WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE IN 1997:

SITUATION, TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

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Introduction

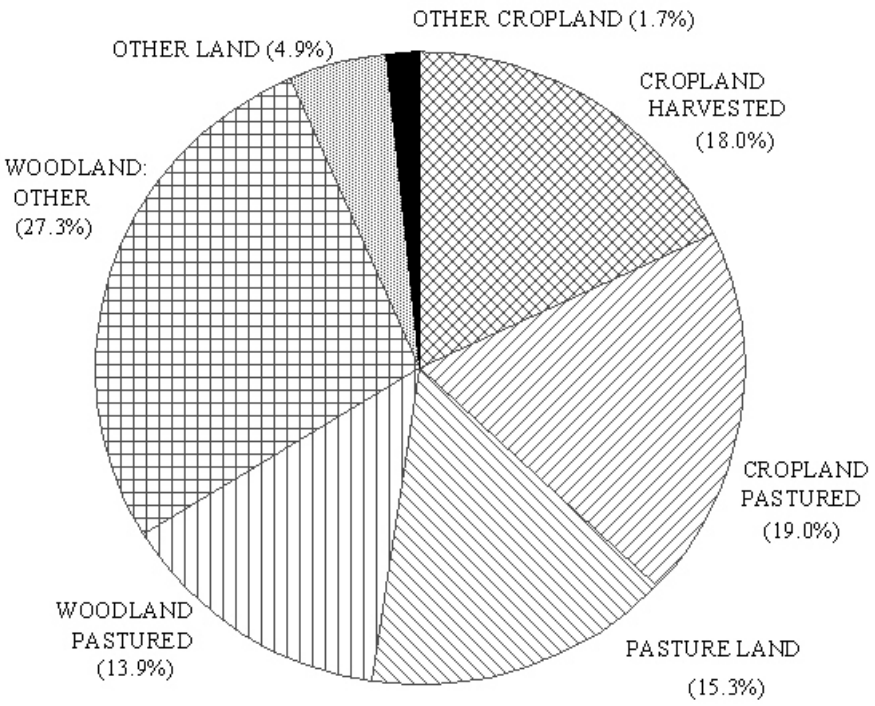
Agriculture in West Virginia is a dynamic industry which produces significant amounts of income, provides full and part-time employment for substantial numbers of people, helps to make rural areas pleasant places to live, and creates amenities for both rural and urban residents as well as for tourists and other visitors to the state. The agricultural situation in West Virginia continues to evolve and generally follows the trends in U.S. Agriculture, although the state has a unique agricultural sector that differs in important respects from that of the nation. A major characteristic of agriculture in the state is that a very large proportion of the farm income is derived from livestock and livestock products; within the livestock sector the poultry industry has grown most rapidly and now surpasses beef cattle as the largest source of farm income. However, pasture and hay account for a large proportion of the land in farms and continue to support large forage based livestock enterprises, mostly beef cattle, although dairy cattle and sheep continue to be important in some areas of the state. The areas devoted to production of most crops, except for hay and pasture, have continued to decline; decreases in the acreages in orchards have negatively affected production of apples, once one of the leading sources of farm income. Farms in the state continue to be small relative to the average for the U.S.; farmers in the state tend to be part-time and to work off the farm for substantial proportions of their incomes.

The recently released *1997 Census of Agriculture* provides information which indicates important changes have occurred in the 1990s. For this report, the 1997 information has been combined with data from previous census reports to develop a profile of the current situation, important trends that are affecting the sector, and comparison with changes and trends in the nation's agriculture. This report highlights major developments and trends with descriptions, graphs, and tables.

Censuses of Agriculture have been taken since 1840. These were surveys taken during the years of the population census until the 1920s when an additional enumeration was made in 1925. Since then, a Census of Agriculture has been taken approximately every five years; these were in years ending in five and zero until the 1950s when the agricultural census years were changed to years ending in four and nine. Since 1982, they have been completed for years ending in two and seven, which corresponds to the same years for the Census of Manufacturers and other enumerations (except the population census which is taken every 10th year at the beginning of each decade). Thus, the 1997 Census is the last one during this century. It also was carried out for the first time by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (National Agricultural Statistical Service) instead of by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce

As indicated above, this report summarizes data from the 1997 and previous Census reports for West Virginia with comparisons to the U.S. situation, recent changes, and trends. The period used for the trends is 1959-1997. The next section provides a profile of the major characteristics of the agricultural sector, together with the changes since 1992 and trends over the last four decades. This is followed by a section that covers the situation, changes, and trends for the major crop and livestock enterprises produced in West Virginia. The final part provides information and data on the agriculture of the 55 counties in the state. Appendix tables provide additional information on the trends in the state's agriculture and selected county agricultural data.

FIGURE 1. LAND USE ON WV FARMS, 1997

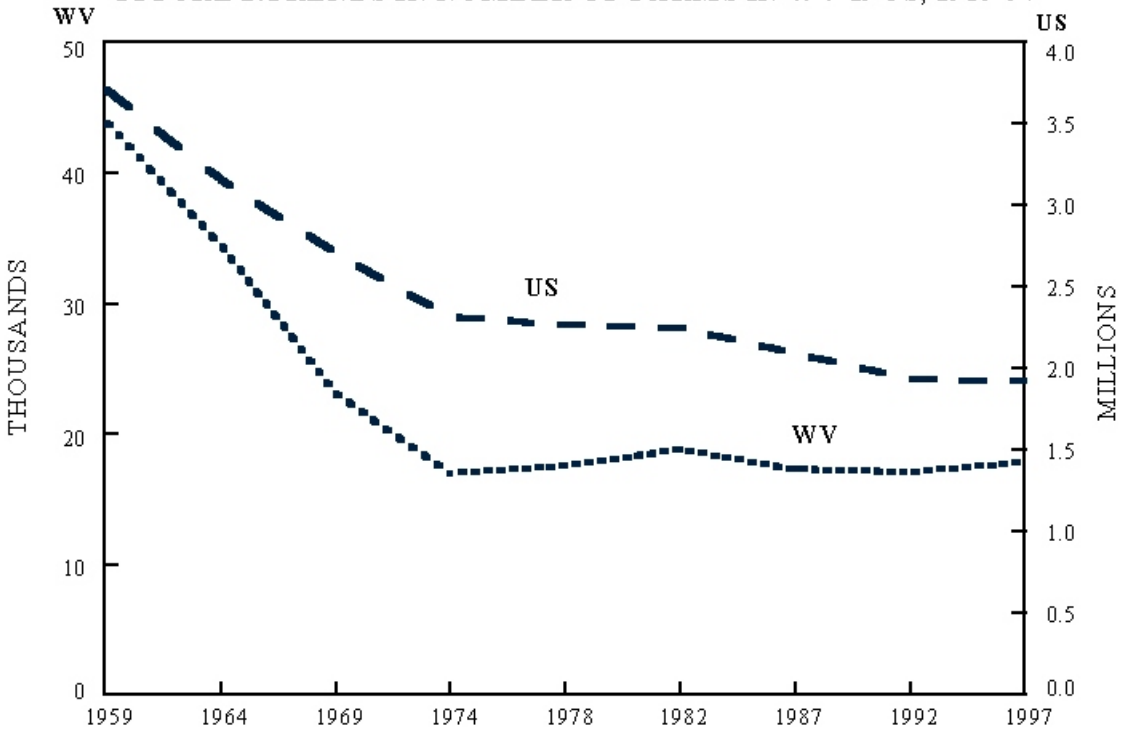


Land Use Of the state's 15.4 million acres, about 22 percent (3.45 million acres) are in farms; most of the remainder is forestland (about 75 percent). While 1,336,723 acres of land in farms are classified as cropland, the harvested acreage was only about half that amount—621,532. Most of the remainder was in pasture with a small amount, 1.7 percent of the total, being in other uses such as idle or not harvested due to crop failure. Pasture was the largest agricultural use for land in the state with some 1,666,124 acres being pastured including 529,069 of permanent pasture, 657,775 of cropland pastured, and 479,780 of woodland pastured. Woodland is the largest single category of land use with 1,421,986 acres of which about one third was also used for pasture. About 5 percent of the land was in other uses which includes farmstead (houses and buildings, feedlots, etc), fences, roads and lanes, and waste land. The land use patterns in 1997 were similar to those in 1992, although most of the increase in land in farms was in cropland and woodland.

1997 Land Use in WV and the U.S., Acres

Use Category	WV	%	U.S.	%
Land in Farms	**3,455,532**	**100.**	**931,795,255**	**100**
Cropland	**621,632**	**17.9**	**309,385,475**	**33.2**
Cropland Past.	**657,775**	**19.0**	**64,466,542**	**6.9**
Other Cropland	**57,316**	**1.6**	**57,282,679**	**6.1**
Pasture Land	**529,069**	**15.3**	**396,884,553**	**42.5**
Woodland Past.	**479,280**	**13.9**	**29,693,909**	**3.1**
Other	**942,706**	**27.3**	**41,771,522**	**4.5**
Other land	**167,756**	**4.9**	**32,300,375**	**3.4**

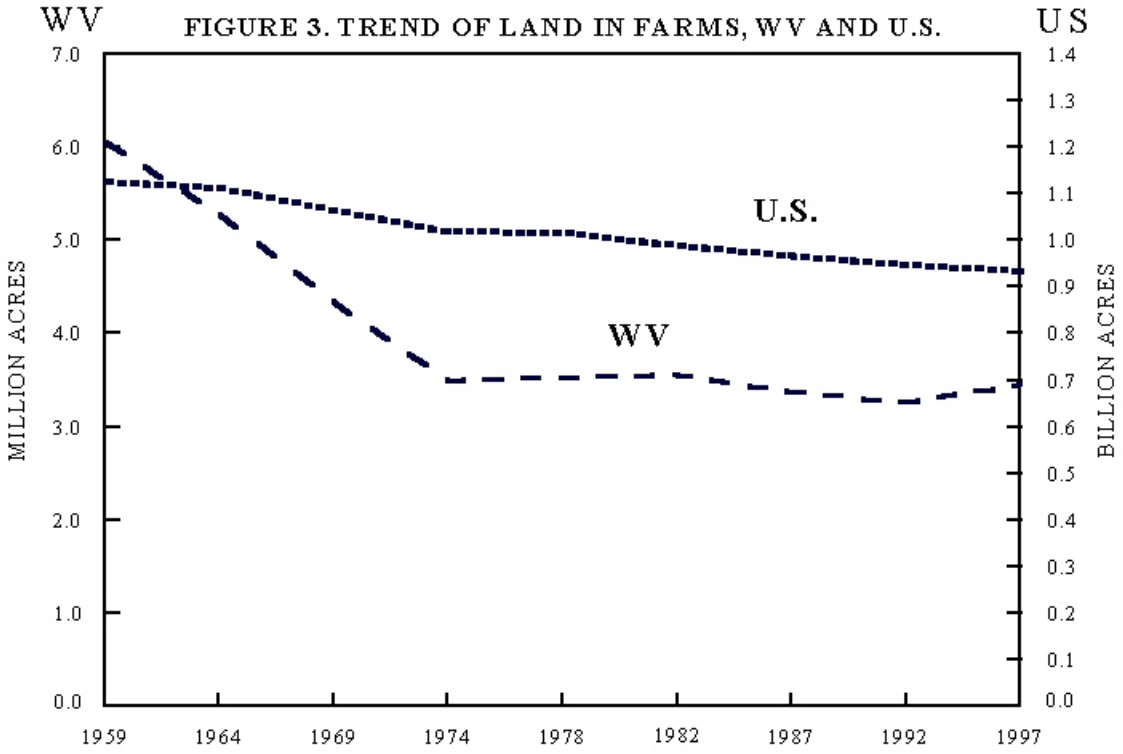
FIGURE 2.TRENDS IN NUMBER OF FARMS IN WV & US, 1959-97



Farm Numbers The number of farms in the state increased in 1997 for the first time since 1982, rising from 17,020 in 1992 to 17,772 in 1997. This was a 4.4 percent increase and contrasts sharply with the situation for the U.S. where farm numbers continued to decline, dropping from 1,925,300 in 1992 to 1, 911,859 in 1972; this decline, however, was less than one percent. West Virginia has less than one percent of the farms in the U.S. Figure 2 depicts the trends in farm numbers for the U.S. and West Virginia for the 1959 through 1997 agricultural censuses; these have generally declined from the peak reached in the 1930s. In both cases the numbers of farms declined rapidly between 1959 and 1997. After that the rate of decline became much smaller. In West Virginia the numbers have been nearly constant while they have declined by relatively small amounts for the U.S. although they increased for West Virginia in 1982.

