LAKE COUNTY - HIGH DESERT BASIN
LONG RANGE PLAN - 2024

Lake County Field Office Service Center
Natural Resources Conservation Service
541-947-2367 EXT 108

Physical Address
17612 Highway 395
Lakeview, OR 97630
(541) 947-2367

Abby A. Fox
abby.fox@usda.gov
****

Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council
https://lakecountywsc.com/

Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Justin Ferrel, District Manager
lakecountyswcd@hotmail.com
541-219-2698

Lake County Resources Initiative
https://www.lcri.org/

United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS State Office
1201 NE Lloyd Blvd, Suite 900
Portland, OR 97232
503-414-3200

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Lake County, Oregon, is a region rich in natural resources, where vast landscapes of high desert, lakes, and forested mountains meet. The area has a long and storied history, with its economy deeply rooted in the stewardship of these lands. In the second half of the 1800s, Irish immigrants settled in Lake County, Oregon, fleeing the Great Potato Famine. Many of the young immigrants worked as shepherds on the county's sheep operations and eventually established small cattle ranches of their own. Generational farming has been a cornerstone of Lake County's development, with families passing down the knowledge and practices of sustainable agriculture for over a century. Among these traditions, the influence of Irish settlers is particularly noteworthy. Early Irish immigrants brought with them a profound respect for the land, which has shaped the region's agricultural practices and community values. Today, their legacy is evident in the thriving farms and ranches that continue to define Lake County's identity.

Lake County was established on October 24, 1874 and named so because of the numerous large lakes within its borders. Located in the south central high desert of Oregon, Lake County covers 8,275 square miles and has an estimated population of 8,385 residents (Census 2022). The economy consists primarily of agriculture, timber, livestock–cattle and sheep, and government. About 78% of the land is owned and managed by the federal and state government, with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) owning 49%. The federal government manages land for many purposes, including conservation, development of natural resources, grazing, and recreation.

Sparked by lightning on July 6, the Bootleg Fire rapidly expanded due to extremely dry conditions–drought ratings of D4 and D5, high temperatures, and gusty winds. It became one of the largest fires in Oregon's history at 413,000 acres. The fire necessitated widespread evacuations, threatened numerous communities, and destroyed dozens of structures, including homes and outbuildings. Firefighters from across the country were deployed to combat the blaze, which took several weeks to contain. The Bootleg Fire highlighted the increasing intensity and frequency of wildfires in the western United States, exacerbated by changing climate and prolonged drought conditions.

Burning close to the Lakeview community, the Cougar Peak Fire prompted the county to now focus on rehabilitation of the land and forested areas and

partnering with fire-protection agencies to increase public education about creating defensible space around homes and the use of prescribed fire on the landscape to protect lives, communities and natural resources.

Producers and land managers across the country are experiencing climate impacts on their operations through shifting weather patterns and increasingly frequent and severe storms, high wind events, floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, ice storms, and wildfires. Farmers, ranchers, and forestland owners play a key role in administering climate smart agriculture to combat climate change through the implementation of voluntary, conservation practices.

NRCS NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Changing climate conditions 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 within 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

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/

Lake County, Oregon, is home to a diverse population that includes Native American and Hispanic communities. Their traditions and knowledge play a role in local conservation efforts and community life. Both groups face unique challenges and opportunities, and their contributions are important to the county's cultural diversity and economic vitality.

NRCS staff routinely attend events to provide outreach to all producers and crop/land types.

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.

LAKE COUNTY BACKGROUND

Generational commitment to agriculture and food security is pivotal for the success of comprehensive conservation. In Lake County, dedication spans across generations, ensuring that knowledge, best practices, and sustainable techniques are passed down and refined over time. By fostering a culture of stewardship, families and communities maintain the health of their lands, optimize resource use, and increase resilience against environmental challenges.

After experiencing severe drought and severe wildfires, large swaths of grazing land, forests, and farmland were affected by the flames. Lake county collaborative groups and agencies from all levels are now focused on rehabilitation of the land and forested areas partnering to increase education about creating defensible space around homes/barns and advancing the use of prescribed fire to reduce risk of catastrophic wildfire on all landscapes.

