

Tillamook Oregon - North Coast Basin Long Range Plan Natural Resource Conservation Service 2024



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

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INTRODUCTION

Tillamook County is located in the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service's North Coast Basin located in the northwest corner of the state. The name Tillamook comes from the Tillamook (Killamook or Calamoxes) Indians. Home of some of the most majestic natural places on the Oregon Coast, Tillamook County touts many state parks and forest lands, as well as national protected areas. At 3,706 feet (1,130 m) in elevation, Rogers Peak is the highest point in the county and the highest in the Northern Oregon Coast Range. Tourists come from all over the world to experience these majestic views and cuisine.

Tillamook County, the 12th county in Oregon to be organized, was established on December 15, 1853, when the Territorial Legislature approved an act to create the new county out of an area previously included in Clatsop, Yamhill and Polk counties. Boundary changes were enacted with Clatsop County (1855, 1870, and 1893), Lincoln County (1893), Washington County (1893, 1898), and in Yamhill County (1887).

The County is bounded by the Pacific Ocean on the west, Clatsop County on the north, the Lower Willamette Basin on the east (Washington, Columbia, and Yamhill Counties), and the Central Coast/Upper Willamette Basin (Lincoln County) on the south.

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, 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

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, which provide 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 only on resource concerns.

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

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 analyze 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/

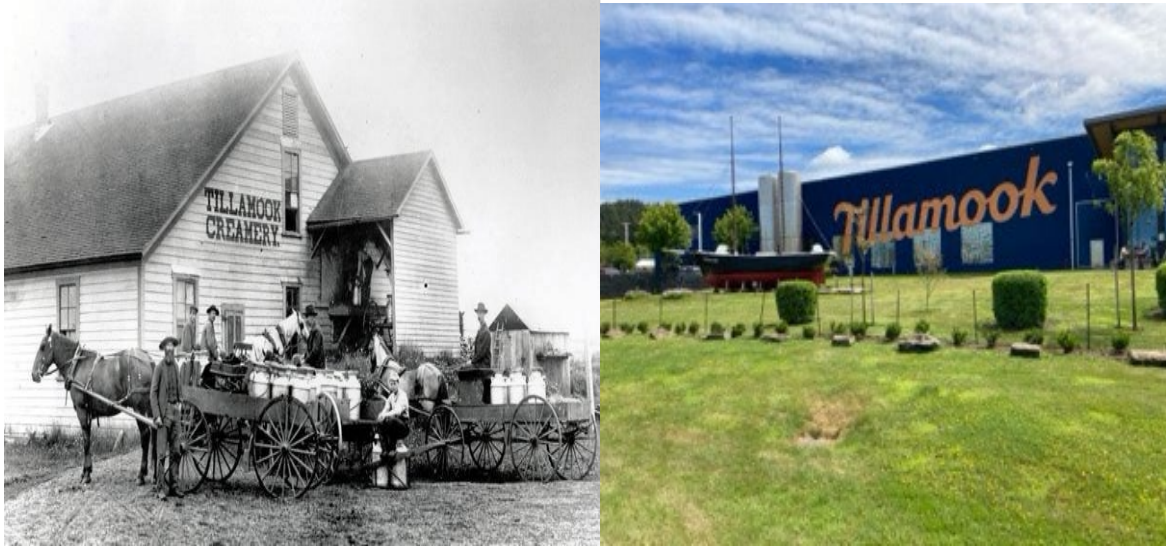
Urban and Small-Scale Agriculture

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.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BACKGROUND



Agricultural resources in Tillamook are highlighted by the county's famous dairy farms, producing high-quality milk used in the renowned Tillamook Cheese. Additionally, Tillamook's coastal waters and estuaries are abundant with fish and shellfish, supporting a robust commercial and recreational fishing industry. Historically, the area was originally inhabited by the Tillamook people, who lived off the land and sea for thousands of years. The arrival of European settlers in the mid-19th century brought logging and dairy farming, shaping the county's economy and culture. These natural resources not only sustain the local economy, but also attract tourists and nature enthusiasts, emphasizing the importance of conservation and sustainable management practices in the region.

The Coast Range near Tillamook was the scene of a repeated series of forest fires called the Tillamook Burn between 1933 and 1951. In 1948, a state ballot approved the sale of bonds to buy the burned-over areas and have the state rehabilitate the lands. The state lands were renamed the Tillamook State Forest by governor Tom McCall on July 18, 1973. By the end of the 20th century, the replanted growth was considered mature enough to be commercially harvested. This area encompasses over 40% of the county.



