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Agriculture in Oregon Counties



Farm Sales and General Characteristics

Special Report 330
Cooperative Extension Service

June 1971

• Oregon State University

Agricultural Experiment
Station

Agriculture In Oregon Counties

Farm Sales and General Characteristics

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, Lee Kolmer, director. Oregon State University and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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AGRICULTURE IN OREGON COUNTIES

Farm Sales and General Characteristics ^{1/}

Introduction

The wide diversity of topography, climate, and soils in Oregon have been a major factor in the location of agricultural production. ^{2/} The highly unique physical and climatic features of the several regions of the state have been reflected in the concentration of certain types of agricultural activities in the various geographic regions. The farmers and ranchers have adapted to the physical and climatic features in making their decisions as to what to produce in the different locales. The result has been that some counties in the state are highly specialized, while others are highly diversified.

One important result of the difference among the counties and agricultural regions in the state is the varying effect of decisions made at the state level. Decisions affecting agriculture in the state will often have widely different impacts in the different regions. Thus in deciding the course of desirable events those in positions of responsibility must recognize that agriculture is not homogeneous, both in terms of products produced and in location of that production.

Because of the diversity among the counties, the emphasis of this report has been to present each county separately, within the agricultural district of which it is a part, with a narrative prepared for each county by a county extension agent living and working in the county. The accompanying statistical table for each county is a product of joint efforts between the Cooperative Extension Service in the county and at Oregon State University, and the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Statewide Summary of Agriculture

Agriculture at the farm gate in 1970 represented a \$560 million industry in Oregon, an all-time high. A food processing complex added to this amount an estimated \$332 million by packing, canning, freezing, and otherwise processing the product of the grower. ^{3/} The resulting \$892 million estimated value of Oregon's processed pack was second only to forest products in importance to the state's economy.

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- ^{1/} Editing, organizing, and introductory pages by Robert O. Coppedge, Extension Agricultural Economist. County statistical data and extensive review by Robert K. Ganger, Extension County Statistics Specialist. County narratives prepared by County Extension Agents.
- ^{2/} Highsmith, Richard M., Atlas of Oregon Agriculture, Oregon State University, 1958.
- ^{3/} Based on relationships established by Korzan, Gerald E., "Oregon's Food and Fiber Industry" Special Report 266, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University, 1968.

A wide variety of products are produced, many for which Oregon is a major supplier to other states. Grown in the state is 23 percent of the country's snap bean production, a third of the sweet cherries, all the ryegrass seed, and half the peppermint. Oregon growers produce 95 percent of all U.S. filberts, 29 percent of Merion Bluegrass seed, all the red fescue seed, virtually all the bentgrass seed, and 86 percent of the crimson clover seed. Numerous other commodities are likewise prominent in national markets.

The list of Oregon products from the farm and ranch range from the basic items to the more unusual. Beef, eggs, milk, wheat, potatoes, corn, and pears are important. Also well known to Oregonians, but perhaps a bit strange to the agricultural picture in many other states are products such as peppermint, filberts, cranberries, forest products, flower seeds, cut flowers, holly, and greenhouse products.

The major trends and characteristics of farm and ranch operators throughout the nation are generally expressed throughout this state. Farm numbers are declining while farm size increases. Growing productivity and larger, more efficient, farms are resulting in a larger share of total agricultural activity being carried on by a smaller portion of the farms. Increases in cash receipts and gross income have not been reflected fully in net income changes, although the non-commercial farms tend to obscure the real trends in the commercial segment which produces the bulk of the product.

Years ago the family farm produced most of the requirements of the farm home. The trend to increased capitalization, mechanization, and specialization has resulted in the production of one, two, or three major commodities on the individual farm. More machines, fewer workers, and greater investments have transformed the basic nature of Oregon's farm sector, making it in the process a more important, closer working, part of the Oregon economy.

The changes and emerging developments of the past few years combine with traditional problems to present the agricultural sector with a challenging future. Projections of Oregon's agricultural output vary, but a 20 percent increase by 1980 may be expected with normal trends. ^{4/} Gains in cash receipts and net income depend on price considerations, among other things. Prices received historically have not kept pace with prices paid. Increases in receipts have been due largely to production gains rather than higher prices. Thus, the ability of farmers to influence price and control some phase of their market will affect future gains in cash receipts and net income.

Other events likely to have a significant influence on the nature of agriculture in the future include farm labor organization, farm operator organization, further mechanization and specialization, production and technological advances, shifting markets, and a growing awareness of the importance of marketing and management decisions as well as production decisions.

Some more subtle, but perhaps more fundamental, developments will come into increasing focus in the near future. The ecological concerns of many groups in society are, and will be, affecting farm operations. Field burning, pesticide and fertilizer application practices, and feedlot operations are examples where environmental concerns have focused recent attention. Land-use planning and

^{4/} Coppedge, Robert O. "Agriculture 1980: A Projection for Oregon" Special Report 313, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oregon State University, 1971.

zoning decisions are of prime concern to agriculture. Increasing population, and most of it urban-oriented, has linked with fewer farms to diminish the relative numbers of people concerned primarily with farm and rural problems in the decision-making bodies of society. At the county level, these problems are more pronounced in the Willamette Valley, where population is concentrated and growing. The importance of these problems will continue to grow in all sectors of the state. At the state and federal level the changing concerns and characteristics of the people have already intensified forces for change.

Population

Population continues to be centered in the Willamette Valley area, particularly around the northern Valley counties and Marion and Lane counties, which have large metropolitan areas. Nearly 70 percent of Oregon's population is in the Willamette Valley. Over half the rural population, on the other hand, is outside the Valley. Twenty-one of the 36 counties had rural populations outnumbering the urban population, a decline from 23 in 1960. About 67 percent of the state's population was urban in 1970 compared to 62 percent in 1960. The relative (not absolute) decline in rural population is probably more significant when the urban-oriented rural dwellers are considered: people who choose to live in a non-urban setting, but are basically urban-oriented. Several counties were classified as completely rural in the 1970 census. Though Oregon's population registered growth from the 1960 census, several counties outside the Valley experienced declining numbers.

Multnomah County's total population is the highest in the state, and it also has the greatest concentration of residents classified as urban. The largest rural population is found in Lane County which, with its large urban population, qualifies as the second-ranked county in terms of total population.

Major Production Areas

The 36 counties are divided into six agricultural districts, as shown on the map. The group of counties in each district generally have roughly similar characteristics, at least as pertains to variables important to food and fiber production within the district. The Cascade Mountain range forms a dividing line between eastern and western Oregon in a physical sense, and also by marking the division between the higher rainfall areas of western Oregon and the more arid regions east of the mountains.

The Willamette Valley, District 1, accounts for 43 percent of farm sales. The state's top county in terms of sales, Marion County, is in this district. Once again pointing out the fallacy of considering any one area as the most important in Oregon agriculture, Malheur and Umatilla counties claim second and third rank. These two counties are in eastern and north-central Oregon, respectively.

Slightly over half of all crop sales originate from Willamette Valley farms, while the Valley accounts for a third of livestock sales. The south-central and eastern counties command about 40 percent of livestock receipts.

Illustrating the diversity of agriculture in Oregon and particularly in the Willamette Valley, the following commodities are grown principally by Valley growers: caneberries, strawberries, prunes and plums, sour cherries, filberts, walnuts, sweet corn, table beets, snap beans, and all grass and legume seeds except alfalfa.

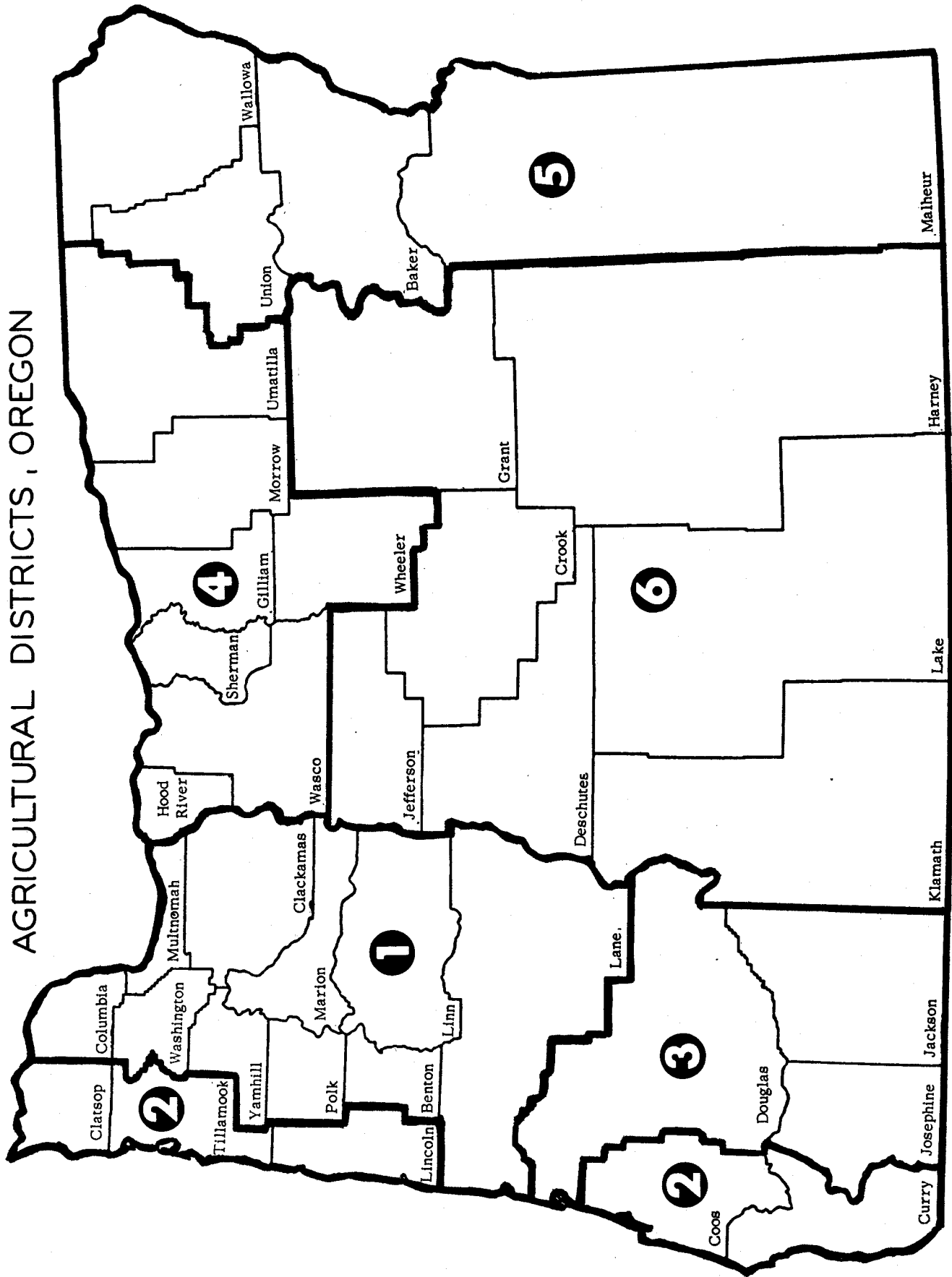
Oregon County Agricultural Sales and Population

