New Jersey Agriculture

2006

Annual Report

Agricultural Statistics

Message from Governor Jon S. Corzine

The Garden State has a rich agricultural heritage that continues today with more than 800,000 acres of our state dedicated to the agricultural industry. With 150,000 of those acres permanently preserved and that number growing every year, we are committed to continuing our preservation efforts and keeping New Jersey agriculture thriving into the future.

Agricultural and related food industries are a large part of New Jersey's economy, accounting for $84 billion a year in economic activity. It is essential to our residents' quality of life to sustain the state's agricultural industry, which also is integral to our overall efforts to protect all of New Jersey's natural resources.

The Department of Agriculture impacts the lives of New Jersey residents on a daily basis, from feeding the hungry through a network of 660 food pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters and children through our school lunch and breakfast programs to confronting invasive pests and animal diseases and preparing for disasters and emergencies that might impact our crops and livestock.

The picturesque scenery of the state's more than 9,000 farms to the very food we eat and the agricultural products we enjoy are dependent on a strong agricultural industry. We know that with the dedicated work of the Department of Agriculture, we will be able to keep the garden in the Garden State, now and into the future.

Message from Secretary Charles M. Kuperus

While there were many accomplishments in 2006, there are so many more challenges ahead to continue to grow and strengthen agriculture in the Garden State.

In 2006, we reached a farmland preservation milestone of 150,000 acres, and we must continue to preserve this land that sustains our agricultural industry. But, to sustain the industry, we also must invest in our best asset with the people who manage the land by seeking new markets. We know that those who grow the food we eat are intertwined with those who consume it. Therefore, we will continue to work toward feeding more of the hungry people in our state and provide more nutritious meals for our school children.

Protecting the health of our livestock and plants will be a major part of our work in the coming year with threats from gypsy moth, Asian longhorned beetle and avian influenza. We also will work with growers to ensure consumers that their Jersey Fresh produce meets the highest quality and safety standards.

Agriculture is a vibrant, thriving industry that is an integral part of New Jersey's economy. It also is a mandate from the residents of New Jersey that agriculture remains a part of the state's working landscape. We will work together in the coming year with our state, federal and private sector partners to ensure agriculture's future and keep the garden in the Garden State.

2006 Year in Review

The year 2006 was a year of milestones for New Jersey agriculture, for launching successful new programs and proactively addressing the issues utmost on the minds of our constituents. There was more food for the hungry and more nutritious foods available to schoolchildren. More of our farmland was permanently protected and important partnerships were forged to accomplish our goals. Harsh weather, low dairy prices, gypsy moths and national issues such as avian influenza preparedness and produce safety impacted producers and state residents.

But, for each challenge, there were many achievements. Some major objectives were accomplished in 2006:

☑ Funding to purchase locally-produced, nutritious food to feed an additional half million of the hungry in New Jersey was allocated to emergency feeding operations and the process was begun to improve those operations' infrastructures to improve services.

☑ In 2006, the Farmland Preservation program reached the milestone of 150,000 acres of permanently preserved farmland.

☑ After more than 20 years, the Department gave the successful Jersey Fresh and other branding programs a whole new look with the launching of a new advertising campaign and updated logos.

☑ The Department partnered with the New Jersey Restaurant Association to promote Jersey produced and harvested products. Restaurant owners posted signs to show patrons they serve Jersey Fresh and Jersey Seafood products.

☑ Forming another successful partnership, the Department began working with the New York Jets football team to support the model school nutrition policy that must be implemented by school districts by September of 2007. The Jets are helping to encourage school children in New Jersey to eat healthy and live active lifestyles.

☑ A task force was created to protect consumers and help local producers adapt to anticipated new produce-safety standards in the wake of several outbreaks of food-borne illnesses in 2006.

☑ The Department continued its efforts to prepare for disasters and emergencies through planning for a possible outbreak of avian influenza and setting up six animal-care sites throughout the state and equipping them with trailers and supplies.

Following are the highlights of these accomplishments:

Hunger Initiative

Governor Corzine and Secretary Kuperus bag lettuce for the hungry at Mercer Street Friends in Ewing.

In the past year, the Department of Agriculture implemented Governor Corzine's Hunger Initiative, distributing $1.5 million so seven emergency feeding operations that went directly to purchasing nutritious foods, with a priority on local sourcing, increasing efficiencies and adhering to dietary guidelines. Those seven emergency feeding operations provide food to a network of 660 food soup kitchens and homeless shelters in the state. In total, $3 million used in this fiscal year to help feed an additional 500,000 people. million state residents eligible to receive assistance through our emergency feeding operations, more work needs to be done to decrease this disparity and grow this initiative. The Department also is working on a plan to initiate grants totaling $1 million to our emergency food operations and local distributing agencies for much needed capital improvements.

Farmland Preservation Milestone

The Farmland Preservation Program reached a milestone with the preservation of 150,000 acres of farmland statewide in September. The achievement was announced by Governor Corzine at Robson Farm Market in North Hanover Township, where he also announced the establishment of the Neil Robson Farmers Fighting Hunger Award. The award is named in memory of the Burlington County farmer who died in September and was a leading supporter of the Farmers Against Hunger Program. The Farmland Preservation Program continues to work toward an ultimate goal of preserving 600,000 acres of farmland to sustain an adequate land base for New Jersey agriculture well into the future.

New Advertising Campaign

Launched at the 2006 New Jersey Agricultural Convention, the Department presented a new advertising campaign for its *Jersey Fresh, Jersey Grown* and *Jersey Seafood* branding programs, with ads running on television and in newspapers throughout the growing season. *Jersey Fresh*, As Fresh as Fresh Gets and *Jersey Grown*, As Green as Green Gets were featured in ads with a Born in New Jersey theme. The spots highlighted products such as asparagus, spinach, herbs, tomatoes, peaches, blueberries, shrubs and clams.

Partnership with Restaurants

When the New Jersey Restaurant Association, a 1,200-member trade association representing restaurants in the state, passed a resolution pledging to work with the Department of Agriculture to offer customers New Jersey produce and seafood when in season and available, the Department responded by producing a sign that says, "This restaurant is proud to serve New Jersey produced and harvested products when in season." The sign was distributed to restaurants throughout the state at the beginning of the summer to highlight the restaurant owners' support of New Jersey agricultural products. The Department continues to work with restaurants to strengthen consumers' connection between farm and fork. At the end of 2006, 350 restaurants were displaying the sign.

School Nutrition

By the end of 2006, 57 percent of school districts participating in the School Nutrition Programs had implemented the Department's school nutrition policy. Compliance is not mandatory until September of 2007. The policy limits fat and sugar content in foods offered in a la carte lines, snack bars and vending machines, school stores and as part of on-campus fund-raisers and during 2006, the Department was busy assisting school districts in enacting their plans. While school administrators and food service directors have been supportive of the policy, it is another issue to get the students to eat the healthier choices in their school lunch lines. To assist with that aspect, the Department partnered with the New York Jets football team, whose *Eat Right, Move More* program will honor five schools with creative menus using the new guidelines and who actively teach students about good nutrition and active lifestyles, with visits this spring by Jets football players.

Food Safety

In an effort to protect consumers and assure them that New Jersey produce is safe, the Department in 2006 formed a task force with industry, academic and agricultural group representation to determine how New Jersey's produce industry can ensure food safety, with special emphasis on how such regulations can make small, family farms effective on food safety issues. The task force was a result of an E. coli problem with California spinach that sickened hundreds of people throughout the country. The Department joined with federal, state and local lawmakers to assist spinach farmers in New Jersey dealing with the Food and Drug Administration advisory against eating fresh spinach. A proactive public relations campaign helped lessen the impact by educating the public about New Jersey's ongoing efforts to ensure food safety. With new E. coli concerns arising over people sickened after eating at Taco Bell restaurants in the region, the need to re-examine the state's produce handling system was evident.

Disaster/Emergency Preparedness

Avian Influenza was in the news more than ever before in 2006, with human cases due to contact with infected poultry or fowl being reported internationally. The Department participated in many drills and planning sessions and were able to put into practice its response skills when low pathogenic avian influenza was found in a live bird market. Tests showed there was no risk to humans and the virus had not been spread to other birds.

Posters explaining best management practices to help keep New Jersey farms, and food products they produce, safe and secure were distributed throughout the agricultural industry in the state. And, building upon the lessons learned in the response to Hurricane Katrina in the Gulf region in late 2005, the Department used federal homeland security money to purchase and outfit six animal disaster trailers to assist county Offices of Emergency Management in responding to the needs of pets and livestock in the event of an emergency.

2006 Accomplishments

Goal 1: Preserve Farms

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

Statewide Farmland Preservation Totals -- A total of 152 farms covering 10,048 acres was permanently preserved in 2006, bringing statewide preservation totals to 1,470 farms covering 151,543 acres.

Pinelands Preservation -- A 38-acre farm in Mullica and Hammonton townships, Atlantic County, was preserved in April, bringing Pinelands preservation totals at the close of the year to 57 farms covering 8,207 acres. The State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) in September granted preliminary approval for preservation to an additional seven farms through a special Pinelands County Easement Purchase round.

Highlands Preservation -- Fifteen farms covering 1,118 acres were preserved in the Highlands Preservation Area and 16 farms covering 1,097 acres were preserved in the Planning Area in 2006. This brought farmland preservation totals by year's end to 113 farms covering 9,523 acres in the Preservation Area and 166 farms covering 15,908 acres in the Planning Area, for a combined total of 279 farms totaling 25,431 acres in the Highlands Region.

Streamlining Preservation Process -- The SADC in December formally proposed rules to streamline and improve farmland preservation processes. The regulations result from recommendations of a process improvement committee appointed by the SADC to examine ways to make the Farmland Preservation Program more predictable, efficient and effective. Key provisions of the regulations include the establishment of a new countywide planning incentive grant program as an alternative to the traditional county grants program. This is expected to eliminate administrative duplication at the state and county levels, shorten the timeframe from application to preservation, encourage a more comprehensive planning approach to preservation and provide financial incentives to counties to expend funding as expeditiously as possible.

Under the SADC's direct easement purchase and fee simple programs, the SADC is strategically targeting and soliciting farmland preservation applications to ensure the most important farmland is preserved in each county, and is conducting appraisals prior to entering into contracts with landowners to ensure a fair negotiation process.

Right to Farm -- The SADC continues to pursue the development of new rules for horse farms that would expand the list of protected agricultural activities under the Right to Farm Act to include equine-related service activities – raising, boarding, keeping, training and rehabilitation of horses, horse riding and driving lessons, and hippotherapy. They also would set forth agricultural management practices (AMPs) that farmers would need to comply with to be eligible for protections of the Act. The SADC plans to reconsider its draft agritourism AMP based on comments received and the results of a Rutgers/N.J. Department of Agriculture survey on agritourism, and begin developing AMPs for farm markets and greenhouses in 2007.

The New Jersey Superior Court's Appellate Division issued three decisions in 2006 that further clarify protections afforded by the Right to Farm Act. Specifically, the Court found that a farmer's use of a liquid propane cannon as a noisemaking device to protect his sweet-corn crop from bird predation qualified for right-to-farm protection; that agricultural housing is not currently a protected activity under the Right to Farm Act;

and that the value of a horse bred on a farm can qualify for the $2,500 annual production requirement in the Act, but only if the owner can provide clear proof of the sale of the horse or an existing contract to sell the horse.

- **Farmland Preservation and Related Funding** -- Governor Corzine in May signed into law five bills that appropriated nearly $119.8 million for farmland preservation. The bills included $45 million for county easement purchases, $3.5 million for county Pinelands easement purchases, $27,572,751 for state acquisitions, $21,588,646 for planning incentive grants, $6.515 million for grants to nonprofits, and $15 million in supplemental Highlands funding to be distributed among the various programs. Also included were $600,000 for grants to counties to develop comprehensive farmland preservation plans and the reappropriation of $341,278 in interest earnings from previous bond funds to provide funding for soil and water conservation cost-share grants. The SADC and N.J. Department of Agriculture are continuing to work to identify additional soil and water conservation funding.

The Department of Agriculture and SADC are working with the Governor's Preservation Working Group to pursue renewed funding for farmland, open space and historic preservation once Garden State Preservation Trust Fund monies run out. The approximately $75 million in farmland preservation monies remaining in the GSPT Fund will be exhausted after FY2008 appropriations.

- **Commercial Nonagricultural Uses on Preserved Farms** -- The SADC in June approved a formal rule proposal to implement legislation providing for commercial nonagricultural activities and the erection of cellular towers on preserved farms under certain circumstances. The proposed rules set forth the eligibility, information required, evaluation criteria, review process and conditions to obtain a special permit to erect a cell tower or conduct a commercial nonagricultural use on a preserved farm. Following publication in the New Jersey Register in early 2007, the proposal will be subject to a 60-day public comment period before returning to the Committee for consideration of comments and adoption.

- **Eminent Domain Policy Adopted** -- The SADC in January adopted a policy that prohibits the Committee from providing cost-share funding to participate in the preservation of land or development easements acquired through eminent domain.

- **Farmland Preservation Summit** -- Approximately 200 county and local farmland preservation leaders, planners, landowners and other partners attended the SADC's first Farmland Preservation Summit in March. Sessions focused on upcoming changes to the Farmland Preservation Program, strategies for planning for agriculture, innovative preservation efforts and other issues critical to retaining farmland and strengthening agriculture. The summit was co-sponsored by the N.J. Department of Agriculture, Cook College, Rutgers University, and American Farmland Trust.

- **TDR Planning Assistance Grants Awarded** -- The State Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Bank Board approved $40,000 matching grants to six more municipalities – Frankford Township, Sussex County; Prospect Park Borough, Passaic County; Oxford Township, Warren County; Ocean Township, Ocean County; Mannington Township, Salem County; and Hillsborough Township, Somerset County. The grants will help these municipalities conduct the planning necessary to implement successful transfer of development rights programs. Eleven towns currently are pursuing the development of TDR programs. A total of $1.05 million remains available for the grants program. Applications for planning assistance grants will continue to be accepted and awarded on a rolling basis subject to funding availability.

- **TDR Forum** -- The SADC sponsored a day-long forum on transfer of development rights (TDR) in September at the Rutgers EcoComplex in Mansfield Township. Invited were mayors and representatives of the top 50 agricultural municipalities in the state that collectively account for about 60 percent of all of New Jersey's active agricultural lands. The purpose of the forum was to make local officials aware of how they can

use TDR in their municipal planning process to protect important agricultural lands while accommodating growth in areas that can best accommodate it.

- **County Preservation Milestones** -- New counties have shown a commitment to preserving farmland and protecting the quality of life for their residents. borders reached milestones during 2006: In March, Salem counties 20,000 acres of preserved farmland. That month, reached marked its 100th farm preserved. And, in May, County celebrated reaching 10,000 acres of permanently County rmland.

The Blaso farm in Upper Freehold Township was Monmouth County's 100th farm preserved.

Goal 2: Protect and Conserve Natural and Agricultural Resources

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

- **Gypsy Moth Presence Increases Dramatically in 2006** -- Gypsy moth caterpillars were responsible for 125,743 acres of tree defoliation this year, the highest amount since 2001. That compares with about 44,000 in 2005 and 6,500 acres in 2004. The hardest-hit counties were Sussex, Burlington, and Ocean. A total of 69 municipalities in 15 counties experienced defoliation from gypsy moth caterpillars compared with 14 counties and 55 municipalities in 2005. The largest increases were experienced in Sussex and Burlington Counties. Two drier than normal spring seasons in a row kept a beneficial fungus disease dependent on moisture from naturally killing off the gypsy moth caterpillars. The fungus, *Entomaphaga maimaiga*, has helped New Jersey officials control the gypsy moth population in recent years. The Department's Division of Plant Industry is working with municipalities hardest hit by the caterpillars to initiate its 2007 aerial suppression program.

- **Asian Longhorned Beetle** -- Since the Asian longhorned beetle was first detected in November of 2004 in the Middlesex/Union County area, 23,565 trees have been removed from the quarantine zone. Of those, 616 were infested, with the rest high-risk host trees. The quarantine zone had to be expanded into three new towns when three infested silver maples were found in a residential area of Linden, and now encompasses seven municipalities: Clark, Roselle Borough, the City of Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway, Carteret and Woodbridge. Additional pockets of infested trees were found and removed in industrial areas in Linden east of the New Jersey Turnpike. The Department is working cooperatively with the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies in the eradication effort. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture is working with the Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Forestry Service to replace trees in residential areas and parks. To date, 433 trees have been replaced in the Jersey City infestation area and 3,677 have been replaced in the Middlesex/Union infestation area. The replacement trees are all species that the ALB will not infest.

- **Disaster Declaration** -- Two years of extreme weather that led to crop losses for New Jersey farmers prompted two separate natural disaster designations, covering all counties in the state. In January, USDA Secretary of Agriculture Mike Johanns declared a disaster in the Garden State due to excessive precipitation, drought, excessive heat and high humidity that occurred from June 1 to October 6, 2005, allowing farmers who suffered 30 percent or more losses directly due to the harsh weather to be eligible for consideration for low-interest emergency loans from Farm Services Agency. In August, Secretary Johanns declared a disaster due to excessive precipitation, high winds, hail, and high humidity that occurred from June 1 and on in 2006. Those impacted farmers also were eligible to be considered for low-interest emergency loans

- **Equine Herpes Outbreak** -- Division of Animal Health veterinarians proactively handled an outbreak of Equine Herpes Virus at Monmouth Park Racetrack in Oceanport that began in October. They instituted a quarantine when at least four horses tested positive for the virus, which spreads quickly from horse to horse and can cause respiratory problems, spontaneous abortions in pregnant mares, and lead to death. The quarantine impacted roughly 1,000 horses. The sick horses were quickly separated from the rest of the equine population and put in designated quarantine barns. Traces were conducted for contact horses that had left Monmouth Park before the quarantine was enacted. Two additional premises were placed under quarantine and several states were notified. Horses in the general population that may have had indirect contact with infected horses were

released from quarantine after 21 days with no indication of clinical signs. Horses that had direct contact or were stabled with infected horses were released from quarantine after each had shown no indication of the disease for 21 days and tested
negative for the virus. The quarantine officially ended in mid-December.

▶ **Equine Encephalitis and West Nile Virus** -- Two horses died in 2006, one from Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) in Burlington County and the other from West Nile virus (WNV) in Middlesex County. Both horses were not vaccinated for the mosquito-borne infections they succumbed to. There were no cases of West Nile virus in horses and four cases of EEE in 2005. That is compared with six cases each of West Nile virus and EEE in 2004. One horse had both diseases that year. In 2003, there were 150 cases of West Nile virus and eight cases of EEE. Even though there are less and less cases every year, The Department reminded owners that they still need to be diligent in vaccinating their animals. The Department continues to recommend that horse owners take preventative steps to protect their animals from the potentially deadly diseases of WNV and EEE. Separate vaccines are available to protect horses from both WNV and EEE.

▶ **Animal Disaster Trailers Presented to Five Counties** -- Building on the lessons in preparedness learned in the response to Hurricane Katrina, which displaced thousands of animals, the Department announced in December the presentation of five easily transportable trailers, filled with everything needed to quickly set up temporary animal shelters and veterinary clinics during disasters to the Offices of Emergency Management in Burlington, Camden, Hudson, Ocean, and Sussex Counties. The trailers enable each county's County Animal Response Team (CART) to respond and provide care for animals in disasters or emergencies. If the need arises, these animal disaster response trailers can be moved throughout the state to provide assistance. To receive a trailer, the counties had to meet specific qualifications of having an active CART, having an updated animal emergency response plan, and be willing to provide mutual aid to other counties.

▶ **CART/SART Summit** -- In December, the Department held its first New Jersey State/County Animal Response Team (SART/CART) Summit in Freehold. The daylong summit was attended by 77 veterinarians, veterinary technicians, animal control officers, emergency management personnel and other people interested in developing their county's emergency animal response plans. Presentations included the psychological impact of disasters, CART planning, avian influenza, and a hands-on demonstration of setting up a special tent for emergency medical care at a disaster site.

▶ **Agriculture and Green Energy** -- The Department continued in 2006 to support and promote the agricultural community's involvement in the use and production of alternative energy, whether advocating policies that encourage the use of solar and wind systems to power farm operations, or working to create the right environment for biofuels companies to invest and grow in the state.

In June 2006, the Department established a multi-agency working group to move biofuels projects proposed in the state from the drawing board to construction. Biofuels – ethanol, biodiesel and biogas – present an excellent opportunity for farmers in New Jersey to develop new markets for their agricultural products, byproducts and waste-stream items. The Biofuels Action Group – including representation from the NJDA, Department of Environmental Protection, Board of Public Utilities, Economic Development Authority, Rutgers and the Governor's Office -- meets every other Friday to address such issues as siting of facilities, streamlining permitting requirements and arranging financing help, all with an eye toward making New Jersey a leader in the production of biofuels. The group and the Department also are contributing to the New Jersey Energy Master Plan, the effort spanning all Departments to produce a roadmap for the future

energy needs and production capabilities of the state through the year 2020.

Agricultural Recycling Programs Continue and Expand -- For the last decade, nursery and greenhouse film collection and recycling has been available to New Jersey producers. The nationally recognized program allows growers to take their materials to two regional collection sites year-round, reducing the waste stream to landfills, protecting the environment and saving growers money in disposal costs. The agricultural recycling program was expanded in 2006 to include, for the first time, nursery pots, plastic flats, trays and cell packs. Other recycling programs developed and implemented by the Department include the recycling of drip irrigation tape and plastic pesticide containers. In 2006, growers sold almost 400,000 pounds of used greenhouse film, nursery pots, plug trays and flats directly to a plastics recycler in Maryland. Instead of paying almost $15,000 in landfill tipping fees, growers were able to generate almost $8,000 in revenue by selling directly to the plastics firm. For complete details about these programs, visit the Department's agricultural recycling web page at www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/recycling.html.

Ensuring Disease and Pest-Free Plants -- In 2006, the nursery inspection staff inspected over 18,691 acres in 866 nurseries to certify freedom from dangerous insects and diseases. The list of certified nurseries and plant dealers is posted on the Division's web site www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/pdf/NJWEBDIR.pdf and is updated monthly. The Division's inspectors issued 207 state and 100 federal phytosanitary certificates enabling export of plants and plant material to other states or countries.

Deer Fence Program -- Fifty-one farms received deer fencing and posts at no cost in the 2006 Deer Fencing Program. To be able to pick up their fence, designed to protect crop and plant material from deer damage, farmers had to attend a mandatory fence-installation workshop in Monmouth County in September.

This year's program was run cooperatively with Rutgers Cooperative Extension. This was the second year of the Department's deer fencing program. In 2005, fence, accompanying wire and posts were distributed to 100 farmers throughout the state. A Rutgers Cooperative Extension survey of farmers who participated in previous deer fencing programs indicated that almost 70 percent of wildlife crop loss is attributable to deer. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station estimates the economic loss to farmers to be between $5 million and $10 million annually.

Legislators' Tour of Beneficial Insect Rearing Lab -- Assemblymen Doug Fisher and Herb Conaway, Susan Miller, aide to Assemblywoman Marcia Karrow, and Elizabeth Stone from the Assembly Majority Office toured the Phillip Alampi Beneficial Insect Rearing Lab (PABIL) in West Trenton on April 25. They viewed the many programs the lab is undertaking to control invasive pests and plants that are harmful to agriculture and New Jersey's natural environment. The 21,000 square-foot state-of-the-art beneficial insect rearing laboratory was constructed in 1985. Designed for biological pest control, the facility allows state entomologists to develop insect rearing techniques and mass produce beneficial insects to be used to help reduce insect and weed populations.

Assembly-man Fisher looks in on a beneficial insect at PABIL.

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

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

Produce Safety -- New Jersey farmers are known for producing the highest quality produce and using the safest handling practices and consumers expect their produce to be safe to eat. To reassure consumers that New Jersey produce is safe and healthy, the Department formed a task force with industry, academic and agricultural group representation to determine how New Jersey's produce industry can ensure food safety, with special emphasis on how such regulations can make small, family farms effective on food safety issues. Following an E.coli outbreak involving California spinach, which prompted the Food and Drug Administration to advise consumers not to eat fresh spinach, the Department, federal and state legislators and New Jersey Farm Bureau met with growers, and carried out a public information campaign to reassure the public that Jersey Fresh spinach was safe to eat. That effort helped lessen the impact by educating the public about New Jersey's ongoing efforts to ensure food safety. With new E. coli concerns arising over people sickened after eating at Taco Bells in the region, the need to re-examine the state's food safety system was evident.

Avian Influenza Planning -- Much planning and preparation went on during 2006 for possible highly pathogenic avian influenza making an appearance in birds in the United States. Testing agricultural bird flocks for Avian Influenza is not new to New Jersey. There were 76 cases in which humans died after contracting the virus this year in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Thailand, and Turkey. In most cases, the people had contact with infected birds. In New Jersey, testing at the state's live bird markets and backyard flocks was stepped up. Secretary Kuperus and Department personnel took part in several tabletop exercises to increase preparedness in the event of an avian influenza outbreak. All Departments of state government continue to work together in planning and preparedness for the possibility of mutations in the bird form of the virus that could become a flu pandemic. The State Board of Agriculture adopted two rules to assist the Department in protecting flocks and humans. One rule adopted the USDA's strict guidelines for the prevention and control of AI in live bird markets. Another rule allows the Department to test birds other than poultry and waterfowl for AI, while also authorizing the testing of animals identified as AI carriers if they share premises with birds. The Department has been testing flocks for AI for approximately 10 years. Occasionally, those tests have turned up positive results for mild forms of the virus. These mild, or "low path" forms cannot be transmitted to humans and pose no threat to humans when they are detected. These initial screening tests are sent on to the USDA lab in Iowa for confirmatory testing.

Plant Industry Exercise -- Division of Plant Industry personnel participated in a three-day Incident Command System Training session in July along with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Plant Protection and Quarantine (APHIS PPQ). The scenario involved the simulated discovery of sirex woodwasp, a destructive foreign invasive pest, in Cranbury and Robbinsville. The agencies successfully worked together to launch an eradication operation and feedback showed the drill had prepared personnel for future invasive species responses. A total of 27 personnel (13 NJDA and 14 APHIS) as well as 15 exercise staff from

California, Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland and New York participated in the event.

Dairy Program -- In addition to the regular regulatory duties, the Department was challenged with other circumstances in the New Jersey dairy industry during 2006, creating what was called the "perfect storm" wherein high feed, fuel and energy costs, a 25-year low in raw milk prices, and weather related losses converged thereby threatening the continued existence of every dairy producer in New Jersey. In July, New Jersey dairy producers, through the Gloucester, Salem and Sussex County Boards of Agriculture and the Sussex County Cooperative Milk Producers Association, petitioned the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to hold emergency hearings to address this circumstance and for assistance in weathering this economic storm.