These wildfires not only destroyed critical infrastructure, but also disrupted the local economy, leading to substantial losses in livestock, crops, and timber. The community has responded with determination, focusing on collaboratively-determined recovery efforts and implementing fire mitigation strategies to protect the land for future generations. While the scars of these wildfires remain, Lake County's commitment to preserving its agricultural and timber heritage continues to guide its path forward. The staff of the NRCS office are working with partner agencies and organizations, such as the Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council to restructure our focus and financial resources on the vast fire scar on the landscape.

Emphasizing education and innovation, older generations mentor the youth in local communities, incorporating traditional wisdom with modern advancements. This continuity not only secures a stable livestock and wildlife forage supply, but also promotes soil health, water conservation, and a resilient agricultural ecosystem. The NRCS office, located in Lakeview, offers voluntary technical and financial assistance to private landowners interested in implementing conservation measures. Historically the NRCS has focused on grazing land and irrigation improvements, and more recently is working on landscape restoration from wildfires and wildlife habitat enhancement on private lands.

Resource Concerns

- Soils - Fire related impacts to soil and forest health, reduction in plant productivity, loss of Sage Grouse habitat
- Water Quantity and Quality - Irrigation efficiency, extreme drought D4 & D5
- Forestry - Forest fire recovery and forest health treatments
- Invasive weed control

CONSERVATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES - PROJECTS

BASIN INITIATIVES - Basin Map

Food Security Initiative

Resource Concerns

Soil quality limitations - Organic matter depletion
Source water depletion - Inefficient irrigation water use
Degraded plant condition - Plant productivity and health

Project Description

The goal of this Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) is to increase the availability of fresh, locally produced food within the High Desert and Deschutes Basins. To achieve this goal, this CIS aims to increase the sustainability and resiliency of agricultural operations that contribute directly to local food systems by improving soil health, reducing plant degradation through season extension practices, and increasing irrigation efficiencies in support of these efforts on farms and ranches with direct-to-consumer (DTC) marketing strategies.

Practices Offered

Irrigation Pipeline (430)
Pumping Plant (533)
High Tunnel System (325)
Conservation Cover (327)
Conservation Crop Rotation (328)
Cover Crop (340)
Irrigation System, Micro Irrigation (441)

Mulching (484)
Prescribed Grazing (528)
Soil Carbon Amendment (808)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Fence (382)
Irrigation Water Management (449)
Pasture and Hay Planting (512)
Nutrient Management (590)
Watering Facility (614)
Livestock Pipeline (516)
Sprinkler System (442)
Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
Obstruction Removal (500)
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
Low Tunnel Systems (821)
Structure for Water Control (587)
Managing Above Ground Crop Systems For Urban Ag (812)
Conservation Activities Soil Health Testing (216)

Sage Grouse Initiative

Resource Concerns

Terrestrial habitat - Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates
Livestock production limitation - Feed and forage balance
Degraded plant condition - Plant productivity and health

Project Description

This Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW) program offers financial incentives and technical assistance to help private landowners remove invasive conifers such as western juniper, address invasions of annual grasses such as medusahead and

cheatgrass, improve wet meadow and riparian habitat, and address other threats to sage grouse habitat. Practices available through the program promote overall rangeland health in sage grouse habitat and also address resource concerns including wildlife habitat, irrigation efficiency, water quality/quantity, wildfire risk reduction, and more. In addition to accepting new applications, we will work with landowners who have had previous contracts for juniper removal that have been completed for 10 years to go back and re-treat those areas.

Practices Offered

Brush Management (314)
Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
Conservation Cover (327)
Prescribed Burning (338)
Cover Crop (340)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Pond (378)
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment and Renovation (380)
Fence (382)
Fuel Break (383)
Woody Residue Treatment (384)
Irrigation Field Ditch (388)
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
Firebreak (394)
Grade Stabilization Structure (410)
Wildlife Habitat Planting (420)
Irrigation Pipeline (430)
Irrigation System, Micro Irrigation (441)
Sprinkler System (442)
Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (443)
Irrigation Water Management (449)
Access Control (472)
Mulching (484)
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)