County	Value of Sales, 1969 1/			1970 Population 2/		
	Crops	Livestock	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	----thousand dollars----					
Benton	9,326	3,250	12,576	35,153	18,623	53,776
Clackamas	18,765	18,669	37,434	104,192	61,896	166,088
Lane	11,442	9,366	20,808	148,681	64,677	213,358
Linn	22,526	9,524	32,050	28,616	43,298	71,914
Marion	38,698	14,935	53,633	101,404	49,905	151,309
Multnomah	15,346	3,215	18,561	542,079	14,588	556,667
Polk	10,248	4,309	14,557	20,795	14,554	35,349
Washington	19,165	9,310	28,475	117,573	40,347	157,920
Yamhill	12,026	10,697	22,723	16,632	23,581	40,213
Willamette Valley	157,542	83,275	240,817	1,115,125	331,469	1,446,594
Clatsop	240	2,042	2,282	14,646	13,827	28,473
Columbia	1,603	4,086	5,689	6,212	22,578	28,790
Coos	1,967	6,645	8,612	28,967	27,548	56,515
Curry	1,120	1,482	2,602	2,720	10,286	13,006
Lincoln	889	1,456	2,345	12,204	13,551	25,755
Tillamook	368	10,341	10,709	3,968	13,962	17,930
Coastal	6,187	26,052	32,239	68,717	101,752	170,469
Douglas	3,309	5,391	8,700	24,303	47,440	71,743
Jackson	10,836	8,516	19,352	52,216	42,317	94,533
Josephine	1,553	3,499	5,052	18,541	17,205	35,746
South Western	15,698	17,406	33,104	95,060	106,962	202,022
Gilliam	4,158	2,496	6,654	--	2,342	2,342
Hood River	13,219	1,234	14,453	3,991	9,196	13,187
Morrow	5,445	3,095	8,540	--	4,465	4,465
Sherman	4,180	1,253	5,433	--	2,139	2,139
Umatilla	26,259	16,271	42,530	22,195	22,728	44,923
Wasco	9,640	3,917	13,557	10,423	9,710	20,133
Wheeler	235	2,253	2,488	--	1,849	1,849
North Central	63,136	30,519	93,655	36,609	52,429	89,038
Baker	1,350	8,801	10,151	9,354	5,565	14,919
Malheur	29,528	21,508	51,036	9,143	14,026	23,169
Union	5,719	4,987	10,706	9,645	9,732	19,377
Wallowa	1,823	5,230	7,053	--	6,247	6,247
Eastern	38,420	40,526	78,946	28,142	35,570	63,712
Crook	2,635	4,987	7,622	4,101	5,884	9,985
Deschutes	1,800	5,192	6,992	17,431	13,011	30,442
Grant	346	5,742	6,088	--	6,996	6,996
Harney	993	8,953	9,946	3,293	3,922	7,215
Jefferson	10,745	6,302	17,047	--	8,548	8,548
Klamath	11,187	18,588	29,775	31,521	18,500	50,021
Lake	1,310	8,450	9,760	2,705	3,638	6,343
South Central	29,016	58,214	87,230	59,051	60,499	119,550
State Total	309,999	255,992	565,991	1,402,704	688,681	2,091,385

1/ OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.

2/ 1970 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, OREGON



Cattle and calf sales are concentrated east of the Cascade Mountains, where nearly 80 percent of the sales are made. Klamath, Malheur, and Umatilla counties are leaders in these sales. A large portion of the hog production is located in Umatilla County, with Marion County ranking second. Douglas County leads in the value of sheep and lambs sold. All regions have significant sheep and lamb sales, with the possible exception of the northern coastal counties. Dairy products are big in western Oregon. Together, the Willamette Valley and the coastal areas sell over 70 percent of the milk and cream sold by Oregon farmers. Chickens and chicken eggs are primarily Willamette Valley endeavors, as are turkeys.

Agricultural production is often more important in a particular county than indicated by the county's statewide rank in farm sales. Total production may not be great from the state perspective, but can constitute a major contribution to the county's economy, and in some cases may far outweigh the contribution of any other economic activity. Conversely, in a county with high absolute farm sales, other economic activities may in some cases overshadow agriculture. The point is that the absolute volume of sales alone does not measure the importance of any activity. The important data in this respect is relative size to total activity in the county.

County Statistical Program

Estimates of agricultural production and income at the county level are needed by individuals, firms, and agencies just as these same data are required at state and national levels. Prior to 1961 these estimates were developed solely by economists of Oregon State University's Cooperative Extension Service. Since 1961 these data have been devised cooperatively with the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, which includes the officing of the County Statistics Specialist at Portland with the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

During the fall months of the year, the Specialist calls at each county extension office to assist the Chairman agent with the development and presentation of his county's estimate of agricultural production and agricultural income. These data are regarded as being preliminary in nature and are subject to change as further background information becomes available.

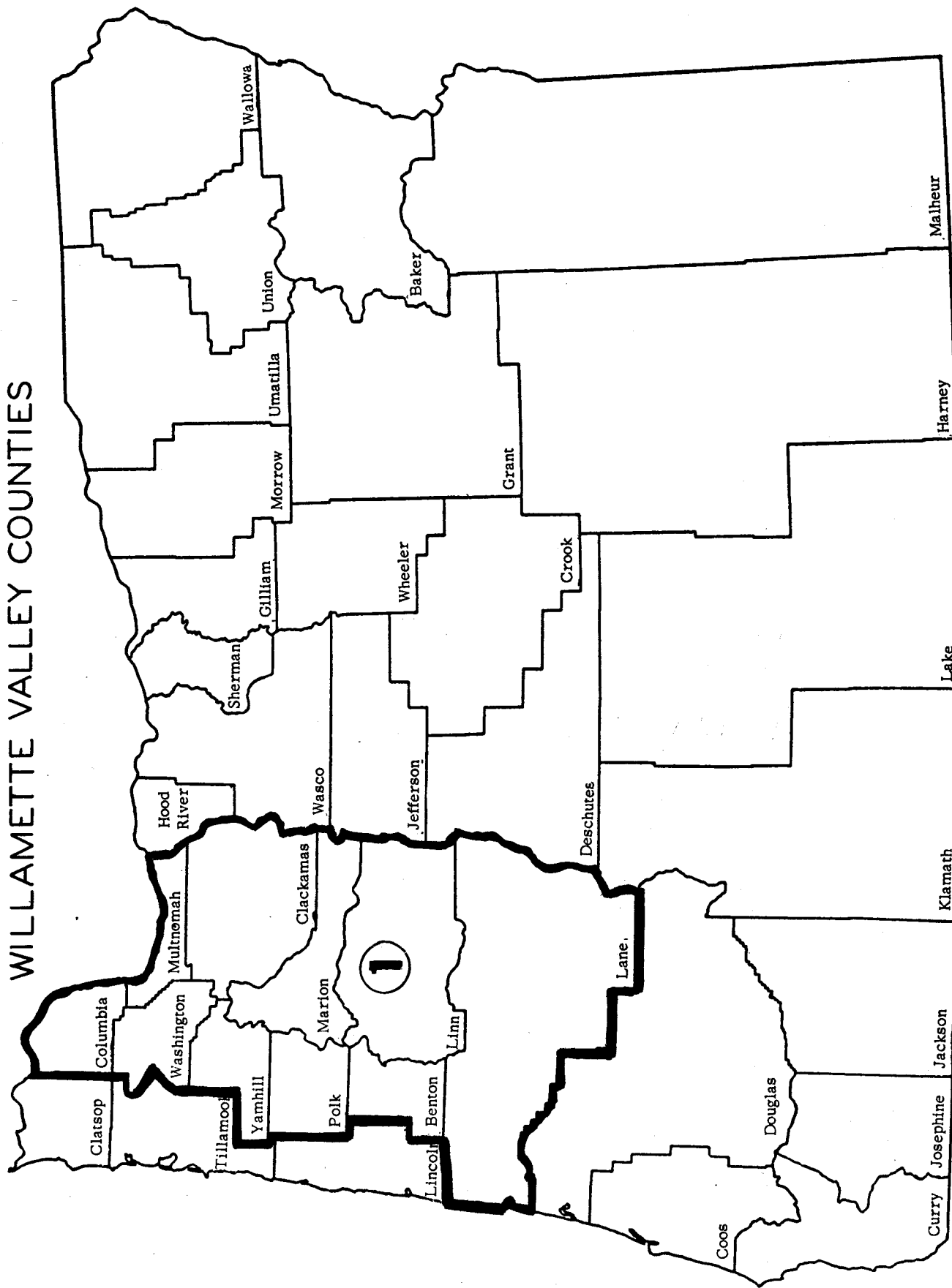
During the balance of the year these first estimates are adjusted so that the sum of the county-by-county data correspond to the State estimates as prepared and published by the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The preparation of these county estimates depend on cooperation of farmers and ranchers, processors, handlers of all kinds, and various State and Federal agencies. The Census of Agriculture, taken every 5 years, provides the bench marks for the State's agricultural county estimates program.

