We are pleased to offer this Annual Report to you as we do each year pursuant to N.J.S.A. 4:1-14. It includes many of the highlights and achievements by each of our Divisions within the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. New Jersey has 10,000 farms on approximately 750,000 acres, growing more than 100 different crops. Our diverse industry continues to evolve and meet the needs of consumers not only here, but across the country and beyond. While adapting to a changing world landscape on so many important initiatives, one thing that does not waver is the dedication and commitment of our agricultural community. Producing the fruits and vegetables, nursery and landscape products, and livestock grown and raised here, our farmers are some of the most talented, creative, and innovative on the planet.

Our Agricultural and Natural Resources, Animal Health, Food and Nutrition, Marketing and Development, and Plant Industry Divisions, as well as the SADC play vital roles in serving the agricultural community. Whether it’s Ag Education, right to farm, testing of animals and plants, promoting Jersey Fresh, ensuring our school children and others are fed nutritious meals, or preserving our precious farmland and more, we are proud of the work the professionals in our Department do each day to serve you.

Douglas H. Fisher

A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

About the cover: New Jersey has a very diverse agricultural industry. We rank in the top four in the country in cranberry production each year as the top cover photo was taken at Cutts Brothers Farm in Burlington County. We also have farmers whose tireless work places the Garden State in the top 10 in production of several commodities, including bell peppers, which the farmers were delivering at the bottom left photo, and cucumbers. We were fortunate to meet Sprinkles, the winner of the New Jersey Holstein Show during the summer, and we saw our nursery industry on full display with a visit to Overdevest Nurseries in the fall. Above, Secretary Fisher takes a carriage ride with Chet Halka in Monmouth County. At right, Secretary Fisher talks with Senator Cory Booker at a Somerset County event last summer.
After meeting virtually for almost all of 2020 due to COVID-19, some State Board of Agriculture meetings were held in-person in 2021. The July meeting took place at the Horse Park of New Jersey and was the first time the 2020-21 board, led by President Erick Doyle and Vice President Al Natali, was in-person at the same location.
Beneficial Insect Lab Receives Funding

Secretary Fisher announced that the Phillip Alampi Beneficial Insect Laboratory (PABIL) received $4.2 million in funding from the Board of Public Utilities State Facilities Initiative to receive important upgrades to the facility that opened in 1985. The top priority will be to renovate the lab’s HVAC system. Of the 33 temperature-controlled rooms, as many as 18 had been unusable. The funds will also go toward major repairs to the HVAC system and to upgrade the greenhouse control systems.

“This funding will allow for essential upgrades to the laboratory so staff can continue the outstanding work it has provided for decades,” Fisher said.

“This is one of the few state government labs of this type in the United States that rears beneficial insects. The lab produces environmentally friendly solutions for control of invasive pests while saving millions of dollars by restricting the use of pesticides.”

Some of the PABIL programs that have helped New Jerseyans and others across the country include the Mexican Bean Beetle program, which has allowed farmers and gardeners to not apply pesticides to control the beetle since 1985; the Mile-a-Minute program, where a weevil is released to defoliate the weed that can grow as much as six inches a day, choking out trees and other vegetation; and the Purple Loosestrife Program, where small beetles were released to invade wetlands as the weed changes the wetlands environment essential to native wildlife.

Joe Atchison III Named Assistant Secretary

Secretary Fisher announced the appointment of Joe Atchison III, pictured at left, of Cherry Hill, N.J., as the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Atchison has been the Director of the Division of Marketing and Development and will continue in that role as well.

Atchison directs a division which handles promotion of New Jersey’s agricultural products via several programs, most notably, Jersey Fresh fruits and vegetables; conducts Food Safety Modernization Act and other critical inspections; administers several regulatory programs including dairy registration; USDA Specialty Crop Block and other promotional grants; licensing and bond ing; coordinates the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention; and oversees several equine programs.

Two New Members Join State Board Of Agriculture

Burlington County farmer Lisa Specca and Morris County farmer Kurt Alstede, pictured at right, were sworn in to their terms on the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture during the July meeting of the Board at The Horse Park of New Jersey. The session also included the annual officer reorganization where Huntendon County’s David DeFrange II was elected President and Gloucester County’s Dr. Ernie Beier Vice President.

Specca and her husband Dave Specca, own and operate Specca Farms in Burlington County. It is a fourth-generation family owned and operated vegetable farm. The farm markets directly to the public through a pick-your-own operation and seasonal farmers markets.

Alstede is the General Manager of Alstede Farms, a first-generation operation that is family owned and was built over the last 40 years evolving from raising hay, grain, and wholesale vegetables to becoming an entirely retail based business with nearly 800 acres of tree fruits, small fruits, vegetables, and flowers. All of the farm’s output is sold through the on-farm store, pick your own, tailgate markets, and Community Supported Agriculture.

Minch Named Ag And Natural Resources Director

Secretary Fisher announced in December the appointment, of Frank Minch, pictured at right, of Raritan Township, as Director of the Department’s Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources.

