

**Morrow County - John Day Umatilla Snake River Basin Long Range Plan  
Natural Resource Conservation Service  
2024**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

Morrow County, located in the heart of Oregon's agricultural region, is renowned for its rich natural resources and deep-rooted agricultural heritage. The major industries in Morrow County timber, energy, food processing and a variety of agricultural crops including corn, potatoes, watermelons, grapes, wheat, canola, sheep, cattle and dairy products. The county's fertile soil and diverse climate support this wide variety of crops and livestock, making it a pivotal area for generational farming. Families in Morrow County have cultivated the land for generations, passing down sustainable farming practices that balance modern technology with traditional techniques, ensuring the preservation of both the land and the community's agricultural legacy.

In 1920, Morrow County experienced steady growth in population reaching a peak of 5,617 people. The county's population declined in the following years and did not surpass the 5,000 mark again until 1978. More recently, the north part of the county along the Columbia River has experienced more rapid growth with development of dairy, product distribution, and other activities. According to the 2022 census, Morrow County has a population of 12,300.

Human considerations have become very evident as Morrow County farmers are experiencing increased pressure to use exclusive farm use land for solar and wind energy facilities. Currently, there are 120 wind turbines and 7,850 acres of solar operating on ground once used for farming. Proposed solar facilities within Morrow County total to a staggering 18,350 acres.

Morrow County is located in the John Day Umatilla Snake River Basin, the north central part of the state and east of the Cascade Mountains. The county is bounded by the Columbia River on the north, Umatilla County on the east, Grant County on the south, and Gilliam County on the west. The county contains 2,049 square miles.

Producers and land managers in Morrow County and across the country are experiencing extreme climate conditions on their operations through shifting weather patterns and increasingly frequent and severe storms, high wind events, floods, droughts, and wildfires. These producers play a key role in administering climate smart agriculture through the implementation of voluntary, conservation practices.

## **NRCS NATIONAL PRIORITIES**

Climate change presents real threats to U.S. agricultural production, forest resources, and rural economies. As the nation's private lands conservation agency, NRCS plays an important role in helping producers address climate change. Recent efforts include locally administering USDA's conservation programs, such as the Farm Bill and Inflation Reduction Act legislation, which is providing billions of dollars over several years to support mitigation benefits of climate-change. Below are some examples:

- Emphasizing climate-smart agriculture in projects funded through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program and Conservation Innovation Grants
- Implementing a climate adaptation plan
- Announced new opportunities to expand soil carbon monitoring
- Supporting Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities

## **Equity**

NRCS is committed to advancing a culture that operates with a value for equity, justice, and equal opportunities for all. Remote and underserved communities have experienced significant barriers to equity, equality, and justice in agency programs and policies. To remove these barriers, the NRCS has established the Equity Division, which will advocate for and better align equality into the workplace and all practices. The NRCS will ensure every customer, partner, and employee is put in a position to succeed in our diverse world and notably feel inclusivity within all agency programs and services. The NRCS prioritizes projects based on resource concerns not anything else.

NRCS is continuing to implement its commitment to equity by taking steps that include:

- Reviewing and modifying programs, practices, and policies to address historic and structural barriers
- Ensuring fair and equitable treatment.
- Prioritizing funding for projects that support underserved producers with in their communities
- Continuing to support Community Based Organizations, the historically underserved, and partners that are instrumental in the development of communities on behalf of NRCS through conservation outreach.

- Investing in training, program outreach, and partnerships to expand access to NRCS assistance for underserved communities and producers.
- Committing to comprehensive delivery of technical service and clear, straightforward, and effective communications to all customers to ensure we are reaching underserved communities and producers.

## **Demographic Data Highlighting Historically Underserved Populations**

### **Oregon Statewide and Local County Demographic data**

Report images can be found at the end of this Long Range Plan, below is a link to the NASS portal for state and county data. Some producer data may be too small to break down and could potentially violate some of the anonymity that the survey promised, so has not been included in this plan.

