

2008 Year in Review

The mission of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, to preserve farmland, keep a viable and thriving agriculture and equip the next generation and welcome new people into agriculture was an overriding principle in 2008.

To date, more than 170,000 acres of farmland have been permanently preserved, which is more than 21 percent of New Jersey's total agricultural land base, the highest percentage in the nation. More than half of that total was preserved in the past seven years, as New Jersey residents have mandated that agriculture must be a part of the state's future.



Through innovative partnerships between farmers, schools, emergency feeding operations, state prisons and welfare agencies, more people have access to our state's bounty than ever before. School students are eating fresh fruits and vegetables on a daily basis and the hungry have the option of receiving produce instead of canned fruits and vegetables.

Our farmers have risen to the challenge and have been trained in food safety practices, allowing consumers to know that if it says Jersey Fresh they can bet that it's a safe, top quality item. Our fishermen and aquatic farmers also have a new tool – the Jersey Seafood brand – to point consumers to local, safe products.

And, with 111 community farmers markets in the state, farmers have more opportunities than ever to sell their products directly to consumers.

Truly, 2008 was a year of great progress and insight into the importance of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Some major objectives accomplished were:

Hunger -- The Department continued its efforts to provide additional food to the state's food pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters through the State Food Purchase Program, with adherence to federal dietary guidelines and a focus on buying local produce. The status of food pantries was continually monitored and when there were deficient supplies, additional funds were allocated to the state's emergency feeding operations to purchase food for the ailing pantries. Grants were disbursed to gleaning operations to help them continue their mission to provide produce donated from farmers directly to the hungry.

Farmland Preservation -- The amount of farmland permanently preserved reached new highs in 2008 with more than 1,700 farms covering approximately 170,000 acres, or more than 21 percent of New Jersey's total agricultural land base,

the highest percentage in the nation, preserved under the Farmland Preservation Program. A major milestone was the November announcement of an agreement to permanently preserve approximately 1,770 acres of farmland in Mannington Township, Salem County, in what will be the single largest acquisition in the history of the Farmland Preservation Program.

☑ **Nutrition** -- Students at 33 schools in 17 counties during the 2008-2009 school year are sampling fresh fruits and vegetables as part of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, made possible through the Federal Farm Bill. This school year also marked the third year of the cooperative Eat Right, Move More program with the New York Jets, which encourages students to eat healthier and become more active. This has allowed a greater continuity with USDA school nutrition programs and creates a stronger connection between the schools and local producers and processors of nutritious foods.

☑ **New Markets** -- New Jersey continued to grow new community farmers markets at more than double the national average this year, with 18 new markets, bringing the total markets to 111 throughout the state. These markets help to sustain farmers by giving them a place to sell directly to the public, shortening the market chain between producer and consumer. Many of these markets are in urban areas traditionally underserved by supermarkets and other grocery retailers. The markets provide accessibility to fresh fruits and vegetables that otherwise would not be present.

☑ **Expanding the Brands** -
- Building on the success of the 25-year old Jersey Fresh quality grading and promotion program, the



Department expanded its branding program to seafood. The *Jersey Seafood* brand permits aquatic farmers, commercial seafood harvesters and packers/processors of New Jersey seafood commodities to become licensed by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and to market their products using the *Jersey Seafood* logo. To be able to use the logos, farm-raised and wild caught seafood must meet a specific set of standards, which consider environmental impact, product quality and food safety. The Department also worked with some producers to facilitate “Made With Jersey Fresh” labeling on products that capitalized on the high-quality reputation of New Jersey produce. Among them have been a canned crushed tomato product and a frozen breaded eggplant entrée.

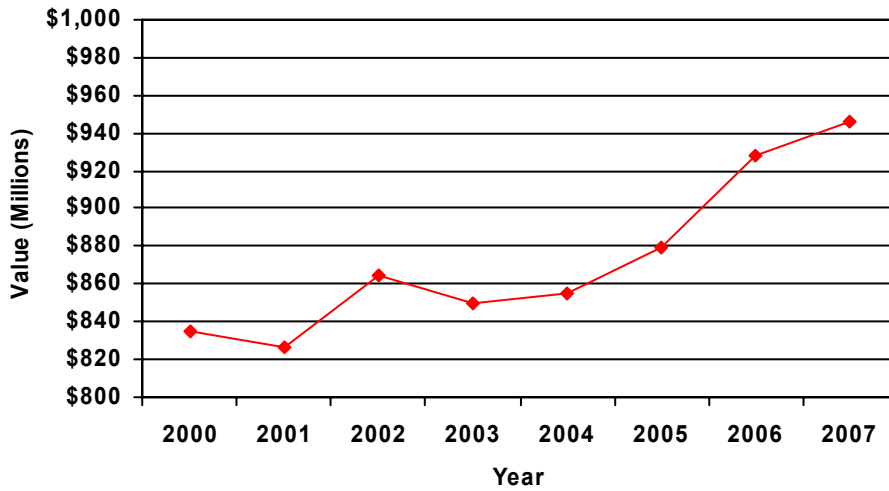


☑ **Food Safety** -- The state was again tested on its food safety practices when a salmonella outbreak was linked to produce. Again, New Jersey had to demonstrate that its produce was not suspect in the investigation into the sicknesses and that

Jersey Fresh was safe to eat. Farmers continued to train on food safety and third party auditing to assure consumers that buying products from local in-state farmers was the best way to keep their families safe.

Cash Receipts -- From 2003-07, New Jersey's overall farm cash receipts increased by 11 percent. The rise in farm gate receipts compared favorably to downward trends regionally and nationally.

Cash Receipts



2008 Accomplishments

Goal 1: Preserve Farms

Permanently preserve and retain the maximum amount of New Jersey farmland to maintain a viable agriculture and food industry, and promote smart growth and a high quality of life for New Jersey citizens.

Landmark Farmland Preservation Agreement Reached --

The SADC in November announced an agreement to preserve nearly 1,900 acres of farmland in Salem County owned by Salem Farms Corporation at a total cost of \$15.5 million. The SADC will purchase the development rights on approximately 1,770 acres in what will be the largest acquisition in the history of the Farmland Preservation Program. The Department of Environmental Protection's Green Acres Program will purchase the remaining



Secretary Kuperus speaks during ceremony announcing preservation of Seabrook property.

approximately 120 acres outright; that land will be managed by the Division of Fish and Wildlife as part of the Salem River Wildlife Recreation Area.

Farmland Preservation Totals Climb -- A total of 117 farms covering 9,545 acres were newly preserved in 2008, with another 3,000 acres expected to be preserved by the end of the year. As of December 24, 2008, 1,780 farms covering 172,747 acres had been permanently preserved. Of that, 66 farms covering 9,876 acres had been preserved in the Pinelands and 359 farms covering 30,512 acres had been preserved in the Highlands.

County Planning Incentive Grant Program Launched -- Seventeen counties are taking part in the SADC's new County Planning Incentive Grant Program in FY09. The program was the centerpiece of new rules adopted in 2007 to streamline the Farmland Preservation Program and make it more efficient and effective. Under the new program, counties develop comprehensive farmland preservation plans that not only establish long-term preservation goals, but also explore a wide array of strategies to attract and retain thriving farm operations and a sustainable agricultural industry. Coordinated with the 17 county plans are 42 municipal comprehensive farmland preservation plans developed through the Municipal Planning Incentive Grant Program. Altogether, the county and municipal plans target the preservation of 4,100 farms covering more than 240,000 acres.

Planning Incentive Grant Process Earns Honor -- The New Jersey Chapter of the American Planning Association in November presented the SADC with an environmental achievement award for encouraging counties and municipalities to comprehensively plan to protect farmland and support agriculture as a condition of farmland preservation funding. The Association's 2008 Elwood "Woody" Jarmer Award for Outstanding Environmental Achievement recognizes exceptional creativity in balancing environmental concerns with the realities of real estate development.



Tim Brill, Secretary Kuperus, Courtenay Mercer, Susan Craft and Steve Bruder

Right-to-Farm Protection Expanded for Equine Farms -- The SADC in June adopted new rules that expand the list of equine-related activities eligible for right-to-farm protection and establish an agricultural management practice that sets forth the standards farmers need to meet to qualify for that protection. The rules extend eligibility for right-to-farm protection to embrace the wide variety of equine related activities that take place on New Jersey's horse farms, including the boarding, keeping, training and rehabilitation of horses. Associated complementary activities also are eligible for right-to-farm protection under the new rules, including clinics, open houses, demonstrations, educational camps, farm events, competitions and rodeos, as long as these complementary activities are related to the marketing of horses that are raised, bred, kept, boarded, trained or rehabilitated on the farm, and are in compliance with municipal requirements.

Commercial Nonagricultural Uses Rule Adopted -- The SADC in April adopted rules that provide for commercial nonagricultural activities to take place and cellular towers to be erected on preserved farms under certain circumstances, as directed by legislation. The rules set forth the eligibility, information required, evaluation criteria, review process and conditions to obtain a special permit to erect a cell tower or conduct a commercial nonagricultural use on a preserved farm.

Brochure Offers Farmers Advice for Good Neighbor Relations -- More than 50 farmers shared their advice and experience on how to avoid conflicts and maintain good relationships with neighbors and municipalities in a new publication developed by the SADC in cooperation with several other agencies and organizations. The brochure, "Farmer-to-Farmer Advice for Avoiding Conflicts with Neighbors and Towns," is available from the SADC's office or on its website at www.nj.gov/agriculture/sadc/publications/farmersadviceforavoidingconflicts.pdf.

Woolwich Adopts TDR Program -- Woolwich Township in Gloucester County adopted a transfer of development rights (TDR) ordinance in October, making it the first

*Woolwich
Mayor Joe
Chila speaks
at event
celebrating
TDR
commitment,
with
Assemblyman
Burzichelli,
Secretary
Kuperus,
Assemblyman
Fisher and
Senator
Sweeney.*



municipality to approve a TDR program since the 2004 State TDR Act made TDR available to municipalities statewide. Prior to that, TDR was available only to Burlington County municipalities as a pilot program. Woolwich Township, one of the fastest-growing municipalities in the state, is seeking to protect up to 4,100 acres of farmland and manage growth through a planned approach using both TDR and purchase of development rights under the Farmland Preservation Program.

New SADC Website -- The SADC in 2008 launched a redesigned website at www.nj.gov/agriculture/sadc that provides links to a whole host of information on farmland preservation programs, resources, regulations and policies, as well as right-to-farm and transfer of development rights.

You're viewing an archived copy from the New Jersey State Library.

Goal 2: Protect and Conserve Natural and Agricultural Resources

Encourage and support stewardship of agricultural and urban open land and other natural resources to protect and enhance fertile soils, clean water, and productive and healthy animal and plant resources.

Gypsy Moth Population Growth Slows -- There was a slight increase in the damage to trees in 2008 by gypsy moth caterpillars, however the rate of increase in the gypsy moth population in the state showed signs of slowing down. The annual gypsy moth aerial defoliation survey showed 339,240 acres of trees defoliated in the state, as compared with 2007, when 320,610 acres of trees experienced leaf loss. In 2006, 125,743 acres were defoliated. A total of 134 municipalities in 17 counties experienced defoliation – most of it heavy to severe – from gypsy moth caterpillars in 2008, compared with 19 counties and 124 towns in 2007 with mostly severe damage. There was less damage in the areas that were sprayed and an increase in damage in forest areas. A total of about 94,000 acres in 17 counties, 78 municipalities, and nine agencies were treated statewide with the insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt. Bt is a non-chemical, “minimal risk” insecticide that only kills caterpillars. It does not harm other insects, animals or humans. In January 2009, the Department will announce its proposed treatment plan for spring 2009, following the completion of the annual egg mass survey at the end of December.

Asian Longhorned Beetle Eradicated in Jersey City -- In April, the Asian longhorned beetle was declared eradicated from Jersey City and Hoboken, after a five-year cooperative effort between the Department and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The tree-killing beetle was found in 113 trees in Jersey City’s Newport section in 2002. The area was quarantined to prevent the spread of the beetle and 113 infested trees as well as 348 at-risk host trees were removed. The New Jersey Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Protection replanted 433 trees. Eradication efforts in a second infestation area in Middlesex and Union Counties continued in 2008, with the preventative treatment of more than 12,000 trees in Linden, Carteret and Roselle. Ground crews and tree climbers surveyed almost 16,000 trees and found no signs of Asian longhorned beetle.



Dr. David Kaplan, Jamie LeFrak, Mayor Jerramiah Healy and Secretary Kuperus declare ALB eradicated from Jersey City.

Disaster Declaration -- United States Secretary of Agriculture Ed Schafer designated 10

Vegetables damaged in hail storm in South Jersey in August.



New Jersey counties as natural disaster areas, following hail storms, drought, heat and other severe weather conditions that led to crop losses during the 2008 growing season. On August 13, three days after hail storms damaged crops in Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland, Atlantic and Camden counties, Governor Jon S. Corzine requested the disaster designation, saying New Jersey farmers had experienced substantial agricultural production losses to important crops. The New Jersey Congressional Delegation sent letters of support for Governor Corzine's request to Secretary Schafer. Secretary Schafer designated Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May,

Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem counties as primary natural disaster areas because of losses caused by the combined effects of high winds, excessive rain, flash floods and hail that occurred from May 12 through August 10, 2008; and also because of losses caused by drought and high temperatures that occurred during the period of June 10, 2008, and continuing. Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset counties were designated as contiguous disaster counties. The Secretarial Disaster Designation made farm operators in both primary and contiguous counties who suffered 30 percent or more on losses directly due to the harsh weather eligible to be considered for low-interest emergency loans from Farm Services Agency (FSA), provided eligibility requirements are met. The 2008 Farm Bill also could offer direct disaster aid. Additional information is available online at: www.nj.gov/agriculture/grants/disaster.html.

Humane Standards of Care for Livestock -- In July, the New Jersey Supreme Court issued a ruling in the challenge by animal rights groups to the Department's Humane Standards for Livestock, saying the standards "as a whole are consistent with the meaning of the term 'humane'" and that the Department's "determinations, in general, that these (livestock raising) procedures should be permitted is neither arbitrary nor capricious." The Court did find that the Department relied on terms such as "routine husbandry practices" and "knowledgeable individual" without providing sufficiently detailed definitions of what those terms meant, and remanded the standards back to the Department to address those issues. Further, the Court singled out "tail docking," the process of routinely amputating cows' tails, to be a practice it considered should not be allowed to continue. The objections to numerous other practices in the industry were all rejected.

Animal Disaster Preparedness Training -- As part of a comprehensive effort to prepare animal care personnel in New Jersey for disasters or emergencies impacting livestock, training seminars were held during the year.

Livestock Seminar -- In April, a senior veterinarian organized and taught a day long seminar on livestock handling, biosecurity on livestock premises, humane treatment of livestock and the role of animal control officers in County Animal Response Teams. More than 100 people attended, primarily animal control officers but also local health

officials, veterinary technicians and other animal care providers. The day included a live animal multi-species demonstration on livestock handling using the animals and personnel from the Rutgers University Animal Care Program.

Veterinarian Emergency Training -- In September, the Division of Animal Health and the Animal Emergency Working Group's (AEWG) Veterinary Services Committee in conjunction with the New Jersey Veterinary Medical Association hosted a seminar on Veterinary Emergency Response sponsored by a grant from the American Veterinary Medical Foundation. The seminar, aimed at involving the veterinary community in disaster response, provided an awareness of veterinary medical issues common in disasters. In addition, the seminar provided core training on the Incident Command System, which is vital for working in disasters.

CART Website -- County Animal Response Team (CART) information on the Division of Animal Health's website was revised in 2008 to improve user navigation and continue to provide New Jersey with up-to-date resources for animal emergency planning. The new CART web page can be accessed at www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/ah/prog/cart.html.

Avian Influenza -- The Division of Animal Health continued surveillance for, and preparations to deal with, avian influenza, including participation in multiple drills designed to test the readiness of various agencies and industries to respond to an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza.



Animal Disease Testing -- In 2008, the Animal Health Diagnostic Lab became validated to perform Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing (PCR) for strangles. The PCR test is approximately three times more sensitive than culture and readily differentiates *Streptococcus equi* from *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*. The bacteriology laboratory passed the Johne's proficiency test administered by the National Veterinary Services Laboratory. The lab is certified to test for Johne's disease using solid culture, liquid culture, or direct PCR. Johne's disease affects cattle and other ruminants (sheep and goats). On a herd basis, the economic loss can be substantial. The laboratory routinely tests samples from New Jersey dairy farms. The bacteriology/molecular laboratory is now able to test samples for Caseous lymphadenitis using PCR. The test was recently developed and is being offered to veterinarians suspecting the disease in sheep and goats. Routine testing will be complete within 48 hours. Six members of the laboratory staff recently completed and passed the brucellosis proficiency test. Three additional laboratory staff members are now certified to run the brucellosis card test, an initial screening test and most commonly performed test at the DAH Animal Health Laboratory. Finally, the lab is seeking to become a USDA aquaculture testing certified lab to test for several diseases that are of concern to aquaculture species in the state.

Biofuels Action Group -- The multi-agency Biofuels Action Group worked with numerous biofuels and alternative-energy companies to promote such companies succeeding in New Jersey. Among those moving forward was Alliance Energy, which aims to build a facility to create oil from waste tires, which will be used to power the

Mannington Mills plant in Salem County. The group also expanded to include the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service, which is working with the state's farmers to increase the use of grass crops and crop residue for items such as wood-stove pellets. That interaction led to a Hillsborough farmer presenting his project of using such crops to create electricity and also to create a carbon char that can be returned to the ground to boost crop yields by as much as 50 percent.

DEP Commissioner Farm Tour -- Efforts were made to promote more cooperation on policy issues between the Department and the Department of Environmental Protection.



Commissioner Jackson views a Hunterdon County Farm during a tour with the State Board of Agriculture in September.

Secretary Kuperus, members of the State Board of Agriculture, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service staff and representatives from the state Department of Environmental Protection, including Commissioner Lisa Jackson met in September at two farms in Hunterdon County to discuss water supply/water usage concerns and differences between farm conservation planning and DEP regulations. The group toured three locations to view installed water quality practices and the regulatory hurdles that accompanied each site. It was established that points of contact for both agencies be

identified with a goal of creating opportunities for uniform interpretation of regulations and a streamlined process for exemption determinations and/or permit approvals.

Animal Waste Rule -- It is anticipated that the Criteria and Standards for Animal Waste Management Rule will be adopted in early 2009. It was published as a rule proposal in March 2008 and responses are being drafted to written comments received. The rules provide for the proper disposal of animal waste, including criteria and standards for the composting, handling, storage, processing, utilization and disposal of animal wastes. The rules will apply to farms in the state that generate, handle or receive animal waste, and establish general requirements for all livestock farms to follow. The rules also require the development and implementation of self-certified plans based on thresholds of animal units (1 animal unit = 1,000 pounds of live weight) and animal density (animal units/acre).

Farmland Preservation Program -- During 2008, \$1,282,680 in Cost Share applications were approved and funded. In addition, there was another \$29,322 in Cost Share applications which have been approved but are unfunded because of a lack of available resources. Since this is a 50 percent cost share program, the total cost to implement these funded conservation practices is a minimum of \$2,565,360. During calendar year 2008, \$1,311,736 in conservation practices were installed/implemented. This resulted in the Department paying \$631,479 in reimbursement to agricultural producers. This represents slightly more than 48 percent of total costs being reimbursed.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program -- During 2008, 49 C.R.E.P. applications totaling \$74,201 were approved. This represents 69.1 acres of filter strips, 34.8 acres of grassed waterways, 70.8 acres of riparian forest buffers and 1,659 feet of lined waterways. The C.R.E.P. program represents a Federal/State partnership. The State portion is 10 percent of the total cost of installation of the conservation practice. Our \$74,201 will ensure that over \$742,000 in conservation practices will be installed/implemented. In addition, 20 previously approved projects were completed. These implemented practices include 75.9 acres of filter strips, 18.1 acres of riparian forest buffers, 9.2 acres of grassed waterways and 303 feet of lined waterways. The total cost of implementing these practices was \$228,000. The Department reimbursed producers \$22,800.

Conservation Cost Share Program -- C.C.S.P. is another State/Federal partnership where funds are leveraged. During 2008, agricultural producers were reimbursed \$27,436 for installation of conservation measures which cost \$50,370 to install. Completed projects included one pesticide containment facility, 66 acres of irrigation water management (IWM), 12.3 acres of pasture planting and 2.5 acres of critical area stabilization.

Agricultural Recycling -- Interest grew in 2008 for New Jersey's agricultural recycling programs. With sites in Atlantic, Cumberland and Salem Counties, 318 entities participated in the 2008 Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program, a more than 275 percent increase over the 2007 participation level. It is expected that the volume of containers collected will be more than double that collected in 2007. The Department is looking to add additional collection sites for 2009. The year-round nursery and greenhouse film collection and recycling program continued for the 12th year. Such film is plastic that is used to cover greenhouses for environmental control and hoop houses for over-wintering of nursery material. In 2007, 715,000 pounds of film were recycled by Garden State growers, resulting in growers saving almost \$15,000 in landfill tipping fees. In addition, individual growers sold used film directly to vendors last year for more than \$32,000 and saved more than \$11,000 in tipping fees. Since the program began, growers have recycled more than 5.5 million pounds of film, making it one of the most successful nursery and greenhouse film recycling programs in the nation. In addition, the Drip Irrigation Tape year-round recycling program continues at the Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex, charging farmers a fee of \$30 per ton, an almost 50 percent savings in landfill tipping fees. For more information on the Department's agricultural recycling program, visit www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/recycling.html.

Baler Demonstration – To encourage agricultural operations to recycle plastics, Secretary Kuperus and the New Jersey Nursery and Landscape Association watched



Secretary Kuperus and Kevin McIndoe view baled nursery film at Johnson Farms.

a demonstration of a film baler at Johnson Farms in Deerfield. The baler takes poly house cover and bales it into manageable 2 by 4 foot bales, similar to a bale of straw, to assist in recycling this material.

Ensuring Disease and Pest-Free Plants -- In 2008, the nursery inspection staff inspected more than 18,510 acres in 859 nurseries to certify freedom from dangerous insects and diseases. The list of certified nurseries and plant dealers is posted on the Division's web site www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/pdf/NJWEBDIR.pdf and is updated monthly. The Division's inspectors issued 224 state and 73 federal phytosanitary certificates enabling export of plants and plant material to other states or countries. Additionally, 26 blueberry farms were certified to ship fresh blueberry fruit to Canada under the supervision of the Division in this year's Canadian Blueberry Export Certification Program.

Goal 3: Protect Producers and Consumers by Ensuring Safe, High-Quality Agricultural Products and Services

Administer fair and effective regulatory, inspection, grading and other quality assurance programs for food agricultural products and agricultural inputs.

Produce Safety -- Fast action on the part of the Department helped to quell fears of eating Jersey Fresh tomatoes due to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advisories against eating certain tomatoes and other foods related to an outbreak of *Salmonella saintpaul* in early June that sickened more than 1,250 people in 43 states, Washington D.C. and Canada. Early on, the FDA singled out certain tomato varieties as the suspected source. The Department acted to have New Jersey added to FDA's "safe list" of states whose tomatoes were not suspected as being related to the outbreak. Signs were created for food retailers to post near their Jersey Fresh tomatoes, assuring consumers that they were not suspected in the investigation and were safe to eat. Further investigation led FDA to a jalapeno contaminated with *Salmonella saintpaul* that matched the genetic fingerprint of that found in people stricken during the outbreak. The pepper was grown on a farm in Mexico and was found in a produce distributor in McAllen, Texas.



Training – During 2008 through a cooperative effort with Rutgers Agricultural Experiment Station, 384 farmers were trained for food safety and 143 also took part in Third Party Audit training.

Food Safety at Farmers Markets Brochure -- After questions were raised at a community farmers market about the safety of home-baked items being sold there, the Department partnered with the Department of Health and Senior Services to develop a brochure to assist farmers in complying with New Jersey health regulations under Chapter 24. The guide, "Chapter 24 and You: A Practical Guide to Selling Safely at Farmer's Markets," can be accessed at this link: www.nj.gov/agriculture/pdf/chapter24guide.pdf.

Dairy Program -- A comprehensive review and dairy hearing was conducted in 2007 and completed in 2008. This review maintained the need of the Fuel Adjustment Add-on mandated by the Director of Milk Control in early 2007. The Add-on was implemented to help producers with skyrocketing fuel costs. Beginning in February 2007 and continued throughout 2008, the premium was generated by the sales of New Jersey-produced milk, paid by processors to dairy farmers based on the fluctuating cost of diesel fuel each month. During 2008, the fuel-adjustment add-on resulted in an approximate average monthly payment of \$763.55 to dairy farmers. During 2008, the dairy industry

experienced a worldwide shortage of milk which led to record prices paid to producers for their milk. Even with record prices paid to producers for milk, producers were still experiencing tight margins due to record prices and costs of fuel, feed and fertilizer. These higher costs detracted from healthier payments received by farmers.

New Jersey saw its commercial dairies remain somewhat stable during 2008 with less than a 2 percent loss in total herd numbers. With the current financial crisis, dairy producers saw the record prices paid for milk during the first nine months of the year fall drastically over the last quarter of 2008 to levels that are below the cost of production. This financial crisis is expected to continue through 2009, with milk prices expected to be at or below record lows of the previous five years.

In keeping with the statutory mandate to maintain competition among New Jersey milk marketers, the Department licensed 9,578 milk dealers, milk processing plants and retail stores during Fiscal Year 08.

Among the services provided by the Department, NJDA licenses and bonds milk dealers to assure payments to producers, disseminates information needed by the milk industry and mediates disputes within the milk processing and distribution industry. Dairy industry staff conducted over 5,000 inspections of retail outlets to ensure that they were licensed and adhering to the milk control laws and regulations, especially in regard to change of suppliers, milk pricing and false or misleading advertisements.



In administering the New Jersey School Milk Purchase Law, NJDA monitors transactions between the state's public schools and school milk dealers. Approximately 10,000 copies of the school milk price report are distributed to schools and milk dealers each year. The report contains milk price information that allows each school district to track changes in monthly milk prices and reconcile their milk purchase bills and payments. This process helps minimize milk price disputes between schools and milk dealers.

Organic Certification -- In 2008, the organic certification program experienced a slight increase in the number of farms certified for organic production. A total of five new farms were added in 2008, including the first New Jersey Department of Agriculture certification of an organic dairy operation and an organic hydroponics production operation. There are a total of 64 certified farming operations with an estimated 2,815 organic acres. The number of handlers (food handlers/processors) continues to increase for the program. In 2008, three new handlers were granted certification, including a produce packer, a company repackaging oils and other organic ingredients, and a company that packs organic flower bulbs for retail sales. Other products certified include:

breads, coffee, drinks, fruits and nuts, gelato, sorbetto, grape tomatoes, gums, herbs, hummos, manicotti, meatballs, milk and heavy cream, pitas/wraps and tea.