Since 2013, Minch has served as Executive Secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC), which has oversight responsibility for the 14 Soil Conservation Districts and the State Soil and Water Conservation Cost Share Program. He also has managed the development of the Animal Waste Management Program and served as a liaison to the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Community Affairs, Department of Transportation and USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Minch joined the Department in 2001 as an Erosion Control Specialist supporting the SSCC Executive Secretary and the Soil Conservation Districts. The Division plays a critical role in promoting resource conservation measures and service programs to the agricultural community and public.

NJDA Distributes $10 Million To Emergency Feeding Organizations

It was announced in November that $10 million from American Rescue Plan State Fiscal Recovery Funds was being distributed to emergency feeding organizations. The funds were provided through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Community Affairs and were allocated through the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The amount given to each of the six emergency feeding operations was based on the number of people they serve. Those amounts were Community Food Bank of New Jersey, $5.3 million; Food Bank of South Jersey, $1.5 million; Fulfill, $1.5 million; Mercer Street Friends, $1.1 million, NORWESCAP, $300,000, and the Southern Regional Food Distribution Center, $300,000.
**Division of AGRICULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Collaboration with Rowan Results**

**In Online Mapping Assessment Tool**

The Department partnered with the Rowan University Geospatial Research Lab to provide an open access tool that allows users in the agricultural and governance community to access, view and print soils reports by tax parcel. The tool incorporates a number of components, capabilities, and functionalities that benefit the farmland assessment process and other programs that rely on soil data, such as the Farmland Preservation Program.

This updated information is readily available and accessible to the public and municipal officials who use this information for farmland assessment evaluation.

Issues accessing productivity information arose as historic information became outdated and not easily accessible to the public. In 2019, a legislative mandate was passed for the NJDA to develop an accessible mapping platform. The NJDA consulted the USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to identify an alternative method to assess soil productivity. The USDA-NRCS National Commodity Crop Productivity Index (NCCPI) was identified. The NCCPI is a method of arraying the soils of the United States for non-irrigated commodity crop production based on their inherent soil properties. This is an established method which directly correlates with current and future soil series mapping.

**Aquaculture Farms Seeking Protections For Right To Farm**

The State Legislature introduced a bill to amend the Right to Farm Act to clarify eligibility for aquaculture producers. Aquatic farms are currently covered by the right to farm program, however, the connection to farmland assessment and contiguous parcels for acreage calculations serve to limit eligibility for this sector of agriculture. A holistic review of the program has been underway and continues as staff work with the industry and our partners to make sure aquaculture has the same protections afforded to terrestrial farms.

**State FFA Officers Elected At Convention**

The 2021-2022 New Jersey State FFA officer team was elected as part of the 92nd Annual State FFA Convention. The state officers represent New Jersey FFA at several state and national functions throughout the year, including visiting FFA chapters throughout New Jersey.

The officers, pictured at right, with the chapters they represent are Abigail Goodenough (Northern Burlington), State President; Ivan Moore (Salem Tech), State Vice President; Emily Sadlon, (Northern Burlington), State Secretary; Jonathan Finney, (Salem Tech), State Treasurer.

“I know each of our officers are dedicated to the FFA mission and have the best interest of all of our chapters as a top priority,” said New Jersey State FFA Advisor and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Education Program Leader Erin Noble. “I know this group will represent New Jersey by being outstanding ambassadors at state and national FFA events. We are anticipating a great 2021-22.”

Some state officer duties throughout the year include assisting chapters in the execution of their program of activities; encouraging FFA members to participate in food, agriculture and natural resources education and FFA programs; maintaining positive relations with members, the agribusiness sector, the public and others interested in agricultural education; traveling to FFA chapters around the state 2-3 times per month; assisting at career development events, and representing New Jersey FFA at events of other state agricultural organizations.

**Department Assists With Restoration At Teaneck Creek**

NJDA engineering staff continued to provide support to Soil Conservation Districts and the regulated public, remotely and through several field visits throughout the year.

One project this year was the restoration of the wetland at Teaneck Creek Park. It involved removing all existing vegetation, much of which was invasive, and re-establishing native species.

The entire flood plain park was stripped of vegetation and has been regraded to create pools (pictured at right) and small diversion channels and is being replanted with specialized plants.
Department Gives Approval For Vaccine To Help Prevent Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease

The Department approved the sale of a rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus, serotype 2 (RHDV2) vaccine to help prevent rabbit hemorrhagic disease, which is highly contagious and often fatal for domestic and wild rabbits. While the virus has not yet been detected in New Jersey, it has been found in rabbits in the U.S., mainly in the Western States. RHDV2 cannot be transmitted from rabbits to humans or other animals.

“Rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD) is very unforgiving and can decimate susceptible rabbit populations,” New Jersey State Veterinarian Dr. Manoel Tamassia said. “We are very fortunate to have this experimental vaccine available to use before the disease reaches New Jersey. This is a head start rarely seen when dealing with these diseases. Rabbit owners should discuss the risks and benefits of vaccinating their rabbits against RHD with their veterinarian.”