Trends in Farm Numbers

Year	United States	West Virginia
1959	3,710,503	44,011
1964	3,157,857	34,504
1969	2,703,250	23,142
1974	2,314,013	16,909
1978	2,257,775	17,475
1982	2,240,978	18,742
1987	2,087,759	17,237
1992	1,925,300	17,020
1997	1,911,859	17,772

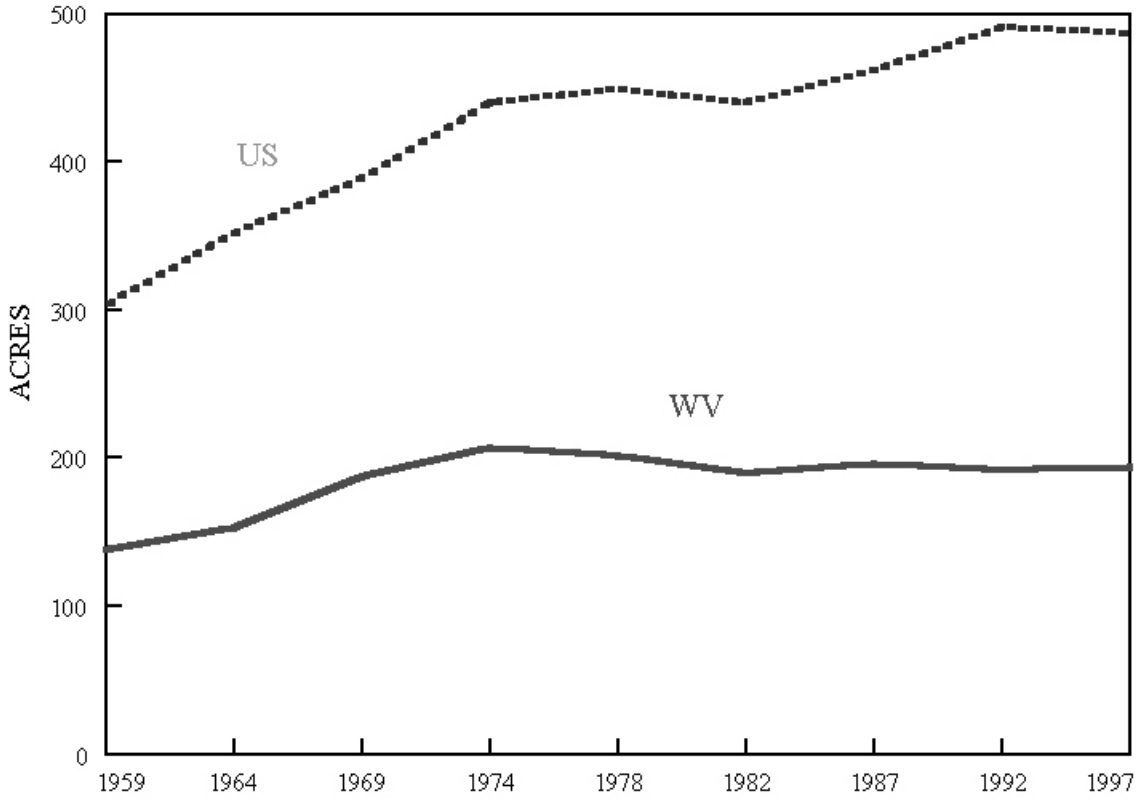


Land in Farms The acreage of land in farms also increased significantly for the state, rising from 3,267,188 in 1992 to 3,455,532 acres in 1997; this was a 5.75 percent increase. Nationally, land in farms continued to decline, decreasing from 945.5 million acres in 1992 to 931.8 million in 1997, a 2.45 percent decline. A shown in Figure 3, between 1959 and 1974, land in farms in West Virginia decreased very sharply with a decline of over two million acres. Since then, the total acreage in farms has been relatively constant, increasing in some census periods (1978 and 1982) and declining in others (1987 and 1992). In contrast, the acreage in farms for the U.S. has trended downward at a relatively constant rate since 1959, although the rate of decline has been a little slower in recent census periods; acreage declined by 6.4 percent from 1959 to 1969, but only by 3.4 percent in the last decade. In general, farm numbers have declined more rapidly than acreages.

Trends in Land in Farms, Acres

	United States	West Virginia
1959	1,123,507,574	6,062,594
1964	1,110,187,000	5,278,582
1969	1,062,892,501	4,340,554
1974	1,017,030,357	3,496,606
1978	1,014,777,234	3,529,266
1982	986,796,579	3,559,051
1987	964,470,625	3,372,955
1992	945,531,506	3,267,188
1997	931,795,255	3,455,532

FIGURE 4. TRENDS IN AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, U.S. & W.Va.

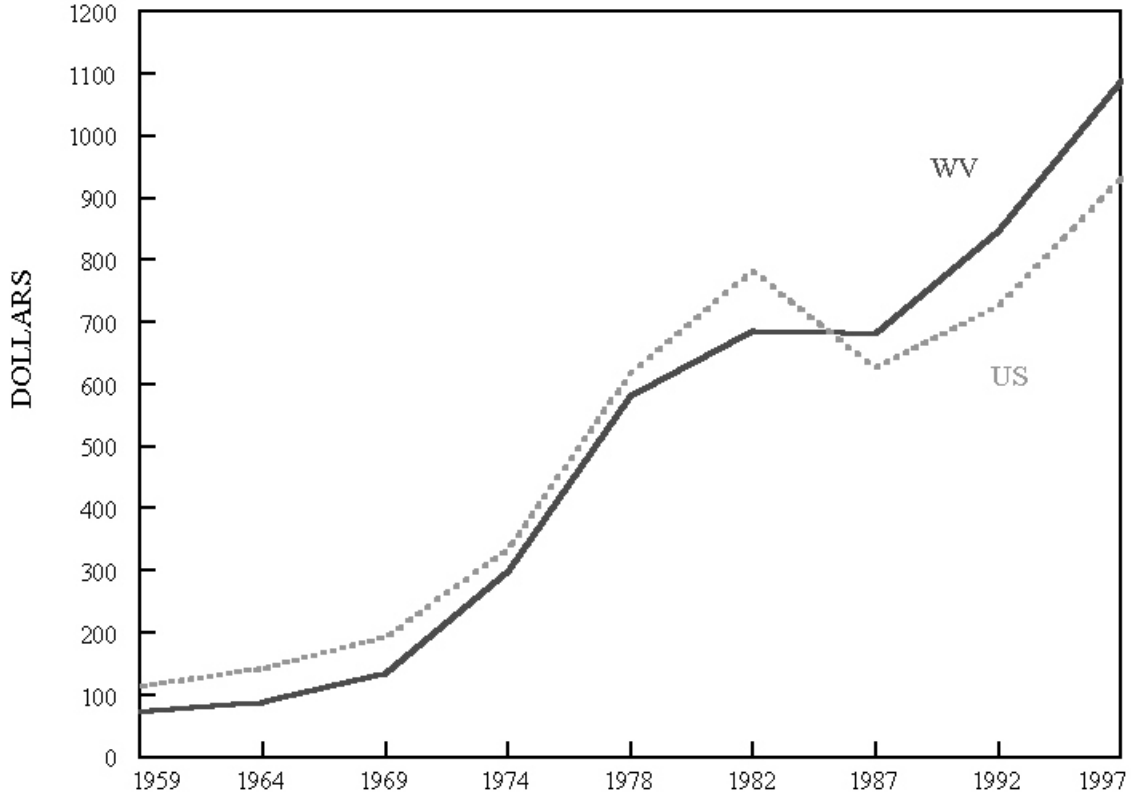


Average Size of Farm The average size of farm in West Virginia increased slightly between 1992 and 1997, rising from 192 acres per farm in the former to 194 acres in the latter period. However, for the first time since the 1930s, the average size of farm in the nation declined during the last census period, dropping slightly--from 491acres per farm in 1992 to 487 in 1997. Figure 4 shows the trends in farm size from 1959 to 1997. The average size of farm in the state rose relatively rapidly between 1959 and 1974 despite the very large decrease in total acreage in farms, as the number of farms had dropped even more rapidly. For the U.S., average farm size rose rapidly between 1959 and 1974 as larger equipment allowed an individual to farm more land. The average size continued to increase between 1974 and 1992, but at a much slower rate than previously.

Trends in Farm Size, Acres per Farm

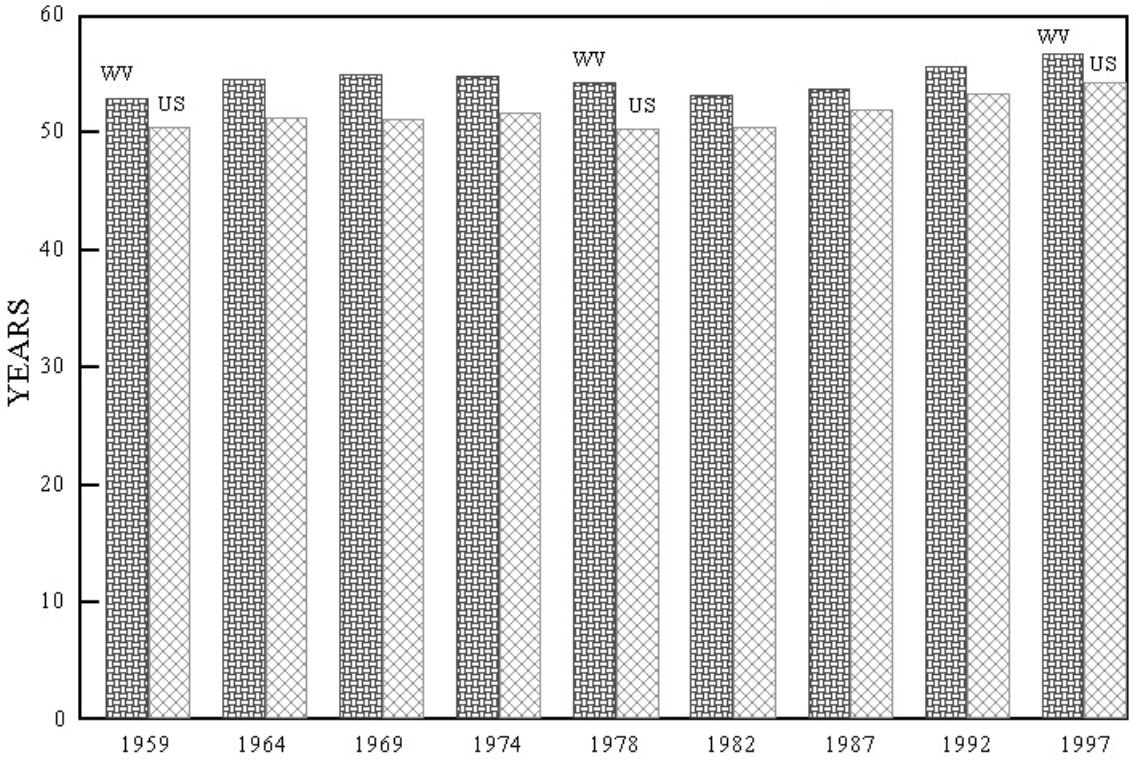
	United States	West Virginia
1959	303	138
1964	352	153
1969	389	188
1974	440	207
1978	449	202
1982	440	190
1987	462	196
1992	491	192
1997	487	194

FIGURE 5. VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE



Value of Land, Buildings, and Equipment After a pause in the early 1980s due to the financial crisis, the dollar value of land and buildings total, average per farm, and average per acre, have continued to rise in both West Virginia and the nation. Figure 5 shows the U.S. and WV trends in per acre values for the 1959-97 census years. Per farm values in West Virginia increased by $47,804, rising from $165,028 to $212,832; those for the nation increased from $357,056 to $449,748, an increase of over $92,000 per farm. The large difference between the U.S. and state values are due to the much larger average size of farm for the U.S. Per acre values are actually higher in West Virginia, $1,002 in the state *versus* $933 for the nation. This situation has prevailed since 1982 when land and building values for the nation declined sharply while those for the state were about constant. The total value of machinery and equipment in the state rose from $326 million in 1972 to $432 million in 1997, a 32.5 percent increase; for the nation the comparable figures were $93 billion to $110 billion, an 18.3 percent increase. Per farm values of machinery and equipment also are much lower in West Virginia than in the United States, $24,315 compared to $57,678. Both values increased between 1992 and 1997, but at a lower rate than for land and buildings, by 26.3 percent for the state and 18.7 percent for the nation. The slower growth in machinery and equipment is reflective of the stagnation in farm size during the last five year period.