Following several days of hearings, the Director of the Division of Marketing and Development issued an order on September 28, 2006 to assist the producers in the short term to help offset the extremely high costs currently plaguing dairy producers. The order directed all licensed processors and dealers to pay New Jersey producers a fuel adjustment add-on for all milk purchased from a New Jersey producer and directing any licensed processor or dealer who demands rBST-free milk from a New Jersey producer to pay a $0.76 per hundredweight premium. Before the Department could implement the program, New York Dairy Foods, Inc. appealed the Order to the Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division. In late-December, the three-judge Appellate panel issued a ruling upholding the fuel-adjustment payment but saying the rBST premium was not supported by enough evidence in the hearing record to justify it. However, the panel left open the possibility for the Department to gather more information specific to New Jersey and further pursue the premium.

The Department also has undertaken the development of a multi-faceted approach which will start with implementing both short-term and long-term industry reforms, as was suggested by the Director in his September 28, 2006 Order. This holistic approach -- when established -- will stabilize and assist sustainability of the New Jersey's dairy industry.

Dairy Summit/Cow Sense Workshops -- Through the Garden State Dairy Alliance, a multi-disciplinary team with State and Federal partners that cooperatively addresses issues related to animal health, milk quality, nutrient management, biosecurity, economic stability, marketing and dairy industry development, conducted various seminars in 2006 to help sustain a viable dairy industry in New Jersey. In February, the 2006 New Jersey Dairy Summit gave producers and other dairy industry stakeholders the opportunity to express their ideas on the future direction of the Dairy Alliance. Through the summit, it was determined that the industry's main interests are milk quality, financial management, labor force and education on labor management, and animal health. In October, the Dairy Alliance held two free full-day educational seminars for dairy and beef farmers, managers, employees and anyone involved with the cattle industry in the state. The "Cow Sense" program covered topics such as calving management, newborn care, hands-on obstetrics, and how to increase milk production. The program included one-on-one practice with instructors and participants were able to take home equipment. For Beef Quality Assurance participants, attendance at "Cow Sense" qualified them for their 2-year recertification. "Cow Sense" was offered by Penn State's Dairy Alliance and cosponsored by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension.

Organic Rule -- In 2006, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture adopted rules to implement an Organic Certification Program within the Department. Two different rules were approved, one to establish the rules and regulations by which the Department will carry out the certification process as an accredited certifying agent and another to permit producers or handlers of new Jersey grown organic agricultural commodities, certified by the Department, to market their products using the *Jersey Organic* logo. The Department is undergoing the application process to become accredited by the National Organic Program. The rules will become effective and the certification mark will become available for use only after the Department receives its accreditation. The *Jersey Organic* logo is a component of the Department's overall *Jersey Fresh* marketing program and is designed to be a marketing tool for New Jersey producers and handlers who are certified under the proposed New Jersey Organic Certification Program.

Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program -- The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program had 265 participants for the 2006 growing season. Division staff visited supermarkets in the South Jersey area to encourage produce managers to buy *Jersey Fresh* whenever possible and to promote *Jersey Fresh* produce in their stores. The Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program licenses growers to use the *Jersey Fresh* logo on their packages. The logo indicates that the contents have been inspected and meet the highest quality standards.

Farm Certification Program (Third-Party Audits) -- In 2006, 19 New Jersey packers/producers successfully completed the USDA - NJDA Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices Third Party Audits. This voluntary program, operated in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), allows growers, packers and shippers of fresh produce to verify to buyers that they are growing harvesting, packing, and shipping their product in a safe and sanitary manner.

Agricultural Chemistry Program -- These programs are administered to protect farmers and consumers by determining the manufacturer's compliance with the guaranteed content of feed, fertilizer and liming materials and to reduce the amount of misbranded and deficient products offered for sale, thereby ensuring the quality and quantity of these materials and promoting crop yield. The Department collected and analyzed 1,139 random samples. In cases of deficient product, warnings or penalties were issued. Penalties received for deficient fertilizers are returned to farmers to offset losses that may have been caused by lower-quality product. During the last fiscal year, $7,084 was refunded to farmers and $8,434 was transmitted to the state treasury.

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

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

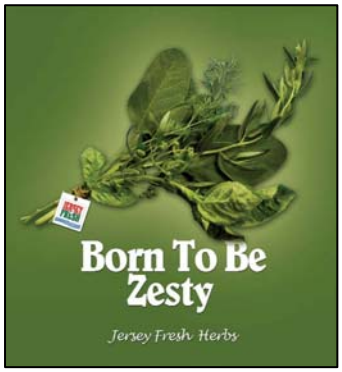
Partnership with New Jersey Restaurants -- Patrons of many New Jersey restaurants might have noticed signs as they entered the establishments this year, proclaiming: "This Restaurant is Proud to Serve New Jersey Produced and Harvested Products When in Season." Building on a New Jersey Restaurant Association resolution declaring members' support of *Jersey Fresh* and *Jersey Seafood* products, the Department produced the signs that were distributed to the Restaurant Association members. By the end of 2006, 350 restaurants were displaying the signs. The NJRA is a 1,200-member trade association representing restaurants in the state. The signs show a restaurant's commitment to providing customers with the highest quality food while also supporting our Garden State farmers and fishermen. To further reinforce their support of New Jersey agricultural products, the NJRA's 26th Annual Awards Gala in Totowa was titled, "Highlighting Jersey Fresh, Jersey Grown." The menu was geared toward showcasing New Jersey produced and harvested products and showed the vast diversity of New Jersey's agricultural offerings.

Agri-tourism Study -- Recognizing the importance of the emerging agri-tourism industry, the Department and Rutgers University Food Policy Institute embarked on an initial study to identify the scope of the industry in New Jersey. The results of that study were released in October and indicated that agritourism -- the business of making farms travel destinations for education and recreational purposes -- is critical to ensuring the viability of agriculture in the state in the future. The yearlong study, *The Opportunity for Agritourism Development in New Jersey*, which was paid for by a grant from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, found that many farms in New Jersey have turned to agritourism as a way to increase revenue in the nation's most densely populated state. The study also found that New Jersey farmers offer a remarkably diverse array of on-farm activities to the public, from bare-foot grape stomping, corn mazes and hay rides to educational school tours, various types of classes, and music events. Recommendations included: Developing a centralized agritourism promotion system; aiding farmers on liability issues; establishing a program to promote and coordinate agritourism industry development; assisting farmers with regulatory issues; educating local officials and planners about the benefits of agritourism development; and providing hospitality and marketing training for farmers.

NJ Travel & Tourism Director Virginia Bauer, Secretary Kuperus and Ken Wightman at Wightman Farms in Morristown announce study results.

Agritourism Website -- As a result of the agritourism study, Rutgers Food Policy Institute worked with the Department to develop an interactive website that allows visitors to find agritourism venues and events and interactively plan itineraries and plot routes. The site, located at www.visitnjfarms.org, highlights the farms, wineries, and agricultural attractions in the Garden State through a user-friendly search engine. Through state-of-the- art technology, visitors can view all upcoming agritourism events or find events for specific days. They can plot their course from home to several farms then back home again. They also can get listings of different categories of agritourism venues, such as pick-your-own farms, farm markets, farms that offer hay rides, petting zoos and corn mazes, and winery tours. They can search by county, proximity to their homes or specific

locations. The website allows commercial farms to easily announce and update all on-farm products and activities that are available to the public. To date, 71 farmers have registered on the site and entered their information.



New Advertising Campaign -- For the 2006 farm-marketing season, the *Jersey Fresh* program introduced its new, energetic advertising campaign designed to re-invigorate the 22-year-old program with the tag-line, *Jersey Fresh, As Fresh as Fresh Gets*. Throughout the season, the new "Born to …" themed advertisements aired on cable television stations within the New Jersey/New York/Philadelphia media market. Each commercial describes a commodity, giving height, weight, and a New Jersey county as the place of birth. New consumer and trade industry print advertisements were created to complement the television campaign.

Department Receives Rural Business Enterprise Grant -- New Jersey has received a Rural Business Enterprise Grant for the project "Assessment and Dissemination of Best Practices for Farmer's Markets in New Jersey." The $70,000 grant will inform rural New Jersey growers about the best methods for direct marketing and will provide training to growers to allow them to make an informed decision about the prospects of incorporating direct marketing into their business model. The Rutgers Food Innovation Center will administer the grant, retaining the services of a qualified third party contractor who will be conducting the research and training in accordance with program guidelines.

Economic Development -- In an effort to improve the economic return to New Jersey's farmers in the produce, horticulture, seafood, dairy, field crop, livestock, poultry, organic, equine, wine, and the agri-tourism agricultural sectors, 93 out of 108 of the Department's 2006 Economic Development Strategies have been completed or are making
progress toward completion. The 2006 Strategies are on the web at:
www.nj.gov/agriculture/conventions/2006/strategies.html.

Vegetable Growers Task Force Formed -- In January, the State Board of Agriculture formed a task force geared toward strengthening market opportunities for the vegetable industry, the second-largest sector of New Jersey agriculture. The task force, composed of vegetable producers, representatives of New Jersey Farm Bureau, Rutgers Cooperative Extension and Research and the Agricultural Experiment Station, set out to identify and recommend strategies and changes, both short-term and long-term, to bolster market opportunities and reposition New Jersey's vegetable growers in the marketplace, an approach successfully used before with the peach industry. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, New Jersey's vegetable growers produced $167.9 million of vegetables on 1,442 farms covering 63,183 acres. New Jersey vegetables are sold to a wide array of markets, such as food processors, retailers, and directly to consumers through more than 450 roadside markers and nearly 80 community farmers markets.

Jersey Fresh Three-Day Event Draws Thousands -- June is the month of the horse in New Jersey, and to kick off the month celebrating the state animal, the Horse Park of New Jersey and the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board presented the 2006 Jersey Fresh CCI* and CCI** and the New Jersey Equine Expo. More than 7,500 people attended the event, which had an economic impact to the local area of $4.1 million.

Jersey Bred Program -- The *Jersey Bred* program was created to promote the state's equine industry and identify animals that come from the Garden State. The *Jersey Bred* logo was created for use by New Jersey producers of horses or 4-H market lambs to market their animals. There is a yearly $30 licensing fee. The program is open to standardbreds, thoroughbreds and pleasure horses that meet these requirements: they are foals born in New Jersey; foals born from a stallion standing only in New Jersey during the breeding season of the year in which the foal was conceived; foals resulting from an embryo transfer from a mare who resides 120 cumulative days in New Jersey; foals resulting from the transport of semen from a stallion standing the full season in New Jersey. Each year, the Horse Park of New Jersey hosts a Jersey Bred all-breed horse show, open only to horses that are *Jersey Bred.*

Farm Aid Comes to New Jersey -- For the first time, the organizers of Farm Aid, an organization whose mission is to keep family farmers on their land, held their annual fundraising concert in New Jersey, at Camden's Tweeter Center. The Department co-hosted "Farm Fest" with the Camden Children's Garden, an event associated with Farm Aid that featured displays by various agricultural organizations. Secretary Kuperus visited the Children's Garden and was part of a panel on farm policy issues before the start of the Farm Aid concert. He spoke on the efforts by New Jersey and other Northeastern states to increase emphasis on Specialty Crops Competitiveness Grants in the federal 2007 Farm Bill and how such grants help New Jersey farms that grow a diverse array of crops.

Community Farmers Markets Visits -- The number of community farmers markets in the state continues to rise. In 2006, seven new markets opened in Freehold, Kearny, Clifton, Hackensack, Washington Borough, and Newark (2). In total, there were 84 community farmers markets attended by approximately 250 farmers operating in nearly 75 municipalities in New Jersey. Secretary Kuperus celebrated Community Farmers Market Week in August with a visit to the new market in Kearny. During the season, he visited the markets in Freehold, Roselle Park, and Rutherford. Nationally, the number of community farmers markets increased by 7 percent between 2005 and 2006. Farmers markets continue to be an increasing source of income for our nation's farmers. They also benefit consumers who enjoy fresh, locally grown products.

Community Farmers Market Week celebrated at Kearney Farmers Market.

Promotion of New Jersey's Agricultural Sectors -- Many activities and programs conducted during the normal course of business are noteworthy. Some that deserve to be highlighted are as follows:

- ***Christmas Trees*** – For the first time, choose and cut Christmas tree growers were able to join the *Jersey Grown* program and display the *Jersey Grown* tag on their Christmas trees. The *Jersey Grown* tag can only be displayed if the trees have been grown in New Jersey for at least four years and meet or exceed U.S. No. 1 standards for Christmas trees. Secretary Kuperus kicked off the choose and cut Christmas tree season at the end of November at McLaughlin Tree Farm in Robbinsville by cutting down a tree that was donated to the Washington Township Senior Citizen Center. Farm owner, Greg McLaughlin was the grand champion of the 2006 New Jersey Christmas Tree Growers' Association contest for his Norway spruce.

- ***Seafood Marketing*** – The Department debuted new marketing materials to promote *Jersey Seafood* in 2006. In August, *Jersey Seafood* recipe cards were distributed to local supermarkets for display at their seafood counters. One set of cards features the five most popular wild harvest seafood while the second set focuses on varieties that are farm-raised. The cards provide information about

production and management, health benefits of seafood consumption, as well as some quick and easy recipes. The Department also began distribution of a children's *Jersey Seafood* activity book, available on the web at www.jerseyseafood.nj.gov/activity_book.pdf.

- ***Agriculture Tours*** – In May, Secretary Kuperus and legislators visited family farms Atlantic, Cumberland and Gloucester Counties on a daylong planting tour. The tour highlighted the deep roots of New Jersey's family farms and the diversity of the crops they produce. In July, Secretary Kuperus and staff conducted a food processors and fertilizer plant tour in South Jersey, visiting Growmark, Seabrook Brothers, F & S Produce Violet Packing. In late July, the New Jersey Agricultural Society hosted seven legislators on an agriculture tour of Burlington County, which included Rutgers EcoComplex and several farms. In October, the New Jersey Agricultural Society and the Department led Legislators on a tour of Lee Brothers Cranberry Farm in Chatsworth during the cranberry harvest and the Rutgers Cranberry and Blueberry research facility.

Assemblyman Peter Barnes at Robson Farm during July Legislator's Tour of Burlington County.

- ***Produce Retailers*** – Al Murray, Director of the Division of Marketing and Development, along with Division staff visited major retailers to encourage them to purchase and sell *Jersey Fresh* products as they become available. Point-of-purchase materials were distributed and produce managers were encouraged to promote *Jersey Fresh* produce in their stores.
- ***Supermarket Visits*** – In August, Secretary Kuperus attended *Jersey Fresh* celebrations at the Super Foodtown Ocean Township, Monmouth County and Foodtown in Cedar Knolls, Morris County.
- ***Battleship New Jersey "Jersey Fresh" Event*** – Department staff took part in the "Celebration of Jersey Fresh," on the Battleship New Jersey in Camden in September, which promoted Jersey produce and wines. The event was part of the festivities that were held in conjunction with the Farm Aid Concert.

Secretary Kuperus with NJ Peach Queen Amber Hoolahan at the Super Foodtown in Ocean Twp.

- ***Small Farm Expo*** – New Jersey hosted the Small Farm Exposition in Sussex County in September. Marketing and Development staff, along with staff from the Division of Plant Industry exhibited at the Expo, reaching landowners interested in entering into farming, but who were seeking valuable advice and direction.

Agribusiness Training Needs Survey -- The Department, in conjunction with Rutgers University, conducted an online Agribusiness Training Needs Survey. The highest priorities identified by the survey were: increasing sales through Internet marketing; cost-benefit analysis for crop selection and management strategies; analyzing risks and returns of new agribusiness opportunities; writing and implementing a business plan; and, identifying new markets and consumer trends. Rutgers University's Office of Continuing Education is developing an education and training program to address these needs.

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

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

Hunger Initiative -- Emergency feeding operations (EFO) throughout New Jersey received $1.5 million in 2006 to purchase nutritious foods to help feed an additional half million people this year as part of the state's Initiative to Fight Hunger. The state's seven EFO's will receive another $1.5 million in 2007 to purchase food and $1 million to make infrastructure improvements to their facilities. The Department is working with them to improve the efficiency of the food delivery system as well. To illustrate the problem of hunger in the state, Secretary Kuperus and Governor Corzine commemorated National Hunger Awareness Day June 6 by volunteering at Mercer Street Friends in Ewing, sorting food collected in a letter carrier food drive. They also attended an interfaith service at Community FoodBank of New Jersey in Hillside to highlight this initiative.

Governor Corzine donates his time to sort groceries at Mercer Street Friends in Ewing.

Implementation of the School Nutrition Rule -- There has been great enthusiasm by school districts for the Department's model school nutrition policy, the most comprehensive in the nation. Even though implementation of the policy is not mandatory until September of 2007, 57 percent of the districts in the state that participate in School Nutrition Programs were compliant by the end of 2006. The policy covers pre-kindergarten through 12th grade students and limits fat and sugar content in foods offered in a la carte lines, snack bars and vending machines, school stores and as part of on-campus fund-raisers. During 2006, to assist school districts with their plans to implement the rule, the Department held wellness and nutrition policy workshops. Nine hundred and ninety-five people attended the 16 training sessions held throughout the state in March. For more information on the policy, visit www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/fn/childadult/school_model.html.

New York Jets Eat Right, Move More Campaign -- To encourage students to eat the nutritious foods now being offered in schools throughout the state as part of a nutrition policy that focuses on healthier eating and more activity, the Department partnered with the New York Jets kicking off the Eat Right, Move More campaign in Columbus Elementary School in Lodi. Jets' offensive tackle Ferguson told students he knows firsthand that eating right regularly are crucial, not only for those of who grow up to professional athletes, but for all kids. Ferguson is featured on promoting the program that were sent to schools throughout Governor Corzine attended the event where he stressed how important it is to eat right and exercise from an early age. The Eat Right, Move More campaign will honor Springfield Township School, Brielle Elementary School in Brielle**,** Coles Elementary School in Scotch Plains, Heywood Avenue School in Orange, and Sandman Consolidated School in Cape May with visits from Jets players for having the most creative meal selections and making the most significant changes to improve their school nutrition environment. Springfield Township School was randomly selected to be honored on the field at the December 10th Jets/Buffalo Bills game.

Governor Corzine, Secretary Kuperus and D'Brickashaw Ferguson at Eat Right, Move More announcement

Governor Corzine and Jean Robson, wife of Neil Robson, at Robson Farm to announce new award in Neil's memory.

Neil Robson Farmers Fighting Hunger Award -- Governor Corzine announced an award in October to honor New Jersey farmers who help feed the hungry in the state in memory farmer who donated thousands of pounds of produce each year to hunger. Neil Robson, a third-generation farmer from North Hanover Township who died suddenly on September 25th, 2006 a leading supporter of the Farmers Against Hunger Program. He ran a family operation that farmed 1,200 acres in North Hanover, growing vegetables, fruits, ornamental crops and grain. The family's 500-acre home farm is permanently preserved. The Neil Robson Farmers Fighting Hunger Award will be given out annually to recognize farmers who make outstanding contributions to the fight against hunger by providing fresh fruits and vegetables to help feed the hungry.

- **WIC and Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program** -- One hundred and ninety-five farmer vendors were certified to participate in the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) & Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program in 2006. The program makes available locally grown fresh fruits, vegetables, and herbs to nutritionally at-risk pregnant, breast-feeding, or post-partum women; children two to five years old; and eligible seniors age 60 and older. Eligible participants receive four $5 vouchers valid from June 1st through November 30th to purchase locally grown produce from certified farmer vendors. In 2006, there were more than 64,000 WIC participants and over 31,000 eligible senior participants. The farmer vendors benefited from over $2 million available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Coupons could be redeemed in 2006 at 144 roadside stands, eight youth farm stands and 80 community farmers markets throughout the state.

- **Providing Food for the Hungry** -- In 2006, the Department of Agriculture received 8,257,011 pounds of USDA donated commodities. The Emergency Food Assistance Program provided the food to its seven contracted emergency feeding operations, which then redistributed the donated commodities to its network of 660 local pantries, soup kitchens and homeless shelters.

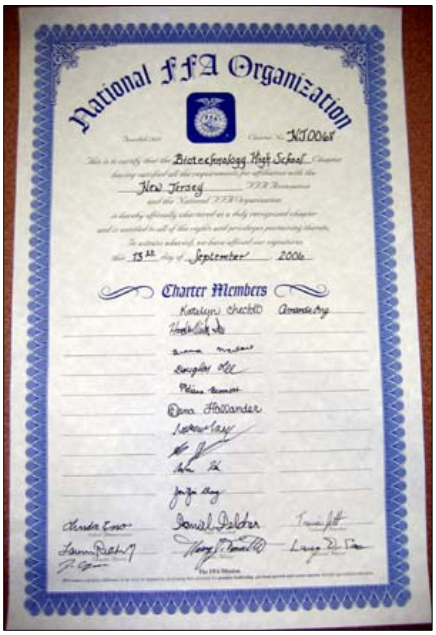
- **Department of Defense Jersey Fresh Purchases** -- During FY 2005, The Department of Defense purchased approximately $1,030,319 worth of New Jersey grown Tomatoes, Grape Tomatoes, Sweet Red & Green Peppers, Cucumbers, Romaine Salad, Yellow Squash, Zucchini, Eggplant, Green Beans, Fresh Peaches, Peach cider, Blueberries and Butternut Squash.

Goal 6: Promote Agricultural Education, Awareness and Involvement

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

BeeGinning Beekeepers Program Excites Public About Beekeeping -- In an effort to increase the number of beekeepers in the state, the Department offered a Bee-ginning Beekeepers program in which first time beekeepers completing the Cook College Office of Continuing Education beekeeping course received starter hives and basic beekeeping equipment. While the free startup equipment went to only the first 50 to complete the course, the overwhelming response prompted Cook College to add two additional beginning beekeeper courses. There had been a drop in beekeepers in New Jersey in the last several years from an estimated four to five thousand to approximately 2,500 at the beginning of 2006. The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service reported in 2004 there were 12,000 honey-producing bee colonies in the state, which yielded 324,000 pounds of honey. The value of production was $447,000. Bees play an important role in crop pollination and are vital to fruit and vegetable crops grown in New Jersey, such as apples, blueberries, cantaloupes, cranberries, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and watermelons, which account for $115.8 million in revenue each year.

FFA Charters 37th Chapter in New Jersey -- In September, the FFA added another chapter to its ranks at a progressive high school in Monmouth County. The 37th FFA Chapter was chartered at Biotech High School, a school that opened in 2005, where students learn about agricultural biotechnology and receive extensive exposure to research and lab skills, ethical decision-making, critical thinking, problem solving and information technology. The biotechnology of agriculture deals with the genetic modification of plants to increase output and reduce pesticide use and the adaptation of plants for difficult environments. In the past three years, five FFA chapters have been chartered in New Jersey: Delsea Regional High School, Franklinville; South Hunterdon Middle School, Lambertville; Bergen County Technical High School, Paramus; Northern Burlington Middle School, Columbus; and Bankbridge Regional School, Sewell. The national youth organization, with 1,684 students in New Jersey, prepares students for leadership and careers in the science, business and technology of agriculture.



New Jersey FFA Past President Earns National Honor -- Dale Cruzan III of Bridgeton was named the national winner for Agricultural Sales Placement Proficiency in October during the National FFA Convention in Indianapolis, Indiana. Cruzan was among only 51 National Proficiency winners chosen in 2006. There are 50 proficiency categories. The FFA Agricultural Proficiency Award Program helps members set goals and learn practical skills. The program rewards members at the local, state and national levels for exceptional accomplishments and excellence in a Supervised Agricultural Experience program, where a student designs a program to gain hands-on experience and develop skills in agricultural career areas that interest

Dale Cruzan III and his parents at the National FFA Convention.

them. After being selected as New Jersey's winner in Agricultural Sales – Placement, Cruzan was chosen as one of the top four national finalists for his category. He was interviewed by a panel of industry experts, gaining the top honor, which brought with it a cash award of $500. As part of his recognition, Dale will be participating in a 10-day educational travel seminar in Costa Rica this June. Cruzan, 19, is a member of the Cumberland Regional FFA Chapter and currently is a sophomore at Cook College, Rutgers University, in New Brunswick where he is majoring in Plant Science with a concentration in horticulture and turf.

Jersey Grown Public Service Announcement -- To promote awareness about *Jersey Grown* and New Jersey's significant Christmas Tree industry, a public service announcement ran on television stations in the New York/New Jersey/Philadelphia media markets. It is estimated that the PSA's generated $110,000 in free advertising for *Jersey Grown* and the state's Christmas tree growers. The 2002 U.S. Census of Agriculture ranked New Jersey seventh in the nation in the number of Christmas tree growers. Of New Jersey's 9,924 farms, 1,167 were cut Christmas tree farms, covering 7,628 acres. Those New Jersey farmers provide more than 132,000 families with Christmas trees annually.

More Emphasis on Conservation Education -- During the Annual Conservation Conference in November, a Conservation Education Strategic Plan was adopted that will involve the establishment of a Conservation Education Council. The council will recommend actions to incorporate conservation education into the basic core curriculum standards. The Conservation Conference, attended by New Jersey Soil Conservation District supervisors and staff and conservation partners, was themed, "New Directions – New Opportunities." The goal of the meeting is to enhance the conservation of natural resources and encourage partnerships to accomplish that goal.

2006 Envirothon -- For the second year in a row, a high school in Hudson County won first place honors in the annual Envirothon, a natural resources problem solving competition for high school students. The event, sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture's State Soil Conservation Committee and the New Jersey Association of Conservation Districts, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the 15 state Soil Conservation Districts, featured a record 43 teams of 215 students representing 17 counties. High Tech High School in North Bergen won the Envirothon for a second time by participating in six testing stations: soil, forestry, wildlife, aquatics, current issues and team presentations. For each station, the students were tested through hands-on interactive problem-solving activities and written tests of their knowledge of the subject. The High Tech High School team advanced to the Canon Envirothon competition held in July at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

2006 Envirothon participants learn about plant life in New Jersey.

National Conservation Awards Poster Contest Winners from New Jersey -- With the theme, "Celebrate Conservation," three New Jersey students were first place winners in 2006 in a national conservation poster contest. Holmdel High School student, placed first in the Grade 10- in the competition, sponsored by the National Association Conservation Districts. Steven Fu, a fourth grader in Elementary School in Parsippany placed first in the grade and Chanjuan Ma, a sixth-grader formerly of Randolph placed first in the Grade 4-6 Division. One hundred and posters from 35 states were entered in the 15th annual

Steven Fu and his award-winning poster with state soil conservation officials.

the 15 winning posters chosen nationwide, New Jersey students produced three, all taking first place in their grade level categories. To advance to the national contest, the posters had to first win on the district level and then on the state level in a competition sponsored by the State Soil Conservation Committee. There were more than 1,000 entries in the statewide contest. New Jersey's 15 soil conservation districts work to conserve and manage soil and water resources in the state.