Old Tillamook Burn photos provided by Oregon Department of Forestry Retirees.
Tillamook State Forest

The state of Oregon owns 44% of the land inside the county boundaries, mostly as part of the Tillamook State Forest. The State Forest was created as a result of the 355,000-acre Tillamook Burn. The reforested burn is rapidly maturing, and there is local expectation that it will assist in the recovery of the local timber industry. Three lumber mills currently operate in Tillamook County—one at Garibaldi, one in Tillamook, and one south of Tillamook at the former Naval Air Station.

The total county area is 725,120 acres

- 349,000 acres of state and county managed lands
- 178,000 acres in private timberland, including industrial forests
- 142,126 acres of federal land

Tillamook county has a total area of 1,333 square miles, of which 1,103 square miles is land and 230 square miles (17%) is water. The Nehalem River drains into Nehalem Bay in northern Tillamook County. The Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, Trask, and Tillamook River flow into Tillamook Bay in the central county. The Nestucca River flows into the Pacific Ocean in the southern county.

STATE INITIATIVES

Emergency Animal Mortality Management

In Tillamook County, Oregon, emergency animal mortality management is a crucial aspect of agricultural disaster response. This program ensures the proper and timely disposal of deceased livestock during emergencies such as natural disasters or disease outbreaks. By adhering to stringent state regulations and leveraging local resources, the initiative aims to prevent environmental contamination and protect public health. Through coordinated efforts between farmers, veterinarians, and emergency services, Tillamook County strives to mitigate the impacts of animal mortality events, promoting a resilient agricultural community.

Animal Feeding Operations

A current Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan is required for eligibility before implementation practices can be applied for. We have a local North Coast/Lower Willamette basin funding pool, so producers don't need to compete state-wide for project funding.

Oregon Wildfire

Timber

NRCS offers technical and financial assistance to private landowners and producers interested in preserving natural resources on the land. Assistance may be available to help you implement the following conservation activities on your forestland:

- Pre-commercial Thinning
- Tree Planting and Site Prep
- Brush Management
- Herbaceous Weed Control
- Forest Management Plans—find out how to manage your land

TILLAMOOK COUNTY RESOURCE CONCERNS

NRCS has identified resource concerns in Tillamook County: water quality, fish passage, air quality/Odor, locally sourced food supply, and soil health.

- **Water Quality Degradation** - Tillamook/Nestucca Watershed Function
Water quality is an inherent concern in a county with up to 120 inches of rain per year. Water Quality is being addressed with the Animal Feeding Operation funding pool by assisting farmers in improving their manure management.
- **Fish passage - Aquatic Organism Habitat**
NRCS has been addressing fish passage through the Tillamook Bay and Nestucca River and working with the Salmon Superhighway project during the past 10 years to address this concern.
- **Air quality/Odor** - Air Quality has been addressed through increasing storage and more targeted field applications.
- **Locally sourced food supply** - Dairy farming is one of the county's largest agricultural occupations. The Tillamook Cheese Factory is the county's largest business and the largest private employer. Tillamook dairy products are available throughout the west and the rest of the country. High tunnel projects and efforts promote a resilient fishing industry, shellfish, etc.
- **Soil Health Restoration and Management North Coast/Lower Willamette** - to improve the health and diversity of agricultural ecosystems to restore and conserve soil and water resources.

BASIN INITIATIVES - [Basin Map](#)

Lower Willamette and North Coast Animal Feeding Operations

Primary Resource Concerns

Field sediment, nutrient and pathogen loss - Pathogens and chemicals from manure, biosolids or compost applications transported to surface water

Project Description

Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) have the potential to significantly impact water, air, and soil resources, posing risks to public health and the environment. Although AFOs are a significant part of the farm economy in northwest Oregon, many AFO operations face economic challenges that make developing and

implementing a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) difficult. This Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) seeks to address this problem by focusing on AFOs that need to develop and/or implement CNMP structural and management practices in a nine-county area.