Oregon

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	70,050	52,955	59,442	55,621	47,809	54,230
All hay crops	10,940	15,086	13,986	13,392	11,296	12,844
All grass and legume seeds	26,128	29,673	28,808	28,686	30,750	35,798
Specialty field crops	14,173	15,390	18,043	21,740	20,548	23,490
All tree fruits and nuts	31,846	27,373	40,031	54,154	34,506	44,453
Small fruits (all berries)	17,090	23,032	26,485	21,079	20,701	26,247
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	29,529	33,767	46,117	50,013	46,725	53,800
All potatoes	15,254	24,540	18,947	20,176	20,714	23,653
Specialty horticultural crops	12,650	19,012	21,963	25,194	25,729	27,603
Farm forest products	7,463	10,022	4,346	7,600	5,731	7,881
All crops	235,123	250,850	278,168	297,655	264,509	309,999
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	87,261	84,920	121,158	119,152	132,205	138,935
Hogs	9,074	6,955	9,019	8,535	7,909	8,708
Sheep and lambs	10,213	8,241	8,510	7,735	7,489	7,826
Dairy products(milk and cream)	46,351	43,478	47,884	50,019	51,448	54,001
All chickens	7,234	6,377	8,677	8,486	9,111	10,439
Turkeys	6,116	5,543	7,681	6,800	7,721	8,561
Eggs-chicken	17,265	14,891	16,500	13,972	15,520	17,707
Other livestock and poultry	13,592	14,690	14,296	11,467	11,270	9,815
All livestock	197,106	185,095	233,725	226,166	242,673	255,992
Total crops and livestock	432,229	435,945	511,893	523,821	507,182	565,991
Census data						
Number of farms	42,573	39,757				
All land in farms, acres	21,236,298	20,509,302				
Number of commercial farms	22,802	21,505				
All land in commercial farms, acres	19,351,206	18,590,878				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 1
WILLAMETTE VALLEY COUNTIES



District I
Willamette Valley Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	12,252	11,916	13,874	12,264	10,892	11,553
All hay crops	1,727	3,810	3,264	3,207	2,534	2,848
All grass and legume seeds	21,545	22,803	22,212	21,337	24,847	30,602
Specialty field crops	5,967	6,282	8,704	10,031	8,555	9,940
All tree fruits and nuts	13,080	10,797	17,007	17,968	10,137	13,564
Small fruits(all berries)	15,702	21,480	24,505	19,104	18,882	24,186
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	19,105	23,513	31,084	34,629	34,640	35,290
All potatoes	1,492	2,117	1,387	1,217	1,475	2,282
Specialty horticultural crops	9,879	16,254	18,928	22,109	22,621	24,190
Farm forest products	2,772	3,774	1,637	2,973	2,140	3,087
All crops	103,521	122,746	142,602	144,839	136,723	157,542
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	9,041	10,157	14,661	14,649	17,142	16,958
Hogs	4,767	3,545	4,845	4,658	4,162	4,473
Sheep and lambs	3,007	2,711	2,980	2,650	2,504	2,663
Dairy products(milk and cream)	21,505	19,515	21,298	22,289	22,974	23,853
All chickens	5,804	5,594	7,721	7,567	8,123	9,120
Turkeys	5,065	4,547	6,046	4,983	5,616	6,261
Eggs-chicken	12,408	11,593	12,988	11,097	12,578	14,276
Other livestock and poultry	6,472	7,120	7,374	6,395	6,222	5,671
All livestock	68,069	64,782	77,913	74,288	79,321	83,275
Total crops and livestock	171,590	187,528	220,515	219,127	216,044	240,817
Census data						
Number of farms	21,839	20,366				
All land in farms, acres	2,524,998	2,423,638				
Number of commercial farms	10,416	9,817				
All land in commercial farms, acres	2,029,091	1,878,618				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Benton County

Benton County has a total land area of 668 square miles or 427,520 acres, ranking 33rd in the state according to size. The county is bordered in the south by Lane County, in the north by Polk County, and in the west by Lincoln County. Most of the county, 72 percent, is located within the Willamette River Basin, and the remaining 28 percent is situated in the Mid-Coast Drainage Basin. About 65 percent of the county's population of 53,776 is located in Corvallis, the county seat.

Benton County is a relatively homogenous area with respect to climate. The movement of very moist maritime air from the Pacific Ocean across the Coast Range produces some very heavy precipitation near the crest of the range. Most of the precipitation occurs during the winter. In the valley, about 70 percent of the annual total occurs from November to March, while only 5 percent occurs during the three summer months.

The seasonal variations in temperatures are not as marked as those in precipitation. The range in mean temperatures between the coldest and warmest months is just under 30 degrees. At Corvallis, the average length of time between killing frosts is 215 days. The latest killing frost on record (since 1900) in spring was May 31, and the earliest in fall was September 14.

Agricultural farm marketings were \$13 million in 1969, an increase over 1968 by more than \$2 million.

Forest industry sales declined to \$25 million in 1969 because of reduced demands for lumber. Benton County is the home of three important items in the forest industry today such as several hardboards, the automatic layup plant for plywood, and remanufacture of paper into usable products. The stability of our forest industry is in part due to a longtime extension program advocating the growing of timber, saving private timber whenever feasible, and using public-owned timber. Other factors in the stability of the industry include a good reforestation program, management of young stands of timber, and keeping the industry in the hands of local people. The latter is very important with industry as well as government. Seventy-four percent of the Corvallis and Albany area business comes from forest industries according to the U.S. Forest Service.

A strong demand for land has kept prices for all land values on a rapidly rising basis; however, this has leveled off and showing some signs of decline. The demand is brought about generally by more people. Housing, or family homes, in the country has become popular. Our population is increasing rapidly. By the year 2000 we expect 130,000 people in the Corvallis-Philomath area and 25,000 in the North Albany area. These areas have to grow at the rate they grew in the last 30 years to reach these figures. This leads us to believe there will be little area for commercial agriculture in Benton County by the year 2000.

Prepared by S.A. Jackson, Benton County Extension Agent.

Benton County

<u>Value of sales</u>	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	646	568	680	758	746	458
All hay crops	161	266	274	223	212	214
All grass and legume seeds	1,678	1,683	1,960	1,685	2,235	2,969
Specialty field crops	95	425	769	854	774	1,149
All tree fruits and nuts	217	221	339	413	293	415
Small fruits (all berries)	77	155	230	196	284	367
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	601	786	1,235	1,607	2,173	2,288
All potatoes	7	2	2	13	142	152
Specialty horticultural crops	77	96	181	268	286	558
Farm forest products	338	449	194	403	400	756
All crops	3,897	4,651	5,864	6,420	7,545	9,326
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	501	580	954	911	1,036	1,056
Hogs	157	192	291	274	210	263
Sheep and lambs	344	307	359	304	311	296
Dairy products (milk and cream)	984	802	922	884	868	990
All chickens	109	69	74	66	256	264
Turkeys	39	16	18	12	13	16
Eggs-chicken	696	256	202	177	175	167
Other livestock and poultry	204	282	247	168	212	198
All livestock	3,034	2,504	3,067	2,796	3,081	3,250
Total crops and livestock	6,931	7,155	8,931	9,216	10,626	12,576
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	4,700	6,300	6,000	11,500	11,700	4,900
Barley	9,900	3,500	3,500	2,000	1,700	2,200
Ryegrass seed	15,900	9,900	10,800	8,300	6,500	12,700
Peppermint	200	600	1,350	1,550	2,010	2,500
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	14,000	14,000	15,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Dairy cows	3,900	2,400	2,300	2,100	1,900	2,000
All sheep	27,000	27,000	22,000	23,000	21,000	22,000
Census data						
Number of farms	895	858				
All land in farms, acres	205,340	207,633				
Number of commercial farms	453	360				
All land in commercial farms, acres	183,253	153,908				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Clackamas County

Clackamas County is located in Western Oregon at the northern end of the Willamette Valley. The climate is a temperate, maritime one with dry, moderately warm summers, and wet mild winters.

The County has an area of 1,893 square miles (1,209,600 acres) and ranks 18th in the state in size. Nearly 54% of Clackamas County (653,551 acres) is in public lands. Several large timber corporations use about 10% (135,000 acres) for their production. Most of the public lands and timber company holdings are on forest lands in the eastern part of the county. Thus about 70% (860,000 acres) of the County's total land resource is devoted to forest and recreational uses.

The closeness to metropolitan Portland and the number of rapidly expanding cities within the County itself are having quite an impact on the population of Clackamas County. The 1970 census shows a present population of 164,088, a 45% increase over 1960. The County Planning Department predicts a County population of 250,000 by 1980 and over 500,000 by the year 2000.

The number of farms is gradually decreasing, while gross agricultural receipts is increasing. There were an estimated 4,116 farms in the County in 1969, as compared to 4,267 in 1959. Because of high fixed costs of land use and ownership, the emphasis on agriculture is shifting to production of crops that return more income per acre.

The estimated gross receipts from Clackamas County farms were slightly over 37 million dollars in 1969. The County leads Oregon in poultry production. Total receipts in 1969 from broilers, egg production, and turkeys was nearly 11 million dollars.