- [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online\\_Resources/Race,\\_Ethnicity\\_and\\_Gender\\_Profiles/Oregon/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2022/Online_Resources/Race,_Ethnicity_and_Gender_Profiles/Oregon/)

Outreach has progressed in the northern part of the county where a majority of historically underserved producers live. Coordination with the West Extension Irrigation District continues to allow for a Spanish translator to attend our meetings. Annually, we provide instruction to students on natural resource conservation practices within the Outdoor Program at several schools throughout our communities.

### **Urban and Small-Scale Agriculture**

Community gardens, rooftop farms, hydroponic, aeroponic and aquaponic facilities, and vertical production are all examples of urban agriculture. Based on community interest, in order to assist producers with the county's resource concerns, financial assistance could be allocated based on available programs. NRCS is committed to working with farms of all sizes and in all locations. Urban agriculture includes the cultivation, processing, and distribution of agricultural products in urban and suburban areas. Tribal communities and small towns may also be included. NRCS provides urban producers with conservation assistance and works with other USDA agencies to support urban farms in providing access to healthy local food, jobs, and green space.

Recent efforts include:

- Leading USDA's Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production (OUAIP).
- Providing grants for urban agriculture and innovative production.
- Awarding cooperative agreements for composting and food waste reduction
- Reinvigorating the People's Garden program.

## **MORROW COUNTY BACKGROUND**

Early cattlemen/Sheepherders found an abundance of grass along the creek bottoms of the region and drove their herds into the area to forage. They established cattle camps and from them grew the county's first settlements. Stock raising was the primary economic force in the county for many years. Increased settlement, the enclosure of the free grazing lands and diminished pastures due to overgrazing, resulted in the decline of ranching during the 1900s.

Farming and other agricultural pursuits became predominant. The completion of rail lines into the county in 1883 increased access to markets and encouraged wheat production in the area. Morrow County is approximately 2,049 square miles, or 1,311,360 acres. There are 1,085,129 acres of private land, with 369,790 acres of dry cropland, 86,400 acres of irrigated crops, 562,550 acres of rangeland, and 66,389 of non-industrial private forestland. About 226,231 acres are public; mainly Forest Service land and Department of Defense acres in the Boardman Bombing Range.

Historically, the NRCS has focused on rangeland and dryland/irrigated cropland improvements, and more recently has started working on forest health improvements on private land due to increased drought conditions. Considering most of the area was logged heavily, we are working on forest health concerns, which include overstocking, insects and invasive species.

No-till fallow is common in Morrow County, but there has been (and continues to be) an evolving transition back to tillage fallow. Tillage is now utilized on approximately 25,000 acres in Morrow County. Eighty percent of this area (20,000 acres) is farmed by individuals who previously relied solely on the no-till system. This is a change that has taken place during the last five years. Dependency on tillage fallow is fostered by the escalating and prohibitive cost of herbicides along with chemical resistance issues. Ineffective timing and insufficient rates have contributed to these resistance issues. Continued reversion to tillage fallow will lead to an unacceptable amount of erosion. An outcome of erosion is a decreased capacity to produce food. Soil health will be degraded due to disturbance, degradation, and/or loss of organic matter and beneficial fungi in the soil biome. Water erosion will increase sediment contamination and nonpoint source pollution of tributaries, streams and rivers. Wind erosion is a public safety



concern because air-borne particulates, from tilled fields, reduce visibility on traveled roads and highways.

### **Priority Resource Concerns**

- Soils - Degraded plant condition, herbicide resistance, erosion, aggregate instability
- Water Quantity and Quality - Riparian restoration, 303D listed streams (high temp and nitrates)
- Forestry - Insects and diseases; Mistletoe, Juniper removal, wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation (overstocking)
- Irrigation - Efficiencies to improve irrigation techniques, such as upgrading nozzles and automated systems
- Plant Health - Noxious weeds
- Wildlife Movement - Fencing concerns for wildlife corridors

## **CONSERVATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES - Projects**

### **STATEWIDE INITIATIVES**

#### **Climate-Focused Sustainable Livestock Production in Oregon**

##### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Degraded plant condition - Plant structure and composition

Livestock production limitation - Feed and forage balance

Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water quantity, quality and distribution

Air quality emissions - Emissions of greenhouse gasses

##### **Project Description**

This project will promote the ecological health of grazing lands in Oregon by providing financial assistance for conservation practices to livestock producers who collaborate with third-party organizations that provide baseline inventory, periodic monitoring, and promote climate-smart, sustainable livestock production.