Conservation Practices Offered

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (102)

Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan Design & Implementation Activity (101)

Composting Facility (317)

Fence (382)

Field Border (386)

Filter Strip (393)

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Nutrient Management (590)

Roof Runoff Structure (558)

Waste Facility Cover (367)

Waste Storage Facility (313)

Solid/Liquid Waste Separation Facility (632)

Manure Transfer (634)

Underground Outlet (620)

TA Design (911)

TA Application (912)

TA Check-out (913)

Watering Facility (614)

Pumping Plant (533)

Pipeline (516)

Forest Management Planning

In Fiscal Year 2025, the forestry CIS will be moved from the Tillamook Bay watershed to the Nestucca watershed because there is an increased interest in forestry practices in southern Tillamook County. Producers must have a Forest Management Plan before implementing forestry practices. NRCS provides financial assistance for developing a Forest Management Plan.

Primary Resource Concerns - Degraded plant condition

Plant structure and composition, Fire management - Wildfire hazard from biomass accumulation, Terrestrial habitat - Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates

Project Description

The Forest Management Planning CIS is an opportunity to write forest management plans and develop shelf-ready projects to then create CISs on, based on common resource concerns and prioritized areas. By having identified landowners, the NRCS will be in a better position to collaborate with other agencies and leverage other resources as they become available. This type of planning strategy will position western Oregon for stronger national incentive programs and position forest landowners for more streamlined conservation.

Conservation Practices Offered

Forest Management Plan (106)

Forest Management Design and Implementation Activity (165)

Forest Management Assessment (223)

Forest Resiliency in the Face of Climate Change

Primary Resource Concerns

Degraded plant condition - Plant productivity and health

Air quality emissions - Emissions of greenhouse gasses - GHGs

Project Description

The objective of this CIS is to enhance forest ecosystem resiliency and build upon past efforts of increasing forest structure diversity, while focusing efforts in areas of high priority for the Local Work Group and partners. This strategy will deploy a number of techniques to target the most vulnerable locations to lessen the impacts of disturbances and reduce the potential of catastrophic disturbances, such as the wildfires in 2020.

Conservation Practices Offered

Forest Management Plan (106)

Forest Management Design and Implementation Activity (165)

Forest Stand Improvement (666)

Woody Residue Treatment (384)

Tree/Shrub Pruning (660)

Fuel Break (383)

Brush Management (314)
Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
Conservation Cover (327)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)
Access Road (560)
Forest Trails and Landings (655)

Soil Health Restoration and Management North Coast/Lower Willamette

Primary Resource Concern

Soil quality limitations - Aggregate instability
Soil quality limitations - Organic matter depletion
Wind and water erosion - Sheet and rill erosion
Degraded plant condition - Plant productivity and health

Project Description

This Conservation Implementation Strategy will improve soil physical, chemical, and biological properties in the North Coast and Lower Willamette Basin (NC/LWB) to restore soil health and improve the health and diversity of agricultural ecosystems to conserve soil and water resources.

Conservation Practices Offered:

Soil Health Management Plan (116)
Conservation Cover (327)
Conservation Crop Rotation (328)
Residue and Tillage Management, No Till (329)
Cover Crop (340)
Residue and Tillage Management, Reduced Till (345)
Prescribed Grazing (528)
Fence (382)
Livestock Pipeline (516)
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
Nutrient Management (590)
Pest Management Conservation System (595)
Watering Facility (614)
Soil Carbon Amendment (808)

Soil Health Testing (216)
Pumping Plant (533)
Annual Forages for Grazing Systems (810)
TA Design (911)
TA Application (912)
TA Check-out (913)

The Soil Health Restoration and Management Initiative can be applied throughout the county. One goal of the initiative is to improve soil health by improving pasture management. It allows planting of annual forages.

TILLAMOOK CONSERVATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES (active Projects)

Tillamook Watersheds Conservation Partnership

Primary Resource Concerns - Aquatic habitat - Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms

Project Description

The goal of the Tillamook Watersheds Conservation Partnership (TWCP) is to restore aquatic connectivity and increase the quality and quantity of suitable habitat for native migratory fish and wildlife, including Endangered Species Act listed Threatened Oregon Coast coho, within the Tillamook Bay, Nestucca, and Sand Lake watersheds. TWCP leverages a significant public - private partnership, the Salmon SuperHwy, to reconnect and improve habitat corridors at the landscape scale. Project objectives include the following: 1. Restore aquatic connectivity by implementing aquatic organism passage projects by removing in-stream barriers, which will restore access for native migratory fish to spawning and rearing habitat and improve stream function. 2. Improve riparian condition by establishing and protecting trees and shrubs along the riparian corridor to provide stability, filtration, shade, and desirable habitat. Improved stream crossings will provide passage for aquatic and riparian dependent wildlife, and minimize flooding and road failures by allowing unrestricted flow during peak flows, reducing landowner maintenance. Improved riparian corridors will improve water quality through increased shading, stable streambanks, reduced sedimentation, and moderated runoff.