The increasing cost and scarcity of labor has resulted in increasing automation and use of machinery in agriculture. This is particularly evident in the poultry industry where one person can now take care of 30,000 laying hens or 50,000 broilers. Harvesting machines are replacing hand picking in more and more of the berry fields.

Gross value of horticulture crops produced in 1969 was over 14 million dollars. This includes income from small fruits, vegetables, tree fruits and nuts and ornamental crops. The production of specialty horticultural crops (ornamentals) has increased around 90% since 1963 and further increases are expected.

Vegetable growers who produce for processors are finding little opportunity to expand their operations. Major vegetable crops grown for processing include sweet corn, green beans (bush and pole), cauliflower and broccoli.

The gradual decline of dairy herds in the County during the past fifteen years seems to have leveled off. Dairy herds are now much larger, more efficient, and producing at a much higher level of production.

Prepared by Harold M. Black, Clackamas County Extension Agent.

Clackamas County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	858	742	924	901	870	985
All hay crops	320	624	517	584	532	612
All grass and legume seeds	1,237	1,412	1,313	1,151	1,186	1,635
Specialty field crops	141	185	176	118	97	98
All tree fruits and nuts	760	605	900	628	793	738
Small fruits (all berries)	3,418	4,304	4,608	3,633	3,217	5,481
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	1,462	1,803	2,613	2,375	2,722	2,820
All potatoes	265	595	430	402	509	861
Specialty horticultural crops	1,834	3,323	4,075	4,757	4,887	5,152
Farm forest products	503	551	239	504	350	383
All crops	10,799	14,144	15,795	15,053	15,163	18,765
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,466	1,764	2,551	2,480	3,070	2,502
Hogs	1,155	654	845	790	711	734
Sheep and lambs	305	333	320	301	332	394
Dairy products(milk and cream)	3,053	2,407	2,763	2,948	3,056	2,920
All chickens	1,880	1,651	2,424	2,233	2,433	2,473
Turkeys	1,438	2,020	2,814	2,414	2,613	3,070
Eggs-chicken	3,389	2,823	3,454	3,167	3,663	3,950
Other livestock and poultry	2,306	2,491	2,996	2,810	2,898	2,626
All livestock	14,992	14,143	18,167	17,143	18,776	18,669
Total crops and livestock	25,791	28,287	33,962	32,196	33,939	37,434
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	8,600	8,400	8,800	11,000	12,000	9,500
Barley	11,400	4,500	4,100	3,700	3,400	4,000
Creeping red fescue	1,105	1,300	2,700	2,800	2,800	3,000
Chewings fescue	5,600	4,000	4,400	4,600	4,500	5,000
Crimson clover	1,100	1,200	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,500
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	36,000	46,000	45,000	46,000	45,000	44,000
Dairy cows	11,200	8,300	7,300	7,500	6,800	6,000
All chickens	590,000	600,000	615,000	690,000	720,000	790,000
Census data						
Number of farms	4,267	4,116				
All land in farms, acres	319,048	261,812				
Number of commercial farms	1,640	1,631				
All land in commercial farms, acres	207,522	164,289				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Lane County

Think of Lane County as an "urban county" if you wish. Of all Oregon counties during the last decade, Lane showed the fifth most rapid rate of increase --- 31 percent; and 69.7 percent of its citizens can be identified as "urban."

But the other side of the coin reveals a paradox. Lane County's rural population, 64,677, is the largest of any county in the state. Also its \$20.8 million agricultural gross cash receipts ranks it among the state's richest counties --- agriculturally. In Lane County, agriculture is the second largest industry, out-paced only by timber.

All this helps point up a combination of factors that contribute to the county's growth, account for a shift in agricultural enterprises, and lead to pressures for environmental control and land use planning. Weather and geographic location are, at once, reasons for the county's success in agriculture --- and its problems.

Its climate is moderate with warm summers, mild winters. The January temperature averages 40.1 degrees; July temperatures, 65.9 degrees, and an average of 205 days are conducive to plant growth. Even with an average rainfall of 38 inches, the county can anticipate 178 clear or partly cloudy days. And seldom are there more than 55 days when the temperature falls to freezing or below.

The county's location at the head of the fertile Willamette Valley --- bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the West, the Cascade summit to the East --- provides the scenic beauty that is a lodestone to out-of-staters.

These same charms, however, are also the source of a problem --- mainly that of air inversion that traps moisture and smoke, sometimes converting them to irritating haze and smog.

Land costs continue to move upwards. So do taxes and the cost of equipment. A trend that shows no inclination to change is for farms to become fewer --- and larger. In the five year period between 1959 and 1964, the number of farms declined from 3,004 to 2,893. During the same period they increased in size from an average of 122 to 144 acres.

Farm production, however, continues to increase --- by some 70 percent in the last 20 years. A farmer now produces food and fiber for 45 people. At one time his gross product was sufficient only for 15.

Sophisticated machinery and management help keep an agriculturist solvent. In Lane County mechanical harvesters for caneberries, bush beans, cherries, nuts, corn are no long "unusual". And stockmen and dairymen rely on computers to program high protein diets for their animals, to analyze dairy herd production, to help in decision making in breeding registered livestock.

Compared statewide, Lane County is first in sour cherry production, second in pole bean and filbert production; and fourth in production of grass and legume seed, sweet cherries and green beans.

Prepared by Duane L. Hatch, Lane County Extension Agent.

Lane County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	521	614	568	694	507	501
All hay crops	155	454	326	387	304	301
All grass and legume seeds	1,512	1,169	1,463	1,305	1,607	1,907
Specialty field crops	185	439	773	1,109	1,002	1,157
All tree fruits and nuts	2,004	1,592	2,528	2,072	1,104	1,348
Sweet cherries	680	374	661	825	243	330
Small fruits (all berries)	168	312	415	368	501	507
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	2,624	2,765	2,762	3,339	3,669	2,937
All potatoes	17	28	27	11	20	180
Specialty horticultural crops	800	1,259	1,304	1,801	1,933	1,900
Farm forest products	557	895	388	643	430	704
All crops	8,543	9,527	10,554	11,729	11,077	11,442
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,805	1,964	2,948	2,727	3,080	2,929
Hogs	492	202	183	156	109	107
Sheep and lambs	439	385	376	349	302	299
Dairy products(milk and cream)	2,178	2,260	2,594	2,711	2,622	2,881
All chickens	1,021	1,115	1,586	1,253	1,346	1,560
Turkeys	288	168	167	102	117	90
Eggs-chicken	1,766	1,156	1,174	975	1,092	1,277
Other livestock and poultry	304	348	376	306	253	223
All livestock	8,293	7,598	9,404	8,579	8,921	9,366
Total crops and livestock	16,836	17,125	19,958	20,308	19,998	20,808
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	5,500	7,000	5,000	9,400	9,400	8,000
Barley	7,100	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,300	1,100
Ryegrass seed	17,900	12,700	15,400	13,200	12,175	12,500
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	35,000	46,000	44,000	42,000	41,000	42,000
All sheep	35,500	31,000	29,000	28,000	27,000	30,000
Census data						
Number of farms	3,004	2,893				
All land in farms, acres	365,310	416,195				
Number of commercial farms	1,184	1,054				
All land in commercial farms, acres	249,921	292,251				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Linn County

There is a long history of agriculture in Linn County. For more than a century farm crops and livestock in the area have been a major source of income. Farm marketings of products reached an estimated \$32 million in 1969.

Linn County is a leading grass seed producing area and seed crops are grown extensively throughout the area on more than 130,000 acres. Ryegrasses are predominant, although fescues, bluegrass, bentgrass orchardgrass and clover are also grown. There are 117 seed cleaning plants in Linn County that process seed. In 1969 seed crop marketings were \$14,834,000, 46 percent of total farm marketings.

Other important crops include meat animals and wool, dairy products, vegetables, poultry, specialty horticulture crops, tree fruits, nuts and small fruits. Wheat, barley, oats, field corn, and hay are also grown.

Each year several thousand workers are required during summer harvest months. Generally, opportunities for seasonal employment begins in June with the berry harvest and continues through October-November with filberts and walnuts. The largest labor-using crops, however, are strawberries, raspberries, and beans.

While seasonal jobs are numerous in Linn County's agriculture, there has been a steady decline in the number of self-employed farmers and regular hired workers. In line with national trends, marginal farm operators and regular farm workers are abandoning their present livelihood in favor of higher paying jobs in other industries.

Agriculture has been important in Linn County partly as a result of the abundance of good soils, the availability of irrigation waters from rivers, streams, and shallow wells, and stored water in several reservoirs. In addition, sound farm practices, including introduction of modern technology, have been important. In the future, research and technology will become increasingly important for the maintenance of a profitable agricultural industry in Linn County.

Elevations range from 212 feet above sea level at Albany to 10,523 feet at the peak of Mt. Jefferson in the Cascade Mountains. Approximately one-third of the county is either flat or gently rolling. The remainder is mountains and covered with timber, mostly Douglas fir. It is estimated that Linn County has 30,745 million board feet of standing virgin timber.

The outstanding characteristic of the county's temperate marine-type climate is the seasonal pattern of precipitation. About 90% of the annual total of 39 inches normally occurs from November through May. The abundant moisture in the spring and the long dry ripening season through the summer and fall are why approximately 90% of the ryegrass seed harvested in the world comes from Linn County. The county has an average growing season of 221 days.

Vast stands of timber make possible the manufacture of lumber, plywood, particle board and paper. Rare metals have become a major industry in the county. Recreation is provided through parks, fishing, hunting, skiing and boating.