## **Conservation Practices Offered**

Cover Crop (340)

Pasture and Hay Planting (512)

Prescribed Grazing (528)

Range Planting (550)

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)

Pasture and Hay Planting (512)

Soil Health Testing (216)

Carbon Sequestration and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Assessment (218)

Brush Management (314)

Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)

Critical Area Planting (342)

Fence (382)

Livestock Pipeline (516)

Pumping Plant (533)

Spring Development (574)

Watering Facility (614)

Water Well (642)

Annual Forages for Grazing Systems (810)

TA Design (911)

TA Application (912)

TA Check-out (913)

## **BASIN INITIATIVES - [Basin Map](#)**

### **Drought and Wildfire Watering Strategy**

#### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Livestock production limitation - Inadequate livestock water quantity, quality and distribution

Degraded plant condition - Plant structure and composition

#### **Project Description**

The goal of this project is to increase the availability of livestock water on private and tribal grazing lands in the John Day, Umatilla, and Snake River basins of Eastern Oregon. Reliable water developments will be used to improve management and increase flexibility in grazing systems. Preference will be

granted to projects that provide adequate quantities of water in strategic locations to support fire management.

### **Conservation Practices Offered**

Critical Area Planting (342)  
Fence (382)  
Livestock Pipeline (516)  
Prescribed Grazing (528)  
Pumping Plant (533)  
Spring Development (574)  
Watering Facility (614)  
Water Well (642)  
Structure for Water Control (587)

### **John Day Unit Basin Forest Resiliency**

#### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Fire management - Wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation  
Degraded plant condition - Plant productivity and health  
Pest pressure - Plant pest pressure

#### **Project Description**

The goal of this project is to improve the health and resiliency of the Non Industrial Private Forest land of the John Day/ Umatilla Basin by assisting landowners with pre-commercial thinning and slash treatment to reduce the risk of fire and pest infestations. Reducing stocking densities and slash loads currently in place will result in long term forest health and ecosystem sustainability.

#### **Conservation Practices Offered**

Forest Stand Improvement (666)  
Woody Residue Treatment (384)  
Fuel Break (383)  
Tree/Shrub Pruning (660)  
Forest Management Plan (106)  
Firebreak (394)  
Prescribed Burning (338)

Brush Management (314)

### **Joint 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy**

The Oregon Department of Forestry leads the 20-Year Landscape Resiliency Strategy to improve forests and rangelands to reduce wildfire risk. ODF developed the plan with private, local, state, and federal partners to target about 13 million high-risk acres.

**VISION:** Healthy and resilient landscapes that support Oregon's social, economic, and ecological needs for future generations.

The plan uses many tools like thinning forests, prescribed burns, removing invasive species, and restoring lands after fires. The work aims to help economic development and steward lands that can endure extreme fire, drought, and pests.

The partners use a shared stewardship model – large scale, cross-boundaries, joint priorities – to align federal, state, and private investments. It requires long-term commitment to succeed. The model will sustain partner engagement and include more voices.

### **The plan sets criteria for priority landscapes using:**

- Forest and wildland health symptoms and high wildfire risk indicators.
- Wildland-urban interface (WUI).
- Local knowledge and experts.