RHDV2 can cause acute death. Clinical signs associated with RHDV2 can include fever, bloody nasal discharge, hemorrhages, seizures, other neurological signs, difficulty breathing, inappetence, and lethargy. A strain of RHDV2 first emerged in Europe in 2010.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Center for Veterinary Biologics granted an Emergency Use Authorization as an experimental vaccine to protect against RHDV2. The vaccine is an inactivated recombinant vaccine given as a two-dose series, 21 days apart. The vaccine is available to New Jersey licensed veterinarians for in-state administration to domestic rabbits. Pet rabbit owners are encouraged to speak with their licensed veterinarian regarding RHDV2 vaccination.

Agreement With USDA Leads To Live Bird Market Inspections

Under a USDA cooperative agreement over the past year, the Division has consistently tested 39 live bird markets on a regular basis for Avian Influenza. The Division has an aggressive Avian Influenza program and solid regulatory authority to keep the disease from the live bird markets, protecting birds and people.

Based on quarterly testing at each market, the Division tested 5,148 birds, an average of 1,287 each quarter. Additional testing occurred at auctions, poultry distributor locations and crate wash facilities, adding another 3,200 birds or approximately 800 per quarter. Testing was performed on sick and dead birds, including necropsy examinations requested by owners or as part of a disease investigation.

The Division secured additional funding from the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) to increase foreign, emerging, and zoonotic disease testing capabilities in high throughput manner.

Division of ANIMAL HEALTH
Diagnostic Lab At Forefront Of Industry

Advancements Include Next Generation DNA Sequencing

The Division’s Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory (AHDL) is the only animal health laboratory in New Jersey and performed over 26,000 tests, analyses, and examinations on animal samples in 2021. The AHDL’s technological advancement is accelerating animal and public health protection on behalf of the State of New Jersey. The AHDL implemented a next-generation DNA sequencing method to track food borne disease outbreaks, COVID variants, and antimicrobial resistance emergence. The technology implementation is an example of collaboration between the State and the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to enhance animal and public health in New Jersey. The next-generation technology will enhance the speed at which food-borne diseases, COVID variants, and antimicrobial resistance are identified compared to traditional testing methods. The AHDL also improved efficiency of its pathologic disease diagnosis by implementing an automated workflow for tissue processing and staining for examination by a veterinarian. The workflow helped process approximately 4,000 tissue specimens efficiently to diagnose animal diseases in pets, livestock, wildlife, zoo, and marine animals. The AHDL secured additional funding from the USDA National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) to increase foreign, emerging, and zoonotic disease testing capabilities in high throughput manner.

Division Oversees Contagious Equine Metritis Facilities

The state’s two Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) Quarantine facilities have operated this year with continued oversight by the Division of Animal Health. As this federally led program involves an official state quarantine with specific release criteria, it will be integrated into N.J.A.C. 2:5. This addition to the administrative code will reflect the program’s use of New Jersey state quarantine rules and implementation. Through the first 11 months of 2021, there were a total of 157 horses that had completed the CEM quarantine process in a New Jersey facility. This is a 25 percent increase in the total number of horses during the same period in 2020. Continued support for the New Jersey CEM quarantine program enriches the state’s involvement in the nation’s equine industry, a vital component of the agricultural economy.
Accomplishments Overview

The Division of Food and Nutrition administers the National School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, Special Milk Program, Afterschool Snack Program, Summer Food Service Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Family Day Care Program, USDA Food Distribution Program and The Emergency Food Assistance Program. Child Nutrition programs operate in public and nonpublic schools, residential and nonresidential childcare institutions, day care centers, family day care homes, adult day care centers, recreation centers, and other agencies.

Food Distribution coordinates the allocation and distribution of USDA Foods to sponsors of the above nutrition programs. The Emergency Food Assistance Program further distributes to food insecure citizens through a network of food banks.

Stillwater Is Eat Right, Move More Champ

The Department and the New York Jets honored Stillwater Township Elementary School from Sussex County on Sunday, November 21 at the Jets/Miami Dolphins football game at MetLife Stadium in East Rutherford for its nutrition and wellness achievements.

Stillwater School was the 2020-21 Grand Champion in the Department of Agriculture’s Jets Play 60 Eat Right, Move More Program, a collaboration between the Jets, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and the American Dairy Association North East. The program encourages New Jersey school children to take advantage of healthy foods in their school cafeterias and become more active. Also, as part of its award, the school received a $20,000 grant.

Stillwater students, teachers and staff attended the game. They recorded a short video played on the stadium’s large video board during a break in the game as the school’s achievement was announced.

The students who attended were Joseph Berrocal, Lincoln Hennet, Mia Keiling, Gianna DeSteфанo, and Julia Bunnell.

School Meals Remain Priority As COVID Causes More Changes

Since March of 2020, the Division of Food and Nutrition has been able to navigate through over 100 nationwide waivers issued by the USDA in order to give sponsors flexibilities in providing meals to children in New Jersey. The most challenging task was the rapid implementation of the Seamless Summer Option Program in collaboration with the technology team. Quick turnaround was required of program staff to develop, revise, and execute the necessary system updates in the web-based School Nutrition Electronic Assessment and Reimbursement System (SNEARS).