FIGURE 6. AVERAGE AGE OF OPERATOR, WV & US

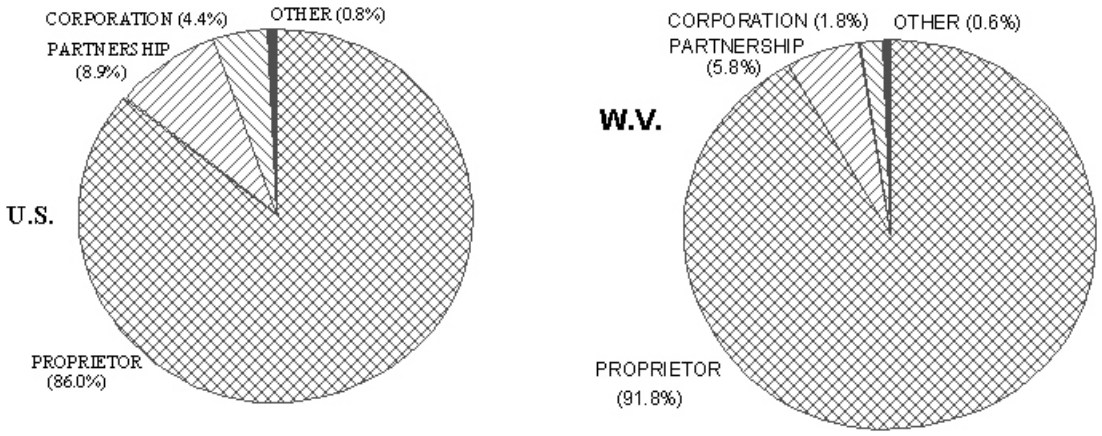


Farm Operator Characteristics The average age of farm operators has continued to rise, increasing slightly in West Virginia, from 55.6 in 1992 to 56.7 in 1997 (Figure 6). Only 0.4 percent of the operators were under 25, while 3 percent were 25-34, 12.1 were 34-44, 19.4 were 45-54, 14.3 were 55-64, and 10.7 were 65 or older. For the U.S., the average farm operator's age rose from 53.3 in 1992 to 54.3 in 1997. Thus, while farmers are on average about two years older in West Virginia, the average age did not increase as much as it did in the U.S. Among the operators 90.4 percent were male and 9.6 percent were female in the West Virginia while 91.4 percent were male and 8.6 percent were female in the U.S. Relatively few farms in W.V. (70) have minorities (African American, Hispanics, Asian) as the principal operator and the relative numbers have continued to decline. Thus, only 0.4 percent of the farms in West Virginia were operated by minorities, although the number did almost double from the previous census, when only 2.5 percent of the farms were operated by minorities in the U.S.

Trends in Average Age of Farm Operators

	United States	West Virginia
1959	50.3	53.0
1964	51.3	54.5
1969	51.2	55.0
1974	51.7	54.8
1978	50.3	54.3
1982	50.5	53.2
1987	52.0	53.8
1992	53.3	55.6
1997	54.3	56.7

FIGURE 7. ORGANIZATION OF FARMS IN THE U.S. AND W.V., 1997

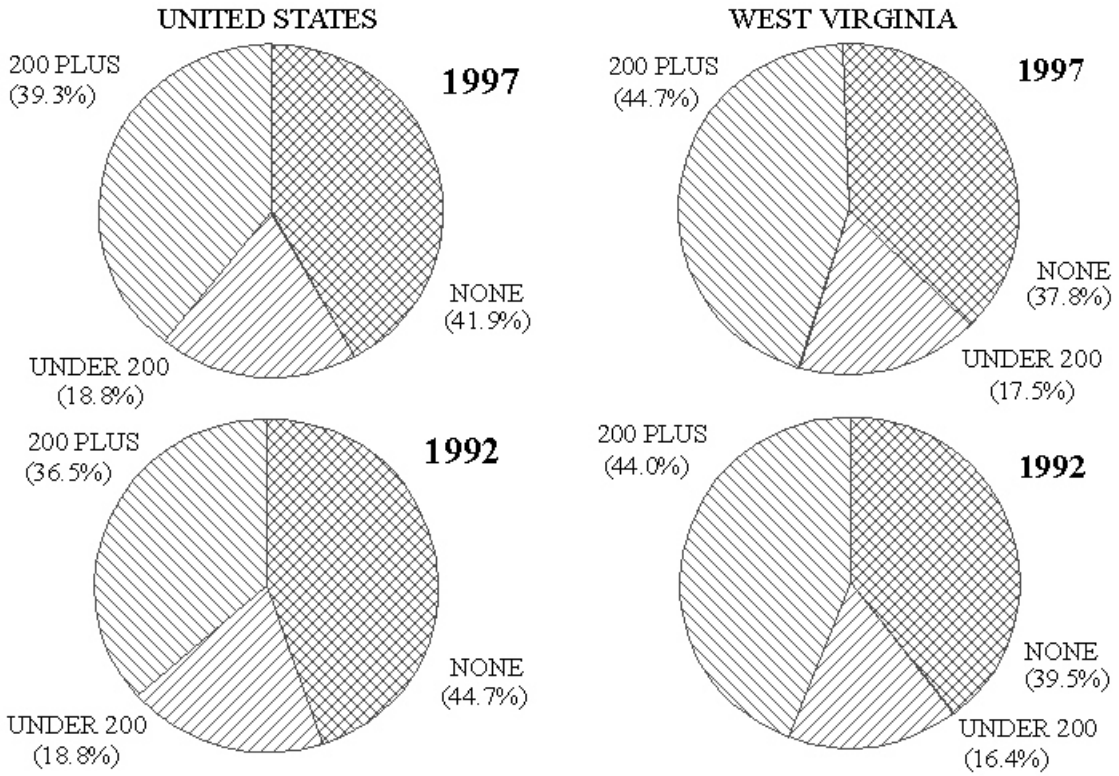


Type of Farm Organization and Tenure The vast majority of farms in both W.V. and the U.S. are sole proprietorships (owned by a single person or family), with relatively more in the state than in the U.S., 91.8 percent in West Virginia *versus* 86.0 percent for the nation (Figure 7). Between 1992 and 1997 both proprietorships and corporate farm numbers increased in West Virginia while partnership numbers decreased. In the U.S. the only categories to have increases were corporations and other (cooperatives, estate, trust, institutional, etc.). It should be noted that corporations and partnerships tend to be larger than single proprietorships. In WV, the average acreages of partnerships and corporations were 318 and 483 acres, respectively, in 1997, compared to 182 acres in the average single proprietor operated farm. For the U.S., average 1997 size of partnerships was 883 acres, of corporations, 1,565, and proprietorships, 358 acres. Thus, the size and importance of corporate farms has continued to increase although the total control by corporations remains relatively small; also over 90 percent of corporate farms are family operations which have incorporated for tax, inheritance and other purposes. Most farms in West Virginia (71.8 percent) are operated by full owners, while part owners are next with 24.1 percent of the operations; only about 4.1 percent are operated by full tenants. Little change occurred in the tenancy situation in the state during the 1992-97 five year time period. For the U.S., 60 percent were operated by full owners, 30 percent by part owners, and 10 percent by tenants. Nearly 60 percent of farmers in West Virginia had operated their farms for over 10 years; in 1997 the average length of time on the current farm was 20.1 years. For the U.S., 71 percent had been on their farms for 10 years or longer.

Land in Frms by Type of Organization

(1,000 Acres)	U.S.	W.V.
Proprietorship	585,464	3,000
Partnership	149,321	292
Corporation	131,463	138
Other	65,545	25
Average Size	acre	
Proprietorship	358	182
Partnership	883	318
Corporation	1,565	483
Other	4,378	273

FIGURE 8. DAYS WORKED OFF FARM, U.S. & W.V.



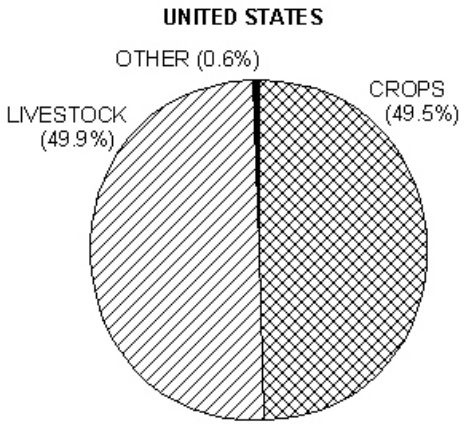
Principal Occupation and Work Off Farm

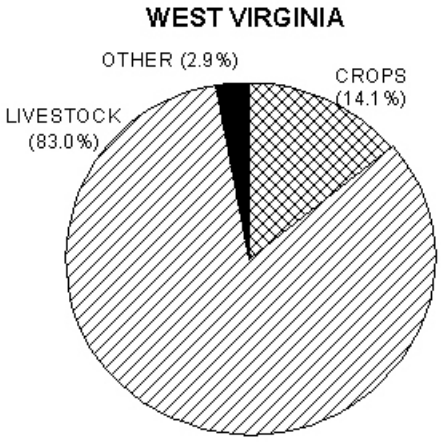
The principal occupation of farm operators continued to change from agriculture to other occupations, meaning that farming has become increasingly a part-time occupation for many farm operators; the majority in West Virginia are part-time as are nearly half for the nation (Figure 8). There was a decrease in the number of farm operators listing themselves as full-time farmers between 1992 and 1997. In West Virginia, the percent of full-time farmers decreased from 42.1 to 39.8, while for the U.S. the relative number of full-time operators declined from 54.7 to 50.3 percent. This change in principal occupation was accompanied by an increase in the numbers and amounts of off-farm work activities. In West Virginia, some 62.2 percent of the farmers worked off the farm in 1997, with 44.7 percent working off-farm for at least 200 days per year; these represented small increases from the data reported for 1992. There was nearly as large a proportion of U.S. farmers working off-farm, 58.1 percent with some off-farm work and 39.3 working off-farm 200 or more days per year.

Number of Operators with Off Farm Work

Days: 1997	U.S.	W.Va.
None	755,254	6,390
1-99	164,957	1,302
100-199	167,920	1,633
200 +	709,279	7,554

FIGURE 9. SOURCES OF FARM INCOME, U.S. & W.V., 1997



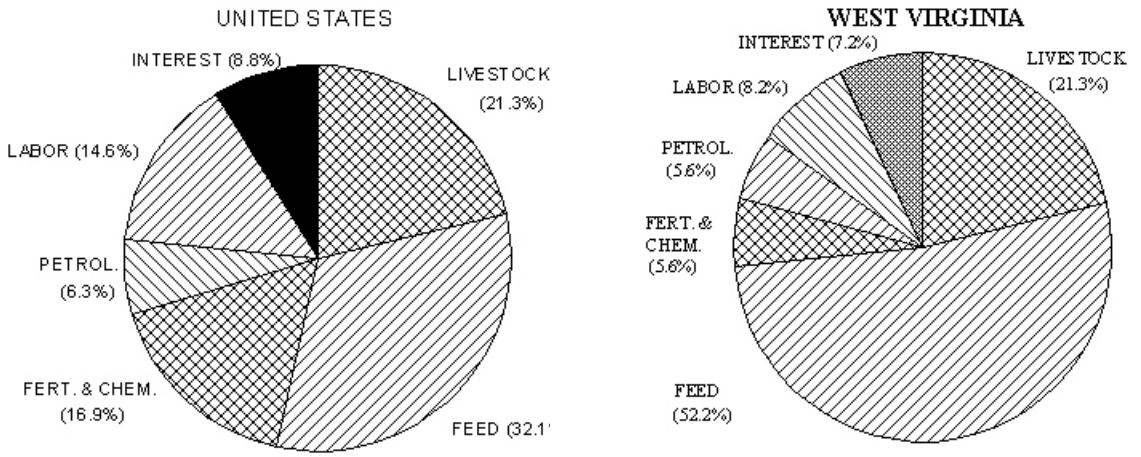


Farm Income The value from marketings of farm products in West Virginia is derived primarily from the production of livestock and livestock products, including poultry, with about 83 percent from those sources. This percentage, however, is somewhat distorted (does not really represent farm income) due the way that the values are determined by the census combined with the fact that much of this income is due to the poultry industry that is operated through contracts with integrators. Thus, the receipts from livestock include the value of broilers and turkeys produced on the farms although farmers do not get paid directly for the production. The broilers and turkeys are owned by the integrators and farmers get paid for handling the birds based on the contract and efficiency. Livestock, non-the-less, are the dominant sources of farm income in the state; only 14.1 percent is derived from crops although it should be noted that a large share of the crops are marketed through livestock and these are, therefore, more important than the data indicate. Livestock have become more important in recent years as the poultry industry has grown rapidly; in 1992 livestock accounted for 82 percent of the value of farm marketings compared to 83 percent in 1997. For the U.S., crops and livestock account for about equal shares of the value of farm marketings. Other sources of farm income include government payments, rental of farm land, custom operations, and sale of forest products. These sources are relatively more important in West Virginia, accounting for nearly 3 percent of the total compared to less than one percent for the United States.