Farm Certification Program (Third-Party Audits) -- In 2008, 48 New Jersey packers/producers successfully completed the USDA - NJDA Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices Third Party Audits. This voluntary program, operated in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), allows growers, packers and shippers of fresh produce to verify to buyers that they are growing harvesting, packing, and shipping their product in a safe and sanitary manner.

Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program -- The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program had 299 participants for the 2008 growing season. Division staff visited supermarkets in the South Jersey area to encourage produce managers to buy Jersey Fresh whenever possible and to promote Jersey Fresh produce in their stores. The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program licenses growers to use the Jersey Fresh logo on their packages. The logo indicates that the contents have been inspected and meet the highest quality standards.



Agricultural Chemistry Program -- These programs are administered to protect farmers and consumers by determining the manufacturer's compliance with the guaranteed content of feed, fertilizer and liming materials and to reduce the amount of misbranded and deficient products offered for sale, thereby ensuring the quality and quantity of these materials and promoting crop yield. In 2008, the Department collected and analyzed 744 random samples. In cases of deficient product, warnings or penalties were issued. Penalties received for deficient fertilizers are returned to farmers to offset losses that may have been caused by lower-quality product. During the last fiscal year, \$4,899 was refunded to farmers and \$1,845 was transmitted to the State Treasury.

Goal 4: Support and Expand Profitable, Innovative Agricultural and Food Industry Development

Foster agricultural economic growth, profitability and a positive business climate through technical and financial assistance, market development, and effective product and industry promotion.

Community Farmers Markets Expand -- New Jersey added new community farmers markets in 2008 at twice the national average. There were 18 new markets, bringing the statewide total to 111. In 2004, there were 50 markets. These temporary markets operate weekly or twice weekly during the growing season, bringing just-harvested produce directly to consumers in urban and suburban areas, where residents might not have access to these fresh products. Community farmers markets offer places for farmers to sell directly to consumers, helping the farmers to stay on their farms.



Community Farmers Markets Promotion Efforts -- To promote these markets and the services they provide to the community and the agricultural industry, Secretary Kuperus visits many each season. In 2008, he celebrated Farmers Market Week in August at the new Margate Farmers Market; visited other new markets -- Camden's Virtua Health Farmers Market and Princeton Farmers Market at Princeton University; and made stops at existing markets in Elizabeth, Teaneck, Hasbrouck Heights, Millburn, Salem and Woodbury.

Greening Princeton Farmers Market in Spring 2008.



Seafood Branding Rule -- Building on the success of the 25-year old Jersey Fresh quality grading and promotion program, the Department expanded its branding program to seafood. The *Jersey Seafood* brand permits aquatic farmers, commercial seafood harvesters and packers/processors of New Jersey seafood commodities to become licensed by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and to market their products using the *Jersey Seafood* logo. To be able to use the logos, farm-raised and wild caught seafood must meet a specific set of standards, which consider environmental



impact, product quality and food safety. The brand is supported by the Jersey Seafood website at www.jerseyseafood.nj.gov.

New Jersey Seafood Challenge -- Peter J. Fischbach, the executive chef and Food



Service Director for Gourmet Dining Services at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark, and winner of the 2008 Jersey Seafood Challenge in January, represented New Jersey at the Great American Seafood Cook-off in New Orleans in August. Fischbach placed sixth in the national competition against 19 other top chefs. Fischbach won the Jersey Seafood Challenge in January with his signature dish, Pan-seared Black Sea Bass. In New Orleans, he highlighted the best of New Jersey Seafood and produce, using mostly local ingredients.

Peter Fischbach practices preparing his signature dish at the FoodBank of Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

Partnership with New Jersey Restaurants and Chefs -- Secretary Kuperus joined with the South Jersey Hot Chefs (South Jersey Independent Restaurant Association) in June to help launch the second annual Farm to Fork week that was held July 27 – August 1. Fifty-one restaurants offered four-course menus featuring dishes using Jersey Fresh produce and other products and Jersey Seafood for \$35. In 2007, during Farm to Fork week, the restaurants fed 50,000 patrons and spent more than \$100,000 to buy locally grown or caught items. For more info, visit www.sjhotchefs.com.

Specialty Crop Grant for Jersey Fresh Matched Grant Program -- The Department received a \$117,000 USDA Special Crop Block Grant in 2008. The money was used to expand the Jersey Fresh Matched Funds Grant Program, to purchase materials for the Jersey Fresh point-of-purchase product branding program, and to supplement the Jersey Grown branding program.

Economic Development -- In an effort to improve the economic return to New Jersey's farmers in the produce, horticulture, seafood, dairy, field crop, livestock, poultry, organic, equine, wine, and agritourism sectors, progress has been made on 83 percent of the Department's 2008 Economic Development Strategies.

Jersey Fresh Canned Tomatoes -- A new product can now be found in food stores in the state promoting the Jersey Fresh brand and creating a new market for tomato farmers. In March, Secretary Kuperus helped introduce a new value-added product made exclusively with tomatoes grown in New Jersey. Jersey Fresh Crushed Tomatoes was the result of a partnership encouraged by the Department involving: producers, the processor, Violet Packing of Williamstown, the distributor, Consolidated Dairies, and retailers.



Secretary Kuperus inspects tomato display while visiting the Super Foodtown in Ocean Township.

Jersey Fresh Exhibit -- The New Jersey Museum of Agriculture unveiled a special exhibit in October celebrating 25 years of the *Jersey Fresh* branding program. The exhibit looks back at the evolution of the highly successful program that has publicized New Jersey farmers' fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products over the last quarter century. Visitors can view old television commercials, print ads, photos of promotions and how the logo has changed over the years. For more information, visit the museum's website at www.agriculturemuseum.org.

Promotion of New Jersey's Agricultural Sectors:

Legislators' Tour -- Eleven legislators joined Secretary Kuperus, the New Jersey

Senator Sweeney, Gov. Corzine, Assemblymen Fisher and Amodeo, Speaker Roberts and Assemblywomen McHose, Addiego and Karrow at Heritage Station Winery.



Agricultural Society, New Jersey Farm Bureau, Rutgers and Department staff on a tour of innovative farms in Salem and Gloucester Counties in September. The lawmakers included: Assembly Speaker Roberts, Assembly Budget Committee Chairman Greenwald, Assembly Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Fisher, Assemblywomen

Karrow, McHose and Love and Assemblymen Amodeo, Burzichelli and Giblin. They visited Quality Koi Farm, Sun Valley Orchards, Gloucester County Dream Park and Heritage Station Winery, where they were joined by Governor Corzine. Speaker Roberts said his goal is to encourage more legislators to attend the annual farm tour each year so they can see first-hand the importance of sustaining agriculture in New Jersey.

State Board of Agriculture Tour -- In August, the State Board of Agriculture toured Middlesex County farms, noting the wide variety of agricultural operations located very close to development. The Board visited Stults Farm in Cranbury, Von Thun's Country Farm Market in Monmouth Junction, Giamerese Farm in East Brunswick, and Griffin Nurseries in East Brunswick.



State Board members Noble McNaughton, Woody Eachus and Bill Griffin at Giamerese Farm.

Christmas Trees -- For the second year in a row, Wyckoff's Tree Farm in Belvidere, Warren County, was the site of Secretary Kuperus' annual tradition of cutting down a Christmas tree to herald the start of the choose and cut Christmas tree season. The farm grew the Grand Champion tree -- a Blue Spruce -- in the New Jersey Christmas Tree Growers annual tree contest, held at the Hunterdon County 4-H and Agricultural Fair in August.

Secretary Kuperus and Assemblyman Doherty cut down a Christmas Tree at Wyckoff's.



The Wyckoffs have been selling Christmas trees for 41 years. John Wyckoff Jr. is a seventh-generation farmer, farming the land that's been in the family since 1839. Secretary Kuperus was joined by Assemblyman Michael Doherty and Assemblywoman Marcia Karrow. The cut tree was donated to the charity Trees for Troops.

Supermarket Visits -- Meetings were held between Secretary Kuperus, Marketing staff and the major food retailers to discuss the sale and promotion of the *Jersey Fresh* and *Jersey Seafood* brands in their supermarkets. In August, Secretary Kuperus celebrated Jersey Fresh Day at Food Circus Super Foodtown in Monmouth County.

Produce Retailers -- Point-of-purchase materials were distributed and produce managers were encouraged to promote Jersey Fresh produce in their stores. Weekly Jersey Fresh forecasts and availability reports were distributed throughout the season. Bi-weekly Jersey Seafood availability reports are being issued year-round.

Jersey Fresh Three-Day -- The 6th Annual Jersey Fresh CCI**/CCI*** was held May 8 – 11 at the Horse Park of New Jersey, hosting 147 horses from six countries. The estimated economic impact for the event was more than \$5.1 million dollars. The event is one of only two offered in the continental United States and five of the six riders representing the U.S. in the Beijing Olympic Three-Day Event squad participated at the Horse Park event.

Festival of Horses -- The 20th Annual Festival of Horses was presented August 10 at the Horse Park of New Jersey. The Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association presented their weanlings and yearlings. The Champion yearling was Chanceofa Lifetime, a Western Ideal colt owned by Robert J Wish.

Equine Expo -- Over 5,000 people visited the Horse Park on September 20 for the Equine Expo and besides the Standardbred show, visitors enjoyed the petting farm, pony rides, and the Woodedge hunter/jumper horse show along with additional educational activities. The Expo was presented in a new format geared toward Girl and Boy Scouts. More than 100 scouts participated in badge programs for equine and agriculture.



Competitor at the Jersey Fresh Three-Day event at the Horse Park of NJ.

Goal 5: Provide Access to Fresh and Nutritious Foods for Children, the Needy and Other New Jersey Citizens

Implement food and nutrition assistance programs to maximize participation by eligible New Jersey citizens, and strengthen agriculture's relationship with the food industry.

Governor's Hunger Initiative -- Funding was renewed for a third year with the signing

Secretary Kuperus and Governor Corzine help pack Thanksgiving dinner boxes at the Salvation Army of Plainfield in November.



of the state's Fiscal Year 2009 budget. Governor Corzine and the Legislature again provided \$4 million for the State Food Purchase Program, which distributes the funds to the state's six regional emergency feeding operations to purchase nutrient dense food to distribute to the state's food pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters. A priority has

been set on purchasing fresh fruits and vegetables for the program from New Jersey farmers.

In early October, to ease shortages experienced by some food pantries around the state, Governor Corzine ordered the distribution of \$987,500 to the six emergency feeding operations to purchase additional food. The State Food Purchase Program funding was originally scheduled to go out to the food banks in mid-October. Governor Corzine moved the distribution date up after the reports of shortages of supplies and periodic pantry closures. The originally scheduled amount for this quarter was \$770,000. Food banks in the state reported in December that they had seen as much as a 40 percent increase in families seeking food assistance while food supplies are down by 20 percent from the beginning of the year.



Human Services Commissioner Jennifer Velez, Secretary Kuperus, Governor Corzine and Kathleen DiChiara of Community FoodBank of NJ announce additional funding at CUMAC food pantry in Passaic County.

And, on December 12, Governor Corzine signed a bill that included \$3 million to supplement the state's Hunger Initiative and Food Assistance Program. Within hours, checks totaling \$1 million were distributed to food banks to purchase healthy foods for the hungry. The remaining \$2 million is scheduled to be distributed with the third and fourth quarter State Food Purchase Program funds in February and May of 2009.

Tri-County Auction -- In August, Secretary Kuperus encouraged local buying by hosting produce buyers from two Mercer Street Friends Food Bank and Community FoodBank of New Jersey at the Tri-County Produce Auction in Hightstown. The auction is attended three times a week by about 30 nearby farmers who sell their goods wholesale. In 2008, the auction also began selling retail before the auction's opening bell.

Gleaning Operations -- In March, three organizations in the state that feed the hungry by redirecting surplus food items donated by local farms were granted \$100,000 through the State Food Purchase Program - Gleaning Support Program. Interfaith Food Pantry in Morristown, Tri-County Community Action Partnership in Bridgeton and the New Jersey Agricultural Society/Farmers Against Hunger shared the funding for collection, distribution and administrative costs of running their programs. The groups were required to distribute the "gleaned" New Jersey grown produce or non-farm nutrient dense rescued food gleaned from non-farm sources outside of the growing season only to New Jersey residents. The funding for the grants came from the State Food Purchase Program.

In September, Secretary Kuperus and a group of volunteers from the Interfaith Food

*Farm Owner
Jeff O'Hara,
Secretary
Kuperus,
Mayor Ted
Hussa and
Rosemary
Gilmartin of
Interfaith
Food Pantry
along with
volunteers.*



Pantry gathered boxes of vegetables at Union Hill Farms in Denville that were distributed to clients of the food pantry. In total, Interfaith Food Pantry received 6,300 pounds of fresh produce from July of 2007 to July of 2008 from local farms, more than half of which came from Union Hill Farms. The other farms that donated food were Riamede, Parks and Alstede Farms, all in Chester, Three Meadows Farm in Bedminster and Morangie Farm in Far Hills.

Providing Food for the Hungry -- In 2008, the Department of Agriculture received 9,076,382 pounds of USDA donated commodities. The Emergency Food Assistance Program provided the food to its six contracted emergency feeding operations, which then redistributed the donated commodities to its network of 793 local pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters.

WIC and Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program -- The federal Farm Bill

authorized additional funding in 2008 for a program that promotes consumption of Jersey Fresh fruits, vegetables and other local products for senior citizens. The Farm Bill added \$500,000 to the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program, which provides low-income seniors with four \$5 checks, valid during the New Jersey growing season, to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from farmers markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture programs. Total funding for the program in New Jersey, administered locally by the Department of Health and Senior Services, and funded through the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, was \$1,171,273 for 2008 with the additional money. The funding allowed more people to benefit from the program.



Teaneck Mayor Michael Kevi-Feit, Secretary Kuperus, Yvette Jackson of USDA, Senator Loretta Weinberg and Assembly-woman Valerie Vainieri-Huttle announce additional Senior FMNP funding.

Two hundred and fifteen farmer vendors were certified to participate in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) & Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program in 2008. The program makes available locally grown fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs to nutritionally at-risk children two to five years old and eligible seniors age 60 and older. Eligible participants receive four \$5 vouchers valid from June 1 to November 30 to purchase locally grown produce from certified farmer vendors. In 2008, 114,615 WIC vouchers totaling \$573,075 were redeemed – a 59 percent redemption rate. For seniors, 224,680 vouchers totaling \$1,123,400 were redeemed – a 100 percent redemption rate. More than \$1.1 million was available in both federal and state funding for the program.

New York Jets Eat Right, Move More Program Continues -- The Eat Right, Move

More program kicked off its third year at Passaic County Technical Institute in December with a visit from Secretary Kuperus and Jets offensive tackle D’Brickashaw Ferguson, the spokesman for the campaign. Passaic County Technical Institute (PCTI) was the grand prize winner for the 2008-2009 school year for its outstanding breakfast program, serving about 400 students daily, and opportunities for students to increase physical activity. Six students and two teachers from PCTI attended the December 14 Jets game against the Buffalo Bills and were honored on the field. The four other winning schools, Samsel Upper Elementary



Passaic County Technical Institute students and teachers being honored on the field at the December 14 Jets game.

School in Sayreville; Somerset School in North Plainfield; Bartle Elementary School in Highland Park; and Berkeley Township Elementary School will be visited by a Jets player in the spring. Earlier in the year, Jets players visited schools in Egg Harbor City, Barnegat, Newton, and Northfield. The Eat Right, Move More program encourages students to eat healthier and become more active.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program -- Students in 33 schools in 17 counties in New

Jersey during 2008-2009 school year are sampling fresh fruits and vegetables – some they might not have ever eaten before -- under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Fresh Fruit and Vegetable program. To see the program in action, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture Charles M. Kuperus, U.S. Senator Robert Menendez, Congressman Bill Pascrell and Barbara Martin, Section Chief for Schools, Summer,



Senator Menendez and Secretary Kuperus hand out Jersey Fresh McIntosh apples to students at the Cruise School in Passaic in October.

and Nutrition Education in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, visited William B. Cruise Memorial School #11 in Passaic, where students in first through fifth grade were treated to Jersey Fresh McIntosh apples. During the course of the school year, the students will be treated to a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, with the hopes that exposing them to these foods early, they will continue making healthy food choices throughout their lives. Another benefit of the program is to local farmers -- schools are encouraged to buy Jersey Fresh produce when possible. The federal Farm Bill, which became law in June of 2008, expanded the fruit and vegetable program to all 50 states. The program was initiated as a pilot in 2002 in four states and one Indian Tribal Organization. Legislation in 2004 made the program permanent.

Forum on State Purchases of New Jersey Produce -- Twenty farmers attended an information session in November for growers interested in learning about New Jersey's produce purchasing methods, including how to sell over-produced and under-valued product directly to the State. All food crop commodities are eligible for purchasing through this system and growers only need to register once. At this working session, the registration and purchasing processes were explained and application packets were distributed. Representatives of the Department of Corrections purchasing unit, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and growers presented information.

Beef Recall -- Payments of more than \$42,500 were sent to 102 schools in the beginning of November as reimbursement for costs incurred for the destruction and disposal of beef that the United States Department of Agriculture recalled in February 2008. The suspect ground beef products from Hallmark/Westland Corporation had been distributed through the school lunch program nationally. The Department worked cooperatively with the Department of Education to notify all school districts in the state of the recall.

Goal 6: Promote Agricultural Education, Awareness and Involvement

Ensure the sustainability of New Jersey's agricultural industry through agricultural education, youth development, training opportunities, and successful communication with the agricultural community, general public and all levels of government.

Beekeeping Course -- Through a cooperative effort between the Department, Rutgers University and the New Jersey Beekeepers Association, more than 300 new beekeepers were trained in 2008. A beginning beekeeper incentive program gave up to \$300 worth of start-up beekeeping equipment and bees to 50 first-time beekeepers who successfully completed the three-day Bee-ginner's Beekeeping course offered by Rutgers NJAES Office of Continuing Professional Education. The course, usually held in April, was so popular that two more courses were offered during the year, with a waiting list for the April 2009 course. In addition, an advanced level class is under development.

School Breakfast Website -- To help promote the School Breakfast Program, "Food For Thought – New Jersey School Breakfast Program" was developed at www.njdafoodforthought.com. The site has information and resources for parents, teachers, and children to help them work together to ensure students eat a healthy breakfast each morning. With about 143,000 daily participants in the school breakfast program, the goal of the website is to help increase that number so more students are getting the nutrition they need to stay healthy and perform better in school.



National Agriculture Day -- National Agriculture Day was celebrated on March 20 with a visit to Allentown High School's agricultural education program to call attention to the great need to equip the next generation of agriculture leaders through quality high school and post-secondary agricultural education programs delivered by top-notch ag education teachers. There is expected to be a shortfall of about 20,000 between the number of graduates from colleges of agriculture and life sciences, forestry and veterinary medicine and the number of job openings for new graduates in the food, agricultural and natural resources fields in the next few years. The Department is working with Rutgers University and FFA to encourage students to pursue degrees in agriculture in New Jersey and consider teaching agricultural sciences.



Secretary Kuperus celebrates National Agriculture Day at Allentown High School's Agricultural Education program.

Agricultural Careers Website -- A new website was launched with a focus on students interested in agricultural careers and teacher who either currently are or would like to instruct students in agricultural education. The site – www.jerseyeducation.nj.gov – features sections on the New Jersey FFA Association, listings of related college scholarships, nearby universities offering agricultural study programs, resources to help students decide on a career path, selecting a supervised agricultural program and finding college financial aid.

Young Farmers Planting Tour -- New Jersey's young farmers were highlighted during a farm tour at the beginning of the state's harvest season in April. Four South Jersey farms owned or operated by people in their 20's and 30's were visited: Porch Farms in Pedricktown, Salem County, a 175-acre wholesale fruit and vegetable farm, operated by Brian Porch; Dusty Lane Farm in Elmer, Salem County, a 1,400-acre vegetable farm operated by Michael Brooks and his father; Marlboro Farm

Secretary Kuperus visits with Michael and William Brooks at their Dusty Lane Farm in Elmer during the planting tour.



Market in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, a 150-acre fruit, vegetable and nursery stock farm with a garden center and farm market, run by Ken Harris and his nephew Dale Cruzan III; and BlewLine Nursery in Bridgeton, a day lily farm, operated by brothers Bob and Don Blew. The median age of a farm owner in New Jersey is 55, however, with an increased demand for the state's farm products, there are more opportunities for young people to enter the state's diverse agriculture industry.

National Conservation Awards Poster Contest Winners from New Jersey -- Young New Jersey artists again gained national recognition for their posters depicting conservation themes. Of the 15 winning posters in the National Conservation Poster Contest, three New Jersey students placed first and one placed second in their grade level categories. One hundred and fifty-four posters from 35 states were entered in the 17th annual contest designed to raise awareness of natural resources and related issues among young people. Lisa Feng of Bridgewater placed first in the Grades 10-12 category; Alicia Feng of West Windsor placed first in Grades 7-9; Lillian Hong of Ramsey placed first in Grades 2-3. In addition, another state level winner, Juliana Wu of Holmdel, gained second place in Grades 4-6 in the national competition. The competition was sponsored by the National Association of Conservation Districts and the NACD Auxiliary in cooperation with the Washington County Soil Conservation District in Maryland. Each first place winner received a \$100 prize and second place winners received a \$75 prize.

2008 Envirothon -- The 2008 winner of the New Jersey Envirothon, Bridgewater Raritan High School, represented the state at the Canon Envirothon, North America's largest environmental education competition. The team placed 14th out of 54 teams from the United States and Canada at the national event. On the state level, Bridgewater Raritan competed against 44 other teams at the Envirothon in May at the Duke Farm. The Envirothon tests teams on their knowledge of soils and land use, aquatic ecology, forestry, wildlife and a current environmental issue.



Bridgewater-Raritan H.S.'s Envirothon team is honored during the Conservation Awards Ceremony in Trenton in May.

Progressive Agriculture Safety Day -- The first Progressive Agriculture Safety Day in New Jersey was held on April 5 at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. Sponsored by the New Jersey Junior Breeder Program; the Progressive Farmer Magazine; New Jersey Farm Bureau Women's Committee; and Rutgers, the one-day hands-on workshop taught farm children and their parents safe farm practices. The program was held in honor of 16-year old Devin Yurga, a North Warren High School

Progressive Agriculture Safety Day participants learn about animal safety.



student who lost his life in a farm accident in late December of 2006 when the tractor he was driving overturned. During the Safety Day program, students visited 10 stations, including sun safety, bike safety, ATV safety, disability awareness, PTO safety, farm equipment safety, animal safety, first-aid, hidden hazards and chemical safety. The program sought to raise awareness and prevent future incidents. Every year there are at least 600 farm-related fatalities and 200,000 farm-related injuries in the United States and more than 100 of those killed are 20 years old and younger, according to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. The main source of these injuries is from tractor accidents while victims can be innocent bystanders or passengers.

Equine Sales Tax Document -- To educate New Jersey's equine industry, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture has prepared the document "Horse-Keeping Businesses and New Jersey Sales and Use Tax." The document was developed in cooperation with

and approved by the New Jersey Division of Taxation and can be found at www.nj.gov/agriculture/pdf/horsekeepingbusinesses.pdf.

Jersey Fresh Ad Award from Edible Communities -- The Jersey Fresh Campaign received the 2008 Edible Communities' "Eddy Award" for Best Advertisement. Edible Communities is a nationwide network of independently owned and operated magazines. One of the top awards, it is the only advertiser-specific recognition given by Edible Communities. More than 30 magazines were published during each quarter last year, containing more than 3,000 total ads. Out of all of these, the Jersey Fresh Campaign was voted best advertisement. Entries were judged by an independent panel of national media authorities as well as Edible Communities National Leadership. The local magazine is Edible Jersey.

Goal 7: Guarantee the Delivery of Quality Services by a Well-Trained and Motivated Workforce

To administer the operations of the Department in a challenging budgetary environment through the use of effective recruitment and retainment of agency personnel, integration of improved and enhanced information technology, and promotion of administrative efficiencies to most effectively utilize budgetary resources in achieving the mission of the Department.

Efficiencies -- The Department continued in 2008 to seek ways to streamline operations in order to perform its duties in the most efficient manner possible. To accomplish this, the Department reorganized to more effectively meet its goals. First, the Office of Operations was subsumed by the Office of the Secretary. Second, fiscal functions were decentralized and located within the Divisions. This maximized limited staff resources and primary accountability to the programs. The realignment will place a stronger focus on fiscal and budgetary activities that will affect virtually every aspect of the Department's activities in FY2009 and beyond. We expect these changes to strengthen our fiscal position and ensure the Department explores all potential avenues to maximize available financial resources both now and in the future.

In accordance with the fiscal responsibilities of the Department, employee resources were reassigned, job duties were combined, and employees cross-trained to continue meeting the Department's critical missions of economic development in agricultural and food industries, preserving and protecting agricultural and natural resources, and ensuring the availability of high-quality, nutritious, abundant, safe and affordable locally grown food, especially to New Jersey's hungry and school students.

- Since 2006, the Department has reduced its workforce from 268 to 225 full-time employees, largely through attrition, while taking on new missions. In addition to attrition, an Early Retirement Incentive Program was introduced this year to eligible Department employees which added to the significant reduction in full-time employees. As a result, work functions throughout the Department have been consolidated, with many employees performing what used to be two or more jobs after proper cross-training.
- The Department successfully converted to the eCATS system (Electronic cost accounting and timekeeping system) which reduced the amount of manual tracking of employee time, as well as providing an accounting of time worked on specific program areas.

Staff Training -- During the 2008 calendar year, and as part of an ongoing commitment to continued professional development, the Department provided approximately 36 employees the opportunity to attend state-sponsored training courses and at least three staff members with tuition assistance for post-secondary education. In addition, the Department has worked through its federal partners to provide training in areas of proficiency for its inspectors, veterinarians and agents that provide them with up-to-date information in protecting our New Jersey aquacultural and agricultural products from plant and animal diseases and general food safety.

Employee Recognitions -- A Statewide Employee Recognition Program was held on May 5, 2008 at the War Memorial in Trenton. Over 1,300 employees and their families were present to celebrate the accomplishments of State employees. One employee from the Department of Agriculture was present to receive his award for longevity.

Karen Kritz -- Division of Marketing and Development, Agricultural Economic Development – Serves as the first New Jersey member of the USDA's Advisory Committee on Beginning Farmers and Ranchers.

Al Murray -- Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Director of the Division of Marketing and Development – received the New Jersey Food Council's Thomas W. Kelly Government Service Award in September 2008.

Erin Noble -- Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, State FFA Specialist for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Was named an Outstanding Young Member by the National Association of Agricultural Educators. Noble, 26, of New Egypt, was one of six people in the nation awarded the Outstanding Young Member honor, receiving the award in NAAE's Region VI, which includes all of New England and the Mid-Atlantic – a total of 13 states. She was presented with her award at the 2008 NAAE Convention in Charlotte, North Carolina, December 2 to 6, 2008.

Lynne Richmond -- Public Information Officer – Received the New Jersey FFA Honorary State FFA Degree.