More than 600 School Food Authorities (SFAs) were approved to operate the Seamless Summer Option Program through the end of June 2021, with another 69 SFAs approved to operate the Summer Food Service Program through June. Under the Seamless Summer Option, almost 119 million breakfasts and lunches were provided to children attending schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. In the current 2021-2022 school year, there are 740 SFAs approved to operate the Seamless Summer Option Program and continue to provide free meals to all enrolled students.

Farm to School Week Celebrations Continue

Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week is designated as the last week of each September by a law signed in 2010. During this week, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture showcases schools that connect with New Jersey farmers to purchase local produce for school meals to increase student consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The influence of the Farm to School Program has led to more than 250 schools purchasing local produce from their main distributor, more than 200 districts buying local produce directly from farms and using a curriculum that ties cafeteria meals to healthy eating education, and more than 100 districts organizing field trips to farms.

While COVID-19 has prevented the Department from doing in-school visits, several schools make it a priority to highlight their Farm to School Programs, such as the DeWitt D. Barlow School in Plainfield, pictured at right.

Jersey Fresh Farm to School Week will take place year during the week of September 26-30 where the top school and a farm that is involved in the program are recognized.
**Division of MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Jersey Fresh Produce Unparalleled**

Secretary Fisher and Division staff made several visits to highlight Jersey Fresh produce as it came into season throughout the year. Some of the crops that were highlighted included asparagus, to kick off the season at Katona Farms with Chip Katona, pictured above, as well as peppers, blueberries, peaches, and apples. Jersey Fresh marketing initiatives included special promotions at the Jersey shore that featured giveaways for blueberries and peaches. Secretary Fisher also made early season stops at the Collingswood Farmers Market and Haddonfield Farmers Markets in Camden County.

New Jersey was a top five producer in the country for nine different crops in 2020. New Jersey was No. 2 in the country in the production of peppers, according to the USDA. Garden State growers harvested nearly $105 million pounds of peppers on 3,800 acres for a production value of $16 million. In terms of pounds produced, peppers ranked as the No. 1 crop in New Jersey last year.

Along with being No. 2 in peppers, New Jersey was No. 1 in eggplant, No. 3 in tomatoes and spinach, No. 4 in cranberries, peaches, and asparagus, and No. 5 in blueberries and squash. In production value, blueberries were the State’s No. 1 crop at $76 million, followed by peppers, and then tomatoes at $48 million.

**Blueberries Take #JerseyFreshIsCOOLER Contest**

Secretary Fisher announced in late September the Grand Prize Winners of this year’s contest as the Department encouraged Jersey Fresh fans to share their photos on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The contest ran from early Spring that the Department’s new Produce Safety website is now active. The site provides information and frequently asked questions concerning the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), the Produce Safety Rule and Compliance and Enforcement, Grower Training and Third Party Audit Training, and includes a Produce Safety Rule survey.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has finalized seven major rules to implement FSMA, recognizing that ensuring the safety of the food supply is a shared responsibility among many different points in the global supply chain for both human and animal food. The FSMA rules are designed to make clear specific actions that must be taken at each of these points to prevent contamination. One of the key aspects of the program is the Produce Safety Rule, which establishes science-based minimum standards for the safe growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of fruits and vegetables grown for human consumption.

Along with the FDA compliance timelines and other information about FSMA and the Produce Safety Rule, the website also features links for what to expect during a regulatory inspection, records required by the FSMA Produce Safety Rule, an inspection checklist, grower and third party audit training courses, and an on-farm readiness review. There is also a link to a survey for those who grow, harvest, store and pack produce. The website features a calendar that includes training dates, grower/industry meetings, and events. The site also includes a page for any news that may be important to the industry.

The Produce Safety website address is [https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/producesafety/](https://www.nj.gov/agriculture/producesafety/).

**Yearlings From NJ Sires Bring Top Prices At Prestigious Kentucky Sale**

Yearlings from New Jersey sires Walner, pictured at right, led sales at the Lexington Selected Yearling Sale in Kentucky in the fall. Walner led all stallions in gross sales at just over $7.7 million and average sales at $160,792 with three or more sold. The Walner filly Exile set the high mark for opening night at $800,000, topping the previous record of $725,000 for a filly. Walner, along with famed sire Muscle Hill, each stand at Southwind Farms in Pennington in Mercer County.

“New Jersey-bred horses continue to be in high demand as yearlings from these sires bring premium prices at this prestigious sale,” Secretary Fisher said. “Many agriculture-related businesses in our state are supported by this thriving industry.”

On the second night of the five-day event, Walner colts had garnered their fair share of attention with gross sales at more than $5.2 million for an average of $119,682. That included colts Detroit City going for $500,000, Cypress Hanover going for $475,000, La Dolce Vita going for $450,000, and Shirley Sunday going for $360,000. The success of New Jersey race horses has led to an increase in the amount of mares that are bred here each year by more than 500 since 2017, reaching nearly 800 in 2021.

