.00	70.50	71.00	70.20	69.20	69.60	68.60	70.50
<b>Lambs (dollars per cwt.)</b>													
1997 .....	83.00	84.80	82.00	83.00	86.00	87.00	84.00	84.00	83.00	83.00	82.50	86.00	84.30
1998 .....	77.00	71.00	65.30	64.90	67.40	73.60	66.50	64.00	62.20	62.00	61.30	62.50	66.20
1999 .....	63.00	62.00	62.20	65.00	67.00	70.00	69.10	71.20	68.00	66.50	67.50	67.00	66.90
2000 .....	70.00	75.00	77.30	78.00	90.00	84.60	82.50	80.50	79.70	79.00	78.00	78.00	78.70

<sup>1/</sup> Prices for season average revised.

<sup>2/</sup> Crop year begins with month to right of heavy line.

<sup>3/</sup> Not published.

Prices paid by farmers: Specified products, United States and Pacific Region, 1997-2000 <sup>1/</sup>

Category	Product	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Feed	Broiler grower.....	\$/ton	270	257	242	226	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/ton	286	271	237	201	
	Laying feed.....	\$/ton	251	224	208	206	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/ton	240	236	217	212	
	Dairy feed - 16% protein.....	\$/ton	215	194	180	175	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/ton	187	174	182	175	
	Cottonseed meal - 41% protein.....	\$/cwt.	17.20	16.00	14.60	14.90	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/cwt.	22.10	20.30	20.40	20.70	
Fuel	Soybean meal - 44% protein.....	\$/cwt.	17.70	14.30	12.20	13.00	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/cwt.	24.00	21.90	22.10	22.00	
	Diesel fuel, bulk delivery.....	\$/gal	0.874	0.740	0.728	1.08	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/gal	1.040	0.820	0.940	1.17	
	Gasoline, unleaded, service station.....	\$/gal	1.23	1.06	1.10	1.47	
	..... Pacific region <sup>2/</sup>	\$/gal	1.41	1.18	1.57	1.71	
	Fertilizer	Urea fertilizer, 45-46% N.....	\$/ton	257	195	176	200
		..... Northwest <sup>3/</sup>	\$/ton	312	237	202	212
Sulfate of ammonia fertilizer, 20.5-21.0%N.....		\$/ton	185	187	171	167	
..... Northwest <sup>3/</sup>		\$/ton	187	202	159	159	
Nitrogen solution, 32% N.....		\$/ton	175	148	133	137	
..... Northwest <sup>3/</sup>		\$/ton	224	204	174	166	
Fungicides	Sulphur, 95% wettable powder.....	\$/lb.	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.31	
	Herbicides	2,4-D, 4#/gal., emulsifiable concentrate(EC).....	\$/gal	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.70
EPTC (Eptan, Eradicane), 6.7-7.0#/gal.,(EC).....		\$/gal	30.50	32.30	32.40	33.30	
Insecticides	Oil (used in petroleum distillates).....	\$/gal	5.13	5.32	5.15	5.22	
Machinery	Baler, pick-up, P.T.O., round 1200-1500 lb. Bale	\$/each	16,900	17,300	17,700	17,300	
	Field cultivator, mounted or drawn, 20-25 ft., flexible.....	\$/each	12,500	13,500	13,800	14,400	
	Mower, mounted or drawn, 7-8 ft. cutter bar.....	\$/each	4,130	4,220	4,370	4,360	
	Sprayer, field crop, power, boom type, trailer type with 500-700 gal. spray tank.....	\$/each	9,650	9,950	10,600	11,100	
	Tractor, 2-wheel drive, 110-129 P.T.O. hp.....	\$/each	57,400	59,500	60,100	62,400	
	Tractor, 4-wheel drive, 200-280 P.T.O. hp.....	\$/each	111,000	116,000	116,000	120,000	
	Grazing fees	Grazing fee rate, AUM per month.....Oregon	\$/mo.	10.20	11.10	11.10	10.70
Grazing fee rate, cow-calf pair per mo....Oregon		\$/mo.	11.50	12.80	12.30	12.90	
Grazing fee rate, per head per month.....Oregon		\$/mo.	9.85	11.40	11.60	10.00	

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown are United States averages and Pacific/Northwest/Oregon average as designated.

<sup>2/</sup> California, Oregon, Washington.

<sup>3/</sup> Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

## 2000 OREGON WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW <sup>1/</sup>

### JANUARY

The unexpected dry weather the last half of December changed suddenly at the end of the month as the first in a series of storms reached Oregon. The wet, stormy weather continued for much of January. In general, the month was milder and wetter than normal.

### FEBRUARY

Most of Oregon had above normal temperatures and was wetter than average. Most of Oregon also remained above normal for the Water Year, although some rather large areas in eastern Oregon were still below normal.

### MARCH

Most temperatures were slightly below normal, a pattern that persisted statewide. The majority of Oregon had below normal precipitation. Fruit tree blossom began. Onion and early potato seeding began. Calving and lamb season was winding down toward the end of the month.

### APRIL

April was rather wet across southern Oregon and along the eastern border, and drier than average elsewhere. Pastures were in excellent condition. The month was very warm throughout Oregon for field preparation and spring planting. Fruit trees were in full bloom. Farmers planted spring grains and vegetables, including potatoes. Wholesale nurseries moved both container and balled and burlapped material.

### MAY

Western Oregon had mostly above normal precipitation totals as a steady supply of moist, stormy weather from the Pacific brought numerous rainy days. Mild eastside temperatures prevented thunderstorm activity from firing up, so eastern Oregon remained mostly drier than average. Rain kept most western area farmers and ranchers from their fields and orchards, although the rain was beneficial for grass growth. Grass seed headed, potatoes and sugarbeets emerged.

### JUNE

There was an early transition from cool, wet, spring-like weather to warm, summer-like weather. Later, there was a significant heat wave that affected all of western Oregon during the last week in June. Haying was in full swing. Cherry harvest began in the west while strawberry harvest peaked in the Willamette Valley. Rains extended the grazing season. Wheat and barley headed.

### JULY

The month began with rather cool, wet weather. Several days in early July had significant thunderstorm activity. Mid-

July had generally seasonable temperatures, although strong sea breezes kept coastal sections cool. Haying continued statewide. Caneberry picking was at its peak. Cranberries were turning red. The vegetable harvest began. Hops reached top wire. Livestock movement to summer ranges was completed.

### AUGUST

Warm summer weather prevailed early in the month throughout Oregon (with the exception of coastal areas, which were characteristically cool). After six weeks of dry weather, rain finally fell in northwest Oregon. August totals remained well below normal, however. Grains, vegetables, grass seed, potatoes, onions, and pears were harvested. A bad fire season accompanied dry pasture conditions in eastern Oregon.

### SEPTEMBER

September was mostly drier than average (with some notable exceptions in eastern Oregon, where thunderstorms brought some significant downpours), with near-normal temperatures. The first snows of the season fell at higher elevations (above 6,000 feet). Field preparations were underway for fall planting. Easter lily bulb harvest was in full swing. The hop and red clover harvest was winding down. Western Oregon saw some fourth alfalfa cuttings. Sheapordy potatoes were harvested in Malheur County.

### OCTOBER

Early October was rather unremarkable in western Oregon. Generally the weather was mild, dry, and "fall-like." Sub-freezing temperatures were common, with a few spots dropping into the teens. Dry mid month weather gave way to wet conditions at the end of the month as the first "big winter storm" of the season hit the Northwest. Most fall seeding was complete. Storage onions and potato harvest was complete as was the apple and the cranberry harvest.

### NOVEMBER

A persistent ridge of high pressure caused November to be much cooler and drier than normal throughout Oregon. Mid-month temperatures were mild, a far cry from the record cold of the week before. Most of eastern Oregon was mild, although southeast Oregon saw some very cold nighttime lows. Most fall seeded crops emerged. Christmas trees were harvested. Fall calving was underway. Sheep and cattle were moved to winter pastures.

### DECEMBER

The high pressure ridge that dominated November weather persisted for much of December as well. Nearly every location in Oregon had below-normal precipitation, but unusually clear skies caused temperatures to be generally above average.

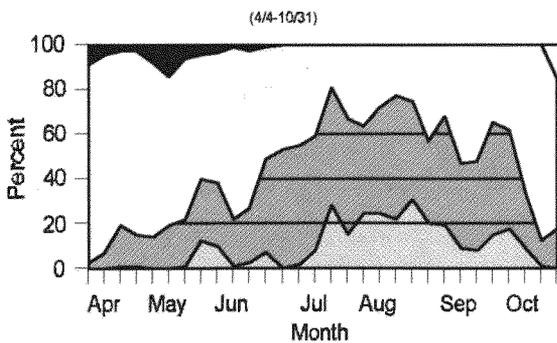
<sup>1/</sup> Weather source: Oregon Climate Service <http://www.ocs.orst.edu>

Precipitation: Monthly totals with annual departures from normal, Oregon, 2000

Area station	Monthly precipitation — inches												Annual - inches	
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Departure <sup>1/</sup>
<b>Coastal area:</b>														
Astoria.....	11.67	5.05	5.46	3.83	4.14	4.17	0.24	0.61	2.15	4.62	3.86	5.81	51.61	-14.79
Brookings.....	20.29	14.61	5.04	4.64	5.36	2.93	0.08	0.14	0.89	7.52	7.15	6.98	75.63	3.02
Tillamook.....	12.07	9.34	5.55	4.10	7.03	3.81	0.55	0.59	2.98	6.19	4.72	6.86	63.79	-24.86
Newport.....	12.80	10.71	3.86	2.88	3.36	3.18	0.38	0.16	1.74	4.46	4.10	5.32	52.95	-18.98
North Bend.....	13.81	11.02	3.00	2.72	3.10	1.71	0.37	0.49	0.66	4.66	3.44	5.45	50.43	-12.87
<b>Willamette Valley:</b>														
Eugene.....	9.57	6.00	2.37	2.09	3.10	0.70	0.42	0.00	0.99	3.06	1.61	4.10	34.01	-15.36
Portland AP....	5.66	4.50	3.21	1.82	2.70	1.19	0.15	0.12	1.67	3.25	2.46	3.47	30.20	-6.10
Salem.....	7.05	6.92	2.98	1.29	1.56	0.71	0.09	0.03	0.75	2.40	2.53	3.62	29.93	-9.23
<b>Southwestern Valley:</b>														
Grants Pass....	10.58	5.71	1.14	2.80	1.12	0.00	1.04	0.56	0.79	2.22	1.45	1.88	29.29	-1.72
Medford AP....	5.00	2.76	1.52	3.59	0.75	0.43	0.58	0.07	0.38	1.51	1.24	0.98	18.81	-0.05
Roseburg.....	9.55	4.77	1.25	4.64	1.62	0.40	0.12	0.00	0.76	3.23	2.00	3.55	31.89	-0.84
<b>North central:</b>														
Hepner.....	2.00	2.69	1.72	0.63	1.60	0.83	0.04	0.00	0.62	2.42	0.96	0.61	14.12	0.21
Condon.....	2.75	2.24	1.12	0.41	1.12	0.39	0.00	0.14	0.69	1.67	0.95	0.87	12.35	-1.70
Moro.....	1.77	2.43	0.76	0.44	0.48	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.39	0.60	0.45	8.82	-2.30
Pendleton AP..	1.99	2.98	2.42	0.69	1.60	0.72	0.07	0.00	2.01	2.06	1.22	0.57	16.33	4.31
<b>South central:</b>														
Burns.....	1.63	1.89	0.77	0.80	0.28	0.18	0.96	0.00	1.16	1.72	0.63	0.47	10.49	0.53
Klamath Falls 2 SSW.....	4.82	1.72	1.07	2.30	0.40	0.11	0.33	0.00	0.42	1.13	0.87	0.93	14.10	0.60
Lakeview.....	4.43	2.89	1.96	1.20	1.34	0.47	0.47	0.02	2.53	2.10	0.89	1.26	19.56	9.36
Redmond.....	1.50	1.61	1.05	0.75	0.31	0.07	0.72	0.00	0.32	0.84	3.57	0.50	11.24	2.67
<b>Northeast:</b>														
Baker City.....	1.54	0.98	0.96	0.90	0.69	0.59	0.17	0.07	2.01	1.65	0.43	0.49	10.48	-0.39
Joseph.....	1.83	1.40	2.43	1.13	2.23	0.68	0.14	0.00	2.76	2.04	0.53	0.54	15.71	0.64
La Grande.....	2.26	0.85	1.76	0.81	1.68	1.24	0.22	0.00	1.71	2.91	1.06	0.86	15.36	-2.08
Union.....	1.54	1.25	1.30	0.85	1.93	1.11	0.12	0.00	1.45	2.32	0.61	0.53	13.01	-0.77
<b>Southeast:</b>														
Ontario.....	1.92	1.34	1.01	0.14	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.39	1.69	0.37	0.71	8.00	-1.68
Rome.....	2.45	1.15	0.70	1.17	0.76	0.38	0.41	0.53	0.70	2.33	0.30	0.67	11.55	3.27

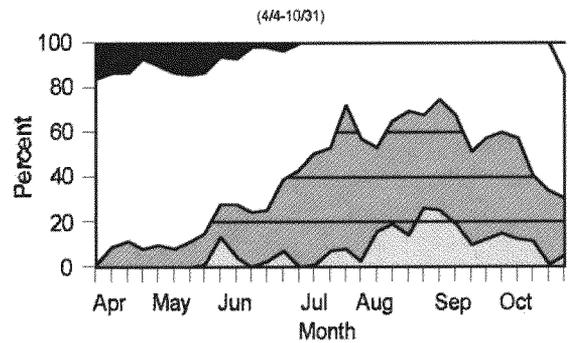
1/ Departure from 1961-1990 average.  
Source: Department of Commerce, National Weather Service.

Topsoil Moisture 2000



■ surplus  
■ short  
□ adequate  
■ very short

Subsoil Moisture 2000



■ surplus  
■ short  
□ adequate  
■ very short

**Record highs and lows, selected major commodities, Oregon, 1970-2001<sup>1/</sup>**

Item/Unit	Record high		Record low		Year data series began
	Quantity	Year	Quantity	Year	
Greenhouse/nursery ..... (dollars)	642,000,000	2000	29,647,000	1970	1910
Hay, all					
Acres Harvested, all ..... (acres)	1,160,000	2001	925,000	1992	1909
Yield, all..... (tons/acre)	3.48	1998	2.17	1972	1909
Production, all..... (tons)	3,374,000	1998	2,256,000	1970	1909
Wheat, all					
Acres harvested, all..... (acres)	1,350,000	1980	673,000	1970	1869
Yield, all..... (bushel/acre)	70.7	1996	34.9	1973	1869
Production, all..... (bushel)	77,400,000	1980	26,717,000	1970	1869
Ryegrass, annual					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	145,000	1970	103,100	1981	1936
Yield..... (pounds/acre)	2,068	1999	1,285	1970, 1974	1936
Production..... (pounds)	265,596,000	1999	166,710,000	1981	1936
Potatoes					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	67,600	1978	40,700	1972	1869
Yield..... (cwt./acre)	543	2000	284	1970	1869
Production..... (cwt.)	30,683,000	2000	13,723,000	1971	1869
Onions					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	20,100	1999	6,800	1970	1918
Yield..... (cwt./acre)	609	1999	447	1970	1918
Production..... (cwt.)	12,243,000	1999	3,039,000	1970	1918
Pears, Bartlett					
Production..... (tons)	85,000	1979,1981	39,000	1970	1925
Peppermint for oil					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	57,000	1978	31,000	1982	1954
Yield..... (pounds/acre)	79	1998	55	1976-1978	1954
Production..... (pounds)	3,750,000	1995	1,967,000	1972	1954
Sweet corn, processed, contract					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	48,900	1995	29,200	2001	1934
Yield..... (tons/acre)	9.25	1995	6.40	1971	1934
Production..... (tons)	452,330	1995	208,850	1970	1934
Hazelnuts					
Production..... (tons)	48,000	2001	6,400	1974	1927
Strawberries					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	11,000	1970	3,100	2001	1918
Yield..... (pounds/acre)	13,000	1988	6,200	1974	1918
Production..... (lbs.)	101,400,000	1988	340,000	1978	1918
Hops					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	8,641	1995	4,300	1970	1905
Yield..... (pounds/acre)	1,960	1980	1,383	1996	1905
Production..... (pounds)	13,782,000	1995	6,958,000	1984	1905
Snap beans, processed, contract					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	43,600	1974	19,300	2001	1918
Yield..... (tons/acre)	6.77	1989	3.71	1972	1918
Production..... (tons)	183,200	1974	117,940	1987	1918
Blackberries, all					
Acres harvested..... (acres)	6,140	2000	2,500	1979	1959
Yield..... (pounds/acre)	9,110	1992	3,100	1973	1959
Production..... (pounds)	44,900,000	2000	8,060,000	1973	1959
Cattle & calves, all ..... (head)	1,800,000	1982	1,360,000	1988, 2001	1870
Beef cows..... (head)	730,000	1982	547,000	1988	1920
Milk cows..... (head)	102,000	1986	88,000	1998	1870
Milk production..... (pounds)	1,714,000,000	1994	970,000,000	1970	1925
Egg production..... (number)	805,000,000	2000	497,000,000	1970	1924

<sup>1/</sup> Highs and lows for 2001 are subject to revision.

## OREGON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY LIST

### HORTICULTURE & SPECIALTY PRODUCTS

Bulbs, flower  
Christmas trees  
Conifers  
Evergreens, broadleaf  
Flowers, cut  
Greenhouse crops  
Greens, cut  
Mushrooms  
Nursery crops  
Plants, bedding  
Plants, foliage  
Plants, potted  
Poplars, hybrid  
Shrubs, deciduous  
Sod  
St. Johns Wort  
Trees, deciduous  
Trees, flowering

### FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa hay  
Alfalfa seed  
Barley  
Beans, dry edible  
Bentgrass seed  
Bentgrass seed, creeping  
Birdsfoot trefoil seed  
Canola oil  
Clover & Ladino seed, white  
Clover seed, arrowleaf  
Clover seed, crimson  
Clover seed, subterranean  
Clover seed, sweet  
Corn for grain  
Dill for oil  
Fescue, chewings  
Fescue, hard  
Fescue, red  
Fescue, tall  
Hops  
Kentucky bluegrass seed  
Meadow foxtail seed  
Meadowfoam  
Oats  
Orchardgrass seed

Peas, Austrian winter  
Peas, dry field  
Peas, wrinkled green seed  
Peavine hay  
Peppermint for oil  
Peppermint for rootstock  
Potatoes  
Radish seed  
Rice, wild  
Reed Canarygrass seed  
Rye  
Ryegrass seed, annual  
Ryegrass seed, perennial  
Safflower  
Silage, corn  
Silage, hay  
Silage, mint  
Sorghum  
Soybeans  
Spearment for oil  
Spearment for rootstock  
Straw, grain  
Straw, grass  
Sugarbeets for seed  
Sugarbeets for sugar  
Sunflower oil & seed  
Vegetable & flower seeds  
Vetch seed, common  
Vetch seed, hairy  
Wheat  
Wheatgrass seed

### FRUITS, NUTS & BERRIES

Apples  
Apricots  
Blackberries, Evergreen  
Blackberries, Marion  
Blackberries, other  
Blueberries  
Boysenberries  
Cherries, sweet  
Cherries, tart  
Cranberries  
Currants, red  
Elderberries  
Gooseberries  
Grapes

Hazelnuts  
Loganberries  
Peaches  
Pears, Asian  
Pears, Bartlett  
Pears, winter & other  
Prunes & plums  
Raspberries, black  
Raspberries, red  
Strawberries  
Walnuts

### VEGETABLE & TRUCK CROPS

Artichokes  
Asparagus  
Beans, lima  
Beans, snap  
Beets  
Broccoli  
Brussel sprouts  
Cabbage  
Cantaloupes & Muskmelons  
Carrots  
Cauliflower  
Celery  
Corn, sweet  
Cucumbers  
Eggplant  
Endive  
Escarole  
Garlic  
Horse radish  
Lettuce  
Mustard  
Onions, green  
Onions, storage  
Parsley  
Parsnips  
Peas, green  
Peppers  
Radishes  
Rhubarb  
Rutabagas  
Spinach  
Squash & pumpkins  
Swiss chard

Tomatoes  
Turnips  
Wasabi  
Watermelons

### LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

Alpacas  
Cattle & calves  
Chickens  
Dairy products  
Eggs  
Emus  
Equine  
Game birds  
Goats  
Hogs & pigs  
Honey  
Llamas  
Mink  
Ostriches  
Rabbits  
Rheas  
Sheep & lambs  
Turkeys  
Wool

### FISHERY PRODUCTS

Bass  
Clams  
Cod  
Crabs  
Flounder  
Halibut  
Oysters  
Perch  
Red snapper  
Rockfish  
Salmon  
Shad  
Shrimp  
Smelt  
Steelhead  
Sturgeon  
Trout  
Tuna

## OREGON NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE - 2000

### Oregon 2000 Nursery sales up \$58 million from 1999

Oregon's 2000 nursery sales, at \$642 million, is the highest nursery value ever estimated. During the past two years sales have increased by \$110 million, or 21 percent. This is the tenth consecutive year of record sales. The Nursery and Greenhouse industry again claimed the top ranking of all Oregon commodities.

Fifty-two percent of the \$58 million increase in sales came from balled and burlapped plant material and 35

percent of the increase was from bare root plant material. However, all types of plant material registered gains over 1999.

Clackamas County, with sales of \$148 million was the leading county of sales for the second straight year. Marion County was a close second in sales with \$143 million. Together they produce 45 percent of all nursery and greenhouse sales in Oregon. Washington County ranked third with sales of nearly \$130 million and Yamhill County was fourth at \$103 million.

### Nursery/greenhouse gross sales: By plant material, 1993-2000

Plant material	Gross sales								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
	1,000 dollars	Percent							
Bare Root.....	82,400	84,300	82,900	97,600	105,400	109,700	116,300	136,700	118
B & B.....	52,200	58,500	67,800	75,000	77,800	85,500	97,500	127,700	131
Container.....	108,400	133,900	148,100	148,900	171,300	188,500	223,100	226,300	101
Greenhouse....	79,800	77,200	83,500	91,800	95,800	105,900	103,100	106,600	103
Other.....	24,200	31,100	36,700	34,700	41,700	42,400	44,000	44,700	102
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>347,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>419,000</b>	<b>448,000</b>	<b>492,000</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>584,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>110</b>

### Number of operations: Acreage and gross sales by county, 1998-2000

County	Number of operations	Acres	Gross sales			
	2000	1999 <sup>1/</sup>	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
	Number	Acres	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Benton.....	46	310	1,800	2,030	2,250	111
Clackamas.....	463	11,950	128,500	143,760	148,350	103
Curry.....	21	330	3,400	2,770	2,990	108
Deschutes.....	37	210	1,800	1,950	1,850	95
Douglas.....	54	490	5,500	5,220	4,690	90
Jackson.....	67	100	2,300	2,430	2,640	109
Josephine.....	60	140	2,500	2,530	3,010	119
Klamath.....	16	920	6,000	8,490	6,430	76
Lane.....	142	520	13,700	15,090	15,550	103
Lincoln.....	23	150	2,700	3,140	2,670	85
Linn.....	83	500	5,200	8,210	8,020	98
Marion.....	349	9,990	120,000	131,490	143,370	109
Multnomah.....	199	3,140	32,400	34,790	34,810	100
Polk.....	43	1,030	6,000	9,740	9,860	101
Umatilla.....	13	520	3,400	4,130	4,420	107
Washington.....	235	5,190	97,100	109,410	129,630	118
Yamhill.....	101	4,530	83,000	84,810	103,115	122
Other <sup>2/</sup> .....	150	1,080	16,700	14,010	18,345	131
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>584,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>110</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Not collected for 2000.

<sup>2/</sup> Contains counties with less than 1 million dollars of sales and other counties that were combined to avoid disclosing individual information.

**Floriculture crops: Area, sales and value, by types, Oregon, 1999-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Types	Number of producers		Plants sold				Wholesale value		
	1999	2000	Unit	Over 5 inches		Total		1999	2000
				1999	2000	1999	2000		
	Number	Number		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cut flowers, other than									
Gladioli & roses.....	11	13	—	—	—	—	—	6,829	3,237
Potted flowering plants:									
Finished florist azaleas.....	10	8	Pots	2,545	4,475	4,293	7,612	15,162	22,856
Easter lilies.....	—	—	Pots	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poinsettias.....	23	24	Pots	461	447	606	564	2,777	2,800
Other potted flowering plants.....	14	13	Pots	108	203	673	750	1,191	1,914
Bedding/garden flats:									
Geraniums.....	15	19	Flats	—	—	33	31	672	577
Impatiens.....	27	34	Flats	—	—	98	96	864	873
New Guinea Impatiens.....	11	7	Flats	—	—	6	2	99	44
Petunias.....	29	34	Flats	—	—	184	235	1,579	2,042
Other flowering & foliar type.....	38	38	Flats	—	—	1,381	1,158	14,169	10,549
Vegetable type.....	22	29	Flats	—	—	174	145	1,813	1,235
Potted bedding/garden plants:									
Hardy/garden mums.....	22	27	Pots	269	184	849	705	844	936
Geraniums (cuttings).....	32	34	Pots	140	168	1,249	1,085	1,862	2,124
Geraniums (seed).....	9	11	Pots	14	18	389	214	243	236
Impatiens.....	20	22	Pots	15	13	361	222	243	203
Petunias.....	22	25	Pots	73	81	811	729	611	1,030
New Guinea Impatiens.....	17	27	Pots	28	30	162	202	305	376
Other flowering & foliar type.....	39	33	Pots	1,938	1,386	6,962	5,748	8,954	7,511
Vegetable type.....	17	21	Pots	291	313	1,431	1,726	1,152	1,783
Hanging baskets:									
Geraniums.....	32	64	Baskets	—	—	64	42	679	421
Impatiens.....	24	18	Baskets	—	—	20	18	176	154
New Guinea Impatiens.....	23	21	Baskets	—	—	38	31	368	305
Petunias.....	24	22	Baskets	—	—	18	18	172	159
Flowering type.....	41	32	Baskets	—	—	237	215	2,356	2,032
Other cut cultivated greens.....	8	10	Acres	—	—	—	—	7,986	5,863
<b>Oregon sub-total <sup>1/</sup>.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>76,249</b>	<b>89,704</b>
<b>All Oregon total <sup>2/</sup>.....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>84,215</b>	<b>96,116</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Sales of \$100,000 + operations.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes operations with less than \$100,000 in sales.

## OREGON FIELD CROPS

All hay accounted for 40.8 percent of the value of production of the major field crops in 2000 and 44.7 percent in 1999. Potatoes carried the second largest value of production with 21.4 percent, followed by winter wheat with 17.2 percent. Peppermint, with 4.5 percent of the total value of production, closed out the top four commodities. Prices were up for all hay but down for potatoes, winter wheat, and peppermint.

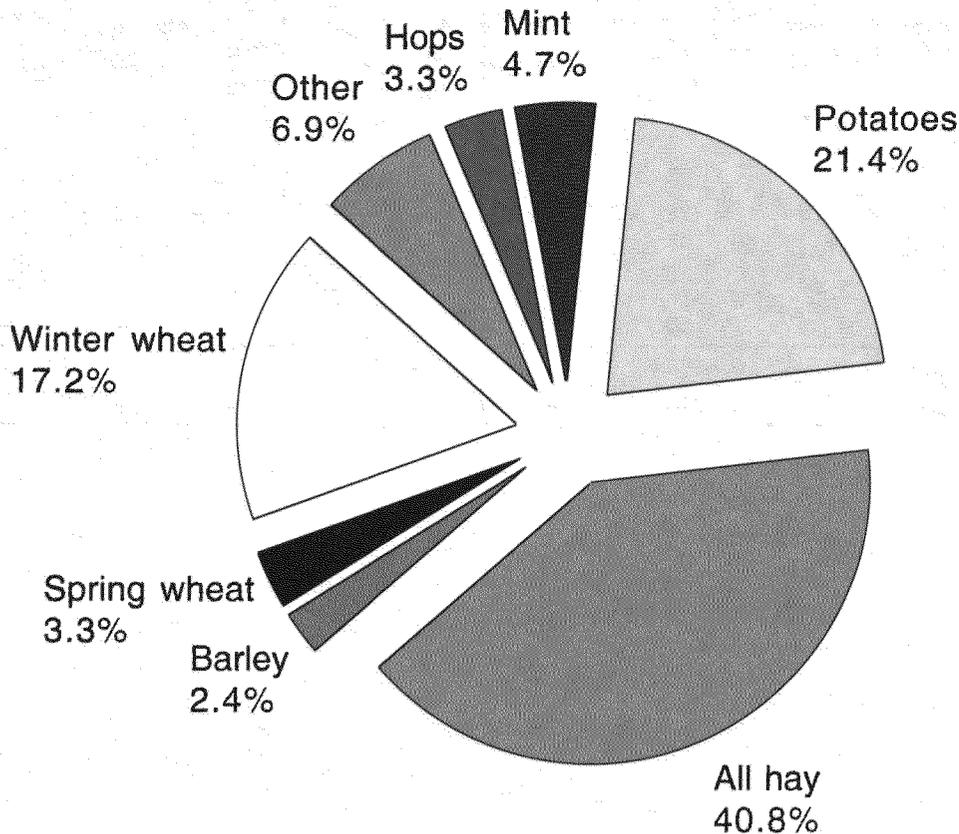
Yields were up for all major crops except for oats, corn for silage, and alfalfa. Yield was unchanged for other hay. The higher yields were attributed mostly to the drought conditions in the mid-Columbia basin and northeast in 1999 that were not present in 2000. Hops, with a yield of 1,785 pounds per acre, had the highest yield since 1982. Sugarbeets had the highest yield since 1987, with a yield of 29.5 tons per acre.

Potato production totaled 30.7 million hundredweight (cwt.). This was a record high production beating the old record of 30.1 million cwt. set in 1996. The averaged yield was 543 cwt. per acre, also a record high for the state.

Winter wheat production totaled 45.3 million bushels, with an average yield of 62 bushels per acre and 730,000 acres harvested. This production is 53 percent above 1999. Spring wheat acres for harvest, at 180,000, and production at 8.3 million bushels, were the highest since 1979. Barley production of 8.4 million bushels was up 22 percent from last year. Production of oats was at 2.5 million bushels, a 23 percent increase from 1999. Corn for silage production was up 71 percent from 1999. This was due to an increase in acres from 14,000 in 1999 to 25,000 in 2000.

All hay production was down from 1999 to 3.0 million tons in 2000, with yields dropping from 2.92 tons in 1999 to 2.79 tons in 2000. Corn for grain production, at 5.2 million bushels, was down slightly from the previous year. Peppermint production was down 13 percent and spearmint production was down 23 percent from 1999. Dry edible beans production was up 21 percent from the previous year.

**Value of production: Major field crops  
Percent of total, Oregon 2000**



**Major field crops: Acreage, production and value, Oregon, 1999-2000**

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Unit	Production	Average price per unit	Value of production <sup>1/</sup>
	Planted	Harvested					
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres			1,000 units	Dollars	Million dollars
Wheat, winter							
1999 .....	710	630	47.0	Bu.	29,610	2.79	82.6
2000 .....	750	730	62.0	Bu.	45,260	2.61	118.1
Wheat, spring							
1999 .....	160	153	33.0	Bu.	5,049	2.94	14.8
2000 .....	185	180	46.0	Bu.	8,280	2.75	22.8
Wheat, all							
1999 .....	870	783	44.3	Bu.	34,659	2.81	97.5
2000 .....	935	910	58.8	Bu.	53,540	2.63	140.9
Barley							
1999 .....	145	135	51.0	Bu.	6,885	1.89	13.0
2000 .....	150	140	60.0	Bu.	8,400	1.96	16.5
Oats							
1999 .....	40	20	100.0	Bu.	2,000	1.42	2.8
2000 .....	50	25	98.0	Bu.	2,450	1.33	3.3
Corn for grain <sup>2/</sup>							
1999 .....	45	30	175.0	Bu.	5,250	2.35	12.3
2000 .....	55	29	180.0	Bu.	5,220	2.40	12.5
Corn for silage							
1999 .....	—	14	24.0	Ton	336	22.03	7.4
2000 .....	—	25	23.0	Ton	575	22.93	13.2
Sugarbeets							
1999 .....	20.1	19.7	25.1	Ton	494	41.10	20.3
2000 .....	17.2	14.0	29.5	Ton	413	32.90 <sup>3/</sup>	13.6
Potatoes, all							
1999 .....	56.0	55.5	505	Cwt.	28,020	4.95	138.9
2000 .....	57.0	56.5	543	Cwt.	30,683	4.80	146.6
Hops							
1999 .....	—	5.8	1,730	Lb.	10,072	2.04	20.5
2000 .....	—	5.8	1,785	Lb.	10,387	2.19	22.7
Dry edible peas <sup>4/</sup>							
1999 .....	—	—	—	Cwt.	—	—	—
2000 .....	4.0	4.0	25.0	Cwt.	100	5.30	0.5
Austrian winter peas							
1999 .....	1.1	0.4	10.0	Cwt.	4	6.50	0.03
2000 .....	1.2	0.4	15.0	Cwt.	6	7.00	0.04
Dry edible beans							
1999 .....	11.5	10.8	16.1	Cwt.	174	18.80	3.3
2000 .....	12.0	11.7	18.0	Cwt.	211	18.20	3.8
Alfalfa hay							
1999 .....	—	420	4.40	Ton	1,848	96.00	177.4
2000 .....	—	390	4.20	Ton	1,638	100.00	163.8
Other hay							
1999 .....	—	680	2.00	Ton	1,360	80.00	108.8
2000 .....	—	690	2.00	Ton	1,380	84.00	115.9
All hay <sup>5/</sup>							
1999 .....	—	1,100	2.92	Ton	3,208	92.00	286.2
2000 .....	—	1,080	2.79	Ton	3,018	95.50	279.7
Peppermint							
1999 .....	—	40.0	69	Lb.	2,760	13.00	35.9
2000 .....	—	32.0	75	Lb.	2,400	12.70	30.5
Spearmint							
1999 .....	—	1.5	100	Lb.	150	10.80	1.6
2000 .....	—	1.0	115	Lb.	115	10.50	1.2
<b>Total selected crops</b>							
1999 .....	—	2,215.7	—	—	—	—	639.7
2000 <sup>1/</sup> .....	—	2,334.4	—	—	—	—	684.9

<sup>1/</sup> Sums may not add due to rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Corn planted for all purposes.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary, final value available January 2002.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimate started in 2000.

<sup>5/</sup> Price derived from estimated marketings of alfalfa and other hay used as weights to calculate all hay price.

**All wheat: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1870-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price <sup>1/</sup>	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	Dollars per bushel	1,000 dollars
1870 <sup>2/</sup>	—	115	20.0	2,300	—	—
1875	—	255	19.0	4,845	—	—
1880	—	465	20.0	9,300	—	—
1885	—	585	18.0	10,530	—	—
1890	—	590	17.0	10,030	—	—
1895	—	685	20.0	13,700	—	—
1900	—	865	13.7	11,890	—	—
1905	—	670	18.2	12,195	—	—
1910	—	715	19.5	13,938	.88	12,265
1915	—	960	22.0	21,090	.86	18,137
1920	1,073	1,049	20.8	21,795	1.94	42,282
1925	1,614	964	19.6	18,893	1.34	25,317
1930	1,136	1,027	23.0	23,621	.74	17,480
1935	1,082	878	17.7	15,503	.72	11,162
1940	890	839	20.2	16,960	.66	11,194
1945	970	921	23.7	21,810	1.45	31,624
1950	997	952	24.9	23,693	2.05	48,570
1955	876	824	26.6	21,899	2.03	44,455
1960	838	793	33.6	26,626	1.81	48,193
1965	942	806	35.2	28,399	1.36	38,751
1970	735	673	39.7	26,717	1.46	39,007
1975	1,310	1,255	46.2	58,040	3.78	219,391
1980	1,410	1,350	57.3	77,400	3.98	308,052
1985	1,140	1,065	52.6	56,040	3.38	189,415
1990	1,010	968	59.5	57,616	2.74	157,868
1991	900	846	51.9	43,900	3.65	160,235
1992	970	925	51.5	47,800	3.81	182,559
1993	950	925	70.2	64,960	3.17	205,923
1994	965	928	63.1	58,580	3.86	226,119
1995	980	904	66.9	60,920	4.79	291,389
1996	940	920	70.7	65,085	4.20	273,165
1997	955	935	64.6	60,390	3.55	213,705
1998	910	885	65.0	57,490	2.63	151,171
1999	870	783	44.3	34,659	2.81	97,456
2000 <sup>1/</sup>	935	910	58.8	53,540	2.63	140,899

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary for 2000.

<sup>2/</sup> Series began 1869.

**All wheat: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999-2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000 <sup>2/</sup>			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton.....	800	800	77.0	61,500	1,700	1,700	75.0	127,400
Clackamas...	800	800	67.5	53,900	1,100	1,100	86.5	95,200
Columbia.....	200	200	71.5	14,300	100	100	70.0	7,000
Lane.....	600	600	54.0	32,400	800	800	80.5	64,500
Linn.....	2,100	2,000	73.5	146,900	3,100	3,100	64.0	198,000
Marion.....	4,400	4,400	78.5	344,800	2,600	2,300	88.5	204,000
Multnomah...	500	500	77.0	38,500	800	800	90.0	71,800
Polk.....	3,500	3,500	68.0	238,000	3,900	3,800	88.0	334,000
Washington..	9,900	9,800	84.5	829,000	13,300	12,900	84.5	1,091,300
Yamhill.....	3,400	3,400	73.5	249,400	4,900	4,800	75.5	362,000
Total.....	26,200	26,000	77.5	2,008,700	32,300	31,400	81.5	2,555,200
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam.....	103,600	92,800	28.5	2,660,300	107,500	105,700	43.0	4,567,500
Hood River...	200	200	32.5	6,500	—	—	—	—
Morrow.....	182,500	166,900	34.5	5,749,500	206,200	204,600	49.0	10,053,000
Sherman.....	111,600	101,900	35.0	3,570,600	105,900	104,900	50.5	5,317,000
Wasco.....	64,900	58,400	36.5	2,119,200	78,400	77,800	58.0	4,515,000
Total.....	462,800	420,200	33.5	14,106,100	498,000	493,000	49.5	24,452,500
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker.....	3,100	3,000	80.5	241,100	5,500	5,300	93.0	492,500
Umatilla.....	269,400	232,300	45.0	10,434,200	285,500	272,000	59.0	16,097,000
Union.....	36,300	32,600	55.5	1,815,100	36,800	34,900	83.0	2,896,000
Wallowa.....	17,300	16,800	57.0	954,500	18,400	17,600	67.5	1,187,500
Total.....	326,100	284,700	47.0	13,444,900	346,200	329,800	62.5	20,673,000
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Jackson.....	400	400	47.5	19,000	500	500	63.0	31,500
Josephine...	—	—	—	—	100	100	95.0	9,500
Total.....	400	400	47.5	19,000	600	600	68.5	41,000
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook.....	3,100	2,400	93.0	223,700	3,900	3,400	100.0	340,000
Deschutes...	600	600	86.0	51,600	800	800	100.0	80,000
Grant.....	100	100	60.0	6,000	300	300	50.5	15,100
Harney.....	100	100	70.0	7,000	300	300	51.5	15,500
Jefferson....	12,500	11,900	95.5	1,136,800	14,100	13,700	104.0	1,422,000
Klamath.....	6,800	6,400	85.5	547,000	6,600	6,300	90.5	570,000
Malheur.....	31,200	30,100	103.0	3,105,000	31,400	29,900	112.0	3,349,400
Wheeler.....	100	100	32.0	3,200	100	100	45.0	4,500
Total.....	54,500	51,700	98.5	5,080,300	57,500	54,800	106.0	5,796,500
<b>Other.....</b>	—	—	—	—	400	400	54.5	21,800
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>870,000</b>	<b>783,000</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>34,659,000</b>	<b>935,000</b>	<b>910,000</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>53,540,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary, subject to revision, February 11, 2002.

Winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton.....	700	700	78.5	55,000	1,000	1,000	77.0	77,000
Clackamas.....	700	700	67.0	46,900	600	600	98.5	59,200
Columbia.....	100	100	73.0	7,300	—	—	—	—
Lane.....	500	500	54.0	27,000	700	700	84.5	59,000
Linn.....	2,000	1,900	75.0	142,500	2,300	2,300	63.5	146,000
Marion.....	4,000	4,000	80.0	320,800	2,100	1,800	94.0	169,000
Multnomah.....	300	300	75.0	22,500	400	400	97.5	39,000
Polk.....	2,400	2,400	75.0	180,000	2,900	2,800	99.0	277,000
Washington.....	9,200	9,100	86.5	787,000	10,400	10,100	88.0	890,000
Yamhill.....	3,000	3,000	75.0	225,000	4,500	4,400	76.5	336,000
Total.....	22,900	22,700	80.0	1,814,000	24,900	24,100	85.0	2,052,200
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam.....	80,500	70,500	32.0	2,255,000	83,300	82,000	48.5	3,965,500
Hood River.....	200	200	32.5	6,500	—	—	—	—
Morrow.....	135,200	121,400	41.0	4,975,800	157,700	157,100	53.5	8,376,000
Sherman.....	91,200	82,100	39.0	3,204,000	83,200	82,600	55.0	4,524,500
Wasco.....	63,200	56,700	37.0	2,089,700	67,900	67,700	60.5	4,111,000
Total.....	370,300	330,900	38.0	12,531,000	392,100	389,400	54.0	20,977,000
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker.....	2,400	2,300	85.5	196,300	4,400	4,300	95.0	409,500
Umatilla.....	242,300	206,500	46.5	9,625,600	255,800	242,900	62.0	15,054,000
Union.....	30,100	27,900	58.0	1,618,300	30,500	28,800	85.0	2,451,000
Wallowa.....	4,800	4,600	42.0	193,000	3,600	3,600	54.0	193,500
Total.....	279,600	241,300	48.0	11,633,200	294,300	279,600	65.0	18,108,000
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Jackson.....	200	200	70.0	14,000	400	400	70.0	28,000
Total.....	200	200	70.0	14,000	400	400	70.0	28,000
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook.....	1,100	500	94.0	47,000	900	600	110.0	66,000
Deschutes.....	200	200	106.0	21,200	300	300	100.0	30,000
Grant.....	100	100	60.0	6,000	200	200	55.0	11,000
Jefferson.....	3,700	3,400	111.0	376,600	4,400	4,300	117.5	505,500
Klamath.....	2,500	2,300	90.0	207,000	3,500	3,400	90.5	308,000
Malheur.....	29,300	28,300	104.5	2,956,800	28,500	27,200	115.5	3,148,000
Wheeler.....	100	100	32.0	3,200	100	100	45.0	4,500
Total.....	37,000	34,900	103.5	3,617,800	37,900	36,100	113.0	4,073,000
<b>Other.....</b>								
	—	—	—	—	400	400	54.5	21,800
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>710,000</b>	<b>630,000</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>29,610,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>45,260,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000 <sup>2/</sup>			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton.....	100	100	65.0	6,500	700	700	72.0	50,400
Clackamas.....	100	100	70.0	7,000	500	500	72.0	36,000
Columbia.....	100	100	70.0	7,000	100	100	70.0	7,000
Lane.....	100	100	54.0	5,400	100	100	55.0	5,500
Linn.....	100	100	44.0	4,400	800	800	65.0	52,000
Marion.....	400	400	60.0	24,000	500	500	70.0	35,000
Multnomah.....	200	200	80.0	16,000	400	400	82.0	32,800
Polk.....	1,100	1,100	52.5	58,000	1,000	1,000	57.0	57,000
Washington.....	700	700	60.0	42,000	2,900	2,800	72.0	201,300
Yamhill.....	400	400	61.0	24,400	400	400	65.0	26,000
Total.....	3,300	3,300	59.0	194,700	7,400	7,300	69.0	503,000
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam.....	23,100	22,300	18.0	405,300	24,200	23,700	25.5	602,000
Morrow.....	47,300	45,500	17.0	773,700	48,500	47,500	35.5	1,677,000
Sherman.....	20,400	19,800	18.5	366,600	22,700	22,300	35.5	792,500
Wasco.....	1,700	1,700	17.5	29,500	10,500	10,100	40.0	404,000
Total.....	92,500	89,300	17.5	1,575,100	105,900	103,600	33.5	3,475,500
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker.....	700	700	64.0	44,800	1,100	1,000	83.0	83,000
Umatilla.....	27,100	25,800	31.5	808,600	29,700	29,100	36.0	1,043,000
Union.....	6,200	4,700	42.0	196,800	6,300	6,100	73.0	445,000
Wallowa.....	12,500	12,200	62.5	761,500	14,800	14,000	71.0	994,000
Total.....	46,500	43,400	41.5	1,811,700	51,900	50,200	51.0	2,565,000
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Jackson.....	200	200	25.0	5,000	100	100	35.0	3,500
Josephine.....	—	—	—	—	100	100	95.0	9,500
Total.....	200	200	25.0	5,000	200	200	65.0	13,000
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook.....	2,000	1,900	93.0	176,700	3,000	2,800	98.0	274,000
Deschutes.....	400	400	76.0	30,400	500	500	100.0	50,000
Grant.....	—	—	—	—	100	100	41.0	4,100
Harney.....	100	100	70.0	7,000	300	300	51.5	15,500
Jefferson.....	8,800	8,500	89.5	760,200	9,700	9,400	97.5	916,500
Klamath.....	4,300	4,100	83.0	340,000	3,100	2,900	90.5	262,000
Malheur.....	1,900	1,800	82.5	148,200	2,900	2,700	74.5	201,400
Total.....	17,500	16,800	87.0	1,462,500	19,600	18,700	92.0	1,723,500
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>5,049,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>8,280,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary, subject to revision, February 11, 2002.

Oregon wheat varieties - 2000 and 2001 <sup>1/</sup>

Variety by class	% of All Wheat		Planted Acres		2001 planted acres by district <sup>2/</sup>				
	2000	2001	2000	2001	NW	NC	NE	SW	SE
<b>Soft white winter</b>									
Stephens.....	44.1	41.9	412,200	389,700	3,600	170,000	184,500	600	31,000
Mixtures.....	9.2	11.1	85,800	103,000	500	53,500	48,500	—	500
Madsen.....	10.7	7.6	100,500	70,800	10,500	27,500	32,000	—	800
Gene.....	3.7	6.9	34,300	64,000	100	61,500	2,200	—	200
Weatherford.....	*	3.2	400	29,400	—	18,000	11,000	—	400
Rod.....	1.4	1.1	12,700	9,900	—	9,500	400	—	—
Mac 1.....	0.2	0.8	2,200	7,600	—	—	7,600	—	—
MacVicar.....	1.6	0.6	15,000	5,700	1,000	400	4,300	—	—
Foote.....	*	0.5	100	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—
Malcolm.....	0.4	0.2	3,600	2,100	200	—	1,700	—	200
Basin.....	0.3	0.2	2,700	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
Brundage.....	<sup>3/</sup>	0.2	<sup>3/</sup>	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,000
Yamhill.....	0.2	0.1	2,300	1,000	300	500	—	—	200
Daws.....	0.2	0.1	2,200	600	500	—	100	—	—
Hill 81.....	0.2	0.1	1,600	600	200	—	400	—	—
Other varieties.....	0.2	*	2,200	400	100	—	200	—	100
Total.....	72.5	74.6	677,800	693,800	22,000	340,900	292,900	600	37,400
<b>Soft white spring</b>									
Penawawa.....	7.9	7.4	73,400	69,200	5,500	49,500	9,100	200	4,900
Alpowa.....	5.5	7.1	51,100	65,700	1,000	45,600	15,900	—	3,200
Twin.....	0.1	0.3	700	2,700	100	500	—	—	2,100
Pomerelle.....	0.4	0.2	4,000	2,100	100	1,800	200	—	—
Dirkwin.....	0.4	0.2	3,800	1,800	1,000	—	300	—	500
Wawawai.....	0.2	<sup>3/</sup>	1,600	<sup>3/</sup>	—	—	<sup>3/</sup>	—	—
Mixtures.....	0.1	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other varieties.....	*	0.1	400	900	200	—	600	—	100
Total.....	14.5	15.3	136,000	142,400	7,900	97,400	26,100	200	10,800
<b>White club</b>									
Coda.....	0.2	2.3	1,500	21,000	—	13,000	8,000	—	—
Rohde.....	4.6	1.4	43,400	12,900	—	8,400	4,500	—	—
Crew.....	0.7	1.0	7,000	9,500	—	1,600	7,900	—	—
Rely.....	1.2	0.5	11,600	4,200	—	4,200	—	—	—
Mixtures.....	0.3	0.3	2,400	3,000	—	3,000	—	—	—
Hiller.....	—	0.3	—	2,600	—	2,400	200	—	—
Temple.....	*	0.1	300	1,000	—	200	800	—	—
Tres.....	0.6	—	5,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	7.7	5.8	71,900	54,200	—	32,800	21,400	—	—
<b>All white wheat.....</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>885,700</b>	<b>890,400</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>471,100</b>	<b>340,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>48,200</b>
<b>Hard red winter.....</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Hard red spring</b>									
Yecora Rojo.....	2.8	0.8	26,300	7,500	—	—	1,700	—	5,800
Westbred 926.....	0.8	0.8	7,800	7,100	100	2,700	4,300	—	—
Westbred 936.....	0.5	0.7	5,100	6,400	—	3,700	2,400	—	300
Express.....	0.7	0.4	6,300	4,000	—	—	3,100	—	900
Zeke.....	0.2	0.3	2,300	2,900	—	400	2,400	—	100
Jefferson.....	<sup>3/</sup>	0.1	<sup>3/</sup>	900	—	800	100	—	—
Brooks.....	*	0.1	300	900	—	—	—	—	900
Scarlet.....	—	0.1	—	700	—	700	—	—	—
Other varieties <sup>4/</sup> .....	*	3.8	300	6,900	—	—	5,700	—	1,200
Total.....	5.2	4.0	48,400	37,300	100	8,300	19,700	—	9,200
<b>All red wheat.....</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>Durum <sup>5/</sup>.....</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Total winter wheat.....	80.2	80.6	750,000	750,000	22,000	375,000	315,000	600	37,400
Total spring wheat.....	19.8	19.4	185,000	180,000	8,000	106,000	45,800	200	20,000
Total all wheat.....	100.0	100.0	935,000	930,000	30,000	481,000	360,800	800	57,400

\* Less than 0.1% of all wheat.

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary 2001 planted acreage estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> NW: Benton Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill. NC: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco. NE: Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa. SW: Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine. SE: Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Wheeler.

<sup>3/</sup> Included in other varieties to avoid disclosure.

<sup>4/</sup> Included acres reported as Dark Northern Spring.

<sup>5/</sup> Varieties not published to avoid disclosure.

## Barley: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1870-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	bushels	1,000 dollars
1870 <sup>1/</sup>	—	7	30.5	214	.75	160
1875	—	20	29.0	580	.80	464
1880	—	29	29.0	841	.67	563
1885	—	35	29.5	1,032	.49	506
1890	—	42	27.5	1,155	.70	808
1895	—	55	22.5	1,238	.40	495
1900	—	66	28.0	1,848	.42	776
1905	—	92	28.5	2,622	.52	1,363
1910	—	100	23.0	2,300	.63	1,449
1915	—	85	25.0	2,125	.55	1,169
1935	142	112	27.0	3,024	.47	1,421
1940	263	213	25.0	5,325	.50	2,662
1945	285	257	29.5	7,582	1.06	8,037
1950	362	337	32.0	10,784	1.25	13,480
1955	614	559	32.0	17,888	.99	17,709
1960	514	457	36.0	16,452	1.03	16,946
1965	439	369	46.0	16,974	1.08	18,332
1970	440	395	46.0	18,170	1.03	18,715
1975	200	177	51.0	9,027	2.53	22,838
1980	170	155	65.0	10,075	2.97	29,923
1981	220	205	60.0	12,300	2.52	30,996
1982	260	250	62.0	15,500	2.21	34,255
1983	280	270	61.0	16,470	2.59	42,657
1984	290	280	62.0	17,360	2.37	41,143
1985	360	350	55.0	19,250	2.00	38,500
1986	375	365	57.0	20,805	1.70	35,369
1987	220	200	70.0	14,000	1.93	27,020
1988	225	200	74.0	14,800	2.49	36,852
1989	200	180	67.0	12,060	2.27	27,376
1990	145	130	70.0	9,100	2.32	21,112
1991	190	175	72.0	12,600	2.25	28,350
1992	170	150	63.0	9,450	2.25	21,263
1993	145	130	75.0	9,750	2.26	22,035
1994	140	130	73.0	9,490	2.27	21,542
1995	105	95	76.0	7,220	3.08	22,238
1996	160	150	64.0	9,600	2.72	26,112
1997	126	116	69.0	8,004	2.39	19,130
1998	150	130	62.0	8,060	1.70	13,702
1999	145	135	51.0	6,885	1.89	13,013
2000	150	140	60.0	8,400	1.96	16,464

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1869.

**All barley: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county 1999-2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton.....	100	100	53.0	5,300	100	100	55.0	5,500
Clackamas .....	300	200	45.0	9,000	200	200	60.0	12,000
Lane.....	100	100	59.0	5,900	100	100	60.0	6,000
Linn.....	100	100	58.0	5,800	100	100	60.0	6,000
Marion .....	100	100	36.0	3,600	200	200	65.0	13,000
Multnomah.....	100	100	68.0	6,800	200	200	65.0	13,000
Polk .....	400	300	57.5	17,300	400	300	60.0	18,000
Washington .....	200	200	61.5	12,300	300	300	66.0	19,800
Yamhill.....	100	100	60.0	6,000	400	400	56.0	22,400
Total.....	1,500	1,300	55.5	72,000	2,000	1,900	61.0	115,700
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam .....	14,600	13,900	28.5	396,700	19,500	18,000	25.0	450,000
Morrow.....	3,800	3,600	28.5	103,300	3,800	3,300	36.5	120,500
Sherman .....	25,500	25,000	30.5	767,100	25,300	24,800	43.5	1,082,100
Wasco.....	5,600	5,200	39.0	202,900	12,000	11,600	60.0	696,000
Total.....	49,500	47,700	31.0	1,470,000	60,600	57,700	40.5	2,348,600
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker .....	3,200	2,800	77.5	217,500	2,100	1,500	65.0	97,500
Umatilla.....	19,300	17,100	32.0	548,000	15,200	14,300	40.0	575,500
Union.....	9,000	6,700	55.0	368,100	8,000	7,600	62.0	471,000
Wallowa .....	12,000	10,700	49.5	527,400	8,400	7,500	70.0	525,000
Total.....	43,500	37,300	44.5	1,661,000	33,700	30,900	54.0	1,669,000
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Douglas .....	100	100	24.0	2,400	100	—	—	—
Jackson.....	500	500	43.5	21,700	500	500	61.0	30,500
Josephine .....	400	400	47.5	18,900	600	500	55.0	27,500
Other counties...	—	—	—	—	100	100	65.0	6,500
Total.....	1,000	1,000	43.0	43,000	1,300	1,100	58.5	64,500
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook .....	600	500	54.0	27,000	—	—	—	—
Deschutes.....	200	100	70.0	7,000	—	—	—	—
Grant.....	400	400	30.0	12,000	400	400	32.0	12,800
Harney.....	1,400	1,400	39.5	55,000	2,100	1,400	70.0	98,000
Jefferson .....	1,000	900	43.5	39,000	—	—	—	—
Klamath .....	38,100	37,200	80.5	3,002,000	38,700	36,700	89.5	3,286,500
Lake.....	2,000	1,800	55.0	99,000	2,000	1,700	60.0	102,000
Malheur.....	5,600	5,200	75.5	392,000	7,300	7,300	88.5	647,500
Wheeler .....	200	200	30.0	6,000	—	—	—	—
Other counties...	—	—	—	—	1,900	900	61.5	55,400
Total.....	49,500	47,700	76.5	3,639,000	52,400	48,400	87.0	4,202,200
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>6,885,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>8,400,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

Oregon barley varieties: Planted acres 2000 - 2001 <sup>1/</sup>

Varieties by type	% of all barley <sup>2/</sup>		Planted acres		2001 Planted acres by district <sup>3/</sup>				
	2000	2001	2000	2001	NW	NC	NE	SW	SE
	Percent	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<b>FEED TYPES:</b>									
<b>2 ROW</b>									
Baronesse .....	33.2	27.7	49,800	30,500	100	12,200	15,400	400	2,400
Gallatin .....	15.7	12.8	23,500	14,100		10,000	4,100	—	—
Orca .....	0.6	1.9	900	2,100	—	300	900	—	900
UC 960 .....	0.5	1.3	700	1,400	—	—	—	—	1,400
Summit .....	0.6	0.8	900	900	—	—	100	—	800
Mixtures .....	0.3	0.5	500	600	—	600	—	—	—
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	0.1	0.1	200	100	100	—	—	—	—
<b>Total 2 ROW .....</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5,500</b>
<b>6 ROW</b>									
Step toe, All .....	14.5	20.0	21,800	22,000	900	8,900	4,600	100	7,500
Step toe, Spring .....	13.7	13.8	20,500	15,200	700	8,800	2,900	100	2,700
Step toe, Winter .....	0.9	6.2	1,300	6,800	200	100	1,700	—	4,800
Belford Hooded .....	4.7	5.7	7,000	6,300	600	1,000	2,000	—	2,700
Kold .....	1.1	3.2	1,600	3,500	—	3,500	—	—	—
Scio .....	0.7	2.5	1,000	2,800	—	2,000	300	500	—
Kamiak .....	1.3	2.1	1,900	2,300	—	2,300	—	—	—
Strider .....	—	2.1	—	2,300	—	2,300	—	—	—
Washford (Hooded) .....	0.1	0.9	100	1,000	—	100	200	—	700
Hesk .....	0.4	0.8	600	900	—	—	900	—	—
Sprinter .....	1.3	0.7	2,000	800	—	—	—	—	800
Nebula .....	1.8	0.5	2,700	600	—	—	—	—	600
Columbia .....	0.5	0.5	700	600	—	—	—	—	600
Boyer .....	0.5	0.4	800	400	—	—	—	—	400
Lud .....	0.2	0.2	300	200	—	—	200	—	—
Hoody (Hooded) .....	0.1	0.2	100	200	—	—	—	—	200
Gustoe .....	4.1	0.1	6,200	100	—	—	100	—	—
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	2.6	0.1	3,900	100	—	—	100	—	—
<b>Total 6 ROW .....</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>50,700</b>	<b>44,100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>20,100</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>13,500</b>
<b>Total Feed .....</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>127,200</b>	<b>93,800</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>
<b>MALTING TYPES</b>									
<b>2 ROW</b>									
B1202* .....	6.5	8.9	9,800	9,800	—	—	—	—	9,800
Harrington* .....	2.3	1.5	3,500	1,700	—	—	1,700	—	—
Stander* .....	—	0.7	—	800	—	800	—	—	—
Garnett .....	—	0.6	—	700	—	—	700	—	—
Mix .....	—	0.3	—	300	300	—	—	—	—
Other <sup>4/</sup> .....	—	0.1	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
<b>Total 2 ROW .....</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,900</b>
<b>6 ROW</b>									
Morex* .....	6.3	1.5	9,500	1,700	—	—	1,700	—	—
Foster* .....	—	1.0	—	1,100	—	—	—	—	1,100
<b>Total 6 ROW .....</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>Total Malting .....</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,000</b>
<b>Total Barley .....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary 2001 planted acreage estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> May not sum due to rounding.

<sup>3/</sup> **NW:** Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill. **NC:** Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco. **NE:** Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa. **SW:** Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine. **SE:** Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Wheeler.

<sup>4/</sup> "OTHER" includes varieties not planted in 2001.

\* These varieties are recommended by American Malting Barley Association for malting and brewing in 2001.

Oats: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999-2000

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000			
	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production
	Planted	Harvested			Planted	Harvested		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton .....	1,000	400	80.0	32,000	1,000	500	100.0	50,000
Clackamas .....	900	500	95.0	47,500	1,000	800	100.0	80,000
Lane .....	200	100	119.0	11,900	200	100	101.0	10,100
Linn .....	1,400	700	128.0	89,600	1,600	1,000	100.0	100,000
Marion .....	1,600	1,100	101.0	111,100	800	600	101.0	60,600
Multnomah .....	1,000	300	120.0	36,000	1,000	400	120.0	48,000
Polk .....	1,600	1,200	92.0	110,400	2,500	1,600	92.0	147,200
Washington .....	4,600	3,100	98.5	305,300	6,000	4,700	101.5	476,800
Yamhill .....	2,300	1,100	101.0	111,200	3,000	2,000	92.0	184,000
Other Counties .....	—	—	—	—	100	100	100.0	10,000
Total .....	14,600	8,500	100.5	855,000	17,200	11,800	99.0	1,166,700
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam .....	3,000	2,600	79.0	205,400	—	—	—	—
Hood River .....	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morrow .....	300	100	70.0	7,000	1,300	1,000	85.0	85,000
Sherman .....	100	100	88.0	8,800	—	—	—	—
Wasco .....	200	—	—	—	400	200	100.0	20,000
Other Counties .....	—	—	—	—	2,100	1,500	55.0	82,500
Total .....	3,700	2,800	79.0	221,200	3,800	2,700	69.5	187,500
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker .....	300	100	75.0	7,500	300	200	72.0	14,400
Umatilla .....	300	100	125.0	12,500	400	200	125.0	25,000
Union .....	1,100	400	83.0	33,200	1,600	700	80.0	56,000
Wallowa .....	1,500	500	83.5	41,800	2,200	800	48.0	38,400
Total .....	3,200	1,100	86.5	95,000	4,500	1,900	70.5	133,800
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Curry .....	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas .....	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson .....	100	—	—	—	400	100	100.0	10,000
Josephine .....	200	200	94.0	18,800	400	200	100.0	20,000
Other Counties .....	—	—	—	—	200	100	100.0	10,000
Total .....	700	200	94.0	18,800	1,000	400	100.0	40,000
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook .....	900	300	112.0	33,600	1,000	200	110.0	22,000
Deschutes .....	600	100	111.0	11,100	1,500	100	110.0	11,000
Grant .....	900	100	101.0	10,100	1,000	400	60.0	24,000
Harney .....	2,900	300	103.0	30,900	2,000	200	80.0	16,000
Jefferson .....	800	400	102.0	40,700	—	—	—	—
Klamath .....	5,400	4,100	110.0	451,000	10,500	5,500	121.5	668,500
Lake .....	3,600	1,300	108.0	140,400	4,000	1,300	105.0	136,500
Malheur .....	2,200	700	117.0	82,000	2,300	200	80.0	16,000
Wheeler .....	500	100	102.0	10,200	—	—	—	—
Other Counties .....	—	—	—	—	1,200	300	93.5	28,000
Total .....	17,800	7,400	109.5	810,000	23,500	8,200	112.5	922,000
<b>State total .....</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>2,450,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

**Field corn: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon, by county, 1999 - 2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999				2000			
	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
<b>Northwest:</b>								
Benton .....	400	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
Clackamas .....	400	100	150.0	15,000	300	—	—	—
Columbia.....	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Lane .....	400	100	160.0	16,000	300	100	160.0	16,000
Linn .....	900	100	163.0	16,300	1,800	500	135.0	67,500
Marion.....	600	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	—
Multnomah .....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Polk.....	700	—	—	—	1,100	100	110.0	11,000
Washington.....	3,100	100	175.0	17,500	4,800	—	—	—
Yamhill .....	2,100	200	162.0	32,400	2,200	—	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>97,200</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>94,500</b>
<b>North Central:</b>								
Gilliam.....	400	100	167.0	16,700	900	800	75.5	60,400
Hood River.....	300	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
Morrow.....	7,900	7,000	214.0	1,498,000	8,800	8,500	215.0	1,827,500
Sherman.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Wasco.....	500	100	117.0	11,700	200	—	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>212.0</b>	<b>1,526,400</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>1,887,900</b>
<b>Northeast:</b>								
Baker.....	200	200	161.5	32,300	300	—	—	—
Umatilla .....	7,200	6,900	197.0	1,359,300	11,400	6,700	200.5	1,343,400
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>1,391,600</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>1,343,400</b>
<b>Southwest:</b>								
Coos.....	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Douglas.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Jackson.....	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Josephine.....	100	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Southeast:</b>								
Crook.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Deschutes.....	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Harney.....	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Jefferson.....	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Malheur.....	19,200	15,100	148.0	2,234,800	19,000	12,300	154.0	1,894,200
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>2,234,800</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>1,894,200</b>
<b>State total .....</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>5,250,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>5,220,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

## Hay: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1909-2000

Year	Alfalfa			Other hay			All hay		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Season average price <sup>1/</sup>	Value of production
	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
1909 <sup>2/</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	929	11.90	16,922
1910	*	*	*	*	*	*	958	11.40	17,203
1915	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,120	9.50	17,727
1920	217	2.15	467	939	1.52	1,425	1,156	16.60	31,407
1925	212	2.60	551	964	1.32	1,268	1,176	11.70	21,282
1930	255	2.65	676	871	1.40	1,221	1,126	9.20	17,452
1935	254	2.55	648	895	1.15	1,032	1,149	8.70	14,616
1940	300	2.55	765	787	1.41	1,111	1,087	10.30	19,323
1945	246	2.65	652	912	1.45	1,318	1,158	21.60	42,552
1950	263	2.75	723	757	1.32	998	1,020	25.00	43,025
1955	309	2.70	834	725	1.31	947	1,034	26.60	47,375
1960	336	2.85	958	693	1.46	1,011	1,029	23.10	45,484
1965	397	3.00	1,191	653	1.52	995	1,050	25.80	56,399
1970	415	3.10	1,287	602	1.61	969	1,017	26.00	58,656
1975	420	3.50	1,470	620	1.70	1,054	1,040	59.50	150,178
1980	425	4.20	1,785	645	1.85	1,193	1,070	79.50	236,751
1985	450	4.05	1,823	630	1.85	1,166	1,080	76.50	228,659
1986	460	4.20	1,932	650	1.85	1,202	1,110	65.00	203,710
1987	400	4.20	1,680	650	1.75	1,138	1,050	68.00	191,624
1988	385	4.10	1,579	650	1.65	1,073	1,035	76.00	201,552
1989	400	4.30	1,720	650	1.80	1,170	1,050	88.50	245,710
1990	420	4.30	1,806	600	1.70	1,020	1,020	92.00	253,062
1991	425	4.20	1,785	650	1.80	1,170	1,075	92.50	249,195
1992	400	4.00	1,600	525	1.60	840	925	85.00	194,060
1993	420	4.20	1,764	620	2.10	1,302	1,040	97.50	262,794
1994	410	4.00	1,640	600	2.00	1,200	1,010	99.00	255,480
1995	450	4.30	1,935	650	2.10	1,365	1,100	99.50	303,615
1996	460	4.40	2,024	610	2.00	1,220	1,070	104.00	313,336
1997	420	4.70	1,974	615	2.10	1,292	1,035	117.00	361,020
1998	400	4.80	1,920	570	2.55	1,454	970	104.00	337,698
1999	420	4.40	1,848	680	2.00	1,360	1,100	92.00	286,208
2000	390	4.20	1,638	690	2.00	1,380	1,080	95.50	279,720

<sup>1/</sup> Derived from monthly estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Series began 1909.

\* Separate estimates for alfalfa and other hay began in 1919.

## Stocks of hay on farm: Oregon, 1995-2000

Crop	Crop year	Production	December 1 total	Following year May 1 total
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
All hay	1995	3,300	2,310	264
	1996	3,244	2,108	97
	1997	3,266	1,600	621
	1998	3,374	2,159	135
	1999	3,208	2,245	128
	2000	3,018	1,766	241

**Alfalfa hay: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Acres	Tons	Tons
<b>Northwest:</b>						
Benton .....	500	4.8	2,400	400	4.5	1,800
Clackamas .....	1,100	4.3	4,700	1,000	4.0	4,000
Clatsop .....	100	4.0	400	100	4.0	400
Columbia .....	600	4.2	2,500	400	3.5	1,400
Lane .....	1,000	4.0	4,000	900	4.0	3,600
Linn .....	2,500	4.6	11,500	2,500	4.0	10,000
Marion .....	1,000	5.0	5,000	1,000	4.9	4,900
Multnomah .....	600	4.2	2,500	500	4.0	2,000
Polk .....	1,200	3.8	4,500	1,000	5.0	5,000
Washington .....	1,900	4.5	8,500	1,900	5.0	9,500
Yamhill .....	2,500	4.2	10,500	2,300	5.0	11,500
Total .....	13,000	4.3	56,500	12,000	4.5	54,100
<b>North Central:</b>						
Gilliam .....	2,400	4.7	11,200	2,000	4.0	8,000
Hood River .....	500	3.6	1,800	400	3.5	1,400
Morrow .....	18,500	6.2	115,000	18,300	5.0	91,500
Sherman .....	600	5.0	3,000	300	4.0	1,200
Wasco .....	8,000	4.6	36,500	6,000	4.0	24,000
Total .....	30,000	5.6	167,500	27,000	4.7	126,100
<b>Northeast:</b>						
Baker .....	35,000	3.7	129,000	33,000	3.5	115,500
Umatilla .....	40,000	6.5	260,000	34,000	5.8	197,200
Union .....	25,000	3.6	90,000	20,000	3.7	74,000
Wallowa .....	22,000	4.3	94,000	19,000	3.0	57,000
Total .....	122,000	4.7	573,000	106,000	4.2	443,700
<b>Southwest:</b>						
Coos .....	—	—	—	500	3.2	1,600
Douglas .....	2,000	5.0	10,000	1,500	4.0	6,000
Jackson .....	4,000	5.0	20,000	4,000	4.5	18,000
Josephine .....	2,000	4.5	9,000	2,000	4.5	9,000
Total .....	8,000	4.9	39,000	8,000	4.3	34,600
<b>Southeast:</b>						
Crook .....	14,000	4.5	63,000	15,000	4.0	60,000
Deschutes .....	12,000	3.5	42,000	11,000	4.0	44,000
Grant .....	15,000	3.0	45,000	14,000	3.2	44,800
Harney .....	40,000	3.5	139,000	38,000	3.5	133,000
Jefferson .....	11,000	4.5	49,000	9,500	4.6	43,700
Klamath .....	50,000	4.2	210,000	50,000	4.6	231,500
Lake .....	55,000	3.8	209,000	50,000	3.8	190,000
Malheur .....	48,000	5.2	249,000	48,000	4.8	228,000
Wheeler .....	2,000	3.0	6,000	1,500	3.0	4,500
Total .....	247,000	4.1	1,012,000	237,000	4.1	979,500
<b>State total .....</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,848,000</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1,638,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

**Other hay: Acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Acres	Tons	Tons
<b>Northwest:</b>						
Benton .....	8,000	1.9	15,500	12,000	2.0	24,000
Clackamas .....	29,000	2.1	62,000	30,000	2.1	63,000
Clatsop .....	4,000	1.8	7,000	4,000	1.9	7,600
Columbia .....	9,000	2.1	19,000	10,000	1.4	14,000
Lane .....	20,000	2.1	41,000	27,000	2.1	56,700
Lincoln .....	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,800	2.0	3,600
Linn .....	24,000	2.1	50,500	30,000	1.8	54,000
Marion .....	15,000	2.2	33,000	15,000	2.1	31,500
Multnomah .....	4,000	2.4	9,500	4,900	2.0	9,800
Polk .....	29,000	1.8	51,500	25,000	2.0	50,000
Tillamook .....	1,500	2.0	3,000	800	2.0	1,600
Washington .....	25,000	2.5	62,000	19,000	2.0	38,000
Yamhill .....	35,000	2.7	95,000	20,500	2.0	41,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>205,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>452,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>394,800</b>
<b>North Central:</b>						
Gilliam .....	2,000	2.0	4,000	800	2.0	1,600
Hood River .....	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,600	2.1	3,400
Morrow .....	6,500	2.8	18,500	3,000	2.4	7,200
Sherman .....	1,500	2.0	3,000	1,000	2.4	2,400
Wasco .....	3,500	2.7	9,500	2,600	2.2	5,800
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>20,400</b>
<b>Northeast:</b>						
Baker .....	34,000	2.2	74,500	47,000	2.1	98,700
Umatilla .....	8,000	2.8	22,500	15,000	2.0	30,000
Union .....	17,000	1.9	32,500	16,000	2.1	33,600
Wallowa .....	16,000	2.1	33,500	24,000	1.8	43,200
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>205,500</b>
<b>Southwest:</b>						
Coos .....	15,000	1.8	26,500	15,500	1.6	24,800
Curry .....	3,000	3.0	9,000	2,000	1.8	3,600
Douglas .....	25,000	1.7	42,500	28,000	2.0	56,000
Jackson .....	18,000	2.3	41,500	17,000	2.4	40,800
Josephine .....	9,000	3.1	27,500	10,500	2.4	25,200
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>150,400</b>
<b>Southeast:</b>						
Crook .....	14,000	2.1	29,000	22,000	2.4	52,800
Deschutes .....	12,000	2.5	30,500	13,000	2.2	28,600
Grant .....	28,000	1.4	40,500	30,000	1.5	45,000
Harney .....	90,000	1.5	132,500	85,000	1.4	119,000
Jefferson .....	7,000	3.1	21,500	9,000	3.0	27,000
Klamath .....	30,000	2.0	59,500	30,000	2.4	72,000
Lake .....	85,000	1.7	148,500	70,000	2.2	152,600
Malheur .....	42,000	2.0	85,500	40,000	2.5	100,000
Wheeler .....	7,000	1.8	12,500	7,000	1.7	11,900
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>608,900</b>
<b>State total .....</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,360,000</b>	<b>690,000</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres reported were not estimated.

**Small grains: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon, 1991-2000**

Crop	Crop year	Production	September 1	December 1	Following year	
					March 1	June 1
		<i>1,000 bushels</i>				
All wheat .....	1991	43,900	45,281	34,250	28,052	16,044
	1992	47,800	42,111	36,828	24,762	17,008
	1993	64,960	59,464	48,614	32,433	19,430
	1994	58,580	56,263	36,477	23,962	14,729
	1995	60,920	56,734	31,736	18,829	16,288
	1996	65,085	57,930	36,287	24,310	15,279
	1997	60,390	54,793	42,811	25,723	17,648
	1998	57,490	60,000	41,860	29,154	18,628
	1999	34,659	41,097	35,235	23,330	19,027
	2000	53,540	46,237	36,626	26,692	17,618
Barley .....	1991	12,600	10,879	8,103	3,990	2,355
	1992	9,450	9,892	8,630	4,045	1,919
	1993	9,750	6,802	7,023	2,957	1,533
	1994	9,490	7,554	4,920	3,344	1,909
	1995	7,220	6,418	7,235	3,475	1,630
	1996	9,600	9,000	5,885	3,107	2,103
	1997	8,004	7,832	5,363	4,781	2,066
	1998	8,060	6,688	4,212	2,563	*
	1999	6,885	5,460	4,783	3,640	1,927
	2000	8,400	5,195	6,411	2,844	1,460
Oats .....	1991	4,725	2,645	2,876	1,890	955
	1992	4,230	4,079	2,166	1,362	594
	1993	3,000	2,642	2,180	1,804	1,277
	1994	4,500	2,938	2,683	1,311	664
	1995	3,395	2,121	1,394	904	364
	1996	3,395	1,332	1,325	949	734
	1997	2,852	1,289	1,116	*	*
	1998	3,850	*	*	*	*
	1999	2,000	*	*	*	*
	2000	2,450	*	*	*	*

\* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

**Field corn: Production and stocks in all positions, by quarter, Oregon, 1991-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Crop year	Production	December 1	Following year		
			March 1	June 1	September 1
	<i>1,000 bushels</i>				
1991	2,190	349	*	419	96
1992	2,250	*	176	448	107
1993	2,945	888	160	305	*
1994	3,400	*	397	139	*
1995	3,360	694	412	230	227
1996	6,105	*	1,038	366	85
1997	5,265	*	904	296	58
1998	6,270	*	420	223	166
1999	5,250	1,041	740	345	160
2000	5,220	*	*	322	108

\* Data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>1/</sup> Corn estimate includes off-farm stocks only.

**All potatoes: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1875-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	1,000 dollars
1875 <sup>1/</sup> .....	—	8.0	85	682	1.45	988
1880.....	—	9.0	74	664	.98	653
1890.....	—	18.0	59	1,069	1.08	1,158
1900.....	—	31.0	63	1,953	.75	1,465
1910.....	—	42.0	53	2,218	1.32	2,920
1920.....	—	38.0	78	2,964	1.45	4,298
1930.....	34.0	34.0	93	3,162	.95	3,004
1940.....	35.0	35.0	144	5,040	.60	3,024
1950.....	36.5	36.5	217	7,920	1.48	11,740
1960.....	34.5	34.5	227	7,838	2.47	19,407
1970.....	54.5	53.6	284	15,229	1.78	27,139
1980.....	48.0	47.0	420	19,745	4.60	90,761
1990.....	54.0	53.0	442	23,450	5.50	129,556
1991.....	51.0	50.0	443	22,170	3.95	87,810
1992.....	46.0	45.0	468	21,075	5.50	115,451
1993.....	50.4	49.4	468	23,103	5.70	132,036
1994.....	56.4	55.8	493	27,514	4.75	130,731
1995.....	54.0	53.2	466	24,788	6.70	166,269
1996.....	62.0	61.0	494	30,124	4.60	138,574
1997.....	56.5	55.5	492	27,319	5.20	142,466
1998.....	59.0	58.0	452	26,229	5.05	132,115
1999.....	56.0	55.5	505	28,020	4.95	138,945
2000.....	57.0	56.5	543	30,683	4.80	146,637

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1875.

**Potatoes: Used for processing, selected areas, 1999 and 2000 crops**

State	Storage season	To Dec 1	To Jan 1	To Feb 1	To Mar 1	To Apr 1	To May 1	To June 1	Entire season
		1,000 cwt.							
Idaho & Malheur County, Oregon.....	1999-2000	27,970	34,490	40,790	49,220	57,820	66,080	74,110	88,210
	2000-2001	29,290	35,720	43,470	50,580	58,910	66,760	75,270	93,460
Washington & other areas, Oregon.....	1999-2000	33,320	39,620	45,500	53,350	61,080	67,230	74,840	83,210
	2000-2001	34,770	40,970	47,720	55,250	62,860	69,850	78,010	91,130
Maine <sup>1/</sup> .....	1999-2000	1,270	1,700	2,385	3,070	3,765	4,560	5,150	6,670
	2000-2001	1,845	2,475	3,105	3,695	4,225	4,760	5,340	7,015
Other States <sup>2/</sup> .....	1999-2000	12,455	15,035	17,950	20,855	24,305	27,220	30,410	35,940
	2000-2001	12,665	16,215	18,975	22,095	25,410	28,695	31,765	39,020
Total.....	1999-2000	75,015	90,845	106,625	126,495	146,970	165,090	184,510	214,030
	2000-2001	78,570	95,380	113,270	131,620	151,405	170,065	190,385	230,625

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Maine grown potatoes only.

<sup>2/</sup> Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

**Potatoes: Acreage, yield and production, by counties, Oregon, 1999-2000**

District and county <sup>1/</sup>	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.
<b>Northwest:</b>						
Multnomah.....	400	343	137,000	300	390	117,000
Washington.....	900	370	333,000	600	380	228,000
Total.....	1,300	362	470,000	900	383	345,000
<b>North Central:</b>						
Morrow.....	15,200	561	8,530,000	15,800	620	9,803,000
Total.....	15,200	561	8,530,000	15,800	620	9,803,000
<b>Northeast:</b>						
Baker.....	2,900	455	1,319,000	3,500	440	1,540,000
Umatilla.....	15,800	555	8,773,000	16,300	631	10,282,000
Union.....	800	445	356,000	700	400	280,000
Total.....	19,500	536	10,448,000	20,500	590	12,102,000
<b>Southeast:</b>						
Jefferson.....	1,200	450	540,000	1,200	450	540,000
Klamath.....	6,900	451	3,115,000	6,900	460	3,174,000
Malheur.....	10,500	440	4,620,000	10,500	425	4,463,000
Total.....	18,600	445	8,275,000	18,600	440	8,177,000
Other counties:.....	900	330	297,000	700	366	256,000
<b>State total.....</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>28,020,000</b>	<b>56,500</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>30,683,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Counties with small or no acres were not estimated.

**Potatoes: Production, farm disposition, season average price and value, Oregon, 1997-2000**

Crop year	Production	Farm disposition				Price per cwt.	Value of	
		Used on farm			Sold		Production	Sales
		Total	Seed, feed & household use	Shrink and loss				
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1997.....	27,319	1,405	195	1,555	25,569	5.20	142,466	133,290
1998.....	26,229	1,334	195	2,206	23,828	5.05	132,115	119,862
1999.....	28,020	1,368	239	1,607	26,174	4.95	138,945	129,732
2000.....	30,683	957	140	1,915	28,628	4.80	146,637	136,859

**Potatoes: Stocks, December 1 - June 1, Oregon, 1989-2000**

Crop year	December 1	Following year					
		January 1	February 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1989.....	13,800	12,100	10,000	7,800	5,900	4,100	—
1990.....	15,600	13,000	10,400	8,300	6,200	4,000	—
1991.....	18,000	15,500	13,800	10,700	8,200	6,000	—
1992.....	16,500	14,000	11,700	9,000	7,000	4,500	—
1993.....	19,000	16,800	14,900	12,100	8,800	5,400	—
1994.....	20,300	17,600	15,200	13,000	10,100	7,000	—
1995.....	17,200	14,100	12,300	9,900	7,500	4,500	—
1996.....	23,600	21,500	19,000	16,000	13,300	9,200	—
1997.....	20,500	19,000	16,000	13,000	9,800	6,500	—
1998.....	20,000	17,500	15,800	13,000	10,500	7,000	4,200
1999.....	22,000	20,500	18,600	15,500	13,000	9,000	5,500
2000.....	25,000	23,000	20,000	17,000	13,600	10,000	6,400

<sup>1/</sup> June 1 estimate started with 1998 crop year.