Agriculture, Food and Natural Resource Education Improvement Grants Awarded -- Five grants were awarded to schools in the annual AFNR Ed Equipment Improvement Grant program for a total of $25,000. The objective of the grant program is to improve and upgrade equipment/facilities for school-based Agriculture, Food and Natural Resource (AFNR) education programs. These programs in secondary schools prepare people for leadership and careers in the science, business and technology of agriculture. Each school was awarded $5,000 for projects that include equipment and materials for food science, landscape, turf and golf course management programs. Requests also included wireless laptop units, and landscape design software. Successful grantees were Union County Vocational School, Burlington County Institute of Technology, Ocean County Vocational School, Penns Grove High School and Cape May Vocational School.

FFA Convention -- More than 407 FFA members, advisers and guests from across the state attended the 77th annual New Jersey State FFA Convention in May at Rutgers University in New Brunswick to honor fellow members for their achievements, elect new officers and conduct other business. More than $9,900 in college scholarships was awarded to FFA members, with an additional $6,100 in awards presented to FFA chapters and individuals. Scholarships and awards were sponsored by the State and National FFA Foundations, the State FFA Association and other agricultural organizations.

Livestock Symposium -- More than 200 students attended an educational symposium aimed at 4-H youth, FFA students, breed association youth and their volunteer leaders and advisors in March. The event covered all aspects of animal agriculture and provided a non-competitive atmosphere for youth from different project areas, counties and schools to meet. The program was held at Rutgers University Cook College, and covered poisonous plants, reproductive management, animal identification and specific animal issues for dairy, beef, equine, swine, goats, rabbits and poultry. The annual program is sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, New Jersey Junior Breeder Program, and Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension and the Department of 4-H Youth Development.

Organic Certification Workshops -- The New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the Northeast Organic Farming Association of New Jersey (NOFA-NJ) sponsored three workshops in the north, south and central parts of the state in March to assist farmers seeking organic certification. The certification process can take four to six months. The free sessions were designed to help farmers navigate the certification process. For more
information on the Department's organic program, visit
www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/jerseyorganic.html.

- **Value-Added Workshops** -- The Department, in partnership with USDA Rural Development conducted a series of workshops to assist agricultural producers and producer groups with a grant opportunity from the USDA that provides funding towards the development or expansion of value-added businesses. The sessions were held by the Rutgers Food Innovation Center in Bridgeton and Hackettstown in December. Since the inception of the USDA Value-Added Producer Grant program in 2001, $805,700 in grants have been awarded to New Jersey applicants.

- **New Jersey Hosts Northeast United States Animal Health Association Meeting** -- The Northeast United States Animal Health Association (NEUSAHA) held a successful meeting in Galloway, New Jersey in March. Topics included the National Animal Health Surveillance System and the functions of the National Surveillance Unit within the Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health of the USDA; work to heighten awareness within the agriculture industry to the potential threats from both natural and manmade disasters; the response efforts mounted in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina; avian influenza; and BSE.

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

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

Progress on the New Jersey Public Health Environmental and Agricultural Laboratory (NJPHEAL) -- The consolidation of the New Jersey Health and Agriculture laboratories into one New Jersey Public Health Environmental and Agricultural Laboratory was ordered as a measure to share and consolidate resources by Executive Order in 2003. The existing laboratories are currently located in a complex originally built in 1964 in one of the oldest buildings in the State House complex area. The construction of a new facility will allow room for enhanced technology and expansion of existing services. A sum of $130 million was provided for this project through general obligation bonds. Since that time, another $16 million has been allocated to the project for security enhancements.

Some staff will be transferred to the new facility once completed in summer 2010. Included will be the staffing of the Division of Animal Health inclusive of its veterinary surveillance, research and diagnostic functions; agricultural chemical testing and seafood inspection in the Division of Markets and Development; and seed inspection and research in the Division of Plant Industry.

The Department of Agriculture is allocated 14,727 square feet of the planned 115,565 square foot facility. Included in Agriculture's allocation is an expanded necropsy facility, improved diagnostic laboratories and access to training and auditorium space not currently afforded to the Department. A greenhouse is planned, but due to cost containment of the overall project, is not being built at this time. The Department will utilize this enhanced functionality to increase the level of services it provides to the veterinary community and sustain its existing research in chemical testing and plant science.

The Department has been working with the New Jersey Building Authority in the planning and development stages of this facility for the past year. Construction is now set to begin in mid 2007. The project is, to date, on target and within budget.

New NJDA Website Receives Honors -- The Department's updated website at www.nj.gov/agriculture debuted in April of 2006, with the goal of being user-friendly, easy to navigate and full of useful information. The site was produced by the state Office of Information Technology. In November, the Department was honored with the Best Official State Website of the Year Award by the Documents Association of New Jersey. The group selected the Department's website for the award, which recognizes the department web site that documents librarians feel is especially useful or informative. The NJDA web site received several nominations among librarians, who deemed it "excellent." The Best

Official State Web Site of the Year Award was first issued in 2000. Award winners are judged on nine different criteria, including:

- The site contributes to the expansion of knowledge, gives evidence of innovation in presentation, or demonstrates a creative approach in it treatment.
- The site is easy to navigate.
- The information available is written in a lucid style comprehensible to non-specialists.
- The site is generally pleasant to access due to physical appearance, layout, organization, use of color, and ease of use.

New Grant Review Process Initiated -- A new grant review process was instituted during 2006 in an effort to provide stronger controls to prevent the misallocation of funds distributed by the Department. The Department contends that a stronger review process in light of challenges made to grants distributed by sister state agencies would only fortify the credibility of the Department's grantsmanship. Grants are now reviewed internally by the Department and supported by the Department's Chief Financial Officer prior to being submitted to a subcommittee of the State Board. With review of the Department's Ethics Officer, grants are reviewed and approved by the Subcommittee with final approval of the State Board prior to their disbursement. This process enhances the existing system by allowing the State Board to formally review all grants prior to their distribution by the Department.

Formulation of a Departmental Information Technology Strategic Plan -- For the first time since 1994, the Department has compiled an Information Technology Strategic Plan which clearly details both the business needs identified by Department management and the resources available to meet these needs from an information processing perspective. The Departments' Strategic Plan was reviewed in coordination with the Office of Information Technology and was reviewed for utilization of shared resources, additional network capacity and criticality of need. The Department continues to need a significant investment in its information technology infrastructure. This document supports that investment and prioritizes its needs.

Division of Food and Nutrition IT Accomplishments:

- Enacted the Direct Certification application, which allows School Districts to identify children who are eligible to receive Free Meals without sending an application to the parent. The Division receives the Food Stamp/TANF data from the Department of Human Services which is made available via this application to all school districts.
- Deployed an application on the Web to collect how many sites within a school district had food safety inspections done for school year 2005/2006. The information has been compiled and sent to the United States Department of Agriculture.
- IT staff is currently working with the School Nutrition Program staff to develop a web site for the School Lunch Electronic Application, Reimbursement and Commodity Distribution System. This website will be used by the school districts to perform any business with the Division of Food and Nutrition.

Division of Animal Health IT Accomplishments:

- Implementation of the Reportable Animal Disease System (RADS) was close to completion, after a year of work. RADS will provide the Department with the ability to manage, obtain accurate information and control disease and humane outbreaks. RADS also will potentially increase office efficiency by decreasing the amount of time staff is dedicated to answering and screening calls for disease and

humane investigations.

- A database was developed that has the ability to track data for 1,300 horses and tests that are done twice daily, amounting to 2,600 entries of data per day and store the data on the Department's Oracle database. The database was developed following an Equine Herpes Virus outbreak in October at Monmouth Park.
- The National Animal Identification System has been in full motion for over twelve months and 1,001 premises in the state have been given National IDs. Recently, the Division of Animal Health finished an application that allows State Veterinarians to easily upload and retrieve national ID's from the USDA's Standard Premise Registration System. USDA has requested the application and wants to make it available nation wide.
- The Department has begun development of a system to help the USDA release the suite of applications that will assist in veterinarians in producing Equine Infectious Anemias and Certificates of Veterinary Inspection. This electronic way of doing business will bring move value to the lab and allow a more efficient response system.

Meet the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture…

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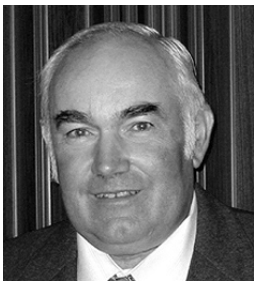
Mercer County
Equine Industry

Noble F. McNaughton
Board Vice-President
Burlington County
Nursery Industry



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NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 2006

Issued Cooperatively by

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and

New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Charles M. Kuperus, Secretary

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It is a pleasure to present to you the 2006 edition of the New Jersey Agriculture Annual Report. This publication is a cooperative effort between the USDA – National Agricultural Statistics Service's New Jersey Field Office (USDA–NASS, NJFO) and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

The Annual Report is published each year to meet the diverse needs for a reliable reference book on agricultural production, prices, farm income, and various other economic data within the State. The estimates for crops, floriculture, livestock, and vegetables are prepared mainly to give timely current State totals and averages. New Jersey ranked second nationally in cultivated blueberry production. Cranberry and bell pepper production in New Jersey ranked third in the nation.

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

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

Sincerely,

Troy Joshua
Director

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate Net Weight	
		lbs	*kgs*
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Sack	100	45.4
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweet Potatoes	Box	25	11.4
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

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

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

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

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 2005

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

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

1/ Tied for fourth.
2/ Atlantic and Hunterdon tied for fifth.
3/ Reference date January 1, 2006.

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

Field Crops and Vegetables	Year Estimates Started	Record	Acreage		Unit	Yield		Production	
			Harvested	Year		Per Acre	Year	Total	Year
Field Crops									
Barley	1919	High	27,000	1958	Bu	79	1999	1,239,000	1966
		Low	1,000	1936		16.5	1919	16,000	1919
Corn for Grain	1919	High	234,000	1919	Bu	143	2004	12,870,000	1981
		Low	52,000	1972		28	1955	2,220,000	1999
Corn for Silage	1919	High	71,000	1957	Ton	20	2004	672,000	1976
		Low	13,000	2004		6	1999	140,000	1988
All Hay	1909	High	391,000	1909	Ton	2.85	1992	605,000	1910
		Low	107,000	1980		1.07	1923	212,000	2005
Alfalfa Hay	1919	High	109,000	1955	Ton	3.9	1992	272,000	1958
		Low	15,000	1921		1.75	1936	32,000	1921
Oats 2/	1866	High	155,000	1871	Bu	63	1985	4,126,000	1881
		Low	4,000	1988		16	1901	200,000	1988
Potatoes	1866	High	94,000	1917	Cwt	285	2000	8,927,000	1922
		Low	2,100	2005		24	1976	536,000	2005
Rye 3/	1866	High	106,000	1879	Bu	38	1995	1,073,000	1919
		Low	3,000	1996		8	1870	81,000	1996
Soybeans	1928	High	203,000	1979	Bu	42	2004	6,090,000	1979
		Low	3,000	1938		11.8	1944	48,000	1938
Sweet Potatoes	1868	High	23,000	1909	Cwt	150	1995	2,125,000	1908
		Low	1,000	1999		35	1883	100,000	1999
All Wheat	1866	High	163,000	1878	Bu	60	1997	2,508,000	1871
		Low	23,000	2005		10.5	1885	900,000	1978
Vegetables									
Asparagus (fresh)	1929	High	11,900	1958	Cwt	40	2003	358,000	1960
		Low	900	1996		13	1976	18,000	1994
Cabbage	1929	High	7,900	1944	Cwt	400	2000	1,075,000	1966
		Low	1,400	2003		90	1930	363,000	1995
Cucumbers (fresh)	1929	High	4,000	1935	Cwt	225	2002	682,000	2004
		Low	1,300	1975		60	1932	142,000	1956
Eggplant	1929	High	1,700	1946	Cwt	260	2005	240,000	1998
		Low	700	2003		74	1930	74,000	1933
Escarole & Endive	1949	High	1,500	1967	Cwt	195	1981	248,000	1967
		Low	400	1949		130	2003	58,000	1949

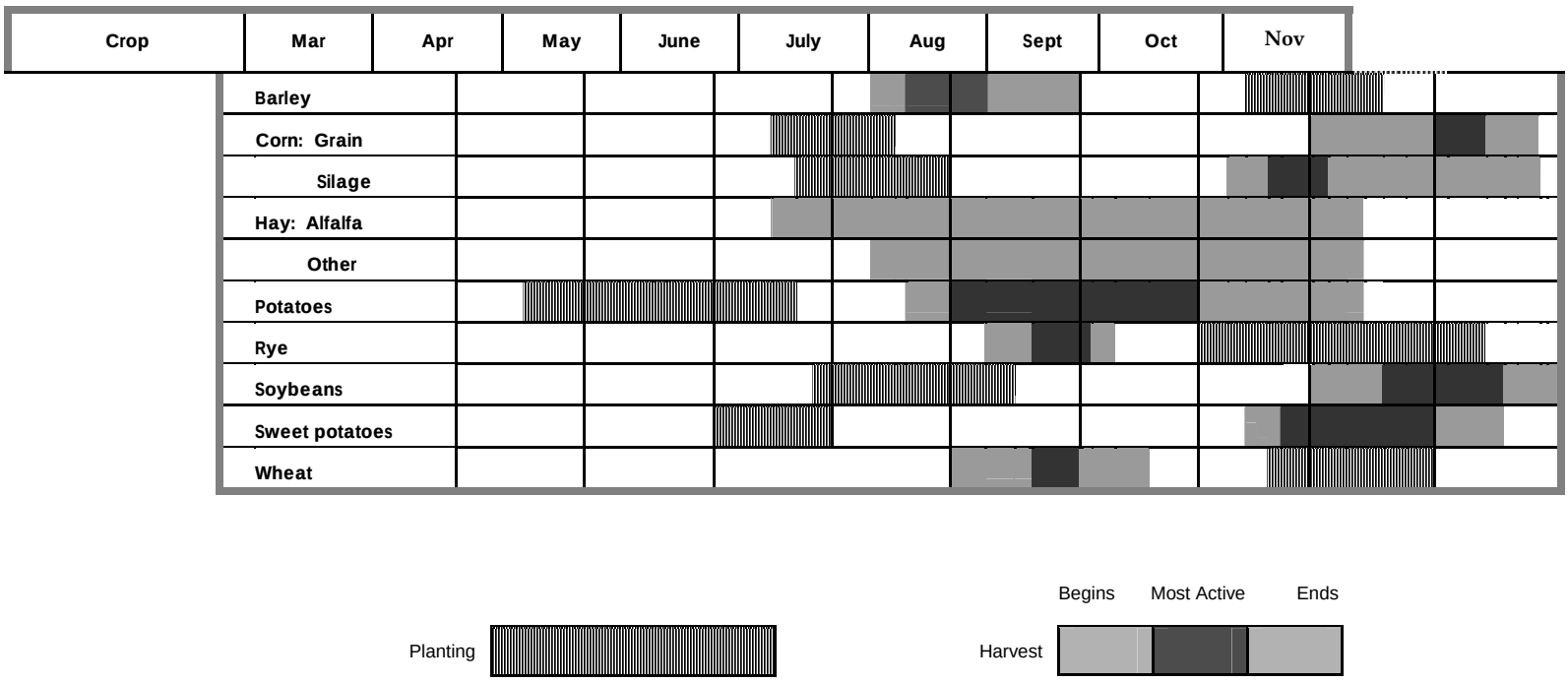
1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases, the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.
2/ All oat estimates discontinued as of 1990.
3/ All rye estimates discontinued as of 2000.

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

Field Crops and Vegetables	Year Estimates Started	Record	Acreage		Unit	Yield		Production	
			Harvested	Year		Per Acre	Year	Total	Year
Vegetables cont'd									
Lettuce, Head	1929	High	5,600	1958	Cwt	280	1997	942,000	1958
		Low	500	2005		120	1999	132,000	1999
Peppers, Bell	1929	High	9,300	1947	Cwt	320	2001	1,372,000	1994
		Low	3,200	2005		42	1943	270,000	1929
Pumpkins	1990	High	2,600	2002	Cwt	175	1992	385,000	1992
		Low	1,600	2005		70	2002	141,000	2005
Snap Beans (fresh)	1929	High	15,500	1934	Cwt	54	2001	566,000	1934
		Low	2,300	2003		24	1991	81,000	2003
Spinach (fresh)	1929	High	4,300	1936	Cwt	140	2003	290,000	1935
		Low	880	1973		58	1929	57,000	1971
Sweet Corn (fresh)	1935	High	23,000	1939	Cwt	105	2000	1,120,000	1965
		Low	7,100	2005		32	1944	440,000	1999
Tomatoes (fresh)	1929	High	13,000	1937	Cwt	230	2004	1,272,000	1935
		Low	3,000	2005		74	1945	406,000	1988

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

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



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

Fruit	Year Estimates Started	Unit	Production		
			Record	Total	Year
Fruit					
Apples	1917	Million lbs	High	196.8	1935
			Low	18.7	1921
Blueberries	1929	1,000 lbs	High	45,000	2005
			Low	231	1929
Cranberries	1900	1,000 bbls	High	700	1999
			Low	33	1902
Peaches	1910	Tons	High	68,500	1960
			Low	500	1934
Strawberries	1929	1,000 cwt	High	146	1961
			Low	11	2003

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

Livestock and Products	Year Estimates Started	Unit	Inventory or Production January 1		
			Record	Total	Year
Livestock Inventory					
Cattle and Calves	1867	Head	High	264,000	1880
			Low	42,000	2006
Chickens (all) 2/ 3/	1924	Head	High	16,038,000	1957
			Low	1,220	1983
Hogs and Pigs 2/	1867	Head	High	258,000	1951
			Low	9,000	2005
Milk Cows	1867	Head	High	160,000	1897
			Low	12,000	2006
Sheep 4/	1920	Head	High	17,000	1955
			Low	6,000	1939
Turkeys (raised annually)	1929	Head	High	610,000	1966
			Low	33,000	2003
Livestock Products					
Eggs	1925	Million eggs	High	2,629	1956
			Low	234	1984
Milk	1924	Million lbs	High	1,189	1960
			Low	192	2005
Wool 4/	1909	1,000 lbs	High	105	1955
			Low	34	1938

1/ In some cases the record high and/or low is identical for more than one year. In such cases, the year shown is the latest year of occurrence.
2/ Inventory was as of January 1 until 1957. Starting in 1958, inventory was as of December 1.
3/ All chickens excludes meat chickens.
4/ State estimate for New Jersey discontinued beginning in 1999.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY 2003

Crops		Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Average Price Per Units ($)	Value of Production	
							Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Field Crops								
Barley		bu	3,000	453	135	1.95	263	88
Corn for Grain		bu	61,000	113	6,893	2.81	19,369	318
Corn for Silage		ton	18,000	15	270	2/	2/	2/
All Hay		ton	120,000	2.25	267	125.00	33,855	282
Alfafa Hay		ton	30,000	3.5	105	145.00	15,225	508
Other Hay		ton	90,000	1.8	162	115.00	18,630	207
Potatoes		cwt	2,700	250	675	5.70	3,848	1,425
Soybeans for Beans		bu	88,000	34	2,992	7.35	21,991	250
Sweet Potatoes		cwt	1,100	125	138	25.80	3,560	3,236
Winter Wheat		bu	26,000	42	1,092	3.10	3,385	130
Total		ton	319,800	---	896	---		---
Fruit Crops								
Apples		lb	2,400	16,700	40,000	.146	5,840	2,433
Blueberries		lb	7,500	5,330	40,000	1.14	45,690	6,092
Cranberries		Bbl	3,200	150	480	31.90	15,312	4,785
Peaches		ton	7,600	4.38	31	780.00	24,180	3,023
Strawberries 3/		cwt	300	37	11	165.00	1,815	6,050
Total		ton	21,400	---	96	---	92,837	---
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 3/	Jan-June	cwt	1,100	36	40	75.00	3,000	2,727
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,400	325	455	10.50	4,778	3,413
Collards 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	600	175	105	24.50	2,573	4,288
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,100	200	600	20.00	12,000	4,000
Eggplant 3/	July-Dec	cwt	800	210	147	31.50	4,631	6,616
Escarole & Endive 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	700	130	91	24.00	2,184	3,120
Kale 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	400	200	80	18.20	1,456	3,640
Head Lettuce	Jan-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	22.00	3,476	3,862
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,300	135	162	26.60	4,309	3,591
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,600	245	882	29.00	25,578	7,105
Pumpkins 3/	July-Dec	cwt	2,300	75	188	11.50	2,162	865
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	2,300	35	81	33.00	2,673	1,162
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,800	140	252	30.00	7,560	4,200
Squash, Summer 3/	July-Oct	cwt	2,100	125	263	29.20	7,680	3,657
Squash, Winter 3/	July-Dec	cwt	700	73	51	25.50	1,300	1,857
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,800	65	507	23.90	12,117	1,553
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	3,100	220	682	41.00	27,962	9,020
Total – 17 market crops			33,900	140	4,744	26.4	125,439	---
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 4/		ton	7,000	7.49	52	141.40	7,419	1,060
Total		ton	40,900	---	52,460	---	132,858	---

1/ Utilized production for fruit crops.
2/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
3/ State estimate only.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, and lima beans are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY 2004

Crops		Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Average Price Per Units ($)	Value of Production	
							Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Field Crops								
Barley		bu	2,000	63	126	2.10	265	133
Corn for Grain		bu	72,000	143	10,296	2.20	22,651	315
Corn for Silage		ton	13,000	20.0	260	2/	2/	2/
All Hay		ton	120,000	2.35	282	122.00	34,845	290
Alfalfa Hay		ton	30,000	3.70	111	146.00	16,206	540
Other Hay		ton	90,000	1.90	171	109.00	18,639	207
Potatoes		cwt	2,200	270	594	5.50	3,267	1,485
Soybeans for Beans		bu	103,000	42	4,326	5.45	23,577	229
Sweet Potatoes		cwt	1,200	140	168	26.30	4,418	3,682
Winter Wheat		bu	24,000	47	1,128	3.30	3,722	155
Total		ton	337,400	---	1,035	---	127,149	---
Fruit Crops								
Apples		lb	2,300	17,400	38,000	.151	5,740	2,496
Blueberries		lb	7,500	5,200	39,000	1.17	45,630	6,084
Cranberries		Bbl	3,100	129.7	394	31.20	12,293	3,965
Peaches		ton	7,600	4.28	30.5	760.00	23,180	3,050
Strawberries 3/		cwt	300	40	12	162.00	1,944	6,480
Total		ton	20,800	---	90	---	88,787	---
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 3/	Jan-June	cwt	1,100	27	30	90.00	2.700	2,455
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,500	375	563	11.50	6,475	4,317
Collards 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	175	88	23.50	2,068	4,136
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,100	220	682	22.70	15,481	4,994
Eggplant 3/	July-Dec	cwt	800	210	168	32.00	5,376	6,720
Escarole & Endive 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	600	175	105	23.10	2,426	4,043
Kale 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	400	170	68	21.30	1,448	3,620
Head Lettuce	Jan-Dec	cwt	800	205	164	23.60	3,870	4,838
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,100	200	220	19.50	4,290	3,900
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,500	265	928	25.00	23,200	6,629
Pumpkins 3/	July-Dec	cwt	1,800	80	144	24.00	3,456	1,920
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	3,100	40	124	52.00	6,448	2,080
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,900	90	171	22.20	3,796	1,998
Squash, Summer 3/	July-Oct	cwt	2,200	120	264	41.50	10,956	4,980
Squash, Winter 3/	July-Dec	cwt	900	70	63	17.60	1,110	1,233
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,500	70	525	20.80	10,920	1,456
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	3,000	230	690	37.00	25,530	8,510
Total – 17 market crops			33,800	---	4,997	---	129,550	---
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 4/		ton	9,100	7.25	66.0	126.10	8,317	914
Total		ton	42,900	---	316	---	137,867	---

1/ Utilized production for fruit crops.
2/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
3/ State estimate only.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, and lima beans are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY 2005 1/

Crops		Unit	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Production (1,000) 2/	Season Average Price Per Units ($)	Value of Production	
							Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Field Crops								
Barley		bu	2,000	71	142	2.00	284	142
Corn for Grain		bu	62,000	122	7,564	2.00	15,128	244
Corn for Silage		ton	17,000	16.0	272	3/	3/	3/
All Hay		ton	115,000	1.84	212	121.00	25,648	223
Alfalfa Hay		ton	25,000	2.70	68	140.00	9,520	381
Other Hay		ton	90,000	1.60	144	112.00	16,128	179
Potatoes		cwt	2,100	255	536	7.15	3,832	1,825
Soybeans for Beans		bu	91,000	28	2,548	5.65	14,396	158
Sweet Potatoes		cwt	1,200	130	156	23.70	3,697	3,081
Winter Wheat		bu	23,000	53.0	1,219	3.15	3,840	167
Total		ton	313,300	---	847	---	66,825	---
Fruit Crops								
Apples		lb	2,300	19,600	44,000	.313	13,779	5,991
Blueberries		lb	7,500	6,000	45,000	1.23	55,470	7,396
Cranberries		Bbl	3,100	171.9	533	34.00	18,122	5,846
Peaches		ton	7,400	4.73	33.7	916.00	30,869	4,171
Strawberries 4/		cwt	300	48	14	170.00	2,380	7,933
Total		ton	20,600	---	106	---	120,620	---
Principal Vegetables For Fresh Market								
Asparagus 4/	Jan-June	cwt	1,100	30	33	100.00	3.300	3,000
Cabbage	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,500	260	390	17.80	6,942	4,628
Collards 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	700	135	95	22.20	2,109	3,013
Cucumber	July-Dec	cwt	3,200	150	480	20.20	9,696	3,030
Eggplant 4/	July-Dec	cwt	800	260	208	18.90	3,931	4,914
Escarole & Endive 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	190	95	21.50	2,043	4,086
Kale 3/	Jan-Dec	cwt	400	225	86	22.00	1,892	4,730
Head Lettuce	Jan-Dec	cwt	500	190	95	35.00	3,325	6,650
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf 4/	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,100	205	226	16.00	3,616	3,287
Peppers, Bell	July-Dec	cwt	3,200	260	832	24.70	20,550	6,422
Pumpkins 4/	July-Dec	cwt	1,600	88	141	16.50	2,327	1,454
Snap Beans	Jan-Dec	cwt	2,900	40	116	47.00	5,452	1,880
Spinach	Jan-Dec	cwt	1,900	105	200	30.90	6,180	3,253
Squash, Summer 4/	July-Oct	cwt	2,100	95	200	29.50	5,900	2,810
Squash, Winter 4/	July-Dec	cwt	900	88	80	25.30	2,024	2,249
Sweet Corn	July-Dec	cwt	7,100	80	568	21.50	12,212	1,720
Tomatoes	July-Dec	cwt	3,000	200	600	41.50	24,900	8,300
Total – 17 market crops			32,500	---	4,445	---	116,399	---
Principal Processing Vegetables								
Processing Total 5/		ton	8,250	7.41	61.2	125.5	7,673	930
Total		ton	40,750	---	284	---	124,072	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Utilized production for fruit crops.
3/ Estimate discontinued in 1985.
4/ State estimate only.
5/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operators. Processing vegetables include carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn and tomatoes. Carrots, cucumber, and lima beans are not in the Federal Estimating Program, and are state estimates only.