Linn County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	906	839	1,167	1,010	732	779
All hay crops	126	307	221	263	192	222
All grass and legume seeds	9,914	9,045	9,469	10,147	13,153	14,834
Specialty field crops	1,229	1,242	1,635	2,141	1,631	1,717
All tree fruits and nuts	429	469	482	388	202	367
Small fruits (all berries)	619	763	846	797	765	879
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	1,707	2,053	2,432	3,074	3,182	3,279
All potatoes	11	11	12	8	9	11
Specialty horticultural crops	165	234	256	141	143	171
Farm forest products	291	376	163	343	250	267
All crops	15,397	15,339	16,683	18,312	20,259	22,526
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,339	1,604	2,444	2,372	2,747	2,871
Hogs	664	341	475	466	442	442
Sheep and lambs	686	675	689	639	574	565
Dairy products(milk and cream)	2,916	2,392	2,607	2,579	2,808	3,108
All chickens	519	416	484	442	467	530
Turkeys	327	108	110	102	125	67
Eggs-chicken	878	1,034	1,301	1,068	1,163	1,503
Other livestock and poultry	458	744	687	534	540	438
All livestock	7,787	7,314	8,797	8,202	8,866	9,524
Total crops and livestock	23,184	22,653	25,480	26,514	29,125	32,050
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	8,000	11,000	11,800	16,100	13,300	10,500
Barley	14,800	5,400	5,500	4,000	3,700	3,500
Ryegrass seed	113,300	112,200	98,400	92,400	100,500	106,900
Peppermint	4,500	3,300	4,000	4,300	4,900	5,000
Sweet corn	2,600	3,930	7,050	7,550	6,850	5,260
Snap beans	1,100	1,600	2,370	3,600	3,400	2,700
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	33,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	39,000	40,000
All sheep	66,000	56,000	52,000	52,000	45,000	44,000
All chickens	210,000	200,000	200,000	205,000	210,000	220,000

Census data						
Number of farms	2,539	2,434				
All land in farms, acres	490,060	467,279				
Number of commercial farms	1,369	1,211				
All land in commercial farms, acres	428,921	394,768				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Marion County

Marion County is located in the Mid-Willamette Valley, with Salem as the county seat and capitol of Oregon. In area it covers 1,175 square miles--746,240 acres. Current population is 151,309.

Average summer temperature is 65 degrees and wintertime average is 43 degrees. Most rainfall is in the winter from October through April. Summers are semi-arid with only 2½ inches of the yearly rainfall of 41.5 inches.

Elevation in the county ranges down from the 10,495 feet of Mt. Jefferson, but most agricultural lands are at 100 to 1,000 foot levels.

The soil survey for the county covers 850 square miles or 544,000 acres, with soils varying from alluvial low lands and gravelly soils to red and brown foothills.

Marion is one of the ten most diversified agricultural counties in the U.S. Over 100 different farm grown commodities made up the \$53.6 million gross sales in 1969.

Major sources of revenue are vegetables--such as sweet corn, bush beans, onions, and cole crops. Hops, peppermint, and ornamental horticulture are major items. Small grains, grass and legume seeds, and hay crops occupy major acreages.

Small fruits include strawberries and cane fruits. Stone fruits are made up of cherries, prunes, and peaches. Filberts and walnuts, and apples and pears make up the rest of the orchard crops.

Beef, sheep, hogs, dairy, broilers, and egg production provide most animal product sales.

The \$53.6 million value of farm sales is increased by services of harvest, processing, storing and shipping to points of consumption.

Agriculture is a major employer of local as well as migrant work forces.

Prepared by Ben A. Newell, Marion County Extension Agent.

Marion County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	2,444	2,400	2,964	2,432	1,972	2,249
All hay crops	318	526	446	483	328	402
All grass and legume seeds	4,074	5,681	4,284	3,822	3,599	4,769
Specialty field crops	3,778	3,262	4,307	4,731	4,191	4,881
All tree fruits and nuts	2,349	2,226	3,567	4,293	1,995	2,698
Small fruits (all berries)	4,911	7,122	7,859	5,790	6,194	7,098
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	4,790	8,234	13,020	14,032	13,542	14,109
All potatoes	100	310	280	230	242	329
Specialty horticultural crops	926	2,452	2,512	1,879	1,913	1,911
Farm forest products	266	310	135	302	200	252
All crops	23,956	32,523	39,374	37,994	34,176	38,698
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,075	1,464	1,914	2,160	2,345	2,324
Hogs	1,263	1,168	1,661	1,641	1,481	1,531
Sheep and lambs	559	438	534	448	394	342
Dairy products(milk and cream)	3,322	3,164	3,481	3,619	3,798	4,076
All chickens	769	746	974	1,119	1,179	1,382
Turkeys	654	360	462	391	448	450
Eggs-chicken	1,848	3,090	3,623	2,963	3,398	3,957
Other livestock and poultry	1,238	1,253	1,082	892	1,010	873
All livestock	10,728	11,683	13,731	13,233	14,053	14,935
Total crops and livestock	34,684	44,206	53,105	51,227	48,229	53,633
Harvested acres, major crops						
-----acres-----						
Wheat	19,400	24,000	25,000	30,000	30,200	25,000
Barley	26,600	11,000	12,000	10,000	8,500	10,000
Bentgrass seed	15,000	18,150	20,000	20,300	18,200	19,400
Sweet corn-processing	3,850	8,800	12,000	12,700	14,650	10,750
Snap beans	3,605	8,755	12,005	15,005	13,810	14,810
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
-----number of head-----						
All cattle	34,000	38,000	38,000	40,000	39,000	40,000
Dairy cows	12,400	10,500	9,600	9,400	9,000	9,000
All sheep	44,000	39,000	36,000	31,000	28,000	29,000
All hogs	24,000	21,000	19,000	24,000	23,000	21,000
Census data						
Number of farms	3,788	3,388				
All land in farms, acres	351,397	333,624				
Number of commercial farms	2,055	2,102				
All land in commercial farms, acres	313,585	285,200				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Multnomah County

Multnomah County is the smallest county in Oregon in square miles and the largest in population, yet it has maintained a healthy agricultural income in spite of its area and urbanization problems. The county is approximately 70 miles long east and west. The narrowest part north and south is approximately 6 miles wide. Encompassed within this area are 556,667 people and the largest metropolitan area in Oregon. The county includes the city of Portland and all the metropolitan area excluding Washington and Clackamas counties.

Suburban districts are encroaching each year on farm land and at present the major agriculture areas left for general farming are in the east near Gresham and in the Sauvies Island area northwest of Portland.

The economical and social climates are directly related to the urban and suburban area situations. Agriculture takes a backseat to industry and suburban developments and in many cases the business of farming is a second occupation to supplement a job in town. Land prices are high and so are taxes. Most of the land actually used for farming is placed on "greenbelt" tax deferment programs to offset the high land taxes. To farm economically in this area requires good crops with high returns per acre. All areas of the county are zoned and are highly developed with all being served by a paved road, electricity, telephones, and water districts. The major problem hindering the housing development and urban expansion is the lack of sewage facilities in outlying areas.

As a result of the high land prices and high taxes many of the general farming operations have either sold or moved out of the county. Agricultural acreage has decreased yet agricultural sales over the past number of years have climbed to a 1969 estimate of \$18,561,000. As general farming in the area decreases, specialized intensive farming is taking its place. This involves the use of smaller land units, larger amounts of capital and better than average management of resources to produce a saleable crop. The production of nursery stock has become one of the highest income producing facets of agriculture and at present constitutes an annual income of nearly \$9 million. Almost all of the nursery crop production is sold out-of-state to the mid-west, south, and east coast. The production of fresh market truck crops, small fruit crops, and dairy products constitutes the other major items of agricultural income.

Prepared by Ray A. McNeilan, Multnomah County Extension Agent.

Multnomah County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	154	28	66	80	66	70
All hay crops	71	260	204	162	127	106
All grass and legume seeds	40	18	3	6	--	10
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	97	73	64	59	66	121
Small fruits (all berries)	1,733	2,015	2,034	1,706	1,542	2,043
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	4,057	3,250	3,952	4,129	3,767	3,729
All potatoes	490	673	370	321	330	460
Specialty horticultural crops	4,115	6,210	6,800	8,004	7,727	8,787
Farm forest products	18	30	13	21	15	20
All crops	10,775	12,557	13,506	14,488	13,640	15,346
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	410	536	678	642	739	712
Hogs	139	146	231	221	195	212
Sheep and lambs	19	27	19	21	23	22
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,406	1,380	1,309	1,474	1,485	1,503
All chickens	123	232	283	261	267	306
Turkeys	9	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	468	351	345	286	333	377
Other livestock and poultry	277	310	292	182	68	83
All livestock	2,851	2,982	3,157	3,087	3,110	3,215
Total crops and livestock	13,626	15,539	16,663	17,575	16,750	18,561
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Strawberries	1,300	1,000	600	675	500	450
Red raspberries	840	900	950	930	830	800
Tame blackberries	400	410	490	500	320	320
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	13,000	12,500	11,000	11,500	11,000	11,500
Dairy cows	5,300	4,000	3,000	3,200	3,200	2,800
All hogs	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,800	2,800
All sheep	2,500	2,600	1,500	1,400	1,200	1,000
All chickens	110,000	70,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	67,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,104	918				
All land in farms, acres	89,379	66,728				
Number of commercial farms	560	478				
All land in commercial farms, acres	77,451	41,913				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Polk County

Polk County is located in the northern portion of western Oregon, bordered on the east by the Willamette River and on the west by the Coast Range. The county is 50 miles southwest and directly west and includes a portion of Oregon's capital city, Salem. Polk county's 740 square miles contain a population of 35,349, a third above the 1960 population. The county seat of Dallas contains 6,361 people. Of the county's population, about 59 percent is classified as urban.