**Grass seeds by type: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1997-2000**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Acreage harvested</b>	<b>Yield per acre</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Season average price</b>	<b>Value of production</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Alfalfa</b>					
1997 .....	6,916	671	4.6	133.38	6,193
1998 .....	9,167	636	5.8	136.61	7,963
1999 .....	11,391	658	7.5	132.30	9,921
2000 .....	8,940	745	6.7	130.47	8,687
<b>Bentgrass</b>					
1997 .....	13,470	498	6.7	231.02	15,497
1998 .....	11,906	494	5.9	212.11	12,472
1999 .....	11,511	550	6.3	250.83	15,885
2000 .....	11,460	582	6.7	255.86	17,053
<b>Bluegrass, all Kentucky</b>					
1997 .....	19,815	921	18.3	102.39	18,687
1998 .....	14,304	927	13.3	86.45	11,459
1999 .....	12,971	945	12.3	99.52	12,200
2000 .....	15,610	990	15.5	102.84	15,900
<b>Clover, crimson</b>					
1997 .....	8,050	415	3.3	75.33	2,519
1998 .....	9,100	508	4.6	79.71	3,684
1999 .....	10,350	553	5.7	66.27	3,796
2000 .....	7,110	695	4.9	33.80	1,671
<b>Clover, red</b>					
1997 .....	13,030	436	5.7	104.82	5,958
1998 .....	19,260	440	8.5	101.82	8,636
1999 .....	21,480	450	9.7	70.89	6,858
2000 .....	19,390	447	8.7	62.34	5,404
<b>Fescue, chewings</b>					
1997 .....	9,036	878	7.9	78.99	6,267
1998 .....	9,633	760	7.3	81.62	5,974
1999 .....	11,658	762	8.9	81.48	7,235
2000 .....	12,770	998	12.7	71.59	9,127
<b>Fescue, red</b>					
1997 .....	4,216	758	3.2	76.98	2,461
1998 .....	4,592	739	3.4	74.33	2,522
1999 .....	6,556	747	4.9	75.69	3,705
2000 .....	8,340	919	7.7	74.67	5,724
<b>Fescue, tall</b>					
1997 .....	102,202	1,427	145.9	58.39	85,190
1998 .....	120,888	1,253	151.5	55.65	84,301
1999 .....	129,468	1,347	174.4	47.73	83,237
2000 .....	135,970	1,421	193.2	56.17	108,509
<b>Orchardgrass</b>					
1997 .....	20,510	900	18.5	46.81	8,639
1998 .....	20,770	792	16.4	43.09	7,086
1999 .....	17,110	903	15.5	44.08	6,812
2000 .....	16,460	867	14.3	64.30	9,180
<b>Ryegrass, annual</b>					
1997 .....	123,050	1,892	232.8	24.70	57,505
1998 .....	127,200	1,670	212.4	24.91	52,903
1999 .....	128,420	2,068	265.6	20.00	53,130
2000 .....	127,750	1,900	242.7	14.00	33,984
<b>Ryegrass, perennial</b>					
1997 .....	148,223	1,436	212.9	60.49	128,763
1998 .....	172,026	1,363	234.5	60.26	141,270
1999 .....	187,628	1,495	280.5	55.61	155,967
2000 .....	181,890	1,456	264.9	42.41	112,351
<b>All other grass seed</b>					
1997 .....	9,990	—	—	—	4,674
1998 .....	17,234	—	—	—	11,312
1999 .....	21,950	—	—	—	15,009
2000 .....	27,034	—	—	—	18,249

Source: Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University.

**Grass seed by type: Production, by type, Oregon, 1935-2000**

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Alfalfa	Bentgrass	All Kentucky Bluegrass <sup>2/</sup>	Clover		Fescue			Orchard- grass	Ryegrass	
				Crimson	Red	Chewings	Red	Tall		Annual	Perennial
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1935 <sup>3/</sup>	.7	NA	—	NA	1.3	NA	NA	NA	—	NA	NA
1940	1.0	.8	—	.6	1.6	.4	<sup>4/</sup>	.2	—	27.5	1.7
1945	.5	1.0	—	.6	1.5	1.3	.4	1.0	—	39.5	4.5
1950	1.3	2.2	—	.9	3.4	3.5	1.6	5.5	—	72.5	7.0
1955	2.4	4.4	.4	2.1	3.4	8.0	1.5	5.0	—	121.5	31.4
1960	5.9	5.1	1.4	8.0	4.8	11.0	4.9	3.6	.3	106.8	43.2
1965	6.9	7.7	10.5	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.7	10.1	5.3	113.5	47.0
1970	7.1	7.4	12.9	8.0	6.1	7.3	6.2	9.5	10.4	186.3	32.0
1975	6.0	7.8	16.8	2.0	4.2	5.8	6.7	9.5	10.4	183.6	43.2
1980	4.6	6.1	17.7	2.9	6.0	10.7	6.0	9.4	14.5	204.0	63.2
1981	4.2	7.2	19.7	6.0	6.3	8.9	5.8	8.1	9.0	175.6	66.2
1982	2.8	7.3	19.9	5.8	6.8	9.6	6.5	11.4	20.3	204.0	68.4
1983	3.3	6.6	12.3	4.7	8.1	6.8	5.0	16.3	22.1	184.8	64.0
1984	3.8	6.2	13.1	6.5	8.8	9.2	6.6	24.1	21.3	201.3	66.0
1985	5.0	4.1	11.4	6.4	7.3	10.1	7.4	37.9	23.5	216.0	63.4
1986	5.2	4.0	14.8	6.4	7.0	8.4	6.3	46.0	22.3	207.1	71.4
1987	5.2	4.3	19.3	6.3	7.0	9.9	8.0	57.4	20.6	200.9	91.6
1988	6.1	4.4	20.6	4.7	7.4	10.3	7.3	77.3	20.1	209.2	108.7
1989	5.4	5.9	21.4	5.2	9.8	12.0	7.6	79.7	18.6	207.3	121.5
1990	7.1	6.1	19.9	5.4	7.3	11.8	6.2	111.1	17.2	226.6	129.0
1991	8.2	6.5	16.4	6.3	7.3	11.8	6.4	129.1	16.2	215.5	131.2
1992	8.3	6.1	12.1	4.7	6.0	8.7	4.0	87.3	16.2	184.9	112.1
1993	5.7	6.7	13.5	6.9	6.0	9.3	6.1	103.3	12.4	178.7	158.6
1994	6.3	5.3	13.2	6.5	5.5	11.6	5.7	73.8	16.0	237.8	182.2
1995	6.3	6.2	13.9	5.0	5.7	8.3	3.6	83.7	18.3	232.2	170.4
1996	6.0	6.5	17.1	6.0	5.5	7.8	3.2	124.2	19.7	237.0	195.2
1997	4.6	6.7	18.3	3.3	5.7	7.9	3.2	145.9	18.5	232.8	212.9
1998	5.8	5.9	13.3	4.6	8.5	7.3	3.4	151.5	16.4	212.4	234.5
1999	7.5	6.3	12.3	5.7	9.7	8.9	4.9	174.4	15.5	265.6	280.5
2000	6.7	6.7	15.5	4.9	8.7	12.7	7.7	193.2	14.3	242.7	264.9

<sup>1/</sup> 1981-2000 data from OSU Extension Service.  
<sup>2/</sup> 1950-1965 includes Merion Kentucky Bluegrass only.  
<sup>3/</sup> Series began 1935.  
<sup>4/</sup> Less than 50,000 pounds.  
 NA: Not available.

**Peppermint: Acreage, yield and production, by area, Oregon 1999-2000**

Area	1999			2000		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
Benton	2,800	77.0	215,600	1,900	70.0	133,000
Crook	6,100	50.0	305,000	2,700	52.0	140,400
Deschutes	900	40.0	36,000	400	52.0	20,800
Grant	300	60.0	18,000	300	57.0	17,100
Jefferson	1,400	48.0	67,200	300	55.0	16,500
Klamath	400	65.0	26,000	400	60.0	24,000
Lane	4,300	71.0	305,300	3,700	70.0	259,000
Linn	4,600	71.0	326,600	3,300	65.0	214,500
Marion	3,000	77.0	231,000	2,100	65.0	136,500
Morrow	900	128.0	115,200	5,500	105.0	577,500
Polk	400	60.0	24,000	300	65.0	19,500
Union	10,800	58.0	626,400	7,900	66.0	521,200
Wasco	300	90.0	27,000	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>
Wheeler	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>	<sup>1/</sup>	100	100.0	10,000
Other Counties <sup>2/</sup>	3,800	114.9	436,700	3,100	100.0	310,000
<b>State total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>2,760,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Included in Other Counties to avoid disclosure.  
<sup>2/</sup> Counties withheld to avoid disclosure are Baker, Columbia, Malheur, Umatilla, Wheeler for 1999; and Baker, Columbia, Malheur, Umatilla and Wasco for 2000.

## OREGON FRUITS AND NUTS

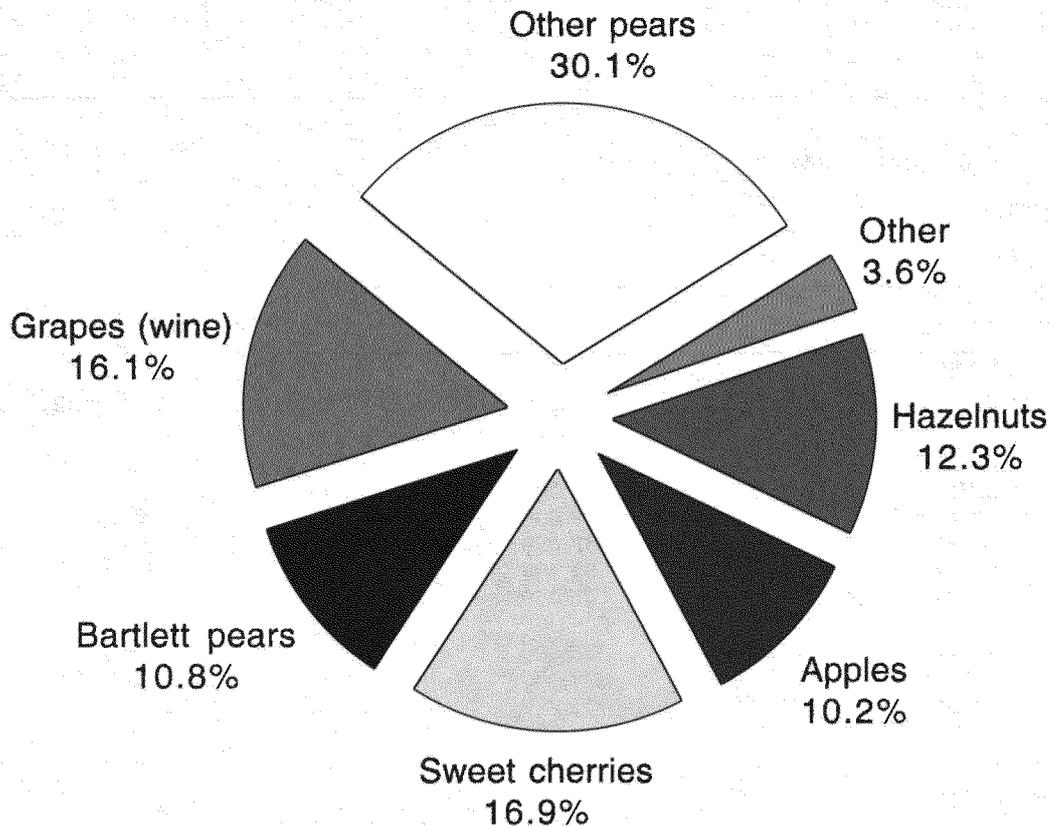
Utilized production of fruits and nuts in Oregon during 2000 decreased 4 percent from 1999 and 2 percent from 1998. The total value of these crops was down 21 percent from 1999 and 7 percent from two years earlier.

Oregon was the third leading state in production of all pears during 2000, contributing 23 percent of the nation's utilized production. The state ranked third in production of Bartlett pears and second in pears other than Bartletts. Oregon's sweet cherry production also ranked third in the nation, accounting for 18 percent of U.S. production. Oregon ranked seventh for all grape production and accounted for less than one percent of national production. The state's tart cherry production was seventh in the nation and accounted for 1.5 percent of

the U. S. total. Apple production also ranked seventh nationally, contributing 1.6 percent of U. S. production.

Other pears were the most valuable tree crop or nut crop in Oregon for 2000 with value of utilized production at \$48.7 million. Sweet cherries were the second highest valued crop with value of utilized production at \$27.4 million. Wine grapes were the third most valuable crop in Oregon at \$26.0 million. Hazelnuts ranked the fourth most valuable crop in 2000 at \$19.8 million. Bartlett pears were the fifth most valuable crop at \$17.5 million and apples were sixth with a value of utilized production of \$16.5 million. For the 2000 crop year, peaches were ranked the seventh most valuable crop at \$3.3 million; prunes and plums were eighth with 1.6 million dollars; and tart cherries were ninth with \$884 thousand.

Value of production, percent of total, by fruit & nut crop  
Oregon, 2000



**Fruit and nut crops: Utilized production, average price, and value, Oregon, 1998-2000**

Crop by years	Utilized production <sup>1/</sup>	Average price <sup>1/</sup>	Value of utilized production <sup>1/ 2/</sup>	Fresh market		Processing	
	Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars	Tons	Dollars per ton	Tons	Dollars per ton
<b>Apples</b>							
1998 .....	71,500	282.00	20,229	44,500	420.00	27,000	57.00
1999 .....	72,500	218.00	15,845	50,000	262.00	22,500	122.00
2000 .....	81,000	204.00	16,454	61,000	234.00	20,000	109.00
<b>Sweet cherries</b>							
1998 .....	40,000	847.00	33,870	18,000	888.00	22,000	813.00
1999 .....	35,000	789.00	27,615	14,000	945.00	21,000	685.00
2000 .....	36,000	760.00	27,364	14,500	956.00	21,500	628.00
<b>Tart cherries</b>							
1998 .....	1,350	254.00	344	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	2,650	478.00	1,265	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	2,100	420.00	884	—	—	—	—
<b>Bartlett pears</b>							
1998 .....	64,600	342.00	22,112	29,600	507.00	35,000	203.00
1999 .....	65,500	297.00	19,457	26,500	512.00	39,000	151.00
2000 .....	59,000	297.00	17,515	29,000	455.00	30,000	144.00
<b>Grapes (wine)</b>							
1998 .....	14,700	1,180.00	17,346	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	17,900	1,310.00	23,449	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	18,600	1,400.00	26,040	—	—	—	—
<b>Other pears</b>							
1998 .....	180,000	337.00	60,600	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	160,000	470.00	75,239	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	160,000	305.00	48,734	—	—	—	—
<b>Peaches</b>							
1998 .....	3,950	632.00	2,498	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	3,450	730.00	2,516	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	3,900	846.00	3,300	—	—	—	—
<b>Prunes &amp; plums</b>							
1998 .....	9,900	274.00	2,714	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	12,000	157.00	1,882	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	8,500	192.00	1,633	—	—	—	—
<b>Hazelnuts</b>							
1998 .....	15,400	964.00	14,846	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	39,700	890.00	35,333	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	22,300	890.00	19,847	—	—	—	—
<b>State total</b>							
1988 .....	401,400	—	174,559	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	408,700	—	202,601	—	—	—	—
2000 .....	391,400	—	161,771	—	—	—	—

<sup>1/</sup> Both fresh market and processing.

<sup>2/</sup> Rounded.

### Tree fruit crops: Utilized production, by area, Oregon, 1997-2000

Area and year	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Bartlett pears	Other pears
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Willamette Valley <sup>1/</sup></b>					
1997 .....	8,698	13,575	1,700	1,810	300
1998 .....	10,536	10,502	1,350	1,666	318
1999 .....	12,384	10,655	2,650	2,260	340
2000 .....	12,847	10,567	2,100	2,318	556
<b>Southwest <sup>2/</sup></b>					
1997 .....	1,346	149	—	15,340	45,282
1998 .....	2,845	87	—	10,674	43,375
1999 .....	2,900	102	—	11,610	47,060
2000 .....	1,597	100	—	9,178	43,699
<b>Mid-Columbia <sup>3/</sup></b>					
1997 .....	30,629	32,777	—	57,350	133,780
1998 .....	37,245	27,721	—	52,260	136,197
1999 .....	28,634	22,594	—	51,630	112,570
2000 .....	24,236	23,911	—	47,504	115,669
<b>Milton-Freewater <sup>4/</sup></b>					
1997 .....	37,487	1,227	—	—	—
1998 .....	18,332	—	—	—	—
1999 .....	27,012	752	—	—	—
2000 .....	36,435	1,344	—	—	—
<b>Other</b>					
1997 .....	1,840	2,272	—	—	100
1998 .....	2,542	1,690	—	—	110
1999 .....	1,570	897	—	—	30
2000 .....	5,885	78	—	—	76
<b>State total</b>					
1997 .....	80,000	50,000	1,700	74,500	180,000
1998 .....	71,500	40,000	1,350	64,600	180,000
1999 .....	72,500	35,000	2,650	65,500	160,000
2000 .....	81,000	36,000	2,100	59,000	160,000

<sup>1/</sup> Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties.

<sup>2/</sup> Douglas, Jackson and Josephine counties.

<sup>3/</sup> Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman and Wasco counties.

<sup>4/</sup> Umatilla County.

Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

### Processed utilization: Apples and sweet cherries, Oregon, 1997-2000

Crop and year	Processed (fresh equivalent basis)				
	Canned	Juice & cider	Brined	Other	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Apples</b>					
1997 .....	—	15,000	—	9,000	24,000
1998 .....	—	17,500	—	9,500	27,000
1999 .....	—	<sup>1/</sup>	—	<sup>1/</sup>	22,500
2000 .....	—	12,000	—	8,000	20,000
<b>Sweet cherries</b>					
1997 .....	4,000	—	28,000	3,000	35,000
1998 .....	2,000	—	16,500	3,500	22,000
1999 .....	2,000	—	16,000	3,000	21,000
2000 .....	1,000	—	19,000	1,500	21,500

<sup>1/</sup> Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

### Apples and sweet cherries: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1890-2000

Year	Apples			Sweet cherries		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1890 <sup>1/</sup>	32,250	—	—	—	—	—
1900	55,200	—	—	—	—	—
1910	91,200	40.80	3,724	—	—	—
1920	105,600	46.70	4,928	—	—	—
1925	122,400	52.50	6,426	—	—	—
1930	144,000	39.10	5,640	—	—	—
1935	82,150	29.60	2,430	13,200	—	—
1940	75,500	30.40	2,297	20,300	98.00	1,989
1945	63,500	122.00	7,776	19,700	259.00	5,102
1950	66,700	33.80	2,252	17,400	252.00	4,385
1955	51,600	61.20	3,160	31,000	191.00	5,921
1960	43,200	73.80	3,188	12,800	377.00	4,826
1965	55,900	66.60	3,723	20,100	366.00	7,357
1970	57,500	88.60	5,095	40,000	330.00	13,200
1975	75,000	96.00	7,200	36,500	347.00	12,666
1980	97,500	152.00	14,802	31,800	500.00	15,900
1985	80,000	252.00	20,200	27,000	621.00	16,761
1990	90,000	224.00	20,205	40,000	644.00	25,752
1991	60,000	372.00	22,330	36,500	871.00	31,785
1992	87,500	206.00	18,070	52,000	868.00	45,131
1993	80,000	262.00	20,920	34,000	893.00	30,349
1994	100,000	214.00	21,400	38,000	732.00	27,830
1995	70,000	232.00	16,205	31,000	766.00	23,733
1996	78,000	182.00	14,224	32,000	1,090.00	34,962
1997	80,000	476.00	38,032	50,000	1,130.00	56,660
1998	71,500	282.00	20,229	40,000	847.00	33,870
1999	72,500	218.00	15,845	35,000	789.00	27,615
2000	81,000	204.00	16,454	36,000	760.00	27,364

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1890.

### Bartlett pears and other pears: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1925-2000

Year	Bartlett pears			Other pears		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1925 <sup>1/</sup>	17,025	77.20	1,314	24,350	118.00	2,873
1930	33,775	34.00	1,148	54,475	54.80	2,985
1935	35,550	30.80	1,095	49,275	51.60	2,543
1940	43,900	38.40	1,686	60,325	55.20	3,330
1945	55,250	109.60	6,055	78,050	139.60	10,896
1950	46,250	95.60	4,422	88,750	61.20	5,432
1955	65,100	73.20	4,765	76,375	75.20	5,743
1960	44,800	89.20	3,996	60,900	100.00	6,090
1965	67,000	146.00	9,782	86,600	99.20	8,591
1970	39,000	116.00	4,524	51,000	127.00	6,477
1975	79,000	116.00	9,164	91,000	168.00	15,288
1980	80,000	170.00	13,604	120,000	202.00	24,288
1981	85,000	115.00	9,805	117,000	224.00	26,228
1982	70,000	130.00	9,104	105,000	268.00	28,142
1983	63,000	149.00	9,400	125,000	188.00	23,473
1984	44,000	217.00	9,569	106,000	288.00	30,542
1985	75,000	230.00	17,282	118,000	302.00	35,588
1986	50,000	243.00	12,161	112,000	331.00	37,036
1987	78,000	183.00	14,255	150,000	197.00	29,613
1988	68,000	253.00	17,223	145,000	300.00	43,486
1989	67,000	263.00	17,600	148,000	237.00	35,090
1990	83,000	244.00	20,238	150,000	279.00	41,850
1991	70,000	272.00	19,058	150,000	314.00	47,100
1992	74,000	265.00	19,601	140,000	337.00	47,189
1993	63,000	260.00	16,355	160,000	207.00	33,140
1994	83,000	213.00	17,668	175,000	219.00	38,250
1995	70,000	252.00	17,672	160,000	298.00	47,730
1996	45,000	361.00	16,236	130,000	490.00	63,670
1997	74,500	299.00	22,257	180,000	269.00	48,450
1998	64,600	342.00	22,112	180,000	337.00	60,600
1999	65,500	297.00	19,457	160,000	470.00	75,239
2000	59,000	297.00	17,515	160,000	305.00	48,734

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1925.

**Hazelnuts, prunes and plums: Utilized production, price and value, Oregon, 1920-2000**

Year	Hazelnuts <sup>1/</sup>			Prunes & plums <sup>2/</sup>		
	Production	Price	Value	Production	Price	Value
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920.....	—	—	—	50,300	74.31	3,738
1925.....	—	—	—	49,300	47.32	2,333
1930.....	300	340.00	102	87,300	26.70	2,334
1935.....	1,100	260.00	286	133,700	17.50	2,335
1940.....	2,700	240.00	648	36,600	32.20	1,179
1945.....	4,500	550.00	2,475	80,400	77.10	6,202
1950.....	5,350	350.00	1,872	22,300	105.00	2,342
1955.....	7,400	420.00	3,108	51,900	67.20	3,488
1960.....	8,400	420.00	3,528	4,000	163.00	652
1965.....	7,300	450.00	3,285	28,000	70.90	1,985
1970.....	8,750	570.00	4,988	20,300	97.20	1,973
1975.....	11,800	610.00	7,198	27,500	103.00	2,833
1980.....	15,100	1,151.00	17,386	33,000	150.00	4,950
1981.....	14,400	786.00	11,319	25,000	157.00	3,925
1982.....	18,400	680.00	12,512	19,000	174.00	3,313
1983.....	8,000	554.00	4,432	16,000	169.00	2,705
1984.....	13,200	617.00	8,144	14,000	169.00	2,368
1985.....	24,300	677.00	16,451	22,000	163.00	3,641
1986.....	14,900	724.00	10,788	19,000	161.00	3,064
1987.....	21,500	956.00	20,554	15,000	147.00	2,211
1988.....	16,300	853.00	13,904	18,000	140.00	2,526
1989.....	12,800	817.00	10,458	11,000	176.00	1,934
1990.....	21,500	783.00	16,835	17,000	155.00	2,641
1991.....	25,300	726.00	18,368	3,700	228.00	845
1992.....	27,500	552.00	15,180	20,000	160.00	3,208
1993.....	40,700	633.00	25,763	4,000	166.00	662
1994.....	21,000	834.00	17,514	14,000	127.00	1,772
1995.....	38,700	913.00	35,333	5,000	241.00	1,206
1996.....	18,750	859.00	16,106	5,500	354.00	1,947
1997.....	46,650	899.00	41,938	10,500	238.00	2,503
1998.....	15,400	964.00	14,846	9,900	274.00	2,714
1999.....	39,700	890.00	35,333	12,000	157.00	1,882
2000.....	22,300	890.00	19,847	8,500	192.00	1,633

<sup>1/</sup> Hazelnut series began 1927.

<sup>2/</sup> Prunes and plums series began 1919.

**Hazelnuts: Commercial operations, acres and trees by county and survey year, Oregon <sup>1/</sup>**

County and state	1992 - 1993 survey			1996 - 1997 survey			2000 - 2001 survey		
	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees	Operations	Acres	Trees
Clackamas..	97	4,600	629,000	87	4,280	552,000	86	4,205	661,000
Lane.....	93	3,120	362,500	88	3,120	332,000	97	3,570	396,000
Linn.....	40	1,270	171,000	36	1,370	175,500	31	1,570	188,000
Marion.....	169	5,440	692,000	162	5,670	712,000	132	6,085	785,000
Polk.....	29	2,180	381,000	30	2,190	353,000	27	2,250	367,000
Washington..	171	5,490	631,500	140	5,110	564,000	133	4,780	532,000
Yamhill.....	169	6,330	783,500	159	7,540	918,000	141	6,245	772,000
Other.....	41	340	38,500	31	495	53,500	34	435	54,000
Oregon total	809	28,770	3,689,000	733	29,775	3,660,000	681	29,140	3,755,000

<sup>1/</sup> Based on surveys conducted during December through March. Includes operations having 50 or more trees.

## OREGON FRUIT TREE INVENTORY, 1993

The special Fruit Tree Survey conducted by the Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service during the spring of 1993 showed over 7.5 million fruit trees growing in commercial enterprises in Oregon. The trees were being grown on 47,500 acres. Fruit tree density (trees per acre) increased across the board in Oregon during the 7 years since the previous survey, with dramatic increases for pears and apples. The 1993 total of all fruit trees in Oregon was up 29 percent from 1986, but the all fruit acreage was down 4 percent.

Other pears (excludes Bartletts) continued to lead the tree count with nearly 2.9 million, while apples followed with almost 2.2 million trees. The Bartlett pear tree count

at 949,200, ranked third while sweet cherries came in fourth at 871,500 trees.

On an acreage basis, other pears led with 14,400 acres. Sweet cherries were second with 11,850 acres while apples ranked third with 9,500 acres. Bartlett pears accounted for 5,700 acres and ranked fourth. Statewide, other pears increased over 2,100 acres while other fruit types declined in acreage.

Additional data on tree age and variety by county or major producing area are available in a separate Fruit Tree Inventory bulletin published in October 1993. Or go to our web site at <http://oda.state.or.us/oass/oass.html>.

### Tree fruits: Acres and trees, by fruit crop, Oregon, January 1, 1993

Year planted	Apples	Sweet cherries	Tart cherries	Bartlett pears	Other pears	Prunes & plums	Peaches	Total
<b>1970 &amp; earlier</b>								
Acres.....	2,630	6,820	440	3,710	7,080	1,820	290	22,790
Trees.....	315,400	441,000	45,300	509,900	937,900	181,600	34,800	2,465,900
<b>1971-1980</b>								
Acres.....	2,060	1,990	730	690	2,010	420	410	8,310
Trees.....	374,800	157,100	77,000	120,800	469,400	46,500	54,700	1,300,300
<b>1981-1985</b>								
Acres.....	2,500	1,550	510	360	1,380	470	280	7,050
Trees.....	557,000	126,600	54,300	94,600	346,300	54,200	42,100	1,275,100
<b>1986-1988</b>								
Acres.....	760	620	70	400	2,050	200	170	4,270
Trees.....	210,800	59,800	7,900	106,000	609,000	26,900	28,300	1,048,700
<b>1989-1990</b>								
Acres.....	850	560	20	260	1,360	70	30	3,150
Trees.....	337,800	56,900	2,300	57,800	373,200	11,800	4,600	844,400
<b>1991-1992</b>								
Acres.....	700	310	80	280	520	20	20	1,930
Trees.....	361,200	30,100	7,500	60,100	163,100	3,000	3,200	628,200
<b>All years</b>								
Acres.....	9,500	11,850	1,850	5,700	14,400	3,000	1,200	47,500
Trees.....	2,157,000	871,500	194,300	949,200	2,898,900	324,000	167,700	7,562,600

## OREGON VINEYARDS AND WINERIES, 2000

Oregon grape growers produced a record 18,600 tons of wine grapes in 2000, up 4 percent from 1999 and up 27 percent from two years earlier. There were 700 more wine grape acres harvested in 2000. Grape price per ton increased \$90 from 1999 and increased \$220 from 1998. Value of production also set a record of \$26,040,000. In

2000, 122 wineries crushed 17,663 tons of grapes, 7 percent more than the 1999 crush and 33 percent more than the 1998 crush. Cooperage capacity increased 9 percent from 1999 to 5,233,000 gallons. Total sales increased 27 percent from 1999 and 11 percent from two years earlier.

### Wine grapes: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, by variety, Oregon, 1999-2000

Variety	All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production		Price per ton		Value of production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cabernet Franc <sup>1/</sup> ...	—	71	—	46	—	2.24	—	103	—	1,560	—	161
Cabernet Sauvignon.....	465	472	317	373	2.37	2.62	752	977	1,320	1,420	993	1,387
Chardonnay.....	1,513	1,306	1,247	1,125	2.61	2.53	3,258	2,846	1,050	1,000	3,421	2,846
Gewurztraminer.....	185	182	162	159	2.21	1.97	358	314	800	910	286	286
Merlot.....	529	624	288	433	2.23	2.42	642	1,047	1,570	1,460	1,008	1,529
Muller Thurgau.....	87	88	74	80	5.28	4.23	391	338	750	740	293	250
Pinot Blanc.....	114	119	76	97	2.67	2.31	205	224	1,350	1,470	277	329
Pinot Gris.....	1,363	1,442	1,094	1,269	2.48	2.45	2,713	3,109	1,300	1,300	3,527	4,042
Pinot Noir.....	4,208	4,834	3,103	3,447	2.14	1.98	6,643	6,812	1,650	1,830	10,961	12,466
Sauvignon Blanc...	107	85	100	78	2.22	2.05	222	160	1,050	1,000	233	160
Semillon.....	61	57	47	53	1.70	1.87	80	99	980	1,010	78	100
Syrah <sup>1/</sup> .....	—	165	—	80	—	2.36	—	189	—	1,720	—	325
White Riesling.....	638	604	525	550	3.14	2.78	1,650	1,529	710	750	1,172	1,147
Zinfandel.....	65	68	55	61	4.85	3.46	267	211	1,500	1,570	401	331
All others.....	465	383	312	249	2.30	2.58	719	642	1,030	1,050	741	674
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>23,449</b>	<b>26,040</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Cabernet Franc and Syrah were included with "All others" prior to 2000.

### Wine grapes: Vineyards, acreage, yield and production, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000

County	Vineyards <sup>1/</sup>		All planted acreage		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Benton.....	27	25	317	311	224	218	2.14	1.95	480	425
Clackamas.....	27	25	225	251	159	161	2.53	2.76	402	444
Douglas.....	37	36	597	618	404	470	2.75	2.80	1,110	1,316
Hood River.....	11	11	112	137	57	67	2.49	2.46	142	165
Jackson.....	53	50	739	870	379	534	2.77	2.59	1,050	1,383
Josephine.....	29	28	429	464	301	289	2.25	2.53	677	731
Lane.....	31	32	650	658	621	628	2.10	2.31	1,307	1,450
Linn.....	10	8	88	75	76	59	1.79	1.58	136	93
Marion.....	22	21	447	590	360	546	3.08	2.15	1,111	1,174
Polk.....	47	46	1,363	1,322	975	947	2.25	2.04	2,196	1,932
Umatilla.....	11	10	295	367	215	323	2.41	2.58	517	833
Wasco.....	9	10	92	121	82	102	3.31	2.95	272	301
Washington.....	53	54	1,103	1,163	954	971	2.35	2.07	2,246	2,010
Yamhill.....	112	112	3,043	3,252	2,330	2,510	2.37	2.23	5,527	5,597
All others.....	12	12	300	301	263	275	2.76	2.71	727	746
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>18,600</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Non-commercial vineyards were excluded in 2000.

**Wine grapes: Harvested acreage, by variety and area, Oregon, 2000 and 1999 totals**

County	Cabernet Sauvignon	Chardonnay	Gewurztraminer	Merlot	Pinot Blanc	Pinot Gris	Pinot Noir	Syrah	White Riesling	All others	All varieties	
											1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton.....	7	18	1	1	—	29	146	2	7	7	224	218
Douglas.....	49	62	20	23	2	51	125	3	60	75	404	470
Jackson.....	96	76	5	218	5	53	10	24	—	47	379	534
Josephine.....	12	54	17	12	3	57	102	—	20	12	301	289
Lane.....	7	18	6	4	—	206	227	—	58	34	621	628
Marion.....	2	53	3	—	2	162	244	—	22	58	360	546
Polk.....	13	181	10	—	17	119	526	—	28	53	975	947
Washington.....	6	131	29	—	18	179	392	—	104	112	954	971
Yamhill.....	5	392	86	1	49	336	1,519	—	85	105	2,330	2,510
Other Valley <sup>1/</sup> .....	7	32	24	—	1	51	113	2	16	16	247	262
Columbia River <sup>2/</sup> .....	169	40	26	174	—	26	43	49	150	48	605	725
Total, 1999.....	317	1,247	162	288	76	1,094	3,103	—	525	514	7,400	—
Total, 2000.....	373	1,125	159	433	97	1,269	3,447	80	550	567	—	8,100

<sup>1/</sup> Clackamas, Linn, and Multnomah counties.

<sup>2/</sup> Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Waco counties.

**Oregon Wineries: Number, crush, out shipments and cooperage, by county, Oregon, 1999-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

County	All wineries		Wineries crushing grapes		Wine grapes crushed		Crushed grapes shipped out of Oregon		Total cooperage	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>
Douglas.....	*8	8	*8	8	851	681	102	—	222	209
Lane.....	*8	10	*8	9	2,026	2,034	—	39	626	684
Marion.....	6	6	5	5	1,559	1,415	—	75	356	358
Polk.....	*16	16	*14	14	2,115	2,341	413	68	580	691
Washington.....	*15	15	*13	13	1,843	1,601	—	—	454	452
Yamhill.....	*43	47	*40	40	5,623	6,718	—	30	1,703	1,845
Other Willamette Valley <sup>2/</sup> .....	*19	19	*18	18	990	1,063	13	—	376	388
Rogue Valley <sup>3/</sup> .....	11	12	10	10	1,316	1,645	—	—	432	552
All others <sup>4/</sup> .....	6	6	4	5	200	165	—	—	72	54
Total.....	132	139	120	122	16,523	17,663	528	212	4,821	5,233

<sup>1/</sup> Includes estimates for incomplete responses.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Benton, Clackamas, Linn, and Multnomah counties.

<sup>3/</sup> Jackson and Josephine counties.

<sup>4/</sup> Clatsop, Deschutes, Hood River, Tillamook and Umatilla counties.

**Oregon Wineries: Crush, by use, variety and wine type, Oregon, 1999-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Variety and wine type	Still wines		Sparkling wines		All uses	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cabernet Sauvignon, red & blush.....	645	657	—	—	645	657
Chardonnay.....	2,878	2,523	220	241	3,098	2,764
Gewurztraminer.....	265	333	—	—	265	333
Merlot.....	703	984	—	—	703	984
Muller Thurgau.....	399	488	—	—	399	488
Pinot Blanc.....	176	182	—	—	176	182
Pinot Gris.....	2,410	2,917	—	—	2,410	2,917
Pinot Noir, red.....	6,444	7,074	154	104	6,598	7,178
Pinot Noir, blush.....	30	64	—	—	30	64
Sauvignon Blanc.....	119	105	—	—	119	105
Semillon.....	28	23	—	—	28	23
Syrah.....	31	109	—	—	31	109
White Riesling.....	1,214	1,138	5	5	1,219	1,143
Zinfandel.....	117	137	—	—	117	137
All others.....	668	566	17	13	685	579
Total.....	16,127	17,300	396	363	16,523	17,663

<sup>1/</sup> Includes estimates for incomplete responses.

### Oregon historic vineyards, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 <sup>1/</sup>
Number of vineyards	330	350	356	356	398	396	407	412	425	491	480
Acreage planted	5,682	6,050	5,950	6,250	6,600	7,100	7,500	7,800	9,000	9,800	10,500
Acreage harvested	3,900	3,700	4,200	4,600	5,200	5,600	5,800	6,300	7,100	7,400	8,100
Yield per acre (tons)	1.79	2.59	2.93	2.67	2.08	2.50	2.59	2.94	2.07	2.42	2.30
Production (tons)	7,000	9,600	12,300	12,300	10,800	14,000	15,000	18,500	14,700	17,900	18,600
Price per ton	\$780	\$840	\$790	\$800	\$845	\$950	\$1,020	\$1,120	\$1,180	\$1,310	\$1,400
Value of production (1,000 Dollars)	\$5,460	\$8,064	\$9,717	\$9,840	\$9,126	\$13,300	\$15,300	\$20,720	\$17,346	\$23,449	\$26,040

<sup>1/</sup> 15 non-commercial vineyards were excluded in 2000.

### Oregon historic wineries, 1990-2000

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Wineries crushing grapes	70	78	89	88	90	92	94	103	102	120	122
Wine grapes crushed (tons)	5,869	9,196	10,200	11,504	9,537	14,280	15,191	18,669	13,265	16,523	17,663
Crushed grapes shipped out of Oregon (tons)	655	554	457	159	255	243	103	491	719	528	212
Still wine produced (tons)	5,181	8,476	9,864	11,171	9,160	13,819	14,242	18,317	12,755	16,127	17,300
Sparkling wine produced (tons)	402	408	104	168	250	365	689	352	510	396	363

## OREGON BERRIES

Total utilized production of all berry crops grown in Oregon during 2000 was 164.0 million pounds. That was a 4 percent increase from the 1999 total but 4.3 percent less than 1998. The total utilized value was \$83 million, down 8 percent from 1999 and down 1 percent from the 1998 crop. All caneberry production was 70.2 million pounds, up 11 percent from the previous year. The total value of these crops were down 19 percent from 1999 to \$38.3 million. Caneberry acreage harvested increased by 3 percent to 11,720 acres. All blackberry acres harvested totaled 6,140, up 5 percent from 1999. Production of all blackberries was up 14 percent from the previous year to 44.9 million pounds. The value of all blackberries was down 21 percent from 1999 to \$21.4 million.

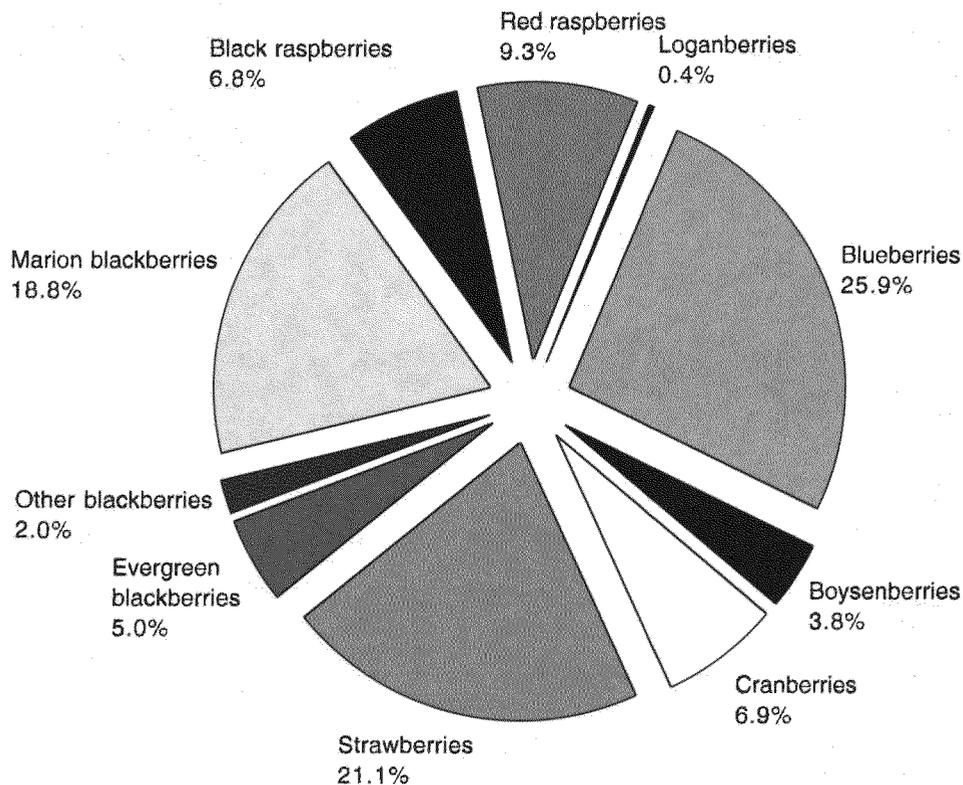
Strawberries remained the largest volume berry crop in the state with production of 35.3 million pounds in 2000, 15 percent below the previous year. The value of the strawberry crop came to \$17.5 million, 18 percent below

the 1999 crop. Marion blackberries were Oregon's second largest berry crop with 31.5 million pounds of utilized production in 2000, up 25 percent from 1999. Value of production was down 16 percent to \$15.6 million.

Cranberries ranked third with production of 30.5 million pounds, holding steady from the previous year. The crop's total value at \$5.8 million, was up 58 percent from 1999. Blueberries were the fourth largest berry crop in Oregon with 28 million pound production, up 24 percent from 1999. Value of production increased 20 percent to \$21.5 million. The price per pound decreased from 79.7 cents per pound in 1999 to 76.8 cents per pound in 2000.