Value of Farm Marketings, 1997

(Million $)	U.S.	W.Va.
Total	196,864	447
Livestock	98,055	65
Crops	98,808	382
Per Farm ($)	102,970	25,176
Other Income:	(Thousand $)	
Government	5,054,473	3,892
Custom Work	1,235,117	2,323
Land Rent	1,207,934	1,341
Forest Sales	344337	4837
Other	484881	1183

FIGURE 10. FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES, 1997



Farm Production Expenses Farm production expenses in West Virginia differ from those in the U.S., in terms of magnitude per farm and the distribution by major categories. Since a larger share of the state's agriculture is in livestock, a substantially higher proportion of the expenses goes to the purchase of feed, 52.2 percent compared with 32.1 percent for the U.S. Relatively less is spent on fertilizers and chemicals (5.6 percent vs. 16.9), petroleum products (5.6 vs. 6.3), labor (8.3 vs. 14.6), and interest (7.2 vs. 8.8). Again, the expenses for the state include feed for the poultry enterprises which generally are furnished by the integrator, not the farm operator. The average expenses per farm for West Virginia were $21,375 and $17,022 in 1992, an increase of 25.6 percent. Since the average size of farm is larger for the U.S., expenses per farm also were higher, $78,771 in 1997 and $67,928 in 1992 (a 16 percent increase).

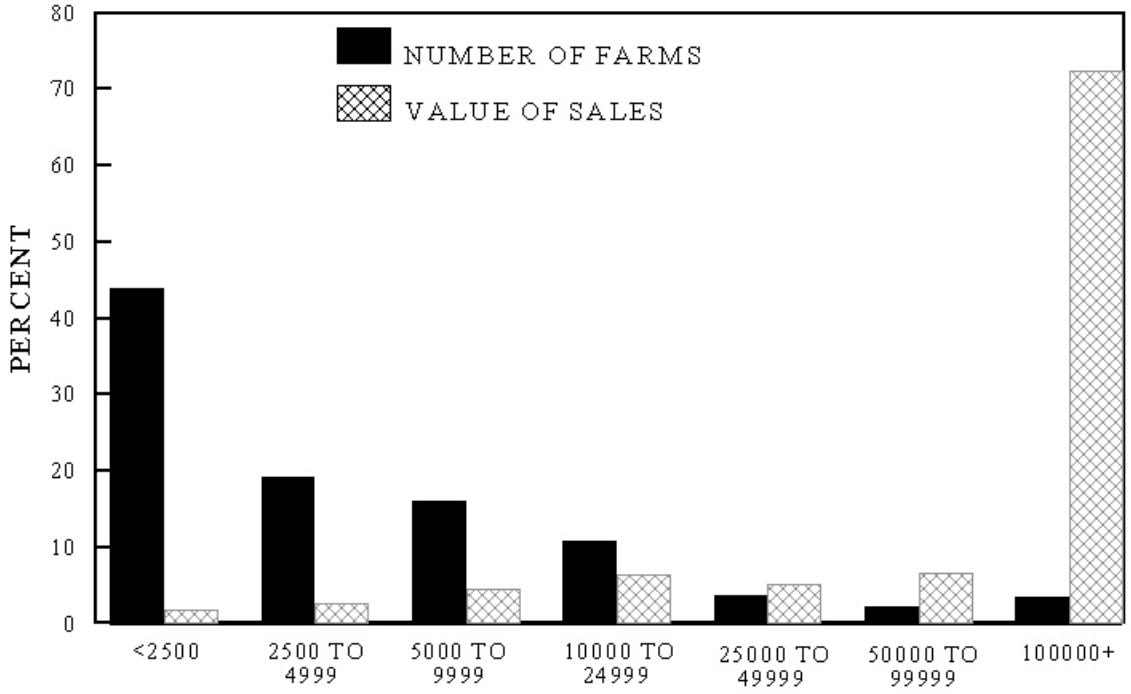
Net Farm Income In 1997, total net farm income in West Virginia was $57,522,000. Thus, the net per farm was $3,230. The comparable figures for 1992 were $49,571,000 and $2,912. Not all farms, however, had positive net incomes; in 1997, 3,599 farms with sales of more than $10,000 per farm had a total net farm income of $74,866,000 or $20,802 per farm while 14,208 farms with average sales of less than $10,000, had a total net loss of $17,344,000, i.e., an average net loss of $1,121. Over half, 9,737 farms, had losses of $40.8 million ($4,193 per farm) in 1997. In the U.S., net farm income totaled $42.5 billion with and average of $22,260 per farm. Farms with sales over $10,000 had average net incomes of $47,693 compared to losses of $2,711 per farm for those with average sales less than $10,000.

Average Net Farm Incomes, 1997 ($)

	U.S.	W.Va.
All Farms	22,260	3,230
Large Farms	47,693	20,802
Small Farms	-2,711	-1,221

Large Farms: Sales of $10,000 or more
Small Farms: Sales of less than $10,000

FIGURE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF WV FARMS BY SALES GROUPS



Distribution of Value of Sales Farms in West Virginia tend to be small; 79.3 percent of the 17, 772 farms had sold less than $10,000 in farm products in 1997 (Figure 11). Those 14,097 farms, however, sold only 9 percent of all the farm products marketed in the state. On the other hand, only 633 Farms had sales totaling over $100,000, but they accounted for 72.5 percent of all marketings. Farms with sales of over one million dollars (78 farms, 0.4 percent of the total) accounted for over a third of the marketings (33.7 percent); they had average sales of $193,557 per farm. This situation for the U.S. was similar although the nation had a smaller percentage of small farms; 50.3 percent had sales of less than $10,000 and they accounted for 1.5 percent of total marketings. However, 17.4 percent had sales of over $100,000 and accounted of 87.4 percent of total farm marketings. Those with sales of over one million dollars (1.4 percent) accounted for 41.7 percent of all farm marketings.

Distribution by Farm Size The acreage distribution is similar to that for marketings. About two thirds of the farms (11,917 farms) are under 180 acres, while 7.5 percent (1,033 farms) are over 500 acres; over half (8,164 farms) are between 50 and 179 acres in size. Farms tend to be larger for the U.S., where 60.5 percent of the farms are under 180 acres while 15.8 percent are 500 acres or more.

Distribution of Farms by Acreage, 1997

	U.S.	W.V.
1-9	153,515	727
10-49	410,833	3,026
50-179	592,972	8,164
180-499	402,769	4,522
500-999	175,690	1,012
1,000 +	176,080	321

Farm Enterprise Developments

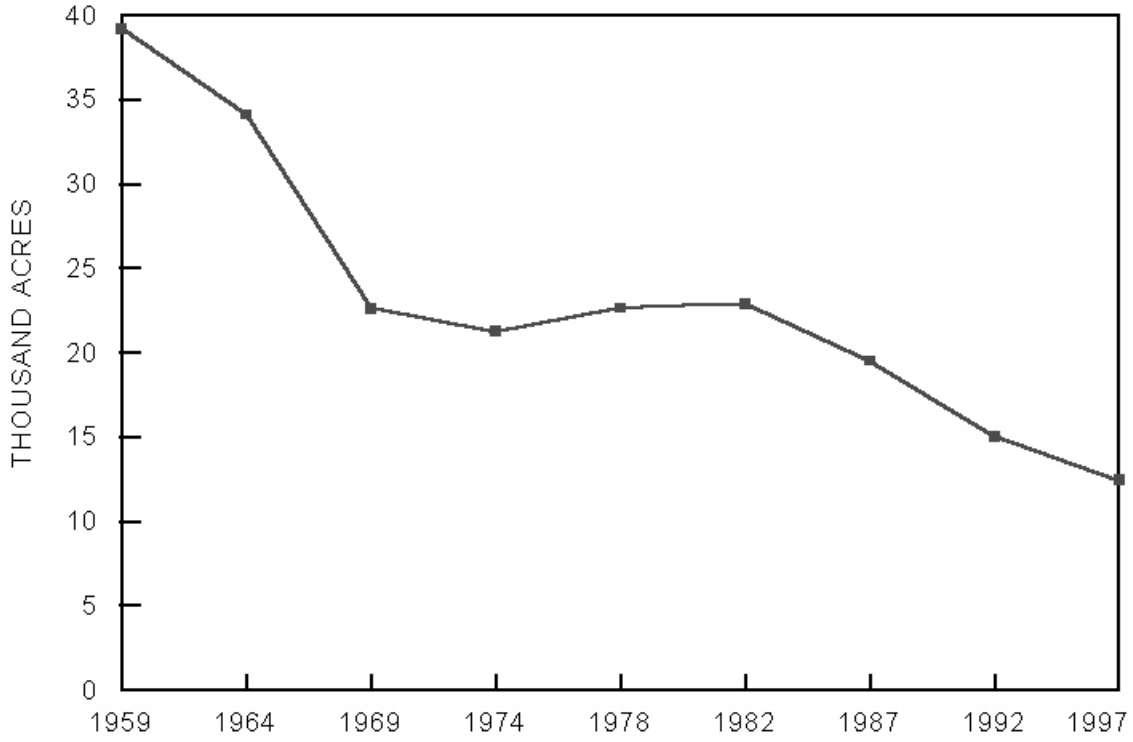
The primary source of farm income in West Virginia continued to shift from sales of crops produced to livestock products. In 1997, 84.5 percent of the value of farm marketing came from sales livestock and livestock products compared with 82.7 percent in 1992, although it should be noted that crops such as hay and pasture and some grains are marketed through livestock. For the nation, crop sales accounted for nearly half of the value of farm marketings (49.8 percent), an increase from 46.3 percent in 1992. West Virginia's agricultures is, thus, much more heavily dependent on livestock than is the U.S.

Crop Production Enterprises The leading crops in the state are hay, pasture, orchards, corn, wheat, soybeans and tobacco, although nursery products are becoming more important. Several other crops are grown, but in relatively small amounts. Acreage, production and yields for the major crops, other than pasture, and hay are shown in the following table. The area harvested and production declined between 1992 and 1997 for all crops except soybeans and hay. Per acre yields, however, increased for all the crops except for hay which had a constant yield at 1.7 tons per acre. The following table shows the production and changes from 1992 for the major crops produced in the state.