Concord Stud, based in Cream Ridge in Monmouth County, led all consignors in average with $186,429 for seven sold.
Spotted Lanternfly Program Ramps Up
Crews Survey, Treat More than 20,000 Acres

The Department and USDA spotted lanternfly crews continued to survey and treat thousands of acres and trees around the state in an effort to slow the spread of the invasive species. In all, there were 22,568 acres treated, which included more than 7,000 trees on 631 parcels. Crews also assessed 4,544 parcels on more than 31,000 acres for treatments that will take place in the spring of 2022.

During the winter, the crews work to prepare sites for future treatments and destroying egg masses by scraping or the use of golden oil. In December of 2021 alone, spotted lanternfly crews scraped egg masses at 67 properties and scraped and destroyed more than 30,000 egg masses.

Teams are continuing to designate new priority areas and secure permissions for treatment. Properties where permission for treatment is secured need to be assessed for the presence of the “Tree of Heaven” (Ailanthus altissima).

The Department announced in late August that it added five counties to the spotted lanternfly quarantine zone. The counties new to the list were Morris, Monmouth, Middlesex, Essex, and Union. They joined the previously announced quarantine counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Salem, Somerset, and Warren.

Residents in the quarantine area are required to use a checklist before moving any of the articles listed. The checklist serves to inform the public about the spotted lanternfly, including how to identify all life stages of the insect and minimize its movement. During the late spring, summer, and fall, the Department asks people to check their vehicles before leaving an area as the spotted lanternfly has the ability hitchhike on any vehicle for several miles.

Gypsy Moth Treatments Recommended for 2022

The Department announced in late December that it is recommending more than 4,500 acres to be treated in New Jersey as part of the gypsy moth suppression program.

A statewide aerial defoliation survey of over 2.2 million acres identified gypsy moth populations impacting 7,365 acres of residential forestlands in 33 municipalities in 11 counties. Proposed treatments are for a total of 4,525 acres in seven municipalities in Cape May and Burlington Counties during the spring of 2022. Of those, 2,840 acres are recommended to be treated a second time due to the large numbers of eggs.

New Jersey Hemp Program Continues Production in 2021

The New Jersey Hemp Program remained very active for the 2021 season as there were 58 licensed growers that grew hemp on 63 total acres (combined outdoor and indoor) throughout the state.

During the year, the Plant Laboratory tested 260 samples including initial and retest regulatory samples for compliance. Out of those regulatory samples, a total of nine failed due to having high THC content. Overall, there were four destructions of non-compliant material.

The Plant Lab continues to update its testing regimen and is developing and validating a faster, more efficient method for testing cannabinoids. The Hemp Program tested one delta-8 THC CBD, CBG blended oil sample and it was found to be twice the legal maximum with total delta-9 THC standards for hemp.

• Plant Lab staff has also developed a new method for mycotoxins testing in medical marijuana samples.

The new method will improve the sample extraction process to accommodate more samples at a time.

There are more than 25,000 reported uses for hemp products globally according to a 2018 Congressional Research Service report.

Accomplishments Overview
The State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) leads in the preservation of New Jersey’s farmland and promotes innovative approaches to maintaining the viability of agriculture. The SADC administers the Farmland Preservation Program, providing grants to counties, municipalities and nonprofit groups to fund the purchase of development easements on farmland; directly purchasing farms and development easements from landowners; and offering grants to landowners in the program to fund up to 50 percent of the cost of soil and water conservation projects.

It also administers the Right to Farm Program, oversees the Transfer of Development Rights Bank, and operates the Farm Link Program, which helps connect farm owners with farmers seeking access to farmland and farming opportunities. The SADC consists of 11 members – six citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five ex-officio members. Four citizen members must be active farmers.

The State Agriculture Development Committee preserved 51 more farms consisting of almost 3,500 acres in 2021. Overall, that brought the total of preserved farmland in New Jersey to 241,981 acres on 2,723 farms in 182 municipalities that have been permanently preserved under the program. In terms of number of acres preserved, Salem County continues to be the leader at 41,029 acres, followed by Hunterdon County at 34,979 and Burlington County at 28,943. Hunterdon County is the leader in the number of farms preserved with 451 followed by Salem County at 374 and Warren County at 294.

Burlington County has the most municipalities with preserved land at 21, followed by Warren County with 18 and Hunterdon County with 17. The counties with the largest average farm size that is preserved are Burlington at 123 acres, Salem at 110 acres, Sussex and Atlantic each at 106 acres, and Cumberland at 95 acres.

There are valuable incentives for landowners to participate in the Farmland Preservation Program. The program can help them meet their financial goals, provide them with the capital to expand their existing operations; eliminate or reduce their debt load; or further their estate or retirement planning. Participants in the program are eligible to apply for cost-sharing grants to fund soil and water conservation projects.

The SADC’s State Acquisition program accepts applications year-round. Farms are prioritized by size and quality based on average census acres by county. If your farm has at least 50 percent of its acreage tillable and the size is over the following acreage, it could be prioritized for preservation: Atlantic (48 acres), Bergen (10), Burlington (78), Camden (35), Cape May (37), Cumberland (88), Gloucester (63), Hunterdon (47), Mercer (58), Middlesex (55), Monmouth (35), Morris (26), Ocean (24), Passaic (15), Salem (94), Somerset (59), Sussex (44) and Warren (60).