Red raspberries remained fifth in production at 14.5 million pounds, up 6 percent from 1999. Value of the crop was \$7.7 million, down 20 percent from the prior year. Evergreen blackberry production of 9.9 million pounds was 6 percent less than a year earlier. Value of production was \$4.1 million 27 percent below the 1999 crop.

**Berry crops: Percent of total value of utilized production, by crop  
Oregon 2000**



**Berry crops: Acreage, yield, production, price & value, Oregon 1998-2000**

State, crop and year	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Utilized production			Price			Value of utilized production
			Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	All	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Strawberries</b>									
1998 .....	4,400	11,500	2,600	48,000	50,600	70.0	50.0	51.0	25,820
1999 .....	4,200	9,900	1,700	39,900	41,600	86.0	50.0	51.5	21,412
2000 .....	3,500	10,000	1,800	33,500	35,300	97.0	47.0	49.5	17,491
<b>Red raspberries</b>									
1998 .....	3,300	4,300	800	13,400	14,200	143.0	39.5	45.3	6,437
1999 .....	3,000	4,550	700	12,950	13,650	100.0	69.0	70.6	9,636
2000 .....	2,900	5,000	1,300	13,200	14,500	116.0	47.0	53.2	7,712
<b>Black raspberries</b>									
1998 .....	1,060	2,450	20	2,580	2,600	237.0	210.0	210.0	5,465
1999 .....	1,100	2,640	10	2,890	2,900	242.0	189.0	189.2	5,486
2000 .....	1,150	3,330	30	3,800	3,830	210.0	148.0	148.0	5,687
<b>Evergreen blackberries</b>									
1998 .....	1,200	7,000	100	8,300	8,400	120.0	42.0	42.9	3,606
1999 .....	1,300	8,080	500	10,000	10,500	91.0	52.0	53.9	5,655
2000 .....	1,280	7,730	400	9,500	9,900	114.0	38.5	41.6	4,114
<b>Marion blackberries</b>									
1998 .....	4,000	7,150	100	28,500	28,600	118.0	44.0	44.3	12,658
1999 .....	4,100	6,150	500	24,700	25,200	81.0	74.0	74.1	18,683
2000 .....	4,400	7,160	300	31,200	31,500	112.0	49.0	49.6	15,624
<b>Other blackberries</b>									
1998 .....	350	5,430	400	1,500	1,900	122.0	44.9	61.2	1,162
1999 .....	450	8,220	400	3,300	3,700	138.0	68.0	75.6	2,796
2000 .....	460	7,610	200	3,300	3,500	107.0	45.0	48.5	1,699
<b>ALL BLACKBERRIES</b>									
1998 .....	5,550	7,010	600	38,300	38,900	121.0	43.6	44.8	17,426
1999 .....	5,850	6,740	1,400	38,000	39,400	101.0	67.7	68.9	27,134
2000 .....	6,140	7,310	900	44,000	44,900	112.0	46.4	47.7	21,437
<b>Boysenberries</b>									
1998 .....	1,360	4,560	300	5,900	6,200	83.5	43.0	45.0	2,788
1999 .....	1,400	5,000	300	6,700	7,000	107.0	64.0	65.8	4,609
2000 .....	1,450	4,480	300	6,200	6,500	135.0	44.5	48.7	3,164
<b>Loganberries</b>									
1998 .....	70	4,000	90	190	280	112.0	74.0	86.4	242
1999 .....	80	4,750	90	290	380	152.0	88.0	103.0	392
2000 .....	80	5,750	80	380	460	156.0	45.0	64.3	296
<b>ALL CANEBERRIES</b>									
1998 .....	11,340	5,480	1,810	60,370	62,180	125.0	49.8	52.0	32,358
1999 .....	11,430	5,540	2,500	60,830	63,330	103.8	73.4	74.6	47,257
2000 .....	11,720	5,990	2,610	67,580	70,190	119.1	52.1	54.6	38,296
<b>Blueberries</b>									
1998 .....	2,500	9,200	8,000	15,000	23,000	72.0	38.5	50.2	11,535
1999 .....	2,600	8,650	7,500	15,000	22,500	105.0	67.0	79.7	17,925
2000 .....	2,700	10,400	9,000	19,000	28,000	91.0	70.0	76.8	21,490
<b>Cranberries <sup>1/</sup></b>									
1998 .....	2,200	16,140	—	35,500	35,500	—	—	39.8	14,129
1999 .....	2,300	13,260	—	32,000	32,000	—	—	11.9	3,630
2000 .....	2,400	15,210	—	30,500	30,500	—	—	18.9	5,765

<sup>1/</sup> Cranberries, processed production includes shrinkage paid for by processors but lost after delivery.

## Berry crops: Acreage and production, by counties, Oregon, 1998-2000

Commodity and county	Acreage			Production		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
<b>Strawberries</b>						
Clackamas.....	520	485	385	5,972	4,560	3,914
Lane.....	80	90	75	645	828	588
Linn.....	140	160	145	1,130	1,754	1,456
Marion.....	2,000	1,905	1,600	23,370	19,777	16,819
Multnomah.....	170	150	100	2,055	1,419	952
Washington.....	1,100	1,030	870	13,297	9,626	8,478
Yamhill.....	230	215	180	2,720	2,260	1,903
Other counties.....	160	165	145	1,411	1,376	1,190
Total.....	4,400	4,200	3,500	50,600	41,600	35,300
<b>Red raspberries</b>						
Clackamas.....	1,300	1,160	1,130	4,663	4,550	5,009
Linn.....	280	310	310	999	2,010	2,114
Marion.....	370	330	310	1,743	1,604	1,529
Multnomah.....	740	655	650	3,073	2,567	2,961
Washington.....	370	330	310	2,205	1,604	1,691
Other counties.....	240	215	190	1,517	1,165	1,196
Total.....	3,300	3,000	2,900	14,200	13,500	14,500
<b>Black raspberries</b>						
Clackamas.....	360	375	395	841	937	1,242
Marion.....	65	65	65	150	165	225
Washington.....	515	530	560	1,354	1,482	1,946
Yamhill.....	40	40	40	97	105	139
Other counties.....	80	90	90	158	211	278
Total.....	1,060	1,100	1,150	2,600	2,900	3,830
<b>Blackberries</b>						
Benton.....	30	40	40	152	244	282
Clackamas.....	1,075	1,125	1,185	7,505	7,664	8,699
Lane.....	105	105	100	626	691	582
Linn.....	90	100	105	681	716	709
Marion.....	2,740	2,825	3,025	19,310	18,506	22,292
Multnomah.....	170	180	195	1,215	1,251	1,425
Polk.....	255	265	280	1,764	1,872	2,059
Washington.....	750	770	825	5,274	4,929	6,089
Yamhill.....	320	330	375	2,265	2,210	2,739
Other counties.....	15	10	10	108	17	24
Total.....	5,550	5,750	6,140	38,900	38,100	44,900
<b>Boysenberries</b>						
Clackamas.....	270	280	290	1,207	1,368	1,267
Marion.....	725	750	775	3,253	3,673	3,429
Multnomah.....	75	75	80	344	380	343
Washington.....	60	60	60	268	304	274
Yamhill.....	145	150	155	655	751	686
Other counties.....	85	85	90	473	524	501
Total.....	1,360	1,400	1,450	6,200	7,000	6,500
<b>Blueberries</b>						
Benton.....	130	140	145	853	854	1,194
Clackamas.....	305	330	350	3,045	2,935	3,882
Columbia.....	130	110	100	917	700	766
Lane.....	130	115	120	853	602	919
Linn.....	135	120	125	1,030	628	901
Marion.....	710	760	785	6,993	7,318	8,651
Multnomah.....	125	130	135	1,246	1,146	1,498
Washington.....	485	535	550	4,792	5,132	6,100
Yamhill.....	225	240	250	2,280	2,281	2,772
Other counties.....	125	120	140	990	904	1,317
Total.....	2,500	2,600	2,700	23,000	22,500	28,000

Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

# Strawberries: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, 1920-2000

Year	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Utilized production	Season average price	Value of utilized production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1920 <sup>1/</sup> .....	—	2,970	2,590	7,700	18.30	1,412
1925.....	—	6,200	3,310	20,520	11.10	2,280
1930.....	—	11,200	2,160	24,190	9.30	2,251
1935.....	—	9,900	2,160	21,380	5.30	1,129
1940.....	—	12,500	3,290	41,090 <sup>2/</sup>	5.10	2,092
1945.....	—	6,000	2,520	15,130 <sup>2/</sup>	18.10	2,744
1950.....	14,000	14,000	3,070	42,980	22.40	9,615
1955.....	17,500	17,500	4,770	83,480	15.90	13,265
1960.....	14,500	14,500	5,000	72,500	14.40	10,448
1965.....	14,000	11,500	5,200	59,800	16.00	9,583
1970.....	11,400	11,000	6,500	71,500	15.90	11,372
1975.....	6,000	5,800	7,200	41,800	23.00	9,610
1980.....	5,300	5,200	8,900	46,300	33.10	15,333
1981.....	5,600	5,500	9,300	51,200	35.40	18,126
1982.....	5,900	5,800	10,000	58,000	43.90	25,435
1983.....	7,000	6,900	11,500	79,400	39.00	30,988
1984.....	6,800	6,600	9,200	60,700	24.90	15,138
1985.....	7,000	6,800	7,400	50,300	31.10	15,619
1986.....	7,500	7,300	8,700	63,500	45.80	29,107
1987.....	8,000	7,800	12,000	93,600 <sup>2/</sup>	33.70	31,520
1988.....	8,000	7,800	13,000	101,400	31.00	31,423
1989.....	6,800	6,200	10,500	65,100	37.80	24,621
1990.....	5,900	5,700	11,500	65,600	46.30	30,388
1991.....	5,700	5,600	11,000	61,600	51.00	31,416
1992.....	6,200	6,100	10,000	61,000	34.60	21,105
1993.....	6,400	6,200	10,000	62,000	43.50	26,972
1994.....	6,300	6,100	11,500	70,200	43.90	30,825
1995.....	6,000	5,700	10,500	59,900 <sup>2/</sup>	44.80	26,830
1996.....	6,100	5,200	9,200	47,800	47.80	22,835
1997.....	5,500	5,000	10,000	50,000	39.50	19,750
1998.....	4,500	4,400	11,500	50,600	51.00	25,820
1999.....	4,300	4,200	9,900	41,600	51.50	21,412
2000.....	4,100	3,500	10,000	35,300	49.50	17,491

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1918.

<sup>2/</sup> The following quantities were not harvested or not marketed due to economic conditions: 1,700,000 pounds in 1940; 340,000 pounds in 1945; 8,500,000 pounds in 1987; 5,000,000 pounds in 1995.

## OREGON VEGETABLES

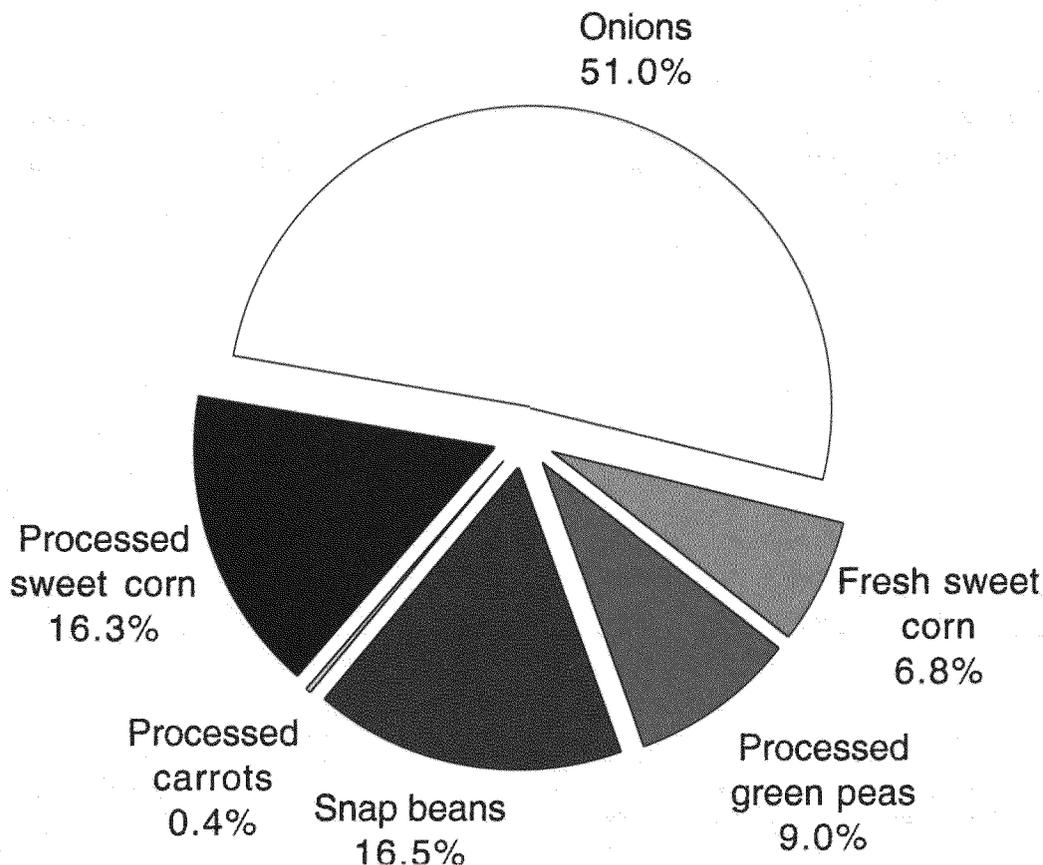
Oregon's 2000 production of five principal vegetable crops (sweet corn, storage onions, processed carrots, snap beans and green peas), totaled 1,066,840 tons, down 12 percent from 1999. Area harvested for these five crops was 113,610 acres, also 12 percent less than last year. Acres harvested for each of these crops was down for 2000 with the exception of processed carrots, which was up 100 acres. The 2000 total value of production from Oregon vegetable crops was \$151 million, an increase of 15 percent from last year's revised total. This increase in value of production is attributable to the increase in onion prices.

Total processed vegetable production of 513,190 tons (3.2 percent of U.S. total) ranked Oregon fifth among the states. U.S. estimates, unlike Oregon, include lima beans, beets, cabbage, and cucumbers for pickles. Oregon's production of these crops is not published. The top five states accounted for 85.1 percent of total U.S.

processing vegetable production, led by California with 62.3 percent of total production. Oregon ranked seventh in total fresh market vegetable production, down from sixth place in 1999. Total fresh market production decreased from 13,821,000 cwt. in 1999 to 12,752,000 cwt. in 2000.

Oregon storage onion value increased 44 percent from 1999 with a seasonal average price of \$9.65 per ton, up \$4.17 from the 1999 price disaster. In 2000 Oregon storage onions were valued at \$77.1 million. Sweet corn for fresh market and processing was valued at \$35.0 million, down 16 percent from 1999. Snap beans for processing were down 2 percent from 1999 at \$25.0 million. The value of processed green peas was \$13.5 million, up 23 percent from last year. Carrots for processing were valued at \$.7 million compared to \$.3 million in 1999.

**Value of production, percent of total, by principal vegetable crop  
Oregon, 2000**



**Vegetable crops: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1998-2000**

Crop and year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>	<i>Dollars per cwt.</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
<b>Fresh market:</b>						
Sweet corn						
1998 .....	3,800	3,800	175	665	11.00	7,315
1999 .....	6,900	6,800	160	1,088	11.50	12,512
2000 .....	5,700	5,700	165	941	11.00	10,351
Onions, storage <sup>1/</sup>						
Malheur County						
1998.....	12,200	12,000	510	6,120	13.00	62,062
1999.....	13,000	12,900	670	8,643	5.10	35,261
2000.....	11,700	11,600	600	6,960	9.88	52,562
Other Oregon						
1998.....	7,600	7,500	440	3,300	13.40	39,356
1999.....	7,300	7,200	500	3,600	6.40	18,195
2000.....	6,200	6,100	520	3,172	9.20	24,582
Onions, all storage						
1998.....	19,800	19,500	483	9,420	13.15	101,418
1999.....	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	5.48	53,456
2000.....	17,900	17,700	572	10,132	9.65	77,144
<b>Processing:</b>						
Snap beans						
1998 .....	23,300	23,300	5.23	121,870	187.00	22,755
1999 .....	23,100	23,100	5.90	136,230	188.00	25,579
2000 .....	22,100	22,000	6.05	133,170	188.00	25,023
Sweet corn						
1998 .....	37,400	37,300	8.36	311,920	83.70	26,104
1999 .....	44,200	44,000	8.14	358,270	81.70	29,268
2000 .....	35,800	35,700	8.59	306,650	80.40	24,647
Green peas						
1998 .....	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243.00	11,986
1999 .....	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229.00	10,977
2000 .....	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210.00	13,515
Carrots						
1998 .....	480	480	25.77	12,370	70.00	866
1999 .....	210	210	22.24	4,670	55.90	261
2000 .....	380	310	29.03	9,000	72.20	650
<b>State total:</b>						
1998 .....	116,080	114,980	—	999,670	—	170,444
1999 .....	130,510	129,610	—	1,213,570	—	132,053
2000 .....	116,780	113,610	—	1,066,840	—	151,330

<sup>1/</sup> Onion price calculations are based on production less shortage and loss.

**Major processing vegetables and onions: Acreage and production, by county, Oregon, 2000**

Crop and county	2000	
	Harvested acres	Production
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>
<b>Sweet corn, processing</b>		
Clackamas.....	250	2,042
Lane.....	2,650	24,950
Linn.....	3,770	30,670
Polk.....	1,460	11,115
Washington.....	3,500	30,470
Yamhill.....	4,160	35,338
Other counties.....	19,910	172,065
Total.....	35,700	306,650
<b>Snap beans, processing</b>		
Lane.....	1,555	8,455
Linn.....	1,490	9,303
Marion.....	13,300	83,840
Polk.....	1,320	7,260
Yamhill.....	1,440	9,411
Other counties.....	2,895	14,901
Total.....	22,000	133,170
<b>Green peas, processing</b>		
Umatilla.....	28,370	53,730
Other counties.....	3,830	10,640
Total.....	32,200	64,370
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 cwt.</i>
<b>Onions, storage</b>		
Malheur.....	11,600	6,960
Marion.....	1,230	362
Morrow.....	1,690	960
Umatilla.....	2,790	1,730
Washington.....	190	54
Yamhill.....	100	28
Other counties.....	100	38
Total.....	17,700	10,132

Source: Preliminary county estimates from Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University, adjusted to Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service state estimates.

**Onions, storage: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1920-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Loss <sup>1/</sup>	Season average price	Value of utilized production
	Planted	Harvested					
	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars per cwt.	1,000 dollars
1920 <sup>2/</sup>	—	880	211	186	—	.69	128
1925	—	1,200	217	260	—	1.99	517
1930	—	1,600	255	408	—	.87	355
1935	—	2,200	285	627	—	1.21	759
1940	—	3,300	228	751	45	1.18	830
1945	—	4,500	312	1,405	—	2.71	3,814
1950	4,700	4,600	385	1,770	—	1.07	1,893
1955	5,400	4,800	423	2,028	—	1.80	3,650
1960	5,400	5,000	404	2,018	381	2.57	4,206
1965	5,600	5,500	469	2,579	571	2.64	5,300
1970	7,200	6,800	447	3,039	676	3.24	7,647
1975	7,700	7,600	469	3,567	822	9.68	26,571
1980	8,900	8,700	522	4,538	717	14.33	54,737
1985	13,400	13,100	518	6,785	1,763	6.06	30,427
1986	11,900	11,700	508	5,945	921	12.42	62,402
1987	12,900	12,800	549	7,032	1,388	10.86	61,277
1988	14,000	13,700	485	6,649	961	10.54	59,934
1989	13,500	13,300	505	6,710	1,090	11.93	67,052
1990	13,700	13,500	534	7,215	1,356	9.73	56,982
1991	14,700	14,200	558	7,926	1,046	11.36	78,184
1992	15,400	15,100	554	8,371	1,290	13.68	96,855
1993	17,500	16,800	499	8,376	3,000	20.46	110,016
1994	19,800	19,300	532	10,276	1,690	12.85	110,310
1995	19,500	19,100	516	9,854	2,260	9.17	69,666
1996	18,700	18,300	518	9,474	1,842	10.24	78,394
1997	19,800	19,400	555	10,770	2,467	13.61	113,009
1998	19,800	19,500	483	9,420	1,709	13.15	101,418
1999	20,300	20,100	609	12,243	2,486	5.48	53,456
2000	17,900	17,700	572	10,132	2,140	9.65	77,144

<sup>1/</sup> Onions harvested but not sold due to shrinkage and loss.

<sup>2/</sup> Series began 1920.

**Snap beans for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1920-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
1920 <sup>1/</sup>	—	200	2.60	500	58.96	29
1925	—	1,200	4.00	4,800	60.18	289
1930	880	880	3.50	3,100	60.00	186
1935	1,160	1,100	5.60	6,200	53.60	329
1940	2,300	2,210	6.80	15,000	51.10	766
1945	4,500	4,400	6.10	26,800	117.00	3,136
1950	6,700	6,600	8.10	53,500	125.70	6,725
1955	10,500	10,500	7.80	81,900	126.30	10,344
1960	12,000	11,700	7.10	83,100	125.00	10,388
1965	22,100	21,900	5.60	122,600	109.00	13,363
1970	28,100	27,700	4.77	132,150	104.00	13,744
1975	33,100	32,400	4.23	137,100	148.00	20,291
1980	32,100	31,100	5.16	160,480	155.00	24,874
1985	23,400	23,200	5.38	124,820	174.00	21,719
1990	25,500	25,400	5.80	147,320	186.00	27,402
1995	23,600	23,600	5.93	139,950	187.00	26,171
1996	22,500	22,500	5.96	134,100	186.00	24,943
1997	23,700	23,300	6.36	148,190	183.00	27,119
1998	23,300	23,300	5.23	121,870	187.00	22,755
1999	23,100	23,100	5.90	136,230	188.00	25,579
2000	22,100	22,000	6.05	133,170	188.00	25,023

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1918.

**Sweet corn for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1935-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1935 <sup>1/</sup>	3,300	2,600	1.40	3,600	15.70	57
1945	5,800	5,700	3.60	20,500	28.90	592
1950	9,500	9,100	3.70	33,700	27.80	937
1955	12,000	11,500	4.70	54,000	27.40	1,480
1960	21,900	21,500	4.95	106,400	23.90	2,543
1965	30,500	28,800	5.82	167,600	24.10	4,039
1970	30,200	29,500	7.08	208,850	27.50	5,743
1975	43,100	41,300	7.73	319,200	61.70	19,695
1980	34,100	33,700	8.68	292,520	62.30	18,224
1985	38,800	38,600	9.19	354,730	69.70	24,725
1990	47,800	47,200	8.40	396,480	85.50	33,899
1991	48,000	47,500	8.42	399,950	84.10	33,636
1992	43,500	43,300	9.04	391,430	81.40	31,862
1993	46,100	44,800	8.65	387,520	83.30	32,280
1994	48,600	47,300	9.13	431,850	82.50	35,628
1995	49,400	48,900	9.25	452,330	78.20	35,372
1996	49,100	48,300	9.07	438,080	84.10	36,843
1997	41,500	41,000	8.61	353,000	83.80	29,580
1998	37,400	37,300	8.36	311,920	83.70	26,104
1999	44,200	44,000	8.14	358,270	81.70	29,268
2000	35,800	35,700	8.59	306,650	80.40	24,647

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1934.

**Green peas for processing: Acreage, yield, production and value, Oregon, 1935-2000**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production	Season average price	Value of production
	Planted	Harvested				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Dollars per ton</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1935 <sup>1/</sup>	9,300	8,180	.88	7,160	54.50	390
1940	29,900	29,000	.71	20,590	43.80	902
1945	56,800	44,300	.93	41,200	81.80	3,370
1950	55,750	52,260	1.06	55,400	75.50	4,183
1955	63,000	59,000	.66	38,640	87.10	3,366
1960	57,400	57,200	.90	51,480	82.40	4,242
1965	60,000	56,400	1.38	77,850	88.00	6,851
1970	47,500	43,700	.97	42,400	99.90	4,236
1975	52,200	49,100	1.12	55,000	205.00	11,275
1980	34,800	32,600	1.66	54,120	173.00	9,363
1985	37,100	35,400	1.22	43,190	204.00	8,811
1990	36,900	34,900	1.25	43,630	252.00	10,995
1991	39,600	35,500	1.74	61,770	234.00	14,454
1992	40,700	39,400	.96	37,820	224.00	8,472
1993	34,000	33,900	1.53	51,870	238.00	12,345
1994	37,100	36,500	1.47	53,660	236.00	12,664
1995	36,600	33,700	2.10	70,770	225.00	15,923
1996	22,400	22,100	1.64	36,240	232.00	8,408
1997	28,100	27,800	1.54	42,810	235.00	10,060
1998	31,300	30,600	1.61	49,260	243.00	11,986
1999	35,800	35,400	1.35	47,850	229.00	10,977
2000	34,900	32,200	2.00	64,370	210.00	13,515

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1934.

**Cold storage holdings: Selected items, quarterly, United States, 1997-2000**

<b>Commodity and year</b>	<b>March 31</b>	<b>June 30</b>	<b>September 30</b>	<b>December 31</b>
<b>Berries:</b>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>
<b>Blackberries</b>				
1997 .....	14,475	10,350	35,389	26,214
1998 .....	17,679	10,131	30,371	22,071
1999 .....	13,718	8,444	30,622	22,086
2000 .....	15,965	9,924	30,693	23,424
<b>Blueberries</b>				
1997 .....	39,023	21,968	114,948	87,345
1998 .....	64,026	47,537	94,197	67,443
1999 .....	48,402	25,358	95,381	58,981
2000 .....	38,794	23,584	110,199	85,105
<b>Boysenberries</b>				
1997 .....	3,121	3,750	7,037	5,897
1998 .....	4,202	4,173	6,065	4,506
1999 .....	3,270	3,842	6,355	5,133
2000 .....	3,944	4,407	5,874	4,537
<b>Raspberries, red</b>				
1997 .....	25,461	28,325	66,487	49,810
1998 .....	32,927	28,475	52,574	40,174
1999 .....	23,155	11,424	73,351	55,902
2000 .....	37,423	28,426	69,523	53,384
<b>Strawberries</b>				
1997 .....	136,213	336,086	295,569	220,540
1998 .....	130,029	345,714	298,580	201,442
1999 .....	127,277	365,575	332,995	277,691
2000 .....	222,955	515,211	442,746	310,483
<b>Vegetables:</b>				
<b>Green beans, regular</b>				
1997 .....	100,703	65,454	252,742	197,009
1998 .....	115,761	72,493	234,523	172,372
1999 .....	120,682	61,831	216,690	150,310
2000 .....	90,883	48,483	186,535	147,391
<b>Green beans, French</b>				
1997 .....	27,817	19,454	43,847	33,652
1998 .....	26,586	18,773	51,520	41,028
1999 .....	38,735	20,694	44,215	36,080
2000 .....	23,336	16,481	48,225	28,568
<b>Sweet corn, cut</b>				
1997 .....	213,951	100,766	425,241	403,578
1998 .....	229,473	130,729	484,877	403,737
1999 .....	259,811	147,339	389,471	330,204
2000 .....	229,704	121,653	392,790	315,297
<b>Sweet corn, cob</b>				
1997 .....	201,205	102,961	298,635	274,261
1998 .....	188,410	98,036	332,208	269,578
1999 .....	189,508	108,050	255,214	255,662
2000 .....	179,228	106,327	281,854	255,615
<b>Green peas</b>				
1997 .....	111,692	137,612	339,697	219,533
1998 .....	132,726	230,233	387,101	277,858
1999 .....	180,980	226,888	376,230	276,154
2000 .....	168,198	254,544	407,717	295,784
<b>French fries</b>				
1997 .....	970,952	1,021,910	1,044,818	973,954
1998 .....	1,039,292	1,036,189	1,010,381	897,256
1999 .....	1,014,544	965,960	1,002,245	945,637
2000 .....	1,016,403	929,820	1,040,832	959,035
<b>Other frozen potatoes</b>				
1997 .....	206,153	249,462	225,138	189,593
1998 .....	238,992	280,261	256,463	254,038
1999 .....	264,233	268,166	233,301	219,752
2000 .....	266,948	256,445	250,630	230,628

## Fertilizer: Commercial use, Oregon, 1992-2000

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Kind of fertilizer				Primary nutrients			
	Mixtures	Direct appl. materials		Total	Total nitrogen	Available phosphoric acid	Potash	Total NPK <sup>2/</sup>
		Primary nutrient	Secondary & micro-nutr.					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1992 .....	141,035	434,871	15,483	591,389	148,503	43,666	30,166	222,335
1993 .....	138,462	376,981	17,340	532,783	131,964	41,026	27,930	200,920
1994 .....	152,533	433,436	19,586	605,555	157,302	44,733	31,070	233,106
1995 .....	155,902	443,745	16,668	616,315	149,945	48,233	37,462	235,641
1996 .....	134,614	483,552	20,355	638,521	158,616	49,585	34,545	242,747
1997 .....	137,039	517,991	37,505	692,535	175,963	49,352	35,512	260,827
1998 .....	153,746	566,030	23,229	743,005	185,870	56,214	45,481	287,565
1999 .....	122,141	462,203	NA	NA	157,483	42,877	37,453	237,813
2000 .....	108,743	298,623	17,715	425,081	88,091	34,303	50,597	172,991

<sup>1/</sup> Year ends June 30.

<sup>2/</sup> The sums of the individual items may not equal totals due to rounding.

NA: Not available.

Source: Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

## Fertilizer: Direct application materials consumption, Oregon, 1996-2000

Material	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>Single - nutrient</b>					
<b>Nitrogen materials:</b>					
Anhydrous ammonia.....	32,545	35,162	42,162	30,365	10,236
Aqua ammonia.....	9,179	10,104	11,220	9,708	8,602
Ammonium nitrate .....	32,335	37,550	36,200	27,690	13,065
Ammonium sulfate.....	86,629	95,462	94,913	81,193	25,650
Nitrogen solutions.....	75,225	79,792	84,721	68,019	34,360
Urea .....	111,569	111,665	129,571	124,285	71,627
Other.....	37,101	62,434	58,028	43,968	50,130
<b>Phosphate materials:</b>					
Superphosphoric acid.....	10,582	6,728	8,102	5,875	2,481
Superphosphates (over 22%).....	2,530	2,461	2,932	2,674	1,486
Other.....	4,303	4,942	4,162	2,131	6,877
<b>Potash materials:</b>					
Chloride grades .....	43,582	46,445	60,721	51,527	64,842
Other.....	14,750	13,950	18,907	14,766	9,267

Source: Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

## Fertilizer applications: Winter wheat receiving applications, Oregon 2000

Commodity	Planted Acreage	Area receiving <sup>1/</sup>					
		Nitrogen		Phosphate		Potash	
	Acre	Percent	Million lbs.	Percent	Million lbs.	Percent	Million lbs.
Winter wheat	750	99	46.1	11	1.8	7	1.4

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.

**Pesticide applications on vegetables: Acreage percentage receiving applications, Oregon, 2000**

Commodity	Planted acreage	Area receiving <sup>1/</sup> and total applied							
		Herbicide		Insecticide		Fungicide		Other chemical	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>
Corn, sweet, processing....	35,800	96	131.1	49	24.1	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
Beans, snap, processing...	22,100	99	106.3	88	36.5	90	10.3	6	0.1
Onions, dry.....	17,900	99	34.0	99	43.7	90	92.5	62	1,595
Peas, green, processing ...	34,900	80	19.7	85	18.1	24	46.2	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
Strawberries.....	4,100	80	9.3	76	5.9	92	25.3	29	0.4

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.

<sup>2/</sup> Insufficient reports to publish data.

**Pesticide applications: Winter wheat receiving applications, Oregon, 2000**

Commodity	Planted acreage	Area receiving <sup>1/</sup>			
		Herbicide		Fungicide	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 lbs.</i>
Winter Wheat.....	750	99	550	13	62

<sup>1/</sup> Refers to acres receiving one or more applications of a specific pesticide class.

**Hired workers on farms and ranches: Annual average number of workers and wage rates for selected states 1996-2000**

State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Oregon workers (000).....	28.3	29.5	24.8	30.4	26.4
Wage rate (\$/hr).....	\$6.95	\$7.46	\$8.08	\$8.32	\$8.68
Washington workers (000).....	45.0	44.8	45.2	46.1	40.4
Wage rate (\$/hr).....	\$7.43	\$7.64	\$7.76	\$8.01	\$8.60
Idaho workers (000).....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wage rate (\$/hr).....	\$6.64	\$6.80	\$6.98	\$7.19	\$7.69
California workers (000).....	194.5	188.8	246.0	277.3	237.8
Wage rate (\$/hr).....	\$7.01	\$7.32	\$7.71	\$7.88	\$8.21
United States workers (000).....	832.0	876.5	879.5	929.0	890.3
Wage rate (\$/hr).....	\$6.78	\$7.35	\$7.47	\$7.77	\$8.10

NA: Not available.

## OREGON LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY - 2000

Production of all livestock, dairy, and poultry products in Oregon for 2000 was valued at \$786.1 million.

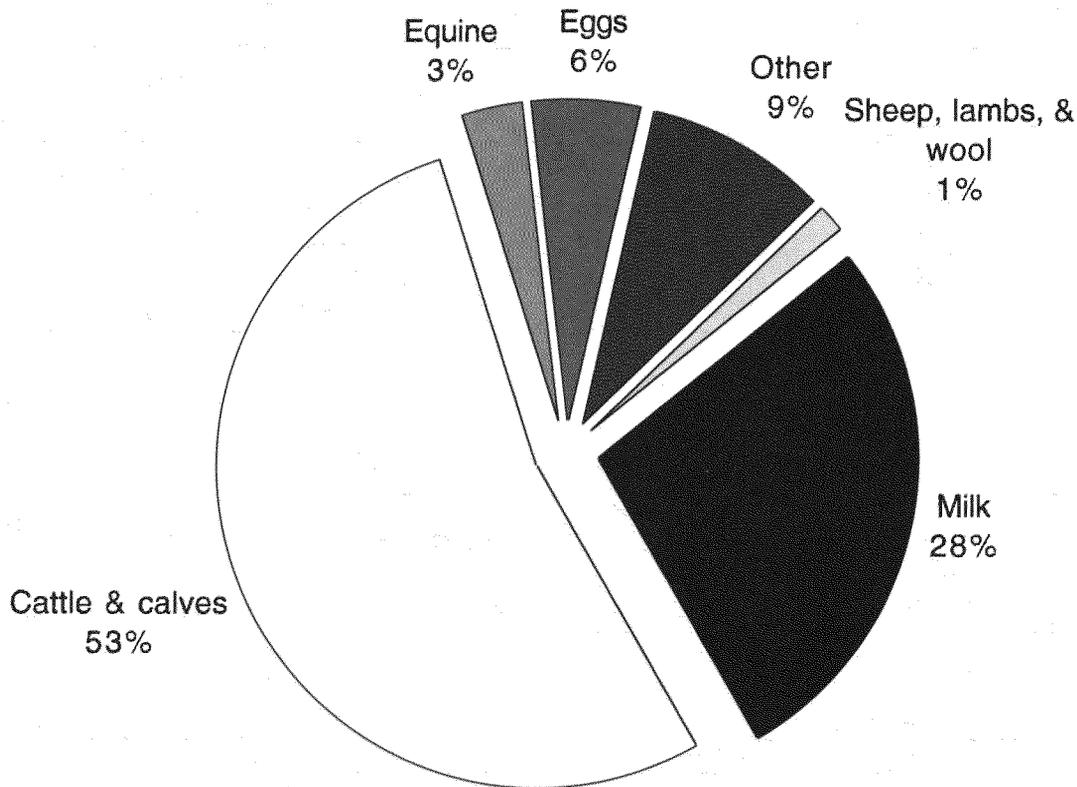
Cattle and calves production in 2000 was valued at \$419.4 million. This is up 8 percent from last year. The average price for beef cattle increased \$8.90 per hundred weight and calves increased \$13.20 per hundredweight from the 1999 average.

The value of milk produced was \$217.0 million, down 13 percent from 1999. The average price of all milk decreased \$2.10 per hundredweight from the 1999 average.

Hog and pig value of production increased 21 percent from 1999. Production of hogs and pigs decreased 10 percent, but the average price increased \$12.00 per hundredweight.

Sheep and lamb value of production increased 18 percent or \$1.3 million from 1999. Production showed no change from last year. The average price of sheep fell \$0.50 per hundred weight but average lamb prices increased to \$78.70 per hundredweight. This compares to \$66.90 per hundredweight in 1999.

**Livestock, dairy and poultry: Value of production, percent of total by species  
Oregon, 2000**



**Value of production: Livestock, dairy and poultry, Oregon, 1998-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Species	Value of production			Percent of total <sup>2/</sup>		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Cattle and calves.....	364,759	389,824	419,402	47.5	49.8	53.4
Milk.....	253,280	248,085	216,960	33.0	31.7	27.6
Eggs <sup>3/</sup> .....	47,059	42,699	44,879	6.1	5.5	5.7
Equine <sup>4/</sup> .....	21,600	21,184	22,463	2.8	2.7	2.9
Sheep and lambs.....	7,487	7,128	8,442	1.0	0.9	1.1
Mink <sup>4/</sup> .....	8,137	9,604	8,070	1.1	1.2	1.0
Hogs and pigs.....	6,366	5,080	6,157	0.8	0.6	0.8
Honey.....	2,025	2,052	1,616	0.3	0.3	0.2
Wool.....	662	374	403	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous livestock.....	56,834	56,145	57,679	7.4	7.2	7.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>768,209</b>	<b>782,175</b>	<b>786,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Methodology differs slightly from that of Extension Economic Information Office, Oregon State University.

<sup>2/</sup> May not sum to 100 due to rounding.

<sup>3/</sup> Product of USDA production estimate and OSU price estimate.

<sup>4/</sup> Data from Oregon State University.

**Livestock value: Value of inventory on farms, Oregon, January 1, 1998 -2001**

Year	Value per head			Total value		
	All cattle	All sheep & lambs	All hogs <sup>1/</sup>	All cattle	All sheep & lambs	All hogs <sup>1/</sup>
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1998.....	630	96	88	957,600	27,360	3,080
1999.....	600	80	48	918,000	17,200	1,440
2000.....	690	83	77	1,000,500	17,430	2,310
2001.....	730	93	81	992,800	22,785	2,592

<sup>1/</sup> December 1 preceding year.

**Chickens: Lost, sold for slaughter, price and value, Oregon, 1997-2000 <sup>1/</sup>**

Oregon	Number lost <sup>2/</sup>	Number sold for slaughter	Pounds sold	Price per pound	Value of sales
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1997.....	485	1,500	7,800	.02	156
1998.....	291	1,349	4,587	.01	46
1999.....	301	1,591	5,409	.01	54
2000.....	294	1,250	6,500	.01	65

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates cover the 12 month period December 1, previous year through November 30 and excludes broilers.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes rendered, died, destroyed, composted, or disappeared for any reason during the 12-month period.

**Livestock: Inventory number, by county, Oregon, 2000-2001**

District and county	January 1, 2001 All cattle and calves	January 1, 2001 Cows and heifers that have calved		January 1, 2001 All sheep and lambs	December 1, 2000 All hogs and pigs
		Beef	Milk		
		<i>Number of head</i>	<i>Number of head</i>		
<b>Northwest:</b>					
Benton .....	8,000	3,200	2,100	5,000	500
Clackamas .....	25,000	10,000	1,900	6,000	4,000
Clatsop .....	8,000	2,900	800	*	*
Columbia .....	8,000	*	*	*	*
Lane .....	28,000	12,900	2,600	16,000	600
Lincoln .....	5,000	2,700	*	2,000	*
Linn .....	35,000	10,400	6,000	53,300	2,300
Marion .....	40,000	7,100	19,000	9,000	5,000
Multnomah .....	5,000	*	*	900	*
Polk .....	16,000	3,800	5,500	10,000	700
Tillamook .....	50,000	1,200	23,400	*	*
Washington .....	12,000	3,100	3,700	2,000	2,500
Yamhill .....	21,000	5,300	5,300	7,000	6,000
<b>North central:</b>					
Gilliam .....	13,000	*	*	*	*
Hood River .....	1,500	*	*	*	*
Morrow .....	78,000	19,400	*	12,000	300
Sherman .....	6,500	*	*	*	*
Wasco .....	27,000	14,300	*	800	1,300
<b>Northeast:</b>					
Baker .....	94,000	37,600	600	3,000	*
Umatilla .....	70,000	26,400	300	13,800	600
Union .....	35,000	16,000	*	1,500	*
Wallowa .....	41,000	29,000	*	1,700	*
<b>Southwest:</b>					
Coos .....	19,000	10,000	2,800	17,000	*
Curry .....	10,000	*	*	20,000	*
Douglas .....	54,000	20,000	*	29,000	*
Jackson .....	34,000	17,700	900	3,000	*
Josephine .....	8,000	1,800	2,800	1,000	*
<b>Southeast:</b>					
Crook .....	57,000	31,400	*	1,000	*
Deschutes .....	18,000	11,100	1,100	1,800	800
Grant .....	54,000	30,000	*	400	*
Harney .....	115,000	65,400	1,200	6,500	*
Jefferson .....	22,000	*	*	5,000	250
Klamath .....	87,000	45,000	4,100	3,500	500
Lake .....	77,000	42,900	*	1,000	*
Malheur .....	158,000	63,700	4,600	10,000	1,800
Wheeler .....	20,000	12,500	*	800	*
<b>State total</b>	<b>1,360,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>

\* Counties with 200 or less head or that risk disclosing individual data are not published but are included in the state totals.