Crop Acreage, Production, and Yields for Major Crops Produced in West Virginia

Crop	Year	Acres	Production	Yield per Acre
			---Bushels ---	
Corn	1997	34,499	3,270,197	105.2
	1992	44,584	4,688,501	94.8
Wheat	1997	7,620	421,453	55.3
	1992	9,058	438,877	48.5
Oats	1997	321	2,721	8.5
	1992	408	3,677	9.0
Soybeans	1997	13,132	482,228	36.7
	1992	9,557	313,330	32.8
			------ Tons ----	
Hay	1997	525,257	886,054	1.7
	1992	452,480	753,877	1.7
			— Pounds ---	
Tobacco	1997	1,630	2,737,090	1679.0
	1992	2,072	3,101,002	1496.6

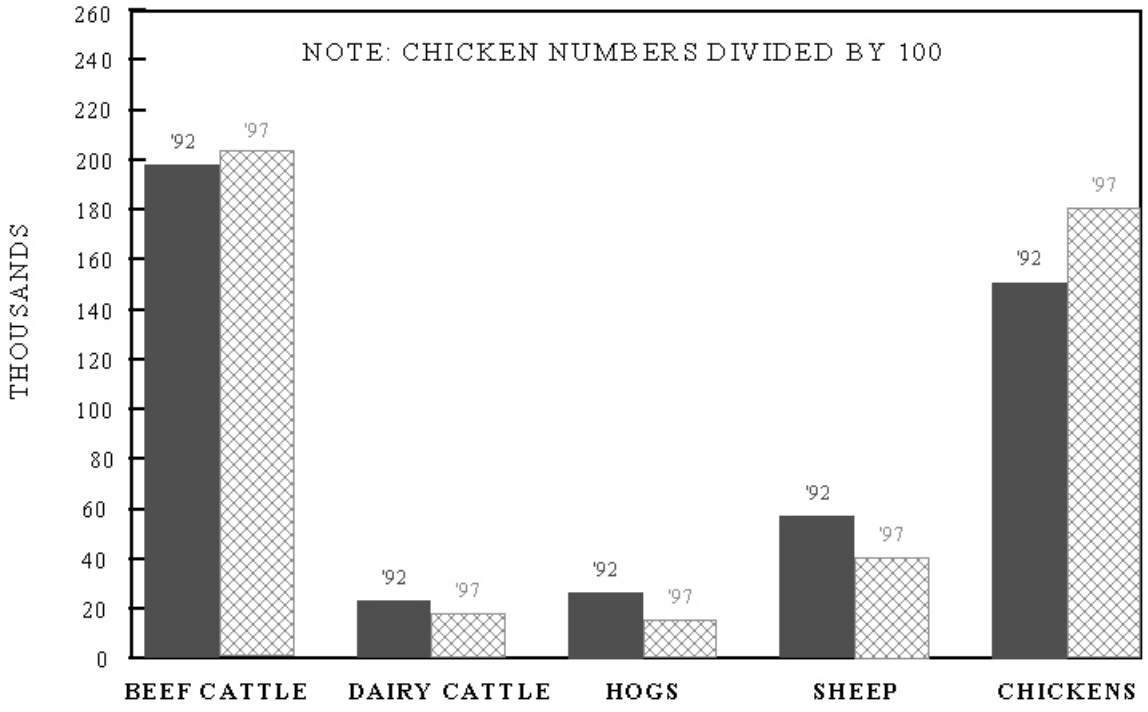
FIGURE 12. TREND IN LAND IN ORCHARDS, WEST VIRGINIA



Orchards Land in orchards in the state declined between 1992 and 1997. Some 1,588 acres in orchards were reported by 530 farms in 1997, compared with 1,913 acres on 409 farms in 1992; 115.5 million pounds were produced. In 1997, a total of 10,362 acres of apples with 818,872 trees were recorded on 475 farms compared to 11,823 acres and 937,900 trees on 505 farms in 1992; 175.3 million pounds were produced. Peaches were produced on 119 farms in 1997 compared to 164 in 1992. The acres for the two years, respectively, were 1,516 and 2901 while the numbers of trees were 130,951 in 1997 and 289,637 in 1992. Some 10.2 million pounds were produced in 1997 compared with 25.9 million pounds in 1992. For both apples and peaches a small number of large farms produced most of the fruit; for apples 28 farms with 100 or more acres produced 78 percent; for peaches four farms with 100 or more acres produced 68.7 percent of the product;

Nurseries and Related Products Nursery and greenhouse products, Christmas trees, mushrooms and sod grown for sale continued to grow between 1992 and 1997. Greenhouses were reported by 192 farms in 1997 (versus188 in 1992); the total area under glass increased from 2,074,757 to 2,617,751 square feet. The open area increased from 678 acres on 139 farms in 1992 to 5,532 acres on 678 farms in 1997; the total value of products marketed increased from $12.9 million to $19.3 million. In 1997, floricultural crops accounted for $11.7 million (60.6 percent) of the total value marketed, while cut Christmas trees accounted for $2.2 million (11.4 percent), and the value of nursery crops marketed was $4.1 million (21.2 percent).

FIGURE 13. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY, WV 1997 & 1992



Livestock Enterprises

Poultry and beef are the two most important livestock enterprises in the state and the only two that have grown in recent years Livestock and poultry inventory numbers for the five enterprises are shown in Figure 13 (chicken numbers are divided by 100 so that the scale will not be distorted).

Beef Cattle Beef cattle are an important enterprise on the majority of West Virginia's farms–11,576 of the 17,772 farms had cattle in 1997. This enterprise is largely a forage-based system and its increase was supported by augmented quantities of hay and pasture. They are the second most important in terms of value of farm production; poultry have become more important in terms of dollar value of production. Beef cattle numbers increased from 1992 to 1997, as they had for the last several decades. In 1997, the inventory of cattle and calves was 270,361, and increase of 6.3 percent from the 254,233 in 1992. The average number of cattle and calves per farm (for those with cattle and calves) was 23 head although nearly half (5,211 farms) had only one to nine head. There were 202,844 beef cow numbers on farms, a 2.5 percent increase from 1992. Beef cattle was the only livestock enterprise other than poultry to have an increase in production. The primary beef production enterprise is feeder calves, since relatively few are fattened in the state. Producers sold only 11,678 head fattened on grain and concentrates in 1997. However, a total of 270,361 head of cattle and calves were sold of which 97,211 were calves under 500 pounds. The remaining 173,100 head sold, included stocker cattle, culls and other cattle–these are not separated in the census of agriculture. The value of all cattle and calves sold was $114.7 million of which $7.5 million were from fattened cattle, $25.9 million from calves under 500 pounds, and $88.8 million from other cattle.

Dairy Cattle During the last census period, 1992-97, the numbers of dairy cattle and production of dairy products continued their long decline. This was a decline of 4,869 head or 20.8 percent in the five years. Some 676 farms reported having 18,497 dairy cows in 1997, for an average of 27 cows per farm. However, 429 farms had fewer than 10 cows for a total of 942 head, about two cows per farm. Some 214 farms had 20 or more cows per farm; 83 had 2,879 (34.6 per farm), 84 had 5,910 (70.4 per farm), 34 had 4,531 (133.3 per farm, and 14 had 3,781 (270 per farm). Dairy products were sold by 266 farms (the other farms consumed all of their production); they sold dairy products with a total value of $35.2 million dollars. Of this, $11.0 million were from farms with herds of 50-99 cows, $9.7 million from herds of 100-199, and another $9.7 million from herds of 200-499 head (there were no herds with over 500 cows.

Poultry Marketing of $382.5 million poultry and poultry products was reported by 724 West Virginia farms in 1997; this was an increase of 26.2 percent from the $301.1 million in marketings by 680 farms in 1992. The major poultry enterprises in the state are layers, broilers, and turkeys (for both meat and for hatching eggs). An inventory of 1.8 million layers on 1,122 farms was reported for 1997; there were 1.5 million on 1,272 farms in 1992. The numbers of layers (hens 20 weeks or older) sold increased from 999,019 head in 1992 to 1,372,105 in 1997, although the numbers of farms decreased slightly (184 in 1997 vs. 188 in 1992). Sales of broilers rose by 56.2 percent, from 50.7 million in 1992 to 79.2 million in 1997; 136 farms sold broilers in 1992 compared with 186 in 1997. Sales of turkeys increased from 4.24 million to 4.47 million head between 1992 and 1997 while the number of farms selling turkeys increased from 76 to 80. The *Census of Agriculture* does not report on egg sales but *West Virginia Agricultural Statistics* for 1998 reports that 245 million eggs with a value of $24.7 million were produced in 1998 compared with 155 million with a value of $13.4 million in 1992. For broilers the same source reports 90.8 million broilers (384.1 million pounds) valued at $139.2 million for 1997 versus 46.6 million broilers (177.1 million pounds) valued at $55.8 million in 1992. Turkey production in 1997 was reported as 4.5 million (87.3 million pounds) with a value of $34 million; for 1992 4.1 million turkeys (77.1 million pounds) with a value of $29.3 million were produced.

Hogs Hog and pig numbers declined from 1992 to 1997, dropping from an inventory of 26,760 on 841 farms to 15,708 on 645 farms; numbers declined by 41.3 percent. Most farms, 556 of 645 with hogs and pigs, have fewer than 25 head of hogs and pigs; the average number on the 645 farms was only 24 head. The number of hogs and pigs sold also decreased, dropping from 50,642 in 1992 to 24,844 in 1997 (a decline of over 50 percent). The total value of sales from the enterprise was nearly $2.4 million. Declining production of corn, the primary source of feed for hogs, is consistent with the decline in hog production.

Sheep and Lambs Sheep and lamb numbers also continued their long decline, going from 57,091 on 1,188 farms in 1992 to 40,709 on 979 farms in 1997. Nearly half the sheep were on farms with flocks of 50-99 head. Some 829 farms reported shearing wool from 29,843 sheep for a total production of 178,125 pounds. This represented a decline of about 35 percent from the 272,681 pounds produced in 1992. The numbers of sheep and lambs sold in 1992 and 1997, respectively, were 51,715 and 29,803. The value of the sheep, lambs and wool marketed in 1997 was $2.3 million compared with $2.6 million in 1992.

County Data

Selected data on all 55 West Virginia counties are given in Appendix Tables 1-13. The following tables provide ranking for the first five leading counties in measures of total agriculture and for the various enterprises. Although there is no justifiable way to rank the counties in overall agricultural activities, the following counties were ranked among the first five more often than any others: Jefferson, Hardy, Pendleton, Greenbrier, Preston, Monroe, Berkeley, Mason, Hampshire, and Grant. In terms of overall size measures, Preston had the largest number of farms (866), Greenbrier the largest acreage in farms (184,359), Hardy the largest value of farm marketings ($109.5 million), and Jefferson the largest total value of land and buildings per farm ($715,807) and largest value per acre of land ($3,722). Berkeley was the leading county in crops sold ($11,7 million) due, mainly, to its sales of orchard products. As the largest poultry county, Hardy easily led in terms of value of livestock marketings with $107.8 million.