Crops

Rainfall was plentiful and periodically excessive during the early part of the growing season. Some of the New Jersey corn and soybean fields were so wet that both planting and harvesting were delayed or prevented. The wet and cool weather conditions during the month of April, in 2005, delayed hay cutting in most fields. Cool temperatures, along with a lack of surface moisture, during May continued to delay crop and pasture development. Harvest of small grains was delayed by weather conditions during May. Cool temperatures, and inadequate rainfall, continued into the month of June further delaying crop development. Milder temperatures by mid-July improved field crops conditions. Above normal temperatures along with a lack of rainfall during August necessitated irrigation in many localities. Mild weather conditions, and a lack of rainfall, continued in September and early October, resulting in decreased hay yields in most localities. Heavy rainfall during most of October delayed harvest, and the planting of small grain crops.

Corn planted in 2005 totaled 80,000 acres, 62,000 of which were harvested for grain. Yield decreased 21 bushels to 122 bushels per acre from the previous year's yield of 143 bushels per acre. Production totaled 7.56 million bushels, down 27 percent from 2004. Growers received $2.00 per bushel for their grain, a decrease of 20 cents from 2004's price of $2.20 per bushel. The total crop value for corn for grain decreased 33 percent from $22.7 million in 2004 to $15.1 million in 2005.

Soybean planted acreage decreased by 10,000 acres to 95,000; while harvested acreage was down by 12,000 acres from 2004. Soybean yield was down 14 bushels from 2004's yield of 42 bushels per acre to 28 bushels per acre in 2005. Production decreased to 2.55 million bushels in 2005 from 4.33 million bushels in 2004. The prices received by growers increased by 20 cents from $5.45 per bushel in 2004 to $5.65 per bushel in 2005. Total crop value decreased by 39 percent to $14.4 million.

The 28,000 acres planted to winter wheat in 2005 were unchanged from 2004. Harvested acreage was set at 23,000, a decrease of 1,000 acres below 2004's harvested acres. Yield at 53 bushels per acre was 6 bushels more than the previous year's. Production at 1.22 million bushels was up 8 percent from 2004. The season average price of $3.15 per bushel was 15 cents less than the price in 2004. Total crop value increased by 3 percent to $3.84 million.

Barley planted and harvested acreage unchanged from 2004 at 3,000 and 2,000, respectively. Yield was 71 bushels per acre, an increase of 8 bushels above last year's. Production in 2005 increased by 13 percent to 142,000 bushels. The prices received by growers decreased by 10 cents from $2.10 per bushel in 2004 to $2.00 per bushel in 2005. The value of

barley produced increased by 7 percent from $265,000 in 2004 to $284,000 in 2005.

All hay harvested acres was down by 5,000 acres in 2005. Alfalfa hay acres decreased by 5,000 to 25,000; while other hay acres remained unchanged, at 90,000 acres, from the previous year. Yield per acre of alfalfa hay decreased by 1.00 ton to 2.70 tons per acre, and the yield per acre of other hay decreased by .30 ton to 1.60 tons per acre. The overall hay yield was 1.84 tons per acre. Alfalfa production was 68,000 tons and other hay production was 144,000 tons; the resulting total hay production was 212,000 tons. The season average price for all hay decreased $1.00 per ton from $122.00 per ton in 2004 to $121.00 per ton in 2005. Overall, total hay crop value decreased by 26 percent in 2005 to $25.6 million

Potatoes planted acreage decreased by 200 acres from 2004 to 2,100 acres in 2005. All planted acreage was harvested. Yield was 255 hundredweight per acre, a decrease of 15 hundredweight from 2004. Production was 536,000 hundredweight in 2005 compared with 594,000 hundredweight in 2004. The price per hundredweight in 2005 was $7.15 compared with $5.50 in 2004. Total crop value increased by 17 percent from $3.27 million in 2004 to $3.83 million in 2005 as the results of the higher price.

Sweet potato planted and harvested acreage, at 1,200 acres, was the same as in 2004. Yield was 130 hundredweight per acre, a decrease of 10 hundredweight compared with last year=s. Production was 156,000 hundredweight, a 7 percent decease from 2004. The season average price was $23.70 per hundredweight compared with $26.30 in 2004. Value of production was $3.70 million, $721,000 less than a year ago.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005

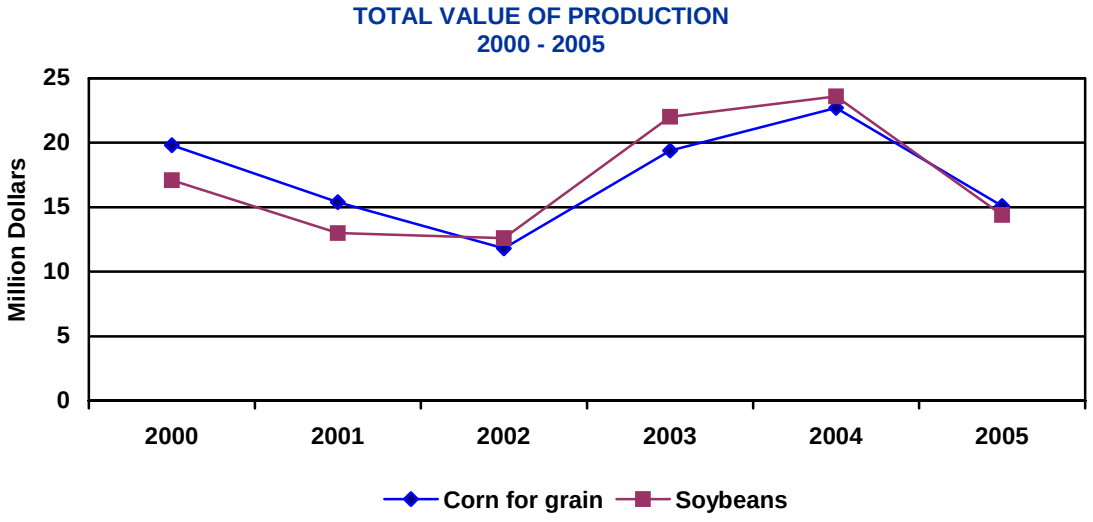
Year	Acres		Yield Per Acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Avg. Price 1/ ($)	Value of Production	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
				Barley			
2000	5	4	78.0	312	1.30	406	102
2001	5	4	54.0	216	1.25	270	68
2002	4	3	70.0	210	1.60	336	112
2003	4	3	45.0	135	1.95	263	88
2004	3	2	63.0	126	2.10	265	133
2005 2/	3	2	71.0	142	2.00	284	142
				Corn for Grain 3/			
2000	90	75	134.0	10,050	1.97	19,799	264
2001	80	66	112.0	7,392	2.09	15,449	234
2002	90	70	61.0	4,270	2.77	11,828	169
2003	80	61	113.0	6,893	2.81	19,369	318
2004	86	72	143.0	10,296	2.20	22,651	315
2005 2/	80	62	122.0	7,564	2.00	15,128	244
				Corn for Silage			
2000	---	14	17.0	238	---	---	---
2001	---	13	16.0	208	---	---	---
2002	---	18	11.0	198	---	---	---
2003	---	18	15.0	270	---	---	---
2004	---	13	20.0	260	---	---	---
2005 2/	---	17	16.0	272	---	---	---
				Alfalfa Hay			
2000	---	30	3.00	90	121.00	10,890	363
2001	---	30	3.40	102	127.00	12,954	432
2002	---	30	2.60	78	127.00	9,906	330
2003	---	30	3.50	105	145.00	15,225	508
2004	---	30	3.70	111	146.00	16,206	540
2005 2/	---	25	2.70	68	140.00	9,520	381
				Other Hay			
2000	---	90	1.70	153	100.00	15,300	170
2001	---	90	1.70	153	103.00	15,759	175
2002	---	90	1.60	144	101.00	14,544	162
2003	---	90	1.80	162	115.00	18,630	207
2004	---	90	1.90	171	109.00	18,639	207
2005 2/	---	90	1.60	144	112.00	16.128	179
				All Hay 4/			
2000	---	120	2.03	243	108.00	26,190	218
2001	---	120	2.13	255	111.00	28,713	239
2002	---	120	1.85	222	110.00	24,450	204
2003	---	120	2.23	267	125.00	33,855	282
2004	---	120	2.35	282	122.00	34,845	290
2005 2/	---	115	1.84	212	121.00	25,648	223

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage and hay in tons.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn for grain.
4/ Sum of alfalfa and other hay values will differ from all hay due to rounding of season average price.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005 (continued)

Year	Acres		Yield Per Acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season Avg. Price 1/ ($)	Value of Production	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
				Potatoes			
2000	2.5	2.5	285	713	6.25	4,456	1,782
2001	2.5	2.5	255	638	6.00	3,828	1,531
2002	2.6	2.6	275	715	8.20	5,863	2,255
2003	2.8	2.7	250	675	5.70	3,848	1,425
2004	2.3	2.2	270	594	5.50	3,267	1,485
2005 2/	2.1	2.1	255	536	7.15	3,832	1,825
				Soybeans			
2000	100	98	40	3,920	4.35	17,052	174
2001	103	101	31	3,131	4.15	12,994	129
2002	100	97	24	2,328	5.40	12,571	130
2003	90	88	34	2,992	7.35	21,991	250
2004	105	103	42	4,326	5.45	23,577	229
2005 2/	95	91	28	2,548	5.65	14,396	158
				Sweet Potatoes			
2000	1.2	1.2	100	120	21.50	2,580	2,150
2001	1.2	1.2	105	126	19.60	2,470	2,058
2002	1.2	1.2	125	150	23.20	3,480	2,900
2003	1.1	1.1	125	138	25.80	3,560	3,236
2004	1.2	1.2	140	168	26.30	4,418	3,682
2005 2/	1.2	1.2	130	156	23.70	3,697	3,081
				Winter Wheat			
2000	40	35	57	1,995	2.10	4,190	120
2001	31	27	45	1,215	2.30	2,795	104
2002	38	32	57	1,824	3.10	5,654	177
2003	31	26	42	1,092	3.10	3,385	130
2004	28	24	47	1,128	3.30	3,722	155
2005 2/	28	23	53	1,219	3.15	3,840	167

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



NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres planted for all purposes			
North District						
Hunterdon	10,700	7,300	8,400	6,400	7,500	6,500
Morris	1,200	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,300	1,200
Somerset	3,400	2,800	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,300
Sussex	6,400	4,900	3,900	4,700	5,100	4,800
Warren	20,900	18,700	21,300	18,400	19,900	19,100
Central District						
Burlington	9,400	8,700	9,500	8,300	8,500	7,000
Mercer	4,100	3,500	3,800	3,000	3,600	3,400
Middlesex	3,200	4,000	4,700	4,000	3,900	3,300
Monmouth	5,000	3,300	2,900	2,400	2,300	2,000
Ocean	800	500	600	500	600	500
South District						
Atlantic	500	600	700	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	4,200	3,600	7,000	5,000	5,500	5,300
Gloucester	3,700	3,800	3,200	3,700	4,100	3,700
Salem	15,900	16,800	19,600	18,900	19,700	19,300
Other counties 3/	600	500	300	500	700	600
Total	90,000	80,000	90,000	80,000	86,000	80,000
			Acres harvested for grain			
North District						
Hunterdon	9,400	6,600	6,500	4,800	6,600	5,400
Morris	1,000	900	900	800	1,100	1,100
Somerset	2,800	2,300	1,900	2,600	3,100	2,200
Sussex	4,500	3,300	1,600	2,400	2,800	2,700
Warren	17,300	15,400	17,800	14,300	15,900	12,100
Central District						
Burlington	8,100	7,700	7,700	6,400	7,800	6,400
Mercer	3,700	3,200	3,400	2,000	3,400	3,100
Middlesex	2,800	3,600	4,100	3,200	3,700	3,100
Monmouth	4,600	3,000	2,600	2,200	2,200	1,600
Ocean	600	400	400	400	400	300
South District						
Atlantic	400	500	500	2/	2/	2/
Cumberland	3,500	3,000	5,000	3,900	4,900	4,300
Gloucester	2,900	2,600	2,200	2,400	3,300	2,700
Salem	12,900	13,100	15,200	15,200	16,200	16,500
Other counties 3/	500	400	200	400	600	500
Total	75,000	66,000	70,000	61,000	72,000	62,000

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

NEW JERSEY: CORN FOR GRAIN YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Yield per acre (bushels) 2/			
North District						
Hunterdon	125	130	55	103	140	133
Morris	122	100	83	88	128	98
Somerset	116	81	49	78	125	85
Sussex	121	91	63	85	126	121
Warren	132	133	65	116	144	125
Central District						
Burlington	132	107	70	105	136	113
Mercer	136	95	64	98	135	123
Middlesex	142	112	73	106	150	120
Monmouth	133	112	77	108	124	107
Ocean	110	95	44	96	127	89
South District						
Atlantic	120	78	36	3/	3/	3/
Cumberland	145	118	49	122	154	124
Gloucester	141	75	42	126	145	121
Salem	150	106	56	129	155	130
Other counties 4/	120	105	33	101	98	65
Total	134	112	61	113	143	122
			Production (bushels)			
North District						
Hunterdon	1,173,000	860,000	357,500	494,400	924,000	718,200
Morris	122,000	90,000	74,700	70,400	140,800	107,800
Somerset	325,000	186,000	93,100	202,800	387,500	187,000
Sussex	545,000	301,000	100,800	204,000	352,800	326,700
Warren	2,281,000	2,040,000	1,157,000	1,658,800	2,289,600	1,512,500
Central District						
Burlington	1,067,000	820,000	539,000	672,000	1,060,800	723,200
Mercer	504,000	304,000	217,600	196,000	459,000	381,300
Middlesex	397,000	404,000	299,300	339,200	555,000	372,000
Monmouth	613,000	337,000	200,200	237,600	272,800	171,200
Ocean	66,000	38,000	17,600	38,400	50,800	26,700
South District						
Atlantic	48,000	39,000	18,000	3/	3/	3/
Cumberland	509,000	354,000	245,000	475,800	754,600	533,200
Gloucester	410,000	195,000	92,400	302,400	478,500	326,700
Salem	1,930,000	1,382,000	851,200	1,960,800	2,511,000	2,145,000
Other counties 4/	60,000	42,000	6,600	40,400	58,800	32,500
Total	10,050,000	7,392,000	4,270,000	6,893,000	10,296,000	7,564,000

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

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
North District						
Hunterdon	6,000	5,000	6,300	6,200	7,000	5.200
Somerset	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,100	1,500	1,400
Warren	2,800	4,800	5,100	5,400	6,200	5,900
Central District						
Burlington	23,200	23,400	22,100	20,500	23,500	20,700
Mercer	7,900	6,200	7,100	6,500	6,100	5,000
Middlesex	7,600	8,100	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	8,100	7,000	6,200	5,100	5,300	4,600
South District						
Cumberland	11,100	11,800	11,800	10,300	12,800	10,200
Gloucester	9,300	9,400	9,600	8,100	10,300	8,900
Salem	18,600	23,200	20,000	17,800	23,900	23,300
Other counties 3/	1,700	600	7,300	7,000	6,400	5,800
Total	98,000	101,000	97,000	88,000	103,000	91,000
			Yield per acre (bushels) 4/			
North District						
Hunterdon	41	35	24	33	44	34
Somerset	38	29	26	36	41	20
Warren	47	46	33	38	47	40
Central District						
Burlington	38	30	26	30	41	31
Mercer	36	33	27	31	41	27
Middlesex	38	31	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	40	33	26	33	42	25
South District						
Cumberland	43	32	21	34	41	20
Gloucester	40	23	17	37	42	25
Salem	43	30	22	38	42	28
Other counties 3/	38	30	26	33	42	24
Total	40	31	24	34	42	28
			Production (bushels)			
North District						
Hunterdon	248,000	175,000	151,200	204,600	308,000	176,800
Somerset	64,000	44,000	39,000	39,600	61,500	28,000
Warren	131,000	220,000	168,300	205,200	291,400	236,000
Central District						
Burlington	880,000	702,000	574,600	615,000	963,500	641,700
Mercer	285,000	202,000	191,700	201,500	250,100	135,000
Middlesex	285,000	250,000	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	327,000	232,000	161,200	168,300	222,600	115,000
South District						
Cumberland	477,000	378,000	247,800	350,200	524,800	204,000
Gloucester	368,000	214,000	163,200	299,700	432,600	222,500
Salem	791,000	696,000	440,000	676,400	1,003,800	652,400
Other counties 3/	64,000	18,000	191,000	231,500	267,700	136,600
Total	3,920,000	3,131,000	2,328,000	2,992,000	4,326,000	2,548,000

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

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

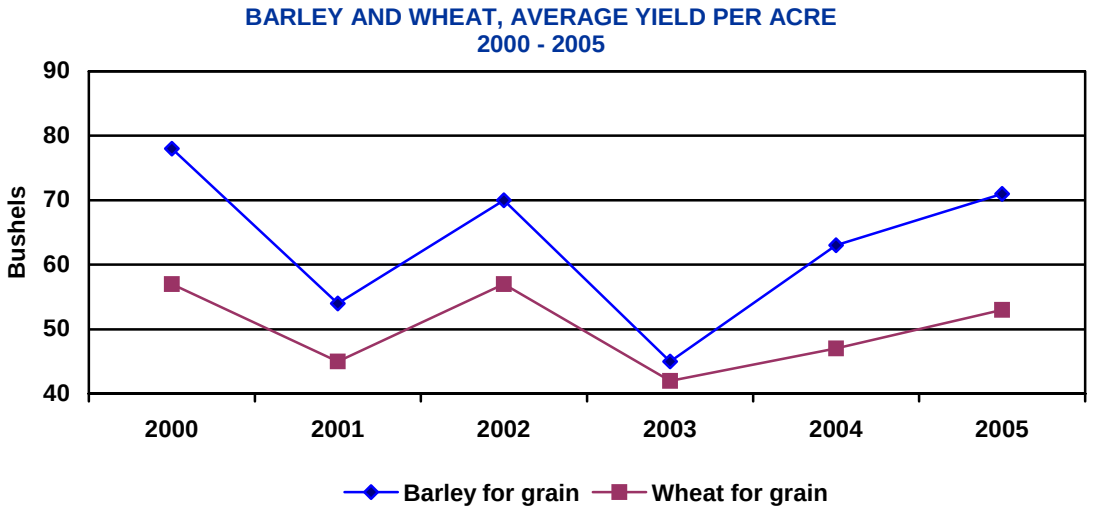
County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
North District						
Hunterdon	4,000	3,700	3,600	3,000	2,500	2,400
Somerset	1,100	1,800	2,100	1,100	1,700	1,600
Warren	1,400	1,100	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,100
Central District						
Burlington	4,200	2,100	3,500	2,400	2,900	2,500
Mercer	1,300	800	700	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	1,200	900	900	900	2/	2/
Monmouth	1,700	1,400	1,200	1,300	1,000	800
South District						
Cumberland	6,400	5,600	6,700	4,600	4,800	4,800
Gloucester	5,500	2,400	3,300	3,300	2,800	2,800
Salem	7,400	6,700	7,500	6,300	6,200	5,900
Other counties 3/	800	500	900	1,700	800	1,100
Total	35,000	27,000	32,000	26,000	24,000	23,000
			Yield per acre (bushels) 4/			
North District						
Hunterdon	57	43	53	43	45	51
Somerset	51	33	45	41	47	49
Warren	54	48	51	43	46	51
Central District						
Burlington	59	54	44	48	49	54
Mercer	50	34	53	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	59	37	60	45	2/	2/
Monmouth	55	36	54	47	48	53
South District						
Cumberland	61	47	63	41	49	50
Gloucester	52	41	52	40	47	59
Salem	60	51	67	40	46	55
Other counties 3/	54	40	57	40	42	50
Total	57	45	57	42	47	53
			Production (bushels)			
North District						
Hunterdon	226,000	158,000	190,800	129,000	112,500	122,400
Somerset	56,000	60,000	94,500	45,100	79,900	78,400
Warren	75,000	53,000	81,600	60,200	59,800	56,100
Central District						
Burlington	249,000	113,000	154,000	115,200	142,100	135,000
Mercer	65,000	27,000	37,100	2/	2/	2/
Middlesex	71,000	33,000	54,000	40,500	2/	2/
Monmouth	93,000	50,000	64,800	61,100	48,000	42,400
South District						
Cumberland	390,000	261,000	422,100	188,600	235,200	240,000
Gloucester	287,000	99,000	171,600	132,000	131,600	165,200
Salem	440,000	341,000	502,500	252,000	285,200	324,500
Other counties 3/	43,000	20,000	51,000	68,300	33,700	55,000
Total	1,995,000	1,215,000	1,824,000	1,092,000	1,128,000	1,219,000

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

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
South District						
Cumberland	2	500	400	500	2/	2/
Gloucester	900	900	700	700	600	700
Salem	1,400	1,300	1,200	1,000	800	900
Other counties 3/	1,700	1,300	700	800	600	400
Total	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
			Yield per acre (bushels) 4/			
South District						
Cumberland	2/	50	66	42	2/	2/
Gloucester	80	56	80	48	61	74
Salem	78	56	69	46	65	70
Other counties 3/	77	52	64	43	62	68
Total	78	54	70	45	63	71
			Production (bushels)			
South District						
Cumberland	2/	25,000	26,400	21,000	2/	2/
Gloucester	72,000	50,000	56,000	33,600	36,600	51,800
Salem	109,000	73,000	82,800	46,000	52,000	63,000
Other counties 3/	131,000	68,000	44,800	34,400	37,400	27,200
Total	312,000	216,000	210,000	135,000	126,000	142,000

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



NEW JERSEY: ALFALFA, OTHER, AND ALL HAY HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Alfalfa Hay			
North District						
Hunterdon	4,000	4,200	3,600	3,800	3,600	3,200
Morris	700	700	1,000	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,400	1,300	900
Sussex	5,600	5,800	4,900	5,300	5,500	4,800
Warren	5,300	5,300	5,000	4,800	4,800	3,600
Central District						
Burlington	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,600
Mercer	500	500	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	2,000	2,100	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,700
South District						
Cumberland	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,200
Gloucester	1,600	1,000	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,800
Salem	4,400	4,500	5,500	5,200	5,300	4,800
Other counties 3/	500	400	1,300	2,100	2,000	1,400
Total	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000
			Other Hay			
North District						
Hunterdon	23,500	23,800	29,000	27,100	27,000	26,400
Morris	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,400
Somerset	11,100	9,600	7,200	8,200	7,900	7,800
Sussex	15,300	16,200	15,900	16,400	16,400	16,300
Warren	10,900	11,600	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900
Central District						
Burlington	5,900	5,400	5,400	4,900	5,500	5,800
Mercer	2,700	2,600	2,000	2,300	2,200	2,400
Middlesex	1,300	1,200	900	900	1,000	1,300
Monmouth	2,900	3,100	3,000	2,800	2,900	2,700
Ocean	700	600	500	500	600	500
South District						
Atlantic	1,100	900	900	800	700	900
Camden	400	400	900	900	900	800
Cape May	900	1,000	800	900	900	900
Cumberland	3,300	2,800	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,600
Gloucester	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,300
Salem	4,100	4,260	6,000	6,500	5,900	5,700
Other counties 3/	200	200	100	200	200	300
Total	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
			All Hay			
North District						
Hunterdon	27,500	28,000	32,600	30,900	30,600	29,600
Morris	4,000	3,900	4,200	3,200	3,300	3,400
Somerset	12,700	11,200	8,500	9,600	9,200	8,700
Sussex	20,900	22,000	20,800	21,700	21,900	21,100
Warren	16,200	16,900	14,600	14,600	14,800	13,500
Central District						
Burlington	8,400	7,900	7,400	6,900	7,400	7,400
Mercer	3,200	3,100	2,000	2,300	2,200	2,400
Middlesex	1,300	1,200	900	900	1,000	1,300
Monmouth	4,900	5,200	4,900	4,700	4,900	4,400
Ocean	700	600	500	500	600	500
South District						
Atlantic	1,000	900	900	800	700	900
Camden	400	400	900	900	900	800
Cape May	900	1,000	800	900	900	900
Cumberland	4,600	4,200	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,800
Gloucester	4,100	3,500	4,200	4,200	4,400	4,100
Salem	8,500	9,400	11,500	11,700	11,200	10,500
Other counties 3/	700	600	1,400	2,300	2,200	1,700
Total	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	115,000