**Cattle and calves: Number, value, cows and calf crop: Oregon, 1870-2001**

Year	All cattle & calves January 1	Value per head January 1	Total value January 1	Calf crop	All cows & heifers that have calved <sup>1/</sup>	
					Beef cows January 1	Milk cows January 1
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1870 <sup>2/</sup> .....	373	23.10	8,626	—	—	42
1880.....	631	11.90	7,508	—	—	50
1890.....	587	18.90	11,086	—	—	98
1900.....	628	24.80	15,569	—	—	115
1910.....	677	23.50	15,900	—	—	160
1920.....	891	52.30	46,599	—	218	200
1925.....	796	34.40	27,382	315	203	217
1930.....	757	54.70	41,408	294	161	229
1935.....	928	23.50	21,840	351	212	275
1940.....	937	37.60	35,231	385	208	262
1945.....	1,158	63.20	73,186	436	322	284
1950.....	1,085	110.00	119,350	449	328	233
1955.....	1,486	91.00	135,226	619	495	233
1960.....	1,421	128.00	181,888	624	553	181
1965.....	1,659	102.00	169,218	735	693	142
1970.....	1,514	175.00	264,950	692	632	98
1975.....	1,650	165.00	272,250	665	709	91
1980.....	1,575	485.00	763,875	705	681	94
1981.....	1,750	460.00	805,000	750	729	96
1982.....	1,800	400.00	720,000	720	730	97
1983.....	1,650	395.00	651,750	710	670	100
1984.....	1,710	400.00	684,000	700	709	101
1985.....	1,650	410.00	676,500	650	639	96
1986.....	1,575	390.00	614,250	610	598	102
1987.....	1,400	420.00	588,000	599	568	92
1988.....	1,360	540.00	734,400	610	547	94
1989.....	1,390	590.00	820,100	640	576	94
1990.....	1,400	605.00	847,000	640	592	98
1991.....	1,400	655.00	917,000	645	600	100
1992.....	1,390	600.00	834,000	620	590	100
1993.....	1,380	660.00	910,800	660	580	100
1994.....	1,450	685.00	993,250	700	620	100
1995.....	1,550	630.00	976,500	710	650	100
1996.....	1,590	515.00	818,850	700	675	95
1997.....	1,580	520.00	821,600	710	678	92
1998.....	1,520	630.00	957,600	690	682	88
1999.....	1,530	600.00	918,000	680	662	88
2000.....	1,450	690.00	1,000,500	640	650	90
2001.....	1,360	730.00	992,800	—	590	90

<sup>1/</sup> Prior to January 1, 1974 this category was defined as cows and heifers 2 years old and older.

<sup>2/</sup> Series began 1870.

**Cattle and calves: Number, by sex and weight class, Oregon, January 1, 1996-2001**

Year	All cattle and calves	All cows and heifers that have calved			Heifers 500 lbs. and over				Steers 500 lbs. and over	Bulls 500 lbs. and over	Steers, heifers and bulls under 500 lbs.
		Total	Beef cows	Milk cows	Total	Beef cow replacements	Milk cow replacements	Other			
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1996.....	1,590	770	675	95	350	160	45	145	205	40	225
1997.....	1,580	770	678	92	360	165	50	145	185	40	225
1998.....	1,520	770	682	88	350	165	50	135	150	40	210
1999.....	1,530	750	662	88	350	150	55	145	180	40	210
2000.....	1,450	740	650	90	330	150	50	130	160	40	180
2001.....	1,360	680	590	90	325	150	60	115	155	40	160

**Cattle and calves: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1995-2000**

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Calf crop	Inshipments	Marketings <sup>1/</sup>		Farm slaughter cattle and calves <sup>2/</sup>	Deaths		Inventory end of Year
				Cattle	Calves		Cattle	Calves	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1995.....	1,550	710	30	399	209	15	29	48	1,590
1996.....	1,590	700	30	430	221	16	27	46	1,580
1997.....	1,580	710	25	465	236	15	28	51	1,520
1998.....	1,520	690	30	415	203	14	27	51	1,530
1999.....	1,530	680	30	456	247	14	26	47	1,450
2000.....	1,450	640	30	438	241	13	25	43	1,360

<sup>1/</sup> Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and state outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

**Cattle and calves: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1995-2000**

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Marketings <sup>2/</sup>	Average price per 100 lbs.		Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3/</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Cattle	Calves				
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1995.....	630,455	590,880	52.10	66.40	339,198	320,044	9,440	329,484
1996.....	639,100	647,100	46.00	52.70	299,755	304,004	9,162	313,166
1997.....	652,050	695,525	59.60	72.50	399,614	427,114	11,338	438,452
1998.....	605,600	597,400	58.10	76.00	364,759	361,553	10,543	372,096
1999.....	609,157	666,660	61.60	79.80	389,824	428,571	11,078	439,649
2000.....	568,930	641,580	70.50	93.00	419,402	473,914	12,130	486,044

<sup>1/</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for in shipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>3/</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

## Milk cows and milk production: Oregon, 1925 - 2000

Year	Number of milk cows on farms <sup>1/</sup>	Production of milk and milkfat <sup>2/</sup>				
		Per milk cow		Percentage of fat in all milk production	Total	
		Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat
	<i>1,000 Head</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
1925.....	212	4,940	212	4.30	1,047	45
1930.....	230	5,500	236	4.30	1,265	54
1935.....	255	5,210	229	4.40	1,329	58
1940.....	248	5,620	253	4.50	1,394	63
1945.....	244	5,550	250	4.50	1,354	61
1950.....	211	5,940	267	4.50	1,253	56
1955.....	198	6,100	268	4.22	1,208	53
1960.....	162	6,980	297	4.12	1,131	48
1965.....	127	7,720	317	4.03	980	40
1970.....	97	10,000	397	3.92	970	39
1975.....	91	10,879	424	3.85	990	39
1980.....	95	12,305	466	3.79	1,169	44
1981.....	97	12,577	470	3.74	1,220	46
1982.....	99	13,141	494	3.76	1,301	49
1983.....	101	13,495	506	3.75	1,363	51
1984.....	98	13,653	512	3.75	1,338	50
1985.....	100	14,380	548	3.81	1,438	55
1986.....	99	14,859	560	3.77	1,471	56
1987.....	94	15,649	585	3.74	1,471	55
1988.....	94	15,989	603	3.77	1,503	57
1989.....	95	15,884	591	3.72	1,509	56
1990.....	99	16,273	599	3.68	1,611	59
1991.....	100	16,590	615	3.71	1,659	62
1992.....	102	16,784	621	3.70	1,712	63
1993.....	100	16,920	621	3.67	1,692	62
1994.....	100	17,140	624	3.64	1,714	62
1995.....	97	17,289	628	3.63	1,677	61
1996.....	93	17,290	629	3.64	1,608	59
1997.....	90	17,889	653	3.65	1,610	59
1998.....	89	17,787	649	3.65	1,583	58
1999.....	89	18,708	685	3.66	1,665	61
2000.....	90	18,833	687	3.65	1,695	62

<sup>1/</sup> Average number during year, excluding heifers not yet fresh.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes milk sucked by calves.

### Milk cows and milk production: By quarters and annual, Oregon, 1998-2000

Month and annual	Average # milk cows on farms <sup>1/</sup>			Milk per cow <sup>2/,3/</sup>			Milk production <sup>2/</sup>		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
January - March.....	88	88	90	4,364	4,580	4,689	384	403	422
April - June .....	89	89	90	4,539	4,775	4,778	404	425	430
July - September.....	89	89	90	4,506	4,753	4,756	401	423	428
October - December...	88	89	90	4,477	4,652	4,611	394	414	415
Annual.....	89	89	90	17,787	18,708	18,833	1,583	1,665	1,695

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes heifers not yet fresh.  
<sup>2/</sup> Excludes milk sucked by calves.  
<sup>3/</sup> Average per cow derived quarterly.

### Milk disposition: Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Milk used where produced			Milk marketed by producers		
	Fed to calves <sup>1/</sup>	Used for milk, cream & butter	Total	Sold to plants and dealers <sup>2/</sup>	Sold directly to consumers <sup>3/</sup>	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1996 .....	25	4	29	1,519	60	1,579
1997 .....	25	5	30	1,515	65	1,580
1998 .....	21	4	25	1,493	65	1,558
1999 .....	20	5	25	NA	NA	1,640
2000 .....	20	6	26	NA	NA	1,669

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes milk sucked by calves.  
<sup>2/</sup> Includes milk produced by dealers own herds.  
<sup>3/</sup> Sales directly to consumer by producers who sell only milk from their own herds. Also includes milk produced by institutional herds.  
 NA: Not available., no longer published.

### Dairy products: Marketings, income and value, Oregon, 1996-2000

Year	Milk and cream sold				Used where produced for milk, cream & butter		Gross income <sup>3/</sup>	Value of production <sup>4/</sup>
	Milk used	Average returns <sup>1/</sup>		Cash receipts	Milk used	Value <sup>2/</sup>		
		Per 100 pounds milk	Per pound milkfat				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1996.....	1,579	15.01	4.12	236,999	4	600	237,599	241,352
1997.....	1,580	13.81	3.78	218,120	5	690	218,810	222,262
1998.....	1,558	16.00	4.38	249,280	4	640	249,920	253,280
1999.....	1,640	14.90	4.07	244,360	5	745	245,105	248,085
2000.....	1,669	12.80	3.51	213,632	6	768	214,400	216,960

<sup>1/</sup> Cash receipts divided by milk or milkfat.  
<sup>2/</sup> Valued at average returns per 100 pounds of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream.  
<sup>3/</sup> Cash receipts from marketing of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption and producer-churned butter.  
<sup>4/</sup> Includes value of milk fed to calves.

**Manufactured dairy products: Monthly and annual, Oregon, 1999-2000**

Month	Cottage cheese						Total American <sup>1/</sup>	
	Curd		Creamed		Low-fat		1999	2000
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000		
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>						
January.....	503	379	420	246	408	288	4,595	5,360
February.....	418	357	299	242	327	295	4,186	4,775
March.....	610	445	422	281	456	346	4,746	5,145
April.....	603	442	413	279	454	341	4,892	5,175
May.....	596	485	410	305	449	377	5,135	5,219
June.....	598	454	414	287	462	352	5,023	4,916
July.....	598	452	415	294	451	345	5,218	5,134
August.....	600	489	421	304	451	389	5,159	5,177
September.....	596	448	416	289	459	349	5,086	5,130
October.....	602	438	407	290	457	341	5,373	5,370
November.....	602	473	418	354	454	376	5,078	5,319
December.....	528	356	357	237	404	287	5,248	5,288
Annual.....	6,854	5,218	4,812	3,408	5,232	4,086	59,739	62,008
Reporting plants.....	8	6	7	5	8	6	3	3

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Cottage Cheese.

**Manufactured dairy products: Monthly and annual, Oregon, 1999-2000**

Month	Ice cream mix, low fat <sup>1/</sup>		Ice cream mix, regular		Ice cream, regular, hard	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>	<i>1,000 gallons</i>
January.....	177	167	419	368	696	602
February.....	188	193	421	379	712	666
March.....	247	259	534	533	899	951
April.....	287	227	522	392	945	724
May.....	255	278	606	559	1,013	980
June.....	354	310	634	625	1,108	1,099
July.....	350	337	633	633	1,082	1,102
August.....	352	298	550	636	930	1,138
September.....	258	201	429	527	743	885
October.....	224	189	456	550	806	915
November.....	257	153	376	475	663	811
December.....	220	151	385	443	666	597
Annual.....	3,169	2,763	5,965	6,120	10,263	10,470
Reporting plants.....	11	11	11	11	9	9

<sup>1/</sup> Includes milkshake mix.

**Hogs and pigs: Number, value, for breeding and for market, Oregon, December 1, 1920-2000**

Year	All hogs and pigs	Average value per head	Hogs and pigs kept for breeding	Market hogs by weight groups				
				Under 60 pounds	60-119 pounds	120-179 pounds	180 pounds and over	Total
	1,000 head	Dollars	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1920 <sup>1/</sup> .....	267	18.10	38	—	—	—	—	—
1925.....	223	10.20	34	—	—	—	—	—
1930.....	195	11.70	27	—	—	—	—	—
1935.....	176	6.30	27	—	—	—	—	—
1940.....	301	7.90	45	—	—	—	—	—
1945.....	212	17.40	28	—	—	—	—	—
1950.....	166	24.90	23	—	—	—	—	—
1955.....	127	27.90	22	—	—	—	—	—
1960.....	184	16.80	18	—	—	—	—	—
1965.....	108	35.70	15	37	23	20	13	93
1970.....	117	24.50	16	39	30	19	13	101
1975.....	95	68.50	15	34	19	14	13	80
1980.....	120	71.00	14	38	25	23	20	106
1981.....	100	67.00	14	27	26	20	13	86
1982.....	110	77.50	15	38	24	19	14	95
1983.....	110	74.00	15	29	28	22	16	95
1984.....	110	79.50	16	24	26	22	22	94
1985.....	125	78.50	18	28	29	24	26	107
1986.....	115	93.00	16	27	25	23	24	99
1987.....	100	87.50	13	23	24	20	20	87
1988.....	100	73.00	13	25	23	20	19	87
1989.....	90	91.00	12	21	21	20	16	78
1990.....	80	96.00	11	19	18	16	16	69
1991.....	75	79.00	11	18	17	16	13	64
1992.....	70	85.00	10	18	15	15	12	60
1993.....	64	85.00	9	19	14	14	8	55
1994.....	64	60.00	9	15	12	11	17	55
1995.....	45	79.00	6	15	10	7	7	39
1996.....	40	100.00	5	15	8	5	7	35
1997.....	35	88.00	5	12	8	6	4	30
1998.....	30	48.00	5	8	7	6	4	25
1999.....	30	77.00	5	8	7	5	5	25
2000.....	32	81.00	6	9	7	4	6	26

<sup>1/</sup> Series began 1870.

### Sows farrowing and pig crop: Number and pigs per litter, Oregon, 1993-2000

Year	Sows farrowing	Pigs per litter	Pig crop
	December - November	December - November	December - November
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1993.....	9.0	8.11	73
1994.....	6.9	7.97	55
1995.....	7.0	8.00	56
1996.....	16.0	6.88	110
1997.....	16.0	6.94	111
1998.....	11.0	7.82	86
1999.....	7.5	8.40	63
2000.....	8.0	8.00	64

### Hogs and pigs: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1990-2000

Year	Inventory December 1 previous year	Annual pig crop	Inshipments	Marketings <sup>1/</sup>	Farm slaughter <sup>2/</sup>	Deaths	Inventory December 1
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1990.....	90	144	—	145	3	6	80
1991.....	80	116	—	114	2	5	75
1992.....	75	114	—	111	2	6	70
1993.....	70	110	—	107	1	8	64
1994.....	64	111	—	103	1	7	64
1995.....	64	86	—	100	1	4	45
1996.....	45	63	—	64	1	3	40
1997.....	40	64	—	66	1	2	35
1998.....	35	63	—	65	1	2	30
1999.....	30	59	—	56	1	2	30
2000.....	30	54	—	49	1	2	32

<sup>1/</sup> Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and state out shipments but excludes inter farm sales within the state.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

### Hogs and pigs: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1990-2000

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Marketings <sup>2/</sup>	Price per 100 pounds	Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3/</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1990.....	32,678	31,330	54.70	17,875	17,138	1,444	18,582
1991.....	26,797	26,620	53.10	14,229	14,135	467	14,602
1992.....	26,474	26,001	45.70	12,098	11,882	603	12,485
1993.....	26,080	26,520	48.40	12,623	12,836	445	13,281
1994.....	25,995	24,000	42.50	11,048	10,200	391	10,591
1995.....	20,850	23,765	44.40	9,257	10,552	408	10,960
1996.....	15,375	15,500	56.80	8,733	8,804	392	9,196
1997.....	16,440	16,320	56.90	9,354	9,286	393	9,679
1998.....	16,840	16,380	37.80	6,366	6,192	261	6,453
1999.....	14,515	13,770	35.00	5,080	4,820	242	5,062
2000.....	13,100	11,985	47.00	6,157	5,633	324	5,957

<sup>1/</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for in shipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>3/</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

**Sheep and lambs: Number, by classes, lamb crop and value, Oregon, 1870-2001**

Year	All sheep inventory January 1	Total breeding sheep and lambs	Breeding ewes on hand January 1	Lamb crop	All sheep		Stock sheep	
					Average value per head	Total value	Average value per head	Total value
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Dollars	1,000 dollars	Dollars	1,000 dollars
1870 <sup>1/</sup>	—	467	—	—	—	—	1.90	887
1875	—	770	—	—	—	—	2.60	2,002
1880	—	1,504	—	—	—	—	1.45	2,181
1885	—	1,751	—	—	—	—	1.60	2,802
1890	—	1,910	—	—	—	—	1.90	3,629
1895	—	2,220	—	—	—	—	1.15	2,553
1900	—	2,179	—	—	—	—	2.65	5,774
1905	—	2,378	—	—	—	—	2.30	5,469
1910	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	3.70	10,053
1915	—	2,083	—	—	—	—	4.50	9,374
1920	2,250	2,225	1,580	—	—	24,035	10.70	23,823
1925	2,039	1,989	1,500	1,245	—	21,206	10.50	20,806
1930	2,585	2,530	1,961	1,765	—	265	9.00	22,825
1935	2,375	2,300	1,725	1,449	—	11,044	4.70	10,810
1940	1,675	1,610	1,320	1,228	—	11,499	6.90	11,109
1945	1,075	1,037	886	789	—	8,930	8.30	8,607
1950	689	671	566	532	—	12,518	18.20	12,212
1955	847	822	693	693	—	14,703	17.40	14,303
1960	916	863	699	685	—	16,608	18.20	15,707
1965	690	626	512	502	—	11,480	16.60	10,392
1970	541	460	369	373	—	14,107	26.00	11,960
1975	440	370	302	329	26.00	11,440	26.00	9,620
1980	495	385	280	305	71.50	35,393	—	—
1985	445	345	285	320	59.00	26,255	—	—
1986	430	325	275	290	62.00	26,660	—	—
1987	440	350	285	320	69.00	30,360	—	—
1988	480	390	320	320	83.00	39,840	—	—
1989	475	350	280	310	67.50	32,063	—	—
1990	455	345	279	320	66.00	30,030	—	—
1991	466	360	285	320	54.00	25,164	—	—
1992	433	352	280	300	49.00	21,217	—	—
1993	415	320	250	270	56.00	23,240	—	—
1994 <sup>2/</sup>	420	300	240	235	68.00	28,560	—	—
1995	365	275	220	220	68.00	24,820	—	—
1996	353	253	205	210	82.00	28,946	—	—
1997	319	224	180	195	91.00	29,029	—	—
1998	285	185	150	163	96.00	27,360	—	—
1999	215	150	120	150	80.00	17,200	—	—
2000	210	151	121	150	83.00	17,430	—	—
2001	245	151	120	—	93.00	22,785	—	—

<sup>1/</sup> Series began in 1870.

<sup>2/</sup> Starting in 1994, new crop lambs are included in total inventory.

**Wool: Number of sheep shorn, production, price and value, Oregon, 1996 - 2000**

Year	Number of sheep shorn <sup>1/</sup>	Weight per fleece	Total wool production	Price per pound	Value of production
	1,000 head	Pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
1996	340	6.6	2,245	45	1,010
1997	290	6.5	1,880	61	1,147
1998	210	6.6	1,380	48	662
1999	197	6.3	1,246	30	374
2000	220	6.5	1,440	28	403

<sup>1/</sup> Includes shearing at commercial feeding yards.

**Sheep and lambs: Number by classes, Oregon, January 1, 1997-2001**

Year	All sheep and lambs	Market sheep and lambs	Breeding sheep and lambs	Replacement lambs	Breeding sheep one year and over	
					Ewes	Rams
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1997 .....	319	95	224	35	180	9
1998 .....	285	100	185	28	150	7
1999 .....	215	65	150	24	120	6
2000 .....	210	59	151	24	121	6
2001 .....	245	94	151	24	120	7

**Breeding ewes and lamb crop number, Oregon, 1996-2000**

Year	Lamb crop <sup>1/</sup>	Breeding ewes one year and older on hand January 1	Lamb crop saved per
			100 ewes one year and over <sup>1/</sup>
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1996 .....	210	205	102
1997 .....	195	180	108
1998 .....	163	150	109
1999 .....	150	120	125
2000 .....	150	121	124

<sup>1/</sup> Lamb crop defined as lambs docked or branded.

**Sheep and lambs: Number, production and disposition, Oregon, 1996-2000**

Year	Inventory beginning of year	Lamb crop	Inshipments	Marketings		Farm slaughter <sup>1/</sup>	Deaths		Inventory end of year
				Sheep	Lambs		Sheep	Lambs	
	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>	<i>1,000 head</i>
1996 .....	353	210	—	48	167	3	15	11	319
1997 .....	319	195	—	51	151	3	16	8	285
1998 .....	285	163	—	45	163	3	12	10	215
1999 .....	215	150	—	17	114	3	8	13	210
2000 .....	210	150	35	15	112	3	11	9	245

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishment.

**Sheep and lambs: Production, value, cash receipts and gross income, Oregon, 1996-2000**

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Marketings <sup>2/</sup>	Price per 100 pounds		Value of production	Cash receipts <sup>3/</sup>	Value of home consumption	Gross income
			Sheep	Lambs				
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1996 .....	20,825	24,400	22.40	83.10	16,252	16,634	997	17,631
1997 .....	19,130	22,935	31.20	84.30	15,253	15,949	1,012	16,961
1998 .....	11,910	18,915	30.10	66.20	7,487	10,572	556	11,128
1999 .....	11,795	11,390	27.70	66.90	7,128	6,820	562	7,382
2000 .....	11,795	10,980	27.20	78.70	8,442	7,715	661	8,375

<sup>1/</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.

<sup>3/</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.

**Honey: Production and value, Oregon, 1995-2000**

Year	Colonies of bees	Yield per colony	Honey		
			Production	Price per pound	Value of production
	<i>1,000 colonies</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1995 .....	52	52	2,704	78	2,109
1996 .....	55	59	3,245	93	3,018
1997 .....	50	53	2,650	79	2,094
1998 .....	50	45	2,250	90	2,025
1999 .....	45	57	2,565	80	2,052
2000 .....	48	51	2,448	66	1,616

**Mink: Pelts produced and females bred, by color, Oregon, 1997-2001**

Year	Standard	Gunmetal	Sapphire	Misc.	Total
	<i>1,000 pelts</i>				
<b>Pelts</b>					
1997 .....	88.1	126.0	13.3	22.6	250.0
1998 .....	87.6	133.0	15.8	26.6	263.0
1999 .....	89.0	147.0	14.0	20.0	270.0
2000 .....	80.0	151.0	17.0	20.0	268.0
	<i>1,000 females</i>				
<b>Females bred:</b>					
1997 .....	19.0	27.0	3.4	2.6	52.0
1998 .....	19.6	34.1	4.0	3.3	61.0
1999 .....	18.4	33.0	2.9	3.7	58.0
2000 .....	17.7	31.5	3.9	3.9	57.0
2001 .....	18.0	31.0	4.6	3.4	57.0

### Chickens: Number on farms, Oregon, December 1, 1994-2000

Year	All chickens <sup>1/</sup>	Hens and pullets of laying age	Not of laying age		Other chickens
			Pullets 3 months and older	Pullets under 3 months old	
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>
1994 .....	3,145	2,588	346	201	10
1995 .....	3,103	2,497	261	335	10
1996 .....	3,350	2,726	362	253	9
1997 .....	3,591	3,000	344	241	6
1998 .....	3,476	2,965	250	258	3
1999 .....	3,714	2,896	264	546	8
2000 .....	3,703	2,909	245	546	3

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes commercial broilers.

### Eggs: Production and value, Oregon, 1994-2000

Year	Eggs produced	Price per dozen	Value of production
	<i>Million</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1994 .....	708	78.5	46,315
1995 .....	709	61.7	36,454
1996 .....	741	73.9	45,633
1997 .....	783	64.4	42,021
1998 .....	758	74.5	47,059
1999 .....	774	66.2	42,699
2000 .....	805	66.9	44,879

Source: Oregon State University.

### Egg production and layers: Monthly, Oregon, 1999-2000

Month	Average number of layers		Eggs produced per 100 layers		Total eggs produced	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	<i>1,000 birds</i>	<i>1,000 birds</i>			<i>Millions</i>	<i>Millions</i>
January .....	3,039	2,974	2,264	2,354	69	70
February .....	2,973	3,035	2,082	2,208	62	67
March .....	2,950	3,047	2,271	2,265	67	69
April .....	2,878	3,023	2,154	2,183	62	66
May .....	2,799	2,932	2,251	2,285	63	67
June .....	2,814	2,887	2,239	2,182	63	63
July .....	2,846	2,908	2,319	2,235	66	65
August .....	2,837	2,956	2,217	2,267	63	67
September .....	2,844	3,046	2,141	2,134	61	65
October .....	2,895	3,039	2,245	2,270	65	69
November .....	2,917	2,954	2,228	2,302	65	68
December .....	2,916	2,919	2,366	2,330	69	68

## COMMERCIAL FISHING IN OREGON

### Landings and value increase in 2000

Oregon's 2000 commercial fish landings of 263.9 million pounds (round weight) were up 6 percent from 1999. The \$79.1 million value of the catch was up nearly 16 percent from last year's \$68.3 million value due to increased landings values for salmon, crab, shrimp, tuna and groundfish.

Two groups of species, crab and groundfish, decreased in poundage. The 11.2 million pounds of crab landed, is 9 percent less than last year's 12.3 million pounds. Groundfish (including Pacific Whiting) landings were down by 7 percent from last year with 192 million pounds.

Salmon landings and values doubled in 2000 compared to 1999. Groundfish landed value increased from \$28.7 million to \$31.0 million in spite of the reduction in poundage, because of increases in prices received for many species. Tuna landings and values increased by 92 percent and 82 percent respectively to return to levels observed in 1996-1998.

Clatsop County retained its ranking over Lincoln County this year for Oregon's leading county in the value of fish landed and processed in Oregon. With ports on the Columbia River and at Astoria, Clatsop County earned 36 percent of the state's total ex-vessel value. Lincoln County accounted for 31 percent of the state's harvest level revenue covering the ports in Depoe Bay and Newport. Clatsop County value increased 19 percent over 1998, while Lincoln County income increased 26 percent. Coos County harvest value increased by 12 percent. Curry County values decreased by 15 percent.

### Commercial species harvested

#### Groundfish

Groundfish, at 192.1 million pounds, represented 73 percent of the state total poundage. The value of groundfish was 39 percent of the total harvest value of the 2000 commercial seafood landed in Oregon. Groundfish is a collective name given to about 80 species of fish generally possessing white flesh residing in the middle depths of the ocean, on ocean bottoms, and around reefs and offshore rocks. Overall groundfish landings declined by nearly 8 percent in 2000 from 1999. However, groundfish value increased 8 percent to \$31.0 million for 2000 because of higher prices received for many species. Included in the groundfish sector are flatfish, rockfish and other groundfish such as Pacific whiting and ling cod. Whiting continue to represent the largest segment (about 79 percent) of groundfish pounds landed. Since late 1990, only U.S. vessels have harvested this species. Oregon landings of whiting are expected to continue to be the largest component of groundfish landings. Whiting is the major constituent of the surimi (a highly refined form of minced fish meat used for a variety of analog fish products, such as imitation crab) that is shipped primarily to Asian markets. Whiting prices received by harvesters are relatively low, so the ex-vessel value of whiting is only about 20 percent of the groundfish total.

#### Pink Shrimp

Pink shrimp landings increased 25 percent from 1999 with 25.5 million pounds. Their total value of 10.2 million dollars was only a slight increase from last year's 9.6 million dollars because of lower prices.

#### Salmon

In 2000 Oregon's salmon landings and values were about double the low 1999 levels, but still remained substantially below levels experienced prior to the early 1990's. Significant harvest restrictions have been in place since 1994 to protect or enhance existing stocks of salmon, especially Coho. The total ex-vessel value of the 2000 salmon harvest was \$4.0 million, compared to \$2.0 million in 1999. Salmon landings increased to 3.1 million pounds compared to the 1999 level of 1.6 million pounds, which was the lowest since 1994.

#### Dungeness Crab

Dungeness crab landings for calendar year 2000 decreased by 9 percent from 1999. In calendar 2000, 11.2 million pounds were landed compared to 1999's 12.3 million pounds. The ex-vessel value of the landings was up slightly to \$23.6 million, a 3 percent increase from 1998's \$22.9 million value. From the fishery's seasonal perspective, the crab season running from December, 1999 through August, 2000 was one of the best on record, with landings of 15.7 million pounds and a record value of \$31.4 million.

#### Tuna

Landings of tuna (mostly Albacore) rebounded in 2000 to nearly 8.8 million pounds compared to the 4.6 million pounds landed in 1999. The value of 2000 tuna landings also increased to \$6.9 million, an 80 percent increase compared to the relatively low value of \$3.8 million received by harvesters in 1999.

#### Other Species

Landings of other species increased dramatically in 2000 to 23.3 million pounds compared to 3.0 million pounds landed in 1999. Harvest value also increased to \$3.4 million versus the \$1.3 million received for other species in 1999. The main source of the improvement was the remarkable resurgence of the sardine fishery off the North coast. Sardine landings amounted to 21.0 million pounds of the other species total, and had a value of nearly \$1.2 million. Sea urchin landings and values also increased in 2000.

#### Oysters

Oyster production made a significant increase in value for 2000 to \$1.4 million, an increase of 40 percent over 1999. Gallons harvested were also up by 40 percent to 41,135 gallons. This was the highest number of gallons harvested since 1989. Yaquina Bay showed the largest increase in production.

#### Trout

The value of commercial trout production for 2000 was nearly \$1.4 million. This is the highest value reported in the last five years.

### All landings: Production, by fishery group, Oregon, 1984-2000

Year	Salmon <sup>1/</sup>	Crab <sup>2/</sup>	Shrimp <sup>3/</sup>	Tuna <sup>4/</sup>	Groundfish <sup>5/</sup>	Other <sup>6/</sup>	Total
	<i>Pounds round weight</i>						
1984 .....	3,596,687	5,013,455	4,843,571	1,624,240	63,162,495	5,922,514	84,162,962
1985 .....	6,577,333	7,422,901	14,855,247	1,524,601	64,656,115	4,566,988	99,603,185
1986 .....	13,796,997	4,660,672	33,883,577	2,461,004	56,152,051	2,400,635	113,354,936
1987 .....	15,091,783	5,990,869	44,589,472	2,288,045	68,228,811	2,525,122	138,714,102
1988 .....	17,786,697	9,414,353	41,846,202	3,967,120	71,351,660	4,030,539	148,399,571
1989 .....	11,723,775	11,675,901	49,128,914	1,079,657	82,006,985	10,008,420	165,623,652
1990 .....	5,411,542	9,509,817	31,882,770	2,079,312	64,696,872	25,491,327	139,071,640
1991 .....	5,344,121	4,923,571	21,711,413	1,258,818	97,266,103	19,529,062	150,033,088
1992 .....	2,363,926	11,908,102	48,033,256	3,895,618	170,796,346	19,992,162	256,989,410
1993 .....	1,847,727	10,456,154	26,923,125	4,754,450	144,215,870	22,217,611	210,414,937
1994 .....	1,285,113	10,638,353	16,386,022	4,698,223	193,908,193	18,817,258	245,733,162
1995 .....	2,861,976	11,953,768	12,105,862	5,033,810	191,317,460	15,420,176	238,693,052
1996 .....	2,842,439	19,301,763	15,726,666	8,948,355	201,763,801	13,917,044	262,500,068
1997 .....	2,244,548	7,777,001	19,559,785	9,167,738	220,212,971	1,992,218	260,954,261
1998 .....	1,978,246	7,410,210	6,095,740	10,600,614	202,285,527	2,091,447	230,461,784
1999 <sup>r</sup> .....	1,560,379	12,347,804	20,564,649	4,564,111	207,511,970	2,970,613	249,519,526
2000 <sup>p</sup> .....	3,141,860	11,180,843	25,455,266	8,761,647	192,071,176	23,315,154	263,925,946

<sup>r</sup> Revised.  
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

### All landings: Ex-vessel value, by fishery group, Oregon, 1984-2000

Year	Salmon <sup>1/</sup>	Crab <sup>2/</sup>	Shrimp <sup>3/</sup>	Tuna <sup>4/</sup>	Groundfish <sup>5/</sup>	Other <sup>6/</sup>	Total <sup>7/</sup>
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>				
1984 .....	5,116	7,743	2,148	864	15,464	2,335	33,670
1985 .....	9,069	10,741	5,241	814	17,731	2,218	45,814
1986 .....	15,182	6,588	18,106	904	18,322	1,907	61,009
1987 .....	27,022	8,352	30,274	1,675	25,204	2,168	94,695
1988 .....	39,076	11,281	17,150	3,327	24,678	2,333	97,845
1989 .....	14,266	13,564	17,906	887	26,490	4,313	77,426
1990 .....	9,585	14,555	15,629	1,670	24,317	5,738	71,494
1991 .....	5,832	7,462	12,069	976	31,289	4,534	62,162
1992 .....	3,688	13,388	17,187	3,969	31,975	4,056	74,263
1993 .....	2,426	11,798	8,912	3,881	30,856	2,988	60,861
1994 .....	1,460	14,463	9,626	3,750	34,080	2,393	65,772
1995 .....	3,575	20,045	8,599	3,750	38,937	2,402	77,308
1996 .....	3,289	26,180	9,362	7,430	34,963	1,190	82,414
1997 .....	2,773	14,637	7,911	6,542	35,474	1,552	68,889
1998 .....	2,591	12,520	3,189	6,237	23,511	1,736	49,784
1999 <sup>r</sup> .....	2,043	22,908	9,571	3,782	28,675	1,330	68,309
2000 <sup>p</sup> .....	4,031	23,611	10,189	6,890	31,022	3,380	79,123

<sup>1/</sup> Salmon include landings of steel head which have come exclusively from Treaty Indian Fisheries since 1975.  
<sup>2/</sup> Crab include only bay and ocean Dungeness crab.  
<sup>3/</sup> Shrimp include only pink shrimp.  
<sup>4/</sup> Tuna include only landings of albacore.  
<sup>5/</sup> Groundfish include landings of cod, lingcod, rockfish (snapper), sablefish, sole, flounder, halibut, whiting and pacific sanddab.  
<sup>6/</sup> Other includes landings of sardines, sturgeon, shad, smelt, clams, scallops, squid, crayfish and other miscellaneous species. Large increase in 2000 weight due to large sardine harvest.  
<sup>7/</sup> Ex-vessel value is the revenue or value received by fisherman/harvesters. Total may not equal sum due to rounding.  
<sup>r</sup> Revised, groundfish species realigned vs. other beginning 1997.  
<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Pounds and Values of Commercially Caught Fish and Shellfish Landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

**All landings: Value, by county and species group, Oregon, 1998-2000**

Species	Clatsop	Tillamook	Lincoln	Lane	Douglas	Coos	Curry	Other counties	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<b>Salmon:</b>									
1998.....	294,078	118,675	1,529,548	118,867	58,313	356,053	115,088	*	2,590,622
% of total ..	11	5	59	5	2	14	4	*	100
1999.....	655,405	71,741	404,597	64,348	95,770	543,467	207,481	*	2,042,809
% of total ..	32	3	20	3	5	27	10	*	100
2000.....	1,223,019	186,564	1,104,345	123,156	161,761	967,882	260,518	4037	4,031,282
% of total ..	30	5	27	3	4	24	7	*	100
<b>Crab:</b>									
1998.....	3,346,364	312,938	3,582,836	485,738	359,093	1,328,918	3,075,897	28,502	12,520,286
% of total ..	27	2	29	4	3	11	24	*	100
1999.....	7,151,153	1,047,406	6,546,689	456,025	1,037,580	2,446,867	4,210,367	12,989	22,909,076
% of total ..	31	5	29	2	4	11	18	*	100
2000.....	6,078,391	1,174,991	7,864,095	532,185	1,457,829	3,359,469	3,107,125	36,794	23,610,879
% of total ..	26	5	33	2	6	14	13	1	100
<b>Shrimp:</b>									
1998.....	1,187,884	324,642	1,239,252	2,571	60	622,085	382,555	84,383	3,843,432
% of total ..	31	8	32	*	—	16	10	2	100
1999.....	2,715,109	369,155	2,935,355	44,064	*	2,790,001	848,549	100926	9,803,159
% of total ..	28	4	30	*	—	28	9	1	100
2000.....	3,552,587	206,199	3,496,661	*	*	2,610,379	322,907	*	10,188,733
% of total ..	35	2	34	*	*	26	3	*	100
<b>Tuna:</b>									
1998.....	3,799,775	156,914	1,219,675	37,014	95,765	686,314	108,542	1,732	6,105,731
% of total ..	62	3	20	*	2	11	2	*	100
1999.....	1,495,253	145,998	1,745,159	33,815	70,263	310,388	21,007	—	3,821,883
% of total ..	39	4	46	1	2	8	*	—	100
2000.....	2,898,620	175,235	3,127,060	51,942	85,743	470,009	79,371	1,917	6,889,897
% of total ..	42	3	45	0	1	7	1	*	100
<b>Groundfish &amp; other:</b>									
1998.....	9,714,994	165,341	6,771,029	57,684	84,444	5,286,319	2,520,794	123,471	24,724,076
% of total ..	39	*	27	*	*	21	10	*	100
1999.....	12,107,361	189,814	8,156,746	411,426	137,251	5,686,615	2,886,371	161,450	29,737,034
% of total ..	41	*	27	1	*	19	12	*	100
2000.....	14,921,083	288,895	9,264,555	425,653	169,126	5,724,976	3,187,005	420,559	34,401,852
% of total ..	43	1	27	1	*	17	9	1	100
<b>County total:</b>									
1998.....	18,343,095	1,078,510	14,342,340	701,874	597,675	8,279,689	6,202,876	238,088	49,784,147
% of total ..	37	2	29	1	1	17	12	*	100
1999.....	24,124,281	1,824,114	19,788,546	1,009,678	1,340,864	11,777,338	8,173,775	275,365	68,313,961
% of total ..	35	3	29	2	2	17	12	*	100
2000.....	28,673,700	2,031,884	24,856,716	1,132,936	1,874,459	13,132,715	6,956,926	463,307	79,122,643
% of total ..	36	3	31	1	2	17	9	1	100

\* Less than one percent, (may not sum due to rounding).

Source: Pounds and values of commercially caught fish and shellfish landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

### All landings: Production and value by species, Oregon, 1998-2000

Species	1998 <sup>r</sup>		1999 <sup>r</sup>		2000 <sup>p</sup>	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
<b>Salmon:</b>						
Chinook.....	1,777,258	2,466,533	1,083,479	1,644,858	2,085,217	3,436,430
Coho.....	193,806	121,913	473,866	396,262	1,041,838	588,324
Pink.....	6	3	248	140	12	14
Sockeye.....	—	—	—	—	1,068	2,136
Other (incl. steel head).....	7,176	2,173	2,786	1,549	13,725	4,378
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,978,246</b>	<b>2,590,622</b>	<b>1,560,379</b>	<b>2,042,809</b>	<b>3,141,860</b>	<b>4,031,282</b>
<b>Crab:</b>						
Dungeness.....	7,410,210	12,518,825	12,347,135	22,908,211	11,180,843	23,610,879
Other.....	2,511	1,461	669	649	42,478	36,308
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,412,721</b>	<b>12,520,286</b>	<b>12,347,804</b>	<b>22,908,860</b>	<b>11,223,321</b>	<b>23,647,187</b>
<b>Shrimp:</b>						
Pacific Pink.....	6,095,740	3,189,239	20,451,242	9,570,883	25,455,266	10,188,733
Other.....	208,778	654,193	113,407	231,337	200,269	645,925
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,304,518</b>	<b>3,843,432</b>	<b>20,564,649</b>	<b>9,802,220</b>	<b>25,655,535</b>	<b>10,834,658</b>
<b>Tuna:</b>						
Albacore.....	10,600,614	6,090,251	4,550,635	3,782,108	8,761,483	6,889,241
Other.....	5,920	15,480	13,476	38,316	164	656
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,606,534</b>	<b>6,105,731</b>	<b>4,564,111</b>	<b>3,820,424</b>	<b>8,761,647</b>	<b>6,889,897</b>
<b>Groundfish:</b>						
Rockfish.....	24,116,904	9,037,801	20,444,054	8,170,474	17,364,229	8,358,125
Sole.....	11,707,144	4,956,266	13,025,595	5,263,624	13,544,217	6,247,726
Sablefish (blackcod).....	3,888,688	4,647,964	6,590,711	7,765,044	6,256,288	9,166,782
Cod, Pacific & Lingcod.....	527,390	334,402	464,480	327,066	165,363	172,634
Flounder.....	3,621,899	401,215	5,069,586	500,729	2,628,456	327,953
Whiting.....	157,894,788	3,756,485	160,964,614	5,917,482	151,460,973	6,072,949
Halibut.....	236,736	323,686	350,488	592,278	329,821	595,032
Pacific Sanddab.....	291,978	52,777	602,442	137,979	321,829	80,954
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>202,285,527</b>	<b>23,510,596</b>	<b>207,511,970</b>	<b>28,674,676</b>	<b>192,071,176</b>	<b>31,022,155</b>
<b>Other species:</b>						
Scallop.....	49,147	17,370	3	4	62,152	29,362
Smelt.....	7,581	18,614	12,759	51,279	19,240	61,456
Sturgeon.....	310,475	336,216	244,517	309,467	264,609	385,992
Crayfish.....	58,573	87,849	79,563	125,197	98,323	153,980
Herring.....	326,879	6,538	71,855	1,064	17,225	586
Clams.....	59,272	34,784	88,017	38,347	111,644	42,042
American Shad.....	197,215	18,939	202,894	22,017	153,851	12,087
Mussels.....	1,702	933	1,825	1,499	1,048	608
Shark (all varieties).....	355,991	41,730	202,703	20,742	*	*
Sea Urchin.....	345,725	152,587	248,283	138,867	983,556	682,517
Other misc. species.....	161,678	505,532	1,820,019	351,607	21,360,759	1,328,834
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,874,238</b>	<b>1,213,480</b>	<b>2,970,613</b>	<b>1,060,090</b>	<b>23,072,407</b>	<b>2,697,464</b>
<b>All species total</b>	<b>230,461,784</b>	<b>49,784,147</b>	<b>249,519,526</b>	<b>68,309,079</b>	<b>263,925,946</b>	<b>79,122,643</b>

\* Less than one percent.