The eastern half is gently rolling to fairly level, being located in the Willamette Valley. The western half is in the Coast Range, a timbered area which is characterized by irregular ridges and short steep slopes. Rainfall averages 40 to 50 inches in the Willamette Valley area. In the coast range rainfall varies from 70 inches in the foothills to 140 inches in the higher elevations, particularly around Valsetz.

Forests cover 52 percent of the land in the county, and intensive agriculture occupies 41 percent of the land. Grazing is the principal use of the remaining 7 percent. Private ownership of land is predominant, with 88 percent being thus accounted for. Federal lands constitute 9 percent of the total; state lands, 2 percent; and county land, 1 percent.

The 1964 agricultural census shows 1,235 farms. 680 of these are commercial farms and 555 listed as part-time.

Agriculture is diversified. The trend is for more intensive cropping as irrigation water is developed, both by pumping from the Willamette River and by proposed storages such as the Teal Creek project on the Little Luckiamute, and the Red Prairie project on Mill Creek in the northwest part of the county.

Polk County manufacturing and processing include lumber and plywood mills, lift truck manufacturing, church furniture, manufacturing of sawmill and plywood equipment, food processing, leather and numerous specialty shops.

The 2,600 acre Baskett Slough waterfowl game refuge is located at Rickreall.

Prepared by N. John Hansen, Polk County Extension Agent.

Polk County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	2,133	2,227	2,620	2,305	2,029	2,118
All hay crops	158	309	302	254	237	203
All grass and legume seeds	1,449	1,585	1,752	1,225	1,170	1,678
Specialty field crops	499	677	994	1,024	817	895
All tree fruits and nuts	2,562	1,691	3,070	4,722	2,123	3,148
Prunes	728	235	413	498	4	468
Sweet cherries	1,460	1,140	2,085	3,590	1,719	2,046
Small fruits (all berries)	521	645	759	694	652	928
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	926	1,004	783	664	1,014	1,039
All potatoes	32	3	36	3	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	40	72	84	83	85	88
Farm forest products	182	284	123	152	100	151
All crops	8,502	8,497	10,523	11,126	8,227	10,248
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	415	479	741	765	871	1,039
Hogs	206	174	244	273	266	289
Sheep and lambs	286	232	299	271	238	298
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,468	1,218	1,291	1,224	1,274	1,382
All chickens	125	331	428	720	638	820
Turkeys	174	92	53	48	49	8
Eggs-chicken	318	241	254	205	241	279
Other livestock and poultry	318	353	350	269	266	194
All livestock	3,310	3,120	3,660	3,775	3,843	4,309
Total crops and livestock	11,812	11,617	14,183	14,901	12,070	14,557
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	12,700	18,500	17,200	26,400	25,100	16,000
Barley	33,100	20,000	22,000	18,000	17,000	17,000
Ryegrass seed	11,950	11,000	9,500	7,700	7,900	9,600
Peppermint	1,000	440	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,750
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	15,000	18,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
All sheep	30,000	26,000	22,000	19,000	17,000	20,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,363	1,235				
All land in farms, acres	232,683	215,054				
Number of commercial farms	741	680				
All land in commercial farms, acres	173,086	182,452				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Washington County

A review of the gross agricultural commodity marketings by Washington County farmers in 1969 indicates that farm income fell farther behind because their returns did not keep up with the national rate of inflation.

The crop and livestock sales made by Washington farmers were at prices about the same or below those received during most earlier years of this decade.

Increases occurred in costs for labor, equipment, supplies and higher interest rates on production loans. These all have taken a bigger bite out of the farmer's gross income.

At no time in the agricultural history of this area have farmers given so much attention to reducing their hired labor requirements and initiating other economy moves that will increase rather than continually reduce their net incomes.

Some of the results of this move by farmers includes the displacement of farm labor which has migrated to the cities where social and economic problems of untrained agricultural worker are creating new and perhaps even more serious problems for our society.

The trend towards minimizing hand labor and maximizing the use of machinery will undoubtedly continue at an even accelerated rate in the next decade. At the same time, this county is involved in an urban-suburban expansion and a population explosion that is said to be near the maximum of any county in the United States. The most recent indication is that in the last twelve months, the population increased by almost 14 thousand people. This rapid growth has placed tremendous pressure on all available public facilities and services.

Washington County's 1970 population was 157,920, nearly 75 percent urban. In the agricultural community, this population increase has created numerous conflicts of interest and pollution problems and has increased business costs for the farmer. Such increases include higher taxes for schools and other public services which do not necessarily give any direct benefit to the farmer.

Land use planning and preservation of high quality agricultural land, although given lip service, has not really taken place. Young farmers are finding it most difficult to get started in agriculture. And in fact, very few young men can be found who wish to go into the business. This spells another change in the decade ahead. The future of an agricultural community, as with any other community depends upon young vigorous blood getting into the business.

Prepared by Palmer S. Torvend, Washington County Extension Agent.

Washington County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	2,281	2,247	2,503	2,021	1,851	1,969
All hay crops	250	618	536	467	356	403
All grass and legume seeds	422	811	764	690	776	1,149
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	2,211	1,977	3,111	2,779	1,862	2,479
Filberts	977	968	1,365	936	1,060	1,281
Walnuts	360	365	420	322	513	89
Small fruits (all berries)	3,021	4,724	6,038	4,536	4,316	5,200
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	1,168	1,160	1,662	2,233	1,708	2,171
All potatoes	150	315	180	200	206	268
Specialty horticultural crops	1,549	2,220	3,300	4,786	5,247	5,224
Farm forest products	241	372	162	253	200	302
All crops	11,293	14,444	18,256	17,965	16,522	19,165
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	950	725	1,013	1,064	1,357	1,449
Hogs	359	306	361	320	273	285
Sheep and lambs	66	70	79	71	102	114
Dairy products(milk and cream)	3,900	3,692	4,063	4,468	4,538	4,653
All chickens	738	288	408	351	353	451
Turkeys	305	392	396	323	389	360
Eggs-chicken	2,150	1,785	1,858	1,618	1,781	1,859
Other livestock and poultry	153	190	163	112	136	139
All livestock	8,621	7,448	8,341	8,327	8,929	9,310
Total crops and livestock	19,914	21,892	26,597	26,292	25,451	28,475
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	16,900	19,500	19,100	21,500	21,000	15,000
Barley	24,200	14,500	16,500	17,000	16,000	18,000
Red clover seed	3,670	7,200	5,000	3,800	2,300	4,900
Crimson clover seed	410	1,750	2,800	2,900	4,200	4,500
Strawberries	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,200	4,000	4,300
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	27,000	29,000	27,000	27,000	28,000	28,000
Dairy cows	12,200	10,200	9,400	9,500	9,200	8,500
All hogs	7,400	6,000	4,500	5,000	4,500	4,300
All sheep	5,800	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,200
All chickens	410,000	340,000	300,000	285,000	290,000	280,000
Census data						
Number of farms	2,785	2,468				
All land in farms, acres	211,108	200,343				
Number of commercial farms	1,342	1,255				
All land in commercial farms, acres	166,220	159,879				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Yamhill County

Yamhill County lies west of the Willamette River in northwestern Oregon. Portland, the largest city in Oregon, lies eighteen miles outside the northern border of the county. The western point of Yamhill County reaches to within eight miles of the Pacific Ocean. The county comprises 455,000 acres. The largest part of the agricultural area extends 26 miles from north to south and the county is forty miles from east to west at its widest part.

Mild temperatures, a fairly long growing season, a dry summer, and supplemental irrigation from streams and ground water contribute to high crop yields. Temperatures at McMinnville, the county seat, vary from a January average minimum of 33 degrees to an August average maximum of 84 degrees. An average growing season is 174 days. The extreme southwestern end of the agricultural area is tempered by cool, ocean breezes which blow through a low pass in the Coast Range.

The average annual precipitation at McMinnville is 43 inches. There is practically no rain falling from June to September. Snowfall at McMinnville averages 11 inches annually. This snow rarely remains on the ground more than a few days at a time.

Farmers owned 56 percent of the county's total area in 1964. This land was distributed as follows: cropland 135,000 acres; pasture land 40,000 acres; pastured woodland 75,000 acres; woodland and other land not used for agricultural purposes, 25,000 acres. Grass and legume seed, along with the cereal grains, comprise the largest use of Yamhill County acres.

The assessed value of farm land and buildings has increased from approximately \$36,796,000 in 1960 to \$107,920,000 in 1970. The average value of the land and buildings per farm of all farms was \$135,000.

There is a decreasing number of farm people and an increasing total population in Yamhill County. This creates a need for non-farm people to become better informed of the farmer's own situation and problems in relation to directing future land use. A continuation of basic and applied research should aid in meeting the needs of the expanding population.

The size of the agriculture units seems to be extremely important. Suggested optimum farm size is a minimum of 160 acres for row crops, 350 acres for grain farming on class one and two land and 500 acres on class three grain type farming.

Cost studies have revealed that a dairy operation is most efficient starting with a 100-cow unit. There are around 5,000 dairy cows and 5,000 plus beef cows in the county. Other livestock grown include sheep, swine, turkeys and poultry.