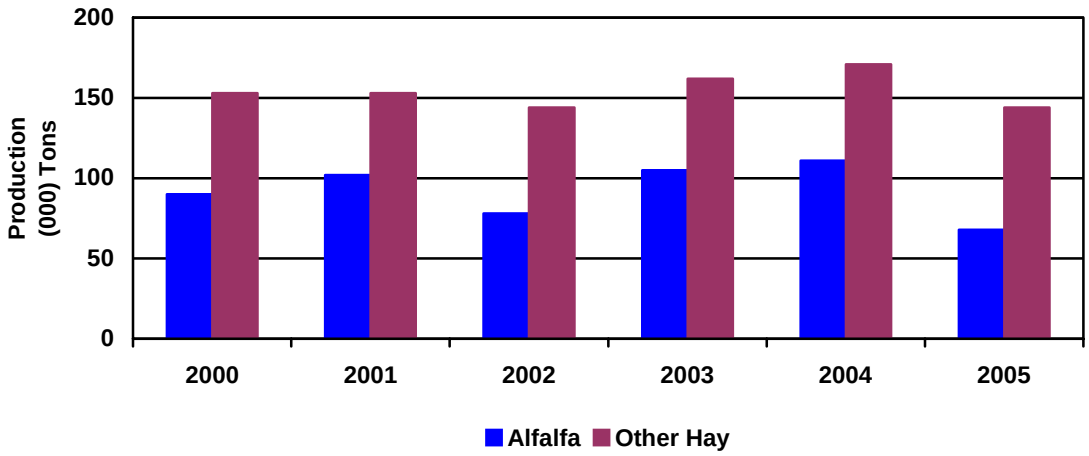
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.
3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: ALFALFA HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Yield per acre (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	2.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	3.5	2.5
Morris	2.3	3.0	2.2	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	2.4	3.6	2.8	3.9	4.0	1.9
Sussex	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.0
Warren	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.2
Central District						
Burlington	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.0
Mercer	2.9	3.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.7	2.1
South District						
Cumberland	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.9	3.4
Gloucester	3.4	3.9	2.4	4.0	4.5	2.4
Salem	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.7
Other counties 3/	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	1.9
Total	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.7
			Production (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	11,200	15,700	8,280	12,160	12,600	8,000
Morris	1,610	2,100	2,200	2/	2/	2/
Somerset	3,840	5,800	3,640	5,460	5,200	1,710
Sussex	17,920	15,000	11,270	15,370	17,600	9,600
Warren	14,840	19,000	13,500	17,760	18,240	11,520
Central District						
Burlington	8,500	7,900	5,400	7,200	7,030	4,800
Mercer	1,450	1,600	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	6,000	8,200	5,700	6,840	7,400	3,570
South District						
Cumberland	4,550	4,000	3,680	6,240	6,240	4,080
Gloucester	5,440	3,900	4,560	7,600	9,000	4,320
Salem	13,200	17,600	16,500	19,760	21,200	17,760
Other counties 3/	1,450	1,200	3,270	6,610	6,490	2,640
Total	90,000	102,000	78,000	105,000	111,000	68,000

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

ALFALFA AND OTHER HAY PRODUCTION
2000 - 2005



NEW JERSEY: OTHER HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Yield per acre (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6
Morris	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
Somerset	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.1
Sussex	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
Warren	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7
Central District						
Burlington	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3
Mercer	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
Middlesex	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Monmouth	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Ocean	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
South District						
Atlantic	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Camden	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5
Cape May	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Cumberland	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.6
Gloucester	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6
Salem	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.6
Other counties 2/	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Total	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
			Production (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	42,300	44,000	49,300	51,490	51,300	42,240
Morris	4,950	4,500	4,800	4,800	5,940	6,120
Somerset	16,650	14,000	10,800	15,580	14,220	8,580
Sussex	21,420	23,000	25,440	29,520	27,880	24,450
Warren	22,890	22,000	14,400	16,660	20,000	16,830
Central District						
Burlington	10,030	10,500	10,260	7,350	11,000	13,340
Mercer	4,860	4,500	3,200	3,680	3,740	4,560
Middlesex	2,600	2,400	1,350	1,530	1,600	2,210
Monmouth	5,510	5,900	4,200	4,480	4,930	4,050
Ocean	1,050	800	550	700	840	700
South District						
Atlantic	1,300	1,100	990	960	980	1,080
Camden	720	600	1,170	1,800	1,800	1,200
Cape May	1,350	1,000	1,360	1,620	1,440	1,260
Cumberland	3,960	5,000	2,990	4,600	5,500	4,160
Gloucester	4,500	4,500	3,450	4,600	6,000	3,680
Salem	8,610	8,900	9,600	12,350	13,570	9,120
Other counties 2/	300	300	140	280	260	420
Total	153,000	153,000	144,000	162,000	171,000	144,000

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

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Yield per acre (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7
Morris	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Somerset	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.2
Sussex	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6
Warren	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.1
Central District						
Burlington	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Mercer	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
Middlesex	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Monmouth	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.7
Ocean	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
South District						
Atlantic	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Camden	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5
Cape May	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4
Cumberland	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.2
Gloucester	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.0
Salem	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.6
Other counties 2/	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.8
Total	2.03	2.13	1.85	2.23	2.35	1.84
			Production (tons)			
North District						
Hunterdon	53,500	59,700	57,580	63,650	63,900	50,240
Morris	6,560	6,600	7,000	4,800	5,940	6,120
Somerset	20,490	19,800	14,440	21,040	19,420	10,290
Sussex	39,340	38,000	36,710	44,890	45,480	34,050
Warren	37,730	41,000	27,900	34,420	38,240	28,350
Central District						
Burlington	18,530	18,400	15,660	14,550	18,030	18,140
Mercer	6,310	6,100	3,200	3,680	3,740	4,560
Middlesex	2,600	2,400	1,350	1,530	1,600	2,210
Monmouth	11,510	14,100	9,900	11,320	12,330	7,620
Ocean	1,050	800	550	700	840	700
South District						
Atlantic	1,300	1,100	990	960	980	1,080
Camden	720	600	1,170	1,800	1,800	1,200
Cape May	1,350	1,000	1,360	1,620	1,440	1,260
Cumberland	8,510	9,000	6,670	10,840	11,740	8,240
Gloucester	9,940	8,400	8,010	12,200	15,000	8,000
Salem	21,810	26,500	26,100	32,110	34,770	26,880
Other counties 2/	1,750	1,500	3,410	6,890	6,750	3,060
Total	243,000	255,000	222,000	267,000	282,000	212,000

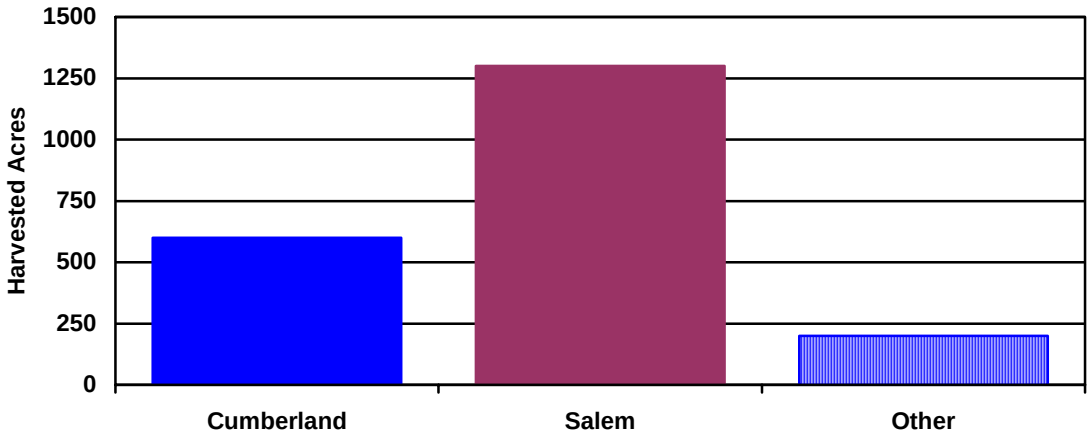
1/ Preliminary.
2/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres planted			
South District						
Cumberland	900	800	900	800	600	600
Salem	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,600	1,400	1,300
Other counties 2/	300	400	400	400	300	200
Total	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,800	2,300	2,100
			Acres harvested			
South District						
Cumberland	900	800	900	800	600	600
Salem	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,600	1,300	1,300
Other counties 2/	300	400	400	300	300	200
Total	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,200	2,100
			Yield per acre (cwt)			
South District						
Cumberland	280	260	278	231	282	268
Salem	304	254	278	256	285	265
Other counties 2/	220	250	260	267	183	150
Total	285	255	275	250	270	255
			Production (cwt)			
South District						
Cumberland	252,000	208,000	250,000	185,000	169,000	161,000
Salem	395,000	330,000	361,000	410,000	370,000	345,000
Other counties 2/	66,000	100,000	104,000	80,000	55,000	30,000
Total	713,000	638,000	715,000	675,000	594,000	536,000

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

POTATOES HARVESTED ACRES, BY COUNTY, 2005

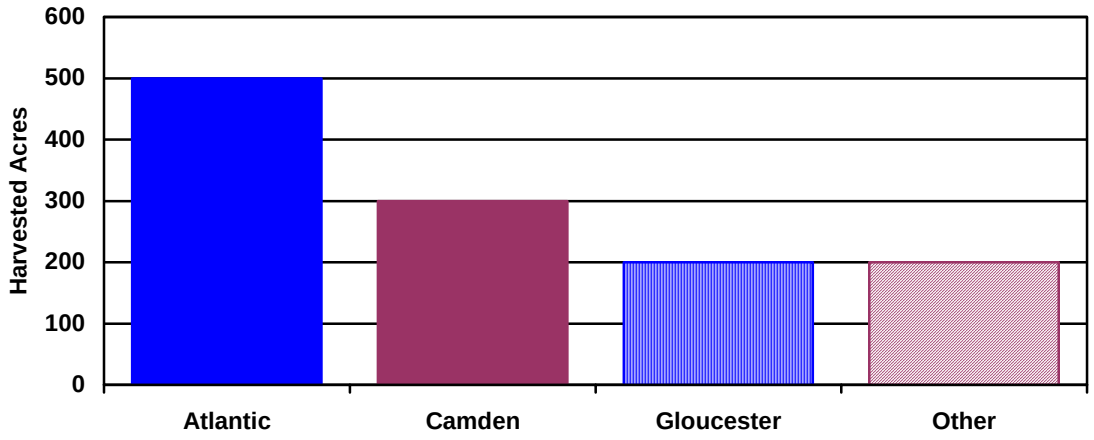


NEW JERSEY: SWEET POTATOES, ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres planted			
South District						
Atlantic	350	350	350	300	400	500
Camden	350	400	250	300	350	300
Gloucester	250	200	350	400	300	200
Other counties 2/	250	250	250	100	150	200
Total	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200
			Acres harvested			
South District						
Atlantic	350	350	350	300	400	500
Camden	350	400	250	300	350	300
Gloucester	250	200	350	400	300	200
Other counties 2/	250	250	250	100	150	200
Total	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200
			Yield per acre (cwt)			
South District						
Atlantic	114	120	134	133	143	120
Camden	100	98	128	117	139	120
Gloucester	100	125	134	133	155	200
Other counties 2/	80	80	96	100	107	100
Total	100	105	125	125	140	130
			Production (cwt)			
South District						
Atlantic	40,000	42,000	47,000	40,000	57,000	60,000
Camden	35,000	39,000	32,000	35,000	48,500	36,000
Gloucester	25,000	25,000	47,000	53,000	46,500	40,000
Other counties 2/	20,000	20,000	24,000	10,000	16,000	20,000
Total	120,000	126,000	150,000	138,000	168,000	156,000

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

SWEET POTATOES HARVESTED ACRES, BY COUNTY, 2005



Floriculture 2005

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

The 2005 expanded wholesale value of floriculture crops in the United States was up 1 percent from the revised 2004 value. New Jersey ranked ninth in the nation in expanded wholesale value of floriculture crops with a value of $147 million. The total crop wholesale value for all New Jersey growers with $100,000 or more in sales was estimated at $140 million compared with $139 million in 2004.

The number of growers with sales over $10,000 in New Jersey totaled 359 in 2005, a decline of 8 percent when compared with the 2004 revised count of 390. This followed the national trend of a 7 percent decline in the total number of growers. The number of growers in New Jersey with sales of $100,000 or more remained unchanged at 184.

In New Jersey, the total wholesale value of floriculture crops grown by operations exceeding the $100,000 sales level reached $140 million in 2005, up less than 1 percent from the 2004 total. These operations, which comprised 51 percent of all growers, accounted for 95 percent of the total value of floriculture crops.

Total covered area for floriculture crop production in the Garden State was recorded at 18.2 million square feet, 5 percent less than the revised area of 19.1 million square feet in 2004. Nationally, total covered area for floriculture production was down 3 percent from 2004. Greenhouse space in New Jersey accounted for 98 percent of the total covered area with 17.8 million square feet, down 5 percent from 2004. Film plastic structures, at 13.2 million square feet, were down 6 percent from the revised 2004 figure. Fiberglass and other rigid plastic covers were down 28 percent for the year, while glass greenhouse area, at 4.2 million square feet, was down 1 percent from the revised 2004 area. Shade and temporary cover constituted the remaining 340,000 square feet of covered area, up 18 percent from 2004. Open ground usage totaled 2,685 acres, down 3 percent from the 2004 total.

Total bedding and garden plants, the largest contributor to total value of sales for growers with $100,000 or more of sales, recorded an increase of 1 percent in wholesale value of sales to $90.0 million. Potted flowering plants were up 2 percent in value to $26.7 million. The foliage for indoor use category was valued at $3.64 million in 2005, a decrease of 4 percent from the revised 2004 estimate. The value of cut flowers decreased by 8 percent, to $8.06 million.

NEW JERSEY GROWING AREA: BY TYPE OF COVER, 2004 - 2005

Type of Cover	All Operations with $10,000 + Sales	All Operations with $100,000 + Sales

	2004	2005	2004	2005
		1,000 Square Feet		
Total Greenhouse Cover	18,844	17,819	16,266	15,819
Glass Greenhouses	4,245	4,188	3,900	3,920
Fiberglass and Other Rigid Greenhouses	562	405	474	354
Film Plastic Greenhouse	14,037	13,226	11,892	11,545
Shade and Temporary Cover	287	340	251	303
Total Covered Area	19,131	18,159	16,517	16,122
		Acres		
Open Ground	2,771	2,685	2,308	2,275

NEW JERSEY FLORICULTURE: SELECTED CROPS, 2004 - 2005

Plant Type	Units	Operations with $100,000 + Sales					
		Growers		Quantity Sold		Wholesale Value of Sales 1/	
		2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
		Number		*1,000 Units*		*1,000 Dollars*	
Bedding/Garden Plants, Total 2/		3/	3/	3/	3/	89,181	89,994
Annuals		3/	3/	3/	3/	52,985	51,215
Hanging Baskets, Geraniums Cuttings	Baskets	69	71	171	192	1,209	1,369
Hanging Baskets, Impatiens	Baskets	57	60	130	127	733	718
Hanging Baskets, New Guinea Impatiens	Baskets	84	90	324	277	2,038	1,886
Other Hanging Baskets, Flowering	Baskets	65	71	474	481	3,489	3,425
Impatiens	Flats	112	112	854	844	6,080	6,035
Petunias	Flats	105	106	384	361	2,872	2,758
Other Flowering and Foliage Type	Flats	100	99	1,469	1,241	10,724	8,799
Potted Geraniums (Cuttings)	Pots	104	110	2,265	2,390	3,929	4,120
Potted New Guinea Impatiens	Pots	101	109	1,331	1,603	2,199	2,621
Other Potted Flowering and Foliar Type	Pots	63	61	2,357	2,295	4,752	4,700
Herbaceous Perennials		3/	3/	3/	3/	36,196	38,779
Potted Hardy/Garden Mums	Pots	95	110	4,088	4,488	8,878	9,739
Other Potted Herbaceous Perennials	Pots	82	93	6,826	7,120	24,745	26,337
Flowering Potted Plants, Total		3/	3/	3/	3/	26,276	26,738
Lilies, Easter	Pots	39	37	587	580	2,148	2,181
Poinsettias	Pots	84	85	2,088	1,942	8,912	9,032
Foliage For Indoor or Patio Use, Total		3/	3/	3/	3/	3,813	3,644
Hanging Baskets, Foliage	Baskets	30	32	116	76	713	503
Potted Foliage	Pots	24	20	4/	4/	3,100	3,141

Growers with Gross Value of Sales	Number of Growers		Covered Area (1,000 Sq Ft)		Expanded Wholesale Value of Sales ($1,000) 5/	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
$100,000 and over	184	184	16,517	16,122	139,083	139,625
$10,000 - $99,999	206	175	2,614	2,037	9,090	7,614
Total	390	359	19,131	18,159	148,173	147,239

1/ Equivalent wholesale value of all sales.
2/ Includes annual bedding plants and herbaceous perennials.
3/ Data not available.
4/ Data not collected.
5/ Wholesale value of sales as reported by growers with $100,000 or more in sales of floriculture crops plus a calculated wholesale value of sales for growers with sales below $100,000. The value of sales for growers below the $100,000 level was estimated by multiplying the number of growers in each size group by the mid-point of each dollar value range.

Weather 2005

January - Temperatures averaged near normal. Extremes were 72 degrees F at Indian Mills on the 13th and minus 12 degrees F at Sussex on the 29th. south, ranging from 6.25 inches at Charlotteburg to 3.12 inches at Millville. The greatest monthly snowfall was 24.5 inches at Greenwood Lake.

February - Temperatures generally averaged above normal. Extremes were 66 degrees F at Estell Manor on the 17th and 1 degrees F at Somerville on the 2nd. Precipitation was slightly below normal with the greatest monthly total of 3.30 inches at Charlotteburg and the least 1.41 inches at Millville. The greatest monthly total snowfall was 18.6 inches at Newark.

March - Temperatures averaged much below normal. Extremes were 71 degrees F at Moorestown on the 7th and 3 degrees F at Sussex on the 6th. Precipitation generally averaged near normal, ranging from 5.65 inches at Charlotteburg to 2.48 inches at Millville. The greatest monthly snowfall was 20.0 inches at Greenwood Lake.

April - Temperatures averaged above normal south much above normal north with extremes of 90 degrees F at Moorestown on the 20th and 25 degrees F at Estell Manor and Millville on the 17th. Precipitation totals were slightly above normal at some locations to slightly below normal at others and near normal at some, ranging from 5.82 inches at Flemington to 2.53 inches at Cape May. The greatest 24-hour total was 3.17 inches at Greenwood Lake on the 3rd.

May - Temperatures averaged much below normal. Extremes were 86 degrees F at Belvidere on the 10th to 30 degrees F at Somerville and Sussex on the 4th and 6th. Precipitation averaged below normal ranging from 6.22 inches at Cape May to 0.90 inches at New Milford. The greatest 24-hour total was 3.26 inches Cape May on the 20th.

Precipitation totals were above normal north and near normal

June - Temperatures averaged much above normal. Extremes ranged from 98 degrees F at Newark on the 26th to 42 degrees F at Estell Manor on the 21st. Precipitation totals were somewhat variable but most locations were a little below normal. Totals ranged from 6.12 inches at Flemington to 2.05 inches at New Milford. The greatest 24-hour total was 2.70 inches at Hightstown on the 28th.

July - Temperatures averaged above normal and precipitation generally was above normal at some locations and below normal at others. Temperatures ranged from a high of 101 degrees F at Newark on the 27th to 52 degrees F at Sussex on the 4th. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees F on 17 days at Moorestown. Precipitation totals for the month ranged from 6.44 inches at Hammonton to 2.11 inches at New Milford. The greatest 24-hour total was 2.25 inches at Woodcliff Lake on the 17th.

August - Temperatures averaged much above normal with extremes of 102 degrees F at Harrison and Newark on the 13th and 47 degrees at Belvidere Bridge on the 25th. Temperatures reached or exceeded 90 degrees F on 15 days at Plainfield. Precipitation totals were below normal, ranging from 4.44 inches at Moorestown to 0.39 inches at Sandy Hook. The greatest 24-hour total was 2.80 inches on the 9th at Seabrook.

September - Temperatures averaged much above normal with extremes from 96 degrees F at Harrison and Essex Fells on the 13th to 35 degrees F at Indian Mills on the 30th. Precipitation totals were well below normal, ranging from 3.31 inches at Canoe Brook to 0.12 inches at Atlantic City. The greatest 24-hour total was 2.71 inches at Canoe Brook on the 15th.

Weather 2005 continued

October - Temperatures averaged above normal. Extremes ranged from 85 degrees F at Indian Mills on the 5th to 28 degrees F at Somerville on the 28th. Precipitation totals were recording breaking above normal, ranging from 4.18 inches at Brant Beach to 18.21 inches at Belvidere Bridge. The greatest 24-hour total was 7.11 inches at Sussex on the 9th.

November - Temperatures averaged well above normal with extremes of 78 degrees F at Moorestown on the 6th and 14 degrees F at Estell Manor on the 26th. Precipitation totals were near to below average at most locations, ranging from 2.69 inches at Brant Beach to 5.49 inches at Greenwood Lake. The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 2.53 inches on the 30th at Greenwood Lake. The greatest 24-hour snowfall was 0.80 inches at Wertsville.

December - Temperatures averaged well below normal with extremes ranging from 65 degrees F at Cranford on the 1st to -10 degrees F at Sussex on the 15th. Precipitation totals were slightly below normal, ranging from 2.78 inches at Millville to 4.96 inches at Mays Landing. The greatest monthly snowfall was 12.5 inches at Sussex.

2005 Growing Season - Overall the weather during the 2005 growing season was difficult. The season had a fairly good start with a lack of any late widespread freezing temperatures or frost. Rainfall was fairly evenly distributed and adequate through the first half of July. Conditions for the second half of the summer turned hot and dry from mid July through September. The season finished on a down note with record precipitation during October.

Keith Arnesen
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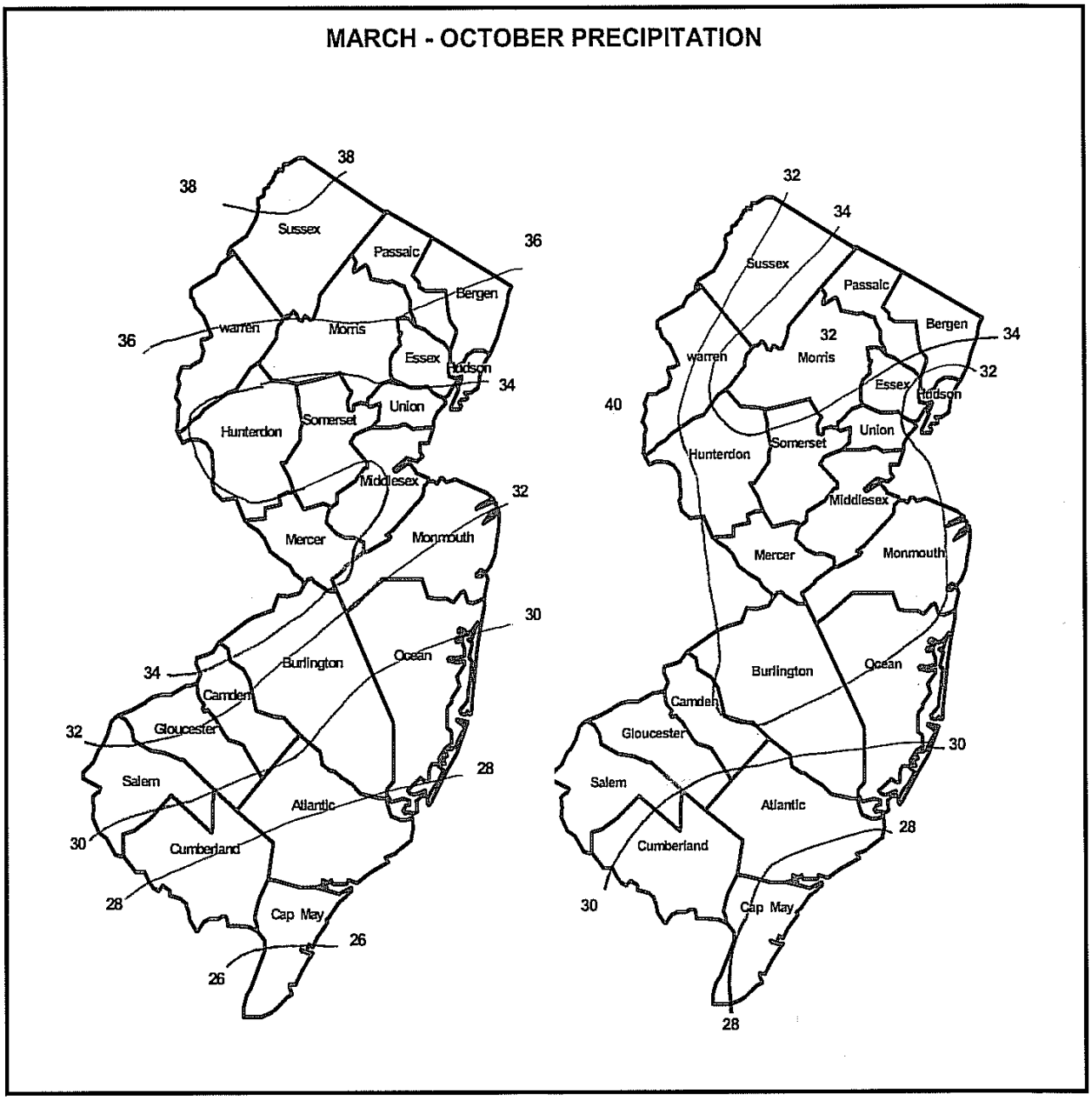


Figure 1 - Growing Season Precipitation
March - October
2005

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

Source: Keith Arnesen, Extension Staff Meteorologist

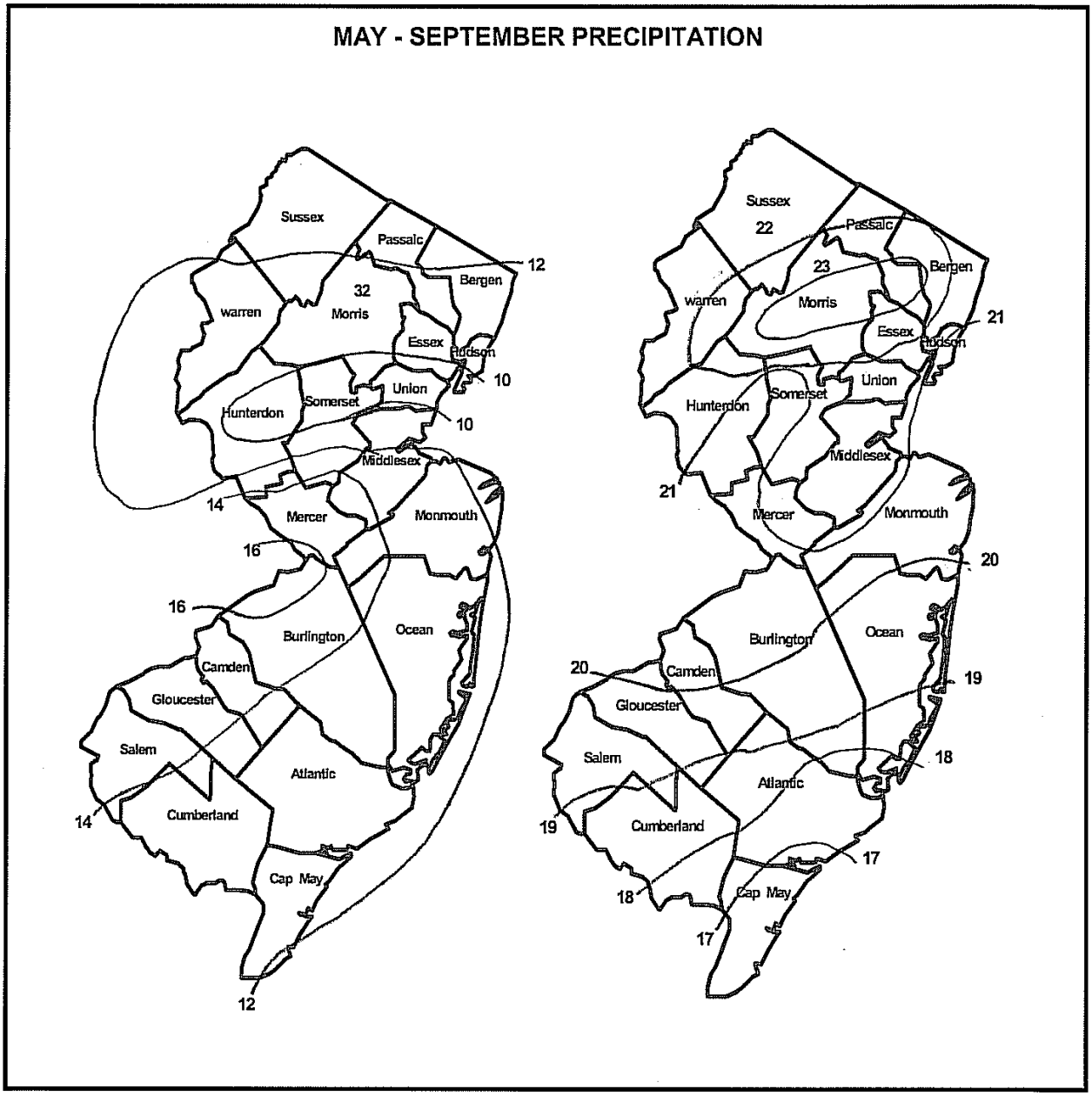


Figure 3 - Critical Period Precipitation
May - September
2005

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

Source: Keith Arnesen, Extension Staff Meteorologist

Vegetables

The mild winter, variable temperatures in spring, persistent dry summer, and favorable fall weather each had varying effects upon the vegetable crops this season. Early spring planting was delayed because of wet conditions. Temperatures were about normal in early spring, but then turned cooler for the second part of spring. The drier and cooler temperatures slowed the harvest of spring vegetables. The prolonged cool temperatures also had adverse impact on the planting of summer crops. Planting of sweet corn was 7-10 days later than usual. Fall planting was lower than usual because of higher fuel costs and sustained low produce prices for this season. Production of asparagus, collards, eggplant, kale, leaf and Romaine lettuce, spinach, winter squash, and sweet corn were higher, while cabbage, cucumbers, escarole & endive, head lettuce, bell peppers, pumpkins, snap beans, summer squash, and tomatoes had lower production. As the season concluded, total value of production of all principal fresh market vegetables and processing vegetables showed a 10 percent and 8 percent decrease, respectively.