LAKE COUNTY INITIATIVES

Lake County Forest Health Initiative

Resource Concerns

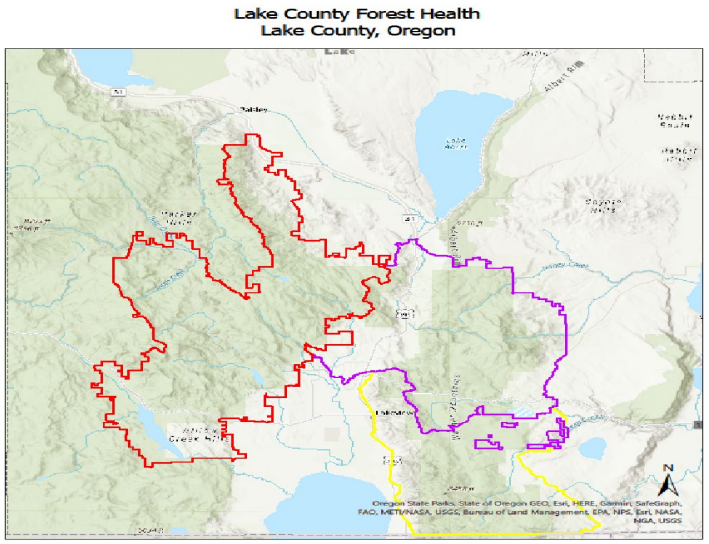
Forest stand improvement, brush management, fuel breaks, critical area planting, removal of wildfire debris, promoting forest health and fire resiliency.

Project Description

The purpose of this implementation strategy is to improve forest health on non-industrial private forest lands and reduce the risk of wildfire, creating a more resilient landscape.

Conservation Practices Offered

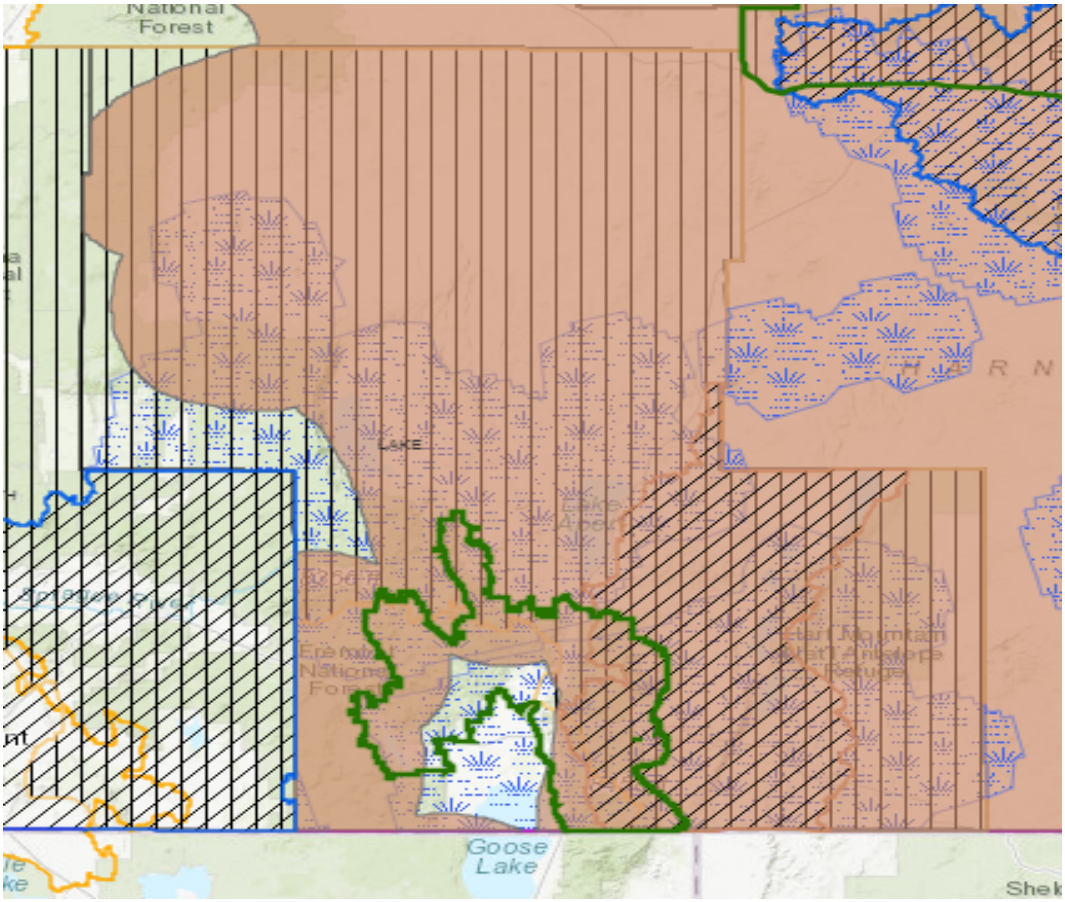
Forest Stand Improvement (666)
Brush Management (314)
Woody Residue Treatment (384)
Fuel Break (383)
Firebreak (394)
Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
Prescribed Burning (338)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)