Shari Silverman – Division of Animal Health, Senior Veterinarian – Received the Teamwork/Partnership Achievement Award for the Avian Influenza Rapid Response Training Committee with DHSS at the Statewide Employee Recognition Program.

Nancy Trivette -- Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources – Agricultural Education Program Leader and FFA Advisor – Serves as President Elect for the National Association Supervisors of Agricultural Education (NASAE) and a member of the National Council for Agricultural Education.

Investment and Upgrades in Computer Technology -- The Information Technology Unit has had a busy year. Besides being reorganized, ITU has started work on many new projects to create new electronic-based systems, current systems were expanded, and IT hardware has been significantly upgraded.

Internal reorganization and changes

- IT staff has been fully consolidated into one unit. This consolidation results in streamlining IT purchases and leveraging IT resources to all the Divisions in the Department.
- All Department data is now stored in a secure location outside of the Department to ensure all data is kept secure.

Implementation of new systems

- The Chief Information Officer worked with Department of Environmental Protection and the Office of Information Technology to launch an Electronic Time Recording System called eCATS. This system allows all NJDA employees to submit their timesheets online thus resulting in eliminating the paper process. eCATS also serves the Department with an accurate recording of time spent by each employee on each of the Department's programs. IT staff worked with the HR unit to train all NJDA employees to use eCATS prior to implementation.
- All phases of SNEARS (School Nutrition Electronic Application and Reimbursement System), which includes Program Administration and Reimbursement, have been released. SNEARS is evolving to be the major communication channel to School District sponsors and this feature is slated to be expanded to the Child and Adult Care sponsors, Summer Food sponsors and the Commodity Distribution users.
- ITU has been utilizing OIT Shared Resources. They are in the process of creating web-based applications for many of the licenses and registrations required by our constituents, citizens, and businesses. These systems (described in more detail below) need to be run on specialized server hardware with specific networking configurations. Because of the high cost of implementing such systems, the Department has decided to utilize the shared environment hosted by OIT. OIT has already implemented the hardware and networking configurations, allowing Departments to place their applications and data in the shared environment at a greatly-reduced cost, without the burden of having to maintain, upgrade, and service the hardware, systems, and specialized network.
- IT is currently in the design phase of creating several new electronic web-based systems that automate many licenses and registrations our Department oversees.
 - Markets and Dairy is the first Division in which online applications are being created. *Online Organics Registration* is the first system since it is a new registration process, and has the potential to bring a significant amount of money into the Department through licensing fees, and can be the model for the second application to be developed for them, *Online Milk License Registrations*. Other online applications being examined are: *Online Feed Registration*, *Online Fertilizer Registration*, and *Online Liming Registration*.
 - Plant Industry has several internal systems being managed by custom dBase IV applications that could be automated into web-based systems. Rudimentary work has begun by examining the current following systems: *Nursery/Dealers Registration*, *Phytosanitary Inspection*, *Apiary Registration and Seedsman's Registration*.

- Animal Health is in the process of implementing LIMS, the *Laboratory Information Management System*. ITU has been working with Animal Health to implement this system, which will tie together not only all of the testing performed by Animal Health, but also link directly to their testing equipment so that results will be automatically entered into LIMS. ITU has evaluated all of its equipment and submitted written summaries as to how this equipment can be interfaced with LIMS, and what networking hardware (if any) is needed. LIMS has currently been submitted to OIT for approval, and ITU is continuing to work with OIT and Animal Health to facilitate this proposal.

Upgrade of hardware, systems, and workstations

- The Department's main data storage system was a SAN device (Storage Area Network). This system, a repository of hard disk drives configured for data safety and integrity, was nearly eight years old and was no longer supported by the manufacturer. A new SAN was procured and installed. While the old SAN had reached the limit to how much can be stored, the new device has three times the amount of storage capacity, and, by adding additional hard drives, can be expanded to several times its current capacity.
- A new backup tape drive was also purchased to accommodate the larger demands in storage capacity. This new tape drive backs up data much more quickly, using fewer tapes, than the previous drive. The end result is that the backups have become more efficient, take less time, and utilizes less backup tapes.
- An uninterruptable power supply (UPS) was purchased to handle the increased wattage the equipment needed to keep the systems up in the event of a power failure.
- All security on the systems and the network have been maintained and upgraded. This includes a major upgrade of virus software. The systems are constantly under attack from various threats from e-mail and web based malware.
- Many of the Department's aging PCs have been replaced with new ones and the replaced systems have been "trickled" down to replace older systems that had been in use for almost nine years.
- All outdated GIS data layers residing on Department file servers were updated, organized, and documented.
- Agriculture's GIS unit, working in a cooperative fashion with DEP, DOT, OIT, and Green Acres, has contributed GIS survey files for the purpose of updating and enhancing shared data that denotes the various political boundaries (county lines, township lines, etc.) within the State. The result of this cooperative effort has furnished the State with a much more detailed and higher-resolution image of the boundary lines comprising our counties and municipalities. The project is complete and updated boundaries are available from OIT.
- Agriculture's GIS unit, working in cooperation with DEP, Office of Homeland Security, DHS, NJ State Police, DCA, and OIT, has contributed \$5,000 toward a contract to develop a statewide parcel database for GIS. The contract was awarded this year to create a normalized parcel database and assemble the 19 county parcel layers into one unified parcel service. The new parcel database will be integrated into the new state, county, and municipal boundary file. The normalized database will be ready to link to the new PAMS (Property Assessment Management System) being developed by the Department of the Treasury. This new system will replace the

existing non-standard MOD IV system. The standardized database and unified parcel system is needed for several GIS applications currently in use and being planned for the Department. This project will enable statewide parcels to link to one standard database.

Meet the 2008 New Jersey State Board of Agriculture...



Noble F. McNaughton
President
Burlington County
Nursery Industry



Robert "Matty" Matarazzo
Board Vice President
Warren County
Fruit Industry



William Randolph
Board Member
Somerset County
Floriculture Industry



Roger R. Kumpel
Board Member
Burlington County
Hay/Grain Industry



Ann Dorsett
Board Member
Gloucester County
Equine Industry



W. Scott Ellis
Board Member
Mercer County
Vegetable Industry



Henry DuBois
Board Member
Salem County
Vegetable Industry



Andrew Borisuk
Board Member
Sussex County
Hay and Grain Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2008

Issued Cooperatively by

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA
Dr. Cynthia Z. F. Clark, Administrator

and

New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Charles M. Kuperus, Secretary

Prepared by

New Jersey Field Office
Room 205 Health and Agriculture Building
Trenton, NJ 08625

(609)292-6385

(800)328-0179

FAX 800-625-7581

Email nass-nj@nass.usda.gov

Website www.nass.usda.gov/nj/

Troy M. Joshua - Director

Steve J. Peterson - Deputy Director

Staff

Cathy Bragger

Clare Burger

Karen Carter

Chen Chang

Kevin Feeney

Eileen Herman

Marilyn Hoffeld

Francine Houston

Judy McDermott

Barbara Smith

Jock Summers

Lisa White



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
New Jersey Field Office
Cooperating with New Jersey Department of Agriculture



It is a pleasure to present to you the 2008 edition of the New Jersey Agriculture Annual Report. This publication is a cooperative effort between the USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service's New Jersey Field Office (USDA-NASS, NJFO) and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

The Annual Report is published each year to meet the diverse needs for a reliable reference book on agricultural production, prices, farm income, and various other economic data within the State. The estimates for crops, floriculture, livestock, and vegetables are prepared mainly to give timely current State totals and averages.

The data in this publication was made possible only by the voluntary cooperation of the New Jersey farmers and agribusinesses who responded to our surveys. We believe that the best source of agricultural data is from producers and agribusinesses. We would like to extend thanks to all those individuals who make New Jersey agricultural statistics data available to everyone.

Thanks to the office staff and enumerators for their dedication in providing our State with high quality agricultural statistics. The staff of USDA-NASS, NJFO is dedicated to serving the agricultural needs of all users. Please contact us at any time with your questions, comments, and requests for information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Troy M. Joshua".

Troy M. Joshua, Director

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate Net Weight	
		<i>lbs</i>	<i>kgs</i>
Barley	Bushel	8	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 – 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Sack	100	45.4
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweet Potatoes	Box	25	11.4
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average Weight Per Unit (lbs)	Package Per Carlot Equivalent	
			In Units	In Cwt
Vegetables				
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	28	1,050	294
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12 - 14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3 - 4 dozen	60	600	360
Cucumber	Bushel	55	700	385
Eggplant	1 1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole & endive	1 1/9 bushel crate	25	850	213
Lettuce, Head	Crate, 24 heads	50	825	413
Onions, Dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers, Bell	Bushel	28	850	238
Snap Beans	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	213
Sweet Corn	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Tomatoes	Carton	25	2,000	500
Fruit and Berries				
Apples	Bushel or carton	42	900	378
Blueberries	Flat, 12 pints	11	1,400	154
Cranberries	Barrel	100	---	---
Peaches	1/2 bushel or carton	25	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 2007

Item	1	2	3	4	5
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES					
Field Crop Production					
Barley for grain	Salem	Gloucester	---	---	---
Corn for grain	Warren	Salem	Hunterdon	Burlington	Cumberland
All Hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Salem	Burlington
Potatoes	Salem	Cumberland	---	---	---
Soybeans for beans	Burlington	Salem	Warren	Cumberland	Monmouth
Sweet potatoes	Atlantic	Camden	Gloucester	---	---
Wheat for grain	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	Gloucester	Hunterdon
Vegetables Acreage Harvested					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Burlington	---
Cabbage	Cumberland	Atlantic	Gloucester	Burlington	---
Peppers, bell	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Atlantic	Monmouth
Sweet Corn	Salem	Burlington	Gloucester	Camden	1/
Tomatoes	Gloucester	Cumberland	Salem	Burlington	Atlantic
Fruit and Berries					
Apples production	Gloucester	Atlantic	Warren	Hunterdon 2/	Sussex 2/
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington	---	---	---
Cranberry production	Burlington	---	---	---	---
Peach production	Gloucester	Cumberland	Camden	Burlington	Atlantic
Certified Nurseries					
Number of nurseries	Cumberland	Monmouth	Burlington	Gloucester	Hunterdon
Nursery stock acreage	Cumberland	Monmouth	Burlington	Gloucester	Salem
Livestock and Products					
Milk production	Salem	Sussex	Warren	Gloucester	Hunterdon
Number of Cattle and Calves 3/	Warren	Salem	Sussex	Hunterdon	Burlington
Number of Milk Cows 3/	Salem	Warren	Sussex	Gloucester	Hunterdon
UNITED STATES					
Total Crop Production					
Blueberries	Michigan	New Jersey	Oregon	Washington	California
Cranberries	Wisconsin	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Oregon	Washington
Peaches, freestone	California	New Jersey	Michigan	Pennsylvania	Washington
Peppers, bell	California	Florida	Georgia	New Jersey	Ohio

— Other counties not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

1/ Atlantic, Cumberland, and Morris tied for fifth.

2/ Tied for fourth.

3/ Reference date January 1, 2008.

**RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE: FIELD CROPS AND VEGETABLES
BY ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION 1/**

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Field Crops and Vegetables	Year Estimates Started	Record	Acreage		Unit	Yield		Production	
			Harvested	Year		Per Acre	Year	Total	Year
Field Crops									
Barley	1919	High	27,000	1958	Bu	79	1999	1,239,000	1966
		Low	1,000	1936		16.5	1919	16,000	1919
Corn for Grain	1919	High	234,000	1919	Bu	143	2004	12,870,000	1981
		Low	52,000	1972		28	1955	2,220,000	1999
Corn for Silage	1919	High	71,000	1957	Ton	20	2004	672,000	1976
		Low	11,000	2004		6	1999	140,000	1988
All Hay	1909	High	391,000	1909	Ton	2.85	1992	605,000	1910
		Low	107,000	1980		1.07	1923	206,000	2007
Alfalfa Hay	1919	High	109,000	1955	Ton	3.9	1992	272,000	1958
		Low	15,000	1921		1.75	1936	32,000	1921
Oats 2/	1866	High	155,000	1871	Bu	63	1985	4,126,000	1881
		Low	4,000	1988		16	1901	200,000	1988
Potatoes	1866	High	94,000	1917	Cwt	285	2000	8,927,000	1922
		Low	2,100	2005		24	1876	536,000	2005
Rye 3/	1866	High	106,000	1879	Bu	38	1995	1,073,000	1919
		Low	3,000	1996		8	1870	81,000	1996
Soybeans	1928	High	203,000	1979	Bu	42	2004	6,090,000	1979
		Low	3,000	1938		11.8	1944	48,000	1938
Sweet Potatoes	1868	High	23,000	1909	Cwt	150	1995	2,125,000	1908
		Low	1,000	1999		35	1883	100,000	1999
All Wheat	1866	High	163,000	1878	Bu	60	2006	2,508,000	1871
		Low	22,000	2006		10.5	1885	900,000	1978
Vegetables									
Asparagus (fresh)	1929	High	11,900	1958	Cwt	40	2006	358,000	1960
		Low	900	1996		13	1976	18,000	1994
Cabbage	1929	High	7,900	1944	Cwt	400	2000	1,075,000	1966
		Low	1,400	2006		90	1930	363,000	1995
Cucumbers (fresh)	1929	High	4,000	1935	Cwt	225	2002	682,000	2004
		Low	1,300	1975		60	1932	142,000	1956
Eggplant	1929	High	1,700	1946	Cwt	260	2005	240,000	1998
		Low	700	2003		74	1930	74,000	1933
Escarole & Endive	1949	High	1,500	1967	Cwt	195	2007	248,000	1967
		Low	400	1949		130	2003	58,000	1949

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases, the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.

2/ All oat estimates discontinued as of 1990.

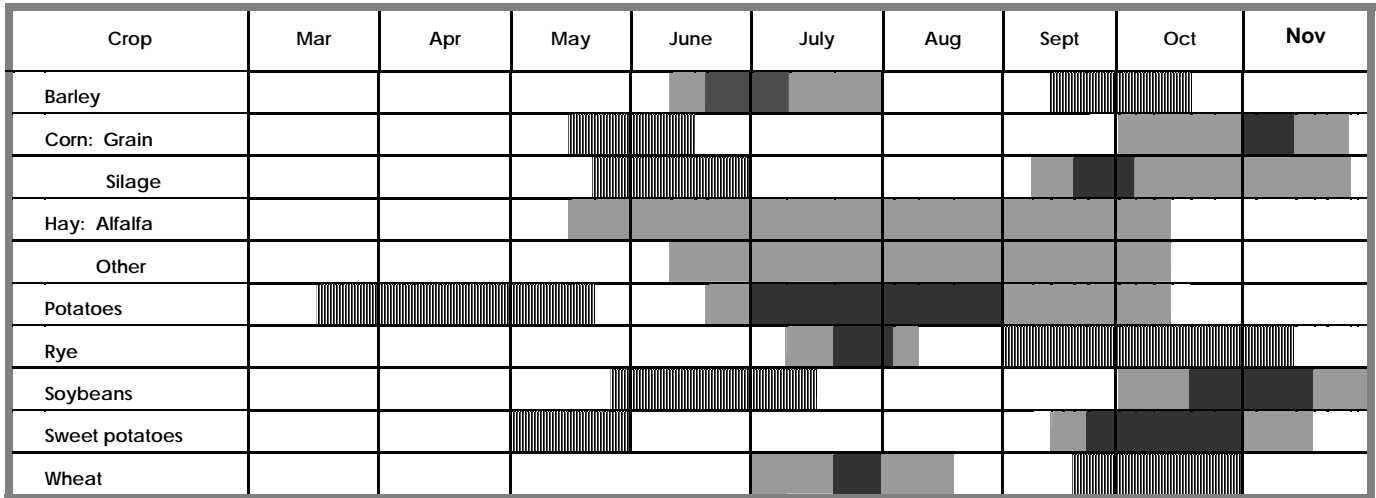
3/ All rye estimates discontinued as of 2000.

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS IN NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE: VEGETABLES
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BY ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION 1/ (CONTINUED)

Field Crops and Vegetables	Year Estimates Started	Record	Acreage		Unit	Yield		Production	
			Harvested	Year		Per Acre	Year	Total	Year
Vegetables cont'd									
Lettuce, Head 2/	1929	High	5,600	1958	Cwt	280	1997	942,000	1958
		Low	400	2006		90	2006	36,000	2006
Peppers, Bell	1929	High	9,300	1947	Cwt	320	2001	1,372,000	1994
		Low	3,100	2007		42	1943	270,000	1929
Pumpkins	1990	High	2,600	2002	Cwt	175	1992	385,000	1992
		Low	1,800	2006		70	2002	144,000	2004
Snap Beans (fresh)	1929	High	15,500	1934	Cwt	54	2001	566,000	1934
		Low	2,300	2003		24	1991	70,000	2006
Spinach (fresh)	1929	High	4,300	1936	Cwt	175	2006	298,000	2006
		Low	880	1973		58	1929	57,000	1971
Sweet Corn (fresh)	1935	High	23,000	1939	Cwt	110	2006	1,120,000	1965
		Low	7,000	2006		32	1944	440,000	1999
Tomatoes (fresh)	1929	High	13,000	1937	Cwt	230	2004	1,272,000	1935
		Low	2,900	2007		74	1945	406,000	1988

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases, the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.
 2/ State estimate for New Jersey discontinued beginning in 2007.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE: FRUIT BY PRODUCTION

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Fruit	Year Estimates Started	Unit	Production		
			Record	Total	Year
Fruit					
Apples	1917	Million lbs	High	196.8	1935
			Low	18.7	1921
Blueberries	1929	1,000 lbs	High	54,000	2007
			Low	231	1929
Cranberries	1900	1,000 bbls	High	700	1999
			Low	33	1902
Peaches	1910	Tons	High	68,500	1960
			Low	500	1934
Strawberries	1929	1,000 cwt	High	146	1961
			Low	11	2003

RECORD HIGHS AND LOWS OF NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURE: LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS BY NUMBER OF HEAD OR UNIT 1/

Livestock and Products	Year Estimates Started	Unit	Inventory or Production January 1		
			Record	Total	Year
Livestock Inventory					
Cattle and Calves	1867	Head	High	264,000	1880
			Low	38,000	2008
Chickens (all) 2/ 3/	1924	Head	High	16,038,000	1957
			Low	1,220	1983
Hogs and Pigs 2/	1867	Head	High	258,000	1951
			Low	9,000	2007
Milk Cows	1867	Head	High	160,000	1897
			Low	10,000	2008
Sheep 4/	1920	Head	High	17,000	1955
			Low	6,000	1939
Turkeys (raised annually)	1929	Head	High	610,000	1966
			Low	33,000	2006
Livestock Products					
Eggs	1925	Million eggs	High	2,629	1956
			Low	234	1984
Milk	1924	Million lbs	High	1,189	1960
			Low	168	2007
Wool 4/	1909	1,000 lbs	High	105	1955
			Low	34	1938

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases, the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.

2/ Inventory was as of January 1 until 1957. Starting in 1958, inventory was as of December 1.

3/ All chickens excludes meat chickens.

4/ State estimate for New Jersey discontinued beginning in 1999.

Crops	Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Average Price Per Units (\$)	Value of Production		
						Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)	
Field Crops								
Barley	bu	2,000	71	142	2.00	284	142	
Corn for Grain	bu	62,000	122	7,564	2.12	16,036	259	
Corn for Silage	ton	17,000	16.0	272	2/	2/	2/	
All Hay	ton	115,000	1.84	212	126.00	26,760	233	
Alfalfa Hay	ton	25,000	2.70	68	150.00	10,200	408	
Other Hay	ton	90,000	1.60	144	115.00	16,560	184	
Potatoes	cwt	2,100	255	536	8.05	4,315	2,055	
Soybeans for Beans	bu	91,000	28	2,548	5.65	14,396	158	
Sweet Potatoes	cwt	1,200	130	156	26.80	4,181	3,484	
Winter Wheat	bu	23,000	53.0	1,219	3.25	3,962	172	
Total	ton	313,300	---	847	---	69,934	---	
Fruit Crops								
Apples	lb	2,200	20,500	44,000	.313	13,779	6,263	
Blueberries	lb	7,500	6,000	45,000	1.23	55,470	7,396	
Cranberries	Bbl	3,100	171.9	533	35.30	18,815	6,069	
Peaches	ton	6,900	5.07	33.7	916.00	30,869	4,474	
Strawberries 3/	cwt	300	48	14	170.00	2,380	7,933	
Total	ton	20,000	---	106	---	121,131	---	
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 3/	Jan-June	cwt	1,100	30	33	100.00	3,300	3,000
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,500	260	390	17.80	6,942	4,628
Collards 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	700	135	95	22.20	2,109	3,013
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,200	150	480	20.20	9,696	3,030
Eggplant 3/	July-Dec	cwt	800	260	208	18.90	3,931	4,914
Escarole & Endive 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	190	95	21.50	2,043	4,086
Kale 2/	Jan-Dec	cwt	400	215	86	22.00	1,892	4,730
Head Lettuce	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	190	95	35.00	3,325	6,650
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,100	205	226	16.00	3,616	3,287
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,200	260	832	24.70	20,550	6,422
Pumpkins 3/	July-Dec	cwt	2,200	88	194	16.50	3,201	1,455
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	2,900	40	116	47.00	5,452	1,880
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,900	105	200	30.90	6,180	3,253
Squash, Summer 3/	July-Oct	cwt	2,100	95	200	29.50	5,900	2,810
Squash, Winter 3/	July-Dec	cwt	900	88	80	25.30	2,024	2,249
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,100	80	568	21.50	12,212	1,720
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	3,000	200	600	41.50	24,900	8,300
Total - 17 market crops			33,100	---	4,498	---	117,273	---
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 4/		ton	8,250	7.41	61.2	125.5	7,673	930
Total	ton	41,350	---	286	---	124,946	---	

1/ Utilized production for fruit crops.

2/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.

3/ State estimate only.

4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, lima beans, and tomatoes are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

Crops	Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) 2/	Season Average Price Per Units (\$)	Value of Production		
						Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)	
Field Crops								
Barley	bu	2,000	57	114	2.05	234	117	
Corn for Grain	bu	64,000	129	8,256	3.37	27,823	435	
Corn for Silage	ton	15,000	17.0	255	3/	3/	3/	
All Hay	ton	115,000	2.03	234	133.00	30,672	267	
Alfalfa Hay	ton	25,000	2.50	63	153.00	9,639	386	
Other Hay	ton	90,000	1.90	171	123.00	21,033	234	
Potatoes	cwt	2,500	240	600	8.70	5,220	2,088	
Soybeans for Beans	bu	86,000	35	3,010	6.25	18,813	219	
Sweet Potatoes	cwt	1,200	135	162	27.70	4,487	3,739	
Winter Wheat	bu	22,000	60.0	1,320	3.80	5,016	228	
Total	ton	307,700	---	891	---	90,059	---	
Fruit Crops								
Apples	lb	2,100	21,400	44,000	.410	18,060	8,600	
Blueberries	lb	7,600	6,840	52,000	1.61	83,720	11,016	
Cranberries	Bbl	3,100	156.5	480	39.20	18,816	6,070	
Peaches	ton	6,600	5.15	34.0	1,050.00	35,700	5,409	
Strawberries 3/	cwt	300	52	16	200.00	3,200	10,667	
Total	ton	19,700	---	107	---	159,496	---	
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 4/	Jan-June	cwt	1,000	40	40	95.00	3,800	3,800
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,400	290	406	14.80	6,009	4,292
Collards 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	650	160	104	24.80	2,579	3,968
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,300	175	578	23.10	13,352	4,046
Eggplant 4/	July-Dec	cwt	900	230	207	22.80	4,720	5,244
Escarole & Endive 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	170	85	23.80	2,023	4,046
Kale 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	350	180	63	24.30	1,531	4,374
Head Lettuce	Jan-Dec	cwt	400	90	36	20.00	720	1,800
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,100	190	209	19.00	3,971	3,610
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,200	295	944	29.50	27,848	8,703
Pumpkins 4/	July-Dec	cwt	1,800	135	243	21.40	5,200	2,889
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	25	70	48.50	3,395	1,213
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,700	175	298	33.70	10,043	5,908
Squash, Summer 4/	July-Oct	cwt	1,900	100	190	32.60	6,190	3,258
Squash, Winter 4/	July-Dec	cwt	700	85	60	23.50	1,410	2,014
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,000	110	770	24.70	19,019	2,717
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	2,900	180	522	37.60	19,627	6,768
Total - 17 market crops			31,600	---	4,825	---	131,437	---
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 5/	ton	7,500	7.46	56.0	151.70	8,489	1,312	
Total	ton	39,100	---	297	--	139,926	---	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Utilized production for fruit crops.

3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.

4/ State estimate only.

5/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, lima beans, and tomatoes are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

Crops	Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) ^{2/}	Season Average Price Per Units (\$)	Value of Production		
						Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)	
Field Crops								
Barley	bu	2,000	68	136	2.70	367	184	
Corn for Grain	bu	82,000	124	10,168	4.65	47,281	577	
Corn for Silage	ton	11,000	15	165	3/	3/	3/	
All Hay	ton	115,000	1.79	206	158.00	32,554	283	
Alfalfa Hay	ton	20,000	2.70	54	175.00	9,450	473	
Other Hay	ton	95,000	1.60	152	152.00	23,104	243	
Potatoes	cwt	2,400	265	636	7.20	4,579	1,908	
Soybeans for Beans	bu	80,000	31	2,480	10.10	25,048	313	
Sweet Potatoes	cwt	1,200	100	120	27.40	3,288	2,740	
Winter Wheat	bu	28,000	51	1,428	5.25	7,497	268	
Total	ton	320,600	---	811	---	153,168	---	
Fruit Crops								
Apples	lb	2,000	21000	42,000	.229	9,609	4,805	
Blueberries	lb	7,600	7,110	54,000	1.67	90,240	11,874	
Cranberries	Bbl	3,100	171.3	531	42.20	22,408	7,228	
Peaches	ton	6,300	4.57	28.8	1,140.00	32,832	5,211	
Strawberries 3/	cwt	300	45	14	215.00	3,010	10,033	
Total	ton	19,300	---	104	---	158,099	---	
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 4/	Jan-June	cwt	1,000	25	25	115.00	2,875	2,875
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,500	345	518	13.80	7,148	4,765
Collards 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	800	145	116	25.70	2,981	3,726
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,400	190	646	17.80	11,499	3,382
Eggplant 4/	July-Dec	cwt	900	255	230	21.50	4,945	5,494
Escarole & Endive 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	195	98	25.40	2,489	4,978
Kale 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	300	155	47	24.80	1,166	3,887
Lettuce, All 4/ 5/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,500	177	266	18.70	4,968	3,312
Lettuce, Head 5/	Jan-Dec	cwt	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lettuce, Other 4/ 5/	Jan-Dec	cwt	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,100	300	930	31.50	29,295	9,450
Pumpkins 4/	July-Dec	cwt	2,200	85	187	16.20	3,029	1,377
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	2,700	30	81	47.00	3,807	1,410
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,600	100	160	42.60	6,816	4,260
Squash, Summer 4/	July-Oct	cwt	2,000	120	240	27.60	6,624	3,312
Squash, Winter 4/	July-Dec	cwt	1,000	105	105	20.70	2,174	2,174
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,100	95	675	22.30	15,053	2,120
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	2,900	205	595	39.70	23,622	8,146
Total - 17 market crops			32,500	---	4,919	---	128,491	3,647
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 5/		ton	6,000	9.05	54.3	177.10	9,617	1,603
Total	ton	38,500	---	300	---	138,108	---	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Utilized production for fruit crops.