More Preserved Farms Take Advantage Of Deer Fencing Cost-Share Grants

The SADC provides cost-sharing grants to assist farmers with installing deer fencing on permanently preserved farms to protect against crop losses. The 50 percent matching grants help eligible established farmers pay for the cost of fencing materials and installation. The maximum grant award is $200 per acre of permanently preserved farmland owned or $20,000 total. Eligible farmers may apply at any time, and applications are reviewed on a rolling basis.

Through Fiscal Year 2021, 62 Deer Fence grant applications have been approved for an obligated $858,986.32 in cost-share grant funding. Twenty-two of these projects have been installed, enclosing 1,050 acres of farmland.

SADC Approves Soil And Water Funding Projects

The SADC provides grants to help fund up to 50 percent of the costs of approved soil and water conservation projects on farms enrolled in permanent or term farmland preservation programs. Landowners apply to their local Soil Conservation Districts, which assist in developing a farm conservation plan and ensure projects are necessary and feasible. Applications are forwarded to the N.J. State Soil Conservation Committee, which recommends projects to the SADC for funding approval. In Fiscal Year 2021, there were 42 projects approved for an obligated $899,764.
New Jersey is a National Top Ten Producer of Fruits and Vegetables

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### New Jersey: Field Crops, Weights, Measures, and Conversion Factors

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<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potatoes</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### New Jersey: Vegetables, Fruit, and Berries, Unit of Sale, Average Weight, and Number of Packages Used in Converting to Carlot Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and Unit of Sale</th>
<th>Average Weight Per Unit</th>
<th>Package Per Carlot Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, topped</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots, topped</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escarole &amp; Endive</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Head</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions, dry</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers, Bell</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap Beans</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Berries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberries</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.
### Rank of New Jersey Counties for Selected Items ~ 2017 Census

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Crop Harvested Acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain .............................</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hay ......................................</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans for beans ..........................</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard and Berry Acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches, freestone ..........................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberries ...............................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Harvested Acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurseries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of nurseries ........................</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nursery stock age acre in open ............</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of horses on farms ..................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cattle and calves ...............</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of milk cows ........................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Field Crop Summary ~ New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and Units</th>
<th>Acres Harvested</th>
<th>Yield per Acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Season Average Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Grain</td>
<td>80,000 bu</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>12,480</td>
<td>$4.35</td>
<td>54,288</td>
<td>$67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for Silage</td>
<td>6,000 ton</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay ..................</td>
<td>106,000 ton</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>36,177</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa Hay ...........</td>
<td>16,000 ton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>10,320</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hay .............</td>
<td>90,000 ton</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>25,857</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans for Beans ....</td>
<td>93,000 ton</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4,278</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>42,780</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Wheat . . . . . .</td>
<td>18,000 lb</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>6,633</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NA) Not available.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fruit Crop Summary ~ New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop and Units</th>
<th>Bearing/ Harvested</th>
<th>Yield per Acre</th>
<th>Utilized Production</th>
<th>Season Average Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>8,400 lbs</td>
<td>5,350</td>
<td>44,460</td>
<td>$1.690</td>
<td>75,098</td>
<td>8,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberries</td>
<td>3,000 barrels</td>
<td>177.0</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>$38.50</td>
<td>20,365</td>
<td>6,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>7,740</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,824</td>
<td>5,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Principal Vegetables Crop Summary ~ New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop, Estimate Date, and Unit</th>
<th>Acres Harvested</th>
<th>Yield per Acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Season Average Price per Unit</th>
<th>Total Utilized</th>
<th>Per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Vegetables</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus ............ Jan-Jun</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>262.00</td>
<td>14,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards2 ......... Jan-Dec 2</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>437.0</td>
<td>416.0</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>9,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber ............................. July-Dec</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>7,911</td>
<td>4,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggplant2 ..................... May-Jun</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>205.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>8,066</td>
<td>11,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escarole &amp; Endive2 ...... Dec-Jun</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>29.60</td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbs2 ........................ Dec-Jan</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>14,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kale2 ............................. Jan-Dec</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>3,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, All14 ......... Jan-Dec</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>182.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>188.0</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>9,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley2 ..................... May-Jun</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>43.40</td>
<td>2,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers, Bell .......... July-Dec</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>1045.0</td>
<td>1045.0</td>
<td>53.60</td>
<td>55,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins ..................... Jan-Dec</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>143.0</td>
<td>143.0</td>
<td>55.10</td>
<td>7,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap Beans ............. Jan-Dec</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>62.80</td>
<td>2,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach ..................... Jan-Dec</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>195.5</td>
<td>194.5</td>
<td>31.80</td>
<td>6,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Summer1 ......... Jan-Dec</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>193.5</td>
<td>50.35</td>
<td>50.35</td>
<td>7,728</td>
<td>3,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash, Winter1 ......... Jul-Dec</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>38.80</td>
<td>3,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn ........... Jan-Jun</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>508.0</td>
<td>603.0</td>
<td>39.30</td>
<td>18,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes .................. Jul-Dec</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>265.0</td>
<td>795.0</td>
<td>756.0</td>
<td>63.40</td>
<td>47,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Preliminary
2 Not the Federal Estimating Program, estimate only.
3 Includes alfalfa, fescue, orchard, clover, timothy, rape, etc., excluding pasture.
4 Includes field pea, kentucky, and other legumes.
### Corn for Grain Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per bushel</th>
<th>Value of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>145.0</td>
<td>10,295</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>40,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>167.0</td>
<td>11,690</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>43,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>141.0</td>
<td>8,460</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>32,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>155.5</td>
<td>10,540</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>45,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>12,480</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>54,288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Area planted includes corn planted for both grain and silage.