Conservation Practices Offered

Aquatic Organism Passage (396)
Open Channel (582)
Channel Bed Stabilization (584)
Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580)
Obstruction Removal (500)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Structure for Water Control (587)
Stream Crossing (578)
Mulching (484)
Access Road (560)

Stream Crossing (578)
Riparian Forest Buffer (391)
Critical Area Planting (342)
Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)
Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)
Fence (382)
Herbaceous Weed Treatment (315)
Filter Strip (393)
Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
Roof Runoff Structure (558)

Tillamook/Nestucca Watershed Function (RCPP)

Tillamook/Nestucca Watershed Function – Water quality, methane reduction.
Focus area includes Tillamook Bay Drainage and South Tillamook County.

Project Description

Improve water quality and establish methane-reducing outcomes in Tillamook and Clatsop counties by providing technical assistance to dairy producers interested in adopting NRCS conservation practices focused on manure management. Focused efforts will be to reach dairy producers that have not historically worked with NRCS, including historically underserved operations. Manure management is a key component in improving water quality.

Conservation Practices Offered

Culverts/Bridges will be one of the main practices. Some of the additional practices include fencing, off-stream watering, access road, channel stabilization, pipeline, water troughs and others. Legacy dairy farming operations have the potential to impact water quality through nutrient runoff and other agricultural practices. This project recognizes the importance of preserving and restoring the quality of local water resources, ensuring lasting improvements to the watershed.

Below are the associated conservation practices:

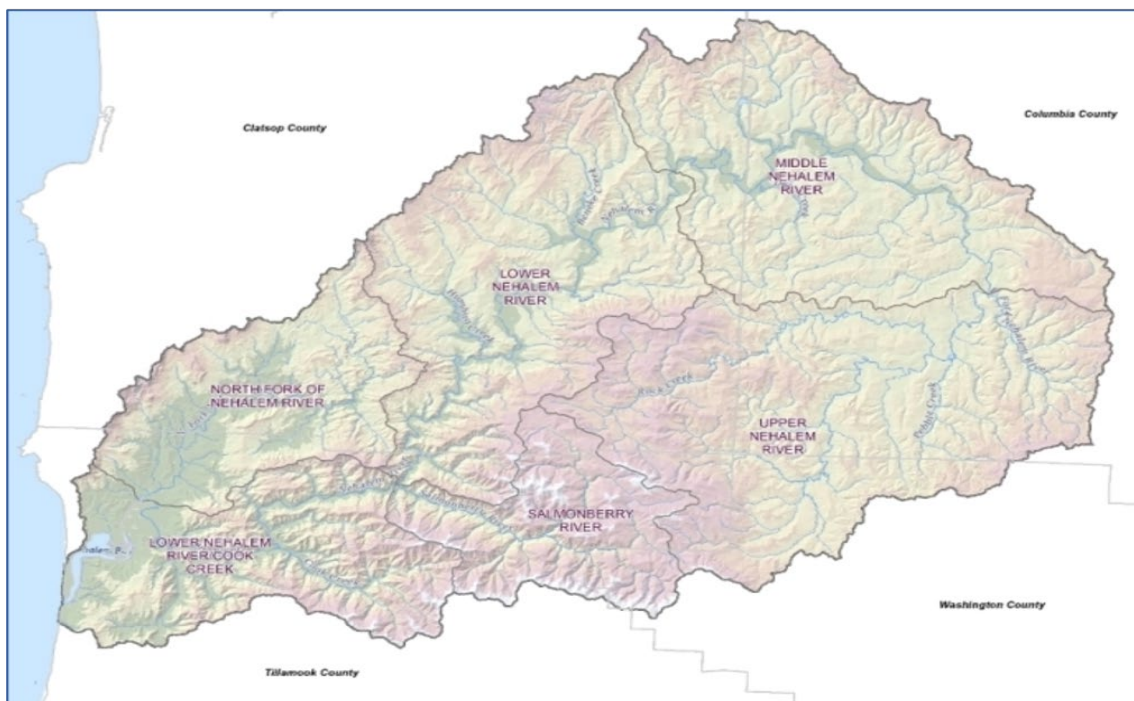
1. Target implementation of high-outcome NRCS practice standards to improve water quality and reduce methane emissions:
 - a. Roofs and Covers
 - b. Waste Separation Facility