Basic Forest Management Plan (BFMP)

The BFMP is required for NRCS payment.
Full funding for ODF forester to produce the plan. Great landowner resource!

Working Lands for Waterbird Habitat Conservation



Project Area Goose Lake Basin and Warner Valley (Orange-Sage Grouse habitat) (Blue-Waterbird habitat)

Resource Concerns

Terrestrial habitat - Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates, Improving flood irrigation systems with water control structures to maintain natural flood irrigation practices that benefit waterbirds and wildlife.

Project Description

The Southern Oregon Northeast California (SONEC) region of the Pacific Flyway is critical habitat for migratory waterfowl. Nearly one third of the continental Northern Pintail population stops in the SONEC every spring to rest, forage, and build body condition as they migrate to their breeding grounds. Since the 1950's, Pintail populations have declined significantly and continue to remain below target levels. In an effort to increase this target species, this strategy will focus on maintaining and enhancing early-spring habitat in the Oregon portion of the

SONEC region through conservation easements and/or practices that improve management ability and reduce conversion to other land uses. This habitat is predominately found on privately owned, surface-irrigated agricultural fields used for pasture or grass hay production.

Practices Offered
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644)
Shallow Water Development and Management (646)
Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface (443)
Irrigation Field Ditch (388)
Irrigation Canal or Lateral (320)
Irrigation Pipeline (430)
Irrigation Storage Reservoir (436)
Diversion (362)
Dam, Diversion (348)
Structure for Water Control (587)
Grade Stabilization Structure (410)
Pumping Plant (533)
Fish Passage (396)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Fence (382)
Field Border (386)
Filter Strip (393)
Herbaceous Weed Control (315)
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)
Wetland Enhancement (659)
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
Irrigation Water Management (449)
Stream Crossing (578)

Eastern Oregon Meadow Resilience CIS

Resource Concerns
Weather resilience - Naturally available moisture use
Degraded plant condition - Plant structure and composition

Project Description
The goal of this Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) is to increase the resilience of Eastern Oregon meadow ecosystems through improved management and restorative activities in the Warner Lakes Subbasin Priority Area.

Practices Offered
Fence (382)
Livestock Pipeline (516)
Pumping Plant (533)
Range Planting (550)
Spring Development (574)
Watering Facility (614)
Water Well (642)
Restoration of Rare or Declining Natural Communities (643)
Prescribed Grazing (528)
Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)
Brush Management (314)
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)

ADDITIONAL STATEWIDE FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES…

In addition to the local projects above, producers may also apply for statewide programs such as the Conservation Stewardship Program, the Organic Initiative, Seasonal High Tunnel Initiative, On Farm Energy Initiative, and conservation easement programs. Visit with your local District Conservationist for more information on these and other programs, or visit the NRCS Programs webpage.

APPENDIX

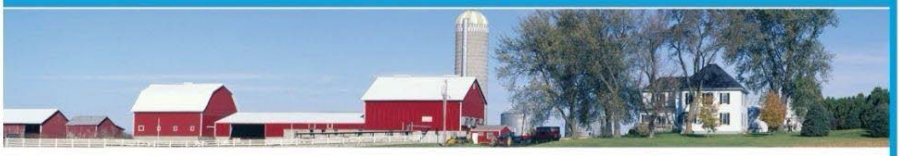
NASS DATA

LAKE COUNTY SUMMARY REPORT

LAKE COUNTY FARMS WITH FEMALE PRODUCERS

OREGON SUMMARY REPORT

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



Lake County
Oregon

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	2022	% change since 2017
Number of farms	353	-7
Land in farms (acres)	765,761	+1
Average size of farm (acres)	2,169	+9
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	175,700,000	+87
Government payments	5,360,000	+547
Farm-related income	8,112,000	+191
Total farm production expenses	132,130,000	+81
Net cash farm income	57,042,000	+132
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	497,734	+102
Government payments [a]	68,715	+497
Farm-related income [a]	59,210	+202
Total farm production expenses	374,306	+95
Net cash farm income	161,592	+151