Number of Farms	
Preston	866
Mason	742
Jackson	730
Greenbrier	727
Monroe	617

Value Land/Farm- $1,000	
Jefferson	715,807
Hardy	423,385
Grant	421,949
Berkeley	384,021
Pendleton	356,351

Value Livestock ($1,000)	
Hardy	107,857
Pendleton	66,910
Greenbrier	39,124
Grant	34,009
Monroe	17,402

Land in Farms (acres)	
Greenbrier	184,359
Pendleton	175,319
Preston	151,697
Hardy	142,940
Hampshire	140,416

Value Per Acre ($)	
Jefferson	3,722
Berkeley	2,863
Logan	1,789
Nicholas	1,586
Kanawha	1,527

Net Returns/Farm ($)	
Hardy	27,172
Greenbrier	22,647
Grant	14,225
Pendleton	10,178
Jefferson	6,217

Products Sold ($1,000)	
Hardy	109,461
Pendleton	62.654
Greenbrier	40,278
Grant	34,412
Jefferson	19,412

Value Crops Sold ($1,000)	
Berkeley	11,685
Jefferson	8,290
Mason	7,446
Putnam	3,404
Hampshire	2,900

Cattle and Calves (no.)	
Greenbrier	39,450
Monroe	27,627
Hardy	22,825
Pendleton	22,781
Preston	22,157

Milk Cows (Number)	
Jefferson	3,305
Mason	1,969
Preston	1,912
Greenbrier	1,776
Monroe	1,713

Broilers (Million)	
Hardy	38.5
Pendleton	18.9
Grant	15.2
Hampshire	4.1
Mineral	2.4

Tobacco (acres)	
Mason	439
Lincoln	326
Raleigh	323
Cabell	265
Jackson	77

Turkeys Sold (number)	
Pendleton	2,716,149
Hardy	1,408,488
Greenbrier	191,715
Grant	140,540
Disclosure on others	

Corn (bushels)	
Jefferson	891,300
Mason	496,186
Monroe	306,902
Hardy	282,669
Berkeley	198,047

Wheat (bushels)	
Jefferson	225,064
Berkeley	42.621
Mason	22,110
Hampshire	11,004
Pocahontas	4,515

Hogs & Pigs (number)	
Berkeley	4,493
Jefferson	1,947
Pendleton	1,249
Hardy	1,073
Mason	701

Hay Produced (tons)	
Preston	63,386
Greenbrier	52,180
Monroe	36,800
Mason	34,345
Hampshire	33,793

Oats (bushels)	
Preston	42,729
Monroe	11,479
Hampshire	10,013
Berkeley	7,861
Morgan	7,350

Sheep & Lambs (no.)	
Pendleton	8,970
Pocahontas	4,401
Preston	2,871
Randolph	2,850
Hampshire	2,515

Orchard (acres)	
Berkeley	7,045
Hampshire	2,183
Jefferson	1,490
Morgan	495
Monroe	108

Off-Farm Work (no. Opr.)	
Preston	515
Mason	432
Greenbrier	428
Jackson	420
Harrison	374

Appendix Table 1. Farm numbers, Land in Farms and Value of Farms

County	Farms (number)	Land in farms (Acres)	Average size (Acres)	Avg val land & buildings ($)	Value land & bldg/acre ($)	Value of all mach/farm ($)
Barbour	437	86,546	198	168,471	903	23,436
Berkeley	509	72,603	143	384,021	2,863	21,644
Boone	23	2,335	102	115,860	1,141	18,783
Braxton	280	67,081	240	177,830	770	23,956
Brooke	95	13,581	143	169,746	1,187	27,474
Cabell	305	31,987	105	135,584	1,342	18,948
Calhoun	171	38,442	225	160,327	654	15,748
Clay	100	17,292	173	186,472	1,078	22,552
Doddridge	302	70,555	234	142,225	647	15,581
Fayette	205	23,065	113	121,807	1,093	16,261
Gilmer	214	63,317	296	165,504	572	22,836
Grant	375	121,961	325	421,949	1,141	27,999
Greenbrier	727	184,359	254	275,381	1,070	33,818
Hampshire	547	140,416	257	352,702	1,321	33,506
Hancock	64	7,140	112	137,046	1,228	27,683
Hardy	467	142,940	306	423,385	1,195	43,327
Harrison	601	103,181	172	158,157	1,062	21,800
Jackson	730	116,677	160	151,767	855	20,193
Jefferson	357	72,978	204	715,807	3,722	44,894
Kanawha	154	19,362	126	213,930	1,527	15,883
Lewis	364	79,427	218	207,641	890	28,404
Lincoln	214	27,435	128	102,101	825	14,813
Logan	10	*	*	243,098	1,789	11,170
Mcdowell	7	488	70	97,143	1,393	20,543
Marion	317	39,350	124	148,037	1,297	16,226
Marshall	536	78,061	146	115,081	777	18,914
Mason	742	120,561	162	178,881	1,120	28,526
Mercer	409	53,450	131	135,627	883	22,231
Mineral	343	79,655	232	192,770	926	21,625
Mingo	5	0	0	22,200	925	11,475
Monongalia	430	58,074	135	176,090	1,141	26,197
Monroe	617	138,688	225	207,829	1,049	25,937
Morgan	161	28,180	175	284,675	1,433	20,604
Nicholas	304	39,658	130	174,366	1,586	28,982
Ohio	136	21,113	155	139,454	882	22,825
Pendleton	590	175,319	297	356,361	1,134	31,434
Pleasants	132	21,339	162	114,680	740	18,715
Pocahontas	357	128,965	361	288,725	844	29,662
Preston	866	151,697	175	168,577	987	22,134
Putnam	454	57,125	126	166,707	1,426	19,489
Raleigh	260	35,439	136	156,380	1,091	23,275
Randolph	396	104,130	263	214,356	846	30,907
Ritchie	352	86,976	247	152,804	607	20,636
Roane	454	92,766	204	140,647	646	18,277
Summers	316	57,178	181	192,150	1,013	24,988
Taylor	278	43,697	157	199,129	1,305	25,285
Tucker	191	35,097	184	192,228	1,067	16,812
Tyler	234	48,031	205	107,256	621	16,346
Upshur	399	64,282	161	179,377	984	19,099
Wayne	151	28,622	190	184,620	1,115	29,014
Webster	74	8,043	109	93,691	862	21,711
Wetzel	260	47,771	184	116,857	674	15,414
Wirt	199	37,071	186	154,737	895	19,320
Wood	520	66,569	128	142,114	1,105	17,507
Wyoming	31	3,978	128	91,007	709	12,753

Appendix Table 2. Farms by Size in Acres

County	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 179	180 to 499	500 to 999	1000 Plus
Barbour	6	57	224	116	28	6
Berkeley	39	147	188	115	13	7
Boone	1	8	9	5	0	0
Braxton	3	30	120	96	22	9
Brooke	4	20	45	22	4	0
Cabell	17	71	175	38	3	1
Calhoun	1	13	93	51	9	4
Clay	3	4	58	32	3	0
Doddridge	2	29	135	105	25	6
Fayette	11	42	123	25	3	1
Gilmer	3	8	87	79	32	5
Grant	29	38	120	105	63	20
Greenbrier	38	129	291	181	59	29
Hampshire	14	105	189	171	53	15
Hancock	6	18	34	5	0	1
Hardy	33	74	152	134	52	22
Harrison	29	112	288	136	27	9
Jackson	17	121	361	202	24	5
Jefferson	36	110	89	85	26	11
Kanawha	15	39	62	35	2	1
Lewis	12	48	168	99	30	7
Lincoln	17	48	102	40	7	0
Logan	1	3	2	4	0	0
Mcdowell	2	1	4	0	0	0
Marion	10	52	191	59	5	0
Marshall	10	77	305	136	7	1
Mason	51	117	371	165	28	10
Mercer	16	104	202	73	12	2
Mineral	12	64	130	99	28	10
Mingo	2	2	1	0	0	0
Monongalia	14	93	230	81	11	1
Monroe	23	88	262	183	49	12
Morgan	6	29	81	37	6	2
Nicholas	14	74	154	53	7	2
Ohio	4	16	80	31	5	0
Pendleton	42	73	183	190	68	34
Pleasants	2	19	75	28	8	0
Pocahontas	13	37	95	146	44	22
Preston	31	145	426	225	35	4
Putnam	23	89	261	77	2	2
Raleigh	13	75	109	52	9	2
Randolph	10	65	162	94	48	17
Ritchie	6	25	164	118	28	11
Roane	15	40	215	154	25	5
Summers	6	54	162	76	14	4
Taylor	13	69	131	47	16	2
Tucker	7	31	98	44	6	5
Tyler	3	29	107	79	14	2
Upshur	12	83	198	88	11	7
Wayne	5	22	77	35	10	2
Webster	0	21	37	16	0	0
Wetzel	5	24	142	77	10	2
Wirt	4	26	95	62	12	0
Wood	15	97	288	112	7	1
Wyoming	1	11	13	4	2	0

Appendix Table 3. Cropland, Harvested Cropland, Irrigated Land

County	Total crop-land, No.	Acres Cropland	Harvested Cropland, No.	Harvested Land (acres)	Irrigated Land, No.	Irrigated land (Acres)
Barbour	422	38,874	403	16,788	5	8
Berkeley	473	46,917	428	31,819	18	98
Boone	23	357	23	129	0	0
Braxton	258	24,056	241	9,517	0	0
Brooke	91	6,758	88	3,262	0	0
Cabell	283	10,294	251	3,920	9	66
Calhoun	163	11,868	153	4,581	0	0
Clay	95	5,362	84	2,005	1	0
Doddridge	287	27,184	262	8,401	3	0
Fayette	193	9,772	176	4,639	3	5
Gilmer	205	24,735	184	7,588	3	3
Grant	323	33,574	300	14,730	10	99
Greenbrier	664	62,392	564	26,124	13	91
Hampshire	504	49,803	459	25,121	11	540
Hancock	63	3,446	56	1,879	4	0
Hardy	408	42,564	351	20,889	8	240
Harrison	562	48,282	518	19,215	8	26
Jackson	700	48,010	643	18,700	7	45
Jefferson	323	55,634	274	39,536	14	470
Kanawha	134	6,300	111	2,158	2	0
Lewis	339	33,439	323	12,476	4	0
Lincoln	212	8,501	195	2,229	5	11
Logan	10	0	8	103	1	0
Mcdowell	7	250	6	153	0	0
Marion	293	18,740	257	6,967	5	14
Marshall	514	32,158	487	17,287	3	5
Mason	699	49,364	655	26,789	10	70
Mercer	381	18,258	348	7,862	4	4
Mineral	314	27,214	274	13,934	13	236
Mingo	1	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	403	28,482	377	12,124	7	46
Monroe	554	47,626	503	23,974	8	14
Morgan	151	10,647	144	6,087	7	53
Nicholas	285	16,798	268	8,602	2	0
Ohio	128	12,648	118	7,688	1	0
Pendleton	495	45,150	440	18,237	10	448
Pleasants	116	6,101	99	2,760	2	0
Pocahontas	324	38,292	310	15,931	3	8
Preston	824	73,525	770	41,897	4	0
Putnam	430	21,064	398	9,977	5	14
Raleigh	244	13,609	216	6,542	6	0
Randolph	370	36,399	337	16,847	2	0
Ritchie	330	34,512	308	13,986	6	104
Roane	419	41,419	395	14,349	4	4
Summers	296	20,342	263	8,876	11	134
Taylor	259	17,434	243	8,335	2	0
Tucker	177	11,288	166	5,801	2	0
Tyler	225	19,683	205	8,211	1	0
Upshur	375	28,181	357	12,122	4	0
Wayne	140	8,090	116	3,429	5	31
Webster	74	3,032	62	1,376	1	0
Wetzel	246	12,714	226	6,452	2	0
Wirt	190	14,842	183	6,184	3	28
Wood	479	29,433	433	12,531	5	27
Wyoming	31	1,153	27	513	1	0

Appendix Table 4. Values of Products Sold

County	Ag Products Sold ($1000)	Value Products Sold avg/farm ($)	Value of Crops Sold ($1000)	Value of Livestock & Poultry Sold ($1000)
Barbour	3,927	8,985	459	3,468
Berkeley	18,171	35,699	11,685	6,486
Boone	45	1,944	32	13
Braxton	1,731	6,182	171	1,560
Brooke	1,100	11,583	340	761
Cabell	2,263	7,421	1,833	430
Calhoun	686	4,013	61	626
Clay	540	5,397	133	406
Doddridge	1,046	3,465	189	857
Fayette	1,573	7,673	439	1,134
Gilmer	1,949	9,110	170	1,780
Grant	34,412	91,766	404	34,009
Greenbrier	40,278	55,403	1,104	39,174
Hampshire	15,709	28,719	2,900	12,810
Hancock	578	9,038	429	149
Hardy	109,461	234,392	1,604	107,857
Harrison	4,756	7,914	679	4,077
Jackson	4,362	5,975	1,309	3,053
Jefferson	19,412	54,375	8,290	11,122
Kanawha	1,419	9,213	1,050	368
Lewis	2,996	8,230	466	2,529
Lincoln	1,187	5,545	1,015	172
Logan	0	0	0	0
Mcdowell	0	0	0	0
Marion	1,629	5,139	713	917
Marshall	2,923	5,453	554	2,368
Mason	15,092	20,340	7,446	7,646
Mercer	2,539	6,207	710	1,829
Mineral	8,372	24,408	713	7,659
Mingo	6	1,211	0	6
Monongalia	2,890	6,721	535	2,355
Monroe	19,321	31,315	1,919	17,402
Morgan	1,308	8,126	825	483
Nicholas	2,542	8,363	323	2,220
Ohio	1,790	13,159	227	1,562
Pendleton	67,654	114,667	744	66,910
Pleasants	766	5,800	170	596
Pocahontas	5,141	14,401	589	4,552
Preston	10,597	12,237	2,344	8,253
Putnam	4,372	9,629	3,404	968
Raleigh	2,013	7,743	778	1,236
Randolph	5,646	14,258	775	4,871
Ritchie	2,244	6,376	390	1,855
Roane	2,626	5,785	301	2,325
Summers	3,642	11,526	745	2,898
Taylor	3,675	13,218	1,552	2,122
Tucker	1,138	5,956	216	921
Tyler	1,115	4,764	183	932
Upshur	2,532	6,345	418	2,113
Wayne	1,447	9,581	662	785
Webster	194	2,620	46	148
Wetzel	735	2,826	190	545
Wirt	2,633	13,231	1,427	1,206
Wood	2,836	5,454	1,001	1,835
Wyoming	180	5,797	105	75