Using this information, ODF and the partners created the state's priority landscape map. Partners will use the map to align priority actions and investments to the places of greatest need. 20 yr landscape resiliency strategy [2023 Landscape Resiliency Booklet \(anyflip.com\)](#)

### **Soil Health Management Planning and Implementation**

#### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Soil organism habitat loss or degradation, Soil quality limitations - Organic matter depletion

## **Project Description**

The goal of this project is to build and support a network of landowners willing to participate in a long-term effort to implement Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil health practices and plans based on soil testing and established soil health principles. Not only will this project assist NRCS in its effort to reach broadscale implementation of soil health practices, it will help build a network of like-minded producers and build momentum to make soil health a common goal in eastern Oregon, with knowledgeable practitioners available to share their experiences to further the effort.

## **Conservation Practices Offered**

Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (329)  
Cover Crop (340)  
Prescribed Grazing (528)  
Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (345)  
Soil Carbon Amendment (808)  
Conservation Crop Rotation (328)  
Soil Health Management Plan (116)  
Soil Health Testing (216)  
Fence (382)  
Nutrient Management (Ac.) (590)

## **Wildlife Friendly Travel Corridors**

### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Terrestrial habitat - Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates

## **Project Description**

Increase permeability of fences for wildlife movement in elk and deer winter range in the Fossil and Heppner Wildlife Management Units to decrease wildlife damage to fences and allow for natural movement of wildlife. This area is a well-known travel corridor for both elk and mule deer, in addition this project will also benefit white-tailed deer, pronghorn, various upland birds, and small mammals. Conservation practices will replace woven wire fences with three or four strand barbed and smooth wire, add reflective fence markers to increase fence visibility,

and use lay down or drop rail jump fence sections to create seasonal openings for migration.

**Conservation Practices Offered**

Fence (382)

Obstruction Removal (500)

Structures for Wildlife (649)

Prescribed Grazing (528)

Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)

## **MORROW COUNTY INITIATIVES**

### **West Extension Irrigation District Efficiency Improvement**

#### **Primary Resource Concerns**

Source water depletion - Inefficient irrigation water use

Weather resilience - Naturally available moisture use

#### **Project Description**

West Extension Irrigation District has begun their long-term goal of converting existing open ditch laterals to a piped, closed system. The implementation of this conservation strategy will encourage and assist producers along the laterals to convert existing flood irrigation systems to a more efficient irrigation system and eliminate tailwater at the end of the laterals.

#### **Conservation Practices Offered**

Irrigation Pipeline (430)

Irrigation Water Management (449)

Irrigation System, Micro Irrigation (441)

Irrigation System, Sprinkler (442)

Pumping Plant (533)

Structure for Water Control (587)

#### **Preservation of No-Till**

The No-Till CIS below materialized from the 2024 Local Work Group Meeting. Thirty-five local producers, agency, state and university staff inspired the idea behind it. However, the resource concerns outlined in the CIS are not new. They can be found in the Local Work Group meeting minutes many years prior, but initiative from OSU and other key partners assisted NRCS in kicking off this strategy. Outreach to target audiences will come in the form of speaking opportunities at local wheat growers' meetings, SWCD newsletters and farmer to farmer word of mouth.

#### **Resource Concerns**

PLANTS: Plant Pest Pressure

AIR: Ozone Precursors, Emissions of Greenhouse Gases, Particulate Matter  
SOIL: Sheet and Rill Erosion, Wind Erosion, Organic Matter Depletion, Aggregate Instability

### **Project Description**

The proposed CIS is based on an overall purpose to preserve the no-till method of farming (making fallow).

Specific objectives are to: (1) reduce potential soil erosion, (2) minimize pesticide loading into the environment, and (3) adopt precision technologies to combat herbicide resistance.

The total impacted land area, at the end of the five-year project, would be approximately 75,000 acres. Using the census and farm data reports, the average wheat farm in Morrow County is approximately 3,500 acres. About half of the total acres are in a wheat/fallow rotation so 1,750 acres would be in fallow every other year. Contract numbers were based on the application of planned practices on the approximate fallow acres of the average wheat farm.