3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.

4/ State estimate only.

5/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, lima beans, and tomatoes are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

The 2007 growing season started later than normal due to colder temperatures in early spring. Rainfall was plentiful and periodically excessive during the early growing season. Some of the New Jersey corn and soybean fields were so muddy that both planting and harvesting were delayed or prevented. The wet and cool weather conditions during April 2007 delayed hay cutting in most fields. Variable temperatures, along with a lack of surface moisture during May, delayed crop and pasture development. Warmer temperatures and adequate rainfall in June spurred crop development. Milder temperatures by mid-July improved field conditions, enabling planting and harvesting of field crops. Temperatures were much above normal the beginning of August, falling to below normal by the end of the month. August's dry weather necessitated irrigation in many localities. During September and the early part of October above normal temperatures, along with a lack of rainfall, required irrigation in many localities. Temperatures averaged much above normal the month of October in most localities. Heavy rainfall during the last week of October produced wet field conditions which hindered field crop harvesting and the planting of small grain crops.

Corn: Corn planted for all purposes in 2007 totaled 95,000 acres and 82,000 were harvested for grain. Yield decreased 5 bushels to 124 bushels per acre from the previous year's yield of 129 bushels. The increase in acreage raised production by 1.9 million bushels to 10.2 million bushels. Growers received a market year average of \$4.65 per bushel for their grain, an increase of \$1.28 per bushel from 2006's price of \$3.37 per bushel. The total crop value, for corn for grain increased by 70 percent from \$27.8 million in 2006 to \$47.3 million in 2007.

Soybeans: Soybean planted and harvested acreages decreased by 6,000 acres to 82,000 acres planted and 80,000 acres harvested in 2007. The soybean yield was down 4 bushels per acre from 2006's yield of 35 bushels per acre to 31 bushels in 2007. Production decreased to 2.48 million bushels in 2007, from 3.01 million bushels in 2006. The average price received by growers increased by \$3.85 from \$6.25 per bushel in 2006 to \$10.10 per bushel in 2007. The total crop value increased by 33 percent to \$25.0 million.

Winter wheat: The 31,000 acres planted to winter wheat in 2007 was 6,000 acres more than in 2006. Harvested acreage was at 28,000, an increase of 6,000 acres, too. The yield at 51 bushels per acre was 9 bushels per acre less than the previous year's. Production at 1.43 million bushels was up 8 percent from 2006. The season average price of \$5.25 per bushel was \$1.45 more than the price in 2006. The total crop value increased by 49 percent to \$7.50 million.

Barley: Barley planted and harvested acreage remained unchanged from 2006 at 3,000 and 2,000 acres, respectively. The yield was 68 bushels per acre, an increase of 11 bushels per acre over last year. Production in 2007 increased by 19 percent to 136,000 bushels. The average price received by growers was up by \$0.65 per bushel in 2007 to \$2.70. The value of barley produced increased by 57 percent from \$234,000 in 2006 to \$367,000 in 2007.

Hay: All hay harvested acres was unchanged in 2007 at 115,000 acres. Alfalfa hay acres decreased by 5,000 acres to 20,000 acres in 2007. Acreage in other hay rose by 5,000 acres from 2006 to 95,000 acres. The alfalfa hay yield increased by 8 percent to 2.7 tons per acre. The yield for other hay decreased by 16 percent to 1.6 tons per acre. The overall hay yield was 1.79 tons per acre. Alfalfa production was 54,000 tons and other hay production was 152,000 tons; the resulting total hay production was 206,000 tons. The season average price for all hay increased \$25.00 per ton from \$133 in 2006 to \$158.00 per ton in 2007. Overall, total hay crop value increased by 6 percent in 2007 to \$32.6 million.

Potatoes: Potatoes planted and harvested acreage totals decreased by 100 acres to 2,400 acres in 2007. The yield was 265 hundredweight per acre, an increase of 25 hundredweight from 2006. Production was 636,000 hundredweight in 2007 compared with 600,000 hundredweight in 2006. The total crop value decreased, by 12 percent from \$5.22 million in 2006 to \$4.60 million in 2007.

Sweet Potatoes: Sweet potato planted and harvested acreage was unchanged, at 1,200 acres, from the previous year. The yield was 100 hundredweight per acre, a decrease of 35 hundredweight from last year's. Production in 2007 decreased by 25 percent to 120,000 hundredweight. The average price per hundredweight decreased by \$0.30 to \$27.40 in 2007,

NEW JERSEY FARM CROPS, FOR THE NEW JERSEY STATE
 YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007

Year	Acres		Yield Per Acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Avg. Price 1/ (\$)	Value of Production	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)
<u>Barley</u>							
2002	4	3	70.0	210	1.60	336	112
2003	4	3	45.0	135	1.95	263	88
2004	3	2	63.0	126	2.10	265	133
2005	3	2	71.0	142	2.00	284	142
2006	3	2	57.0	114	2.05	234	117
2007 2/	3	2	68.0	136	2.70	367	184
<u>Corn for Grain 3/</u>							
2002	90	70	61.0	4,270	2.77	11,828	169
2003	80	61	113.0	6,893	2.81	19,369	318
2004	86	72	143.0	10,296	2.20	22,651	315
2005	80	62	122.0	7,564	2.12	16,036	259
2006	80	64	129.0	8,256	3.37	27,823	435
2007 2/	95	82	124.0	10,168	4.65	47,281	577
<u>Corn for Silage</u>							
2002	---	18	11.0	198	---	---	---
2003	---	18	15.0	270	---	---	---
2004	---	13	20.0	260	---	---	---
2005	---	17	16.0	272	---	---	---
2006	---	15	17.0	255	---	---	---
2007 2/	---	11	15.0	165	---	---	---
<u>Alfalfa Hay</u>							
2002	---	30	2.60	78	127.00	9,906	330
2003	---	30	3.50	105	145.00	15,225	508
2004	---	30	3.70	111	146.00	16,206	540
2005	---	25	2.70	68	150.00	10,200	408
2006	---	25	2.50	63	153.00	9,639	386
2007 2/	---	20	2.70	54	175.00	9,450	473
<u>Other Hay</u>							
2002	---	90	1.60	144	101.00	14,544	162
2003	---	90	1.80	162	115.00	18,630	207
2004	---	90	1.90	171	109.00	18,639	207
2005	---	90	1.60	144	115.00	16,560	184
2006	---	90	1.90	171	123.00	21,033	234
2007 2/	---	95	1.60	152	152.00	23,104	243
<u>All Hay 4/</u>							
2002	---	120	1.85	222	110.00	24,450	204
2003	---	120	2.23	267	125.00	33,855	282
2004	---	120	2.35	282	122.00	34,845	290
2005	---	115	1.84	212	126.00	26,760	233
2006	---	115	2.03	234	133.00	30,672	267
2007 2/	---	115	1.79	206	158.00	32,554	283

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage and hay in tons.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn for grain.

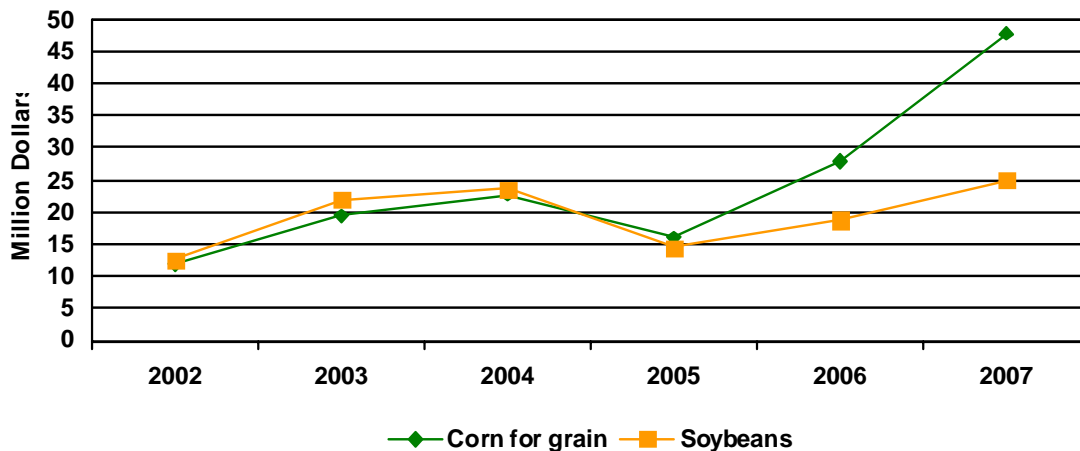
4/ Sum of alfalfa and other hay values will differ from all hay due to rounding of season average price.

**NEW JERSEY FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION,
PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007 (continued)**

Year	Acres		Yield Per Acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Avg. Price 1/ (\$)	Value of Production	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)
Potatoes							
2002	2.6	2.6	275	715	8.20	5,863	2,255
2003	2.8	2.7	250	675	5.70	3,848	1,425
2004	2.3	2.2	270	594	5.50	3,267	1,485
2005	2.1	2.1	255	536	8.05	4,315	2,055
2006	2.5	2.5	240	600	8.70	5,220	2,088
2007 2/	2.4	2.4	265	636	7.20	4,579	1,908
Soybeans							
2002	100	97	24	2,328	5.40	12,571	130
2003	90	88	34	2,992	7.35	21,991	250
2004	105	103	42	4,326	5.45	23,577	229
2005	95	91	28	2,548	5.65	14,396	158
2006	88	86	35	3,010	6.25	18,813	219
2007 2/	82	80	31	2,480	10.10	25,048	313
Sweet Potatoes							
2002	1.2	1.2	125	150	23.20	3,480	2,900
2003	1.1	1.1	125	138	25.80	3,560	3,236
2004	1.2	1.2	140	168	26.30	4,418	3,682
2005	1.2	1.2	130	156	26.80	4,181	3,484
2006	1.2	1.2	135	162	27.70	4,487	3,739
2007 2/	1.2	1.2	100	120	27.40	3,288	2,740
Winter Wheat							
2002	38	32	57	1,824	3.10	5,654	177
2003	31	26	42	1,092	3.10	3,385	130
2004	28	24	47	1,128	3.30	3,722	155
2005	28	23	53	1,219	3.25	3,962	172
2006	25	22	60	1,320	3.80	5,016	228
2007 2/	31	28	51	1,428	5.25	7,497	268

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweet potatoes in hundredweight; soybeans and wheat in bushels.
2/ Preliminary.

**TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION
2002 - 2007**



County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Acres planted for all purposes</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	8,400	6,400	7,500	6,500	6,800	9,800
Morris	1,100	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,200	900
Somerset	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,200
Sussex	3,900	4,700	5,100	4,800	4,600	5,000
Warren	21,300	18,400	19,900	19,100	19,600	18,300
Central District						
Burlington	9,500	8,300	8,500	7,000	7,200	8,800
Mercer	3,800	3,000	3,600	3,400	3,200	3,900
Middlesex	4,700	4,000	3,900	3,300	2/	4,700
Monmouth	2,900	2,400	2,300	2,000	2,000	2/
Ocean	600	500	600	500	2/	2/
South District						
Atlantic	700	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	7,000	5,000	5,500	5,300	5,100	8,200
Gloucester	3,200	3,700	4,100	3,700	4,000	4,100
Salem	19,600	18,900	19,700	19,300	19,100	24,200
Other counties 3/	300	500	700	600	4,200	3,900
Total	90,000	80,000	86,000	80,000	80,000	95,000
<u>Acres harvested for grain</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	6,500	4,800	6,600	5,400	5,700	9,200
Morris	900	800	1,100	1,100	1,000	700
Somerset	1,900	2,600	3,100	2,200	2,200	2,400
Sussex	1,600	2,400	2,800	2,700	2,600	3,100
Warren	17,800	14,300	15,900	12,100	14,600	16,600
Central District						
Burlington	7,700	6,400	7,800	6,400	6,500	8,300
Mercer	3,400	2,000	3,400	3,100	2,900	3,400
Middlesex	4,100	3,200	3,700	3,100	2/	4,300
Monmouth	2,600	2,200	2,200	1,600	1,600	2/
Ocean	400	400	400	300	2/	2/
South District						
Atlantic	500	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	5,000	3,900	4,900	4,300	4,100	7,000
Gloucester	2,200	2,400	3,300	2,700	2,800	3,100
Salem	15,200	15,200	16,200	16,500	16,100	20,500
Other counties 3/	200	400	600	500	3,900	3,400
Total	70,000	61,000	72,000	62,000	64,000	82,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in other counties.

3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: CORN FOR GRAIN YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Yield per acre (bushels) 2/</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	55	103	140	133	134	155
Morris	83	88	128	98	98	144
Somerset	49	78	125	85	86	110
Sussex	63	85	126	121	126	132
Warren	65	116	144	125	134	144
Central District						
Burlington	70	105	136	113	114	111
Mercer	64	98	135	123	129	142
Middlesex	73	106	150	120	3/	173
Monmouth	77	108	124	107	110	3/
Ocean	44	96	127	89	3/	3/
South District						
Atlantic	36	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Cumberland	49	122	154	124	126	86
Gloucester	42	126	145	121	123	75
Salem	56	129	155	130	142	110
Other counties 4/	33	101	98	65	124	100
Total	61	113	143	122	129	124
<u>Production (bushels)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	357,500	494,400	924,000	718,200	763,800	1,426,000
Morris	74,700	70,400	140,800	107,800	98,000	100,800
Somerset	93,100	202,800	387,500	187,000	189,200	264,000
Sussex	100,800	204,000	352,800	326,700	327,600	409,200
Warren	1,157,000	1,658,800	2,289,600	1,512,500	1,956,400	2,390,400
Central District						
Burlington	539,000	672,000	1,060,800	723,200	741,000	921,300
Mercer	217,600	196,000	459,000	381,300	374,100	482,800
Middlesex	299,300	339,200	555,000	372,000	3/	743,900
Monmouth	200,200	237,600	272,800	171,200	176,000	3/
Ocean	17,600	38,400	50,800	26,700	3/	3/
South District						
Atlantic	18,000	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Cumberland	245,000	475,800	754,600	533,200	516,600	602,000
Gloucester	92,400	302,400	478,500	326,700	344,400	232,500
Salem	851,200	1,960,800	2,511,000	2,145,000	2,286,200	2,255,000
Other counties 4/	6,600	40,400	58,800	32,500	482,700	340,100
Total	4,270,000	6,893,000	10,296,000	7,564,000	8,256,000	10,168,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Yields are rounded to nearest whole bushel.

3/ Included in other counties.

4/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
North District						
Hunterdon	6,300	6,200	7,000	5,200	5,000	4,400
Somerset	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,300
Warren	5,100	5,400	6,200	5,900	5,200	5,400
Central District						
Burlington	22,100	20,500	23,500	20,700	20,300	18,600
Mercer	7,100	6,500	6,100	5,000	5,500	4,000
Monmouth	6,200	5,100	5,300	4,600	4,400	5,100
South District						
Cumberland	11,800	10,300	12,800	10,200	9,600	10,600
Gloucester	9,600	8,100	10,300	8,900	7,900	5,500
Salem	20,000	17,800	23,900	23,300	21,100	20,500
Other counties 2/	7,300	7,000	6,400	5,800	5,800	4,600
Total	97,000	88,000	103,000	91,000	86,000	80,000
Yield per acre (bushels) 3/						
North District						
Hunterdon	24	33	44	34	42	37
Somerset	26	36	41	20	40	43
Warren	33	38	47	40	45	47
Central District						
Burlington	26	30	41	31	36	33
Mercer	27	31	41	27	36	41
Monmouth	26	33	42	25	35	35
South District						
Cumberland	21	34	41	20	32	18
Gloucester	17	37	42	25	29	26
Salem	22	38	42	28	33	26
Other counties 2/	26	33	42	24	35	40
Total	24	34	42	28	35	31
Production (bushels)						
North District						
Hunterdon	151,200	204,600	308,000	176,800	210,000	162,800
Somerset	39,000	39,600	61,500	28,000	48,000	55,900
Warren	168,300	205,200	291,400	236,000	234,000	253,800
Central District						
Burlington	574,600	615,000	963,500	641,700	730,800	613,800
Mercer	191,700	201,500	250,100	135,000	198,000	164,000
Monmouth	161,200	168,300	222,600	115,000	154,000	178,500
South District						
Cumberland	247,800	350,200	524,800	204,000	307,200	190,800
Gloucester	163,200	299,700	432,600	222,500	229,100	143,000
Salem	440,000	676,400	1,003,800	652,400	696,300	533,000
Other counties 2/	191,000	231,500	267,700	136,600	202,600	184,400
Total	2,328,000	2,992,000	4,326,000	2,548,000	3,010,000	2,480,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

3/ Yields are rounded to nearest whole bushel.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
North District						
Hunterdon	3,600	3,000	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,200
Somerset	2,100	1,100	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,300
Warren	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,000	1,000
Central District						
Burlington	3,500	2,400	2,900	2,500	2,200	2,800
Mercer	700	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	900	900	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	1,200	1,300	1,000	800	800	900
South District						
Cumberland	6,700	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,900	6,200
Gloucester	3,300	3,300	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,900
Salem	7,500	6,300	6,200	5,900	6,000	8,300
Other counties 3/	900	1,700	800	1,100	700	2,400
Total	32,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	22,000	28,000
Yield per acre (bushels) 4/						
North District						
Hunterdon	53	43	45	51	55	54
Somerset	45	41	47	49	54	50
Warren	51	43	46	51	56	52
Central District						
Burlington	44	48	49	54	64	55
Mercer	53	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	60	45	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	54	47	48	53	55	56
South District						
Cumberland	63	41	49	50	61	52
Gloucester	52	40	47	59	58	47
Salem	67	40	46	55	63	51
Other counties 3/	57	40	42	50	63	44
Total	57	42	47	53	60	51
Production (bushels)						
North District						
Hunterdon	190,800	129,000	112,500	122,400	126,500	118,800
Somerset	94,500	45,100	79,900	78,400	81,000	65,000
Warren	81,600	60,200	59,800	56,100	56,000	52,000
Central District						
Burlington	154,000	115,200	142,100	135,000	140,800	154,000
Mercer	37,100	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	54,000	40,500	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	64,800	61,100	48,000	42,400	44,000	57,400
South District						
Cumberland	422,100	188,600	235,200	240,000	298,900	322,400
Gloucester	171,600	132,000	131,600	165,200	150,800	136,300
Salem	502,500	252,000	285,200	324,500	378,000	423,300
Other counties 3/	51,000	68,300	33,700	55,000	44,000	105,800
Total	1,824,000	1,092,000	1,128,000	1,219,000	1,320,000	1,428,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in other counties.

3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

4/ Yields are rounded to nearest whole bushel.

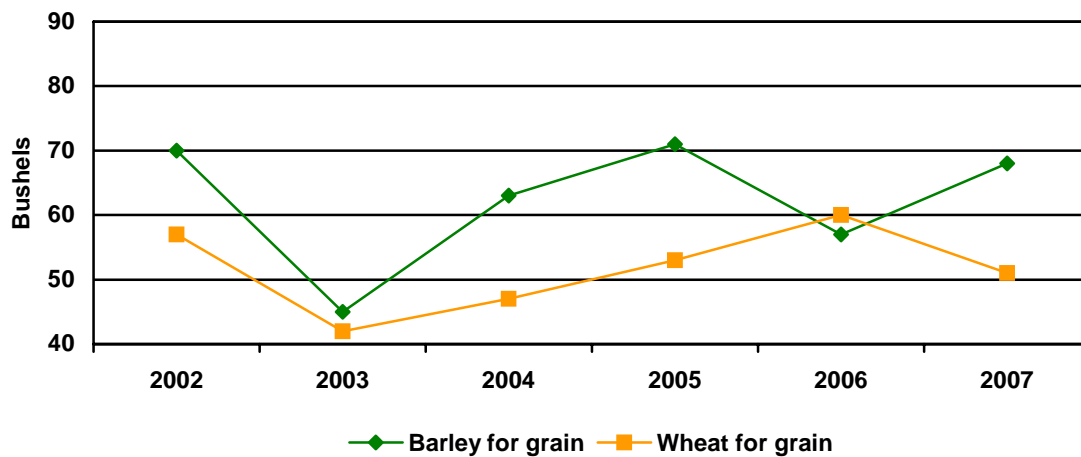
NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

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County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
South District						
Cumberland	400	500	2/	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	700	700	600	700	500	500
Salem	1,200	1,000	800	900	900	800
Other counties 3/	700	800	600	400	600	700
Total	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yield per acre (bushels) 4/						
South District						
Cumberland	66	42	2/	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	80	48	61	74	54	61
Salem	69	46	65	71	62	82
Other counties 3/	64	43	62	65	52	57
Total	70	45	63	71	57	68
Production (bushels)						
South District						
Cumberland	26,400	21,000	2/	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	56,000	33,600	36,600	51,800	27,000	30,500
Salem	82,800	46,000	52,000	63,900	55,800	65,600
Other counties 3/	44,800	34,400	37,400	26,300	31,200	39,900
Total	210,000	135,000	126,000	142,000	114,000	136,000

- 1/ Preliminary.
- 2/ Included in other counties.
- 3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.
- 4/ Yields are rounded to nearest whole bushel.

**BARLEY AND WHEAT, AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE
2002 - 2007**



NEW JERSEY: ALFALFA, OTHER, AND ALL HAY HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

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County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Alfalfa Hay</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	3,600	3,800	3,600	3,200	3,200	2,300
Morris	1,000	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	1,300	1,400	1,300	900	1,100	2/
Sussex	4,900	5,300	5,500	4,800	4,400	4,300
Warren	5,000	4,800	4,800	3,600	3,500	2,300
Central District						
Burlington	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,600	1,700	1,100
Monmouth	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,700	1,700	1,800
South District						
Cumberland	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,100	900
Gloucester	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,500
Salem	5,500	5,200	5,300	4,800	4,800	3,500
Other counties 3/	1,300	2,100	2,000	1,400	1,500	2,300
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	20,000
<u>Other Hay</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	29,000	27,100	27,000	26,400	26,400	26,600
Morris	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,700
Somerset	7,200	8,200	7,900	7,800	7,700	2/
Sussex	15,900	16,400	16,400	16,300	16,100	16,300
Warren	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	9,800	9,700
Central District						
Burlington	5,400	4,900	5,500	5,800	6,200	6,600
Mercer	2,000	2,300	2,200	2,400	2,300	2,900
Middlesex	900	900	1,000	1,300	1,100	1,200
Monmouth	3,000	2,800	2,900	2,700	2,800	3,300
Ocean	500	500	600	500	500	500
South District						
Atlantic	900	800	700	900	900	1,200
Camden	900	900	900	800	700	800
Cape May	800	900	900	900	900	1,100
Cumberland	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,600	2,500	2,800
Gloucester	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,400
Salem	6,000	6,500	5,900	5,700	6,000	6,300
Other counties 3/	100	200	200	300	300	9,600
Total	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	95,000
<u>All Hay</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	32,600	30,900	30,600	29,600	29,600	28,900
Morris	4,200	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,700
Somerset	8,500	9,600	9,200	8,700	8,800	2/
Sussex	20,800	21,700	21,900	21,100	20,500	20,600
Warren	14,600	14,600	14,800	13,500	13,300	12,000
Central District						
Burlington	7,400	6,900	7,400	7,400	7,900	7,700
Mercer	2,000	2,300	2,200	2,400	2,300	2,900
Middlesex	900	900	1,000	1,300	1,100	1,200
Monmouth	4,900	4,700	4,900	4,400	4,500	5,100
Ocean	500	500	600	500	500	500
South District						
Atlantic	900	800	700	900	900	1,200
Camden	900	900	900	800	700	800
Cape May	800	900	900	900	900	1,100
Cumberland	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,800	3,600	3,700
Gloucester	4,200	4,200	4,400	4,100	4,300	3,900
Salem	11,500	11,700	11,200	10,500	10,800	9,800
Other counties 3/	1,400	2,300	2,200	1,700	1,800	11,900
Total	120,000	120,000	120,000	115,000	115,000	115,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in other counties.