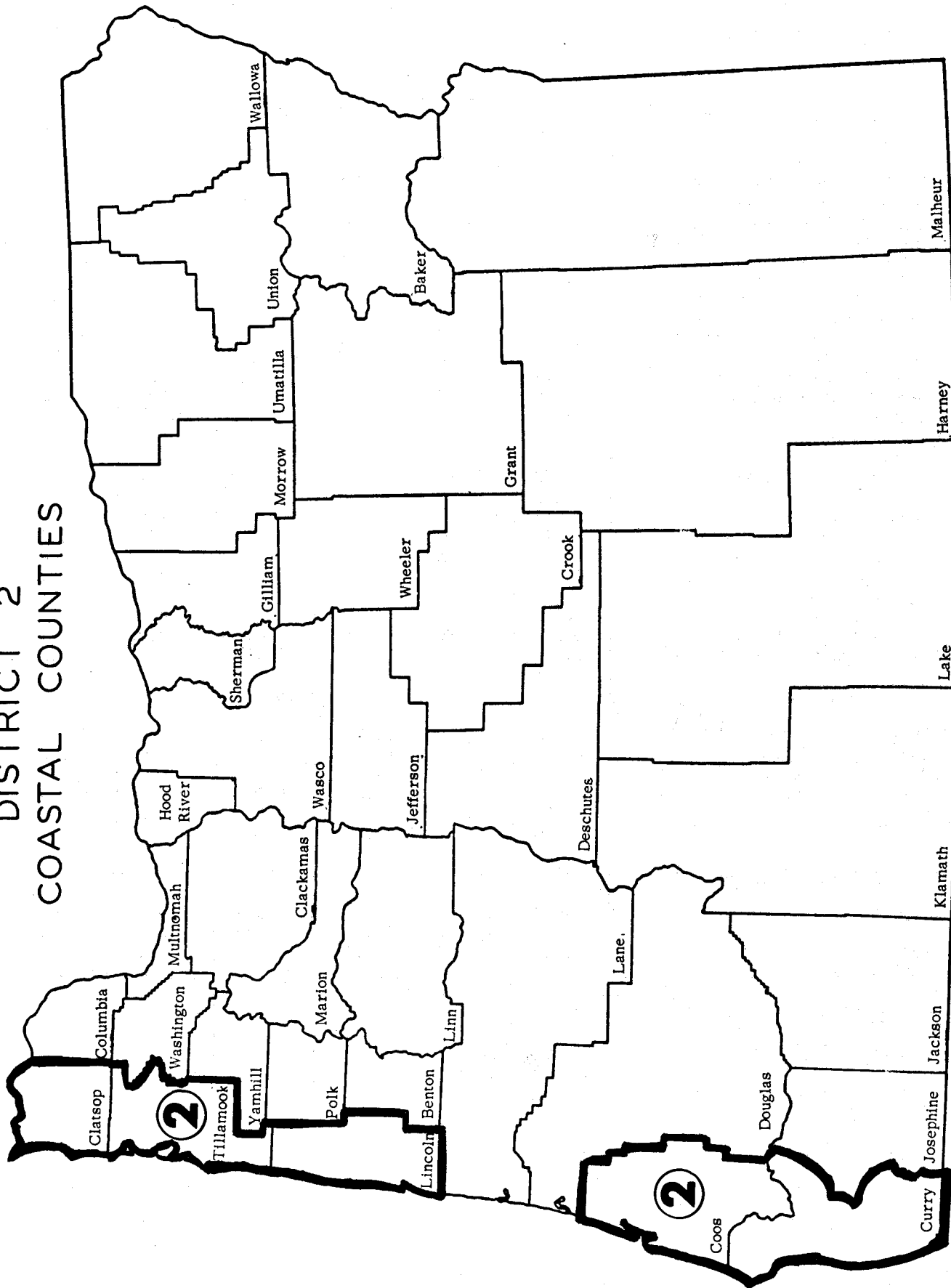
Prepared by Louis H. Gross, Yamhill County Extension Agent.

Yamhill County

<u>Value of sales</u>	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	2,308	2,251	2,382	2,063	2,119	2,424
All hay crops	168	446	438	384	246	385
All grass and legume seeds	1,219	1,399	1,204	1,306	1,121	1,651
Specialty field crops	40	52	50	54	43	43
All tree fruits and nuts	2,451	1,943	2,946	2,614	1,699	2,250
Prunes	660	294	310	270	34	500
Filberts	602	528	936	738	622	715
Walnuts	338	407	1,454	200	460	276
Small fruits (all berries)	1,234	1,440	1,716	1,384	1,411	1,683
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	1,770	2,458	2,625	3,176	2,863	2,918
All potatoes	420	180	50	29	17	21
Specialty horticultural crops	373	388	416	390	400	399
Farm forest products	376	507	220	352	195	252
All crops	10,359	11,064	12,047	11,752	10,114	12,026
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,080	1,041	1,418	1,528	1,897	2,076
Hogs	332	362	554	517	475	610
Sheep and lambs	303	244	305	246	228	333
Dairy products(milk and cream)	2,278	2,200	2,268	2,382	2,525	2,340
All chickens	520	746	1,060	1,122	1,184	1,334
Turkeys	1,831	1,391	2,026	1,591	1,862	2,200
Eggs-chicken	895	857	777	638	732	907
Other livestock and poultry	1,214	1,149	1,181	1,122	839	897
All livestock	8,453	7,990	9,589	9,146	9,742	10,697
Total crops and livestock	18,812	19,054	21,636	20,898	19,856	22,723
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	16,900	20,500	18,000	24,000	27,500	23,500
Barley	28,100	19,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	17,000
Red clover seed	1,970	4,700	4,500	4,000	2,900	4,400
Crimson clover seed	5,100	5,900	4,600	4,500	4,000	5,000
Ryegrass seed	3,150	2,120	3,100	2,675	2,650	2,750
Strawberries	1,250	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,050
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	20,000	22,000	23,000	22,000	23,000	23,000
All sheep	29,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	21,000	23,000
All hogs	6,000	6,200	6,000	7,000	6,800	8,000
Turkeys raised	430,000	350,000	450,000	460,000	450,000	415,000
Census data						
Number of farms	2,094	2,056				
All land in farms, acres	260,673	254,970				
Number of commercial farms	1,072	1,046				
All land in commercial farms, acres	229,132	203,958				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 2 COASTAL COUNTIES



District II
Coastal Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	80	47	50	69	57	69
All hay crops	189	312	229	204	205	243
All grass and legume seeds	120	239	45	28	23	40
Specialty field crops	24	39	36	49	40	45
All tree fruits and nuts	83	53	57	59	39	62
Small fruits (all berries)	1,107	1,085	1,433	1,587	1,471	1,592
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	158	126	138	309	353	291
All potatoes	26	37	153	67	104	128
Specialty horticultural crops	1,573	1,239	1,250	1,232	1,197	1,295
Farm forest products	2,286	3,169	1,376	2,266	1,855	2,422
All crops	5,646	6,346	4,767	5,870	5,344	6,187
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	3,873	3,951	5,676	5,785	6,741	7,258
Hogs	269	225	236	230	200	211
Sheep and lambs	427	451	510	587	545	436
Dairy products(milk and cream)	10,816	11,058	13,013	13,811	14,314	15,444
All chickens	289	309	386	366	368	417
Turkeys	74	30	35	29	32	34
Eggs-chicken	931	701	696	568	597	687
Other livestock and poultry	3,392	3,716	3,534	2,234	2,473	1,565
All livestock	20,071	20,441	24,086	23,610	25,270	26,052
Total crops and livestock	25,717	26,787	28,853	29,480	30,614	32,239
Census data						
Number of farms	4,094	4,176				
All land in farms, acres	678,025	627,695				
Number of commercial farms	1,979	1,941				
All land in commercial farms, acres	526,913	463,080				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Clatsop County

The Astor Fur Company of New York sent men to establish a fur trading center at the mouth of the Columbia. They arrived March 24, 1811. On January 18, 1812, the group arriving by sea was joined by the additional fur company group arriving by land.

Some livestock and a variety of vegetable seeds had been brought with the party. Seeds were planted in May. The garden looked good in August, but except for radishes, potatoes, and turnips, crops failed to mature. According to Astor party member and author, Gabriel Franchere, the turnips were huge. "One of the largest that we had the curiosity to measure was 33 inches around and weighed 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They were still in blossom at the end of December and we left them in the ground. But the seeds were all destroyed by the mice that infested the garden and lived under the stumps we had not uprooted. From the dozen potatoes that we had been able to keep sound we grew 90 plants. These were kept carefully in order to use them as seed the following spring. But our pains were unavailing, for during the second year the ground was colder than the first and all came to finally nothing."

In general, they found the soil about the Fort unsatisfactory for good cultivation. The first United States white settlement west of the Mississippi at the present site of Astoria was abandoned in 1813 and moved inland. In 1839 settlers again took up residence and development of the Lower Columbia area. By 1850 the business of ocean and river traffic was causing development of mills for lumber, livestock imports for dairy and beef farms, and fishing industry exports.

The early to mid 1900's saw Clatsop County shift from the number one county in volume of harvested timber to a situation where thousands of logged off and burned forest acres, along with the great depression, caused land to be deeded to the county in wholesale, worthless blocks. Out of this came large ownerships by private timber concerns and a special arrangement with the Oregon State Forestry Department for ownership and management of some 150,000 acres of county land.

Today, forest management is directed to perpetual yields of pulpwood, poles, second growth saw logs and hardwoods. A pulp mill has replaced old, inefficient sawmills in the Wauna area.

Clatsop farmers have found farms most suited for forage production for dairy and beef, with some specialties such as mink, cranberries, Astoria bent grass lawn seed, and holly. There is also an interest in production of globe artichokes for summer market. Dairy farms have decreased in number, with about 20 farms presently producing grade "A" milk. A number of small beef herds have developed with cow calf operations. In 1956 there were 56 small poultry farms with from 1,000 to 10,000 birds. Presently there is one poultry farm of 12,000 layers producing for direct sales to local markets, a few part time poultry men, and one broiler grower to supply local needs. Within the past five years, the mink industry has declined, due mainly to foreign competition.

Fishing and fish processing is the leading industry in Clatsop, followed by forestry and forest products, tourism, and agriculture.