- c. Waste Treatment
- d. Compost
- e. Riparian Forest Buffer

2. Drive producer adoption of these practices through locally led conservation efforts. The project leverages partnerships, collaborating closely with local stakeholders, such as TCCA, Tillamook Estuaries Partnership (TEP) and a local retailer, New Seasons Market, that sells TCCA dairy products.

3. Furthermore, the project seeks to overcome key challenges hindering water quality management, such as limited technical assistance, low participation in NRCS programs, information gaps, and inadequate fiscal resources.

Nehalem Water Quality CIS - Water Quality/Riparian Health



Nehalem Water Quality CIS Map

Project Description

This Conservation Implementation Strategy (CIS) seeks to improve water quality and riparian habitat of the Nehalem River watershed. The Nehalem River provides habitat for ESA-listed Oregon coast (OC) coho salmon, as well as chinook and

chum salmon, steelhead, coastal cutthroat trout, and Pacific and Brook lamprey. Reducing soil erosion, eradication of invasive vegetation and restoration of riparian vegetation are important goals of this project. Much of the land in the watershed is privately or state-owned. Ninety-five percent is zoned forest land. Approximately 53% of that is public land managed through the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF). The remaining 47% of forest land is in private ownership. Eighty-four percent of which is under industrial forest ownership.

The Nehalem subbasin is comprised of 544,450 acres (855 square miles) and flows for 118 miles through four (4) counties; Clatsop (39%), Columbia (30%), Tillamook (25%), and Washington (6%). Focus Area: Nehalem River Watershed (Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Washington Counties)

Ninety-eight percent of the watershed is forestland (See list below).