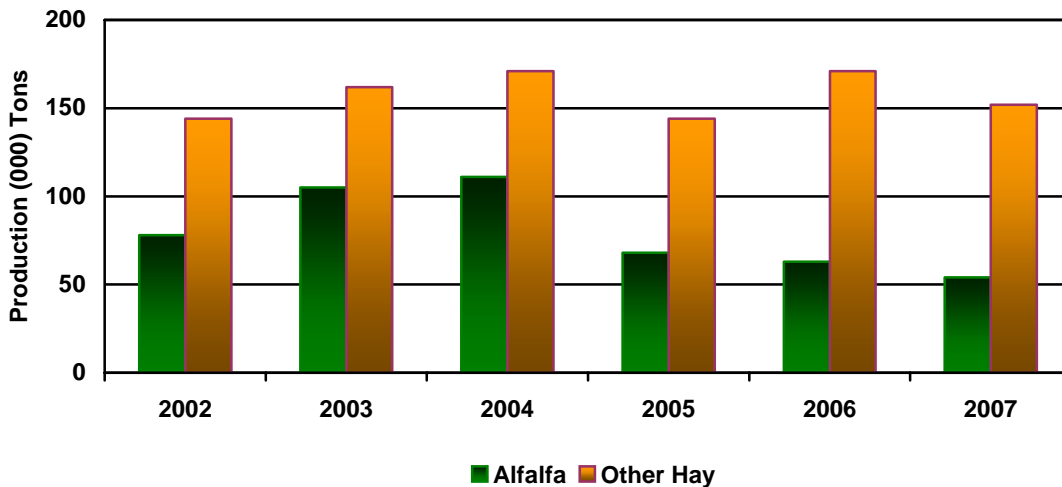
3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: ALFALFA HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007
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County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Yield per acre (tons)						
North District						
Hunterdon	2.3	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.9
Morris	2.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	2.8	3.9	4.0	1.9	2.3	2/
Sussex	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.6
Warren	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.0
Central District						
Burlington	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.5
Monmouth	3.0	3.6	3.7	2.1	3.0	3.1
South District						
Cumberland	2.3	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.2	2.7
Gloucester	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Salem	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.4	2.3
Other counties 3/	2.5	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.0
Total	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.7
Production (tons)						
North District						
Hunterdon	8,280	12,160	12,600	8,000	9,920	6,670
Morris	2,200	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	3,640	5,460	5,200	1,710	2,530	2/
Sussex	11,270	15,370	17,600	9,600	9,240	11,180
Warren	13,500	17,760	18,240	11,520	10,500	6,900
Central District						
Burlington	5,400	7,200	7,030	4,800	4,250	2,750
Monmouth	5,700	6,840	7,400	3,570	5,100	5,580
South District						
Cumberland	3,680	6,240	6,240	4,080	2,420	2,430
Gloucester	4,560	7,600	9,000	4,320	4,400	3,450
Salem	16,500	19,760	21,200	17,760	11,520	8,050
Other counties 3/	3,270	6,610	6,490	2,640	3,120	6,990
Total	78,000	105,000	111,000	68,000	63,000	54,000

1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Included in other counties.
 3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

**ALFALFA AND OTHER HAY PRODUCTION
 2002 - 2007**



NEW JERSEY: OTHER HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007
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County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Yield per acre (tons)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.6
Morris	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Somerset	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	2/
Sussex	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Warren	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8
Central District						
Burlington	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.4
Mercer	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4
Middlesex	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
Monmouth	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
Ocean	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.8
South District						
Atlantic	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
Camden	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.0
Cape May	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.0
Cumberland	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.8
Gloucester	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.5
Salem	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.4
Other counties 2/	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
Total	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6
<u>Production (tons)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	49,300	51,490	51,300	42,240	52,800	42,560
Morris	4,800	4,800	5,940	6,120	6,300	7,770
Somerset	10,800	15,580	14,220	8,580	13,860	2/
Sussex	25,440	29,520	27,880	24,450	27,370	26,080
Warren	14,400	16,660	20,000	16,830	20,580	17,460
Central District						
Burlington	10,260	7,350	11,000	13,340	11,780	9,240
Mercer	3,200	3,680	3,740	4,560	4,600	4,060
Middlesex	1,350	1,530	1,600	2,210	2,090	2,160
Monmouth	4,200	4,480	4,930	4,050	5,040	5,610
Ocean	550	700	840	700	1,000	900
South District						
Atlantic	990	960	980	1,080	1,260	1,440
Camden	1,170	1,800	1,800	1,200	1,190	800
Cape May	1,360	1,620	1,440	1,260	1,620	1,100
Cumberland	2,990	4,600	5,500	4,160	5,000	5,040
Gloucester	3,450	4,600	6,000	3,680	4,600	3,600
Salem	9,600	12,350	13,570	9,120	11,400	8,820
Other counties 2/	140	280	260	420	510	15,360
Total	144,000	162,000	171,000	144,000	171,000	152,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY ALLIUM YIELD AND PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Yield per acre (tons)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7
Morris	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Somerset	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	2/
Sussex	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8
Warren	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0
Central District						
Burlington	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.6
Mercer	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4
Middlesex	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
Monmouth	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.2
Ocean	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.8
South District						
Atlantic	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
Camden	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.0
Cape May	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.0
Cumberland	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Gloucester	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.0	2.1	1.8
Salem	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7
Other counties 2/	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Total	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8
<u>Production (tons)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	57,580	63,650	63,900	50,240	62,720	49,230
Morris	7,000	4,800	5,940	6,120	6,300	7,770
Somerset	14,440	21,040	19,420	10,290	16,390	2/
Sussex	36,710	44,890	45,480	34,050	36,610	37,260
Warren	27,900	34,420	38,240	28,350	31,080	24,360
Central District						
Burlington	15,660	14,550	18,030	18,140	16,030	11,990
Mercer	3,200	3,680	3,740	4,560	4,600	4,060
Middlesex	1,350	1,530	1,600	2,210	2,090	2,160
Monmouth	9,900	11,320	12,330	7,620	10,140	11,190
Ocean	550	700	840	700	1,000	900
South District						
Atlantic	990	960	980	1,080	1,260	1,440
Camden	1,170	1,800	1,800	1,200	1,190	800
Cape May	1,360	1,620	1,440	1,260	1,620	1,100
Cumberland	6,670	10,840	11,740	8,240	7,420	7,470
Gloucester	8,010	12,200	15,000	8,000	9,000	7,050
Salem	26,100	32,110	34,770	26,880	22,920	16,870
Other counties 2/	3,410	6,890	6,750	3,060	3,630	22,350
Total	222,000	267,000	282,000	212,000	234,000	206,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

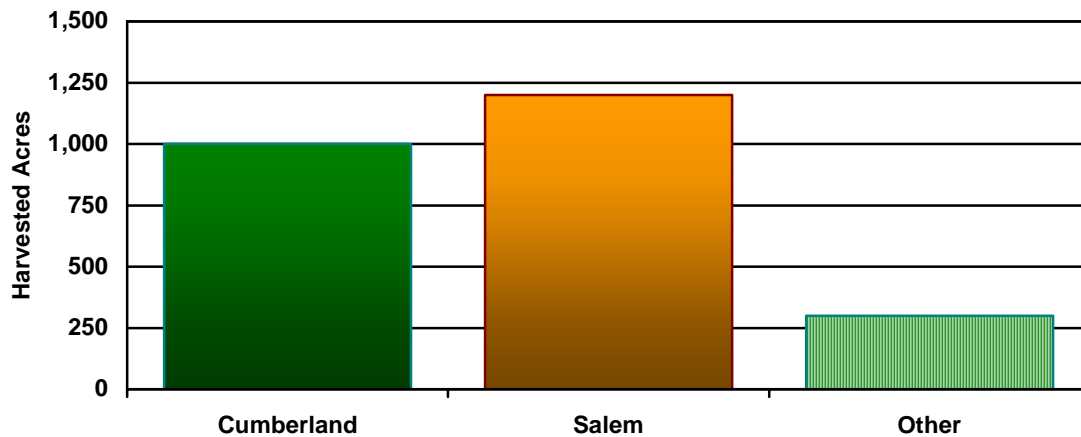
NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, ACRES, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres planted						
South District						
Cumberland	900	800	600	600	1,000	600
Salem	1,300	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,300
Other counties 2/	400	400	300	200	300	500
Total	2,600	2,800	2,300	2,100	2,500	2,400
Acres harvested						
South District						
Cumberland	900	800	600	600	1,000	600
Salem	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,300
Other counties 2/	400	300	300	200	300	500
Total	2,600	2,700	2,200	2,100	2,500	2,400
Yield per acre (cwt)						
South District						
Cumberland	278	231	282	268	225	260
Salem	278	256	285	265	268	275
Other counties 2/	260	267	183	150	180	245
Total	275	250	270	255	240	265
Production (cwt)						
South District						
Cumberland	250,000	185,000	169,000	161,000	225,000	156,000
Salem	361,000	410,000	370,000	345,000	321,000	357,500
Other counties 2/	104,000	80,000	55,000	30,000	54,000	122,500
Total	715,000	675,000	594,000	536,000	600,000	636,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

POTATOES HARVESTED ACRES, BY COUNTY, 2007



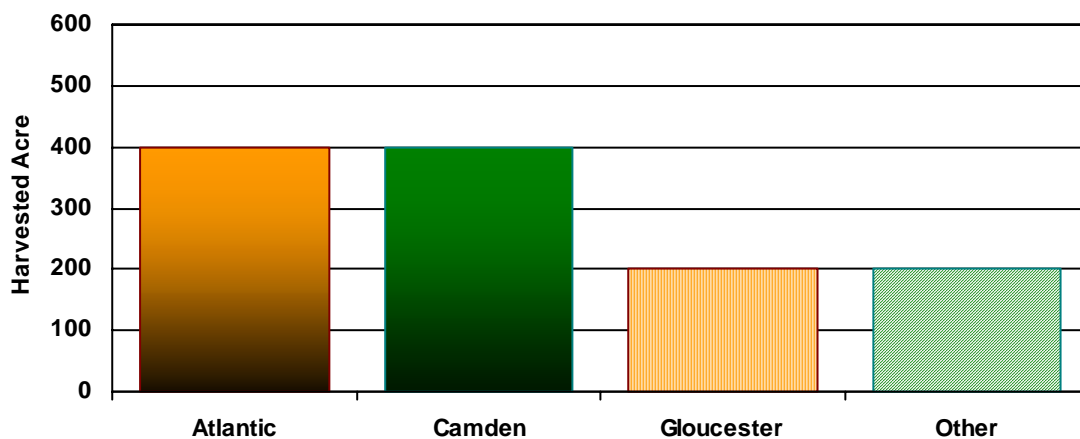
NEW JERSEY: SWEET POTATOES, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres planted						
South District						
Atlantic	350	300	400	500	500	400
Camden	250	300	350	300	300	400
Gloucester	350	400	300	200	200	200
Other counties 2/	250	100	150	200	200	200
Total	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Acres harvested						
South District						
Atlantic	350	300	400	500	500	400
Camden	250	300	350	300	300	400
Gloucester	350	400	300	200	200	200
Other counties 2/	250	100	150	200	200	200
Total	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Yield per acre (cwt)						
South District						
Atlantic	134	133	143	120	126	120
Camden	128	117	139	120	137	95
Gloucester	134	133	155	200	130	100
Other counties 2/	96	100	107	100	160	70
Total	125	125	140	130	135	100
Production (cwt)						
South District						
Atlantic	47,000	40,000	57,000	60,000	63,000	48,000
Camden	32,000	35,000	48,500	36,000	41,000	38,000
Gloucester	47,000	53,000	46,500	40,000	26,000	20,000
Other counties 2/	24,000	10,000	16,000	20,000	32,000	14,000
Total	150,000	138,000	168,000	156,000	162,000	120,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

SWEET POTATOES HARVESTED ACRES, BY COUNTY, 2007



Floriculture 2007

The floriculture statistics presented in this release were compiled from interviews and estimates of all known growers of floriculture crops in New Jersey. Growers must have annual gross sales exceeding \$10,000 of all floriculture crops to be included in state tabulations. Individual crop details, including quantity sold, price, and value, are summarized only from growers whose gross sales of floriculture crops are above \$100,000.

The 2007 expanded wholesale value of floriculture crops in the United States was up 2 percent from the revised 2006 valuation. New Jersey ranked eighth in the nation in expanded wholesale value of floriculture crops with a value of \$162 million. The total crop wholesale value for all New Jersey growers with \$100,000 or more in sales was estimated at \$154 million nearly unchanged from \$153 million in 2006.

The number of growers with sales over \$10,000 in New Jersey totaled 337 in 2007, a decline of 2.6 percent when compared with 346 in 2006. This followed the national trend of a 6.4 percent decline in the total number of growers. The number of growers in New Jersey with sales of \$100,000 or more decreased from 166 growers in 2006 to 160 growers in 2007.

Total covered area for floriculture crop production in the Garden State in 2007 was recorded at 19.8 million square feet, virtually unchanged from 2006. Nationally, total covered area for floriculture production was down

3.3 percent from 2006. Greenhouse space in New Jersey accounted for 98 percent of the total covered area with million square feet, unchanged from 2006. Film plastic structures, at 14.4 million square feet, were virtually unchanged from 2006. Fiberglass and other rigid plastic covers were down 1 percent for the year, while glass greenhouse area, at 4.2 million square feet, was unchanged from the 2006 area. Shade and temporary cover constituted the remaining 411,000 square feet of covered area, down 3 percent from 2006. Open ground usage totaled 2,299 acres, down 2 percent from the 2006 total.

In New Jersey, the total wholesale value of floriculture crops grown by operations exceeding the \$100,000 sales level reached \$154 million in 2007, virtually unchanged from the 2006 total. These operations, which comprised 47 percent of all growers, accounted for 95 percent of the total value of floriculture crops.

Total bedding and garden plants, the largest contributor to total value of sales for growers with \$100,000 or more in sales, recorded an increase of 2 percent in wholesale value of sales to \$104 million dollars. Potted flowering plants were down 8 percent in value to \$26.7 million. The foliage for indoor use category was valued at \$1.74 million in 2007, a decrease of 32 percent from 2006. The value of cut flowers increased by 1 percent, to \$10.4 million.

NEW JERSEY GROWING AREA: BY TYPE OF COVER, 2006 - 2007

Type of Cover	All Operations with \$10,000 + Sales		All Operations with \$100,000 + Sales	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
<u>1,000 Square Feet</u>				
Total Greenhouse Cover	19,364	19,398	16,934	16,814
Glass Greenhouses	4,231	4,258	4,132	4,120
Fiberglass and Other Rigid Greenhouses	726	717	667	673
Film Plastic Greenhouse	14,407	14,423	12,135	12,021
Shade and Temporary Cover	424	411	367	359
Total Covered Area	19,788	19,809	17,301	17,173
<u>Acres</u>				
Open Ground	2,358	2,299	1,990	2,010

Plant Type	Units	Operations with \$100,000 + Sales					
		Growers		Quantity Sold		Wholesale Value of Sales 1/	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
		<i>Number</i>		<i>1,000 Units</i>		<i>1,000 Dollars</i>	
Bedding/Garden Plants, Total 2/		3/	3/	3/	3/	101,322	103,577
Annuals		3/	3/	3/	3/	59,121	61,386
Hanging Baskets, Geraniums (Cuttings)	Baskets	75	83	369	224	2,668	1,830
Hanging Baskets, Impatiens	Baskets	48	46	81	74	535	522
Hanging Baskets, New Guinea Impatiens	Baskets	75	73	365	292	2,438	2,222
Hanging Baskets, Petunias	Baskets	61	61	242	282	1,324	1,822
Impatiens	Flats	103	98	671	703	5,509	5,793
Petunias	Flats	99	97	315	405	2,574	3,212
Marigolds	Flats	100	97	200	275	1,626	2,167
Geraniums (Cuttings)	Pots	100	101	2,230	2,140	4,492	4,589
New Guinea Impatiens	Pots	94	97	1,396	1,454	2,358	2,542
Pansies/Violets	Pots	46	44	1,371	1,054	1,566	1,344
Potted Herbaceous Perennials		3/	3/	3/	3/	42,201	42,191
Hardy/Garden Chrysanthemums	Pots	98	95	4,950	4,792	12,639	11,256
Hostas	Pots	68	65	882	616	3,328	2,407
Other Potted Herbaceous Perennials	Pots	85	79	7,615	7,872	26,234	28,528
Flowering Potted Plants, Total		3/	3/	3/	3/	29,052	26,679
Lilies, Easter	Pots	33	30	459	466	1,753	1,617
Poinsettias	Pots	68	66	2,081	1,642	9,086	7,863
Foliage For Indoor or Patio Use, Total		3/	3/	3/	3/	2,557	1,738
Hanging Baskets, Foliage	Baskets	22	22	58	40	374	280
Potted Foliage	Pots	15	13	4/	4/	2,183	1,458
		Number of Growers		Covered Area (1,000 Sq Ft)		Expanded Wholesale Value of Sales (\$1,000) 5/	
Growers with Gross Value of Sales		2006	2007	20056	2007	2006	2007
\$100,000 and over		166	160	17,301	17,173	154,343	153,662
\$10,000 - \$99,999		180	177	2,487	2,636	8,376	8,556
Total		346	337	19,788	19,809	162,719	162,218

1/ Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.

2/ Includes annual bedding plants and herbaceous perennials.

3/ Data not available.

4/ Data not collected.

5/ Wholesale value of sales as reported by growers with \$100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops plus a calculated wholesale value of sales for growers with sales below \$100,000. The value of sales for growers below the \$100,000 level was estimated by multiplying the number of growers in each size group by the mid-point of each dollar value range.

Weather - 2007

2007 Growing Season – Overall the weather during the 2007 growing season was not bad. It did have a slow start with conditions much to wet and cool in April. Conditions turned much warmer and drier in May and allowed for increased field activity. The period of June through August provided good precipitation that was fairly evenly distributed along with a lack of extreme extended heat waves. September turned very dry with above normal temperatures followed by a wet but mild October.

January - Temperatures averaged much, much above normal. Extremes were 75 degrees Fahrenheit at Moorestown on the 6th and 3 degrees Fahrenheit at Sussex on the 28th. Precipitation totals were slightly below normal, ranging from 4.73 inches at Estell Manor to 2.54 inches at Atlantic City. The greatest monthly snowfall was 5.50 inches at Freehold Marlboro.

February - Temperatures averaged much below normal. Extremes were 58 degrees Fahrenheit at Toms River on the 20th and 3 degrees Fahrenheit at Sussex and Estell Manor on the 6th and 8th. Precipitation averaged below normal with the greatest monthly total of 3.00 inches at Tuckerton and the least 1.12 inches at Bound Brook. The greatest monthly total snowfall was 11.7 inches at Sussex.

March - Temperatures generally averaged near normal. Extremes were 84 degrees Fahrenheit at Moorestown on the 27th and zero degrees Fahrenheit at Estell Manor, Indian Mills, and Millville on the 8th. Precipitation generally averaged below normal South and above North, ranging from 6.63 inches at Sandy Hook to 2.83 inches at Brant Beach. The greatest monthly snowfall was 12.00 inches at Greenwood Lake.

April - Temperatures averaged below normal with extremes of 88 degrees Fahrenheit at Harrison, Freehold, and Toms River on the 24th and 20 degrees Fahrenheit at Sussex on the 11th. Precipitation totals were much above normal, ranging from 13.69 inches at Harrison to

3.39 inches at Atlantic City. The greatest 24-hour total was 6.82 inches at Harrison on the 15th.

May - Temperatures averaged above normal. Extremes were 94 degrees Fahrenheit at Newark on the 31st to 31 degrees F at Sussex on the 14th. Precipitation averaged below normal ranging from 2.96 inches at Moorestown to 0.69 inches at Mays Landing. The greatest 24-hour total was 1.14 inches at Seabrook on the 17th.

June - Temperatures generally averaged above normal. Extremes ranged from 98 degrees Fahrenheit at Moorestown on the 27th to 41 degrees Fahrenheit at Sussex on the 8th. Precipitation totals were variable averaging above normal in some locations and below at others. Totals ranged from 7.50 inches at Lambertville to 1.98 inches at Brant Beach. The greatest 24-hour total was 2.44 inches at Atlantic City on the 4th.

July - Temperatures averaged below normal and precipitation generally was above normal in the Central and North and below normal in most of the south. Temperatures ranged from a high of 100 degrees Fahrenheit at Millville on the 9th to 44 degrees Fahrenheit at Sussex on the 2nd. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees Fahrenheit on 16 days at Moorestown. Precipitation totals for the month ranged from 8.77 inches at Canoe Brook to 0.96 inches at Seabrook Farms. The greatest 24 hour total was 2.95 inches at Canoe Brook on the 12th.

August - Temperatures averaged above normal with extremes of 101 degrees Fahrenheit at Atlantic City on the 8th and 52 degrees or Charlotteburg and Indian Mills on the 11th and 14th. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees Fahrenheit on 17 days at Moorestown. Precipitation totals were below normal in the South and above normal in the North, ranging from 8.93 inches at Pottsville to 1.44 inches at Tuckerton. The greatest 24 hour total was 3.42 inches on the 8th at Pottersville.

Weather - 2007 continued

September - Temperatures averaged above normal with extremes from 93 degrees Fahrenheit at Plainfield and Moorestown on the 9th to 37 degrees F at Sussex and Essex Fells on the 18th and 24th. Precipitation totals were below ranging from 2.06 inches at Cape May to 0.27 inches at Tuckerton. The greatest 24 hour total was 1.05 inches at Newark on the 11th.

October - Temperatures averaged much above normal. Extremes ranged from 91 degrees F at Belvidere, New Brunswick and Moorestown on the 9th to 20 degrees Fahrenheit at Freehold and Indian Mills on the 30th. Precipitation totals were above normal, ranging from 8.49 inches at Pottersville to 3.14 inches at Tuckerton. The greatest 24-hour total was 3.53 inches at Flemington on the 27th.

November - Temperatures averaged below normal with extremes of 73 degrees F at Atlantic City on the 1st and 15 degrees F at Indian Mills and Toms River on the 24th. Precipitation totals were below average, ranging from 3.35 inches at Belvidere to 1.28 inches at Millville. The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 1.34 inches on the 26th at Harrison and the greatest 24-hour snowfall was 0.9 of an inch at Pottersville.

December - Temperatures averaged near normal with extremes ranging from 63 degrees F at Canoe Brook, Moorestown and Cape May on the 12th and 24th to 9 degrees Fahrenheit at Estell Manor and Millville on the 7th. Precipitation totals were above normal ranging from 7.21 inches at Atlantic City to 3.85 inches at Freehold. The greatest monthly snowfall was 13.6 inches at Sussex.

Keith Arnesen
Meteorologist
Department of Environmental Sciences
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service
School of Environmental and Biological Science,
Rutgers University

MARCH - OCTOBER PRECIPITATION

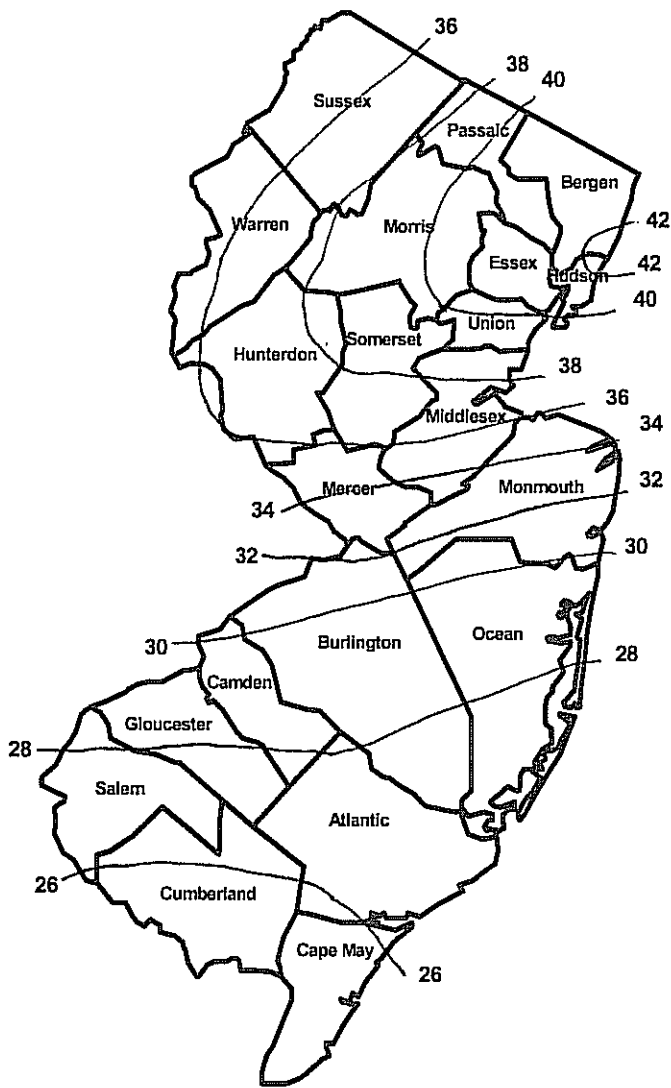


Figure 1 - Growing Season Precipitation
March - October
2007

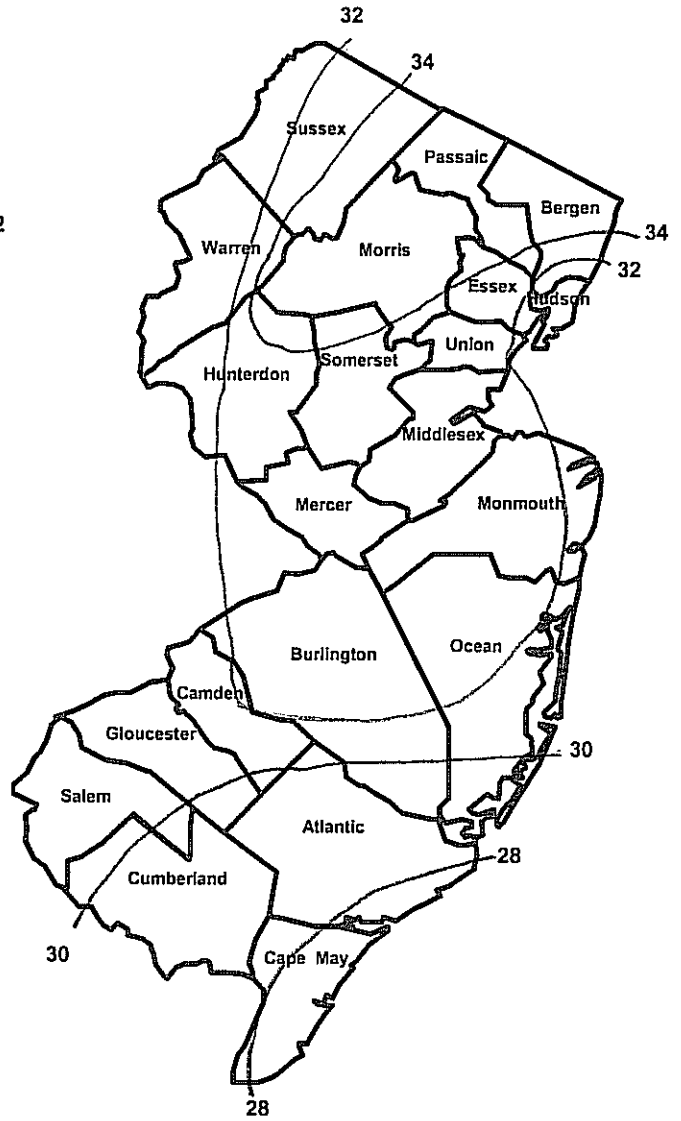
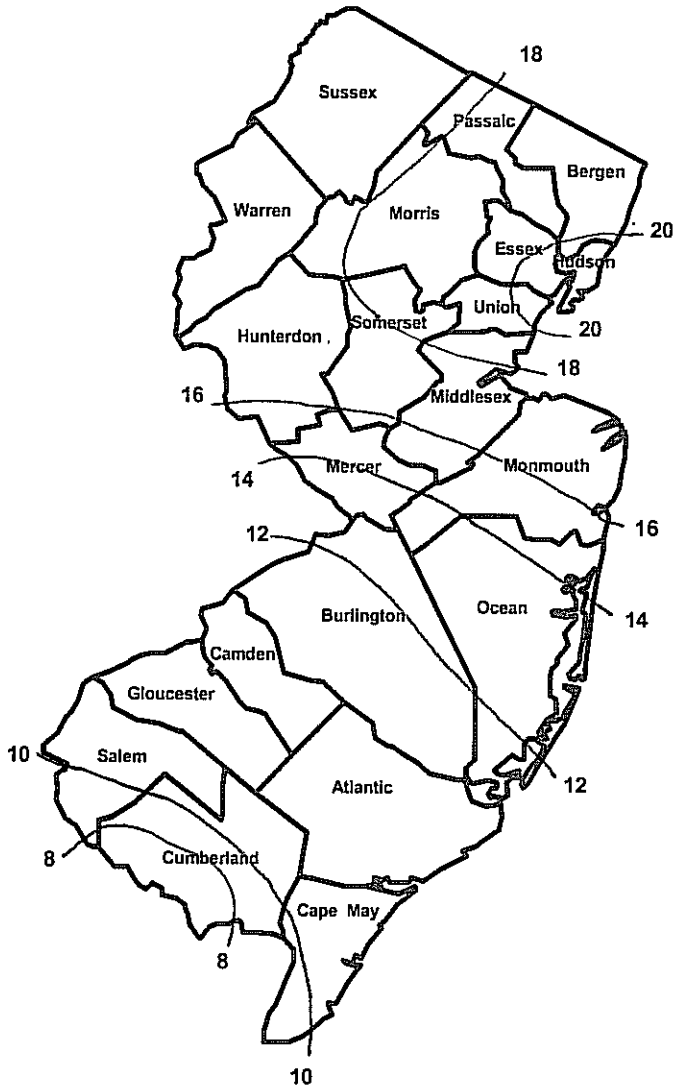


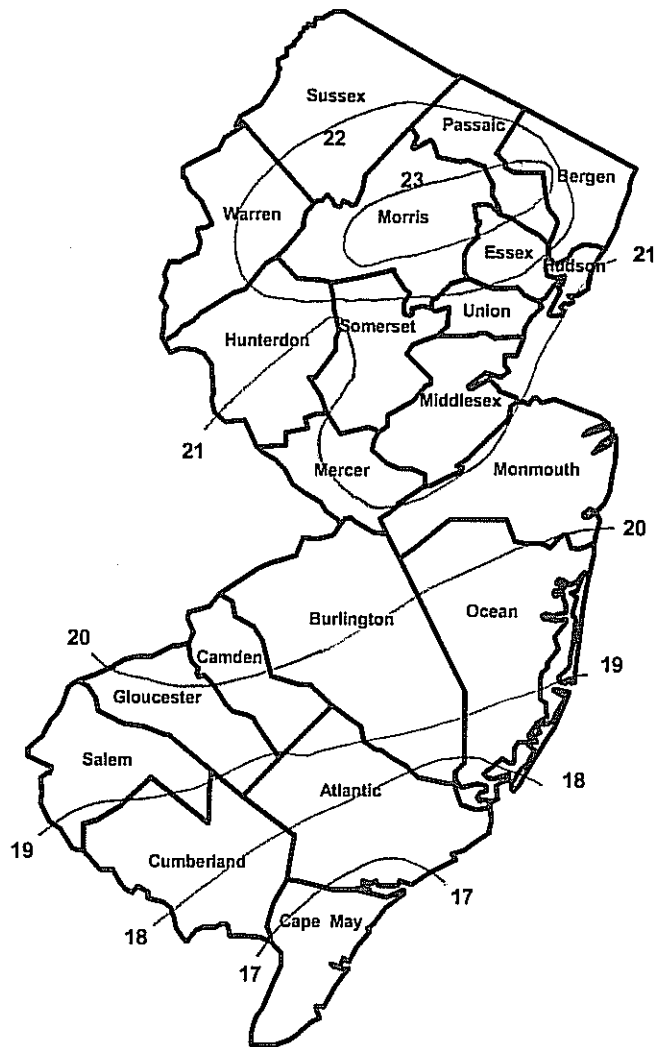
Figure 2 - Growing Season Precipitation
March - October
Long Term Average (1961-90)

Source: Keith Arnesen, Extension Staff Meteorologist

MAY – SEPTEMBER PRECIPITATION



**Figure 3 - Critical Period Precipitation
May - September
2007**



**Figure 4 - Growing Season Precipitation
May - September
Long Term Average (1961-90)**

Source: Keith Arnesen, Extension Staff Meteorologist

Vegetables - 2007

2007 Vegetable Season: The season started early because of mild temperatures in the winter and early spring. The planting intentions were low due to the rising concerns of high production costs. Yield and quality of spring vegetables were generally good and the prices were fair. Summer plantings were also lower compared with last year. High temperatures and adequate moisture in the early summer were beneficial to the growth of summer crops. The low price of summer crops was the major concern among growers. This was especially true for the eggplant growers. Frequent thunderstorms caused some acreage loss for pepper fields. Dry conditions in late summer reduced fall plantings, but fall harvest was normal and the quality of crops was generally good. Harvest of fall crops continued into mid-November because of mild temperatures.