2 Marketing year average price.

### Corn for Silage Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per ton</th>
<th>Value of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NA) Not available.

1 For area planted, see corn for grain table.

2 Marketing year average price.

### Alfalfa Hay Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per ton</th>
<th>Value of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>6,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>6,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>214.0</td>
<td>6,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>224.0</td>
<td>7,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>10,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Marketing year average price.

### Other Hay Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per ton</th>
<th>Value of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>160.0</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>182.0</td>
<td>34,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>179.0</td>
<td>27,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>169.0</td>
<td>25,857</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Marketing year average price.

### All Hay Area Harvested, Yield, Production, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per ton</th>
<th>Value of production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>191.0</td>
<td>36,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>31,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>186.0</td>
<td>41,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187.0</td>
<td>35,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>190.0</td>
<td>36,177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Marketing year average price. All hay price is based on weighted sales, not production.
### Soybean Acreage, Yield, and Production, by County and District – New Jersey: 2019-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Planted</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Harvested</th>
<th>Yield</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>23,200</td>
<td>23,400</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>295,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>169,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>114,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>8,450</td>
<td>8,350</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>72,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>859,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>1,085,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>124,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>241,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>241,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Floriculture: Selected Crops and State Totals – New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growers with Gross Value of Sales</th>
<th>Number of Growers</th>
<th>Covered Area</th>
<th>Expanded Wholesale Value of Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 square feet</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 and over</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>21,509</td>
<td>277,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>23,809</td>
<td>21,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Growing Area: By Type of Cover – New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cover</th>
<th>All Operations with $10,000+ Sales</th>
<th>All Operations with $100,000+ Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 square feet</td>
<td>1,000 square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,839</td>
<td>20,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
<td>5,674</td>
<td>5,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass Greenhouses</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiberglass</td>
<td>16,013</td>
<td>14,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>836</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade and Temporary Cover</td>
<td>23,809</td>
<td>21,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Floriculture: Selected Crops and State Totals – New Jersey: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type and Units for Quantity Sold</th>
<th>Growers with $100,000+ Sales</th>
<th>Operations with $100,000+ Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 square feet</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>1,000 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129,218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Baskets, Geraniums(Cuttings)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Baskets, Impatins(Other)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Baskets, New Guinea Impatins</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Baskets, Penias</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatins(Other)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petunias</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigolds</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraniums(Cuttings)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Guinea Impatins</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pansies/Violets</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potted Herbaceous Perennials</td>
<td>59,640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy-Garden Chrysanthemums</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostas</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Potted Herbaceous Perennials</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>5,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering Plants, For Indoor Patio Use</td>
<td>34,934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilies, Easter</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettias</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foliage for Indoor or Patio Use, Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Baskets, Foliage</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potted Foliage</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
1 Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.
2 Includes annual bedding plants and herbaceous perennials.
Fruit

Cranberry Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per barrel</th>
<th>Value of utilized production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acre</td>
<td>bushels</td>
<td>barrels</td>
<td>bushels</td>
<td>dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>208.4</td>
<td>653,000</td>
<td>646,000</td>
<td>41.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>174.8</td>
<td>473,300</td>
<td>471,900</td>
<td>36.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>165.3</td>
<td>512,000</td>
<td>508,420</td>
<td>29.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>196.0</td>
<td>529,000</td>
<td>490,390</td>
<td>37.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>177.0</td>
<td>531,000</td>
<td>528,310</td>
<td>38.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Yields prior to 2018 are based on utilized production.

Peach Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, and Value — New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bearing acreage</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Price per ton</th>
<th>Value of utilized production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acre</td>
<td>bushels</td>
<td>barrels</td>
<td>bushels</td>
<td>dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>18,470</td>
<td>18,400</td>
<td>1,430.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>1,780.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>24,580</td>
<td>24,570</td>
<td>1,560.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>17,980</td>
<td>19,780</td>
<td>1,430.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>2,740.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Yield is based on total production.
2 The amount of a crop sold plus the quantities used at home or held in storage.
3 Marketing year average price.