There are 17 fresh market vegetables in the USDA-NASS New Jersey Field Office estimating program. Area harvested for these fresh market vegetables in 2005 totaled 32,500 acres, compared with 33,800 acres in 2004, down 1,300 acres. Production amounted to 4.45 million hundredweight, a decrease of 11 percent from the 5.00 million hundredweight produced in 2004. Overall yield in 2005 averaged 137 hundredweight per acre, down 11 hundredweight from the previous year. Season average price was $26.20 per hundredweight compared with $25.90 in 2004, up $0.30 per hundredweight.

Among the fresh market vegetables, collards and cucumbers had higher harvested acres in 2005 than in 2004. Escarole & endive, head lettuce, bell peppers, pumpkins, snap beans, summer squash and sweet corn had lower harvested acres in 2005 than in 2004. Asparagus, cabbage, eggplant, kale, leaf & Romaine lettuce, spinach, winter squash, and tomato acres remained the same. The higher season average price was not enough to offset the decline of production. The value of production showed a decrease of $13.2 million to a total of $116 million.

Ranking New Jersey's fresh market vegetables by value of production, tomatoes were first with $24.9 million, and bell peppers were second with $20.6 million. Sweet corn, cucumbers, and cabbage were third, fourth, and fifth with $12.2 million, $9.70 million, and $6.94 million, respectively.

Harvested acreage in 2005 of the eight major processing vegetables (carrots, cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, snap beans, spinach, sweet corn, and tomatoes) totaled 8,250 acres, compared with 9,100 acres harvested in 2004. Harvested acres increased for snap beans and cucumbers, while tomato, green pea, lima bean, spinach and sweet corn acres declined. Carrot acres remained the same. Total production, at 61,150 tons, was a 7 percent decrease from the 65,970 tons in 2004. The season average price was $125.50 per ton, compared with $126.10 per ton in 2004, down $0.60 per ton. The 2005 value of production, at $7.67 million, was down 8 percent from $8.32 million in 2004.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt ($)	Value of Production	
					Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Asparagus, Jan - June, fresh market						
2000	1,000	32	32	75.00	2,400	2,400
2001	1,100	24	26	85.00	2,210	2,009
2002	1,100	35	39	83.00	3,237	2,943
2003	1,100	36	40	75.00	3,000	2,727
2004	1,100	27	30	90.00	2,700	2,455
2005 1/	1,100	30	33	100.00	3,300	3,000
Cabbage, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	1,600	400	640	13.50	8,640	5,400
2001	1,500	340	510	13.20	6,732	4,488
2002	1,600	390	624	17.10	10,670	6,669
2003	1,400	325	455	10.50	4,778	3,413
2004	1,500	375	563	11.50	6,475	4,317
2005 1/	1,500	260	390	17.80	6,942	4,628
Collard, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	700	150	105	19.30	2,027	2,896
2001	700	174	122	19.20	2,342	3,346
2002	700	225	158	18.70	2,955	4,221
2003	600	175	105	24.50	2,573	4,288
2004	500	175	88	23.50	2,068	4,136
2005 1/	700	135	95	22.20	2,109	3,013
Cucumber, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	2,900	185	537	19.60	10,525	3,629
2001	2,700	220	594	15.90	9,445	3,498
2002	3,000	225	675	17.70	11,948	3,983
2003	3,000	200	600	20.00	12,000	4,000
2004	3,100	220	682	22.70	15,481	4,994
2005 1/	3,200	150	480	20.20	9,696	3,030
Eggplant, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	800	250	200	23.40	4,680	5,850
2001	800	200	160	18.90	3,024	3,780
2002	800	190	152	24.40	3,709	4,636
2003	700	210	147	31.50	4,631	6,616
2004	800	210	168	32.00	5,376	6,720
2005 1/	800	260	208	18.90	3,931	4,914
Escarole & Endive, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	800	190	152	27.30	4,150	5,188
2001	700	140	98	26.10	2,558	3,654
2002	700	190	133	27.40	3,644	5,206
2003	700	130	91	24.00	2,184	3,120
2004	600	175	105	23.10	2,426	4,043
2005 1/	500	190	95	21.50	2,043	4,086

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005 (continued)

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt ($)	Value of Production	
					Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Kale, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	500	145	73	20.00	1,460	2,920
2001	400	160	64	20.40	1,306	3,265
2002	400	195	78	21.40	1,669	4,173
2003	400	200	80	18.20	1,456	3,640
2004	400	170	68	21.30	1,448	3,620
2005 1/	400	225	86	22.00	1,892	4,730
Lettuce, Head, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	1,100	175	193	35.70	6,890	6,264
2001	1,000	250	250	33.90	8,475	8,475
2002	1,000	150	150	37.20	5,580	5,580
2003	900	175	158	22.00	3,476	3,862
2004	800	205	164	23.60	3,870	4,838
2005 1/	500	190	95	35.00	3,325	6,650
Lettuce, Romaine & Leaf, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	1,200	211	253	22.90	5,803	4,836
2001	1,200	183	220	18.90	4,150	3,458
2002	1,200	185	222	15.80	3,498	2,915
2003	1,200	135	162	26.60	4,309	3,591
2004	1,100	200	220	19.50	4,290	3,900
2005 1/	1,100	205	226	16.00	3,616	3,287
Peppers, Bell, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	3,600	300	1,080	27.00	29,160	8,100
2001	3,700	320	1,184	23.50	27,824	7,520
2002	3,700	260	962	27.20	26,166	7,072
2003	3,600	245	882	29.00	25,578	7,105
2004	3,500	265	928	25.00	23,200	6,629
2005 1/	3,200	260	832	24.70	20,550	6,422
Pumpkins, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	2,400	150	360	11.20	4,032	1,680
2001	2,500	105	263	15.10	3,971	1,588
2002	2,600	70	182	25.00	4,550	1,750
2003	2,500	75	188	11.50	2,162	865
2004	1,800	80	144	24.00	3,456	1,920
2005 1/	1,600	88	141	16.50	2,327	1,454
Snap Beans, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	3,300	50	165	36.60	6,039	1,830
2001	3,300	54	178	34.50	6,141	1,861
2002	3,100	37	115	40.50	4,658	1,503
2003	2,300	35	81	33.00	2,673	1,162
2004	3,100	40	124	52.00	6,448	2,080
2005 1/	2,900	40	116	47.00	5,452	1,880

1/ Preliminary.

EW JERSEY: VEGETABLES CROPS, ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005 (continued)

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season Average Price Per Cwt ($)	Value of Production	
					Total ($1,000)	Per Acre ($)
Spinach, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	1,700	100	170	34.80	5,916	3,480
2001	1,700	120	204	33.50	6,834	4,020
2002	1,600	98	157	35.70	5,605	3,503
2003	1,800	140	252	30.00	7,560	4,200
2004	1,900	90	171	22.20	3,796	1,998
2005 1/	1,900	105	200	30.90	6,180	3,253
Squash, Summer, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	2,600	150	389	29.50	11,487	4,418
2001	2,500	140	350	25.50	8,921	3,568
2002	2,400	135	324	27.90	9,040	3,767
2003	2,100	125	263	29.20	7,680	3,657
2004	2,200	120	264	41.50	10,956	4,980
2005 1/	2,100	95	200	29.50	5,900	2,810
Squash, Winter, Jan - Dec, fresh market						
2000	1,100	90	99	14.10	1,396	1,269
2001	1,200	97	116	15.90	1,844	1,537
2002	1,100	119	131	15.40	2,017	1,834
2003	700	73	51	25.50	1,300	1,857
2004	900	70	63	17.60	1,110	1,233
2005 1/	900	88	80	25.30	2,024	2,249
Sweet Corn, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	9,000	105	945	18.90	17,861	1,985
2001	8,900	100	890	17.60	15,664	1,760
2002	8,500	93	791	21.80	17,244	2,029
2003	7,800	65	507	23.90	12,117	1,553
2004	7,500	70	525	20.80	10,920	1,456
2005 1/	7,100	80	568	21.50	12,212	1,720
Tomatoes, July - Dec, fresh market						
2000	3,600	200	720	41.70	30,024	8,340
2001	3,400	210	714	39.20	27,989	8,232
2002	3,300	230	759	36.00	27,324	8,280
2003	3,100	220	682	41.00	27,962	9,020
2004	3,000	230	690	37.00	25,530	8,510
2005 1/	3,000	200	600	41.50	24,900	8,300

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATO ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
North District						
Hunterdon	50	50	50	50	50	50
Morris	50	50	50	50	50	50
Sussex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Central District						
Burlington	300	200	250	300	300	300
Middlesex	100	100	100	100	100	100
Monmouth	200	200	200	150	150	150
South District						
Atlantic	250	250	200	200	200	200
Cumberland	750	700	700	600	800	900
Gloucester	900	900	900	1,000	800	800
Salem	500	500	450	300	300	200
Other counties 2/	400	350	300	250	150	150
Total	3,600	3,400	3,300	3,100	3,000	3,000

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

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
Central District						
Burlington	100	100	100	100	100	100
South District						
Cumberland	100	200	200	150	200	200
Gloucester	350	300	400	400	400	400
Salem	350	400	350	400	350	350
Other counties 2/	100	100	50	50	50	50
Total	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100

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

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
Central District						
Burlington	150	150	150	100	150	200
Monmouth	50	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South District						
Atlantic	350	350	300	300	350	350
Cumberland	600	600	600	500	600	600
Gloucester	200	150	150	150	150	150
Salem	100	100	200	150	150	100
Other counties 3/	150	150	200	200	100	100
Total	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,500	1,500

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

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
North District						
Hunterdon	300	350	300	350	300	300
Morris	350	400	450	400	450	450
Somerset	200	100	150	100	100	100
Sussex	650	600	600	450	400	400
Warren	400	300	300	350	300	250
Central District						
Burlington	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,300	1,400
Mercer	300	300	300	200	150	150
Middlesex	300	250	250	250	300	300
Monmouth	900	1,000	800	600	600	550
Ocean	100	100	100	100	2/	2/
South District						
Atlantic	600	550	500	450	450	400
Camden	500	500	500	500	400	300
Cape May	200	250	200	100	100	100
Cumberland	700	750	750	650	600	500
Gloucester	600	500	450	400	450	500
Salem	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,500	1,300
Other counties 3/	100	50	50	50	100	100
Total	9,000	8,900	8,500	7,800	7,500	7,100

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

NEW JERSEY: BELL PEPPERS ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
Central District						
Burlington	100	150	100	100	100	100
Monmouth	300	300	350	250	150	150
South District						
Atlantic	200	200	300	250	300	300
Camden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cumberland	750	750	700	700	500	600
Gloucester	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200
Salem	950	1,000	950	850	900	800
Other counties 2/	200	200	200	250	250	250
Total	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,500

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

NEW JERSEY: HEAD LETTUCE ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTY, 2000 – 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
North District						
Warren	100	100	100	100	100	2/
South District						
Atlantic	150	100	150	150	150	100
Cumberland	700	650	600	500	500	300
Gloucester	100	100	100	100	50	2/
Other counties 3/	50	50	50	50	---	100
Total	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	800	500

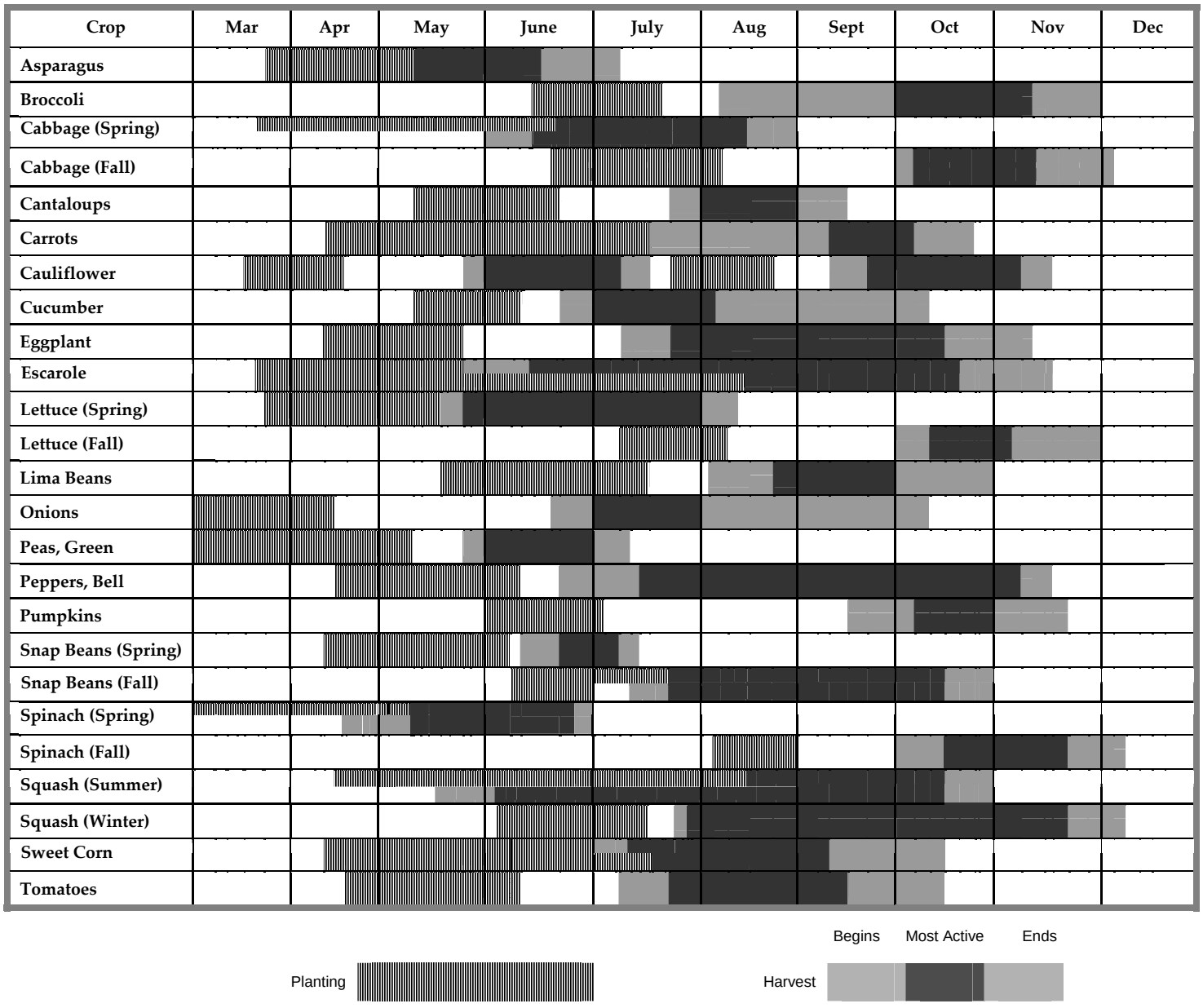
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties. 3/ The other counties could be from any of the districts.

NEW JERSEY: TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLE CROP ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 – 2005

Year	Acres Harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value of Production ($1,000)		
	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total	Fresh Market 1/	Processing 2/	Total
2000	37,900	10,450	48,350	305.7	77.2	382.9	152,490	9,458	161,948
2001	37,300	10,500	47,800	297.2	69.7	366.9	139,430	9,396	148,826
2002	36,800	11,600	48,400	282.6	73.6	356.2	143,514	9,153	152,667
2003	33,900	7,000	40,900	237.2	52.5	289.7	125,439	7,419	132,858
2004	33,800	9,100	42,900	249.9	66.0	315.9	129,550	8,317	137,867
2005	32,500	8,250	40,750	222.3	61.2	283.5	116,399	7,673	124,072

1/ Fresh market vegetable crops include asparagus, cabbage, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, kale, lettuce, peppers, pumpkins, snap beans, spinach, squash, sweet corn and tomatoes.
2/ Processing vegetables include tomatoes, snap beans, green peas. cucumbers, carrots, sweet corn and lima beans for 1995-1999. Spinach for processing was added to the estimate program in 2000.

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



Fruit

The five major fruit and berry crops grown in New Jersey are apples, blueberries, cranberries, peaches and strawberries. For the 2005 growing season, the winter kill affected the crops in the south west part of New Jersey. Drier conditions in early June reduced the threat from plant diseases. Sustained heat waves in late July and August benefited the berry and peach crops. Frequent rains in the late August and September improved the size of apples. As the season concluded, all five fruit and berry crops had higher production than a year ago.

Total production of the five fruit and berry crops during 2005 amounted to 215 million pounds, up 16 percent from the previous year=s production of 185 million pounds. Value of utilized production of these crops totaled $120.6 million, a 36 percent increase from the 2004 total of $88.8 million. Value of utilized production was higher for all five fruit and berry crops from the previous year.

During 2005, among all major fruit and berry producing states in the nation, New Jersey ranked second in blueberry production; third in cranberry production; fourth in peach production; and sixteenth in apple production. Ranking crops by value of production within the state, blueberries ranked first with $55.5 million. Peaches ranked second with $30.9 million, while cranberries ranked third with $18.1 million. Apples and strawberries ranked fourth with $13.8 million, and strawberries ranked fifth with $2.38 million.

It was a normal growing season for apple growers in New Jersey. Late season rainfall was able to improve the apple sizing problem and ended with a good crop. Apple quality was generally good. Total apple production, at 45 million pounds, was five million pounds higher than 2004. The season average price, at 31.3 cents per pound, was substantially higher than 15.1 cents 2004. This is the results of much higher percent of apples were sold for fresh market instead of processing use. Value of utilized production was $13.8 million in 2005 compared with $5.74 million in 2004. The leading apple producing county was Gloucester with 14.5 million pounds. Burlington ranked second with 4.8 million pounds and Warren ranked third with 4.5 million pounds. Sussex ranked fourth with 3.7 million pounds. Atlantic and Hunterdon counties tied fifth with 3.5 million
pounds each.

It was a favorable growing season for New Jersey peach growers. The blooms were rated average to good although a cold snap in early May caused some damage. High temperatures in late July and early August accelerated the maturity of peaches and the trees showed signs of stress from sustained heat waves. Harvesting continued to the end of September. As the season concluded, New Jersey peach growers experienced one of the best marketing seasons in recent years. The demand for peaches was strong and the prices were high throughout the entire season.

Peach utilized production totaled 33,700 tons, up 10 percent from 2004. Season average price, at $916.00 per ton (45.8 cents per pound), was $156.00 higher than last year=s price. Value of utilized production was $30.9 million in 2005, 33 percent higher than in 2004. Gloucester county was the leading county with 17,500 tons while Cumberland was second with 6,500 tons. Camden ranked third with 3,100 tons and Burlington ranked fourth with 2,000 tons, followed by Atlantic with 1,550 tons.

Cranberry growers in New Jersey produced a total of 533,000 barrels in 2005, an increase of 131,000 barrels from 2004. The value of utilized production was $18.1 million, up 47 percent from the $12.3 million produced in 2004. Burlington county was the major cranberry producing area in the Garden State.

The 2005 total blueberry production of 45 million pounds was up 6 million pounds from 2004's total production of 39 million pounds. Value of utilized production was $55.5 million compared to 2004's value of $45.6 million. The season average price of $1.23 per pound was up 5 percent from the $1.17 per pound in 2004. This season average price for blueberries is the highest price on record that producers have ever received for the crop. Atlantic and Burlington counties were the leading blueberry producing areas.

There was 14,000 hundredweight of strawberries produced in New Jersey in 2005, 17 percent higher than in 2004. The season average price of $170.00 per hundredweight is $8.00 higher than a year ago. The higher production level and higher season average price brought the value of production to $2.38 million, compared to $1.94 million in 2004.

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF UTILIZED PRODUCTION, 2000 – 2005

Crop Year	Production 1/ 2/		Utilization 2/		Season Avg. Price Per Unit 4/	Value of Utilized Production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 3/	Processed		
			Apples			
2000	50	46	20	26	13.4	6,183
2001	55	50	23	27	16.2	8,117
2002	35	32	20	12	17.6	5,640
2003	40	40	24	16	14.6	5,840
2004	40	38	28	10	15.1	5,740
2005 5/	45	44	33	11	31.3	13,779
			Blueberries			
2000	35	34	24	10	106.0	36,100
2001	38	37	29	8	99.0	36,730
2002	43	42	37	5	111.0	46,790
2003	41	40	33	7	114.0	45,690
2004	39	39	33	6	117.0	45,630
2005 5/	45	45	33	12	123.0	55,470
			Cranberries			
2000	489	469	6/	469	17.90	8,395
2001	566	412	6/	412	23.10	9,517
2002	430	430	6/	430	31.90	13,717
2003	480	480	6/	480	31.90	15,312
2004	402	394	6/	394	31.20	12,293
2005 5/	533	533	6/	533	34.00	18,122
			Peaches			
2000	32,500	29,000	29,000	7/	854.00	24,774
2001	37,500	35,000	35,000	7/	810.00	28,350
2002	31,000	28,500	28,500	7/	884.00	25,194
2003	35,000	31,000	31,000	7/	780.00	24,180
2004	32,500	30,500	30,500	7/	760.00	23.180
2005 5/	35,000	33,700	33,700	7/	916.00	30.869
			Strawberries			
2000	16	16	16	---	94.00	1,504
2001	18	18	18	---	72.20	1,300
2002 8/	16	16	16	---	130.00	2,080
2003 8/	11	11	11	---	165.00	1,815
2004 8/	12	12	12	---	162.00	1,944
2005 5/ 8/	14	14	14	---	170.00	2,380

> --- > means that there is none.
1/ Difference between total production and that having utilized value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.
2/ Production and utilization for apples and blueberries are in million pounds, for cranberries in thousand barrels, for strawberries in thousand hundredweight, and for peaches in tons.
3/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.
4/ Price for apples and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel. Price for peaches is in ton. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Included in processed utilization.
7/ Included in fresh utilization.
8/ State estimate only. Federal estimates discontinued in 2002 for strawberries in New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY: APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005 1/

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/
			Production (million pounds)			
North District						
Hunterdon	2.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	2.8	3.5
Morris	1.0	0.4	3/	3/	3/	3/
Sussex	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	3.7
Warren	1.5	2.5	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.5
Central District						
Burlington	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.8
Middlesex	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.0
Monmouth	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.0
South District						
Atlantic	3.0	3.5	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.5
Camden	2.5	5.0	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.5
Cumberland	4.0	7.8	6.0	3.8	3.0	3/
Gloucester	24.0	21.0	15.5	16.0	14.0	14.5
Other counties 4/	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Total	50.0	55.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	45.0

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

NEW JERSEY: PEACH PRODUCTION BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005 1/

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/
			Production (tons)			
North District						
Bergen	50	100	50	3/	3/	3/
Hunterdon	300	300	300	400	600	400
Morris	100	100	100	100	3/	3/
Sussex	100	100	100	3/	3/	3/
Warren	150	400	250	450	500	300
Central District						
Burlington	1,150	1,250	1,450	1,750	1,600	2,000
Middlesex	150	350	150	150	3/	3/
Monmouth	250	900	400	600	500	350
South District						
Atlantic	2,500	1,500	1,600	2,200	1,300	1,550
Camden	2,500	2,750	3,500	3,700	3,500	3,100
Cumberland	5,750	10,000	7,500	9,000	7,500	6,500
Gloucester	18,000	17,500	13,350	14,250	13,500	17,500
Other counties 4/	1,500	2,250	2,250	2,400	3,500	3,300
Total	32,500	37,500	31,000	35,000	32,500	35,000

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

NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
Central District						
Burlington	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,300	1.300
South District						
Atlantic	5,400	5,400	5,800	5,900	5,900	5,900
Other counties 2/	500	500	300	300	300	300
Total	7,500	7,400	7,400	7,500	7,500	7,500
			Yield per acre (lbs)			
Central District						
Burlington	2,380	2,930	3,460	3,380	3,460	3,540
South District						
Atlantic	5,440	5,910	6,360	5,970	5,760	6,760
Other counties 2/	1,600	1,400	2,000	1,330	1,670	1,670
Total	4,530	5,000	5,680	5,330	5,200	6,000
			Utilized production (1,000 lbs)			
Central District						
Burlington	3,800	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,500	4,600
South District						
Atlantic	29,400	31,900	36,900	35,200	34,000	39,900
Other counties 2/	800	700	600	400	500	500
Total	34,000	37,000	42,000	40,000	39,000	45,000

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

NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
Central District						
Burlington	50	50	50	50	50	50
Monmouth	50	50	2/	2/	2/	2/
South District						
Cumberland	75	75	50	50	50	50
Gloucester	75	50	50	50	50	50
Other counties 3/	200	175	250	150	150	150
Total	450	400	400	300	300	300

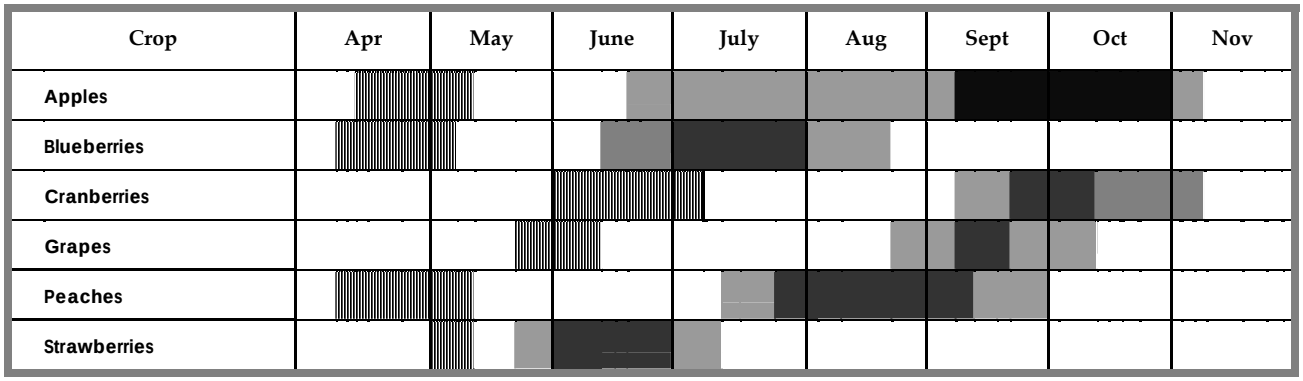
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.
3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION, BY STATE, 2000 - 2005

STATE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			Acres harvested			
New Jersey	**3,700**	**3,100**	**3,100**	**3,200**	**3,100**	**3,100**
Massachusetts	13,900	12,000	14,500	14,400	14,100	14,200
Oregon	2,400	2,400	2,800	2,900	2,900	2,700
Washington	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Wisconsin	15,700	16,500	17,300	17,400	17,400	17,400
U.S. Total	37,200	35,600	39,400	39,600	39,200	39,100
			Yield per acre (barrels)			
New Jersey	**132.2**	**182.6**	**138.7**	**150.0**	**129.7**	**171.9**
Massachusetts	140.5	118.0	100.1	97.6	128.2	100.2
Oregon	165.8	152.1	154.3	175.9	170.7	163.0
Washington	120.0	88.8	98.2	111.8	100.0	110.3
Wisconsin	171.5	172.1	185.4	207.3	189.4	210.3
U.S. Average	153.5	149.7	144.4	156.4	157.4	159.7
			Total Production (barrels)			
New Jersey	**489,000**	**566,000**	**430,000**	**480,000**	**402,000**	**533.000**
Massachusetts	1,953,000	1,416,000	1,452,000	1,406,000	1,808,000	1,423,000
Oregon	398,000	365,000	432,000	510,000	495,000	440,000
Washington	180,000	142,000	167,000	190,000	170,000	187,000
Wisconsin	2,692,000	2,840,000	3,208,000	3,607,000	3,300,000	3,660,000
U.S. Total	5,712,000	5,329,000	5,689,000	6,193,000	6,175,000	6,243,000

1/ Preliminary.