As the season concluded, the total planted acres for fresh vegetables was down 100 acres while the harvested acres increased 900 acres. Overall production increased 1.0 percent from 297,220 tons in 2006 to 300,260 tons in 2007. Despite the 17 percent increase of processing vegetable price, the overall price was 2.3 percent lower than a year ago. Total value of production of all principal fresh market vegetables and processing vegetables showed a 1.3 percent decrease, as the result of lower production combined with a lower season average price.

Vegetables for Fresh Market: There are 17 fresh market vegetables in the USDA-NASS, New Jersey Field Office estimating program. Area planted for these fresh market vegetables in 2007 totaled 33,700 acres with 32,500 acres harvested, compared with 33,800 acres planted in 2006 and 31,600 acres harvested. Production was 4.92 million hundredweight, an increase of 1.9 percent from the 4.83 million hundredweight produced in 2006. Overall yield in 2007 averaged 151 hundredweight per acre, down 2 hundredweight from the previous year. Season average price was \$26.10 per hundredweight compared with \$27.20 in 2006, a drop of \$1.10 per hundredweight.

Among the fresh market vegetables, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, pumpkins, summer and winter squash, and sweet corn had higher harvested acres in 2007 than in 2006. Harvested acres remained unchanged for asparagus, eggplant, escarole/endive, all lettuce, and tomatoes. Kale, bell peppers, snap beans, and spinach had lower harvested acres in 2007 than in 2006. The increase in harvested acres was enough to offset the decline of yield and resulted in a higher production level than a year ago. The value of production showed a decrease of \$2.95 million, as the result of a lower season average price. The 1.9 percent increase in total production did not offset the 4.0 percent decline of the season average price, resulting in a 2.2 percent reduction of total fresh market value compared with a year earlier.

Ranking New Jersey's fresh market vegetables by value of production, bell peppers ranked first with \$29.3 million, and tomatoes were second with \$23.6 million. Sweet corn, cucumbers, and cabbage were third, fourth, and fifth with \$15.1 million, \$11.5 million, and \$7.1 million, respectively.

Vegetables for Processing: In 2007, harvested acreage of the seven major processing vegetables (carrots, cucumbers, green peas, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn, and tomatoes) totaled 6,000 acres, compared with eight major processing vegetables (carrots, cucumbers, green peas, snap beans, lima beans, spinach, sweet corn, and tomatoes) of 7,500 acres in 2006. There were no lima bean acres contracted in 2007. Harvested acres increased for cucumbers and tomatoes. All other acreage declined. Total production, at 54,310 tons, was a 3 percent decrease from the 55,970 tons in 2006. The season average price was \$177.10 per ton, compared with \$151.70 per ton in 2006, up \$25.40 per ton. The 2007 value of production, at \$9.62 million, was up 13 percent from \$8.49 million in 2006.

NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION,
PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt (\$)	Value of Production	
					Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)
<u>Asparagus, Jan - June, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,100	35	39	83.00	3,237	2,943
2003	1,100	36	40	75.00	3,000	2,727
2004	1,100	27	30	90.00	2,700	2,455
2005	1,100	30	33	100.00	3,300	3,000
2006	1,000	40	40	95.00	3,800	3,800
2007 1/	1,000	25	25	115.00	2,875	2,875
<u>Cabbage, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,600	390	624	17.10	10,670	6,669
2003	1,400	325	455	10.50	4,778	3,413
2004	1,500	375	563	11.50	6,475	4,317
2005	1,500	260	390	17.80	6,942	4,628
2006	1,400	290	406	14.80	6,009	4,292
2007 1/	1,500	345	518	13.80	7,148	4,765
<u>Collards, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	700	225	158	18.70	2,955	4,221
2003	600	175	105	24.50	2,573	4,288
2004	500	175	88	23.50	2,068	4,136
2005	700	135	95	22.20	2,109	3,013
2006	650	160	104	24.80	2,579	3,968
2007 1/	800	145	116	25.70	2,981	3,726
<u>Cucumber, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	3,000	225	675	17.70	11,948	3,983
2003	3,000	200	600	20.00	12,000	4,000
2004	3,100	220	682	22.70	15,481	4,994
2005	3,200	150	480	20.20	9,696	3,030
2006	3,300	175	578	23.10	13,352	4,046
2007 1/	3,400	190	646	17.80	11,499	3,382
<u>Eggplant, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	800	190	152	24.40	3,709	4,636
2003	700	210	147	31.50	4,631	6,616
2004	800	210	168	32.00	5,376	6,720
2005	800	260	208	18.90	3,931	4,914
2006	900	230	207	22.80	4,720	5,244
2007 1/	900	255	230	21.50	4,945	5,494
<u>Escarole & Endive, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	700	190	133	27.40	3,644	5,206
2003	700	130	91	24.00	2,184	3,120
2004	600	175	105	23.10	2,426	4,043
2005	500	190	95	21.50	2,043	4,086
2006	500	170	85	23.80	2,023	4,046
2007 1/	500	195	98	25.40	2,489	4,978

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE AND FRUIT CROPS FOR THE STATE: STATE PRODUCTION,
PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007 (continued)

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt (\$)	Value of Production	
					Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)
<u>Kale, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	400	195	78	21.40	1,669	4,173
2003	400	200	80	18.20	1,456	3,640
2004	400	170	68	21.30	1,448	3,620
2005	400	215	86	22.00	1,892	4,730
2006	350	180	63	24.30	1,531	4,374
2007 1/	300	155	47	24.80	1,166	3,887
<u>Lettuce, All, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2006	1,500	163	245	19.10	4,691	3,127
2007 2/	1,500	177	266	18.70	4,968	3,312
<u>Lettuce, Head, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,000	150	150	37.20	5,580	5,580
2003	900	175	158	22.00	3,476	3,862
2004	800	205	164	23.60	3,870	4,838
2005	500	190	95	35.00	3,325	6,650
2006	400	90	36	20.00	720	1,800
2007 2/	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,200	185	222	15.80	3,498	2,915
2003	1,200	135	162	26.60	4,309	3,591
2004	1,100	200	220	19.50	4,290	3,900
2005	1,100	205	226	16.00	3,616	3,287
2006	1,100	190	209	19.00	3,971	3,610
2007 2/	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Peppers, Bell, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	3,700	260	962	27.20	26,166	7,072
2003	3,600	245	882	29.00	25,578	7,105
2004	3,500	265	928	25.00	23,200	6,629
2005	3,200	260	832	24.70	20,550	6,422
2006	3,200	295	944	29.50	27,848	8,703
2007 1/	3,100	300	930	31.50	29,295	9,450
<u>Pumpkins, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	2,600	70	182	25.00	4,550	1,750
2003	2,500	75	188	11.50	2,162	865
2004	1,800	80	144	24.00	3,456	1,920
2005	2,200	88	194	16.50	3,201	1,455
2006	1,800	135	243	21.40	5,200	2,889
2007 1/	2,200	85	187	16.20	3,029	1,377
<u>Snap Beans, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	3,100	37	115	40.50	4,658	1,503
2003	2,300	35	81	33.00	2,673	1,162
2004	3,100	40	124	52.00	6,448	2,080
2005	2,900	40	116	47.00	5,452	1,880
2006	2,800	25	70	48.50	3,395	1,213
2007 1/	2,700	30	81	47.00	3,807	1,410

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operation.

NEW JERSEY VEGETABLE CROPS FOR THE NEW JERSEY STATE FIBER
**YIELD, AVERAGE PRICE PER CWT, PRODUCTION,
 PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007 (continued)**

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt (\$)	Value of Production	
					Total (\$1,000)	Per Acre (\$)
<u>Spinach, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,600	98	157	35.70	5,605	3,503
2003	1,800	140	252	30.00	7,560	4,200
2004	1,900	90	171	22.20	3,796	1,998
2005	1,900	105	200	30.90	6,180	3,253
2006	1,700	175	298	33.70	10,043	5,908
2007 1/	1,600	100	160	42.60	6,816	4,260
<u>Squash, Summer, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	2,400	135	324	27.90	9,040	3,767
2003	2,100	125	263	29.20	7,680	3,657
2004	2,200	120	264	41.50	10,956	4,980
2005	2,100	95	200	29.50	5,900	2,810
2006	1,900	100	190	32.60	6,190	3,258
2007 1/	2,000	120	240	27.60	6,624	3,312
<u>Squash, Winter, Jan - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	1,100	119	131	15.40	2,017	1,834
2003	700	73	51	25.50	1,300	1,857
2004	900	70	63	17.60	1,110	1,233
2005	900	89	80	25.30	2,024	2,249
2006	700	85	60	23.50	1,410	2,014
2007 1/	1,000	105	105	20.70	2,174	2,174
<u>Sweet Corn, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	8,500	93	791	21.80	17,244	2,029
2003	7,800	65	507	23.90	12,117	1,553
2004	7,500	70	525	20.80	10,920	1,456
2005	7,100	80	568	21.50	12,212	1,720
2006	7,000	110	770	24.70	19,019	2,717
2007 1/	7,100	95	675	22.30	15,053	2,120
<u>Tomatoes, July - Dec, fresh market</u>						
2002	3,300	230	759	36.00	27,324	8,280
2003	3,100	220	682	41.00	27,962	9,020
2004	3,000	230	690	37.00	25,530	8,510
2005	3,000	200	600	41.50	24,900	8,300
2006	2,900	180	522	37.60	19,627	6,768
2007 1/	2,900	205	595	39.70	23,622	8,146

1/ Preliminary.

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**NEW JERSEY: TOMATO ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
North District						
Hunterdon	50	50	50	50	50	2/
Morris	50	50	50	50	2/	2/
Sussex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Central District						
Burlington	250	300	300	300	300	300
Middlesex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Monmouth	200	150	150	150	150	100
South District						
Atlantic	200	200	200	200	200	200
Cumberland	700	600	800	900	900	550
Gloucester	900	1,000	800	800	700	800
Salem	450	300	300	200	200	450
Other counties 3/	300	250	150	150	200	300
Total	3,300	3,100	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,900

- 1/ Preliminary.
 2/ Included in other counties.
 3/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

**NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
Central District						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	100
South District						
Cumberland	200	150	200	200	200	200
Gloucester	400	400	400	400	350	400
Salem	350	400	350	350	300	250
Other counties 2/	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,000

- 1/ Preliminary.
 2/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

**NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
Central District						
Burlington	150	100	150	200	200	100
South District						
Atlantic	300	300	350	350	350	400
Cumberland	600	500	600	600	550	650
Gloucester	150	150	150	150	100	150
Salem	200	150	150	100	100	2/
Other counties 3/	200	200	100	100	100	200
Total	1,600	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500

- 1/ Preliminary.
 2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

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**NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 – 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
North District						
Hunterdon	300	350	300	300	300	350
Morris	450	400	450	450	450	400
Somerset	150	100	100	100	100	2/
Sussex	600	450	400	400	400	300
Warren	300	350	300	250	250	350
Central District						
Burlington	1,000	1,150	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,200
Mercer	300	200	150	150	100	300
Middlesex	250	250	300	300	250	350
Monmouth	800	600	600	550	450	350
Ocean	100	100	2/	2/	2/	2/
South District						
Atlantic	500	450	450	400	400	400
Camden	500	500	400	300	350	450
Cape May	200	100	100	100	100	100
Cumberland	750	650	600	500	500	400
Gloucester	450	400	450	500	450	550
Salem	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,400
Other counties 3/	50	50	100	100	100	200
Total	8,500	7,800	7,500	7,100	7,000	7,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties. 3/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

**NEW JERSEY: BELL PEPPERS ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 – 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Acres harvested						
Central District						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	2/
Monmouth	350	250	150	150	100	100
South District						
Atlantic	300	250	300	300	300	300
Camden	100	100	100	100	2/	2/
Cumberland	700	700	500	400	400	450
Gloucester	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,350
Salem	950	850	900	750	800	600
Other counties 3/	200	250	250	200	250	300
Total	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,200	3,200	3,100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties. 3/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

**NEW JERSEY: HEAD LETTUCE ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET,
 BY COUNTY, 2002 – 2007**

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Acres harvested						
North District						
Warren	100	100	100	2/	2/	4/
South District						
Atlantic	150	150	150	100	100	4/
Cumberland	600	500	500	300	250	4/
Gloucester	100	100	50	2/	2/	4/
Other counties 3/	50	50	---	100	50	4/
Total	1,000	900	800	500	400	4/

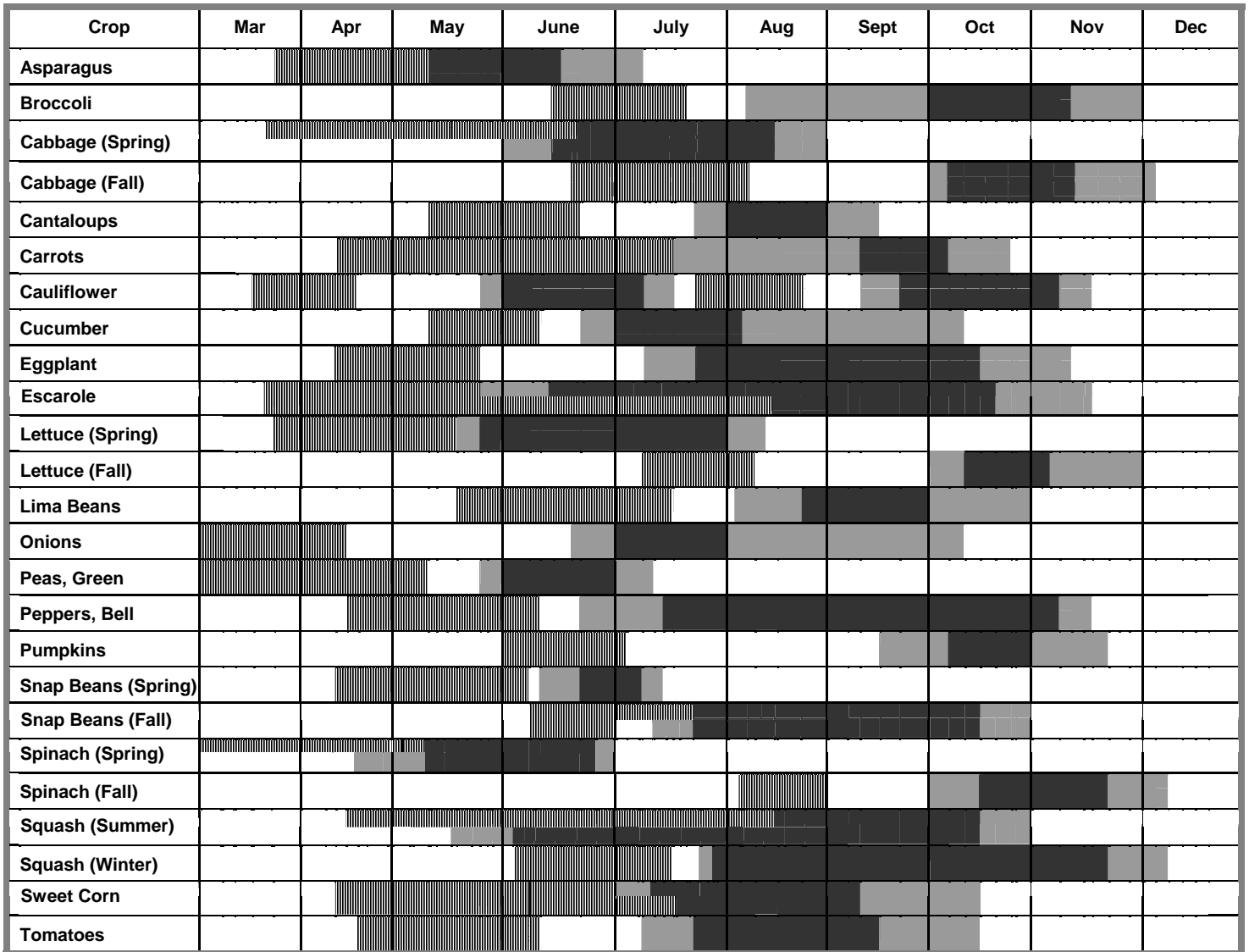
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties. 3/ The other counties could be from any of the districts. 4/ Discontinued.

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**NEW JERSEY: TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE CROP ACREAGE,
 PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007**

Year	Acres Harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value of Production (\$1,000)		
	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total
2002	36,800	11,600	48,400	282.6	73.6	356.2	143,514	9,153	152,667
2003	33,900	7,000	40,900	237.2	52.5	289.7	125,439	7,419	132,858
2004	33,800	9,100	42,900	249.9	66.0	315.9	129,550	8,317	137,867
2005	32,500	8,250	40,750	222.3	61.2	283.5	117,273	7,673	124,946
2006	31,200	7,500	38,700	238.6	56.0	294.6	131,473	8,489	139,926
2007	31,500	6,000	37,500	222.6	54.3	276.9	128,491	9,617	138,108

1/ Fresh market vegetable crops include asparagus, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, kale, lettuce, peppers, pumpkins, snap beans, spinach, squash, sweet corn, and tomatoes.
 2/ Processing vegetables include tomatoes, snap beans, green peas, cucumbers, carrots, sweet corn, lima beans, and spinach.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



The five major fruit and berry crops grown in New Jersey are apples, blueberries, cranberries, peaches and strawberries. In April, frost was reported for several days, and strawberry plants experienced some weather related injury. In addition, apple, blueberry and peach crops had some minor damages from snow and freezing rain. As the season concluded, blueberries and cranberries had higher production, while apples, peaches, and strawberries had lower production.

Total production of the five fruit and berry crops during 2007 amounted to 214.5 million pounds, down 0.3 percent from 2006's production of 215.1 million pounds. Value of utilized production of these crops totaled \$158.1 million, a 1 percent decrease from the 2006 total of \$159.5 million.

During 2007, among all major fruit and berry producing states in the nation, New Jersey ranked second in blueberry and peach production; third in cranberry production and twelfth in apple production. Ranking crops by value of production within the state, blueberries ranked first with \$90.2 million, peaches ranked second with \$32.8 million, while cranberries ranked third with \$22.4 million. Apples and strawberries ranked fourth and fifth with \$9.6 million and \$3.0 million, respectively.

Peaches: Fruit sets were good to excellent. Some orchards experienced thunderstorm damages during the summer. Both quality and prices were above average. As the season concluded, New Jersey peach growers still experienced one of the better marketing seasons in recent years. Total production was 32,000 tons, down 6 percent from 2006, while utilized production totaled 28,800 tons, down 15 percent. A record season average price, at \$1,140 per ton (57.0 cents per pound), was \$90 higher than last year's price. Value of utilized production was \$32.8 million in 2007, 8 percent less than 2006. Gloucester county was the leading county with 14,000 tons, while Cumberland was second with 8,000 tons. Camden ranked third with 3,500 tons and Burlington ranked fourth with 1,500 tons, followed by Atlantic with 1,250 tons.

Apples: It was a challenging growing season for apple growers in New Jersey. Localized thunderstorms damaged some apple crops during the summer months. Dry conditions caused some apple sizing problems. In general, the total value of production was lower than a year ago due to lower production combined with a lower price. Total apple production, 42 million pounds, was 7 percent lower than last year's. The season average price at 22.9 cents per pound was 18.1 cents lower than in 2006. Value of utilized production was \$9.6 million in 2007 compared to \$18.1 million in 2006. The leading apple producing county was Gloucester with 15.0 million pounds. Atlantic and Warren were second and third with 4.5 and 3.5 million pounds, respectively. Hunterdon and Sussex tied for fourth with 3.0 million pounds each. Burlington county finished fifth with 2.5 million pounds.

Blueberries: The blueberry crop's bloom and set of fruit were reported to be average to heavy. Blueberry production totaled 54 million pounds, an increase of 4 percent from last year. The season average price, at \$1.67 per pound, was the highest price ever recorded in the state. The value of utilized production for the 2007 blueberry crop was \$90.2 million, an increase of 8 percent from 2006. Atlantic and Burlington counties were the leading blueberry producing areas.

Cranberries: Cranberry total production was 531,000 barrels, up 9 percent from the 485,000 barrels produced in 2006. The season average price was \$42.20 per barrel, up \$3 from last year. The value of production for the 2007 cranberry crop was \$22.4 million, up 19 percent from 2006. The cranberry crop's bloom, set of fruit, and fruit size was reported to be average to heavy. Burlington county was the major cranberry producing area in the Garden State.

Strawberries: There were 14,000 hundredweight of strawberries produced in New Jersey in 2007, 13 percent lower than in 2006. The season average price of \$215 per hundredweight was \$15 higher than a year ago. The value of utilized production for the 2007 strawberry crop was \$3.0 million, a decrease of 6 percent from 2006. Most strawberries were sold through direct marketing.

New Jersey Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station
NEW JERSEY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF UTILIZED PRODUCTION, 2002 - 2007

Crop Year	Production 1/ 2/		Utilization 2/		Season Avg. Price Per Unit 4/	Value of Utilized Production (\$1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 3/	Processed		
Apples						
2002	35	32	20	12	17.6	5,640
2003	40	40	24	16	14.6	5,840
2004	40	38	28	10	15.1	5,740
2005	45	44	33	11	31.3	13,779
2006	45	44	33	11	41.0	18,060
2007 5/	42	42	26	16	22.9	9,609
Blueberries						
2002	43	42	37	5	111.0	46,790
2003	41	40	33	7	114.0	45,690
2004	39	39	33	6	117.0	45,630
2005	45	45	33	12	123.0	55,470
2006	52	52	40	12	161.0	83,720
2007 5/	54	54	41	13	167.0	90,240
Cranberries						
2002	430	430	6/	430	31.90	13,717
2003	480	480	6/	480	31.90	15,312
2004	402	394	6/	394	31.20	12,293
2005	533	533	6/	533	35.30	18,815
2006	485	480	6/	480	39.20	18,816
2007 5/	531	531	6/	531	42.20	22,408
Peaches						
2002	31,000	28,500	28,500	7/	884.00	25,194
2003	35,000	31,000	31,000	7/	780.00	24,180
2004	32,500	30,500	30,500	7/	760.00	23,180
2005	35,000	33,700	33,700	7/	916.00	30,869
2006	34,000	34,000	34,000	7/	1,050.00	35,700
2007 5/	32,000	28,800	28,800	7/	1,140.00	32,832
Strawberries						
2002 8/	16	16	16	---	130.00	2,080
2003 8/	11	11	11	---	165.00	1,815
2004 8/	12	12	12	---	162.00	1,944
2005 8/	14	14	14	---	170.00	2,380
2006 8/	16	16	16	---	200.00	3,200
2007 5/ 8/	14	14	14	---	215.00	3,010

' --- ' means that there is none.

- 1/ Difference between total production and that having utilized value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.
- 2/ Production and utilization for apples and blueberries are in million pounds, for cranberries in thousand barrels, for strawberries in thousand hundredweight, and for peaches in tons.
- 3/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.
- 4/ Price for apples and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel. Price for peaches is in ton. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt.
- 5/ Preliminary.
- 6/ Included in processed utilization.
- 7/ Included in fresh utilization.
- 8/ State estimate only. Federal estimates discontinued in 2002 for strawberries in New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY: APPLE PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2002-2007 1/

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2/
Production (million pounds)						
North District						
Hunterdon	0.7	1.7	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0
Morris	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Sussex	0.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	2.5	3.0
Warren	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.5
Central District						
Burlington	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.8	3.0	2.5
Middlesex	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	3/	3/
Monmouth	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	3/
South District						
Atlantic	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Camden	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	3/
Cumberland	6.0	3.8	3.0	3/	3/	3/
Gloucester	15.5	16.0	14.0	14.5	16.0	15.0
Other counties 4/	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	10.5
Total	35.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	42.0

- 1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Included in other counties.
 4/ The other counties could come from any district.