3 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	66
Livestock, poultry, and products	34

Land in Farms by Use (acres)

Cropland	153,269
Pastureland	475,584
Woodland	94,105
Other	42,803

Acres irrigated: 149,235
19% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	3
Reduced till	7
Intensive till	16
Cover crop	7

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [b]
Less than $2,500	100	28
$2,500 to $4,999	11	3
$5,000 to $9,999	15	4
$10,000 to $24,999	19	5
$25,000 to $49,999	25	7
$50,000 to $99,999	25	7
$100,000 or more	158	45

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [b]
1 to 9 acres	23	7
10 to 49 acres	57	16
50 to 179 acres	70	20
180 to 499 acres	58	16
500 to 999 acres	37	10
1,000+ acres	108	31

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [c]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [c]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**175,700**	**10**	**36**	**943**	**3,078**
Crops	**116,330**	**12**	**36**	**739**	**3,074**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	759	23	32	2,211	2,917
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	267
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	-	-	33	-	2,831
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	-	-	33	-	2,711
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	133	31	34	1,426	2,660
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	24	-	1,274
Other crops and hay	115,437	3	36	19	3,035
Livestock, poultry, and products	**59,370**	**11**	**36**	**986**	**3,076**
Poultry and eggs	16	29	36	2,000	3,027
Cattle and calves	55,863	4	36	283	3,047
Milk from cows	-	-	27	-	1,770
Hogs and pigs	(D)	30	34	(D)	2,814
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	(D)	13	36	(D)	2,967
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	(D)	19	36	(D)	2,907
Aquaculture	(D)	3	25	(D)	1,190
Other animals and animal products	(D)	32	35	1,974	2,909

Producers [d]	**703**
Sex	
Male	438
Female	265
Age	
<35	59
35 – 64	362
65 and older	282
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	18
Asian	-
Black or African American	1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1
White	675
More than one race	8
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	17
With military service	79
New and beginning farmers	200

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	**85**
Farm organically	**5**
Sell directly to consumers	**2**
Hire farm labor	**43**
Are family farms	**91**

Top Crops in Acres [e]

Forage (hay/haylage), all	128,225
Oats for grain	1,050
Wheat for grain, all	(D)
Barley for grain	(D)
Hemp for floral	3

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	(D)
Cattle and calves	75,145
Goats	144
Hogs and pigs	(D)
Horses and ponies	1,234
Layers	650
Pullets	66
Sheep and lambs	3,015
Turkeys	60

[a] Average per farm receiving. [b] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [c] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [d] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. [e] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [f] 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 *Race/Ethnicity/Gender Profile*

Lake County, Oregon
Farms with Female Producers

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022

	Farms with Female Producers	All Farms
Number of farms	244	353
Land in farms (acres)	488,426	765,761
Average size of farm (acres)	2,002	2,169
Total	($)	($)
Market value of products sold	117,832,000	175,700,000
Government payments	3,849,000	5,360,000
Farm-related income	3,484,000	8,112,000
Total farm production expenses	88,360,000	132,130,000
Net cash farm income	36,806,000	57,042,000
Per farm average	($)	($)
Market value of products sold	482,918	497,734
Government payments [c]	67,532	68,715
Farm-related income [c]	37,068	59,210
Total farm production expenses	362,132	374,306
Net cash farm income	150,842	161,592

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	69
Livestock, poultry, and products	31

Land in Farms by Use (%) [b]

Cropland	21
Pastureland	58
Woodland	16
Other	5

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	4
Reduced till	6
Intensive till	12
Cover crop	6

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent [b]
Less than $2,500	67	27
$2,500 to $4,999	9	4
$5,000 to $9,999	10	4
$10,000 to $24,999	16	7
$25,000 to $49,999	9	4
$50,000 to $99,999	20	8
$100,000 or more	113	46
Total	244	100