1710020201 UPPER NEHALEM RIVER

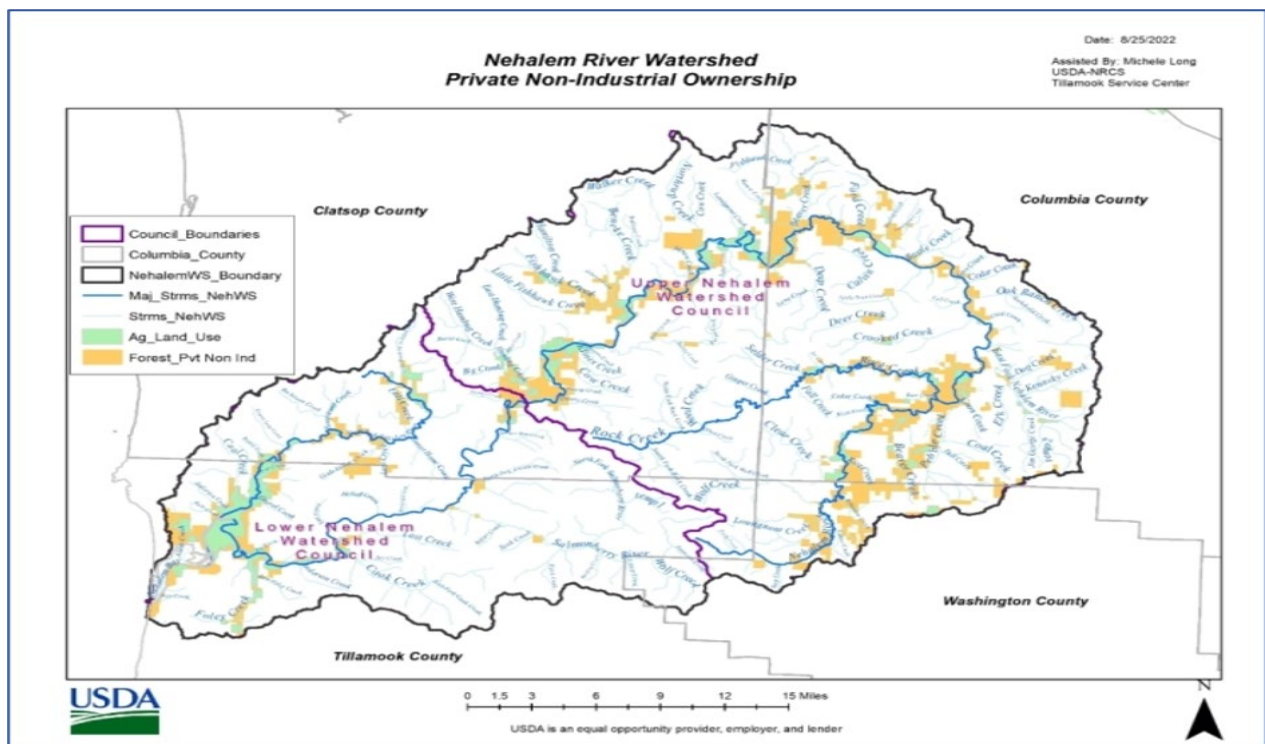
1710020202 MIDDLE NEHALEM RIVER

1710020203 LOWER NEHALEM RIVER

1710020204 SALMONBERRY RIVER

1710020205 NORTH FORK NEHALEM RIVER

1710020206 LOWER NEHALEM/COOK CREEK



Resource Concerns

Aquatic Habitat – Elevated Water Temperature

Field Sediment Nutrient Pathogen Loss – Sediment Transported to Surface Water

Field Sediment Nutrient Pathogen Loss – Nutrients and pathogens Transported to Surface Water

Conservation Practices Offered

Brush Management (314)

Herbaceous Weed Control (315)

Cover Crop (340)

Fence (382)

Riparian Herbaceous Cover (390)

Riparian Forest Buffer (391)

Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (395)

Hedgerow (422)

Tree/Shrub Site Preparation (490)

Pipeline (516)

Prescribed Grazing (528)

Pumping Plant (533)

Roof Runoff Structure (558) and Underground Outlet (620)

Access Road (560)

Heavy Use Area Protection (561)

Streambank and Shoreline Protection (580)

Tree/Shrub Establishment (612)

Watering Facility (614)

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/Census Data: Tillamook County, Oregon Summary - Total and Per Farm Overview
- Demographic Data - Farms with Female Producers Tillamook County
- Oregon Statewide Summary, Total and Per Farm Overview

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE County Profile



Tillamook County Oregon



Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	2022	% change since 2017
Number of farms	241	-18
Land in farms (acres)	33,348	+1
Average size of farm (acres)	138	+23
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	160,694,000	+28
Government payments	337,000	+181
Farm-related income	5,986,000	+30
Total farm production expenses	135,400,000	+31
Net cash farm income	31,617,000	+19
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	666,782	+56
Government payments ^a	9,901	+8
Farm-related income ^a	73,902	+86
Total farm production expenses	561,827	+59
Net cash farm income	131,190	+45

2 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	2
Livestock, poultry, and products	98

Land in Farms by Use (acres)

Cropland	14,636
Pastureland	9,016
Woodland	5,667
Other	4,029

Acres irrigated: 4,822

14% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	9
Reduced till	5
Intensive till	10
Cover crop	8

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^b
Less than \$2,500	64	27
\$2,500 to \$4,999	19	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	31	13
\$10,000 to \$24,999	23	10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	9
\$50,000 to \$99,999	9	4
\$100,000 or more	74	31

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^b
1 to 9 acres	66	27
10 to 49 acres	53	22
50 to 179 acres	60	25
180 to 499 acres	45	19
500 to 999 acres	16	7
1,000+ acres	1	(Z)



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

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	160,694	12	36	1,009	3,078
Crops	3,099	34	36	2,620	3,074
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	196	27	32	2,397	2,917
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	267
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	167	28	33	1,540	2,831
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	104	28	33	1,516	2,711
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	2,111	20	34	699	2,660
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	24	-	1,274
Other crops and hay	521	33	36	2,394	3,035
Livestock, poultry, and products	157,595	3	36	438	3,076
Poultry and eggs	557	11	36	872	3,027
Cattle and calves	12,481	17	36	1,136	3,047
Milk from cows	126,275	2	27	96	1,770
Hogs and pigs	8	27	34	1,595	2,814
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	88	28	36	1,513	2,967
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	84	29	36	1,612	2,907
Aquaculture	18,100	1	25	30	1,190
Other animals and animal products	2	30	35	1,918	2,909