NEW JERSEY: PEACH PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2002-2007 1/

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2/
Production (tons)						
North District						
Bergen	50	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Hunterdon	300	400	600	400	450	400
Morris	100	100	3/	3/	3/	---
Sussex	100	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Warren	250	450	500	300	450	350
Central District						
Burlington	1,450	1,750	1,600	2,000	3,000	1,500
Middlesex	150	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Monmouth	400	600	500	350	250	---
South District						
Atlantic	1,600	2,200	1,300	1,550	1,600	1,250
Camden	3,500	3,700	3,500	3,100	3,150	3,500
Cumberland	7,500	9,000	7,500	6,500	8,000	8,000
Gloucester	13,350	14,250	13,500	17,500	15,000	14,000
Other counties 4/	2,250	2,550	3,500	3,300	2,100	3,000
Total	31,000	35,000	32,500	35,000	34,000	32,000

- 1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Included in other counties.
 4/ The other counties could come from any district.

NEW JERSEY BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTY, 2002-2007

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County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Acres harvested</u>						
Central District						
Burlington	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,100
South District						
Atlantic	5,800	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,100	6,100
Other counties 2/	300	300	300	300	300	400
Total	7,400	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,600	7,600
<u>Yield per acre (lbs)</u>						
Central District						
Burlington	3,460	3,380	3,460	3,540	5,420	5,090
South District						
Atlantic	6,360	5,970	5,760	6,760	7,360	7,800
Other counties 2/	2,000	1,330	1,670	1,670	2,080	2,000
Total	5,680	5,330	5,200	6,000	6,840	7,110
<u>Utilized production (1,000 lbs)</u>						
Central District						
Burlington	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,600	6,500	5,600
South District						
Atlantic	36,900	35,200	34,000	39,900	44,900	47,600
Other counties 2/	600	400	500	500	600	800
Total	42,000	40,000	39,000	45,000	52,000	54,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Acres harvested</u>						
Central District						
Burlington	50	50	50	50	50	50
Monmouth	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South District						
Cumberland	50	50	50	50	50	50
Gloucester	50	50	50	50	50	50
Other counties 3/	250	150	150	150	150	150
Total	400	300	300	300	300	300

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in other counties.

3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

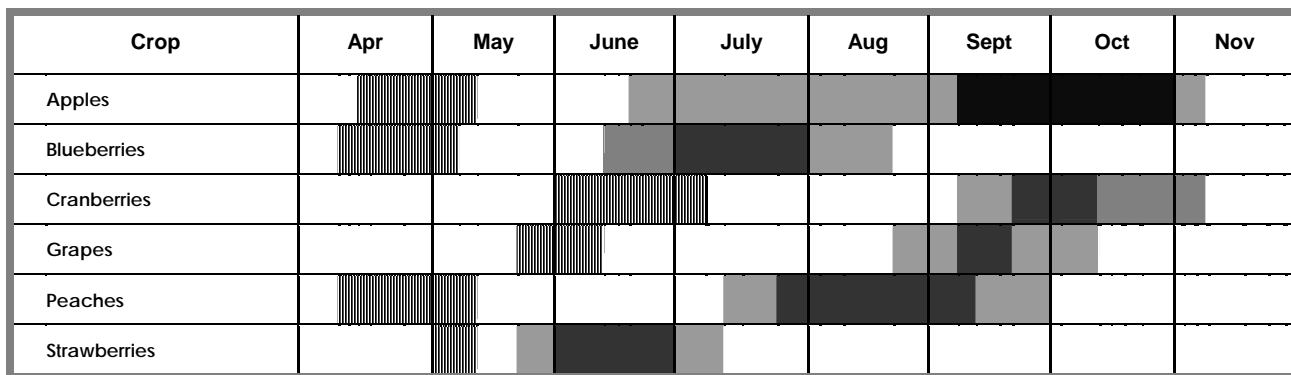
CRANBERRY ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION BY STATE, 2002 - 2007

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STATE	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Acres harvested</u>						
New Jersey	3,100	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
Massachusetts	14,500	14,400	14,100	14,100	14,000	13,700
Oregon	2,800	2,900	2,900	2,700	2,700	2,700
Washington	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Wisconsin	17,300	17,400	17,400	17,400	17,500	17,600
U.S. Total	39,400	39,600	39,200	39,000	39,000	38,800
<u>Yield per acre (barrels)</u>						
New Jersey	138.7	150.0	129.7	171.9	156.5	171.3
Massachusetts	100.1	97.6	128.2	100.9	135.4	111.1
Oregon	154.3	175.9	170.7	163.0	172.2	183.3
Washington	98.2	111.8	100.0	110.0	67.1	103.5
Wisconsin	185.4	207.3	189.7	210.3	225.1	217.6
U.S. Average	144.4	156.4	157.5	160.1	176.9	168.9
<u>Total Production (barrels)</u>						
New Jersey	430,000	480,000	402,000	533,000	485,000	531,000
Massachusetts	1,452,000	1,406,000	1,808,000	1,423,000	1,896,000	1,522,000
Oregon	432,000	510,000	495,000	440,000	465,000	495,000
Washington	167,000	190,000	170,000	187,000	114,000	176,000
Wisconsin	3,208,000	3,607,000	3,300,000	3,660,000	3,940,000	3,830,000
U.S. Total	5,689,000	6,193,000	6,175,000	6,243,000	6,900,000	6,554,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



Livestock and Livestock Products - 2007

All cattle and calves on farms January 1, 2008, in New Jersey totaled 38,000 head, unchanged from the previous year. Value per head increased \$50 from the previous year to \$1,250. The 2008 inventory value was estimated at \$47.5 million, \$1.9 million more than the total from a year ago.

Cattle: The total number of milk cows and beef cows on January 1, 2008, was 10,000 head and 9,000 head, respectively, with milk cows down 500 head and beef cows up 500 head from the previous year. Of the total cattle and calf inventory, cows that have calved accounted for 50 percent. Heifers weighing 500 pounds or more totaled 9,000 head, 24 percent of total inventory. Of these, 5,000 were milk cow replacements, 2,000 were beef cow replacements, and 2,000 were intended for slaughter. There were 3,000 steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 8 percent of all cattle and calves. Bulls at 500 pounds and over numbered 1,000 head or 3 percent of the total inventory. Calves less than 500 pounds accounted for the remaining 6,000 animals, 16 percent of all cattle and calves on January 1, 2008. The 2007 calf crop totaled 14,000 head, unchanged from 2006.

Milk: Milk production in the Garden State totaled 168 million pounds, down 6 percent from the 178 million pounds produced in 2006. The average number of milk cows was 10,000 head, down 1,000 head from the previous year. Milk per cow averaged 16,800 pounds in 2007 compared to 16,182 a year earlier. Value of production of milk totaled \$32.9 million during 2007, compared to \$23.9 million in 2006. The leading milk producing counties were Salem, Sussex, Warren and Gloucester, accounting for 80 percent of the state total.

Hogs and Pigs: All hogs and pigs on New Jersey farms December 1, 2007 totaled 9,000 head, unchanged from the previous year. Value per head averaged \$83, a decrease of \$17 from 2006. The total value of the hog and pig inventory amounted to \$747,000, down \$153,000 from the previous year. Of the total hogs and pigs on farm in the state, 11 percent were kept for breeding and 89 percent were market hogs. The New Jersey pig crop totaled 7,000, up 23 percent from 2006.

Chicken and Eggs: Egg production in the Garden State in 2007 decreased to 424 million eggs, compared to 446 million eggs in 2006. Eggs per layer averaged 280, down from 286, the year before. Average layer numbers on New Jersey farms totaled 1.51 million during 2007, compared to the 1.56 million in 2006. In 2007, poultry managers in the state received an average of 92.0 cents per dozen eggs, compared with 54.5 cents in 2006. The value of egg production in 2007 rose by 60 percent from 2006, to \$32.5 million.

Turkeys: New Jersey turkey production in 2007 was 39,000 birds, 6,000 more than the number raised the previous year. Turkey growers received an average price of \$1.52 per pound, 36 cents more than the price in 2006. In 2007, the value of production increased to \$1,280,000, up 52 percent from the \$842,000 the year before.

Honey: Honey production in 2007 amounted to 513,000 pounds, increasing 58 percent from the 324,000 pounds produced the year before. Beekeepers received an average price of 217 cents per pound in 2007, up \$1.02 per pound from the previous year. The value of production rose from the 2006 level of \$373,000 to \$1,113,000 in 2007.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, BY GROUP, JANUARY 1, 2003 - 2008

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Group and Item	Unit	Number or Value					
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 1/
1,000							
All cattle and calves	No.	46	46	44	42	38	38
Total value	\$	46,460	45,540	48,840	50,820	45,600	47,500
Cows and heifers that have calved							
Beef cows	No.	9	10	10	9.5	8.5	9
Milk cows	No.	13	12	12	11.5	10.5	10
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacement	No.	3	3.5	3	2	2	2
Milk cow replacement	No.	6	6	6	6	5	5
Other	No.	2	2.5	2	2	2	2
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	4	3	3	3	2	3
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steers, heifers & bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	8	8	7	7	7	6
All hogs and pigs 2/	No.	15	12	11	9	9	9
Total value 2/	\$	1,260	948	1,320	990	900	747
Hogs and Pigs							
Breeding 2/	No.	2	1	1	1	1	1
Marketing 2/	No.	13	11	10	8	8	8

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER OF HEAD, BY COUNTY, 2003 - 2008

County	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 1/
Number of Head						
North District						
Hunterdon	6,300	6,300	6,100	5,700	5,100	5,100
Somerset	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,600	2,200	2,200
Sussex	6,800	6,800	6,700	6,700	6,200	6,400
Warren	8,700	8,700	8,300	8,300	7,600	7,700
Central District						
Burlington	4,300	4,300	3,900	3,600	3,100	2,600
South District						
Cumberland	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,500
Gloucester	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,700	2,400	2,400
Salem	9,200	9,200	8,700	8,200	7,600	7,600
Other counties 2/	3,200	3,200	3,000	2,700	2,400	2,500
Total	46,000	46,000	44,000	42,000	38,000	38,000

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES AND HOGS AND PIGS, BY MONTH, BY COUNTY, BY SEX, BY AGE, BY BREED, BY TYPE, BY WEIGHT, BY COLOR, BY CONDITION, BY DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, 2002 - 2007

Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
Cattle and Calves							
Calf Crop	No.	18,000	18,000	16,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Inshipments	No.	500	1,400	500	500	1,100	400
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	6,000	7,600	7,100	6,200	8,000	4,500
Calves	No.	8,000	9,300	8,900	7,800	8,600	7,400
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	\$	42.00	46.00	52.00	55.00	53.00	52.00
Calves	\$	97.00	87.00	106.00	130.00	140.00	94.00
Cash Receipts 3/	\$1,000	5,953	6,971	7,656	7,984	9,782	5,327
Gross Income	\$1,000	6,553	7,636	8,458	8,963	10,707	6,070
Hogs and Pigs							
Pig crop	No.	17,600	5,600	7,700	2,800	5,700	7,000
Inshipments	No.	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Marketings 2/	No.	33,200	25,600	26,300	22,400	24,100	24,500
Price per hundredweight	\$	26.00	30.40	38.00	40.00	37.60	40.40
Cash Receipts 3/ 4/	\$1,000	836	747	960	854	858	929
Gross Income	\$1,000	928	891	1,136	1,047	953	1,036

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes custom slaughter for farm use on farms where produced and state outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the state. 3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter. 4/ Includes allowance for higher average price of state inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTH, 2006 AND 2007 1/

Month	Cattle Slaughtered			
	2006		2007 2/	
	Head	Total liveweight	Head	Total liveweight
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 lbs</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000 lbs</i>
January	2.3	2,773	2.6	3,081
February	2.0	2,388	2.0	2,524
March	2.3	2,689	2.4	2,990
April	1.9	2,187	2.3	2,804
May	2.4	2,860	2.5	3,053
June	2.2	2,687	2.3	2,822
July	1.9	2,385	2.4	2,925
August	2.4	2,971	2.8	3,389
September	2.3	2,792	2.5	2,920
October	2.4	2,908	2.9	3,478
November	2.3	2,724	2.5	3,011
December	2.3	2,854	2.4	2,899
Total 3/	26.7	32,218	29.6	35,896

1/ Includes slaughter in federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 2002 - 2007

Year	Cattle	Milk Cow	Beef Cow	Hogs
Number of farms				
2002	1,600	180	700	300
2003	1,500	170	700	300
2004	1,500	160	700	300
2005	1,500	150	700	300
2006	1,500	150	700	300
2007 1/	1,500	140	680	300

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 2002 - 2007 1/

Year	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
Percent							
2002	80	85	85	65	60	70	80
2003	85	85	85	75	80	80	80
2004	85	85	80	85	80	80	75
2005	80	75	65	75	70	55	75
2006	65	80	85	75	75	85	80
2007	80	75	80	75	85	70	70

1/ Conditions as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF HONEY PRODUCING COLONIES, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2002- 2007 1/

Year	Number of Honey Producing Colonies 1/	Yield of Honey per Colony	Total Honey Production	Average Price per Pound 2/	Value of Production
	1,000	pounds	1,000 lbs	cents	\$1,000
2002	11	40	440	100	440
2003	10	19	190	160	304
2004	12	27	324	138	447
2005	12	32	384	121	465
2006	9	36	324	115	373
2007 3/	9	57	513	217	1,113

1/ Includes producers with five or more colonies. Colonies which produced honey in more than one state were counted in each state.

2/ All color class included and weighted by sale. 3/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 2002 - 2007

Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<u>Milk Production by Quarter</u>							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	10,500
Total milk production	Million lbs	60	57	52	49	48	43
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	10,000
Total milk production	Million lbs	61	57	52	50	47	43
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	10,500	10,000
Total milk production	Million lbs	58	52	49	47	42	41
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	10,500	10,000
Total milk production	Million lbs	57	50	47	46	41	41
<u>Annual Milk Production</u>							
Average number of milk cows	Number	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	10,000
Milk per cow	Pound	18,154	16,615	16,667	16,000	16,182	16,800
Total milk production 2/	Million lbs	236	216	200	192	178	168
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sold to plants	Million lbs	233	213	197	189	175	165
Prices received for milk by farmers	Dollars/cwt	12.80	12.80	16.40	15.50	13.40	19.60
Cash receipts from milk:							
Totals sold to plants and dealers	\$1,000	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295	23,450	32,340
Gross income (including home use) 3/	\$1,000	29,952	27,392	32,472	29,450	23,584	32,536
Total value (including milk fed to calves) 4/	\$1,000	30,208	27,648	32,800	29,760	23,852	32,928

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes milk produced by institutional herds.

3/ Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption.

4/ Valued at average returns per 100 pounds of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream.

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NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2002 - 2007

County	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2/
<u>Number of milk cows 1/</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	800	700	700	700	700	700
Sussex	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,100	1,900	2,100
Warren	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,400
Central District						
Burlington	1,800	1,500	1,200	1,000	800	*
South District						
Gloucester	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,100	900
Salem	3,100	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,600	2,500
Other counties 3/	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,400
Total	13,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	10,500	10,000
<u>Average milk per cow (lbs) 4/</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	16,630	16,140	14,140	13,860	15,000	15,710
Sussex	18,480	17,430	17,000	18,290	19,680	17,190
Warren	17,680	16,230	13,920	13,380	14,250	14,130
Central District						
Burlington	19,720	19,000	19,500	16,800	13,630	*
South District						
Gloucester	17,640	20,200	20,000	19,250	19,090	21,440
Salem	18,740	18,410	17,790	18,570	18,730	18,240
Other counties 3/	16,430	20,300	14,830	15,640	15,300	15,790
Total	18,150	18,000	16,670	16,670	16,950	16,800
<u>Total milk production (1,000 lbs)</u>						
North District						
Hunterdon	13,300	11,300	9,900	9,700	10,500	11,000
Sussex	42,500	40,100	39,100	38,400	37,400	36,100
Warren	44,200	42,200	36,200	34,800	34,200	33,900
Central District						
Burlington	35,500	28,500	23,400	16,800	10,900	*
South District						
Gloucester	19,400	20,200	22,000	23,100	21,000	19,300
Salem	58,100	53,400	51,600	52,000	48,700	45,600
Other counties 3/	23,000	20,300	17,800	17,200	15,300	22,100
Total	236,000	216,000	200,000	192,000	178,000	168,000

1/ Inventory as of January 1 of the following year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

4/ Average milk per cow equals total milk production divided by the number of milk cows, and is rounded to the nearest ten pounds.

* Included in other States

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSAL AND INCOME, 2002- 2007 1/

Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2/
Chickens and Eggs							
Number of layers 3/	Thousand	1,994	1,972	2,026	1,798	1,559	1,514
Eggs per layer	Number	268	282	276	273	286	280
Eggs produced	Million	534	556	558	491	446	424
Price per dozen	Cents	51.2	63.0	62.2	49.4	54.5	92.0
Gross Income 4/	\$,1,000	22,784	29,208	28,912	20,206	20,267	32,507
Turkeys							
Number raised - total	Thousand	34	33	37	37	33	39
Pounds produced 4/	Thousand	697	686	814	570	726	842
Price per pound	Cents	79.0	78.0	87.0	119.0	116.0	152.0
Gross Income 4/	\$,1,000	551	535	708	678	842	1,280

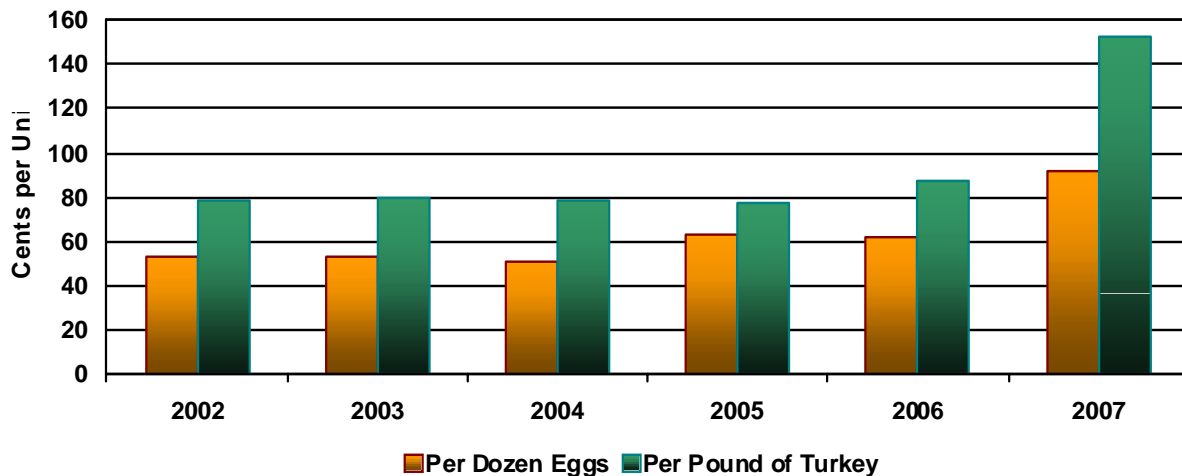
1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average number on hand during the year. 4/ Includes home consumption.

NEW JERSEY: CHICKENS ON FARMS, INVENTORY BY AGE AND VALUE, 2002 - 2007 1/

Class	Unit	Number and Value					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 2/
All chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,000 Head	2,158	2,134	2,084	1,636	1,385	1,526
Hens one year old and older	1,000 Head	1,039	977	3/	3/	3/	3/
Pullets of laying age	1,000 Head	1,030	1,020	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,000 Head	2,069	1,997	1,986	1,633	1,382	1,613
Total Pullets	1,000 Head	89	137	98	3	3	87
Other chickens	1,000 Head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Value	1,000 Dollars	2,158	2,347	2,084	1,636	1,801	1,936

1/ Reference date December 1, previous year.
 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Not available.

**DOZEN EGGS AND TURKEYS, SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER UNIT
 2002 - 2007**



Income and Expense - 2007

New Jersey commodity cash receipts from farm marketings totaled \$946 million for the 2007 calendar year. This was \$17.7 million (2 percent) above the 2006 cash receipts of \$928 million. Field crops, all fruit and berries, and total livestock and products were above 2006 levels. Cash receipts for all vegetables and the combined greenhouse, nursery, Christmas trees and sod were below last year levels.

Field Crops: Receipts for field crops in 2007 totaled \$77.8 million, up \$19.8 million from the previous year. Corn cash receipts were up 86 percent, soybean cash receipts were up 33 percent, wheat cash receipts were up 49 percent and other field crops were up 36 percent. Hay cash receipts were down 3 percent, potato cash receipts were down 12 percent, and sweet potato cash receipts were down 10 percent.

Vegetables: All vegetable cash receipts, at \$140 million, were down 11 percent from the previous year's level of \$157 million. The largest decrease came from bell peppers, \$17.6 million, was 37 percent below the previous year. Cucumber cash receipts, \$11.5 million, were 14 percent greater than 2006. Spinach cash receipts declined 32 percent to \$6.82 million, while sweet corn cash receipts, at \$15.1 million, were down 21 percent. Asparagus cash receipts declined 24 percent from last year, to \$2.88 million. The largest percentage increase came from escarole, which was \$2.50 million, an increase of 23 percent from the previous year. Eggplant cash receipts, at \$4.95 million rose 5 percent from 2006. Fresh tomatoes cash receipts, at \$23.6 million, rose 20 percent from the previous year and all lettuce cash receipts rose by 6 percent from last year to \$4.97 million. Snap bean cash receipts rose by 12 percent from the previous year to \$3.81 million. Cabbage cash receipts were \$7.15 million, an increase of 19 percent over last year. Processing vegetable cash receipts fell by 23 percent to \$2.44 million from 2006. Miscellaneous vegetables (crops not published separately) cash receipts declined by 8 percent to \$36.4 million from 2006.

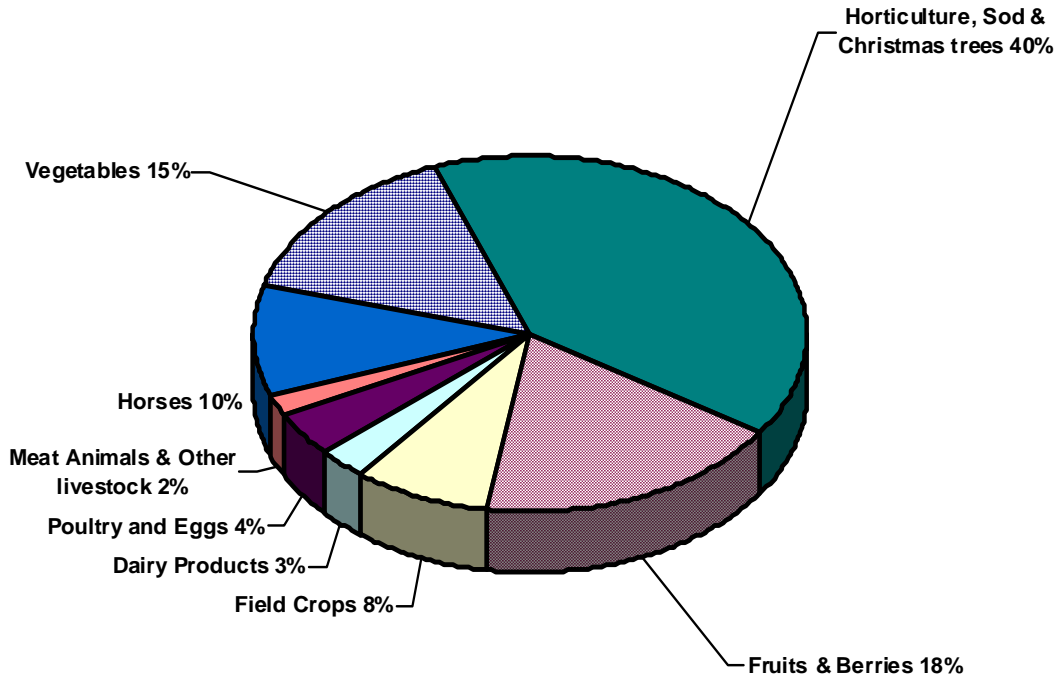
Fruit: All fruit cash receipts totaled \$170 million in 2007 compared to \$164 million in 2006, an increase of 4 percent. Blueberry cash receipts rose 8 percent from last year, totaling \$90.2 million. Cranberry cash receipts were \$22.4 million, up 19 percent from 2006 levels. Apple cash receipts declined 5 percent below 2006 levels, to \$14.6 million. Peach cash receipts totaled \$32.8 million, down 8 percent from last year. Strawberry cash receipts, at \$3.01 million, decreased 6 percent.

Livestock: Livestock and livestock products cash receipts totaled \$177 million in 2007, a 9 percent increase from the 2006 level of \$163 million. The largest component of the livestock and livestock products cash receipts total was from the equine industry, which excludes purse and stake payments. Equine cash receipts totaled \$94 million in 2007 compared to \$99 million in 2006, a decrease of 5 percent. Meat animal cash receipts, at \$6.26 million, were down 41 percent from the 2006 level of \$10.6 million.

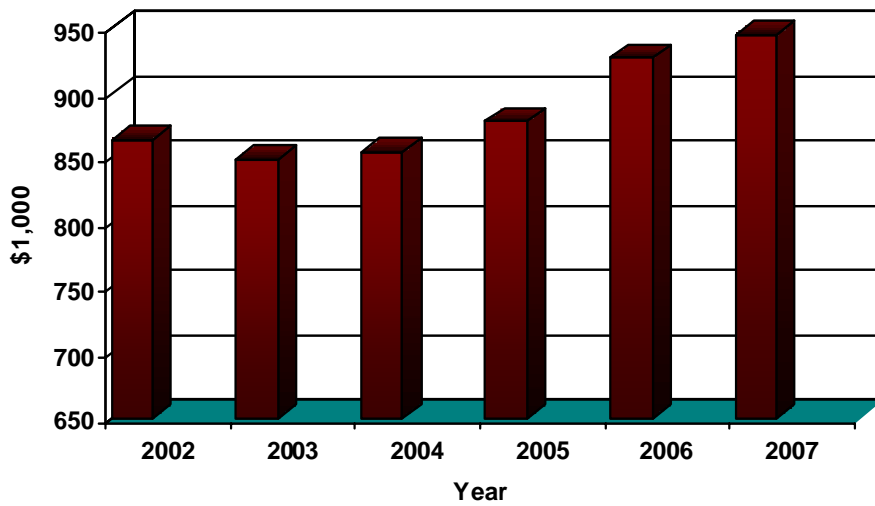
Poultry and eggs rose 59 percent from last year, at \$36.7 million. Hog cash receipts, at \$929,000, increased 8 percent from 2006. Dairy products cash receipts totaled \$36.7 million in 2007, up 59 percent from the previous year. Other livestock cash receipts increased by 3 percent to \$6.54 million.