<sup>r</sup> Revised

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

Source: Pounds and values of commercially caught fish and shellfish landed in Oregon, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon.

### Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested by estuary, Oregon, 1980-2000

Year	Tillamook Bay	Yaquina Bay	Winchester Bay	Coos Bay	Netarts Bay	Total
	<i>Gallons*</i>	<i>Gallons*</i>	<i>Gallons*</i>	<i>Gallons*</i>	<i>Gallons*</i>	<i>Gallons*</i>
1980.....	18,912	6,240	—	4,135	60	29,347
1981.....	22,575	6,582	—	4,667	40	33,864
1982.....	26,167	7,713	—	3,164	—	37,044
1983.....	21,330	6,423	—	3,139	—	30,892
1984.....	30,916	7,211	—	9,834	6	47,967
1985.....	21,202	10,911	—	5,264	40	37,417
1986.....	21,327	12,353	—	3,663	30	37,373
1987.....	23,930	12,798	—	3,942	36	40,706
1988.....	24,084	11,766	—	3,508	41	39,399
1989.....	26,052	9,622	—	4,115	216	40,005
1990.....	13,782	6,570	—	4,722	219	25,293
1991.....	6,150	10,350	—	4,062	2,618	23,180
1992.....	6,985	11,008	—	3,323	1,510	22,826
1993.....	6,231	6,634	—	4,645	1,937	19,447
1994.....	4,498	9,049	—	6,155	1,895	21,597
1995.....	4,069	15,602	—	5,767	2,950	28,388
1996.....	5,494	11,030	—	4,344	3,192	24,060
1997.....	9,650	16,372	5,481	3,826	2,781	38,110
1998.....	4,166	6,770	4,767	2,712	3,351	21,766
1999.....	2,911	15,494	3,371 <sup>1/</sup>	2,202	5,428	29,406
2000.....	4,782	22,569	6,846	2,732	4,206	41,135

<sup>1/</sup> Revised.

\* One bushel of Pacific oysters yields approximately one gallon of oyster meats.

Source: Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

### Oyster production: Pacific oysters harvested by estuary, Oregon, 2000

Estuary	Production				Value of production <sup>3/</sup>	Fees Collected by Leases
	Acres <sup>1/</sup>	Gallons shucked	Bushels raw	Total gallons <sup>2/</sup>		
					<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Coos Bay.....	240	841	1,891	2,732	95,620	1,233
Netarts Bay.....	257	—	4,206	4,206	147,210	1,292
Tillamook Bay.....	2,468	786	3,996	4,782	167,356	10,051
Winchester Bay.....	60	4,860	1,987	6,846	239,624	925
Yaquina Bay.....	519	10,881	11,688	22,569	789,914	4,313
Total.....	3,544	17,368	23,768	41,135	1,439,724	17,814

<sup>1/</sup> Acres leased from the state of Oregon for oyster cultivation.

<sup>2/</sup> Traditionally, 1 bushel of Pacific oysters will yield approximately 1 gallon of oyster meats. Total production is expressed as the sum of gallons and bushels for comparative purposes.

<sup>3/</sup> 2000 oyster price used in computing value is \$35.00 per gallon, rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: Natural Resources Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture.

For more information on oyster leases in Oregon contact:

Natural Resources Division, Oregon Department of Agriculture, 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532, phone: 503-986-4700.

## Aquaculture and mariculture: Value of production, Oregon, 1996-2000

	Fish value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1,000 dollars				
Trout production <sup>1/</sup> .....	625	1,205	786	561	1,365
Oyster production <sup>2/</sup> .....	818	1,334	762	1,029	1,440

<sup>1/</sup> Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service, January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2000.

<sup>2/</sup> Sources: Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

## Vital statistics: Oregon commercial fishing industry, 2000

Licensed commercial fisherman.....	3,173
Commercial boat licenses.....	1,719
Troll salmon fishing permits .....	1,062
Gillnet salmon fishing permits .....	322
Shrimp fishing permits .....	186
Scallop permits.....	42
Albacore tuna landing licenses.....	180
Sea urchin harvesting permits.....	29
Licensed bait fishing .....	48
Licensed bait dealers .....	45
Licensed fish cannery .....	7
Commercial/wholesale fish dealers.....	98
Licensed private hatchery.....	1
Approximate miles of Oregon coastline.....	400
Approximate miles of Columbia river shoreline .....	450
In 2000, Oregon was 6th among states in terms of pounds .....	6th
In 2000, Oregon was 12th among states in terms of landed value.....	12th
Oregon statewide population (U.S. Census April, 2000).....	3.42 million
Approximate number of commercially valuable species .....	80
Chinook salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> ) also called king, spring and tyee salmon.....	State fish
Salmon, rainbow trout, sturgeon, pacific oysters.....	Oregon aquaculture species
United States domestic per capita consumption of seafood (2000) .....	15.6 lbs.
United States rank in world commercial fisheries (1999).....	6th
Astoria, Tillamook, Pacific City, Depoe Bay, Newport, Florence, Winchester Bay, Coos Bay, Bandon, Port Orford, Gold Beach, Brookings.....	Major commercial ports

## AGRICULTURAL WEB SITES

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	<a href="http://www.ams.usda.gov/">http://www.ams.usda.gov/</a>
Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University	<a href="http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/aes/">http://eesc.orst.edu/agcomwebfile/aes/</a>
Agriculture Network Information Center (AgNIC)	<a href="http://www.agnic.org/">http://www.agnic.org/</a>
AMS Market News	<a href="http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm">http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm</a>
Bureau of Economic Analysis	<a href="http://www.bea.doc.gov">http://www.bea.doc.gov</a>
Capital Press	<a href="http://www.capitalpress.com">http://www.capitalpress.com</a>
Census of Agriculture	<a href="http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/">http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/</a>
Dry Peas Import/Export	<a href="http://prod7.aster.com.au/dry-peas.htm">http://prod7.aster.com.au/dry-peas.htm</a>
Economic Research Service	<a href="http://www.ers.usda.gov/">http://www.ers.usda.gov/</a>
Economics Statistics Briefing Room	<a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html">http://www.whitehouse.gov/fsbr/esbr.html</a>
EPA office of pesticide programs	<a href="http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PPISdata">http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PPISdata</a>
Extension Service, Oregon State University	<a href="http://osu.orst.edu/extension/">http://osu.orst.edu/extension/</a>
Far West Spearmint Oil Administrative Committee	<a href="http://www.farwestspearmint.org">http://www.farwestspearmint.org</a>
Farm Service Agency	<a href="http://www.fsa.usda.gov/">http://www.fsa.usda.gov/</a>
Federal Statistics	<a href="http://www.fedstats.gov">http://www.fedstats.gov</a>
Forage Information system	<a href="http://www.forages.orst.edu/main.cfm?PageID=15">http://www.forages.orst.edu/main.cfm?PageID=15</a>
Government Information Sharing Project	<a href="http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/index.html">http://govinfo.library.orst.edu/index.html</a>
Historic Census data	<a href="http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census">http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census</a>
NASS Home Page	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/nass/">http://www.usda.gov/nass/</a>
National Agricultural Library	<a href="http://www.nal.usda.gov">http://www.nal.usda.gov</a>
National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy	<a href="http://www.ncfap.org">http://www.ncfap.org</a>
Northwest Christmas Tree Association	<a href="http://www.nwtrees.com">http://www.nwtrees.com</a>
<b>Oregon Agricultural Statistics Service</b>	<a href="http://oda.state.or.us/oass/oass.html">http://oda.state.or.us/oass/oass.html</a>
Oregon Association of Nurserymen	<a href="http://www.nurseryguide.com">http://www.nurseryguide.com</a>
Oregon Climate Service	<a href="http://www.ocs.orst.edu/">http://www.ocs.orst.edu/</a>
Oregon Department of Agriculture	<a href="http://oda.state.or.us/">http://oda.state.or.us/</a>
Oregon Fruit and Nut Crops, Planting & Harvesting Dates	<a href="http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fruitnut.htm">http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fruitnut.htm</a>
Oregon Field Crops, Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates	<a href="http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fldcrp.htm">http://oda.state.or.us/oass/fldcrp.htm</a>
Oregon Vegetable Crops, Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates	<a href="http://oda.state.or.us/oass/veges.htm">http://oda.state.or.us/oass/veges.htm</a>
Oregon State University Network	<a href="http://ludwig.arec.orst.edu/oain/SignIn.asp">http://ludwig.arec.orst.edu/oain/SignIn.asp</a>
USDA Home Page	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/">http://www.usda.gov/</a>
Western Video Market	<a href="http://www.wvmcattle.com/">http://www.wvmcattle.com/</a>
World Agricultural Outlook Board	<a href="http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/waob.htm">http://www.usda.gov/agency/oce/waob/waob.htm</a>

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COUNTY	ADDRESS	PHONE
<b>BAKER</b>	2610 Grove Street, Baker 97814	541-523-6418
<b>BENTON</b>	1849 NW 9th St., Corvallis 97330	541-766-6750
<b>CLACKAMAS</b>	200 Warner-Milne Rd., Oregon City 97045	503-655-8631
<b>CLATSOP</b>	2001 Marine Dr., Room 210, Astoria 97103	503-325-8573
<b>COLUMBIA</b>	505 N. Columbia River Hwy, St Helens 97051	503-397-3462
<b>COOS</b>	290 North Central, Coquille 97423	541-396-3121, Ext 240
<b>CROOK</b>	498 SE Lynn Blvd, Prineville 97754	541-447-6228
<b>CURRY</b>	29390 S. Ellensburg, PO Box 488, Gold Beach 97444	541-247-6672
<b>DESCHUTES</b>	1421 S. Hwy. 97, Redmond 97756	541-548-6088
<b>DOUGLAS</b>	1134 SE Douglas Ave., PO Box 1165, Roseburg 97470	541-672-4461
<b>GILLIAM</b>	333 S. Main, PO Box 707, Condon 97823	541-384-2271
<b>GRANT</b>	Courthouse, 201 S. Humboldt, Rm 190, Canyon City, 97820	541-575-1911
<b>HARNEY</b>	Courthouse, 450 N Buena Vista, Burns 97720	541-573-2506
<b>HOOD RIVER</b>	2990 Experiment Station Dr., Hood River 97031	541-386-3343
<b>JACKSON</b>	569 Hanley Rd., Central Point 97502	541-776-7371
<b>JEFFERSON</b>	34 SE D St., Madras 97741	541-475-3808
	Warm Springs Indian Reservation	
	1110 Wasco St., PO Box 430, Warm Springs 97761	541-553-3238
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	850 NW Dogwood Lane, Madras 97741	541-475-7107
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	North Willamette Research & Extension Center	
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<b>TILLAMOOK</b>	2204 Fourth Street, Tillamook 97141	503-842-3433
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<b>WHEELER</b>	PO Box 407, Fossil 97830	541-763-4115
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608-224-4848  
FAX: 608-224-4855

### WYOMING

P.O. Box 1148  
Cheyenne 82003  
307-432-5600  
FAX: 307-432-5598



*American Farmland Trust*

FRANCIS X. ROSICA  
Field Representative

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Tel: (503) 582-0361 • Fax: (503) 582-9128  
E-mail: [frosica@farmland.org](mailto:frosica@farmland.org)  
[www.farmland.org](http://www.farmland.org)

The *American Farmland Trust* is a private, nonprofit organization founded in 1980 to protect our nation's farmland. AFT works to stop the loss of productive farmland and to promote farming practices that lead to a healthy environment. Its action-oriented programs include public education, technical assistance in policy development and direct farmland protection projects.

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AMERICAN FARMLAND TRUST

SAVING THE LAND THAT FEEDS AMERICA



*American Farmland Trust*



## When We Lose Our Farms

**We lose** the wildlife, scenic views and wide-open countryside that make our nation beautiful.

*Well-managed farm and ranch land provides important habitat for wildlife and helps clean our air and water.*

**We lose** access to fresh local foods.

*More than 75 percent of the fruit, vegetables and dairy products grown in this country are produced on urban-edge farms threatened by sprawl.*

**And we lose** the down-to-earth values and farming character of our rural communities. *America was born a farming nation and farms help define our cultural heritage.*

The good news is...

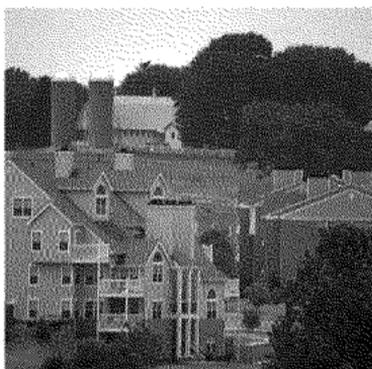
American Farmland Trust is working  
to save America's farms.

# America's Farms are in Trouble

Going...



Going...



Gone.



Every year, close to two million acres of our precious farm and ranch lands are lost to sprawling development. That's over 5,000 acres a day...and almost 4 acres every minute!

Sadly, once it's gone, it's gone forever!

## Fighting for Our Farms

**American Farmland Trust's** mission is clear: to stop the loss of productive farmland and to promote farming practices that lead to a healthy environment.

**American Farmland Trust's** strategies are proven:

We fight for smart land use policies.

AFT helps policymakers plan for the future of farming.

We propose smart growth and farmland protection policy alternatives based on solid research and experience.

We help landowners protect their farms.

AFT provides direct one-on-one assistance to farmers and ranchers. AFT helps landowners identify workable alternatives to selling their productive land to developers.

We educate and empower communities.

AFT educates communities about the critical connection between local farmland and quality of life. We then help communities identify actions that will protect the most productive working lands.

**American Farmland Trust** is our nation's largest and most effective farmland conservation organization. We're working to save our farmland before it's gone forever. Our work is made possible thanks to thousands of committed citizens throughout the country... won't you join us?



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- A membership card and decal to show your commitment to saving America's farms.
- Regular updates about what you can do to help save farmland.
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- A 10% discount on all American Farmland Trust products and publications.

Plus...when you join today with a gift of \$20 or more, we'll send you our 100% cotton *Save Our Farms* canvas bag! You will use this large, sturdy bag over and over again at the market, the beach or at work.

*Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery!*



## Membership Enrollment Form

**Yes!** I want to join American Farmland Trust and help stop sprawling development from destroying our best farm and ranch lands. Enclosed is my tax-deductible gift of:

- \$20             \$100             \$1,000  
 \$50             \$250             Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street Address

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City

\_\_\_\_\_  
State

\_\_\_\_\_  
Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail Address

Payment Method (please select one)

- Check payable to "American Farmland Trust" enclosed.  
 Please charge my:  
 VISA     MasterCard     AMEX     Discover

\_\_\_\_\_  
Account Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Exp. Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Please send me information about:

- Planned gifts that may provide income and tax benefits.  
 Protecting my own land.  
 Volunteering my time.  
 Receiving AFT Action Alerts.

*American Farmland Trust is a 501(c)3 organization and contributions are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. Thank you!*

**1-800-431-1499 • [www.farmland.org](http://www.farmland.org)**



AFT in...

## **The Pacific Northwest**

*The Pacific Northwest's unique and productive farmlands are among the most threatened in the country. Agriculture is hit hardest in Washington's and Oregon's urban growth areas along the I-5 corridor, in the Columbia basin and in Southern Idaho. But recreational and retirement development also threatens agriculture in rural communities, leaving no part of our region untouched.*

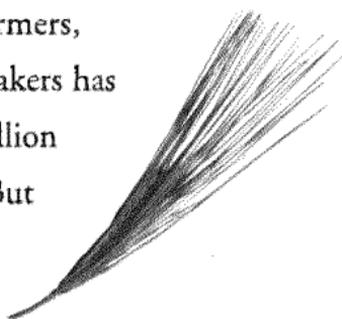
*AFT works in partnership with local communities throughout the Northwest to keep productive lands in agriculture and to protect farming from the effects of unplanned growth.*

*Pacific Northwest: (253) 446-9384*

## Our Vision

American Farmland Trust believes America can be both prosperous and respectful of its land, water and wildlife. And we have faith we can continue to progress as a nation without sacrificing the "amber waves of grain" we all cherish.

Since 1980, we have tirelessly pursued this vision and achieved extraordinary results. American Farmland Trust's work with farmers, environmentalists and policymakers has helped protect more than 1 million acres of farm and ranch land. But so much more land is at risk.



*"No issue will be more important to 21st-century America than how we use our dwindling land resources."*

William K. Reilly  
Former Administrator,  
Environmental Protection Agency





*American Farmland Trust*

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# ASSESSING THE COST OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

**S**aving land saves money. But many people don't know that. It is a fact that can help you improve dialogue about land protection strategies, build support for a purchase of development rights (PDR) program, defend your current use tax relief program, motivate people in your community to do strategic farmland mapping, and much more.

To determine the fiscal contribution of working farm, ranch and forest land in your community, American Farmland Trust's (AFT) team of economic specialists will conduct a Cost of Community Services (COCS) study for you. This nationally acclaimed method will provide a snapshot in time of current revenues and expenditures on a land use basis. The study will analyze the demands on public services (e.g., schools, fire protection and road maintenance) and show how much it costs to provide public services to each land use in your community (e.g., residential, commercial and farmland). The study will not predict the impact of future decisions but will provide you with the benefit of hindsight to see what the effect of current development patterns has been. Unlike

*"It was one of the most empowering experiences I've ever been involved in. The Frederick County (Maryland) COCS study done by American Farmland Trust created a dialogue about development issues that, until then, had been acted on without discussion."*

**Marty Rice**  
Frederick County, Md.  
farmer/former planning commissioner

typical fiscal impact studies, the COCS study will evaluate working land on equal ground with development. The study will not judge the intrinsic value of one land use over another.

Based on a recent study of communities that have conducted COCS studies, we guarantee that the COCS study will be a great value to you and your community. The 1999 study by AFT and the Southern New England Forest Consortium found that the vast majority of communities and organizations surveyed (81 percent) have used the results from COCS studies as an educational tool for citizens and government officials and to raise public awareness about land conservation. Sixty-five percent said that the study contributed to a shift of awareness or public opinion in regards to farmland, forestland and open space.

## *Our Experience*

To date, AFT has conducted more than 20 COCS studies at the county or township level and reviewed or provided advice for several dozen others. AFT's COCS study that analyzed budgets in five townships in Monmouth County, N.J., won an "Open Space Planning Achievement" award and helped build support for a \$1 billion bond act, plus several local ballot initiatives, approved by New Jersey voters in 1998. A 1999 study for Lexington-Fayette County, Ky., is being used to build support to create a county-level PDR program. The study was commissioned by two local conservation organizations. Another COCS study, conducted in Frederick County, Md., in 1997, is being used to create interest in enhancing the county's PDR program and developing new farmland protection programs.

<b>1997 SKAGIT COUNTY FINDINGS</b>	<b>Residential Development</b>	<b>Commercial Development</b>	<b>Industrial Development</b>	<b>Farm Forest Open Land</b>
Total Revenues	\$130,572,599	\$11,416,455	\$19,768,071	\$19,071,802
Total Expenditures	\$161,830,506	\$3,824,423	\$5,602,767	\$9,699,631
Net gain/loss	\$(31,257,907)	\$7,592,032	\$14,165,304	\$9,372,171
Land use ratio*	\$1.00:\$1.25	\$1.00:\$0.34	\$1.00:\$0.29	\$1.00:\$0.51
*For every one dollar of revenue generated: Expenditure is in dollars.				

Table from Skagit County, Wash. COCS study.



**For more information on AFT's services, contact Oregon Field Representative F.X. Rosica at 503-582-0361 or [frosica@farmland.org](mailto:frosica@farmland.org).**

American Farmland Trust is a private, nonprofit organization founded in 1980 to protect our nation's farmland. AFT works to stop the loss of productive farmland and to promote farming practices that lead to a healthy environment. More than 80 staff members, with a wide range of professional and academic backgrounds, help local governments, public agencies, private organizations and land owners protect agricultural resources and guide development in their communities.



# FACT SHEET

## WHY SAVE

## FARMLAND?

### AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL LAND IS AT RISK

Fertile soils take thousands of years to develop. Creating them takes a combination of climate, geology, biology and good luck. So far, no one has found a way to manufacture them. Thus, productive agricultural land is a finite and irreplaceable natural resource.

America's agricultural land provides the nation—and world—with an unparalleled abundance of food and fiber products. The dominant role of U.S. agriculture in the global economy has been likened to OPEC's in the field of energy. The food and farming system is important to the balance of trade and the employment of nearly 23 million people. Across the country, farmland supports the economic base of many rural and suburban communities.

Agricultural land also supplies products with little market value, but enormous cultural and ecological importance. Some are more immediate, such as social heritage, scenic views, open space and community character. Long-range environmental benefits include wildlife habitat, clean air and water, flood control, groundwater recharge and carbon sequestration.

Yet despite its importance to individual communities, the nation and the world, American farmland is at risk. It is imperiled by poorly planned development, especially in urban-influenced areas, and by the complex forces driving conversion. USDA's Economic Research Service reported that about 1,800 of the nation's 3,141 counties and county equivalents are "urban-influenced."<sup>1</sup> Many of these are important links in the American food chain. In 1997, farms in these urban-influenced counties produced 79 percent of dairy products, 90 percent of fruit, and 83 percent of vegetables.

According to USDA's National Resources Inventory (NRI), from 1992 to 1997 more than 11 million acres of rural land were converted to developed use—and more than half of that conversion was agricultural land. In that period, an average of more than 1 million

agricultural acres were developed each year. And the rate is increasing—up 51 percent from the rate reported in the previous decade.

Agricultural land is desirable for building because it tends to be flat, well drained and generally is more affordable to developers than to farmers and ranchers. Far more farmland is being converted than is necessary to provide housing for a growing population. Over the past 20 years, the acreage per person for new housing almost doubled.<sup>2</sup> Most of this land is outside of existing urban areas. Since 1994, lots of 10 to 22 acres accounted for 55 percent of the growth in housing area.<sup>3</sup> The NRI shows that the best agricultural soils are being developed fastest.

### THE FOOD AND FARMING SYSTEM

The U.S. food and farming system contributes nearly \$1 trillion to the national economy—or more than 13 percent of the gross domestic product—and employs 17 percent of the labor force.<sup>4</sup> With a rapidly increasing world population and expanding global markets, saving American farmland is a prudent investment in world food supply and economic opportunity.

Asian and Latin American countries are the most significant consumers of U.S. agricultural exports. Latin America, including Mexico, purchases an average of about \$10.6 billion of U.S. agricultural exports each year. Asian countries purchase an average of \$23.6 billion/year, with Japan alone accounting for about \$10 billion/year.<sup>5</sup> Even as worldwide demand for a more diverse diet increases, many countries are paving their arable land to support rapidly expanding economies. Important customers today, they are expected to purchase more agricultural products in the future.

While domestic food shortages are unlikely in the short term, the U.S. Census predicts the population will grow by 42 percent in the next 50 years. Many developing nations already are concerned about food security.

  
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May 2002

Of the 78 million people currently added to the world each year, 95 percent live in less developed regions.<sup>6</sup> The productivity and diversity of American agriculture can ensure food supplies and continuing preeminence in world markets. But this depends upon an investment strategy that preserves valuable assets, including agricultural land, to supply rapidly changing global demand.

### FISCAL AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

Saving farmland is an investment in community infrastructure and economic development. It supports local government budgets and the ability to create wealth locally. In addition, distinctive agricultural landscapes are often magnets for tourism.

People vacation in the state of Vermont or Steamboat Springs, Colo., because they enjoy the scenery created by rural meadows and grazing livestock. In Lancaster, Pa., agriculture is still the leading industry, but with Amish and Mennonites working in the fields, tourism is not far behind. Napa Valley, Calif., is another place known as a destination for "agro tourism." Tourists have become such a large part of most Napa Valley wineries that many vintners have hired hospitality staff. Both the valley and the wines have gained name recognition, and the economy is thriving.

Agriculture contributes to local economies directly through sales, job creation, support services and businesses, and also by supplying lucrative secondary markets such as food processing. Planning for agriculture and protecting farmland provide flexibility for growth and development, offering a hedge against fragmented suburban development while supporting a diversified economic base.

Development imposes direct costs to communities, as well as indirect costs associated with the loss of rural lands and open space.<sup>7</sup> Privately owned and managed agricultural land generates more in local tax revenues than it costs in services. Carefully examining local budgets in cost of community services (COCS)

studies shows that nationwide farm, forest and open lands more than pay for the municipal services they require, while taxes on residential uses consistently fail to cover costs.<sup>8</sup> (See COCS fact sheet.) Related studies measuring the effect of all types of development on municipal tax bills find that tax bills generally go up as communities become more developed. Even those communities with the most taxable commercial and industrial properties have higher-than-average taxes.<sup>9</sup>

Local governments are discovering that they cannot afford to pay the price of unplanned development. Converting productive agricultural land to developed uses creates negative economic and environmental impacts. For example, from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, the population of Atlanta, Ga., grew at about the same rate as that of Portland, Ore. Due to its strong growth management law, the size of Portland increased by only 2 percent while Atlanta doubled in size. To accommodate its sprawling growth, Atlanta raised property taxes 22 percent while Portland lowered property taxes by 29 percent. Vehicle miles traveled (and related impacts) increased 17 percent in Atlanta but only 2 percent in Portland.<sup>10</sup>

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Well-managed agricultural land supplies important non-market goods and services. Farm and ranch lands provide food and cover for wildlife, help control flooding, protect wetlands and watersheds, and maintain air quality. They can absorb and filter wastewater and provide groundwater recharge. New energy crops even have the potential to replace fossil fuels.

The federal government owns 402 million acres of forests, parks and wildlife refuges that provide substantial habitat for wildlife. Most of this land is located in 11 western states. States, municipalities and other non-federal units of government also own land. Yet public agencies alone cannot sustain wildlife populations. Well-managed, privately

## WHY SAVE

## FARMLAND?

*The Farmland Information Center offers publications, an on-line library and technical assistance. For additional information on farmland protection, Call (800) 370-4879. Or visit us on the web at [www.farmlandinfo.org](http://www.farmlandinfo.org)*

owned agricultural land is a critical resource for wildlife habitat.

With nearly 1 billion acres of land in farms, agriculture is America's dominant land use. So it is not surprising that farming has a significant ecological impact. Ever since the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*, environmentalists have called attention to the negative impacts of industrial agricultural practices. However, converting farmland to development has detrimental long-term impacts on environmental quality.

Water pollution from urban development is well documented.<sup>9</sup> Development increases pollution of rivers and streams, as well as the risk of flooding. Paved roads and roofs collect and pass storm water directly into drains instead of filtering it naturally through the soil.<sup>11</sup> Septic systems for low-density subdivisions can add untreated wastes to surface water and groundwater—potentially yielding higher nutrient loads than livestock operations.<sup>12</sup> Development often produces more sediment and heavy metal contamination than farming does and increases pollutants—such as road salt, oil leaks from automobiles and runoff from lawn chemicals—that lead to groundwater contamination.<sup>13</sup> It also decreases recharge of aquifers, lowers drinking-water quality and reduces biodiversity in streams.

Urban development is a significant cause of wetland loss.<sup>14</sup> Between 1992 and 1997, NRI showed that development was responsible for 49 percent of the total loss. Increased use of automobiles leads to traffic congestion and air pollution. Development fragments and often destroys wildlife habitat, and fragmentation is considered a principal threat to biodiversity.<sup>15</sup>

Keeping land available for agriculture while improving farm management practices offers the greatest potential to produce or regain environmental and social benefits while minimizing negative impacts. From wetland management to on-farm composting for

municipalities, farmers are finding ways to improve environmental quality.

## HERITAGE AND COMMUNITY CHARACTER

To many people, the most compelling reasons for saving farmland are local and personal, and much of the political support for farmland protection is driven by grassroots community efforts. Sometimes the most important qualities are the hardest to quantify—such as local heritage and sense of place. Farm and ranch land maintain scenic, cultural and historic landscapes. Their managed open spaces provide beautiful views and opportunities for hunting and fishing, horseback riding, skiing, dirt-biking and other recreational activities. Farms and ranches create identifiable and unique community character and add to the quality of life. Perhaps it is for these reasons that the contingent valuation studies typically find that people are willing to pay to protect agricultural land from development.

Finally, farming is an integral part of our heritage and our identity as a people. American democracy is rooted in an agricultural past and founded on the principle that all people can own property and earn a living from the land. The ongoing relationship with the agricultural landscape connects Americans to history and to the natural world. Our land is our legacy, both as we look back to the past and as we consider what we have of value to pass on to future generations.

Public awareness of the multiple benefits of working lands has led to greater community appreciation of the importance of keeping land open for fiscal, economic and environmental reasons. As a result, people increasingly are challenging the perspective that new development is necessarily the most desirable use of agricultural land—especially in rural communities and communities undergoing transition from rural to suburban.

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> *Agriculture and the Rural Economy: Urbanization Affects a Large Share of Farmland. Rural Conditions and Trends*, Vol. 10, Number 2, July 2000 <http://www.ers.usda.gov/epubs/pdf/rcat/rcat102/rcat102k.pdf>.
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *State of the Cities 2000*, Fourth Annual, June 2000; <http://www.hud.gov/library/bookshelf18/pressrel/socrpt.pdf>; Internet.
- <sup>3</sup> *Development at the Urban Fringe and Beyond: Impacts on Agriculture and Rural Land*. Ralph E. Heimlich and William D. Anderson. Economic Research Service, USDA. Agricultural Economic Report No. 803. p.14.
- <sup>4</sup> *The Food and Fiber System: Contributing to U.S. and World Economies*. Kathryn Lipton, William Edmondson and Alden Manchester. ERS, USDA. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 742. July 1998.
- <sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 2001*. p.535.
- <sup>6</sup> *The World at Six Billion*; United Nations Population Division; p.3.
- <sup>7</sup> Heimlich, op cit.
- <sup>8</sup> *Making the Case for Land Conservation: Fifteen Years of Cost of Community Services Studies*. Freedgood, Julia. American Farmland Trust. Northampton, Mass., 2002.
- <sup>9</sup> *Community Choices: Thinking Through Land Conservation, Development, and Property Taxes in Massachusetts*. Deb Brighton. Boston, Mass.: The Trust for Public Land, 1999.
- <sup>10</sup> *New Research on Population, Suburban Sprawl and Smart Growth*. [sierraclub.org/sprawl](http://sierraclub.org/sprawl).
- <sup>11</sup> *The Costs of Sprawl: Environmental and Economic Costs of Alternative Development Patterns at the Urban Fringe*. Real Estate Research Corporation. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C. 1974. *Development on the Urban Fringe and Beyond*, op cit. *Impact Assessment of New Jersey Interim State Development and Redevelopment Plan, Report II*. Robert W. Burchell. N.J. Office of State Planning. Trenton, N.J. 1992.
- <sup>12</sup> *Septic Tanks, Lot Size and Pollution of Water Table Aquifers*. R.J. Perkins. *Journal of Environmental Health* 46 (6). 1984.
- <sup>13</sup> *Nitrate-Nitrogen Losses to Ground Water from Rural and Suburban Land Uses*. A. J. Gold, et al. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. March April 1990. *Results of the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program, Volume I - Final Report*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Washington, D.C. 1983.
- <sup>14</sup> *Development on the Urban Fringe and Beyond*, op cit. *The Costs of Sprawl*. Maine State Planning Office. 1997.
- <sup>15</sup> *Development on the Urban Fringe and Beyond*, op cit. *Preserving Communities and Corridors*. G. Mackintosh, ed. *Defenders of Wildlife*. Washington, D.C. 1989. *Saving Nature's Legacy*. R.F. Noss and A.Y. Cooperrider. Island Press. Washington, D.C. 1994.

### What is American Farmland Trust doing to save farmland?

American Farmland Trust (AFT) works with private landowners and local communities to deliver services and develop programs that will lead to farm and ranch land protection in your community.

#### Working With Landowners

- ▶ **Land Protection Projects:** AFT undertakes a few selected, highly visible and innovative farmland protection projects which demonstrate the need for – or the creative application of – the programs and techniques that AFT advocates. AFT measures its success in terms of policy leverage, public education impact and development of local farmland protection capacity – rather than in terms of total acres protected through its demonstration projects.
- ▶ **Accepting Donations of Conservation Easements:** AFT presently holds about 60 conservation easements in 20 states covering approximately 50,000 acres. AFT accepts the donation of conservation easements on a selected basis, or refers prospective donors to local organizations when appropriate.
- ▶ **Farm Legacy Program:** After reviewing a wide range of conservation options, AFT works with aging landowners, their families and their advisors to structure a transaction that best fits the landowner's financial, tax planning, conservation and ownership/transition objectives.
- ▶ **Developing Farm Management & Land Stewardship Strategies:** Farmers and landowners who have questions about farm management and land stewardship can turn to AFT for assistance. AFT specializes in evaluating individual farming operations and developing recommendations, budgets and feasibility studies on how to make farms more economically viable and environmentally sound.
- ▶ **Sustainable Agriculture Demonstration Farm:** AFT owns and operates 338-acre Cove Mountain Farm in Pennsylvania as an educational farm to demonstrate the compatibility of environmentally responsible agricultural practices with economically sound business approaches.

#### Pacific Northwest Regional Office

##### Oregon Field Office

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#### Empowering Communities

- ▶ **Economic Studies:** To determine the fiscal contribution of working farm, ranch and forest lands, AFT's team of economic specialists conduct Cost of Community Services Studies (COCS) in support of local efforts to preserve farmland and develop PDR programs.
- ▶ **Creation of PDR Programs:** AFT has played a role in creating more than 60 state and local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs around the country. PDR, sometimes referred to as a purchase of agricultural conservation easements (PACE), is a popular land protection technique because it pays willing landowners to permanently restrict the use of their land to farming, ranching or forestry.
- ▶ **Educating Communities about Land Protection:** AFT educates land trusts, farmers, land use planners, elected officials and others about why and how to protect working farm, ranch and forest lands. AFT conducts professional development "train-the-trainer" workshops targeted for people who work directly with landowners. Individual and customized presentations, panel discussions and workshops are also available.

#### Tools to Help You Save Farmland

Please call us to discuss your situation. AFT has 20 years of experience and an extensive "toolbox" to help you find the solution for your particular need. If you'd like to find out more on your own, please see our websites:

- ▶ Farmland protection tools and techniques:  
[www.farmland.org/how/tools.htm](http://www.farmland.org/how/tools.htm)
- ▶ AFT's Farmland Information Library:  
<http://farmlandinfo.org/fic/tas/>
- ▶ AFT's Center for Agriculture and the Environment  
[www.farmlandinfo.org/cae/home.html](http://www.farmlandinfo.org/cae/home.html)
- ▶ *LandWorks* - Vital resources to help you do a better job conserving land, supporting agriculture and stopping sprawl: [www.farmland.org/landworks.html](http://www.farmland.org/landworks.html)
- ▶ Learn more about Cove Mountain Farm and sustainable agriculture at: [www.grassfarmer.com](http://www.grassfarmer.com)
- ▶ Agricultural Conservation Innovation Center:  
[www.agconserv.com](http://www.agconserv.com)

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*AFT works to stop the loss of productive farmland and to promote farming practices that lead to a healthy environment.*

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- ▶ **Assessing the Cost of Community Services:** To determine the fiscal contribution of working farm, ranch and forest land in your community, AFT's team of economic specialists will conduct a Cost of Community Services (COCS) study for you. This nationally acclaimed method will provide a snapshot in time of current revenues and expenditures on a land use basis. The study will analyze the demands on public services (e.g., schools, fire protection and road maintenance) and show how much it costs to provide public services to each land use in your community (e.g., residential, commercial and farmland).
- ▶ **Compiling and Analyzing Data to Promote Land Protection:** The case for land protection is strengthened by data. But it has to be the right data – current, from a reliable source, and accurate. And, to save time and money, it has to be data that is easily accessible. AFT is your source for this type of information. AFT will find, analyze and compile economic, demographic and other data about farming, ranching and forestry, as well as programs and policies that protect working landscapes. Having this information at your fingertips, in an easy-to-read customized report, will help you build support for new or improved land protection programs in your community.
- ▶ **Identifying Strategic Land:** Poorly planned conservation is as ineffective as poorly planned development. AFT will help you avoid this problem by creating maps to identify your community's "strategic" lands. Strategic land is the working farm, ranch or forest land that your community considers most important, for a variety of reasons. While the characteristics vary, the important thing is to identify these lands on a map to dramatically illustrate their significance to others. The maps, which are generated using a geographic information system (GIS), are valuable tools for land use planners, land trusts, farmland protection program administrators and others who are working to save land.
- ▶ **Developing Land Protection Programs:** Land conservation is effective when people understand both why and how to protect their land base. The two go hand-in-hand, especially when it comes to building public support for incentive-based programs. AFT will help you answer both questions. With 20 years' experience in protecting working farm, ranch and forest land, we will help you identify the problems and develop the solutions.
- ▶ **Delivering the Message About Land Protection:** AFT will help you get the word out about land protection through strategic public relations counsel, media lists and news release writing, as well as Web development.
- ▶ **Mapping and Analyzing Future Growth:** How much farmland will there be in your community in 25 years? How much new residential development will occur? AFT will help you find the answers you need by producing maps that dramatically illustrate future growth scenarios for your community. The maps will help you raise awareness about farm, forest and ranch land protection, and create an effective, well-supported land protection program.
- ▶ **Measuring Public Support For Land Protection:** Are people living in your community willing to pay to protect their landscape? You probably know they are, but how can you prove it to others? AFT will help you measure public support for land protection. Using the contingent valuation methodology, we will give you the evidence you need. You will be able to engage public officials and the general public in discussions about the need to create a new land protection program or enhance the one you already have in your community.
- ▶ **Educating Communities About Land Protection:** AFT educates land trusts, farmers, land use planners, elected officials and others about why and how to protect working farm, ranch and forest lands. AFT conducts professional development "train-the-trainer" workshops targeted for people who work directly with landowners. Individual and customized presentations, panel discussions and workshops are also available.
- ▶ **Developing Farm Management and Land Stewardship Strategies:** Farmers and landowners who have questions about farm management and land stewardship can turn to AFT for assistance. AFT specializes in farming practices and grass-based livestock management systems to help farmers and landowners balance care for the land with farm profitability.
- ▶ **Creating Purchase of Development Rights Programs:** There are more than 60 state and local purchase of development rights (PDR) programs in the country. AFT has played a role in creating most of them. As a result, we know what works and what doesn't. We know how to create, administer, fund and evaluate PDR programs, as well as how to build support for them. PDR, sometimes referred to as purchase of agricultural easements (PACE), is a popular land protection technique because it pays willing landowners to permanently restrict the use of their land to farming, ranching or forestry.

**[www.farmland.org](http://www.farmland.org)**

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healthy environment.*

A M E R I C A N

# Farmland

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN FARMLAND TRUST

Farm Bill Passes, See Page 9

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 The Baileys, from left to right: Diana, Ken, Barbara, Bridget holding Elizabeth, and Bob

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**AMERICAN FARMLAND**

is published four times a year by American Farmland Trust, a private, nonprofit membership organization founded in 1980 to protect the nation's agricultural resources. AFT works to stop the loss of productive farmland and to promote farming practices that lead to a healthy environment.

Basic annual membership dues are \$20. Membership benefits include a year's subscription to the award-winning magazine, *American Farmland*, and a 10-percent discount on all AFT publications and merchandise. Membership contributions are tax deductible to the extent provided by law.

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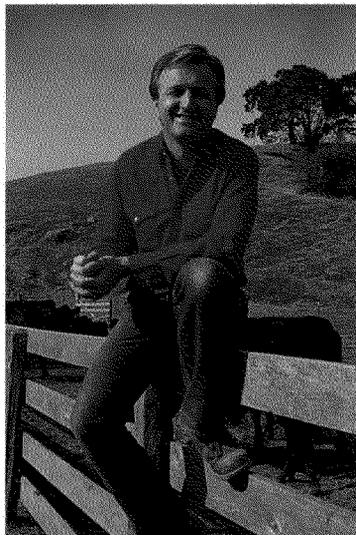
A copy of AFT's most recent financial report can be obtained by writing to American Farmland Trust, 1200 18th St. NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036.