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



Chemical Use on Blueberries

BLUEBERRIES: PESTICIDE, BEARING ACREAGE, PERCENT OF AREA RECEIVING APPLICATIONS AND TOTAL APPLIED, PROGRAM STATES AND TOTAL, 2005

State	Bearing Acreage	Percent of Area Receiving and Total Applied							
		Herbicides		Insecticides		Fungicides		Other Chemicals	
	Acres	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*
Georgia	6,000	66	11.8	79	13.1	84	19.3	47	2.6
Michigan	16,800	52	16.5	91	65.8	85	103.7	2	0.2
New Jersey	**7,500**	**48**	**22.6**	**85**	**28.5**	**82**	**97.8**	**12**	**3.9**
North Carolina 1/	5,000	87	8.9	98	23.1	95	11.1		
Oregon	3,800	69	12.1	53	8.8	79	26.7	14	0.1
Total	39,100	59	71.9	85	139.3	85	258.6	13	6.9

1/ Insufficient reports to publish data for other chemicals.

BLUEBERRIES: AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS, NEW JERSEY, 2005 1/

Active Ingredient	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Rate Per Crop Year	Total Applied
	Percent	*Number*	*Pounds per Acre*		*1,000 lbs.*
Herbicides					
Diuron	33	1.0	1.383	1.393	3.5
Oryzalin	16	1.0	1.903	1.903	2.3
Norflurazon	41	1.0	2.578	2.647	8.2
Terbacil	44	1.2	1.012	1.211	4.0
Simazine	15	1.0	2.356	2.399	2.6
Insecticides					
Diazinon	39	1.7	0.990	1.719	5.0
Esfenvalerate	9	1.4	0.046	0.067	(2/)
Malathion	11	2.0	1.310	2.662	2.1
Phosmet	43	2.2	0.874	1.937	6.2
Fungicides					
Azoxystrobin	35	2.2	0.206	0.447	1.2
Boscalid	15	1.0	0.020	0.020	(2/)
Calcium polysulfide	13	1.0	10.875	10.875	10.8
Captan	48	5.0	2,289	11.496	41.3
Fenbuconazole	27	1.4	0.091	0.130	0.3
Pyraclostrobin	16	1.0	0.004	0.004	(2/)
Ziram	70	2.8	2.909	8.160	42.6

1/ Bearing acres in 2005 for New Jersey were 7,500 acres.
2/ Total applied is less than 50 lbs.

Chemical Use on Peaches

PEACHES: PESTICIDE, BEARING ACREAGE, PERCENT OF AREA RECEIVING APPLICATIONS AND TOTAL APPLIED, PROGRAM STATES AND TOTAL, 2005

State	Bearing Acreage	Percent of Area Receiving and Total Applied							
		Herbicides		Insecticides		Fungicides 1/		Other Chemicals	
	Acres	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*	*pct*	*1,000 lbs*
California	66,400	55	71.1	72	1,078.9	73	841.0	13	551.4
Georgia 2/	11,500	51	14.9	100	258.4	99	457.0		
Michigan	5,000	40	4.0	88	14.4	94	93.6	21	0.1
New Jersey 2/	**7,400**	**20**	**3.0**	**98**	**114.5**	**77**	**319.6**		
Pennsylvania	4,500	30	3.5	75	24.6	81	71.3	1	(3/)
South Carolina	14,000	78	53.9	95	288.3	95	758.5	7	1.9
Texas 2/	6,000	20	4.5	53	47.6	49	26.2		
Total	114,800	52	154.9	79	1,826.8	79	2,567.2	10	553.6

1/ Total applied excludes Bt=s (Bacillus thuringiensis) and other biologicals. Quantities are not available because amounts of active ingredient are not comparable between products.
2/ Insufficient reports to publish data for one or more pesticide classes.
3/ Total applied is less than 50 lbs

PEACHES: AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS, NEW JERSEY, 2005 1/

Active Ingredient	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Rate Per Crop Year	Total Applied
	Percent	*Number*	*Pounds per Acre*		*1,000 lbs.*
Herbicides					
Diuron	16	1.0	0.456	0.456	0.6
Glyphosate, iso,salt	2	1.0	1.331	1.331	0.2
Norflurazon	3	1.1	2.144	2.292	0.5
Paraquat	16	1.0	0.412	0.416	0.5
Simazine	1	1.1	1.899	2.158	0.2
Terbacil	16	1.0	0.641	0.641	0.8
Insecticides					
Azinphos-methyl	67	3.7	0.382	1.395	7.0
Carbaryl	24	1.9	0.369	0.687	1.2
Chlorpyrifos	45	1.0	0.509	0.509	1.7
Endosulfan	25	2.0	0.701	1.415	2.6
Esfenvalerate	30	7.3	0.014	0.103	0.2
Imidacloprid	1	1.6	0.048	0.079	(2/)
Methomyl	41	3.0	0.447	1.349	4.1
Petroleum distillate	31	1.0	11.197	11.197	25.8
Petroleum oil	46	1.0	13.730	13.730	47.1
Phosmet	47	4.1	1.351	5.473	19.2
Fungicides					
Captan	67	6.1	1.247	7.545	37.1
Chlorothalonil	51	3.1	1.399	4.275	16.2
Copper resinate	43	11.8	0.014	0.170	0.5
Cyprodinil	20	1.5	0.229	0.351	0.5
Fenbuconazole	44	3.7	0.060	0.219	0.7
Myclobutanil	38	4.7	0.027	0.126	0.4
Oxytetracycline	25	6.3	0.165	1.033	1.9
Propiconazole	26	3.4	0.119	0.403	0.8
Sulfur	72	7.7	6.112	46.789	248.3
Thiophanate-methyl	26	5.0	0.643	3.324	6.3
Ziram	14	1.8	1.919	3.422	3.5

1/ Bearing acres in 2005 for New Jersey were 7,400 acres.
2/ Total applied for Imidacloprid is less than 50 lbs.

Livestock & Livestock Products

All cattle and calves on farms January 1, 2006, in New Jersey totaled 42,000 head, 2,000 head less than the previous year. Value per head increased $110 from the previous year to $1,220. The 2006 inventory value was estimated at $51.2 million, $2.40 million more than the total of a year ago.

The total number of milk cows and beef cows on January 1, 2006, was 12,000 head and 9,000 head, respectively, with beef cows down 1,000 head from the previous year. Of the total cattle and calf inventory, cows that have calved accounted for 50 percent. Heifers weighing 500 pounds or more totaled 10,000 head, 24 percent of total inventory. Of these, 6,000 were milk cow replacements, 2,000 were beef cow replacements, and 2,000 were intended for slaughter. There were 3,000 steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 7 percent of all cattle and calves. Bulls at 500 pounds and greater numbered 1,000 head or 2 percent of the total inventory. Calves under 500 pounds accounted for the remaining 7,000 animals, 17 percent of all cattle and calves on January 1, 2006. The 2005 calf crop totaled 14,000 head, down 2,000 from 2004.

Milk production in the Garden State totaled 192 million pounds, down 4 percent from the 200 million pounds produced in 2004. The average number of milk cows was 12,000 head, unchanged from the previous year. Milk per cow averaged 16,000 pounds in 2005 compared to 16,667 a year earlier. Value of production of milk totaled $29.8 million during 2005, compared to $32.8 million in 2004. The leading milk producing counties were Salem, Sussex, Warren and Gloucester, accounting for 77 percent of the state total.

All hogs and pigs on New Jersey farms totaled 9,000 head on December 1, 2005. This number was a decrease of 2,000 head from the previous year. Value per head averaged $110, $10 dollars less than a year ago.

The total value of the hog and pig inventory value amounted to $990,000, down $330,000 from the previous year. Of the total hogs and pigs on farm in the state, 11 percent were kept for breeding and 89 percent were market hogs. The New Jersey pig crop totaled 2,800, down 64 percent from 2004.

Egg production in the Garden State in 2005 decreased to 495 million eggs, compared to 558 million eggs in 2004. Eggs per layer averaged 273, down from 276, the year before. Average layer numbers on New Jersey farms totaled 1.81 million during 2005, compared to the 2.03 million in 2004. In 2005, poultry managers in the state received an average of 49.4 cents per dozen eggs, compared with 62.2 cents in 2004. The value of egg production in 2005 was down 30 percent from 2004 at $20.4 million.

New Jersey turkey production in 2005 was 37,000 birds, the same as the number of turkeys raised the previous year. Turkey growers received an

average price of $1.19 per pound, 32 cents more than the price in 2004. In 2005, the value of production decreased to $678,000, down 4 percent from the $708,000 the year before.

Honey production in 2005 amounted to 384,000 pounds, increasing 19 percent from the 324,000 pounds produced the year before. Beekeepers received an average price of 118 cents per pound in 2005, down 23 cents from the previous year. The value of production fell from the 2004 level of $457,000 to $453,000 in 2005.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, BY GROUP, JANUARY 1, 2001 - 2006

Group and Item	Unit	Number or Value					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/
				1,000			
All cattle and calves	No.	48	44	46	46	44	42
Total value	$	46,080	44,880	46,460	45,540	48,840	51,240
Cows and heifers that have calved							
Beef cows	No.	8	8	9	10	10	9
Milk cows	No.	16	13	13	12	12	12
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacement	No.	3	3	3	3.5	3	2
Milk cow replacement	No.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other	No.	2	2	2	2.5	2	2
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	3	3	4	3	3	3
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steers, heifers & bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	9	8	8	8	7	7
All hogs and pigs 2/	No.	14	13	15	12	11	9
Total value 2/	$	1,274	1,183	1,260	948	1,320	990
Hogs and Pigs 2/							
Breeding 2/	No.	2	2	2	1	1	1
Marketing 2/	No.	12	11	13	11	10	8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER OF HEAD, BY COUNTY, 2001 - 2006

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/
			Number of Head			
North District						
Hunterdon	6,100	6,500	6,300	6,300	6,100	5,700
Somerset	2,800	2,500	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,600
Sussex	6,800	6,700	6,800	6,800	6,700	6.700
Warren	8,800	8,200	8,700	8,700	8,300	8,300
Central District						
Burlington	4,300	3,900	4,300	4,300	3,900	3,600
Mercer	500	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Monmouth	800	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South District						
Cumberland	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,500
Gloucester	3,200	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,700
Salem	9,200	8,700	9,200	9,200	8,700	8,200
Other counties 3/	3,700	3,100	3,200	3,200	3,000	2,700
Total	48,000	44,000	46,000	46,000	44,000	42,000

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

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES AND HOGS AND PIGS PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION, AND INCOME, 2000 - 2005

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
Cattle and Calves							
Calf Crop	No.	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	14,000
Inshipments	No.	1,000	200	500	1,400	500	500
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	8,000	8,500	6,000	7,600	7,100	6,200
Calves	No.	10,500	11,200	8,000	9,300	8,900	7,800
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	42.00	45.00	42.00	46.00	52.00	55.00
Calves	$	93.00	105.00	97.00	87.00	106.00	130.00
Cash Receipts 3/	$1,000	7,652	9,196	5,953	6,971	7,656	7,984
Gross Income	$1,000	8,227	9,853	6,553	7,636	8,458	8,963
Hogs and Pigs							
Pig crop	No.	9,200	12,800	17,600	5,600	7,700	2,800
Inshipments	No.	11,000	1,100	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Marketings 2/	No.	17,600	12,600	33,200	25,600	26,300	22,400
Price per hundredweight	$	35.00	35.60	26.00	30.40	38.00	40.00
Cash Receipts 3/ 4/	$1,000	580	410	836	747	960	855
Gross Income	$1,000	728	532	928	891	1,136	1,048

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

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTH, 2004 AND 2005 1/

Month	Cattle Slaughtered			
	2004		2005 2/	
	Head	Total liveweight	Head	Total liveweight
	1,000	*1,000 lbs*	*1,000*	*1,000 lbs*
January	1.9	2,295	2.3	2,830
February	1.8	2,067	2.0	2,400
March	2.2	2,538	2.2	2,715
April	1.8	2,091	2.0	2,507
May	1.9	2,254	2.1	2,734
June	1.8	2,317	2.0	2,531
July	1.8	2,145	1.9	2,313
August	2.0	2,399	2.4	2,986
September	1.9	2,329	2.3	2,764
October	2.1	2,613	2.3	2,795
November	2.2	2,702	2.3	2,721
December	2.4	2,938	2.2	2,710
Total 3/	23.6	28,688	26.0	32,006

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

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 2000 - 2005

Year	Cattle	Milk Cow	Beef Cow	Hogs
		Number of farms		
2000	1,700	270	1,000	400
2001	1,700	230	800	400
2002	1,600	180	700	300
2003	1,500	170	700	300
2004	1,500	160	700	300
2005 1/	1,500	150	700	300

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 2000 - 2005 1/

Year	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
				Percent			
2000	80	80	80	80	70	65	65
2001	75	85	80	65	65	70	65
2002	80	85	85	65	60	70	80
2003	85	85	85	75	80	80	80
2004	85	85	80	85	80	80	75
2005	80	75	65	75	70	55	75

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

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF HONEY PRODUCING COLONIES, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2000 - 2005 1/

Year	Number of Honey Producing Colonies 1/	Yield of Honey per Colony	Total Honey Production	Average Price per Pound 2/	Value of Production
	1,000	**pounds**	**1,000 lbs**	**cents**	**$1,000**
2000	11	35	385	61	235
2001	11	34	374	85	318
2002	11	40	440	100	440
2003	10	19	190	160	304
2004	12	27	324	138	447
2005 3/	12	32	384	118	453

1/ Includes producers with five or more colonies. Colonies which produced honey in more than one state were counted in each state.
2/ All color class included and weighted by sale. 3/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 2000 – 2005

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
				Milk Production by Quarter			
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	16,000	15,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Milk per cow	Pound	4,000	4,000	4,615	4,365	4,330	4,100
Total milk production	Million lbs	64	60	60	57	52	49
April – June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	16,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Milk per cow	Pound	3,950	4,280	4,690	4,385	4,350	4,200
Total milk production	Million lbs	63	60	61	57	52	50
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	16,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Milk per cow	Pound	3,710	4,050	4,460	4,335	3,920	3,880
Total milk production	Million lbs	59	57	58	52	49	47
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	16,000	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Milk per cow	Pound	3,650	4,000	4,385	4,160	3,920	3,840
Total milk production	Million lbs	58	56	57	50	47	46
				Annual Milk Production			
Average number of milk cows	Number	16,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000
Milk per cow	Pound	15,250	16,643	18,154	16,615	16,667	16,000
Total milk production 2/	Million lbs	244	233	236	216	200	192
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sold to plants	Million lbs	241	230	233	213	197	189
Prices received for milk by farmers	Dollars/cwt	13.20	16.10	12.80	12.80	16.40	15.50
Cash receipts from milk:							
Totals sold to plants and dealers		31,812	37,030	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295
Gross income (including home use) 3/		31,944	37,191	29,952	27,392	32,472	29,450
Total value (including milk fed to calves) 4/		32,208	37,513	30,208	27,648	32,800	29,760

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes milk produced by institutional herds.
3/ Cash receipts from marketings of milk and cream plus value of milk used for home consumption.
4/ Valued at average returns per 100 pounds of milk in combined marketings of milk and cream.

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTY, 2000 - 2005 1/

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/
			Number of milk cows			
North District						
Hunterdon	1,200	1,300	800	700	700	700
Sussex	2,500	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200
Warren	3,600	2,300	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,700
Central District						
Burlington	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,500	1,200	1,100
South District						
Gloucester	1,200	900	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,200
Salem	3,400	3,400	3,100	2,900	2,900	2,900
Other counties 3/	2,300	1,100	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,200
Total	16,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
			Average milk per cow (lbs) 4/			
North District						
Hunterdon	15,080	16,920	16,630	16,140	14,140	13,860
Sussex	15,240	18,230	18,480	17,430	17,000	17,450
Warren	15,420	17,260	17,680	16,230	13,920	12,890
Central District						
Burlington	15,500	18,610	19,720	19,000	19,500	15,270
South District						
Gloucester	15,500	20,220	17,640	20,200	20,000	19,250
Salem	15,500	17,530	18,740	18,410	17,790	17,930
Other counties 3/	14,390	18,090	16,430	20,300	14,830	14,330
Total	15,250	17,920	18,150	18,000	16,670	16,000
			Total milk production (1,000 lbs)			
North District						
Hunterdon	18,100	22,000	13,300	11,300	9,900	9,700
Sussex	38,100	40,100	42,500	40,100	39,100	38,400
Warren	55,500	39,700	44,200	42,200	36,200	34,800
Central District						
Burlington	27,900	33,500	35,500	28,500	23,400	16,800
South District						
Gloucester	18,600	18,200	19,400	20,200	22,000	23,100
Salem	52,700	59,600	58,100	53,400	51,600	52,000
Other counties 3/	33,100	19,900	23,000	20,300	17,800	17,200
Total	244,000	233,000	236,000	216,000	200,000	192,000

1/ Inventory as of January 1 of the following year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ The other counties could come from any of the districts.
4/ Average milk per cow equals total milk production divided by the number of milk cows, and is rounded to the nearest ten pounds.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 2000- 2005 1/

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/
				Chickens and Eggs			
Number of layers 3/	Thousand	2,030	2,030	1,994	1,972	2,026	1,813
Eggs per layer	Number	283	274	268	282	276	273
Eggs produced	Million	574	556	534	556	558	495
Price per dozen	Cents	52.7	53.1	51.2	63.0	62.2	49.4
Gross Income 4/	$1,000	25,208	24,603	22,784	29,208	28,912	20,373
				Turkeys			
Number raised - total	Thousand	59	44	34	33	37	37
Pounds produced 4/	Thousand	1,227	893	697	686	814	570
Price per pound	Cents	79.0	80.0	79.0	78.0	87.0	119.0
Gross Income 4/	$1,000	969	714	551	535	708	678

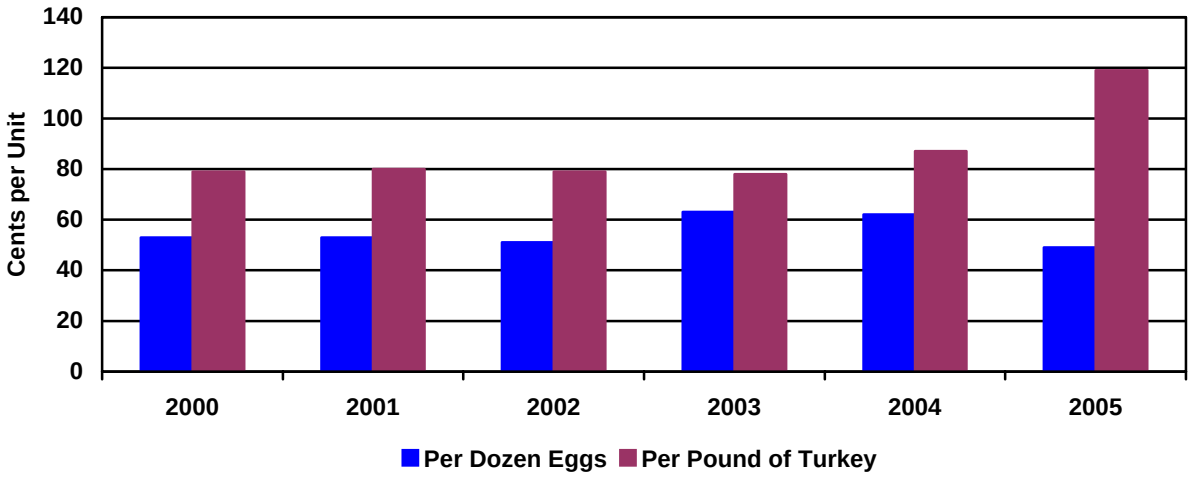
1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average number on hand during the year. 4/ Includes home consumption.

NEW JERSEY: CHICKENS ON FARMS, INVENTORY BY AGE AND VALUE, 2000 - 2005 1/

Class	Unit	Number and Value					
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/
All chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,000 Head	2,337	2,346	2,158	2,134	2,084	2,040
Hens one year old and older	1,000 Head	1,437	1,309	1,039	977	3/	3/
Pullets of laying age	1,000 Head	726	833	1,030	1,020	3/	3/
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,000 Head	2,163	2,142	2,069	1,997	1,986	1,976
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying	1,000 Head	88	204	0	0	0	0
Pullets less than 3 months of age	1,000 Head	86	0	89	137	98	64
Other chickens	1,000 Head	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Value	1,000 Dollars	4,440	2,581	2,158	2,347	2,084	2,040

1/ Reference date December 1, previous year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not available due to program change.

DOZEN EGGS AND TURKEYS, SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER UNIT 2000 - 2005



Income & Expense

New Jersey commodity cash receipts from farm marketings totaled $858 million for the 2005 calendar year. This was $7.55 million (one percent) below the 2004 cash receipts of $865 million. Field crops, livestock and products, all vegetable and the combined cash receipts of greenhouse, nursery, sod, and Christmas trees were below 2004 levels. Cash receipts for all fruit and nuts were above 2004 levels.

Receipts for field crops in 2005 totaled $51.9 million, down $7.88 million from the previous year. Corn cash receipts were down 7 percent, soybean cash receipts were down 27 percent, hay cash receipts were down 16 percent and wheat cash receipts were down 2 percent. Potato cash receipts were up 17 percent and sweet potato cash receipts were up .6 percent. Other field crops were down $28,000 from the previous year.

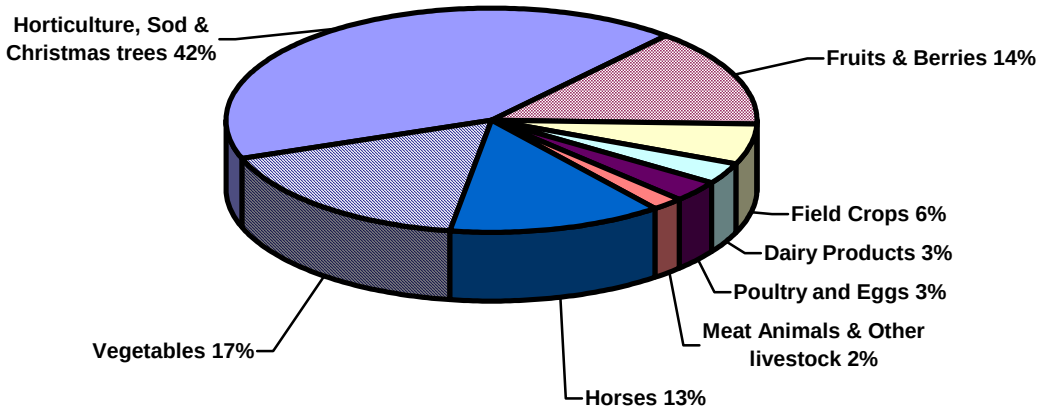
All vegetable cash receipts, at $141.5 million, were down 11 percent from the previous year=s level of $158.4 million. The largest percentage decrease came from cucumbers, which were $5.79 million, or 37 percent below the previous year. Eggplant cash receipts, at $3.93 million fell 27 percent from 2004. Escarole cash receipts declined by 16 percent from last year to $2.04 million. All lettuce and snap bean cash receipts both fell by 15 percent from the previous year to $6.94 million and $5.45 million, respectively. Bell pepper cash receipts fell 11 percent to $20.6 million, while fresh tomato cash receipts, at $24.9 million, were 2 percent below last year. The largest percentage increase came from spinach, which was $6.18 million, an increase of 63 percent from the previous year. Asparagus cash receipts, at $3.30 million, rose 22 percent from the previous year, while sweet corn cash receipts rose 12 percent from last year, to $12.2 million. Cabbage cash receipts were $6.94 million, an increase of 7 percent over last year. Processing vegetable cash receipts fell by 19 percent to $5.55 million from 2004. Miscellaneous vegetables (crops not published separately) cash receipts fell by 18 percent to $33.8 million from 2004. All fruit cash receipts totaled $121.2 million in 2005 compared to $93.7 million in 2004, an increase of 29 percent. Apple cash receipts rose 56 percent above 2004 levels, to $9.02 million. Cranberry cash receipts were $18.1 million, up 47 percent from 2004 levels. Peach cash receipts totaled $30.9 million, up 33 percent from last year. Blueberry and strawberry cash receipts both rose 22 percent from last year, totaling $55.5 million and $2.38 million, respectively.