Real Estate Values: New Jersey farm real estate values, a measurement of the value of all land and buildings on farms, averaged \$11,300 per acres as of January 1, 2008, unchanged from the previous year. The Garden State ranked fourth among all states in the highest farm real estate value per acre. Massachusetts' real estate value per acre was ranked first, at \$12,200, followed closely by Rhode Island at \$12,000. Connecticut's real estate value per acre ranked third, at \$11,500 per acre. Delaware's real estate value per acre ranked fifth, at \$9,900 per acre followed by Maryland's ranking of sixth, at \$9,100 per acre.

NEW JERSEY CASH RECEIPTS 2007



NEW JERSEY: CASH RECEIPTS 2002 - 2007



**CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW FORBES NEWARK MARKETINGS,
BY COMMODITY, 2002 - 2007**

Commodity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
\$1,000						
All Commodities	865,198	850,091	855,209	879,031	928,230	945,926
Livestock and Products	189,518	188,009	186,580	184,094	162,952	176,987
All Poultry and Eggs	24,823	31,238	31,500	23,660	23,085	36,698
Chicken Eggs	22,800	29,208	28,912	20,206	20,267	32,507
Other Poultry	1,472	1,495	1,880	2,785	1,976	2,911
Turkeys	551	535	708	678	842	1,280
Dairy Products	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295	23,450	32,340
Horses 2/	123,000	117,000	109,000	115,000	99,000	94,000
Meat Animals	6,790	7,718	8,616	8,838	10,640	6,256
Cattle and Calves	5,954	6,971	7,656	7,984	9,782	5,327
Hogs	836	747	960	854	858	929
Other Livestock	5,081	4,789	5,156	7,292	6,777	7,693
All Crops	675,680	662,082	668,629	694,937	765,278	768,939
All Field Crops	45,447	47,054	59,789	51,794	57,661	77,503
Corn	7,547	8,027	13,554	11,950	13,719	25,500
Hay	7,539	8,571	9,398	9,226	8,893	8,637
Potatoes	5,666	3,716	3,152	4,162	5,037	4,428
Soybeans	11,956	15,448	21,800	15,700	15,717	20,845
Sweet Potatoes	3,003	3,522	4,013	4,293	4,343	3,898
Wheat	5,600	3,656	3,669	3,417	4,967	7,401
Other Field Crops	4,136	4,114	4,203	3,046	4,985	6,794
All Vegetables	166,338	143,834	151,570	139,627	157,240	139,596
Vegetables, Fresh Market:	123,283	110,268	110,512	102,147	114,527	100,799
Asparagus	3,237	3,000	2,700	3,300	3,800	2,875
Cabbage	10,670	4,778	6,475	6,942	6,009	7,148
Cucumbers	11,948	12,000	15,481	9,696	13,352	11,499
Eggplant	3,709	4,631	5,376	3,931	4,720	4,945
Escarole	3,644	2,184	2,426	2,043	2,023	2,489
Lettuce, All	9,078	7,785	8,160	6,941	4,691	4,968
Peppers, Bell	26,166	25,578	23,200	20,550	27,848	17,577
Snap beans	4,658	2,673	6,448	5,452	3,395	3,807
Spinach	5,605	7,560	3,796	6,180	10,043	6,816
Sweet Corn	17,244	12,117	10,920	12,212	19,019	15,053
Tomatoes	27,324	27,962	25,530	24,900	19,627	23,622
Vegetables, Processing	7,014	4,593	6,815	5,550	3,188	2,441
Vegetables, Miscellaneous	36,041	28,973	34,243	31,930	39,525	36,355
All Fruits and Berries	99,269	97,556	93,760	123,519	163,842	169,842
Apples	6,705	5,800	5,780	9,022	15,416	14,577
Blueberries	46,790	45,690	45,630	55,470	83,720	90,240
Cranberries	13,717	15,312	12,293	18,815	18,816	22,408
Peaches	25,194	24,180	23,180	30,869	35,700	32,832
Strawberries	2,080	1,815	1,944	2,380	3,200	3,010
Other Fruits and Berries	4,783	4,759	4,933	6,963	6,990	6,775
Greenhouse, Nursery, Christmas Trees, and Sod	364,626	373,638	363,511	379,997	386,535	381,998

1/ Preliminary.

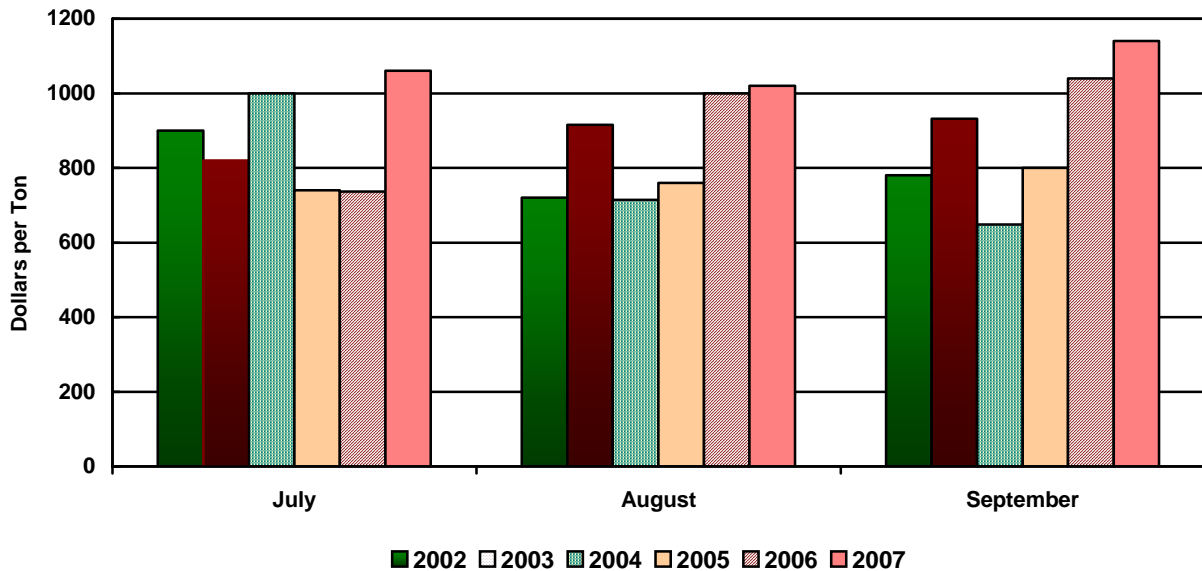
2/ Excludes purse and stake payments.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY MONTH, 2002 - 2007

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Season Avg
<u>Peaches, Fresh Market (dollars per ton)</u>													
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---	820.0	916.0	932.0	---	---	---	884.0
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000.0	714.0	648.0	---	---	---	780.0
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---	740.0	760.0	800.0	---	---	---	760.0
2005	---	---	---	---	---	---	737.0	1,000.0	1,040.0	---	---	---	916.0
2006	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,060.0	1,020.0	1,140.0	---	---	---	1,050.0
2007	---	---	---	---	---	---	1040.0	1,200.0	1,160.0	---	---	---	1,140.0
<u>Sweet Corn, Fresh Market (dollars per cwt)</u>													
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.30	17.70	23.30	21.60	---	---	21.80
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.50	24.00	24.50	20.00	---	---	23.90
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.00	19.50	24.00	25.00	---	---	20.80
2005	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.40	18.30	24.00	25.00	---	---	21.50
2006	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.70
2007 1/													

'-' means that a price estimate is not available for the month. 1/ Discontinued.

PEACHES, FRESH MARKET, AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY MONTH, 2002 - 2007



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**NEW JERSEY: VALUE ADDED TO THE U.S. ECONOMY BY THE AGRICULTURAL
 SECTOR VIA THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES, 2002-2007 1/**

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	1,000 dollars					
Value of crop production	669,587	669,975	678,814	691,855	767,905	771,034
Food grains	5,600	3,656	3,669	3,417	4,967	7,401
Feed crops	15,275	16,823	23,187	21,313	22,797	34,411
Oil crops	11,956	15,448	21,800	15,700	15,717	20,845
Fruits and tree nuts	99,269	97,556	93,760	123,519	163,842	169,842
Vegetables	175,007	151,072	158,735	148,082	166,620	147,922
All other crops	368,573	377,527	367,478	382,906	391,335	388,518
Home consumption	1,336	866	794	698	677	525
Value of inventory adjustment 2/	(7,429)	7,027	9,391	(3,780)	1,950	1,570
Value of livestock production	192,653	189,118	185,713	182,591	159,437	178,724
Meat animals	6,790	7,718	8,616	8,838	10,640	6,256
Dairy products	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295	23,450	32,340
Poultry and eggs	24,823	31,238	31,500	23,669	23,085	36,698
Miscellaneous livestock	128,081	121,789	114,156	122,292	105,777	101,693
Home consumption	1,128	1,379	1,382	1,494	1,592	1,453
Value of inventory adjustment 2/	2,007	(270)	(2,249)	(2,997)	(5,107)	284
Revenues from services and forestry	142,987	150,344	167,771	147,806	135,144	171,644
Machine hire and customwork	5,133	10,415	8,176	7,261	5,410	5,640
Forest products sold	997	997	997	1,010	1,010	1,010
Other farm income	47,212	45,108	60,385	41,312	26,191	54,237
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	89,645	93,824	98,213	98,223	102,533	110,757
Value of agricultural sector production	1,005,227	1,009,437	1,032,298	1,022,252	1,062,487	1,121,402
less: Purchased Inputs	445,394	422,218	419,427	389,271	417,004	437,209
Farm origin	130,718	130,503	123,956	108,014	114,119	113,411
Feed purchased	32,174	27,392	29,368	21,774	24,128	27,201
Livestock and poultry purchased	1,408	1,684	1,312	1,114	1,243	1,084
Seed purchased	97,136	101,427	93,276	85,126	88,748	85,126
Manufactured inputs	97,032	91,238	98,944	105,741	118,623	127,088
Fertilizers and lime	24,378	26,586	26,741	30,569	36,586	37,864
Pesticides	27,413	25,391	26,682	25,391	26,251	29,694
Petroleum fuel and oils	24,719	26,599	32,708	36,930	42,192	45,770
Electricity	20,522	12,662	12,813	12,851	13,594	13,760
Other purchased inputs	217,644	200,477	196,527	175,516	184,262	196,710
Repair and maintenance of capital items	60,540	54,391	54,325	48,372	59,242	60,410
Machine hire and customwork	15,959	6,948	8,748	7,050	8,268	7,107
Mrketing, storage, and transportation exp.	44,095	30,429	30,493	25,696	27,426	28,365
Contract labor	11,552	20,040	20,551	20,291	18,561	21,912
Miscellaneous expenses	85,498	88,669	82,410	74,107	70,765	78,916
plus: Net government transactions	(33,988)	(30,068)	(34,146)	(26,843)	(40,816)	(52,188)
+ Direct Government payments	6,428	12,301	10,298	26,414	17,868	10,563
- Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees	1,752	1,638	1,773	2,343	1,951	2,624
- Property taxes	38,664	40,731	42,671	50,914	56,733	60,127
Gross value added	525,845	557,151	578,724	606,138	604,667	632,006
less: Capital consumption	96,674	99,810	106,804	112,270	116,098	120,388
Net value added	429,171	457,341	471,920	493,868	488,569	511,618
less: Payment to stockholders	264,210	237,365	230,608	194,584	224,923	201,401
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	235,078	212,463	209,920	178,146	206,242	177,866
Net rent received by nonoperator landlords	(5,321)	(6,741)	(11,196)	(19,488)	(22,111)	(19,786)
Real estate and nonreal estate interest	34,453	31,643	31,884	35,926	40,792	43,321
Net farm income	164,961	219,976	241,312	299,284	263,646	310,217

1/ Value of agricultural sector production is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year. Net value-added is the sector's contribution to the national economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors-of-production, regardless of ownership. Net farm income is the farm operators' share of income from the sector's production activities. The concept presented is consistent with that employed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

2/ A positive value of inventory change represents current-year production not sold by December 31. A negative value () is an offset to production from prior years included in current-year sales.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, Farm Income and Balance Sheet.

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**NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: ESTIMATED EXPORT VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES,
 FISCAL YEAR 2002-2007**

Commodity Group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
million dollars						
New Jersey						
Animals, meats, and products 1/	12.2	10.5	9.5	11.4	12.9	14.8
Feed grains and products	5.0	4.1	6.6	4.3	6.2	8.6
Fruits and preparations 2/	13.2	14.6	14.6	19.3	23.8	28.3
Soybeans and soybean products	6.2	10.1	12.5	7.3	7.8	10.4
Vegetable and preparations	17.4	15.9	17.0	18.0	17.5	15.9
Other	108.6	114.5	128.1	132.1	151.7	167.2
Total	160.6	169.6	188.2	192.4	219.8	245.3
United States						
Animals, meats and products 1/	7,875.8	8,065.1	6,180.8	6,670.7	7,810.5	8,946.3
Feed grains and products	6,795.6	6,684.3	8,253.7	6,898.0	8,544.1	11,847.7
Fruits and preparations 2/	3,451.6	3,554.0	3,839.3	4,093.7	4,580.3	5,026.3
Soybeans and soybean products	7,332.1	8,269.8	9,059.3	8,805.8	8,244.3	11,027.2
Vegetables and preparations	3,120.5	3,097.8	3,291.3	3,631.9	3,908.6	4,296.7
Other	24,743.7	26,343.0	31,784.4	32,416.1	35,454.9	40,803.0
Total	53,319.3	56,014.0	62,408.8	62,516.3	68,592.7	81,947.1

1/ Includes hides, and skins, excludes poultry.

2/ Apples, apple juice, and apple products, as well as other miscellaneous fruits assumed to equal the previous year; current year production data has not yet been released.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (March/April), USDA, Economic Research Service.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 2004-2007

County	Number of Certified Nurseries				Acreage in Nursery Stock			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
North District								
Bergen	32	32	32	31	101.7	94.2	96.0	90.9
Essex	6	6	5	5	13.9	16.1	12.5	12.8
Hudson	---	---	1	1	---	---	0.5	0.5
Hunterdon	71	77	79	84	1,083.7	1,116.2	1,031.5	1,035.0
Morris	39	42	47	45	204.1	250.9	290.7	291.7
Passaic	9	7	6	6	17.3	18.4	11.3	11.7
Somerset	35	35	35	34	327.3	293.8	294.7	285.7
Sussex	20	20	23	24	133.0	137.5	142.4	142.0
Union	12	13	11	11	28.5	30.0	28.0	27.2
Warren	19	19	22	22	140.6	87.2	98.1	98.9
Central District								
Burlington	106	109	112	114	1,393.6	1,461.9	1,511.0	1,944.8
Mercer	59	56	57	56	775.0	781.5	730.6	661.2
Middlesex	70	70	68	66	722.4	716.7	698.7	718.0
Monmouth	202	196	192	192	3,710.0	3,731.1	3,512.5	3,687.7
Ocean	34	33	32	32	141.4	142.9	145.9	133.4
South District								
Atlantic	63	65	61	60	337.0	339.0	336.5	326.2
Camden	26	25	25	25	83.0	76.7	70.6	72.7
Cape May	32	31	31	32	309.8	311.7	380.3	390.3
Cumberland	254	259	258	264	6,583.2	6,800.3	7,035.6	7,184.0
Gloucester	122	118	115	109	1,493.6	1,469.9	1,429.3	1,263.6
Salem	86	82	84	78	954.4	991.2	1,004.5	1,046.3
Total	1,299	1,297	1,296	1,292	18,553.3	18,877.3	18,860.8	19,424.21

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

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**NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS AND
 AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1957-2007 1/ 2/**

Year	Number of Farms		Land in Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	<u>Number</u>		<u>1,000 Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>	
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,140	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,437,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,439,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	426
1981	9,500	2,439,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	424
1982	9,500	2,406,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	427
1983	9,500	2,378,620	1,000	1,023,425	105	430
1984	9,300	2,333,810	980	1,017,803	105	436
1985	9,100	2,292,530	960	1,012,073	105	441
1986	8,800	2,249,820	920	1,005,333	105	447
1987	8,500	2,212,960	900	998,923	106	451
1988	8,300	2,200,940	880	994,423	106	452
1989	8,300	2,174,520	880	990,723	106	456
1990	8,100	2,145,820	870	986,850	107	460
1991	8,500	2,116,760	880	981,736	104	464
1992	9,000	2,107,840	880	978,503	98	464
1993	9,400	2,201,590	870	968,845	93	440
1994	9,400	2,197,690	860	965,935	91	440
1995	9,500	2,196,400	850	962,515	89	438
1996	9,500	2,190,500	840	958,675	88	438
1997	9,600	2,190,510	830	956,010	86	436
1998	9,600	2,192,330	830	952,080	86	434
1999	9,600	2,187,280	830	948,460	86	434
2000	9,700	2,166,780	830	945,080	86	436
2001	9,800	2,148,630	830	942,070	85	438
2002	9,900	2,135,360	820	940,300	83	440
2003	9,900	2,126,860	820	938,650	83	441
2004	9,900	2,112,970	820	936,295	83	443
2005	9,800	2,098,690	790	933,210	81	445
2006	9,800	2,088,790	790	932,430	81	446
2007 3/	9,800	2,075,510	790	930,920	81	449

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975 A farm is an establishment that sold or would normally have sold \$1,000 of agricultural products during the year.

1957-1974 A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of \$50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of \$250 or more.

2/ Starting in 1991, Christmas tree farms are included.

3/ Preliminary.

Grade	Final July-Dec 07	Preliminary Jan-June 08	Year Ending June 30, 2008	Grade	Final July-Dec 07	Preliminary Jan-June 08	Year Ending June 30, 2008
Tons				Tons			
5-5-0	3,737	2,960	6,697	16-8-8	1,100	1,589	2,689
5-10-5	51	350	401	18-3-6	168	155	323
5-10-10	97	145	242	18-5-9	104	139	243
9-5-9	2,144	2,476	4,620	18-24-12	742	440	1,182
9-9-9	301	274	575	19-3-6	34	161	195
10-5-10	464	2,404	2,868	20-4-10	398	390	788
10-6-4	300	590	890	20-8-8	221	215	436
10-10-10	1,974	3,420	5,394	20-10-10	302	220	522
10-20-10	301	193	494	22-3-14	463	0	463
10-20-20	229	288	517	24-5-11	2,036	268	2,304
12-6-6	588	1,243	1,831	26-3-12	1,440	0	1,440
14-7-14	1,529	2,727	4,256	32-5-7	938	233	1,171
14-14-14	230	771	1,001	OTHERS 2/	72,884	100,158	173,042
16-4-8	88	546	634	TOTALS	92,863	122,355	215,218
KNOWN MATERIALS							
CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS							
Ammonium Sulfate					861	1,587	2,448
Ammonium Nitrate					247	337	584
Nitrogen Solutions					2,678	14,587	17,265
Calcium Nitrate					159	534	693
Urea					1,446	2,489	3,935
Others					779	2,341	3,120
TOTAL NITROGEN MATERIALS					6,170	21,875	28,045
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS							
Super phosphate					34	79	113
Others					16	74	90
TOTAL PHOSPHATES					50	153	203
POTASH MATERIALS							
Potassium Sulfate					552	798	1,350
Muriate of Potash					1,446	4,446	5,892
Others					461	1,025	1,486
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS					2,459	6,269	8,728
ORGANIC MATERIALS							
Dried Manure					37	397	434
Sewage, Compost, Others					3,831	6,420	10,251
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS					3,868	6,817	10,685
SOIL CONDITIONERS 3/					1,579	27,914	29,493
SECONDARY MATERIALS					29,552	1,829	31,381
MISCELLANEOUS					11,099	16,619	27,718
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIAL					54,777	81,476	136,253
GRAND TOTAL-MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS					147,640	203,831	351,471
FARM UTILIZATION					61,877	185,866	247,743
NON-FARM UTILIZATION					85,900	18,101	104,001
ACTUAL PLANT NUTRIENTS							
NITROGEN				Mixed	12,039	15,770	27,809
				Single	1,978	6,452	8,430
				All Fertilizer 4/	14,021	22,224	36,245
PHOSPHATE				Mixed	4,069	5,624	9,693
				Single	18	61	79
				All Fertilizer 4/	4,089	5,688	9,777
POTASH				Mixed	5,420	7,914	13,334
				Single	1,771	3,143	4,914
				All Fertilizer 4/	6,597	11,064	17,661

1/ Compiled by the USDA, NASS, New Jersey Field Office.

2/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items.

3/ Soil conditioners include gypsum and excludes lime.

4/ May not add due to rounding.

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A

apples

cash receipts, fruits 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 production, by county 76
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows, by production 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

asparagus

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 acres harvested, by county 71
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield and production 41
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

B

barley

acreage, yield & prod, by county 54
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights and measures 39

bees & honey

number of colonies, yield, production, price & value of production 82
 livestock annual summary 79

beets

unit of sale & average weight 39

blueberries

acreage, yield & utilized production, by county 77
 cash receipts, berries 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 NJ ranking, by county and the nation 40
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows, by production 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

broccoli

unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73

bulls

livestock annual summary 79
 number on farms 80

C

cabbage

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 acres harvested, by county 71
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county 40

record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

cantaloupe

usual planting & harvesting dates 73

carrots

unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

cattle & calves

avg number of milk cows, by county 84
 cash receipts, livestock 88
 livestock annual summary 79
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 number of farms, by species 82
 number of head, by county 80
 number on farms & value 80
 production, disposition & income 81
 record highs & lows, by head 43
 slaughter, cattle, by month 81

cauliflower

unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73

celery

unit of sale & average weight 39

chickens

cash receipts, poultry 88
 Inventory & value 85
 livestock annual summary 79
 number of chickens 85
 number of layers 85
 record highs & lows, by head 43

christmas trees

cash receipts 87, 88

collards

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 crop summary tables 44-46
 vegetable annual summary 67

corn, field

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

corn for grain

acreage, yield & prod, by county 50, 51
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

corn for silage

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42

cows

avg number of milk cows, by quarter & annual 84
 livestock annual summary 79
 number on farms 80
 number of farms, by species 82
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by milk cow head 43

cranberries

acreage, yield & production by state 78
 cash receipts, berries 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 NJ ranking, by county and the nation 40
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows, by prod 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

cucumbers

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

E

eggplant

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

eggs

eggs per layer, production & price 85
 livestock annual summary 79
 record highs & lows, by unit 43

escarole & endive

acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

exports

value, by commodity group 91

F

farms

average farm size 92
 land in farms 92
 net farm income table 90
 number of farms 92
 number of livestock farms 82

fertilizer

mixed fertilizer summary 93

field crops

acreage, yield & prod, by county 48-60
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48, 49
 cash receipts, crops 87, 88
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

floriculture

floriculture annual summary 61
 floriculture, selected crops 62
 growing area, by type of cover 61

fruits and berries

cash receipts 87, 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 NJ ranking, by county and the nation 40
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows, by production 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

G

grapes

usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

greenhouse

cash receipts 87, 88

H

hay, alfalfa

acreage, yield & prod, by cnty 55, 56
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

hay, all

acreage, yield & prod, by cnty 55, 56
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights and measures 39

hay, other

acreage, yield & prod, by cnty 55, 56
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 48
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

heifers

livestock annual summary 79
 number on farms 80

hogs & pigs

cash receipts, livestock 88
 livestock annual summary 79
 number of farms, by species 82
 number on farms & value 80
 production, disposition & income 81
 record highs & lows, by head 43

horses

cash receipts, 87, 88

I

income & expenses
 income and expenses annual summary 86
 cash receipts 87, 88
 net farm income table 90
 prices received, by month 89

K

kale
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 69
 crop summary tables 44-46
 vegetable annual summary 67

L

land in farms
 NJ & US 92

lettuce, head
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 69
 acres harvested, by county 72
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

lettuce, Romaine & leaf
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 69
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 vegetable annual summary 67

lima beans
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

livestock & products
 cash receipts, livestock 87, 88
 livestock annual summary 79
 livestock production 80-85
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 number of livestock farms, by species 82
 record highs & lows, by head or unit 43

M

milk production
 avg milk per cow, by county 84
 cash receipts, dairy 87, 88
 disposition & income 83
 livestock annual summary 79
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 production, by county 84
 production, by quarter & annual 83
 record highs & lows by unit 43

N

nurseries
 cash receipts 87, 88
 NJ certified nurseries, by county 91
 NJ ranking, by county 40

O

oats
 record highs & lows, by acreage, & production 41
 weight & measures 39

onions, dry
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73

P

pasture
 condition as percent of normal 82

peaches
 cash receipts, fruits 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 NJ ranking, by county and the nation 40
 prices received, by month 89
 production, by county 76
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows by prod 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

peas, green
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

peppers, bell
 acreage, yield, prod, price & value of prod 69
 acres harvested by county 72
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county and the nation 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

potatoes
 acreage, yield & prod, by county 59
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 49
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

poultry
 cash receipts, poultry 87, 88
 livestock annual summary 79
 number of chickens on farms 85
 production, disposition & income 85
 record highs & lows by head 43

processed vegetables
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46

pumpkins
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 69
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

R

rainfall
 weather annual summary 63, 64
 precipitation maps 65, 66

rye
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

S

sheep
 record highs & lows, by head 43

snap beans
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 69
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

sod
 cash receipts 87, 88

soybeans
 acreage, yield & prod, by county 52
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 49
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

spinach
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 70
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

squash, summer
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 70
 crop summary tables 44-46
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

squash, winter
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 70
 crop summary tables 44-46
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

steers
 livestock annual summary 79
 number on farms 80

strawberries
 acreage, by county 77
 cash receipts, fruits 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 fruit annual summary 74
 production, utilization, price & value of utilized production 75
 record highs & lows, by production 43
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual full bloom & harvesting dates 78

sweet corn
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 70
 acres harvested, by county 72
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 prices received, by month 89
 record highs & lows, by acreage yield & production 42

unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

sweet potatoes
 acreage, yield & prod, by county 60
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 49
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

T

tomatoes
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 70
 acres harvested, by county 71
 cash receipts, vegetables 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

turkeys
 cash receipts, livestock 88
 livestock annual summary 79
 number of turkeys 85
 production, price & income 85
 record highs & lows, by head 43

V

vegetables
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 68-70
 acres harvested, by county 71-73
 cash receipts, vegetables 87, 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 principal vegetable acreage, production & value of production 73
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41, 42
 unit of sale & average weight 39
 usual planting & harvesting dates 73
 vegetable annual summary 67

W

weather
 weather annual summary 63, 64
 precipitation maps 65, 66

weights & measures
 field crops 39
 fruits & berries 39
 vegetables 39

wheat, winter
 acreage, yield & prod, by county 53
 acreage, yield, production, price & value of production 49
 cash receipts, crops 88
 crop summary tables 44-46
 crops annual summary 47
 NJ ranking, by county 40
 record highs & lows, by acreage, yield & production 41
 usual planting & harvesting dates 42
 weights & measures 39

wool
 record highs & lows, by unit 43