Appendix Table 5. Numbers of Farms by Values of Sales

County	Less than $2500	$2500-$4999	$5000-$9999	$10000-$24999	$25000-$49999	$50000-$99999	$100000 or more
Barbour	170	95	77	58	23	10	4
Berkeley	201	75	89	58	25	22	39
Boone	20	2	0	1	0	0	0
Braxton	133	59	46	28	9	4	1
Brooke	45	22	13	5	3	4	3
Cabell	166	63	46	16	6	4	4
Calhoun	99	31	25	13	2	1	0
Clay	41	24	23	8	3	1	0
Doddridge	158	73	51	19	1	0	0
Fayette	102	48	30	19	2	1	3
Gilmer	93	43	38	26	9	4	1
Grant	92	67	70	53	17	24	52
Greenbrier	212	106	129	120	62	46	52
Hampshire	185	106	88	99	22	22	25
Hancock	29	14	10	6	1	4	0
Hardy	103	60	70	42	28	42	122
Harrison	323	117	85	41	16	11	8
Jackson	374	147	116	66	19	5	3
Jefferson	128	45	33	61	25	18	47
Kanawha	91	34	15	7	4	0	3
Lewis	133	84	67	60	13	4	3
Lincoln	92	48	44	23	6	1	0
Logan	5	3	0	0	1	1	0
Mcdowell	5	0	0	1	0	1	0
Marion	181	77	37	12	4	3	3
Marshall	310	117	62	28	8	6	5
Mason	327	130	140	80	29	13	23
Mercer	199	89	70	34	7	7	3
Mineral	181	47	42	39	13	5	16
Mingo	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	213	78	76	43	13	3	4
Monroe	167	100	128	105	53	28	36
Morgan	94	24	22	12	3	3	3
Nicholas	144	64	43	36	7	7	3
Ohio	52	37	24	7	5	4	7
Pendleton	151	79	106	94	34	31	95
Pleasants	84	23	10	10	3	1	1
Pocahontas	103	58	78	67	32	11	8
Preston	354	191	146	92	37	26	20
Putnam	243	92	58	50	7	1	3
Raleigh	113	55	45	33	8	4	2
Randolph	149	79	72	57	20	11	8
Ritchie	164	79	63	33	6	6	1
Roane	201	99	81	58	11	4	0
Summers	142	66	54	30	16	2	6
Taylor	145	50	39	28	1	7	8
Tucker	92	38	34	17	7	3	0
Tyler	131	52	29	14	6	2	0
Upshur	203	64	62	48	19	3	0
Wayne	69	25	26	18	8	3	2
Webster	50	12	8	3	1	0	0
Wetzel	170	56	24	8	1	0	1
Wirt	72	50	44	20	8	3	2
Wood	290	111	73	30	10	3	3
Wyoming	20	7	2	0	1	1	0
State	7819	3415	2863	1936	675	431	633

Appendix Table 6. Production Expenses and Net cash Returns

County	Total Expenses. ($1000)	Expenses per Farm ($)	Net Returns (No. farms)	Tot. Net Returns ($1000)	Net Returns (avg $ per farm)
Barbour	3,473	7,966	436	333	763
Berkeley	15,061	29,473	511	2,019	3,952
Boone	46	2,006	23	1	62
Braxton	1,617	5,754	281	47	166
Brooke	1,008	10,613	95	92	970
Cabell	1,959	6,403	306	149	487
Calhoun	899	5,229	172	218	1,266
Clay	595	5,949	100	55	552
Doddridge	1,385	4,571	303	338	1,116
Fayette	1,388	6,739	206	226	1,097
Gilmer	1,981	9,216	215	217	1,008
Grant	29,636	78,818	376	5,349	14,225
Greenbrier	23,239	31,878	729	16,510	22,647
Hampshire	13,518	24,622	549	1,457	2,655
Hancock	461	7,209	64	117	1,829
Hardy	95,133	203,276	468	12,717	27,172
Harrison	4,532	7,515	603	99	165
Jackson	4,514	6,167	732	258	352
Jefferson	16,738	46,754	358	2,226	6,217
Kanawha	1,198	7,677	156	99	635
Lewis	2,368	6,471	366	602	1,644
Lincoln	942	4,360	216	482	2,234
Logan	164	16,395	10	38	3,814
Mcdowell	65	9,341	7	39	5,584
Marion	1,697	5,354	317	443	1,397
Marshall	2,541	4,749	535	455	850
Mason	11,306	15,176	745	2,942	3,949
Mercer	2,151	5,235	411	268	652
Mineral	6,772	19,686	344	1,449	4,213
Mingo	11	2,180	5	5	969
Monongalia	3,537	8,245	429	364	849
Monroe	15,194	24,546	619	2,655	4,289
Morgan	1,610	9,939	162	287	1,770
Nicholas	2,278	7,470	305	445	1,457
Ohio	1,444	10,616	136	442	3,252
Pendleton	61,171	103,679	590	6,005	10,178
Pleasants	793	6,050	131	123	940
Pocahontas	3,798	10,608	358	371	1,036
Preston	9,588	11,085	865	812	939
Putnam	3,772	8,290	455	973	2,138
Raleigh	2,072	7,940	261	144	553
Randolph	4,505	11,319	398	1,444	3,629
Ritchie	2,627	7,462	352	347	985
Roane	2,566	5,640	455	8	17
Summers	3,698	11,703	316	93	295
Taylor	3,204	11,525	278	1,169	4,206
Tucker	1,083	5,668	191	88	460
Tyler	1,004	4,311	233	163	700
Upshur	2,871	7,160	401	355	886
Wayne	1,125	7,449	151	140	924
Webster	189	2,549	74	5	71
Wetzel	836	3,229	259	191	737
Wirt	2,272	11,415	199	308	1,549
Wood	2,908	5,604	519	13	26
Wyoming	88	2,835	31	92	2,962

Appendix Table 7. Principal Occupation and Work Off Farm by Farm Operator

County	Principal Occupation		Work off farm (no.)	
	Farming	Other	Any	200+ days
Barbour	201	236	235	174
Berkeley	187	322	317	233
Boone	7	16	16	10
Braxton	116	164	151	97
Brooke	36	59	50	37
Cabell	113	192	171	124
Calhoun	65	106	118	84
Clay	43	57	62	36
Doddridge	104	198	185	142
Fayette	75	130	119	92
Gilmer	80	134	134	99
Grant	207	168	194	131
Greenbrier	303	424	428	310
Hampshire	243	304	344	226
Hancock	28	36	40	26
Hardy	270	197	231	151
Harrison	212	389	374	276
Jackson	263	467	420	325
Jefferson	190	167	189	128
Kanawha	46	108	97	73
Lewis	166	198	197	133
Lincoln	85	129	117	75
Logan	2	8	6	6
Mcdowell	4	3	4	2
Marion	109	208	180	143
Marshall	175	361	349	264
Mason	287	455	432	304
Mercer	161	248	228	157
Mineral	132	211	208	148
Mingo	0	5	4	3
Monongalia	142	288	263	206
Monroe	255	362	373	286
Morgan	66	95	84	60
Nicholas	117	187	170	117
Ohio	63	73	77	55
Pendleton	300	290	329	228
Pleasants	38	94	87	58
Pocahontas	157	200	221	157
Preston	348	518	515	376
Putnam	171	283	284	210
Raleigh	96	164	147	108
Randolph	161	235	253	185
Ritchie	139	213	226	155
Roane	177	277	296	193
Summers	128	188	181	122
Taylor	99	179	170	131
Tucker	75	116	120	83
Tyler	101	133	123	92
Upshur	164	235	241	170
Wayne	53	98	90	67
Webster	23	51	44	34
Wetzel	83	177	153	122
Wirt	77	122	123	87
Wood	192	328	307	233
Wyoming	10	21	12	10

Appendix Table 8. Cattle and Calves Including Milk Cows

County	Cattle and calves		Beef cows	Beef cows	Milk cows	Milk cows	Cattle and calves sold	
	Farms	Numbers	(farms)	(number)	(farms)	(number)	(farms)	(number)
Barbour	357	12,037	304	5,430	17	296	340	7,184
Berkeley	289	13,135	224	5,601	23	1,540	272	6,870
Boone	11	94	9	47	3	6	10	30
Braxton	206	6,267	181	3,426	11	21	197	3,627
Brooke	58	1,840	48	658	9	285	52	772
Cabell	163	2,243	141	0	2	0	131	1,107
Calhoun	118	3,483	106	1,780	11	18	108	1,697
Clay	73	1,541	59	705	11	28	69	911
Doddridge	214	4,320	196	2,532	6	17	192	2,362
Fayette	142	3,551	122	1,855	7	21	130	2,799
Gilmer	166	6,244	138	2,496	8	59	156	3,910
Grant	292	14,335	253	7,726	8	149	283	6,858
Greenbrier	531	39,450	389	14,628	43	1,776	555	35,477
Hampshire	382	16,435	336	9,410	9	13	381	9,133
Hancock	43	824	38	0	1	0	39	314
Hardy	325	22,825	286	10,506	12	339	328	12,779
Harrison	414	12,221	349	5,926	12	409	381	7,528
Jackson	495	12,218	427	6,629	19	198	449	6,505
Jefferson	217	16,854	171	5,498	28	3,305	205	7,037
Kanawha	82	1,445	72	804	5	21	80	832
Lewis	271	9,804	227	4,950	9	102	270	5,679
Lincoln	91	1,126	73	588	3	3	67	541
Logan	3	93	2	0	1	0	4	50
Mcdowell	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Marion	235	4,610	211	2,466	7	10	205	2,594
Marshall	363	7,415	313	3,641	27	646	337	3,380
Mason	453	15,820	388	6,567	30	1,969	409	7,437
Mercer	265	6,040	228	3,102	10	36	262	3,216
Mineral	214	7,211	175	3,668	15	335	197	4,330
Mingo	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Monongalia	301	7,120	258	0	4	0	272	4,799
Monroe	490	27,627	390	10,886	37	1,713	498	27,378
Morgan	71	1,986	57	0	2	0	55	705
Nicholas	209	6,663	171	2,886	11	172	202	4,022
Ohio	96	3,167	71	995	21	703	93	1,341
Pendleton	440	22,781	358	10,389	19	52	443	15,486
Pleasants	93	2,182	81	1,065	5	23	80	1,156
Pocahontas	258	15,330	218	7,333	8	116	247	8,891
Preston	620	22,157	517	8,846	64	1,912	590	12,108
Putnam	287	5,180	264	0	4	0	243	2,380
Raleigh	183	4,160	148	2,188	11	43	168	2,560
Randolph	264	11,424	210	4,950	20	564	264	7,606
Ritchie	260	7,876	235	3,969	10	22	245	4,162
Roane	337	9,358	287	4,864	16	37	323	5,479
Summers	242	8,287	195	3,420	20	345	234	4,948
Taylor	207	7,149	179	3,410	6	140	195	4,261
Tucker	129	3,228	110	0	4	0	123	1,815
Tyler	165	3,829	147	2,103	5	143	145	2,000
Upshur	277	8,086	236	4,372	22	33	258	4,707
Wayne	113	2,569	96	0	7	0	98	1,347
Webster	55	570	46	322	5	9	35	332
Wetzel	154	2,330	138	1,238	10	30	133	1,066
Wirt	153	4,728	134	2,577	8	215	146	2,726
Wood	381	7,714	333	3,947	9	113	355	3,905
Wyoming	23	454	19	0	1	0	19	213