Livestock and livestock products cash receipts totaled $180.9 million in 2005, a 3 percent decrease from the 2004 level of $186.6 million. Poultry and eggs declined 28 percent from last year, at $22.7 million. Hog cash receipts, at $855,000, fell 11 percent from the previous year. Dairy products cash receipts totaled $29.3 million in 2005, down 9 percent from the previous year. Other livestock cash receipts decreased

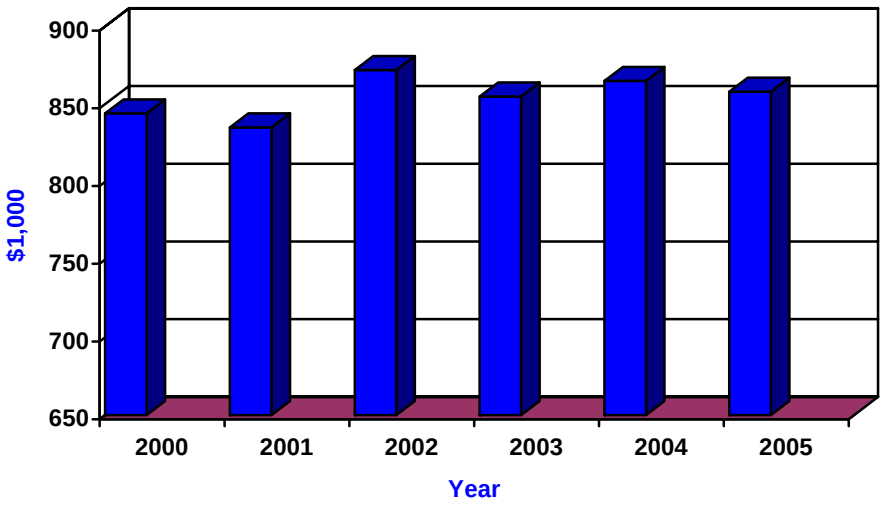
by 1 percent to $5.10 million. The largest component of the livestock and livestock products cash receipts total was from the equine industry, which excludes purse and stake payments. Equine cash receipts totaled $115 million in 2005 compared to $109 million in 2004, an increase of 6 percent. Meat animal cash receipts, at $8.84 million, were up 3 percent from the 2004 level of $8.61 million.

New Jersey farm real estate values, a measurement of the value of all land and buildings on farms, averaged $10,900 per acres as of January 1, 2006, up 4 percent from the previous year. The Garden State ranked fourth among all states in the highest farm real estate value per acre. Rhode Island=s real estate value per acre was ranked first, at $12,500, with Massachusetts ranked second at $11,600. Connecticut=s real estate value per acre ranked third, at $11,400 per acre. Delaware=s real estate value per acre ranked fifth, at $10,200 per acre followed by Maryland=s ranking of sixth, at $8,900 per acre.

NEW JERSEY CASH RECEIPTS
2005



NEW JERSEY: CASH RECEIPTS
2000 - 2005



BY COMMODITY, 2000 - 2005

Commodity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
			$1,000			
All Commodities	844,386	835,269	871,530	854,704	865,154	857,601
Livestock and Products	191,790	199,504	189,502	188,009	186,580	180,947
All Poultry and Eggs	27,201	26,555	24,807	31,238	31,500	22,717
Chicken Eggs	25,208	24,603	22,784	29,208	28,912	20,373
Other Poultry	1,024	1,238	1,472	1,495	1,880	1,666
Turkeys	969	714	551	535	708	678
Dairy Products	31,812	37,030	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295
Horses 2/	116,000	121,000	123,000	117,000	109,000	115,000
Meat Animals	8,510	10,243	6,790	7,718	8,616	8,839
Cattle and Calves	7,652	9,196	5,954	6,971	7,656	7,984
Hogs	858	1,047	836	747	960	855
Other Livestock	8,267	4,676	5,081	4,789	5,156	5,096
All Crops	652,596	635,765	682,028	666,695	678,574	676,654
All Field Crops	44,888	45,713	45,447	47,054	59,769	51,892
Corn	6,600	9,721	7,547	8,027	13,554	12,547
Hay	8,578	8,232	7,539	8,571	9,398	7,877
Potatoes	4,294	3,678	5,666	3,716	3,152	3,697
Soybeans	14,310	13,552	11,956	15,448	21,800	15,982
Sweet Potatoes	2,467	2,522	3,003	3,522	4,013	4,038
Wheat	3,742	3,317	5,600	3,656	3,669	3,596
Other Field Crops	4,897	4,691	4,136	4,114	4,183	4,155
All Vegetables	196,434	178,028	172,686	148,958	158,385	141,506
Vegetables, Fresh Market:	132,088	121,046	123,283	110,268	110,512	102,147
Asparagus	2,400	2,210	3,237	3,000	2,700	3,300
Cabbage	8,640	6,732	10,670	4,778	6,475	6,942
Cucumbers	10,525	9,445	11,948	12,000	15,481	9,696
Eggplant	4,680	3,024	3,709	4,631	5,376	3,931
Escarole	4,150	2,558	3,644	2,184	2,426	2,043
Lettuce, All	12,693	12,625	9,078	7,785	8,160	6,941
Peppers, Bell	29,160	27,824	26,166	25,578	23,200	20,550
Snap beans	6,039	6,141	4,658	2,673	6,448	5,452
Spinach	5,916	6,834	5,605	7,560	3,796	6,180
Sweet Corn	17,861	15,664	17,244	12,117	10,920	12,212
Tomatoes	30,024	27,989	27,324	27,962	25,530	24,900
Vegetables, Processing	8,820	8,332	7,014	4,593	6,815	5,550
Vegetables, Miscellaneous	55,526	48,650	42,389	34,097	41,058	33,809
All Fruits and Berries	81,390	88,343	99,268	97,556	93,671	121,178
Apples	6,002	7,381	6,705	5,800	5,780	9,022
Blueberries	36,100	36,730	46,790	45,690	45,630	55,470
Cranberries	8,395	9,517	13,717	15,312	12,293	18,122
Peaches	24,774	28,350	25,194	24,180	23,180	30,869
Strawberries	1,504	1,300	2,080	1,815	1,944	2,380
Other Fruits and Berries	4,615	5,065	4,783	4,759	4,844	5,315
Greenhouse, Nursery, Christmas Trees, and Sod	329,885	323,681	364,626	373,127	366,750	362,077

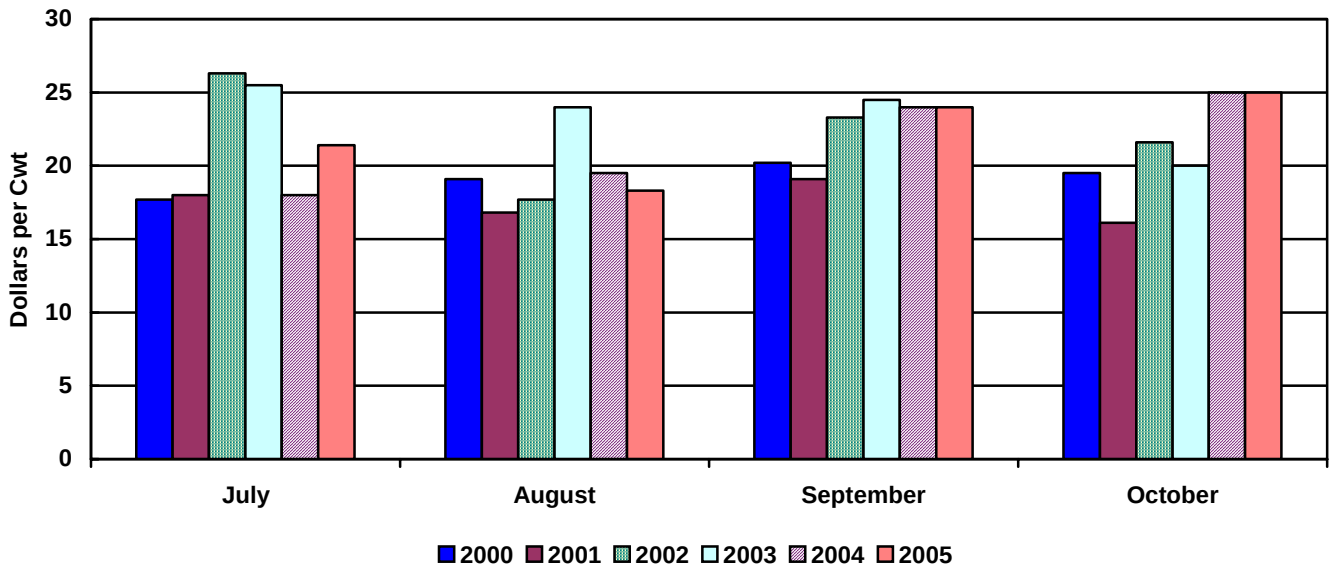
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Excludes purse and stake payments.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY MONTH, 2000 – 2005

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Season Avg
Peaches, Fresh Market (dollars per ton)													
2000	---	---	---	---	---	---	900.0	700.0	640.0	---	---	---	854.0
2001	---	---	---	---	---	---	900.0	720.0	780.0	---	---	---	810.0
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---	820.0	916.0	932.0	---	---	---	884.0
2003	C	C	---	---	---	---	1000.0	714.0	648.0	---	---	---	780.0
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---	740.0	760.0	800.0	---	---	---	760.0
2005	---	---	---	---	---	---	737.0	1000.0	1040.0	---	---	---	916.0
Sweet Corn, Fresh Market (dollars per cwt)													
2000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.70	19.10	20.20	19.50	---	---	18.90
2001	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.00	16.80	19.10	16.10	---	---	17.60
2002	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.30	17.70	23.30	21.60	---	---	21.80
2003	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.50	24.00	24.50	20.00	---	---	23.90
2004	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.00	19.50	24.00	25.00	---	---	20.80
2005	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.40	18.30	24.00	25.00	---	---	21.50

>C> means that a price estimate is not available for the month.

SWEET CORN, FRESH MARKET, AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, BY MONTH, 2000 - 2005



NEW JERSEY: VALUE ADDED TO THE U.S. ECONOMY BY THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR VIA THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES, 2000-2005 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			1,000 dollars			
Value of crop production	666,956	632,015	675,935	674,588	683,621	667,147
Food grains	3,759	3,317	5,600	3,656	3,669	3,596
Feed crops	15,556	18,149	15,275	16,823	23,187	20,670
Oil crops	14,310	13,552	11,956	15,448	21,800	15,982
Fruits and tree nuts	81,390	88,343	99,269	97,556	93,671	121,178
Vegetables	203,195	184,228	181,355	156,196	165,550	149,241
All other crops	334,386	328,176	368,573	377,016	370,697	365,987
Home consumption	1,777	1,150	1,336	866	794	698
Value of inventory adjustment 2/	12,583	(4,900)	(7,429)	7,027	4,253	-10,206
Value of livestock production	192,598	196,838	192,637	189,118	185,713	179,883
Meat animals	8,510	10,243	6,790	7,718	8,616	8,839
Dairy products	31,812	37,030	29,824	27,264	32,308	29,295
Poultry and eggs	27,201	26,555	24,807	31,238	31,500	22,717
Miscellaneous livestock	124,267	125,676	128,081	121,789	114,156	120,096
Home consumption	730	1,367	1,128	1,379	1,382	1,494
Value of inventory adjustment 2/	78	(4,033)	2,007	(270)	(2,249)	-2,558
Revenues from services and forestry	129,004	120,504	143,323	156,607	172,140	171,900
Machine hire and customwork	5,257	3,247	5,133	10,415	8,176	7,261
Forest products sold	1,065	1,031	997	997	997	997
Other farm income	42,228	28,480	47,212	45,108	60,381	57,649
Gross imputed rental value of farm dwellings	80,454	87,746	89,981	100,087	102,586	105,993
Value of agricultural sector production	988,558	949,357	1,011,895	1,020,313	1,041,474	1,018,930
less: Purchased Inputs	380,407	396,129	491,383	475,982	426,626	400,488
Farm origin	97,308	101,885	158,572	155,746	123,947	109,896
Feed purchased	30,156	30,876	60,028	52,635	29,359	21,674
Livestock and poultry purchased	2,032	670	1,408	1,684	1,312	1,285
Seed purchased	65,120	70,339	97,136	101,427	93,276	86,937
Manufactured inputs	93,547	96,761	97,032	90,898	99,580	105,322
Fertilizers and lime	27,408	31,198	24,378	26,622	26,741	29,911
Pesticides	23,744	25,143	27,413	25,391	27,112	25,391
Petroleum fuel and oils	29,036	27,560	24,719	26,529	32,708	37,278
Electricity	13,359	12,860	20,522	12,356	13,019	12,742
Other purchased inputs	189,552	197,483	235,779	229,338	203,099	185,270
Repair and maintenance of capital items	63,574	65,457	56,411	56,571	55,079	49,698
Machine hire and customwork	10,852	12,643	15,959	6,881	8,870	6,988
Mrkting, storage, and transportation exp.	33,863	33,603	46,146	31,782	31,504	26,541
Contract labor	10,493	8,220	11,552	20,079	19,586	20,174
Miscellaneous expenses	70,670	77,560	105,711	114,026	88,060	81,869
plus: Net government transactions	(22,156)	(29,187)	(33,988)	(30,060)	(34,165)	(27,469)
+ Direct Government payments	22,481	16,404	6,428	12,301	10,301	26,246
- Motor vehicle registration and licensing fees	1,927	1,568	1,752	1,630	1,795	2,316
- Property taxes	42,710	44,023	38,664	40,731	42,671	51,399
Gross value added	585,995	524,041	486,524	514,270	580,683	590,973
less: Capital consumption	89,184	92,054	95,371	99,498	107,336	111,399
Net value added	496,811	431,987	391,153	414,772	473,347	479,574
less: Payment to stockholders	205,103	204,519	264,949	234,943	235,335	201,995
Employee compensation (total hired labor)	176,988	178,799	235,078	207,618	211,346	180,271
Net rent received by nonoperator landlords	(11,600)	(10,275)	(5,247)	(6,889)	(11,525)	(19,402)
Real estate and nonreal estate interest	39,715	35,995	35,118	34,214	35,514	41,126
Net farm income	291,708	227,468	126,204	179,829	238,012	277,579

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

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

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

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: ESTIMATED EXPORT VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2000-2005

Commodity Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			million dollars			
New Jersey						
Animals, meats, and products 1/	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.9
Feed grains and products	1.5	5.9	4.8	2.9	6.6	4.3
Fruits and preparations 2/	13.8	9.8	12.0	14.6	13.9	17.3
Soybeans and soybean products	5.9	9.7	7.9	7.0	12.5	7.3
Vegetable and preparations	17.3	25.6	26.7	22.9	22.8	24.2
Other	79.6	88.3	84.5	91.9	94.1	98.1
Total	124.6	146.2	143.0	146.5	156.0	158.1
United States						
Animals, meats and products 1/	9,255.0	9.667.0	9,335.2	9,634.7	8,079.9	8,890.8
Feed grains and products	6,605.7	6,533.7	6,795.6	6,684.3	8,290.9	6,944.7
Fruits and preparations 2/	3,380.2	3,501.7	3,433.5	3,549.5	3,833.5	4,080.8
Soybeans and soybean products	6,648.0	6,809.9	7,332.1	8,269.8	9,066.7	8,843.4
Vegetables and preparations	4,440.4	4,511.2	4,545.3	4,667.7	5,213.3	5,606.1
Other	20,414.5	21,674.7	21,849.5	23,180.7	27,883.7	28,003.5
Total	50,743.8	52,698.2	53,291.2	55,986.7	62,368.0	62,369.3

1/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts, excludes poultry.
2/ Apples, apple juice, and apple products, as well as other miscellaneous fruits assumed to equal the previous year; current year production data has not yet been released.
SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (March/April), USDA, Economic Research Service.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 2002-2005

County	Number of Certified Nurseries				Acreage in Nursery Stock			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
North District								
Bergen	34	34	32	32	104.5	106.1	101.7	94.2
Essex	6	6	6	6	12.2	14.5	13.9	16.1
Hunterdon	70	74	71	77	823.3	1,005.1	1,083.7	1,116.2
Morris	37	40	39	42	68.3	204.1	204.1	250.9
Passaic	10	11	9	7	6.8	19.0	17.3	18.4
Somerset	33	32	35	35	331.2	336.5	327.3	293.8
Sussex	20	20	20	20	132.9	129.9	133.0	137.5
Union	12	12	12	13	28.4	29.4	28.5	30.0
Warren	18	19	19	19	85.0	80.1	140.6	87.2
Central District								
Burlington	114	106	106	109	1,409.5	1,400.6	1,393.6	1,461.9
Mercer	52	55	59	56	610.6	791.0	775.0	781.5
Middlesex	68	66	70	70	724.7	748.5	722.4	716.7
Monmouth	216	209	202	196	3,722.2	3,793.7	3,710.0	3,731.1
Ocean	27	29	34	33	123.8	125.1	141.4	142.9
South District								
Atlantic	65	64	63	65	338.3	329.6	337.0	339.0
Camden	29	25	26	25	106.9	92.1	83.0	76.7
Cape May	31	33	32	31	319.8	312.8	309.8	311.7
Cumberland	244	251	254	259	5,741.7	6,199.9	6,583.2	6,800.3
Gloucester	120	120	122	118	1,388.5	1,463.4	1,493.6	1,469.9
Salem	84	84	86	82	962.5	905.5	954.4	991.2
Total	1,290	1,290	1,299	1,297	17,261.1	18,087.8	18,553.3	18,877.3

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

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1956-2005 1/ 2/

Year	Number of Farms		Land in Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	Number		1,000 Acres		Acres	
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,140	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	116	429
1979	9,600	2,437,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,439,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	426
1981	9,500	2,439,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	424
1982	9,500	2,406,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	427
1983	9,500	2,378,620	1,000	1,023,425	105	430
1984	9,300	2,333,810	980	1,017,803	105	436
1985	9,100	2,292,530	960	1,012,073	105	441
1986	8,800	2,249,820	920	1,005,333	105	447
1987	8,500	2,212,960	900	998,923	106	451
1988	8,300	2,200,940	880	994,423	106	452
1989	8,300	2,174,520	880	990,723	106	456
1990	8,100	2,145,820	870	986,850	107	460
1991	8,500	2,116,760	880	981,736	104	464
1992	9,000	2,107,840	880	978,503	98	464
1993	9,400	2,201,590	870	968,845	93	440
1994	9,400	2,197,690	860	965,935	91	440
1995	9,500	2,196,400	850	962,515	89	438
1996	9,500	2,190,500	840	958,675	88	438
1997	9,600	2,190,510	830	956,010	86	436
1998	9,600	2,192,330	830	952,080	86	434
1999	9,600	2,187,280	830	948,460	86	434
2000	9,700	2,166,780	830	945,080	86	436
2001	9,800	2,148,630	830	942,070	85	438
2002	9,900	2,135,360	820	940,300	83	440
2003	9.900	2,126,860	820	938,650	83	441
2004	9,900	2,112,970	820	936,295	83	443
2005 3/	9,800	2,100,990	790	933,400	81	444

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

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

1954-1974 — A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.

1951-1953 — Estimates were Aextrapolated@ to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1954 definition.

1950 — A farm is a place of three or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than three acres which had sales of $250 or more, were also considered farms.

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

3/ Preliminary.

3/ Preliminary.

MIXED FERTILIZER, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2006 1/

Grade	Final July-Dec 05	Preliminary Jan-June 06	Year Ending June 30, 2006	Grade	Final July-Dec 05	Preliminary Jan-June 06	Year Ending June 30, 2006
		tons				tons	
5-10-5	46	894	940	16-8-8	653	1,479	2,132
5-10-10	76	260	336	18-3-6	86	49	135
5-10-15	91	118	209	18-5-9	138	232	370
9-9-9	688	790	1,478	18-24-12	734	734	1,468
10-5-10	108	499	607	19-3-6	264	665	929
10-6-4	469	776	1,245	19-19-19	224	90	314
10-10-10	1,938	3,921	5,859	20-3-10	197	244	441
10-20-10	256	156	412	20-4-10	288	531	819
10-20-20	341	297	638	20-8-8	279	328	607
12-6-6	551	1,350	1,901	20-10-10	383	275	658
14-7-14	1,132	1,971	3,103	24-5-11	1,908	1,158	3,066
14-14-14	119	306	425	32-5-7	1,003	578	1,581
15-2-5	43	320	363	OTHERS 2/	40,866	86,401	127,267
16-4--8	126	442	568	TOTALS	53,007	104,864	157,871
16-8-8							

MATERIALS

CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Sulfate	62	4	66
Ammonium Nitrate	153	149	302
Nitrogen Solutions	565	8,125	8,690
Sodium Nitrate	63	441	504
Urea	1,957	2,692	4,649
Others	808	6,131	6,939
TOTAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	3,608	17,542	21,150
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Super phosphate	36	81	117
Others	219	583	802
TOTAL PHOSPHATES	255	664	919
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Sulfate	100	1,407	1,507
Muriate of Potash	285	4,981	5,266
Others	381	1,223	1,604
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	766	7,611	8,377
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	89	2,153	2,242
Sewage, Compost, Others	7,413	13,120	20,533
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	7,502	15,273	22,775
SOIL CONDITIONERS 3/	5,458	17,222	22,680
SECONDARY MATERIALS	190	3,822	4,012
MISCELLANEOUS	7,597	3,674	11,271
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIAL	25,376	65,808	91,184
GRAND TOTAL-MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	78,383	170,672	249,055
FARM UTILIZATION	48,616	82,075	130,691
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	29,767	88,594	118,361

ACTUAL PLANT NUTRIENTS

	NITROGEN	Mixed	7,502	13,454	20,956
		Single	1,306	4,391	5,697
		All Fertilizer 4/	8,809	17,846	26,655
	PHOSPHATE	Mixed	3,036	5,568	8,604
		Single	16	36	52
		All Fertilizer 4/	3,053	5,604	8,657
	POTASH	Mixed	4,350	5,631	9,981
		Single	264	3,851	4,115
		All Fertilizer 4/	4,615	9,484	14,099

`/ Compiled by the USDA, NASS, New Jersey Field Office.
2/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items.
3/ Soil conditioners include gypsum and excludes lime.
4/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WEIGHT CAUGHT, 2000 - 2005

Seafood	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			Pounds			
Clams, Surf	58,048	52,872	53,614	51,337	43,522	38,968
Mackerel, Atlantic	9,645	25,224	20,486	33,056	35,547	32,415
Menhaden	31,2667	26,376	24,725	20,450	18,024	24,093
Scallops, Sea	4,948,9	8,217	8,645	10,636	13,689	11,832
Clams, Ocean Quahog	14,810	21,028	20,358	20,346	17,634	10,881
Crabs, Blue	4,864	4,430	6,000	3,799	4,294	5,983
Squid, Longfin	14,346	7,936	4,614	2,375	2,886	4,725
Monkfish	4,414	5,855	5,703	7,167	4,225	3,924
Flounder, Summer	1,848	1,745	2,407	2,385	2,804	2,529
Herring	---	708	1,138	1,804	118	2,264

SOURCE: National Marine Fisheries Service

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY EX VESSEL VALUE, 2000 - 2005

Seafood	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
			Dollars			
Scallops, Sea	24,108	29,975	33,340	43,494	67,365	88,476
Clams, Surf	31,371	29,327	29,185	27,432	22,284	20,029
Clams, Ocean Quahog	6,394	11,866	10,632	10,622	9,095	7,556
Crabs, Blue	4,925	4,098	6,174	4,238	5,274	6,103
Clams	6,757	5,636	6,403	5,228	7,409	5,538
Flounder, Summer	2,604	2,312	3,505	3,682	4,400	4,642
Monkfish	6,505	6,134	5,902	6,189	3,495	4,436
Mackerel, Atlantic	1,205	1,694	1,780	2,855	3,353	4,028
Longfin Squid	3,010	3,264	2,776	1,421	1,780	2,840
American Lobster	3,693	2,471	1,139	1,028	1,801	2,002

SOURCE: National Marine Fisheries Service

Explanation of Shifts in the New Jersey Seafood Top Ten

Local harvests of seafood reflect active management practices that result in shifts within the top ten harvest numbers. The New Jersey fishing industry has actively partnered with government agencies and/or academic institutions to help ensure the development of sustainable fisheries through the formulation of fishery management plans based on the Abest available@ scientific research. The sea scallop fishery is a prime example of these successes. As a result of better data, more effective management plans, and reduction of by-catch, the harvest has grown significantly. Similarly, a generation of better data allowed the monkfish fishery to remain open and viable. Changes in the squid harvest reflect a recent moratorium on the harvest of a locally harvested species. All of these efforts are designed to help ensure that our seafood resources are available for future generations.

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For a monthly summary of USDA estimates, forecasts, and projections of commodities, prices, trade issues, and world crop developments, see: ***www.usda.gov/nass/pubs/nassfact.htm***

New Jersey Homepage:
www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_Jersey/Index.asp

The New Jersey site offers much of the same information as the national homepage but in a format designed for New Jersey customers. The reports contain the same statistics but offer more details about agriculture in the New Jersey region. There are also state-funded reports that are not available on the national website, such as the Jersey Fresh Fruit and Vegetable release. Links are also available to other sites such as the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and other NASS field offices.

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