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Amen. The immediate struggle over federal farm policy is resolved. Congress has passed a farm bill that commits the highest level of funding to conservation programs in history, including nearly one billion dollars for the federal Farmland Protection Program (FPP). While we didn't achieve the needed paradigm shift in farm policy, I am proud that AFT played a leadership role in this historic conservation achievement.

The Farmland Protection Program will provide important matching funds for states and local communities working to protect our nation's most valuable natural resources. Right now, this is the only federal program that specifically targets assistance

to urban-edge farmers in their fight to stay on the land. That's a cause Americans support in huge numbers: According to a study by two of our partners, the Land Trust Alliance and the Trust for Public Land, more than 70 percent of conservation and open space ballot initiatives were approved by voters last year. And just this March, California voters overwhelmingly approved a \$2.6 billion bond issue that stands as the largest in U.S. history.

While the battle over the farm bill was being waged, AFT was recognizing an extraordinary example of individual dedication and achievement. In this issue you will read about the 2002 Steward of the Land winner—the Bailey family of The Dalles, Oregon. Important as local and national programs are, ultimately, the stewardship of our farm and ranch land is in the hands of individuals and families who make their living off the land. The Baileys are a shining example of how stewardship and profit are not mutually exclusive goals; in fact, they are mutually reinforcing.

Finally, you may notice that this issue of the magazine is late. We held it while we waited for resolution on the farm bill so we could share this victory with you, our loyal members. I thank all of you who continue to provide the crucial support AFT needs to succeed in its work. We couldn't do it without you.

*Ralph Grossi*

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# C O N T E N T S



LYNN E. LONG/OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

## F E A T U R E S

10

### RIPE FOR THE PICKING

*For four generations the Baileys have cultivated values such as civic involvement, education, advocacy and respect for the environment. Their reward? Being named the 2002 Stewards of the Land.*

*By Sara T. Behrman*

14

### NORTHWEST PASSAGE

*A tour of AFT's land-saving work in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.*

*By Richard Hines*

18

### GIVING FARMING A GOOD NAME

*Three nominees for AFT's Steward of the Land Award share their best practices.*

*By Robyn Miller*

## D E P A R T M E N T S

2

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

4

LETTERS

5

PLOWSHARES

22

ESSAY/RECIPE

### Chicago's Losing Battle

The article, "Land of Plenty," in the Winter 2002 issue of *American Farmland* hits the mark.

As a 60-year-old Chicagoan, I can testify to the accuracy of the spirit of the article. As a 21-year-old man vacationing in DuPage County outside of Chicago, I would walk with my buddy's little dog along roads with prairies and cornfields all around. DuPage was rural. That was 40 years ago.

It's all subdivided now. Naperville is the "fastest-growing" city in Illinois. What a loss!

*Robert A. Newgard  
Chicago, Illinois*

### "Tax Base" and "Progress"?

Each time I ride the freeway from my home in Orem, Utah, to Salt Lake City, I want to cry because the beautiful farms along the way in American Fork and Pleasant Grove are being sold to build industrial areas. We are losing our iden-

tity as separate towns, so unique and wonderful all these years. All of our valuable open spaces that I feel are so necessary to our peace of mind are being taken over by strip malls and the dreaded Wal-Marts of the world, and building upon empty building of industrial parks.

It's the crime of the century and here in our town of Orem all the orchards are gone now—maybe two or three left. It only shows how greed has replaced common sense. It's called "tax base" and "progress."

*Rae Woolf  
Orem, Utah*

*See the article on page 5 about Cost of Community Services studies and how they debunk the myth of "tax base."—Ed.*

### Lost Valleys of Washington

Having grown up in a small farming community 30 miles east of Seattle, we are now basically a suburb. I am retired at age 72. I did not own my own farm

but was always a farmer at heart. This area, a valley approximately one mile wide and 30 miles long, was strong in dairy farming. Now they are mostly gone. Worse than this, there is another, much larger valley south of Seattle that was of top quality fertile soil for truck gardening—now completely covered with concrete, condos and commercial building. I do believe there is much to be done to save American farmland and hope that through your organization much will be accomplished.

*Carl D. Herman  
Duvall, Washington*

*AFT's work to save farmland in the Pacific Northwest is featured on page 14.—Ed.*

*Please send letters to Christina Soto, Editor, American Farmland Trust, 1200 18th Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036, or send an e-mail to her at csoto@farmland.org.*



*You can't take it with you...*

*But you can leave it with someone you trust*

When you donate your land to American Farmland Trust we will protect it from development and keep it available for agriculture. We can even provide you with income or potential tax benefits. *Let AFT help you protect your land.*

Contact Myra Lenburg at 800/370-4879, [mleburg@farmland.org](mailto:mleburg@farmland.org).

## Farm and Forest Land Good for Local Coffers

The average taxpayer is likely to assume that development is good for his or her community. Studies completed by the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, however, find that some development does not pay off.

Turning to American Farmland Trust for its technical expertise, Dr. Jeffrey Dorfman, a professor of agricultural and applied economics at the University of Georgia, conducted Cost of Community Services (COCS) studies in four Georgia counties. The studies were commissioned by the Georgia state Legislature. COCS studies provide an easy way to understand how to determine the net fiscal contribution of different land uses. Using the COCS methodology, Dorfman reorganized county records to assign revenues and local public service costs for fiscal year 1999 to three different land use categories: farm and forest, commercial and industrial, and residential.

In each of the four counties reviewed—Appling, Cherokee, Dooly and Jones—it was found that farm and forest land, as well as commercial and industrial land, generated more in revenue than was spent on public services to support it such as schools, fire and police protection, infrastructure and road maintenance. Contrastingly, residential development did not pay its own way.

For every dollar collected in revenue in Cherokee County, farm and forest land



**The average taxpayer is likely to assume that development is good for his or her community. Cost of Community Services studies, however, find that preserving a balance of land uses is better for the community.**

receives \$0.20 per tax dollar in services, and residential areas receive \$1.60. Dooly County farm and forest land calls for \$0.27 in community services, while residential areas receive \$2.07. Jones County farm and forest land receives \$0.35 in services, while residential properties receive \$1.24. And showing the biggest difference between uses, for every dollar raised through taxes, Appling County farm and forest land receives \$0.36 in public service expenditures, while residential areas receive a whopping \$2.26.

The short answer: protecting farm and forest land from development can help balance local coffers.

“The reason for this is simple,” explains Gerry Cohn, director of AFT’s Southeast Regional Office in Graham, North Carolina. “Cows don’t go to school and tractors don’t dial 911. Farms don’t ask for much from their counties, while new housing developments that spread out across the countryside require a great deal of public funds for new in-

frastructure and services.”

Developed by American Farmland Trust in 1986, Cost of Community Services studies have been conducted in more than 80 communities across the country. Findings consistently show that working lands make a net positive contribution.

Carl Mailler, an economic researcher at AFT who conducts COCS studies, says that communities need a mix of land uses to stay fiscally healthy. “The real point of these studies is that preserving a balance of land uses is good for the community. Because a COCS study provides a one-year ‘snapshot’ of fiscal impacts of different types of land uses, this information helps citizens and local government officials understand the impacts of their land use decisions on the community’s fiscal well-being.”

The COCS studies in Georgia are helping Gerry Cohn build a relationship with contacts in the state who want to protect prime farmland in the path of development. “As

this study shows, farm and forest land pay more than their fair share,” says Cohn. “These lands also provide numerous other benefits to communities, such as green space, wildlife habitat and local economic activity. This farm and forest land is not just open space waiting to be developed.”

—Maggie Byerly and  
Jessica Love

@ To download a fact sheet on COCS studies, go to [www.farmlandinfo.org/fic/tas/index.htm](http://www.farmlandinfo.org/fic/tas/index.htm). Info on AFT’s Southeast work can be found at [www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm](http://www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm).

## Colorado Study Reveals High Cost of Future Growth

A two-year study of growth in Colorado’s Mesa, Montrose, Delta and Ouray counties has found that if growth in these counties continues to occur on rural landscapes rather than around existing urban areas, this growth pattern will cost local communities more than \$154 million in taxes over the next 25 years.

The study, completed by American Farmland Trust and the University of Colorado, found that, despite population increases in the four counties and a growing demand for second homes, many jurisdictions do not have a strategy in place to address growth that is predicted at 3 percent per year by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs.

AFT’s study looked at three growth management strategies that could be employed by local govern-

ments to shape development patterns in the region over the next 25 years. Strategies included grouping rural developments to provide for more open space, protecting productive agricultural land, and focusing development within urban boundaries. Each strategy was measured against a "business-as-usual" scenario representing the region's current model of growth, which provides for limited protection of important agricultural lands and habitat areas for wildlife as the population increases. Each growth strategy produced significantly different results.

The "urban growth areas" scenario was found to be both favorable for agriculture and the most fiscally efficient of the three growth strategies, allowing for population growth while preserving important lands. Because agricultural land costs less in community services than developed land, residents could save as much as \$82 million by adopting this strategy and choosing not to develop their best farm and ranch land.

"This research and mapping study will help communities address the true impacts of growth," says Brian Muller, University of Colorado researcher and one of the study's three co-authors. "The study indicates that unless policies are changed, future development in the region is likely to be highly fragmented, shredding precious agricultural lands into unworkable tracts."

"Agriculture and related businesses generate \$482 million annually for the local economy, and supply more than 9,000 local jobs," says Jeff Jones, AFT's Rocky Mountain regional director. "The benefits go beyond preserving open space to ensuring a future for the region's economy."

"Clearly, the decision to save our best lands is not up to county planners alone," says Rob Bleiberg, executive director of Mesa Land Trust. "We can all play a part in protecting what is important to us by encouraging our local officials to dedicate money toward protecting agricultural lands and

**"Clearly, the decision to save our best lands is not up to county planners alone. We can all play a part..."**



RON NICHOLS/ANCS

## Policy Roundup

### Farm Bill Passes with \$1 Billion for Protection

We did it! President Bush signed the 2002 Farm Bill on May 13, with AFT staff in attendance. The bill includes \$1 billion in new funding for the federal Farmland Protection Program and nearly double the amount of money it commits to help farmers and ranchers improve the environment, protect land and water quality, and promote biodiversity. This is a major breakthrough for the future of our nation's farmland and a victory for American Farmland Trust—the culmination of more than 20 years of work.

### Victory in California

In March, California voters approved the largest bond measure for land conservation programs in state history. Proposition 40, the \$2.6 billion California Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protection and Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond Act of 2002 passed with 57 percent of the vote. This funding measure will provide \$75 million for the protection of farm and ranch lands via agricultural easements, a voluntary tool for farmers who want to protect their land from development.

"Passage of Proposition 40 provides a vital new source of funding for farmland protection," says John McCaull, California regional director for AFT. "This is an astounding victory for our state and for everyone who cares about the future of agriculture in California."

### Massachusetts APR Program Stalled

The Massachusetts Agricultural Preservation Restriction (APR) program is one of the nation's oldest and most successful farmland protection programs, having protected more than 50,000 acres of farmland in 148 towns since 1977. However, the APR program is at a standstill, unable to purchase any of the 15,700 acres on the "waiting list" because state funding has run out.

The future of the program, which is funded through general obligation bonds, is dependent on the passage of a new state bond bill. A bill providing \$750 million in new funding authority for programs under the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs was filed by Acting Governor Jane Swift last year, and, in April, the Senate passed its version of the bill. The House measure, H.4909, is now before the House Ways and Means Committee and is likely to be considered once the House has completed debate on the FY 2003 budget. All three versions of the bond bill include \$45 million in funding for the APR program.

AFT has been working with a coalition of environmental and conservation groups on an advocacy campaign in support of the environmental bond. One key element in the campaign is the possibility that Massachusetts may lose a substantial amount of federal Farmland Protection Program

funding, should state funding not become available soon.

The coalition is also working on a long-range plan to establish an increased, dedicated funding source for the APR and other statewide land conservation programs.

AFT members in Massachusetts can check out the latest information on the environmental bond bill at [www.farmland.org](http://www.farmland.org).

### Orange County Models Strategies

Agriculture in Orange County, North Carolina, has two problems: it has been dependent on tobacco production and its farmland is threatened by growing development from the University of North Carolina and Research Triangle Park. To ensure a future for agriculture, the county is taking a two-pronged approach: assisting farmers in the transition to new enterprises and solidifying the long-term stability and affordability of the land base.

Orange is the first county in the state to hire an agricultural economic development coordinator. Mike Lanier, who holds a joint appointment in the Economic Development Commission and the Cooperative Extension Service, will help farmers identify potential new markets, diversify production to include new products and services, and develop business plans. Lanier's first task will be to conduct an inventory of all active farms in the county and their products, producing a directory of local farm items. "With the diversity of local agricultural products, there are opportunities for individual consumers and large institutions to buy a great deal more right here in the county," says Lanier.

The county focuses on the land base itself through its Lands Legacy program. As county residents approved funding for open space through a November 2001 bond initiative, the county commissioners committed \$3 million to the purchase of conservation easements. Barry Jacobs, a county commissioner who was co-chair of the Farmland and Open Space Preservation Work Group of the North Carolina Smart Growth Commission, led both efforts. "We have 10 farmers lined up and waiting to protect their farms from future development; we have a golden opportunity to support our agricultural industry and preserve open space," says Jacobs.

### Kentucky Encourages Local Solutions

Kentucky's purchase of development rights program is actively encouraging counties to engage in farmland protection planning. The program allows counties to apply for matching grants of up to \$20,000 to develop local farmland protection programs. Each proposal must contain an educational component for landowners and the general public, a process to identify productive and threatened lands, and an examination of potential funding sources for implementing a local farmland protection program.

—Maggie Byerly, Cris Coffin, Gerry Cohn, Kirsten Ferguson, Jessica Love

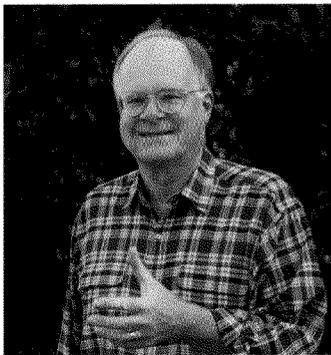
open spaces, and by supporting people and organizations that are making that happen."

—Jessica Love and Martha Sullins

@ To read about AFT's work in the Rocky

Mountain region, go to [www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm](http://www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm).

## New Chair and Two Additions to AFT Board



### Douglas P. Wheeler

American Farmland Trust's new chairman of the board has a long history with the organization. Doug Wheeler was a co-founder of AFT and served as its president from 1980 to 1985. Over the years he has watched the organization grow from a small staff to its current number of 100. And now he is prepared to lead AFT at a time when the organization is positioned as the premier national farmland protection entity in the country.

In his career, Wheeler has served as deputy assistant secretary of the Interior, executive vice president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, executive director of the Sierra Club, vice president of the World Wildlife Fund and

Conservation Foundation, and most recently, as Secretary for Resources in California. He received his law degree from Duke University and is a partner in the environmental practice of Hogan & Hartson, L.L.P. in Washington, D.C. Wheeler is a visiting lecturer at the Duke University School of Law and serves on advisory committees for the World Wildlife Fund and the Bren School of Environmental Science and Management at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Wheeler and his wife, Heather, make their home in Washington, D.C.

### Julia H. Widdowson

One of AFT's newest board members, Julia Harte Widdowson, has a relationship with American Farmland Trust through someone she knows very well: her father, Ed Harte, a life director and the Peggy Rockefeller chair on AFT's board.

Widdowson says that her main interests are pretty well reflected in her volunteer work, and can be summed up by the following two words: conservation and preservation. Her heart lies in land conservation, farm protection and environmental issues in general, as well as architectural preservation and decorative arts and the old houses that hold them. On her own time she is restoring a Greek revival house in Dutchess County, New York, and preparing to farm there this spring.

Widdowson sits on several boards, including The Nature Conservancy of Eastern New York, Friends of the Upper East Side, the Trust for Public

Land and American Friends of the Musée des Arts Decoratifs. She graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. in History, and also attended the Cooper Hewitt/Parsons School of Design. She and her husband, Nigel Widdowson, split their time between New York City and Millbrook, New York.

#### Iris W. Freeman

Iris Winthrop Freeman grew up on the family farm, Groton House, in Hamilton, Massachusetts. She is the sister of Frederic Winthrop, one of AFT's founding board members.

Freeman graduated from Chatham Hall School and Radcliffe College. She is actively involved in conservation and land use issues in Aiken, South Carolina, and surrounding areas, and was the past president of the Aiken County Open Land Trust. Freeman is a trustee of Proctor Academy in Andover, New Hampshire.

Freeman and her husband, Willard C. Freeman, own a horse farm in Aiken and have one son, Michael W. Freeman.

—Christina Soto

## AFT People

- Responding to increasing nationwide interest in saving farm and ranch land, and in fighting sprawling development, AFT hired **Amelia Montjoy** in the spring to serve as vice president for development. Montjoy comes to AFT from World Wildlife Fund, where she held several positions in the major gifts area, including director of major and planned gifts, and director of gift planning.

Montjoy will work with

AFT's nine regional directors and other program staff around the country to ensure strong land-saving programs. Before moving to Washington in 1995 to work at WWF, Montjoy worked in development for the Southern Poverty Law Center in Alabama. Early in her career, she was a middle and high school English teacher. She received a B.A. in English from the University of Mississippi and an M.A. in English from Auburn University.

• Effective March 11,

**Denny Caneff** assumed the full-time position of regional director for AFT's Upper Midwest Office in Verona, Wisconsin. Caneff, originally hired as development and policy coordinator in January 2000, had been serving as acting director of the office that covers Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota since mid-November.

In his original position, Caneff did a tremendous job of engaging individual AFT donors in supporting projects in the region and spearheading

the procurement of municipal contracts for AFT technical services. One such contract with Kane County, Illinois, which Caneff managed, led to the creation of the first-ever local purchase of development rights program in Illinois.

Caneff's skills in fundraising and his experience in policy development, both with AFT and with other nonprofit advocacy groups, will be invaluable in his new position.

—Betsy Garside

## AFT's Producer-Only Farmers' Markets Reopen

AFT's producer-only farmers' market in Washington, D.C., opened Easter Sunday, March 31, and will be open every Sunday, 9am to 1pm, through December 22.

The St. Michaels market in St. Michaels, Maryland, opened Saturday, May 4, and will run every Saturday, 8:30 to 12:30, through October 26.

The AFT farmers' markets are part of a broader effort to educate the public about the connection between fresh, local food and the farmers who grow it. The producer-only markets, which pull in farmers located within AFT's number two and number nine most threatened farming regions, allow patrons to meet with local farmers face to face, and to support those farmers directly, with no middleman.

AFT's markets ended the 2001 season setting records for farmer income and public education activities. The two Freshfarm Markets, which served a combined patronage of 80,500, totaled sales of more than \$1.2 million. Each year visitors to the markets learn about the threat to U.S. farm and ranch land and what they can do to help save it.

—Christina Soto

*You can help your local farmers. Shop at a producer-only farmers' market near you.*

## A Friend to Many



Farmer, environmentalist, preservationist, humanitarian, John Ogonowski was all of these. A longtime pilot for American Airlines, Ogonowski was captain of the first Boeing 767 hijacked by terrorists on September 11. We honor him here for his devotion to country and to the protection of farmland.

Ogonowski farmed 150 acres in Dracut, Massachusetts, on which he raised hay, corn, pumpkins, blueberries and peaches with the help of his wife and three daughters. Farmland protection became a true passion for him when he returned from military service in 1978 and saw the rapid rate at which local farmland was being lost to development. In May 1998, he helped create an Agricultural Preservation Restriction on 600 acres in the Marsh Hill area of Dracut, and in 1999 established the Dracut Land Trust.

Ogonowski offered the use of some of his farmland for a project that pairs Cambodian refugees with rental land and farm mentors. He was involved in virtually every aspect of the project on his farm, from building greenhouses and irrigation systems to providing advice on all aspects of the operation. American Farmland Trust appreciates the farmland protection and mentoring work of John Ogonowski. His loss is deeply felt by the farming community.

# Congress Commits \$1 Billion To Farmland Protection Program

Washington, D.C.,  
May 2002

In a landmark event for farmland protection, Congress committed \$1 billion over the next decade to the federal Farmland Protection Program. The money, part of the new farm bill, will go to farmers and ranchers nationwide to purchase the development rights on their land, ensuring those lands will remain forever in agriculture.

American Farmland Trust led the charge to secure funding, making the case through research, education, legislative testimony and grassroots action. Many AFT members and supporters called or wrote their representatives during the two-year campaign.

Strategic partnerships in Washington and around the country were key to this success. A broad coalition of environmental, agricultural and land use groups teamed up with AFT to form a strong front line in the fight. State-level partners drove messages home and supported lobbying efforts by underlining the enormous benefits that flow from the program. The coalition, as well as funders, helped ensure not only strong support for farmland protection, but for all the conservation programs that uphold landowners' efforts to steward the environment.

"This is a breakthrough for farmland protection—the Farmland Protection Program was only launched in 1996. States and communities leveraged the program's initial \$35 million to protect 67,380 acres. With hundreds of farmers and ranchers waiting for help, the new funding will have a tremendous impact on saving America's working lands," pointed out Ralph Grossi, president of AFT. "The Farmland Protection Program is finally taking its rightful place alongside wetlands protection and soil conservation efforts."

While the improvement in funding is substantial, implementation will be a challenge. The program offers matching dollars, meaning that states and localities must put up their own money to get federal funds. While more than 20 states have farmland protection programs, many are severely underfunded. Farms and ranches, particularly near developed areas, remain at high risk.

"The work of protecting farmland is nowhere near done," emphasized Grossi. "Right now, the Farmland Protection Program is the only federal conservation program that targets the needs of urban-edge farmers—and that can be a huge boon to states and communities. But it is not enough. I hope this infusion of funds will spur local governments to redouble their efforts." ■

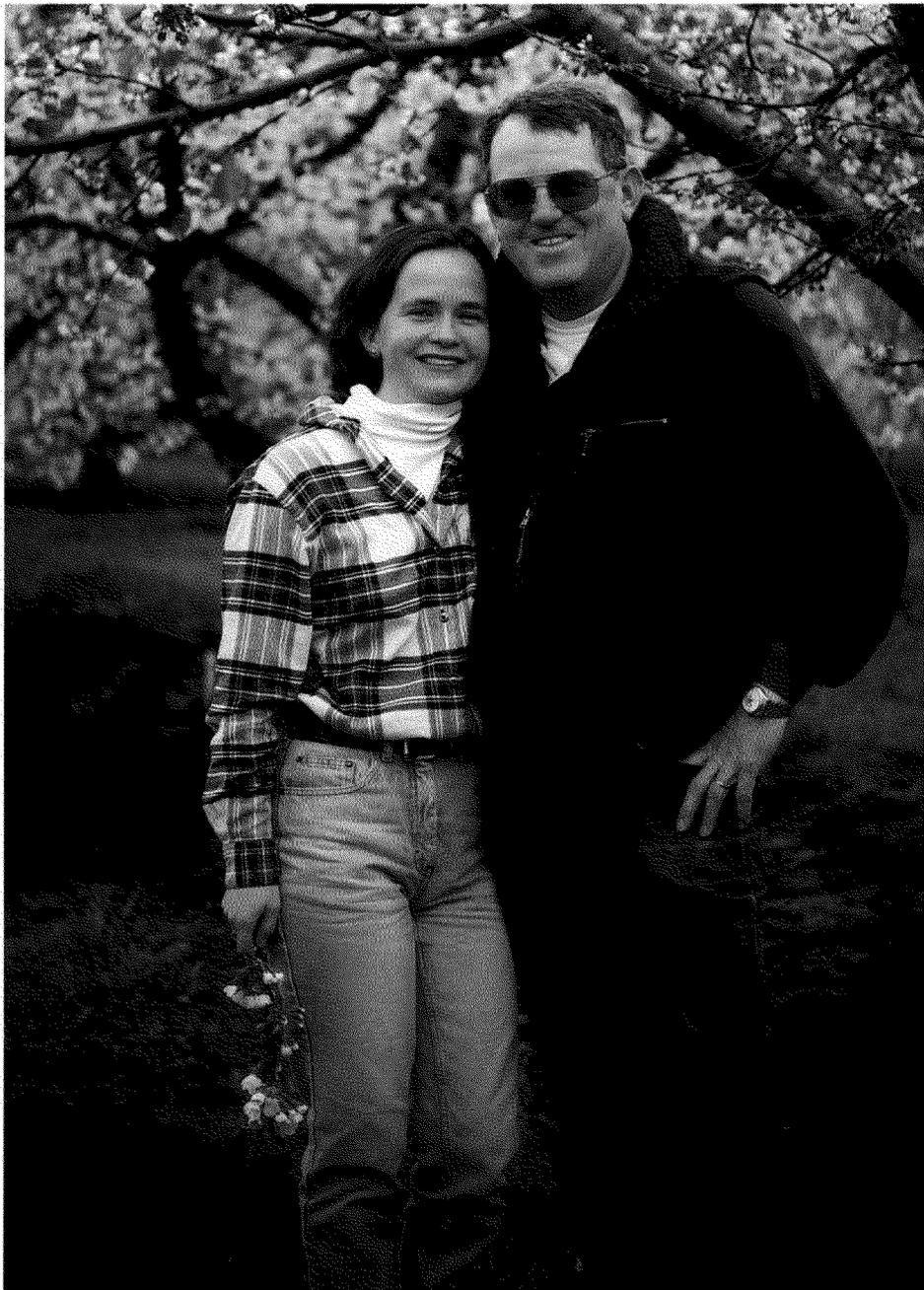


CINDY BARRINGTON

# Ripe for the Picking

For four generations the Baileys have cultivated values such as civic involvement, education, advocacy and respect for the environment. Their reward? Being chosen as AFT's 2002 Stewards of the Land.

By Sara T. Behrman



**Bridget Bailey, fourth generation farmer, with her father, Bob Bailey, third generation farmer at Orchard View Farms in The Dalles, Oregon.**

Less than two hours east of Portland, nestled along the banks of the Columbia River, is The Dalles, Oregon. Each spring, white cherry blossoms blanket the orchards surrounding this town, orchards that provide the largest sweet cherry crop in the world. High on the steep hills just outside The Dalles is Orchard View Farms, a third and fourth generation family-owned and -operated fresh cherry business. Here you'll find the Bailey family, American Farmland Trust's 2002 Stewards of the Land.

IN 1915, MABEL WITHERS and Walter Bailey married, having met while students at the University of Oregon. Walter, an education major, later served as one of the first American teachers in the Philippine Islands; Mabel majored in education and music. In 1923, soon after returning to the United States, Walter and Mabel moved to The Dalles to start what is now Orchard View Farms. Their business was initially based around the production of processing cherries. According to records kept by "Grandpa," the farm produced "18 tons of white cherries and six tons of black" during its first season.

Walter's son Don and Don's wife Edwina joined the business prior to 1940, planting additional orchard acreage, and in the 1980s, oversaw the construction of a cold storage plant, and apple and fresh cherry packing lines. Today, four generations later, Don and Edwina's sons Bob and Ken,

together with Ken's daughter Diana and Bob's daughter Bridget, farm 1,390 acres of fruit trees, including the management of 1,110 acres of fresh cherries, 40 acres of processing cherries, 110 acres of pears, 115 acres of apples, and 15 acres of wine grapes. Approximately 45 year-round staff and 700 seasonal staff are employed to harvest the more than 3,200 tons of sweet cherries per year. As an employee of Grant J. Hunt Company, Don and Edwina's son Jon brokers sales of fresh cherries to domestic and international markets.

But being successful farmers is only one part of the equation needed to win the \$10,000 award given annually by American Farmland Trust. The award, created to honor AFT founder Peggy McGrath Rockefeller, recognizes outstanding achievements in land stewardship, farmland conservation advocacy, and environmentally and economically sustainable farming practices. The Baileys won out over 110 other nominated farmers and ranchers from 40 states, all of whom represent the best of the best in what the award honors. As their nominator, Jim Johnson of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, puts it, "The Baileys take a comprehensive approach to everything they do, from sustainable agricultural practices to land stewardship issues, helping get the message out that one can be successful in agriculture while operating in a stewardship manner. They are quiet leaders who do the right thing, and are still economically successful."

Farmland protection rates high on the Baileys' minds. Ken Bailey says, "We've done a lot with land use plan-

ning in Oregon. For example, we've helped to completely rewrite local farmland zoning for this county. There's a lot of controversy about what land use does and doesn't do. It's important to have control over what is agricultural land and what's not."

Several members of the Bailey family stay plugged into the land use



circuit. Bob Bailey's wife Barbara has served on the Wasco County Planning Commission, currently serves on the board of 1000 Friends of Oregon, a nonprofit charitable organization that promotes land use planning to protect Oregon's quality of life from the effects of growth, and was a gubernatorial appointee to the original Columbia River Gorge Commission. The Commission was charged with preserving what is known today as the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area: 292,000 acres of sheer cliffs, mountainous forestland, hilly deciduous woods, grassy plains and eleven waterfalls.

Ken Bailey talks about the family's ideas for the next generation of farmland protection strategies. "We have to encourage more support of conservation efforts—develop a system of payments to maintain air,

water and soil quality, as well as open space with easements. We'll need payments or credits to offset the costs of doing things like carbon sequestration. Whatever we do, it has to help sustain the economic ability of the farm." Ken notes the biggest threats to agriculture include the economy, the costs and availability of labor, land use threats, and various rules and regulations regarding pests and fertilizers. "I'm so involved in advocacy work, partly as self-protection. We're doing a better job of preserving the environment and producing safe food, but the public is still critical. We need to show the public what we're doing, and promote the fact that we can do a better job yet. We can preserve the land, while still using it for our own benefit as well."

Jim Johnson admires the advocacy and outreach efforts undertaken by each of the Baileys. That's why he nominated them. "The Bailey family has long advocated and supported land use planning that both protects agricultural land and promotes efficient use of land in urban areas. As strong supporters of the award-winning 'Oregon Planning Program,' the Bailey family has been active in local, state and regional land use planning efforts to protect agricultural land. It's not uncommon to see a member of the Bailey family in Salem, taking time away from his or her farming duties to lobby for the protection of agricultural land."

TO GUARD AGAINST THE UNPREDICTABILITY inherent in farming, the Baileys face their challenges head-on with some hard decisions. Bridget Bailey explains: "The apple and pear



**Santiago Rodriguez and Jerry Ortega rise at first light to prune cherry trees before inclement weather sets in. For safety reasons, orchard crews are not allowed to work the orchards in wet conditions. Pruned tree limbs are mulched on the spot to incorporate organic matter back into the soil.**

orchards were unprofitable during the 1990s, so we reduced acreage to selective high-value varieties, and in the early 1990s, we halted apple packing due to losses. Since processing cherries is currently unprofitable, we've removed 105 acres of old Royal Anne trees. We're replanting with high-value fresh cherry varieties such as Bing, Chelan, Gibraltar, Lapin, Rainier, Regina and Sweetheart." Replanting lets the Baileys introduce new varieties, select new cherry rootstock and varieties that mature earlier or later in the season. This allows them to lengthen their harvest and marketing windows, producing larger cherries, fostering safe and efficient harvesting, and facilitating effective pest control.

"Our mission," says Bridget, "is to produce high quality, profitable, dark sweet and blush fresh cherries. To extend our harvest season, better utilize the capacity of our packing facility, and lessen the impact of detrimental frosts and rains, we maintain cherry orchards at varying elevations near The Dalles. Our lowest orchard is in Dallesport, where acreage is at 200 feet above sea level. Compare

that with our Dufur-area orchards, which are located in the foothills of Mt. Hood at 1,800 feet."

For sustainability in the market, the Baileys replant at least 50 acres per year, and have accelerated this replant during the last three years to 100 acres per year. This innovative practice allows them to bring tree age to less than 25 years. Bridget clarifies, "Trees less than 25 years of age generally produce a greater tonnage of larger and firmer cherries. Young trees are also worker-friendly because they are safe and efficient to prune and pick." These production practices also enhance quality. New varieties of fresh cherries are placed on sites with favorable drainage, lack of wind and good soils. Trees are pruned for more light penetration, increased air movement, and larger fruit size. Cherries are handpicked with care, following a well-defined schedule of irrigation. Bridget points proudly to 15 acres of newly planted wine grapes. "This acreage had poor soil for cherries, so we've planted wine grapes on a southern slope that's just perfect for them."

Bob Bailey, Bridget's father, out-

lines the family's Integrated Fruit Production (IFP) plan, implemented in 1995 for cherries, apples and pears. Bob has served as the chair of the Mid-Columbia IFP Committee, working with the Wasco County Fruit and Produce League, as well as Oregon State University Extension Service, to help others implement the program successfully. Practices include, among other things, more efficient and responsible pest management, irrigation, and control of weeds without residual herbicides. Implementation of their IFP program has led to the seal of approval of their farm operations by The Food Alliance.

Ken's daughter Diana, who runs the farm's safety and pesticide program, says, "To achieve a balanced orchard ecosystem, pest management priorities must be given to natural, cultural, biological, genetic and biotechnical methods of pest, disease and weed control. Agrochemicals can be used, but it is the intent of this program to encourage growers to consider the orchard community as a

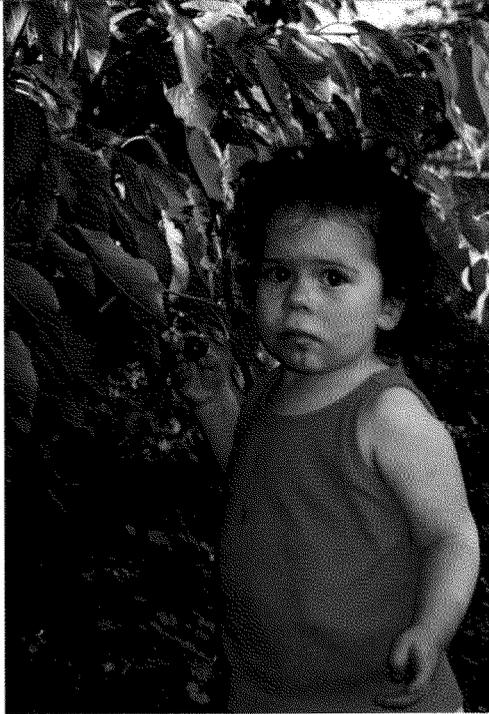
**The Baileys use low-flow watering systems that water the soil and not the trees. This way, they save water and reduce the need for fungicides and herbicides to kill mold and fungus that can grow on damp trees.**



whole, and the effect of chemicals on beneficials, as well as pests. Therefore, plant protection products may be used only when justified. When selecting a chemical, we consider chemical selectivity, toxicity, persistence, human and environmental safety, as well as effectiveness.”

Innovation in chemistry is not new to the Baileys. Don Bailey, Bob and Ken’s dad, pioneered a patented technology called “View Fresh,” a modified atmosphere packing system that allows for the delivery of high quality fresh cherries in shipments across the U.S. and around the world. This system lowers the respiration rate of the cherries, thereby reducing the heat generated by the fruit. With less heat being produced by the cherries within the package, the cherries stay fresher much longer—for 35 to 60 days. Francis X. Rosica, AFT’s Oregon Field Office representative, says, “View Fresh speaks both towards market development and customer satisfaction, just one of the many innovative practices the Baileys have shared with other farmers to promote the adoption of new technology.”

IT SEEMS NATURAL, WITH THEIR CARE OF THE LAND, that the Baileys extend that care to their employees. Ken has served on the Migrant and Indian Coalition, the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labor, and currently serves on the National Council of Agricultural Employers. Orchard View Farms has been home to multiple generations of migrant and resident field and packinghouse workers. The living conditions are one reason these workers return—camp buildings sit beneath large shade trees, and upgraded facilities are part of the ongoing efforts to keep housing well maintained. Bob, who is proud of the way workers are treated, says, “I’m especially proud of our grants program to our workers who want to purchase homes in nearby



cities. We’ve made down payments of up to \$4,000 for seven families working with us, so that they could purchase their own homes.”

Locally, Ken and Bob serve on the 1000 Friends of Oregon Farmers Advisory Committee. Robert Liberty, president of 1000 Friends of Oregon, says, “The Baileys bring an orchardist’s perspective, while also bringing a broader interest and concern in more than agricultural issues, like the health and welfare of their workers, and the health and vitality of the state as a whole.”

Don Stuart, director of AFT’s Pacific Northwest Regional Office, speaks highly of the local family that won the national steward title. “The Baileys are a remarkable family in a host of ways. The whole family is involved, and the breadth of their involvement in all of these issues is really wonderful. They’re involved not just in stewardship issues, but actively involved in their community. The Baileys are great representatives of agriculture, and proven leaders in the agricultural industry.”

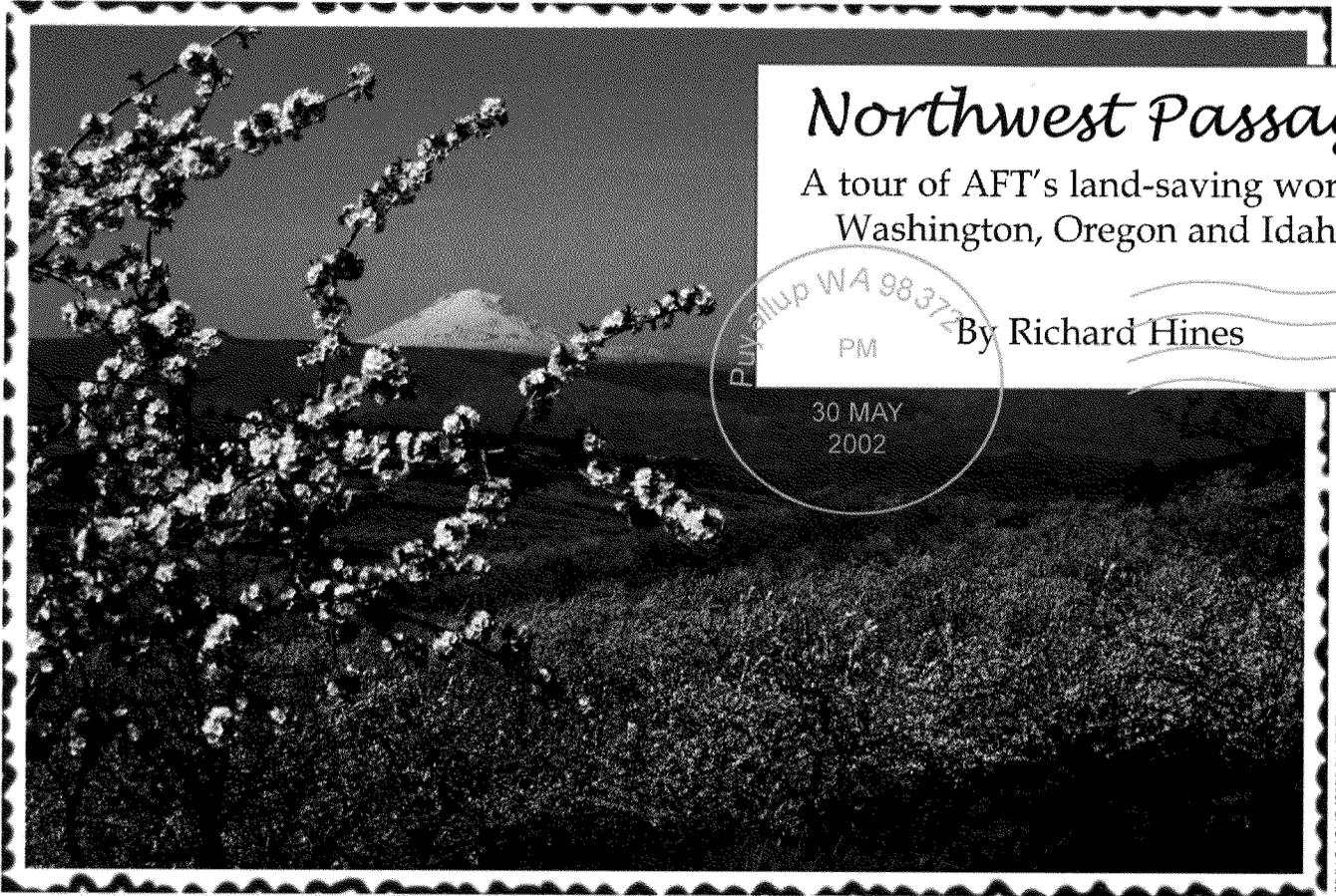
You might think that all this was enough. But the Baileys’ service goes well beyond agriculture and farm worker issues. Barbara is incoming chair for the Maryhill Museum of Art and is active in the restoration of historic properties. Diana is an elected

board member of the Mid-Columbia Fire and Rescue Unit, teaches CPR, and coaches a local girls’ basketball team. Bridget directs The Dalles High School Equestrian Team. Bob is well known for his leadership in education, having served as a member of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education and on other education or health-related boards. Bob credits his involvement in education to his dad and grandfather, both of whom were highly involved in their community. For more than 30 years, Orchard View Farms has hosted visiting schoolchildren. Bridget tells this story about her dad: “We had this large group of preschoolers and kindergarteners up here last fall, visiting the apple orchard. When I introduced my dad, saying ‘here comes the farmer,’ they all ran off their little yellow bus and grabbed onto him around his legs!”