### **Conservation Practices Offered**

329-Residue and Tillage Management, No-Till (CSAF)

345-Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (CSAF)

328-Conservation Crop Rotation (CSAF)

595-Pest Management Conservation System (CSAF Supporting for 329,345 & 328)



**APPENDIX  
MORROW COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA  
MORROW COUNTY SUMMARY REPORT  
OREGON SUMMARY REPORT**



## Morrow County, Oregon Farms with Female Producers

### Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022

	Farms with Female Producers	All Farms
Number of farms	224	341
Land in farms (acres)	592,187	1,052,805
Average size of farm (acres)	2,644	3,087
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	<b>(\$)</b>
Market value of products sold	303,564,000	866,052,000
Government payments	6,376,000	10,478,000
Farm-related income	3,214,000	9,508,000
Total farm production expenses	286,013,000	809,981,000
Net cash farm income	27,140,000	76,057,000
<b>Per farm average</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	<b>(\$)</b>
Market value of products sold	1,355,197	2,539,743
Government payments <sup>c</sup>	70,067	62,740
Farm-related income <sup>c</sup>	38,259	70,954
Total farm production expenses	1,276,846	2,375,310
Net cash farm income	121,163	223,042

### Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	(D)
Livestock, poultry, and products	(D)

### Land in Farms by Use (%)<sup>b</sup>

Cropland	41
Pastureland	52
Woodland	5
Other	2

### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	15
Reduced till	18
Intensive till	9
Cover crop	1

### Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
Less than \$2,500	97	43
\$2,500 to \$4,999	6	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	17	8
\$10,000 to \$24,999	23	10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	11	5
\$50,000 to \$99,999	10	4
\$100,000 or more	60	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100</b>

### Farms by Size

	Number	Percent <sup>b</sup>
1 to 9 acres	52	23
10 to 49 acres	38	17
50 to 179 acres	14	6
180 to 499 acres	25	11
500 to 999 acres	12	5
1,000 + acres	83	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100</b>



2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE Race/Ethnicity/Gender Profile

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold			Total Producers <sup>d</sup>	250
	Sales (\$1,000)	No. of Farms		
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,564</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Crops</b>	(D)	<b>68</b>	<35	8
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	39,037	42	35 – 64	133
Tobacco	-	-	65 and older	109
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	<b>Race</b>	
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	61,686	6	American Indian/Alaska Native	1
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	5	Asian	-
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	2	Black/African American	-
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
Other crops and hay	4,366	36	White	249
			More than one race	-
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	(D)	<b>118</b>	<b>Primary occupation</b>	
Poultry and eggs	(D)	16	Farming	100
Cattle and calves	31,649	87	Other	150
Milk from cows	(D)	1	<b>Days worked off farm</b>	
Hogs and pigs	52	10	None	106
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	(D)	10	1 to 199	66
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	154	18	200 +	78
Aquaculture	-	-	<b>Other characteristics</b>	
Other animals and animal products	7	7	Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	5
			With military service	5
			New and beginning farmers	67
			<b>Average age (years)</b>	61.2
<b>Top Crops in Acres <sup>e</sup></b>		<b>Percent of farms that:</b>	<b>Owned &amp; Rented Land in Farms</b>	
Wheat for grain, all	75,416	Have internet access	Owned land in farms	farms 217
Vegetables harvested, all	17,488			acres 399,138
Forage (hay/haylage), all	7,006		Rented or leased land in farms	farms 55
Potatoes	5,951	Farm organically		acres 193,049
Sweet corn	(D)		<b>Tenure</b>	
		Sell directly to consumers	Full Owners	farms 169
				acres 279,997
		Hire farm labor	Part Owners	farms 48
				acres 299,269
		Are family farms	Tenants	farms 7
				acres 12,921

See 2022 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

<sup>a</sup> This race alone or in combination with other races. <sup>b</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Average per farm receiving. <sup>d</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. <sup>e</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf). <sup>f</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE State Profile