Producers ^d	463	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^e
Sex			
Male	251	Have internet access	88
Female	212		
Age			
<35	49	Farm organically	2
35 – 64	268		
65 and older	146		
Race			
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	Sell directly to consumers	11
Asian	6		
Black or African American	-		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-	Hire farm labor	39
White	454		
More than one race	3		
Other characteristics			
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	14	Are family farms	95
With military service	19		
New and beginning farmers	132		
			Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens (D)
			Cattle and calves 38,457
			Goats 244
			Hogs and pigs 30
			Horses and ponies 164
			Layers 5,509
			Pullets 2,039
			Sheep and lambs 290
			Turkeys (D)

^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



Tillamook County, Oregon Farms with Female Producers

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022

	Farms with Female Producers	All Farms
Number of farms	183	241
Land in farms (acres)	20,500	33,348
Average size of farm (acres)	112	138
Total	(\$)	(\$)
Market value of products sold	78,404,000	160,694,000
Government payments	207,000	337,000
Farm-related income	4,269,000	5,986,000
Total farm production expenses	69,287,000	135,400,000
Net cash farm income	13,593,000	31,617,000
Per farm average	(\$)	(\$)
Market value of products sold	428,438	666,782
Government payments ^c	10,336	9,901
Farm-related income ^c	72,356	73,902
Total farm production expenses	378,617	561,827
Net cash farm income	74,278	131,190

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	4
Livestock, poultry, and products	96

Land in Farms by Use (%) ^b

Cropland	40
Pastureland	30
Woodland	22
Other	9

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	9
Reduced till	4
Intensive till	10
Cover crop	8

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent ^b
Less than \$2,500	49	27
\$2,500 to \$4,999	16	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	29	16
\$10,000 to \$24,999	19	10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	6	3
\$100,000 or more	49	27
Total	183	100

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent ^b
1 to 9 acres	56	31
10 to 49 acres	43	23
50 to 179 acres	44	24
180 to 499 acres	33	18
500 to 999 acres	7	4
1,000 + acres	-	-
Total	183	100



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			Total Producers ^d	212
	Sales (\$1,000)	No. of Farms		
Total	78,404	183	Age	
			<35	19
			35 – 64	129
			65 and older	64
Crops	2,901	77	Race	
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	(D)	2	American Indian/Alaska Native	-
Tobacco	-	-	Asian	4
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	Black/African American	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	167	11	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	6	White	206
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	2,111	34	More than one race	2
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	Primary occupation	
Other crops and hay	386	36	Farming	111
			Other	101
Livestock, poultry, and products	75,503	121	Days worked off farm	
Poultry and eggs	557	28	None	109
Cattle and calves	7,311	85	1 to 199	62
Milk from cows	64,820	42	200 +	41
Hogs and pigs	8	7	Other characteristics	
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	(D)	14	Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	8
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	(D)	4	With military service	1
Aquaculture	(D)	5	New and beginning farmers	71
Other animals and animal products	1	5	Average age (years)	56.7
Top Crops in Acres ^e		Percent of farms that:	Owned & Rented Land in Farms	
Forage (hay/haylage), all	5,617	Have internet access	90	
Corn for silage/greenchop	1,090			
Corn for grain	(D)	Farm organically	3	
Floriculture/bedding crops	(D)			
Cut flowers/greens	(D)	Sell directly to consumers	13	
Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)		Hire farm labor	32	
Broilers and other meat-type chickens	(D)			
Cattle and calves	20,782	Are family farms	96	
Goats	244			
Hogs and pigs	30			
Horses and ponies	131			
Layers	5,505			
Pullets	2,039			
Sheep and lambs	290			
Turkeys	(D)			

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/croplnames.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.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Oregon Statewide Summary, Total and Per Farm Overview

2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE State Profile



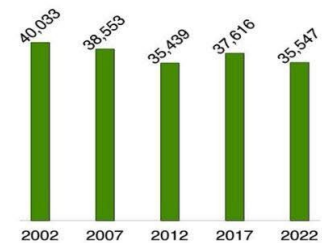
Oregon



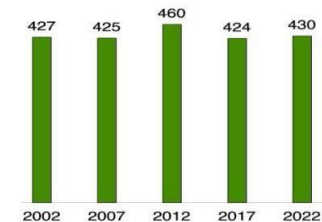
Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	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



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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.