Asked about plans for the AFT prize money, Bridget offers a few ideas. “I’d like to invest most of it into a ‘rainy day fund’ to use as financing in a poor year. We could also use a portion to improve our quality control technology with the purchase of a FirmTech machine [to test the firmness of cherries, an important quality for export cherries]. I’d also like to use some of it to start a new pilot project—I’ve got this great idea for hothouse cherries.” Bridget, the well-spoken lawyer in the family, faced the press cameras at the awards event held in Portland on March 5. Holding her two-year-old daughter, and with two small cousins standing nearby, Bridget said, “I am a fourth generation farmer, and I have every confidence that there will be a fifth generation farming this land.” ☞

*Sara Behrman is a freelance writer in Portland, Oregon.*

For information on the Steward of the Land Award, see the ad on page 23 (inside back cover) or visit AFT’s Web site at [www.farmland.org](http://www.farmland.org).



# Northwest Passage

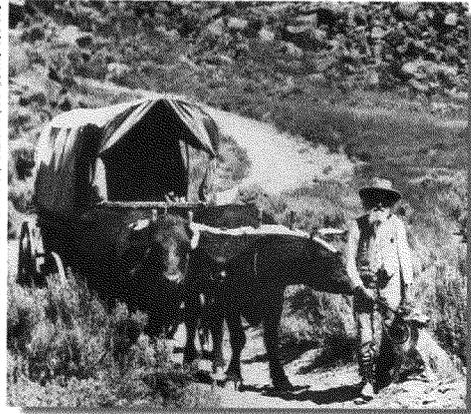
A tour of AFT's land-saving work in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

By Richard Hines

Puyallup WA 98372  
PM  
30 MAY  
2002

LYNN E. LONG/OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

A VICTORIAN MANSION, PAINTED YELLOW with brick red trim, sits just across the railroad tracks from American Farmland Trust's Pacific Northwest Regional Office. The yellow house belonged to Ezra Meeker, the founder of Puyallup, Washington, and a pioneer farmer credited with rediscovering the Oregon Trail.



WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TACOMA/A. CURTIS #58418

This rediscovery started one January day in 1906, when Meeker, then 76, set out from his front yard in Puyallup in a covered wagon drawn by a pair of oxen. The transcontinental railroad had been completed 40 years earlier, so the sight of an ox-drawn wagon was old-fashioned indeed.

Modern rail travel also meant the Oregon Trail was in complete disuse. Erosion and development were consigning to obscurity much of the route Meeker had crossed as a young man.

Still, the prairie schooner plodded eastward over what, as best Meeker could tell, had been the route of the largest overland migration in recorded history. When Meeker reached Washington, D.C., the next year, President Teddy Roosevelt welcomed him. The tiny, white-bearded man and his hearty oxen had become a national icon. Meeker used his celebrity to

gain public support for markers all along the Oregon Trail.

Following Meeker's example, let's set out to rediscover the great agricultural places of the Pacific Northwest through the work of American Farmland Trust. We'll look at how AFT helps communities in Washington, Oregon and Idaho secure a future for farming—a treasured way of life in this region.

## Washington

Known as the Evergreen State, Washington is divided into three geographical parts: the rainy and coastal west, the towering Cascade Mountain Range and the semi-arid east. The Cascades rise to a height equal to eight of the world's tallest buildings stacked atop one another. This wall blocks the inland movement of warm ocean air, causing Seattle's trademark rains while leaving eastern Washington much drier. Yet irrigation projects on the powerful Columbia River in eastern Washington have made gardens out of desert-like areas. The state produces more apples, pears, sweet cherries, raspberries, carrots and spearmint oil than any other state. Farmers here also grow wheat, wine grapes and sweet onions, and raise poultry, beef and dairy cattle.

### Puget Sound Basin

Let's start our tour right here in Ezra Meeker's yard. In the Puyallup Valley, we're at the southern end of the Puget Sound Basin, a drainage system that stretches north to the Canadian border. The basin is 16,000 square miles—twice as big as New Jersey. Its flanks are the jagged peaks of the Cascade Mountains to the east and the Olympic Mountains to the west. Though named for its largest body of water, the basin is actually 80 percent land, including forested hillsides, rocky islands and rich

farmland in valleys like the Skagit, Stillaguamish and Nisqually.

Agriculture in the Puget Sound Basin historically was dominated by dairy farms supplying milk to the area's growing urban markets. At the center of the basin is Seattle, the Northwest's largest city and a main seaport for ships bound to and from Alaska and Asia. During the 1920s, the coastal Northwest became nationally recognized for its good poultry-raising climate. One local farmers' cooperative shipped 50 million eggs per year to markets on the Atlantic seaboard.

Today, Puget Sound agriculture faces intense development pressure. A 1997 AFT study showed that prime farmland in the basin, together with Oregon's Willamette Valley, is the nation's fifth most threatened farming region. While operating a farm on the urban fringe offers challenges, farmers here also have access to robust markets for their agricultural products and services. Many farmers are shifting their enterprises away from selling through "middlemen." Instead, they are becoming more profitable by selling directly to consumers at the basin's vibrant farmers' markets, through community supported agriculture, and at roadside stands.

#### **Whatcom County**

Northernmost in the basin is Whatcom County, located on the Canadian border. From Lynden, a quaint Dutch village on the Nooksack River, to the historic port city of Bellingham, residents here are committed to preserving their rural lifestyle. Rooted in agriculture and the mountainous outdoors, this lifestyle attracts thousands of new residents each year. Whatcom County citizens feel squeezed between the two fast-growing urban centers of Seattle and Vancouver, British Columbia. Last year, farmers here invited AFT to become part of the solution. AFT has completed maps that compare future growth in the area under two different scenarios: at the present rate of development and at a rate that seeks to protect more farmland. Farmers and community leaders can now use this information to help protect the land base that supports their way of life.

#### **Skagit County**

Each spring the green fields here erupt into reds, yellows and pinks—it's time for the Skagit Valley Tulip Festival. The event shows how strong local agriculture benefits a community's economy. The festival draws 350,000 visitors a year from outside the county, who spend more than \$14 million at local businesses. Yet even with its many achievements, Skagit County agriculture still faces serious threats from development. The grassroots nonprofit Skagitonians to Preserve Farmland (SPF) asked AFT to conduct a Cost of Community Services study in 1999. The study

showed how protecting farmland is a fiscal bargain for the community compared to allowing the land to fall to residential development. This was the first study of its kind conducted in the Pacific Northwest, or even on the West Coast. Bob Rose, executive director of SPF, said at the time: "This

study demonstrates the value to local taxpayers of keeping our world-famous farmland in production." Continuing its work with SPF, AFT is now helping the organization tell the story of how farming contributes to the community's economy, environment and social fabric through the results of an economic impact analysis, and through a series of planned focus groups that will elicit input from farmers and others in the community.

#### **Snohomish County**

Dairy and poultry are still important types of agriculture in Snohomish County, which is also one of the state's leading producers of strawberries. Last year, the county executive and mayor of its largest city, Everett, invited AFT to launch a "farm-city forum" here, one of several AFT has held around the country. Don Stuart, director of AFT's Pacific Northwest office, says these forums "bring together urban and rural citizens who understand the connection between strong cities and strong farms, and who want to support one another in enhancing the whole community's quality of life." Coverage in a local newspaper called the farm-city forum "a model approach for creating dialogue about agricultural issues." Forum participants

have called for an economic development plan for agriculture. Such a plan will guide the community's farmers in seizing the opportunities presented by urbanization rather than being victimized by growth.

#### **King County**

Twenty years before AFT opened its Pacific Northwest office, King County was already a national leader in farmland protection. The county, home to Seattle, was one of the first in the nation to create a purchase of development rights (PDR) program, which pays farmers not to develop their land. County residents said yes to a \$50 million bond measure in 1979, which has funded protection of 12,600 acres in four river valleys and a plateau known for its lush dairy farms. The county later placed some 40,000 acres in "agricultural districts," where farming is the preferred land use. Anne Mack, a 20-year AFT member, was part of the core group of farmland protection advocates who helped make it happen. She was glad to see AFT come to the Pacific Northwest: "AFT has only one focus: preserving agricultural land," she says. "And now that AFT is here, citizens at the local level have access to the resources and expertise that AFT provides."

#### **Pierce County**

Here, at the foot of Mount Rainier, we are back where we began, on the stamping ground of Ezra Meeker. Though no longer wealthy when he departed on his cross-country odyssey, Meeker was the onetime "hops king of the world." He had made millions selling hops, an ingredient in beer, before a pest invasion devastated the industry here. Later, the Puyallup Valley became known as America's daffodil capital, but today only five out of a peak of 40 farms still grow the yellow flower commercially.



LYNN BETTS/NRCS



DICK GARVEY

“Ten thousand new residents make their home in Pierce County every year,” says County Executive John Ladenburg. “That puts a lot of pressure on our farmland and our farmers. The only way to balance the needs of our agricultural industry and our rapidly growing population is to join forces.” That’s why last year Pierce County citizens invited AFT to launch a farm-city forum. With support from Ladenburg, forum participants have now formed 12 task forces to address topics like strengthening agricultural tourism, restoring county-owned lands to agricultural production, and creating a new large-scale farmers’ market. Ladenburg says the farm-city forum “brought farmers and city dwellers together for the first time. The result is a list of projects that benefit the economic, social and environmental health of the entire community.” AFT continues to support the task forces as they carry out these projects.

### **Columbia Basin**

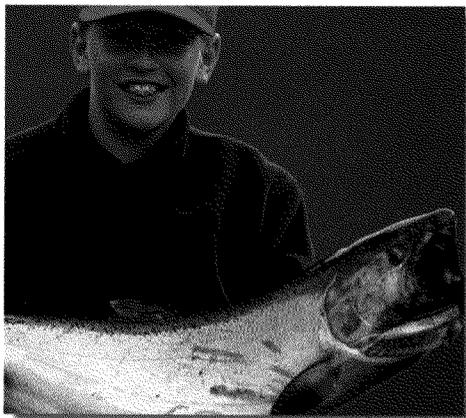
Let’s go southeast now, but stop short of crossing the Columbia River into Oregon. On the way, let’s first look at the Columbia Basin in eastern Washington. While the population of the Pacific Northwest is growing at a faster rate than the national average, these increases are not confined to established urban centers. Traditionally agricultural communities in the basin are proof of this fact. According to Census 2000 data, some cities here grew just as fast as their more urban counterparts in the western part of the state. At stake is prime farmland that AFT’s 1997 *Farming on the Edge* study identified as among the nation’s most threatened by development.

Washington is second only to California in wine production, and the Columbia Basin enjoys the lion’s share of the state’s wine grape acreage. Choices about the fate of farmland come at a time when the basin is gaining an international reputation for its wines and for its scenery. AFT realizes the unique physical features of this area are irreplaceable, so we are working on a project with the Washington Association of Conservation Districts and Maryhill Museum, which is located here on the banks of the Columbia. Called “The Art of Farmland Stewardship,” this traveling exhibit will feature artists’ illustrations of how farmers can be good stewards of the environment. The exhibit is intended to build urban support for helping farmers protect their land and exercise good stewardship in the Columbia Basin and throughout the state.

### **Oregon**

It’s time now to cross the Columbia River into Oregon. Here, the passageways of the past and present lie as threads entwined. The

Columbia runs parallel to a rail line and to the route of Lewis and Clark, to a modern four-lane interstate highway and to an old two-lane byway, to the Oregon Trail and to the now-invisible Indian footpaths that first forged a way through the trees. And since we are standing under



JOEL SARTORE/GRANT HELMAN PHOTOGRAPHY

the flight path, an airliner buzzes by overhead, following the line of the river. In minutes, this jet will touch down in Portland, and passengers from the east coast will disembark, completing a five-hour journey that once would have taken five months.

We’re at The Dalles, home of AFT’s 2002 Steward of the Land Award winner (see story on page 10). Here Ezra Meeker erected a marker declaring the “End of the Old Oregon Trail,” a debatable statement. To be sure, The Dalles was the end of the trail for Meeker, who did not stay long in Oregon but went north into Washington territory. Yet, as local historian Jim Hopkins points out, the Oregon Trail was not a single path that every pioneer followed west. In fact, he says, there “was no single route, just a destination: Oregon’s Willamette Valley.”

### **The Willamette Valley**

Most of the early pioneers to reach this valley celebrated its bounty in letters to family and friends they had left in the Midwest and Atlantic regions. The prose proved irresistible to those who set out to claim a piece of fertile river bottomland for their own. The Willamette Valley needed to be uncommonly productive to make up for the grueling journey west.

These pioneer farmers who set about clearing and cultivating the valley raised wheat, logan and marion berries, flax, hops, nursery stock, hazelnuts, grass seed and prunes. Of all these crops, nursery stock has today emerged as the strongest commodity in the state’s agriculture portfolio. Nursery stock includes decorative shrubs, fruit trees and flowering plants, which are shipped live to mostly urban markets outside the state. Oregon is also known for its Christmas trees, potatoes and pears, as well as its burgeoning wine grape production.

### **AFT at Work in Oregon**

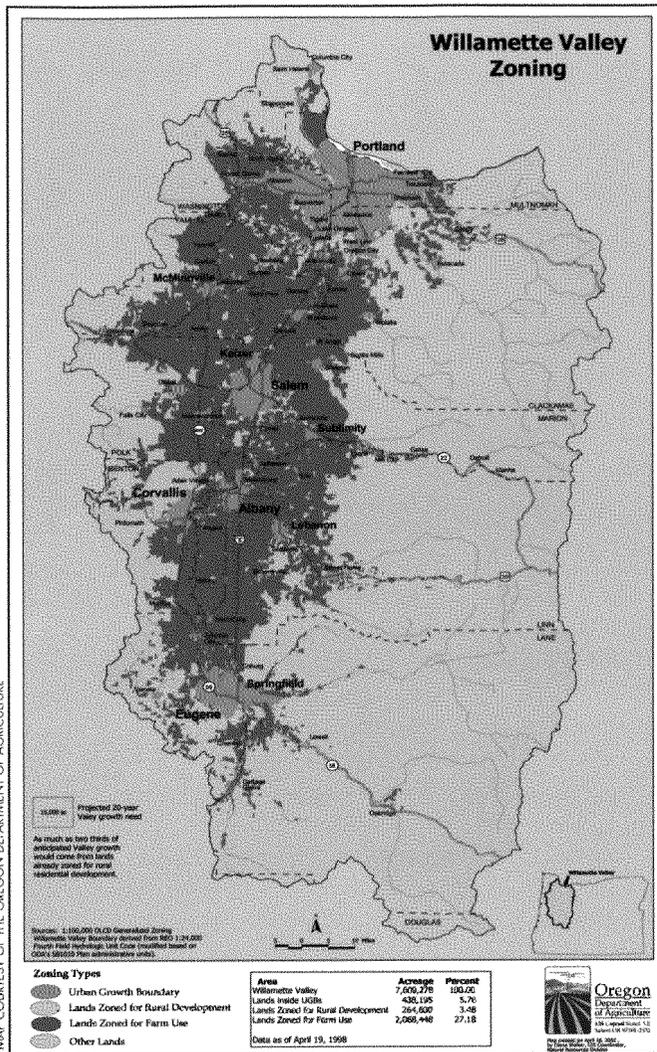
Every state in which AFT works requires a unique approach. Oregon is no different. Nearly 30 years ago, Oregon residents seeking to protect one of the state’s most important industries, agriculture, voted to establish one of the nation’s strongest comprehensive land use planning systems. The program protects 16 million acres of farmland designated as “Exclusive Farm Use.”

“That zoning keeps farmland from being overrun by subdivisions and sprawl,” says Ron Eber of Oregon’s Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD). “We recognized long ago that farmland is a vital natural and economic asset for everyone. But not surprisingly, the program to save it faces continual assault by developers seeking to weaken restrictions.”

To support Oregon’s award-winning program, AFT hired Field Representative F.X. Rosica last year to open a field office in Wilsonville, a small agricultural community 20 miles south of Portland. “The best land use planning programs evolve over time to meet the changing needs of citizens,” says Rosica. “I see AFT’s role as helping the Oregon program stay on the cutting edge through three initiatives.”

First, AFT draws attention to the need for stronger economic development for agriculture. AFT has formed a partnership with DLCDC, Oregon State University and the Oregon Farm Bureau to look at the “critical mass” question, i.e., how much land, infrastructure and inputs are needed to keep agriculture viable in a community.

“Local decision-makers are often at a loss to predict the impact of converting a farm to non-farm use,” says Rosica. “This study offers a greater understanding of the economic consequences, and could help focus the efforts of local economic



Kelton Ramp near present-day Boise proves it. This 10- to 13-foot-wide path was cut from the solid rock of a mountain ridge so pioneers could lower their wagons down to the river below.

For most of the 1900s, Idaho remained largely rural and dependent on timber, mining and agriculture. Although clever marketing at the turn of the last century made "Idaho" synonymous with "potato," the state is also a major producer of dairy products, beef cattle, wheat and sugar (from sugar beets). It was just in the 1990 U.S. Census that the state recorded a population of more than a million, yet growth has been rapid since then and shows little sign of letting up. Boise was one of the nation's top 10 fastest growing cities in Census 2000.

Idaho's state motto, *Esto perpetua*, means "May she endure forever." Unfortunately, current land conversion rates mean Idaho will look vastly different in 20 years. Most of the state's high-quality farmland is in the path of sprawling development. To help Idaho communities find solutions, AFT helped produce a series of five workshops for professionals working on land use issues. The series, titled "Idaho's Vanishing Landscapes," was produced in partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension and the Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Association. More than 250 participants from around the state learned about farmland protection tools and how to engage more citizens in efforts to save working lands.

Following these workshops, interest in farmland protection soared in Idaho, and AFT has been fielding requests for additional assistance ever since. For example, in the 2002 legislative session, Idaho House minority leader Wendy Jaquet (D-Ketchum) and local land trust advocates drew upon AFT's technical expertise for a legislative proposal. Anticipating the boost in farmland protection funds in the new farm bill, Jaquet sought to put a matching program in place so Idaho communities could get their fair share of these federal dollars. Unfortunately, the measure was defeated. But the effort paved the way for success next time.

AFT's regional office is currently working with local partners and Idaho Smart Growth on another workshop for Idaho land use professionals. Sessions will cover purchase of development rights and transfer of development rights programs, focusing on how communities set and achieve their goals for saving farmland.

AFT's Stuart was a speaker at an Idaho Smart Growth conference last year in Boise. "Talking with these folks at the conference was a pleasure. So many Idahoans have a strong connection to their agricultural heritage, even if they no longer work directly in farming. AFT gets calls from residents like these all over the region, people wondering how they can step in and help save farmland in their own communities. Even though AFT's work in the Pacific Northwest is somewhat new, with enthusiasm like this, we are doing some great things to make sure there's still land for farmers to work 100 years from now." 

development programs that work to support agriculture. Protection makes sense when farms are economically viable."

Second, AFT is advocating for more assistance to farmers to cover their increased environmental costs. "Protecting wild salmon runs has emerged as a public priority in the Pacific Northwest," says Rosica. "The streams and rivers that offer the most hope for habitat restoration are not found in developed areas but on farms. That means farmers have been asked to shoulder a huge environmental burden. AFT is working to see that the public shares these costs because everyone enjoys the benefits of well-managed farmland."

Third, AFT is leading a partnership to launch a purchase of agricultural conservation easements (PACE) program in Oregon. "The time is right given AFT's successful efforts at the federal level to boost funding for farmland protection in the new farm bill. We'd like to see Oregon farmers take advantage of the millions of dollars in federal funding available through such a program. Used in strategic locations, PACE would be an important supplement to strong zoning."

## Idaho

Now we move on to Idaho, where our tour will be short, as AFT is just beginning its work in this large state. We begin at a place that shows the historical ingenuity of the early settlers. Infrastructure on the Oregon Trail was build-as-you-go. The

 Richard Hines is outreach and development coordinator for the Pacific Northwest Regional Office. He can be reached at (253) 446-9384 or [rhines@farmland.org](mailto:rhines@farmland.org). The office address is 301 2nd Avenue, NE, Suite B, Puyallup, WA 98372, or visit online at [www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm](http://www.farmland.org/regions/index.htm).

# Giving Farming a Good Name

*Three nominees for AFT's Steward of the Land Award share their best practices.* ☞ *By Robyn Miller*

Last year, a nationwide poll by American Farmland Trust showed that more than 70 percent of Americans purchased food directly from a farmer at a farm stand or farmers' market during the previous year. Whether you are directly involved in farming or not, agriculture plays a vitally important role in the lives of all Americans. From the scenic farm and ranch land that defines our landscape to the clean country air surrounding our cities, we all enjoy the bounty of well-managed farms and ranches.

Luckily, there are farmers and ranchers who feel a deep and lasting commitment to agriculture, and all the benefits that flow from it. And American Farmland Trust's annual Steward of the Land Award draws out the best of the best. The 111 nominees for this year's award farm in harmony with the environment, combining technology with creativity to stay profitable and feed Americans through changing economic times.

These farmers strive to be good neighbors, working tirelessly on their own farms and in their communities as well. From the barn to the boardrooms of county governments, local land trusts and agricultural organizations, they are the hometown heroes who fight to keep American agriculture alive and well. Although we can't give each of them the Steward of the Land Award, we salute the contributions they make to sound land stewardship and protection of our environment. Here are three stories from this year's crop of Steward nominees.

## Protecting Community Heritage

As you leave the bumper-to-bumper traffic of Rochester, New York, and the congested streets of the village of Pittsford, you break over a small hill and the streetlights disappear. The landscape opens to the gently sculpted cropland of the Hopkins Farm homestead. Strips of corn, beans, wheat, oats and sunflowers cross the slope to 150-year-old trees in the back woodlot.

Mark Greene is the sixth generation of the Hopkins family to work this land to support his family. Working in consultation with his uncle, Greene runs the farm that has been in the Hopkins family for nearly 200 years.

Growing up, Greene always enjoyed family trips to the farm that belonged to his uncle, John Hopkins. After graduating from college in 1977, Greene decided to make farming his career and to join his uncle at Hopkins Farm.

"Much of what I learned—the practical daily things—were from my uncle," Greene says.

Today Greene and Hopkins have what Greene describes as a "close working relationship." Although Hopkins is mostly retired, he still helps out with planting and harvesting and hosts educational visitors at the farm. Greene's son Ethan and his daughter Kim help on the farm as well.

Greene is an active community member. He was instrumental in the formation of Pittsford's Farmland Protection Program. Over the course of several years, he helped the town inventory its resources and develop a master plan.

"Living in an urban area near Rochester, we see a lot of urban sprawl," Greene says. "Pittsford started out as a farming community. We have top quality soils. As development creeps closer, much of the best farmland is lost."

In 1990, Greene began working with the Town Board, concerned citizens and other farmers to promote a purchase of development rights (PDR) plan to protect 1,200 acres of farmland. "The PDR program helped us find common ground between the town and farmers," Greene explains.

To help Pittsford residents appreciate the importance of farmland in their community, Greene and Hopkins hosted the Pittsford Harvest Festival on the farm. More than 4,000 people attended to learn about the challenges of farming and the benefits of open space, all while having

a good time.

Greene's commitment to farmland protection paid off for the residents of Pittsford. The town implemented a master plan by passing a resolution to purchase \$9.9 million in farmland development rights. Since then, state and federal grants have been received to lessen local costs. This led to the protection of six farms, including Hopkins Farm.

"PDR is a great way to preserve the long-term viability of farmland," Greene says. "If we didn't do this [sell development rights]," Greene told *The New York Times*, "it would only be a matter of time."

The aggressive use of conservation practices such as strip cropping and minimum tillage protects soil and water quality on and off Hopkins Farm. Crops of corn, wheat, kidney beans, oats and sunflowers are grown in rotation along with clover as a cover crop. Much of the small grains are grown for Foundation and Certified seed.

"Our family has been growing seed since the 1940s to help maintain the purity of the seed stock," Greene says. "It takes a lot of management, such as carefully controlling weeds."

Fellow farmers, conservation groups and local government officials hold Hopkins and Greene in high esteem. It would have been much harder for the Town of Pittsford to preserve its farming history without the commitment of Hopkins Farm.

## It Takes a Community

When Stephen and Gloria Decater plant a vegetable, they think about the people who will eventually eat it. They run their 40-acre Live Power Community Farm in Covelo, California, as a community supported agriculture (CSA) operation, meaning that consumers play an active role in keeping the farm healthy and sustainable.

Stephen and Gloria have been married for 19 years and have three sons, ages 8, 12, and 16. The boys care for a half-acre winter squash patch on their own, and gen-

erate about \$1,200 each season.

It was in 1988 that the Decaters pioneered California's first CSA, in which about 200 member families commit to meeting the farm's annual budget in exchange for weekly shares of produce throughout the harvest season. The CSA provides a predictable and secure economic base for running the farm, while establishing a way for the Decaters to relate directly with the people who eat their produce.

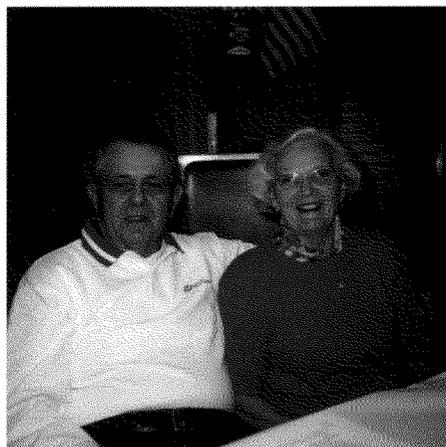
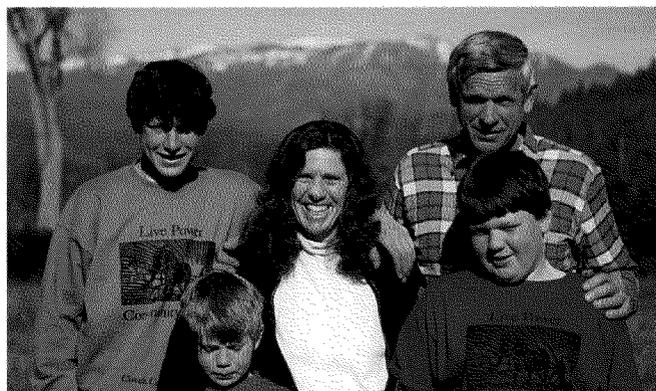
"All the food we grow goes to the CSA, and members share the cost," says Stephen. "Since the people eating the food know the people producing it, we recognize that our goals are mutual—to take care of the farmers, the eaters, and the land in a sustainable way. Keeping this economic relationship conscious allows it to create recognition, support and brotherhood in the process, rather than competition and alienation."

When they first heard about the concept of CSA back in the early 80s the Decaters got very excited. "We thought, this would be a perfect fit—taking care of our needs while fulfilling the needs of the community at the same time," Gloria says. "It's not just about vegetables, it's about relationships and engendering cultural awareness of farming."

The Decaters' relationship with CSA members is nurtured each time the members are invited out to the farm for potlucks, tours and work parties. Over the seasons, a sense of community and an understanding of what it takes to jointly steward the farm has grown into a valuable asset.

"We've created a more conscious and personal relationship between the farm and the community of members it serves," Stephen says. "CSA members are committed to preserving the farm, its land and farmers, and its future viability."

The Decaters are leaders in ecological farming, waste minimization and energy and resource self-sufficiency. Attention to soil health and fertility is the underpinning of Live Power Community Farm's ecological farming ethic. Biodynamic organic practices focus on soil building and health



**Top: Strip cropping and minimum tillage protect soil and water quality on and off Hopkins Farm.**

**Center: Alexander, Nicholas, Gloria, Stephen and Christopher Decater  
Bottom: Ralph and Irene Frost at a Farm Bureau meeting.**

through the application of specifically fermented composts. The highly diversified farming system, including field, forage and garden crops, and its complementary livestock system, provide materials for compost development. Attentive soil-tending coupled with crop rotation yield a prolific and dynamic vegetable production system. Just four acres feed close to 200 families.

"The biodynamic culture on the farm contributes to the ecological and spiritual regeneration of the land," Stephen says. "The human, plant, animal and soil elements are all in balance, and we are able to create the fertility needed for food production out of the farm itself."

Solar energy, rather than fossil fuels, drives Live Power Community Farm. The Decaters use draft horses in place of tractors for cultivation and tilling, and to cart things around when clearing fields. When classes of schoolchildren visit the farm, the Decaters use the horses to teach them about farming and teamwork.

"The children get a chance to plow a couple of furrows and feel the physical energy of the horses," Gloria says. "It's sort of a metaphor for the whole farm—working together and using muscle power to get the work of the farm done."

### Good Farmers/Good Neighbors

After retiring from a long career in farming, Ralph Frost helps his son-in-law, Don Horsley, raise hogs on 3,000 acres in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Through their strong ties to the community and commitment to farmland protection, Frost and Horsley have forged a reputation as excellent neighbors to the 430,000 residents of Virginia Beach, and ensured that the city's agriculture will continue to thrive.

Ralph Frost was reared on his father's 40-acre farm in Currituck, North Carolina. He plowed behind mules at age seven and bought his first tractor when he finished high school. While studying agriculture, he served as treasurer of his local Future Farmers of America chapter. This was the start of a long career in service to agricultural and other organizations.

In 1947, Frost married Irene Tebault, a native of Princess Anne County, Virginia. In 1958, with savings from years of sharecropping, the Frosts made a down payment on a 397-acre crop and livestock farm, which is now in the City of Virginia Beach. Mrs. Frost was born in sight of the farm. The Frosts settled there and raised three daughters.

Over the years, Frost has served as a

*Continued on page 23*

# FINANCIAL REPORT 2001

## AMERICAN FARMLAND TRUST

### *Summary of Activities*

In 2001, American Farmland Trust provided resources and expertise to thousands of farmers, ranchers and land-use professionals fighting to conserve our working lands; showed Congress that Americans view farmland loss as a leading issue; and got federal legislators to put more money into farmland conservation programs than ever before. For a copy of AFT's full *2001 Annual Report*, please call Geoffrey Seymour at 1-800-431-1499, or send an e-mail to him at [info@farmland.org](mailto:info@farmland.org). Thank you for your generous support of our important work.



Ralph Grossi, *President*

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001  
(with comparative totals for September 30, 2000)

<i>Support and Revenue</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>
Contributions from:		
Members and Donors . . . . .	3,249,000	3,281,000
Foundations (see Note 1) . . . . .	1,497,000	2,317,000
Corporations . . . . .	118,000	170,000
Governments . . . . .	3,190,000	1,435,000
Nonprofits . . . . .	358,000	453,000
Bequests . . . . .	209,000	260,000
Interest and other income . . . . .	3,187,000	5,845,000
<b>Subtotal . . . . .</b>	<b>11,808,000</b>	<b>13,761,000</b>
Net unrealizable gains (see Notes 2 and 3) . . . . .	(10,578,000)	(582,000)
<b>TOTAL Revenue and Other Income . . . . .</b>	<b>1,230,000</b>	<b>13,179,000</b>

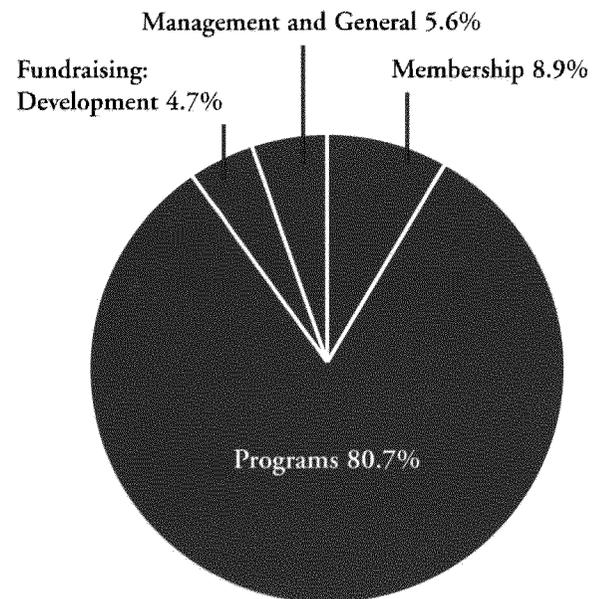
### *Expenses*

Programs . . . . .	11,363,000	8,877,000
Management and general . . . . .	793,000	507,000
Fundraising . . . . .	664,000	} . . . 1,641,000
Membership . . . . .	1,258,000	
<b>TOTAL Expenses . . . . .</b>	<b>14,078,000</b>	<b>11,025,000</b>

### *Net Assets*

Beginning of year . . . . .	37,371,000	35,218,000
End of year . . . . .	24,523,000	37,371,000
<b>CHANGE in Net Assets (see Note 3) . . . . .</b>	<b>(12,848,000)</b>	<b>2,153,000</b>

### *Analysis of 2001 Expenses*



Audited financial statements available upon request.

#### **NOTES:**

1. In compliance with FASB Statement No. 116, all written unconditional promises to give in the current and future years must be fully recognized in the year of notification. Future-year promises recognized FY 01, \$230,000; FY 00, \$445,000.
2. In compliance with FASB Statement No. 124, all investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair value are reported at their fair value. The net unrealized losses reflect the decrease in fair value in FY 01 and FY 00.
3. The "Net unrealizable gains" and "Change in net assets" reflect a \$10.6 million unrealized loss on AFT investments due to the continued stress in the stock market and the aftereffects of September 11, as well as planned allocations from the endowment to fund AFT growth.

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## When City and Country Connect

Farmers' markets throughout the country are doing more to connect the city dweller and the rural farmer than any other institution of social life. Connect, as in face-to-face, hand-to-hand, when the farmer comes to the city dweller's neighborhood to sell produce and farm-based processed foods and crafts.

For the small farmer, this connection is a matter of economic life or death, in a world ruled by the bottom line, economies of scale, and of massive externalizing of environmental and social costs by agribusiness on to the backs of the taxpayer. But just because the small farmer can get a full retail price—however depressed by agribusiness pressures—for his or her products at farmers' markets, that doesn't mean it's a one-sided deal.

The city dweller gets something too, beyond fresher produce and farm products. The city dweller gets a regular lively street event where friend connects with friend, neighbor with neighbor, stranger with stranger. Markets are rich in unstructured encounters and accidental meetings, which are what contribute to the vitality of any public space. And with the enhancement of street life and neighborhood life that a farmers' market brings, other effects ripple on out. Increased safety and security. A rise in neighboring property values. The multiplication of small businesses operating in synergy with the farmers' market, further contributing to neighborhood revitalization.

By shopping at an urban farmers' market you are helping to protect rural farmland, you are helping to preserve an urban neighborhood—and therefore you are helping to reduce the pressures of suburban sprawl that drain the city of its resources and devour its surrounding farmland both. By shopping at a farmers' market, you are far less likely to be contributing to the growth of monstrous manure lagoons or helping send herbicide and pesticide residues into streams and rivers.

In 1998, I followed our small garlic farm 50 miles north of Santa Fe in order to try to strengthen all these connections in other ways. I had been involved with the Santa Fe Farmers' Market for 15 years as a seller and as board chair. The last large tract of undeveloped land in downtown Santa Fe was about to be made available for development. A community plan, widely participated in by the citizens of Santa Fe, put the Farmers' Market at the top of the list for a central parcel, a multi-use public square, for its future permanent home. The USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service weighed in with a planning grant. State, county and city agencies have all been extremely responsive to our vision. The Ford Foundation backed its interest in urban-rural connections with a two-year grant to my organization, Friends of the Farmers' Markets, as did a number of local foundations.

With all going well, it will be two to three more years before ground-breaking for the new Farmers' Market Plaza and an indoor all-season market hall in Santa Fe. But what is clear so far

## Green Spring Sauté

After the cold weather and hearty meals of winter, spring brings the tonic of green vegetables to enliven our energy and our taste buds. This simple sauté is ultimately adaptable; use all or only one of the vegetable ingredients. With the addition of some more olive oil, pasta water and some Parmesan cheese, this sauté becomes a fresh and delicious sauce for pasta. Serves 4.

1 pound sugar snap peas, snow peas or English or garden peas

½ pound asparagus spears

Salt and pepper

1 tablespoon butter or olive oil

6 green onions, including greens, finely sliced

1 sprig fresh mint leaves or tarragon or dill, chopped

Choose any one variety of peas or combine different varieties. String sugar snap or snow peas and shell English or garden peas. Wash asparagus spears and cut upper portion into diagonal 1-inch pieces. Bring saucepan of water to boil, add salt and drop peas and asparagus into pot. Boil for about 2 minutes until bright green and tender. Pour off water and return vegetables to stove. Add butter or olive oil, scallions, pepper and fresh herbs. Cover and cook one to two more minutes until warm and fragrant. Serve immediately.

—Ann Harvey Yonkers  
Freshfarm Market Manager

@ For seasonal recipes and information on AFT's and other farmers' markets, visit [www.farmland.org/market/recipes.htm](http://www.farmland.org/market/recipes.htm).

is that public agencies, foundations, neighborhoods and shoppers have come a long way in understanding the importance of strengthening the urban-rural connection, to the end of making a better life for country people and city people both.

—Stan Crawford  
Embudo Valley, New Mexico

Writer-farmer Stan Crawford is a member of the board of the nonprofit corporation managing the pedestrian-friendly development of the Santa Fe Railyard.

Continued from page 19

valued member of many committees. He has received numerous awards from organizations such as the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, *Progressive Farmer* magazine, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service, Virginia Beach Chamber of Commerce, and the Virginia pork industry.

"I have always been very interested in civic and farm organizations," Frost says. "Over the years, I've spent lots of nights at meetings."

Don Horsley was born and raised on a rented farm in Suffolk, Virginia. As a student at Virginia Tech during the summer of 1968, he met Diane Frost at a 4-H short course. After receiving his degree in animal science, he married Frost in June of 1970. Soon after, Frost's father invited Horsley to join the family's farming operation, where they have since lived and raised two sons, Shane and Ryan, both students at Virginia Tech who aspire to return to the family farming operation.

Under the leadership of Frost and Horsley, Land of Promise Farms flourished and grew. The farm currently produces 1,000 hogs annually, as well as corn, wheat, soybeans and sweet corn.

As their croplands increased and technology changed, Frost and Horsley revised many of their farming practices to operate in a more efficient, profitable and environmentally friendly manner. They began planting full season soybeans in narrow rows, because thickly planted beans require fewer pesticides to control insect damage. Horsley recently purchased a new spray truck with special nozzles to ensure precise and uniform application.

"Keeping chemical use low is better for the environment and the bottom line," Horsley says.

Like Frost, Horsley has served on many committees and boards representing the agriculture industry, and has earned dozens of awards. "I'm probably involved in too many organizations," Horsley confessed, "but I guess that was just the way I was brought up. I'm always interested in what's going on in the industry."

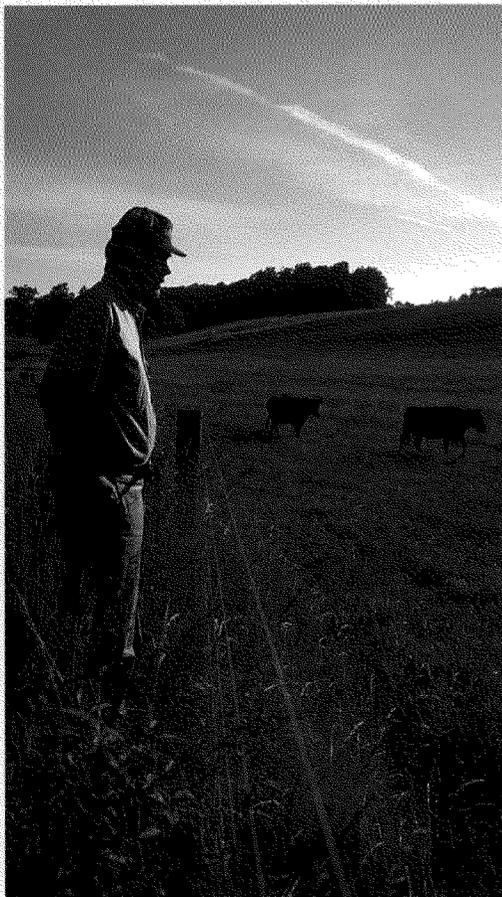
One major contribution to the community was Horsley's service on the city's ad hoc committee to review preservation of natural resources and growth management. Horsley worked tirelessly with conservation groups, business leaders and city staff to develop a program that would preserve the city's rural culture.

"I wanted to help the people who had been farming here all these years reap some benefits from the land," Horsley says. "If we didn't do something, they would be forced to sell."

Horsley's work contributed to the establishment of the first local purchase of development rights program in the state of Virginia. Land of Promise Farms was one of the first farms to sell their development rights. By protecting all 700 acres of their farm, the Frost-Horsley family set an example for others to follow.

"I have always been a farmer, and I think very highly of the land," Frost says. "When I heard about the [farmland protection] program, I got my girls and Don together, and they thought it was a good idea. I didn't want anybody to raise houses on the farm...where my children grew up." 

*Robyn Miller is media relations specialist at AFT.*



## Steward of the Land AWARD

All across America there are farmers and ranchers who deserve recognition for their leadership in farmland protection and stewardship. AFT's \$10,000 Steward of the Land Award recognizes farmers who not only lead by example on their own farms, but actively work to promote land stewardship at the community and state levels.

To find out how to nominate a farmer or rancher for the 2003 Steward of the Land Award, visit [www.farmland.org/steward/index.htm](http://www.farmland.org/steward/index.htm), e-mail [info@farmland.org](mailto:info@farmland.org), call (202) 331-7300 ext. 3044, or fill out and mail the form below. Deadline for nominations is November 1, 2002.

To receive information on nominating a farmer or rancher, fill this form out and mail to Steward of the Land Award, American Farmland Trust, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Ste. 800, Washington, DC 20036.

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