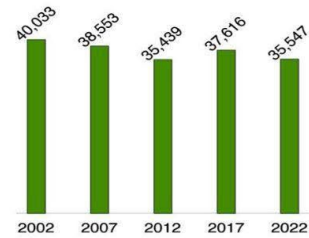
Oregon



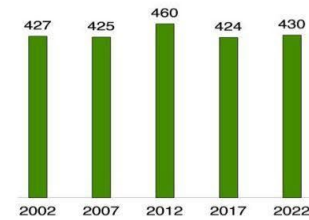
Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	2022	% change since 2017
Number of farms	35,547	-6
Land in farms (acres)	15,295,779	-4
Average size of farm (acres)	430	+1
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	6,771,166,000	+35
Government payments	136,125,000	+47
Farm-related income	373,547,000	+23
Total farm production expenses	6,350,514,000	+36
Net cash farm income	930,324,000	+25
<b>Per farm average</b>	<b>(\$)</b>	
Market value of products sold	190,485	+43
Government payments <sup>a</sup>	37,855	+65
Farm-related income <sup>a</sup>	34,330	+35
Total farm production expenses	178,651	+44
Net cash farm income	26,172	+32

Number of Farms, 2002 - 2022



Average Farm Size, 2002 - 2022 (acres)



Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>b</sup>
Less than \$2,500	14,605	41
\$2,500 to \$4,999	4,066	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,936	11
\$10,000 to \$24,999	4,055	11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,268	6
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,714	5
\$100,000 or more	4,903	14

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>b</sup>
1 to 9 acres	11,327	32
10 to 49 acres	12,502	35
50 to 179 acres	5,616	16
180 to 499 acres	2,720	8
500 to 999 acres	1,190	3
1,000+ acres	2,192	6



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service

[www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus](http://www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus)

**Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold**

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in U.S. <sup>c</sup>	States Producing Item
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,771,166</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>4,650,743</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	578,844	31	50
Tobacco	-	-	18
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	18
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	733,127	7	50
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	889,759	4	50
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	1,219,899	3	50
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	167,497	1	50
Other crops and hay	1,061,616	5	50
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>2,120,423</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>
Poultry and eggs	227,508	31	50
Cattle and calves	1,216,497	16	50
Milk from cows	558,995	19	50
Hogs and pigs	3,998	36	50
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	31,181	13	50
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	17,951	28	50
Aquaculture	40,854	14	50
Other animals and animal products	23,440	23	50

**1** Percent of U.S. agriculture sales

**Share of Sales by Type (%)**

Crops	69
Livestock, poultry, and products	31

**Land in Farms by Use (acres)**

Cropland	4,358,927
Pastureland	8,833,816
Woodland	1,576,892
Other	526,144

**Top Counties: Land in Farms (acres)**

Umatilla	1,491,922
Harney	1,479,684
Malheur	1,130,142
Morrow	1,052,805
Wasco	978,577

<b>Producers <sup>d</sup></b>	<b>68,564</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	38,414
Female	30,150
<b>Age</b>	
<35	4,899
35 – 64	36,509
65 and older	27,156
<b>Race</b>	
American Indian/Alaska Native	657
Asian	616
Black or African American	74
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	99
White	66,250
More than one race	868
<b>Other characteristics</b>	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	2,284
With military service	6,691
New and beginning farmers	21,898

**Percent of farms that:**

Have internet access	<b>88</b>
Farm organically	<b>2</b>
Sell directly to consumers	<b>13</b>
Hire farm labor	<b>25</b>
Are family farms	<b>96</b>

**Top Crops in Acres <sup>e</sup>**

Forage (hay/haylage), all	975,026
Wheat for grain, all	737,385
Field and grass seed crops, all	458,312
Vegetables harvested, all	145,578
Hazelnuts (Filberts)	87,128

**Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)**

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	3,526,079
Cattle and calves	1,200,296
Goats	43,862
Hogs and pigs	9,813
Horses and ponies	60,127
Layers	3,225,396
Pullets	1,106,526
Sheep and lambs	152,512
Turkeys	5,979

<sup>a</sup> Average per farm receiving. <sup>b</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>c</sup> Among states whose rank can be displayed. <sup>d</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. <sup>e</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/cropnames.pdf). <sup>f</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.