New Jersey: Fruits and Berries, Usual Full Bloom and Harvesting Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Usual Date(s) of Full Bloom</th>
<th>Usual Harvesting Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Most Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>Apr 12</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberries</td>
<td>Apr 15</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberries</td>
<td>Jun 1</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>May 20</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>Apr 7</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NA) Not available.
## All Cattle and Calves Production and Income: New Jersey: 2017-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cows and Heifers that have calved</th>
<th>Heifers 500 Lbs. and over</th>
<th>Bulls 500 Lbs. and over</th>
<th>Steers 500 Lbs. and over</th>
<th>Calves 500 Lbs. and less</th>
<th>All Cattle and Calves</th>
<th>Value per head</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cattle and Calves Inventory, Supply, and Disposition: New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beginning inventory January 1</th>
<th>Calf crop</th>
<th>Inshipments</th>
<th>Marketings</th>
<th>Farm slaughter</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Ending inventory following January 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### All Cattle and Calves Production and Income: New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Marketings</th>
<th>Value of Production</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Value of Home Consumption</th>
<th>Gross Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6,071</td>
<td>6,162</td>
<td>7,436</td>
<td>7,359</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>8,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>6,108</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>7,215</td>
<td>6,233</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>7,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5,916</td>
<td>4,820</td>
<td>6,946</td>
<td>5,823</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>7,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>7,303</td>
<td>8,338</td>
<td>9,101</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>10,755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6,199</td>
<td>9,866</td>
<td>10,307</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>11,375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cattle and Calves Production and Income: New Jersey: 2020-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County and District</th>
<th>All Cattle and Calves</th>
<th>Milk Cows</th>
<th>Value per head</th>
<th>Total value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>head</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
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<td>3,600</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
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<td>700</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Counties</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Total</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cattle Commercial Slaughter, by Month: New Jersey: 2019-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number Head</th>
<th>Average Live Weight</th>
<th>Total Live Weight</th>
<th>Average Live Weight</th>
<th>Total Live Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>4,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>3,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>4,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>3,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>4,599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>4,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>4,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>3,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>4,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>4,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>3,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>4,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>46,537</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>51,887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes slaughter in federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2 May not add due to rounding.
### Hogs and Pigs Inventory by Class, December 1 – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Breeding</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Weight Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under 50 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Marketing year.

### Hogs and Pigs Inventory, Supply, and Disposition – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beginning inventory Dec. 1 preceding</th>
<th>Pig crop</th>
<th>Inshipments</th>
<th>Marketings&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Farm slaughter&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Ending inventory Dec. 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
<td>1,000 head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Includes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and State outshipments, but excludes interfarm sales within the State.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments.

### Honey Number of Colonies, Yield, Production, Stocks, Price, and Value – New Jersey: 2016-2020

(Producers with 5 or more colonies.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Honey producing colonies&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Yield per colony</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Stocks on December 15&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Average price per pound&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Value of production&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 pounds</td>
<td>1,000 pounds</td>
<td>1,000 pounds</td>
<td>dollars</td>
<td>1,000 dollars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>2,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>3,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>7.47</td>
<td>3,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>4.68</td>
<td>1,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>7.99</td>
<td>3,468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Honey producing colonies are the maximum number of colonies from which honey was taken during the year. It is possible to harvest honey from colonies which did not survive the entire year.

<sup>2</sup> Stocks held by producers.

<sup>3</sup> Average price per pound based on expanded sales.

<sup>4</sup> Value of production is equal to production multiplied by average price per pound.

---

### Hogs and Pigs Production, Marketings, and Income – New Jersey: 2016-2020

(Dollar values based on data received from United States Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Marketing Service.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Marketings&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Value of production&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Cash receipts&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Value of home consumption</th>
<th>Gross income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 pounds</td>
<td>1,000 pounds</td>
<td>1,000 dollars</td>
<td>1,000 dollars</td>
<td>1,000 dollars</td>
<td>1,000 dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments made for changes in inventory and for inshipments.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the State.

<sup>3</sup> Includes allowance for higher average price of State inshipments and outshipments of feeder pigs.

<sup>4</sup> Receipts from marketings and sale of farm slaughter.
Milk Production, Disposition, and Income – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Milk Cows¹</th>
<th>Milk per Cow²</th>
<th>Milk production³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan - Mar</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>17,429</td>
<td>122.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr - Jun</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>19,833</td>
<td>119.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul - Sep</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>18,333</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct - Dec</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Total</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>19,800</td>
<td>99.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Includes dry cows. Excludes heifers not yet fresh.
² Excludes milk suckled by calves.
³ Prices received for all milk sold wholesale per cwt.
⁴ Includes value of milk used for home consumption.
⁵ Includes value of milk fed to calves.

Number of Farms, Land in Farms, and Average Farm Size – New Jersey and United States: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of</td>
<td>Annual Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farms</td>
<td>in farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>farm size</td>
<td>farm size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Farms and Land in Farms, by Sales Class – New Jersey: 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Sales Class</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 - $9,999</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>2,350</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000 - $499,999</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 and over</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 - $999,999</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 and over</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>9,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land in Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Sales Class</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 - $9,999</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000 - $499,999</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 and over</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 - $999,999</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 and over</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>730,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>750,000</td>
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</table>