Appendix Table 9. Hog & Pigs and Sheep & Lambs

County	Hogs & pigs (farms)	Hogs & pigs (number)	Hogs & pigs sold (farms)	Hogs & pigs sold (no.)	Sheep & lambs (farms)	Sheep & lambs (no)
Barbour	17	139	14	379	10	296
Berkeley	22	4,493	15	6,770	28	599
Boone	2	0	2	0	0	0
Braxton	12	92	5	414	12	376
Brooke	4	161	5	218	4	129
Cabell	8	62	6	55	5	0
Calhoun	4	11	0	0	2	0
Clay	9	55	5	106	3	0
Doddridge	5	19	3	12	11	171
Fayette	14	86	5	62	5	148
Gilmer	7	67	7	402	10	254
Grant	7	64	4	96	45	1,722
Greenbrier	30	561	18	636	65	2,515
Hampshire	28	615	19	704	24	601
Hancock	4	28	3	26	3	0
Hardy	30	1,073	22	1,429	43	2,386
Harrison	8	27	1	0	9	218
Jackson	27	225	22	567	30	684
Jefferson	17	1,947	14	3,127	19	352
Kanawha	7	0	2	0	7	145
Lewis	9	25	1	0	23	1,019
Lincoln	5	72	4	74	3	0
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mcdowell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	9	63	8	106	16	291
Marshall	34	279	22	285	25	812
Mason	11	701	9	1,275	11	250
Mercer	13	92	8	134	8	217
Mineral	8	28	5	0	26	778
Mingo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	12	214	7	119	29	1,200
Monroe	23	326	11	522	41	1,975
Morgan	5	62	4	57	5	47
Nicholas	15	244	8	297	9	205
Ohio	12	82	9	81	9	176
Pendleton	15	1,249	12	2,321	149	8,970
Pleasants	7	108	2	0	1	0
Pocahontas	14	201	11	423	55	4,401
Preston	25	265	19	1,053	46	2,871
Putnam	6	12	2	0	7	98
Raleigh	8	18	5	150	10	178
Randolph	12	262	1	0	47	2,850
Ritchie	14	42	6	23	11	672
Roane	21	152	11	166	16	509
Summers	12	55	5	66	9	194
Taylor	12	77	6	0	4	0
Tucker	12	216	7	248	15	416
Tyler	9	0	6	587	8	189
Upshur	15	36	5	58	15	363
Wayne	4	79	4	127	4	0
Webster	8	60	6	76	7	191
Wetzel	12	123	6	103	17	394
Wirt	8	129	8	173	7	78
Wood	11	87	11	210	11	279
Wyoming	2	0	1	0	0	0

Appendix Table 10. Poultry Numbers and Sales

County	Layers over13 weeks. (farms)	Layers over13 weeks. (number)	Broilers sold (farms)	Broilers sold (number)
Barbour	32	912	0	0
Berkeley	23	759	2	0
Boone	5	0	0	0
Braxton	23	992	0	0
Brooke	5	0	0	0
Cabell	18	310	0	0
Calhoun	17	240	0	0
Clay	8	208	0	0
Doddridge	24	0	1	0
Fayette	14	372	0	0
Gilmer	18	308	0	0
Grant	30	0	39	15,210,209
Greenbrier	40	934	0	0
Hampshire	37	0	9	4,144,861
Hancock	3	45	0	0
Hardy	76	978,805	79	38,514,510
Harrison	27	734	2	0
Jackson	37	643	0	0
Jefferson	21	0	1	0
Kanawha	4	44	0	0
Lewis	18	333	1	0
Lincoln	11	308	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	0
Mcdowell	0	0	0	0
Marion	15	0	0	0
Marshall	32	754	1	0
Mason	32	583	0	0
Mercer	18	340	1	0
Mineral	21	0	5	2,410,000
Mingo	1	0	0	0
Monongalia	18	0	2	0
Monroe	23	0	0	0
Morgan	9	515	0	0
Nicholas	27	666	0	0
Ohio	10	0	0	0
Pendleton	34	0	33	18,863,174
Pleasants	13	354	0	0
Pocahontas	31	801	1	0
Preston	52	1,432	4	150
Putnam	19	0	0	0
Raleigh	16	0	1	0
Randolph	30	738	0	0
Ritchie	26	791	0	0
Roane	37	1,054	2	0
Summers	18	0	0	0
Taylor	16	0	0	0
Tucker	8	0	0	0
Tyler	12	365	0	0
Upshur	29	543	0	0
Wayne	7	0	0	0
Webster	15	0	1	0
Wetzel	26	763	1	0
Wirt	10	131	0	0
Wood	26	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table 11. Corn and Corn Silage/Green Chop

County	Corn Grain (farms)	Corn Grain (acres)	Corn Grain (bushels)	Corn silage (farms)	Corn silage (acres)	Corn silage (tons)
Barbour	9	41	3,402	13	164	2,182
Berkeley	83	3,063	198,047	49	2,298	20,873
Boone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Braxton	11	38	2,651	9	230	2,729
Brooke	17	244	26,087	6	174	2,605
Cabell	18	201	13,526	1	0	0
Calhoun	2	0	0	1	0	0
Clay	3	24	2,400	0	0	0
Doddridge	8	20	1,125	1	0	0
Fayette	13	46	3,590	9	95	1,455
Gilmer	9	61	3,423	4	73	788
Grant	16	459	29,401	30	759	8,659
Greenbrier	30	357	40,614	86	2,433	40,994
Hampshire	36	937	70,344	46	623	7,271
Hancock	13	77	7,399	1	0	0
Hardy	57	3,010	282,669	83	2,638	44,035
Harrison	9	34	1,973	18	286	4,886
Jackson	47	623	54,790	9	114	2,160
Jefferson	86	10,374	891,305	54	5,229	59,816
Kanawha	3	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis	9	59	4,425	9	266	1,899
Lincoln	22	115	6,567	1	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mcdowell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	18	173	10,804	13	297	3,321
Mason	91	4,531	496,186	34	1,778	28,963
Mercer	18	110	11,102	6	94	853
Mineral	27	560	49,520	27	491	4,085
Mingo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	12	150	13,900	8	180	4,270
Monroe	67	2,683	306,902	82	2,128	35,033
Morgan	22	202	13,087	11	258	1,858
Nicholas	15	84	6,221	9	170	2,186
Ohio	26	370	23,020	15	344	4,484
Pendleton	23	1,105	97,853	51	1,698	23,333
Pleasants	8	87	9,580	7	88	796
Pocahontas	15	142	17,025	50	772	12,946
Preston	108	2,147	191,876	87	1,763	27,719
Putnam	23	863	114,477	4	21	390
Raleigh	6	29	2,860	9	169	2,102
Randolph	12	709	94,528	11	476	5,914
Ritchie	8	49	3,905	8	205	3,039
Roane	13	59	5,215	0	0	0
Summers	14	54	3,531	13	574	9,350
Taylor	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tucker	16	286	36,225	10	54	556
Tyler	21	232	22,035	0	0	0
Upshur	8	13	1,450	12	104	945
Wayne	17	356	30,695	2	0	0
Webster	3	13	806	2	0	0
Wetzel	8	109	8,045	1	0	0
Wirt	2	0	0	6	96	1,390
Wood	42	537	50,006	16	209	2,792
Wyoming	4	13	1,400	1	0	0

Appendix Table 12. Hay Production and Land in Orchards

County	Hay-all (farms)	Hay-all (see text)(acres)	Hay-all (see text)(tons dry)	Orchards (farms)	Orchards (acres)
Barbour	397	16,622	24,859	8	10
Berkeley	345	17,419	26,761	69	7,045
Boone	12	97	120	7	15
Braxton	233	9,408	14,538	9	20
Brooke	78	2,763	5,412	6	41
Cabell	175	3,233	4,499	9	48
Calhoun	145	4,632	6,732	3	3
Clay	73	1,903	3,306	10	36
Doddridge	260	8,392	12,120	9	17
Fayette	168	4,621	8,231	6	10
Gilmer	178	7,487	11,732	6	14
Grant	290	13,735	22,694	8	19
Greenbrier	536	23,688	52,180	17	33
Hampshire	410	20,620	33,793	50	2,183
Hancock	48	1,655	2,868	1	0
Hardy	327	14,149	29,855	5	13
Harrison	504	19,016	27,707	7	38
Jackson	602	17,908	31,504	8	22
Jefferson	232	13,874	26,139	19	1,490
Kanawha	90	2,083	2,485	4	16
Lewis	308	11,930	20,428	7	15
Lincoln	90	1,549	2,759	3	5
Logan	6	0	0	0	0
Mcdowell	2	0	0	4	0
Marion	251	6,910	10,320	4	8
Marshall	468	16,917	22,909	22	69
Mason	521	16,966	34,345	11	17
Mercer	324	7,450	13,232	11	28
Mineral	250	12,113	17,289	8	44
Mingo	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	359	11,936	21,479	16	47
Monroe	481	17,943	36,800	8	108
Morgan	117	4,649	6,673	20	495
Nicholas	253	8,344	13,446	11	53
Ohio	116	6,991	11,586	1	0
Pendleton	429	15,205	29,278	8	17
Pleasants	87	2,578	4,458	5	9
Pocahontas	288	14,881	31,438	13	26
Preston	748	37,732	63,386	10	19
Putnam	321	7,588	12,810	12	27
Raleigh	201	6,279	12,629	9	40
Randolph	323	15,403	23,032	17	52
Ritchie	300	13,798	18,784	5	8
Roane	382	14,272	20,075	8	37
Summers	246	7,928	12,883	6	11
Taylor	237	8,297	14,558	3	6
Tucker	157	5,499	8,834	6	7
Tyler	193	7,974	11,931	5	14
Upshur	336	11,955	17,579	15	33
Wayne	108	2,963	5,294	3	0
Webster	56	1,338	2,312	3	0
Wetzel	214	6,306	6,940	10	22
Wirt	177	6,110	11,701	3	10
Wood	419	11,595	18,617	1	0
Wyoming	24	487	573	1	0

Appendix Table 13. Wheat, Oats. and Tobacco Farms, Areas and Production

County	Wheat (farms)	Wheat (acres)	Wheat (bushels)	Oats (farms)	Oats (acres)	Oats (bushels)	Tobacco (farms)	Tobacco (acres)	Tobacco (pounds)
Barbour	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley	32	860	42,621	17	191	7,861	0	0	0
Boone	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	12,373
Braxton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brooke	3	25	1,805	8	97	7,080	0	0	0
Cabell	1	0	0	0	0	0	121	268	467,674
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doddridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	0	3	12	530	0	0	0
Gilmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	5	40	2,430	0	0	0
Greenbrier	1	0	0	12	79	3,455	1	0	0
Hampshire	12	231	11,004	21	179	10,013	0	0	0
Hancock	3	25	940	12	85	3,380	0	0	0
Hardy	3	46	1,630	9	80	4,000	0	0	0
Harrison	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	6	67	2,000	0	0	0	48	77	125,380
Jefferson	46	3,623	225,064	6	144	6,420	0	0	0
Kanawha	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3,900
Lewis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	326	515,478
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mcdowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	15	471	22,110	2	0	0	208	439	756,468
Mercer	0	0	0	5	31	2,340	2	0	0
Mineral	4	31	0	13	83	3,529	0	0	0
Mingo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monongalia	0	0	0	7	61	2,480	1	0	0
Monroe	22	1,153	0	36	278	11,479	26	65	83,512
Morgan	11	143	4,145	21	165	7,350	0	0	0
Nicholas	1	0	0	4	12	350	0	0	0
Ohio	7	57	2,300	16	107	3,874	0	0	0
Pendleton	4	25	1,195	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pocahontas	4	85	4,515	10	75	4,473	0	0	0
Preston	3	0	0	82	772	42,729	0	0	0
Putnam	1	0	0	1	0	0	143	323	551,853
Raleigh	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	9	13,738
Randolph	2	0	0	7	62	2,236	1	0	0
Ritchie	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Roane	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	16	26,102
Summers	0	0	0	4	33	1,100	1	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tucker	0	0	0	6	40	1,660	0	0	0
Tyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upshur	0	0	0	3	4	184	0	0	0
Wayne	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	46	86,131
Webster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetzel	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wirt	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	31	57,042
Wood	3	23	0	1	0	0	7	12	19,400
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0