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent [b]
1 to 9 acres	15	6
10 to 49 acres	43	18
50 to 179 acres	43	18
180 to 499 acres	43	18
500 to 999 acres	29	12
1,000 + acres	71	29
Total	244	100

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *Race/Ethnicity/Gender Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	No. of Farms
Total	**117,832**	**244**
Crops	**81,427**	**119**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	(D)	5
Tobacco	-	-
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	-	-
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	-	-
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	(D)	2
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-
Other crops and hay	80,644	116
Livestock, poultry, and products	**36,405**	**127**
Poultry and eggs	14	16
Cattle and calves	33,080	103
Milk from cows	-	-
Hogs and pigs	(D)	2
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	(D)	13
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	(D)	14
Aquaculture	(D)	1
Other animals and animal products	(D)	1

Top Crops in Acres [e]

Forage (hay/haylage), all	89,987
Oat for grain	1,050
Barley for grain	(D)

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	(D)
Cattle and calves	43,052
Goats	144
Hogs and pigs	(D)
Horses and ponies	771
Layers	542
Pullets	66
Sheep and lambs	(D)
Turkeys	(D)

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	86
Farm organically	6
Sell directly to consumers	2
Hire farm labor	41
Are family farms	91

Total Producers [d] 265

Age	
<35	21
35 – 64	149
65 and older	95
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	5
Asian	-
Black/African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
White	257
More than one race	3
Primary occupation	
Farming	128
Other	137
Days worked off farm	
None	109
1 to 199	60
200 +	96
Other characteristics	
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	3
With military service	3
New and beginning farmers	77
Average age (years)	*57.6*

Owned & Rented Land in Farms

Owned land in farms	farms	222
	acres	308,519
Rented or leased land in farms	farms	66
	acres	179,907

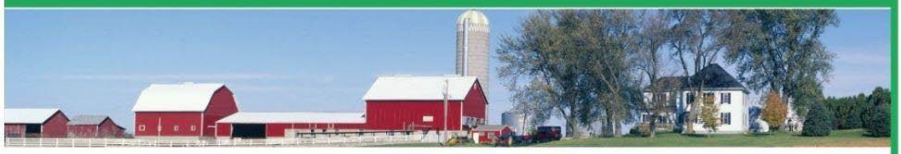
Tenure

Full Owners	farms	178
	acres	172,936
Part Owners	farms	44
	acres	282,659
Tenants	farms	22
	acres	32,831

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

[a] This race alone or in combination with other races. [b] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [c] Average per farm receiving. [d] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. [e] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [f] 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*

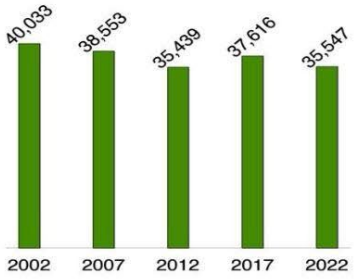


Oregon

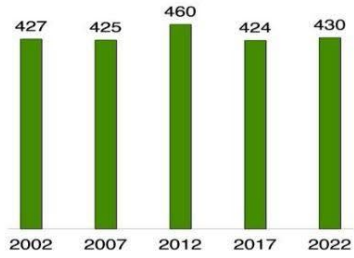
Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	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
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	6,771,166,000	+35
Government payments	136,125,000	+47
Farm-related income	373,547,000	+23
Total farm production expenses	6,350,514,000	+36
Net cash farm income	930,324,000	+25
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	190,485	+43
Government payments [a]	37,855	+65
Farm-related income [a]	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 [b]
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 [b]
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

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *State Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in U.S. [c]	States Producing Item
Total	**6,771,166**	**28**	**50**
Crops	**4,650,743**	**20**	**50**
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
Livestock, poultry, and products	**2,120,423**	**31**	**50**
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

Producers [d] 68,564

Sex	
Male	38,414
Female	30,150
Age	
<35	4,899
35 – 64	36,509
65 and older	27,156
Race	
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
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	2,284
With military service	6,691
New and beginning farmers	21,898

Percent of farms that:

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

Top Crops in Acres [e]

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

[a] Average per farm receiving. [b] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [c] Among states whose rank can be displayed. [d] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. [e] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [f] 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.