Clatsop County

<u>Value of sales</u>	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	1	1	--	1	--	--
All hay crops	38	49	43	39	32	30
All grass and legume seeds	18	73	7	7	4	4
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	1	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	3	2	2	2	2	2
Small fruits (all berries)	28	40	53	50	57	66
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	13	12	10	8	8	8
All potatoes	2	1	2	2	2	2
Specialty horticultural crops	26	34	34	28	32	37
Farm forest products	100	120	52	101	60	91
All crops	229	332	203	239	197	240
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	414	413	578	531	597	598
Hogs	23	16	18	18	13	12
Sheep and lambs	9	9	8	7	8	9
Dairy products (milk and cream)	850	725	757	756	715	667
All chickens	118	103	133	114	98	97
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	310	156	139	110	108	121
Other livestock and poultry	1,815	1,985	1,898	1,069	1,249	538
All livestock	3,539	3,407	3,531	2,605	2,788	2,042
Total crops and livestock	3,768	3,739	3,734	2,844	2,985	2,282
<u>Livestock inventory, Jan. 1</u>	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,000
All sheep	900	800	600	600	500	400
All chickens	65,000	30,000	22,000	20,000	18,000	16,000
<u>Census data</u>						
Number of farms	457	486				
All land in farms, acres	55,082	39,501				
Number of commercial farms	162	208				
All land in commercial farms, acres	26,235	25,590				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Columbia County

Columbia County is located in the northwestern part of the state on the Columbia River between Portland and Astoria. It is an area composed of small towns that have had over 100 years of timber-oriented industrial history. The majority of the county lies within the Coast Range physiographic province, but most of it is east of the water divide of the Coast Range. The county seat of St. Helens has a population of 6,212 out of a county population of 28,790, according to the 1970 census.

Elevations in the county vary from a few feet above sea level to slightly over 2,300 feet in the Clatskanie mountains in the northwest. The surface of the county is divided by many small streams with steep gradients, and because of this, stream flows during the summer dry period are relatively low. Adjacent hill lands are used for strawberries, forage production, and miscellaneous crops.

Columbia County's climate is rather typical of the coastal area of the northwest in that it is moderate, though with marked seasonal variations, particularly in precipitation. Rainfall in the county varies from about 40 inches per year to over 55 depending upon location.

Forestry and the forest processing industries continue to be the largest employer of labor in the county and this is to be expected in view of the fact that more than 82 percent of the county is forest land. None of this is old growth but consists of vigorous stands of Douglas fir, much of which is just reaching merchantable age. Almost all of this timber land is in the hands of private owners.

Although agriculture is more or less restricted to the alluvial areas along the Columbia River and nearby hill lands, most of the production is developed on about 40,000 acres or half of the land in farms. This area has been generating a gross receipt at the farm gate in excess of \$5 million. Farm forestry activity is increasing and may add as much as \$500,000 in gross receipts.

Full time farms have decreased greatly in the past decade and are outnumbered almost two to one by part time farms. Except for some specialization in strawberries in which the county stands fifth in the state, most of the county's agriculture is based on forages which are converted to usable products for mankind by dairy and beef animals and some sheep. However, the county is highly diversified, growing some of most crops produced in the state from artichokes to mint to grass seeds.

Production from part time farms is relatively low, particularly since most of these operations might more accurately be categorized as rural residences. Most part time operations center around forage production with production utilized by beef animals.

Within recent years, a great deal of subdivision activity has been taking place on the land adjacent to the Columbia River as well as limited industrial development other than forest-based operations.

Columbia County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	78	46	50	68	57	69
All hay crops	70	114	76	62	71	100
All grass and legume seeds	97	163	38	21	19	36
Specialty field crops	24	39	36	48	40	45
All tree fruits and nuts	60	37	42	41	24	39
Small fruits (all berries)	614	497	584	457	511	523
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	96	80	92	84	70	76
All potatoes	9	29	78	55	92	111
Specialty horticultural crops	484	248	84	93	96	100
Farm forest products	400	517	224	474	350	504
All crops	1,932	1,770	1,304	1,403	1,330	1,603
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,089	1,227	1,722	1,677	1,798	1,978
Hogs	116	104	128	132	111	113
Sheep and lambs	37	27	49	33	29	31
Dairy products (milk and cream)	981	928	986	1,037	1,099	1,107
All chickens	148	192	241	240	258	307
Turkeys	74	30	35	29	32	34
Eggs-chicken	232	251	248	198	209	233
Other livestock and poultry	577	565	591	383	351	283
All livestock	3,254	3,324	4,000	3,729	3,887	4,086
Total crops and livestock	5,186	5,094	5,304	5,132	5,217	5,689
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	19,000	24,000	24,000	25,000	24,000	23,000
Dairy cows	4,800	4,000	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,100
All sheep	8,000	3,500	2,900	2,900	2,800	3,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,060	1,149				
All land in farms, acres	104,090	94,988				
Number of commercial farms	362	403				
All land in commercial farms, acres	73,599	59,087				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Coos County

Situated on the coast of Southwestern Oregon, Coos County has a mild climate with few extremes in temperature. The average winter temperature is 46 degrees Fahrenheit and the average summer temperature 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall averages 65 inches annually with about 60% falling during November, December, and January. Rainfall during the summer months is quite low.

The 1,058 farms in the county, according to the 1964 Census of Agriculture, contain 248,716 acres or 24 percent of the total area of the county. The average size of farms is 235 acres with the most important agricultural commodities being dairy, livestock, cranberries and farm forest products in that order. Irrigation has increased rapidly in recent years with about 10,000 acres of cropland now under irrigation.

About two-thirds of the land is privately owned and one-third publicly owned with the local economy primarily dependent on timber and wood products. Agriculture and tourism are ranked second and third as sources of income.

Coos County is one of Oregon's leading dairy counties with the local production utilized as fluid milk in two local cheese factories and an ice cream plant. Dairy products account for almost half the agriculture income for the county. The mild climate allows a long forage production season for grazing dairy cattle on the river bottom soils found in the county. Dairy cattle numbers, declining for many years, have leveled off near 10,000 head. While cow numbers were decreasing, production per cow increased rapidly.

Beef cattle numbers in Coos County have expanded from less than 2,000 in the early 1950's to 12,000 head in 1970. Sheep population has remained fairly constant at about 21,000 ewes in recent years. Over 145,000 acres of hill land are used for grazing cattle and sheep with over half of this land being improved to some extent. Forage production on this land has improved through the establishment of subclover and improved grasses such as perennial ryegrass and tall fescue.

Coos County's yearly cranberry crop of approximately 50,000 barrels represents over 80% of the cranberries grown in Oregon and is an important source of county income. This high value horticultural crop is produced on 640 acres of bearing bogs entered around Bandon. A location near the ocean plus a favorable climate and suitable soils give a berry quality and color that is considered the finest in the United States.

The mild marine climate of Coos County is also of great benefit to other horticultural crops. A good example is the county-wide nursery industry which is composed of many small-scale nurseries specializing in the production of a number of ornamental plants.

There is no doubt that farm forest products contribute to the local agricultural economy. Coos County is one of Oregon's leading timber producing counties, a factor that helps to make forests located on farms a natural source of additional income for farmers. However, timber alone is not the only product taken from county farm forests since Christmas trees, poles and greenery contribute their share.

Coos County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	--	--	--	--	--	--
All hay crops	51	117	69	63	65	70
All grass and legume seeds	5	3	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	13	10	10	12	11	17
Small fruits (all berries)	387	459	696	969	778	850
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	6	7	8	58	43	45
All potatoes	7	1	4	3	3	6
Specialty horticultural crops	147	148	198	205	210	223
Farm forest products	607	911	396	757	600	756
All crops	1,223	1,656	1,381	2,067	1,710	1,967
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	999	1,024	1,391	1,532	1,902	1,987
Hogs	24	47	18	14	13	14
Sheep and lambs	143	158	192	243	245	179
Dairy products (milk and cream)	3,025	3,010	3,384	3,550	3,800	4,110
All chickens	14	7	7	7	7	8
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	173	132	150	121	128	162
Other livestock and poultry	251	261	251	186	191	185
All livestock	4,629	4,639	5,393	5,653	6,286	6,645
Total crops and livestock	5,852	6,295	6,774	7,720	7,996	8,612
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
All hay	11,200	12,750	13,150	13,150	12,800	12,900
Cranberries	450	435	485	540	550	590
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan 1.						
All cattle	30,000	33,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	36,000
Dairy cows	13,300	11,000	10,000	9,800	10,000	9,700
All sheep	23,000	22,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	25,000
All chickens	33,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	22,000	20,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,059	1,058				
All land in farms, acres	254,460	248,716				
Number of commercial farms	520	506				
All land in commercial farms, acres	204,662	192,795				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Curry County

With her "feet in the sea and her back to the world", Curry County is delightfully located in the southwest corner of Oregon. The beautiful Pacific Ocean is her western boundary, California is directly to the south, and the backbone of the rugged Siskiyou Mountains form the east boundary for most of the County. The Coast Range mountains meet the Siskiyou in the north where Curry joins Coos County.

The climate is varied from west to east with the marine influence having its greatest impact on the coastal strip. Temperatures are moderate year 'round along the coast while slightly higher temperatures prevail during the summer in the interior. Rainfall falls mostly between October and May.

Curry County is made up of 1,040,640 acres of land ranging from sea level to 5,000 feet in a west-to-east distance of 30 miles. It boasts ancient ocean bench lands, coastal rain forests and areas of pine forests that are geologically part of the oldest portion of the State.

Most of the private land is located in a narrow strip along the coast and in the shoestring valleys formed by the rivers and streams, though it does go inland to the east county line near Langlois. Much of the interior of the County is in the Siskiyou National Forest.

Forestry and tourism are the major industries with agriculture, commercial fishing and mining contributing other significant amounts.

Agricultural receipts are approximately \$2.6 million with animal products contributing just over half of the total. Beef cattle total 5,000 head of breeding stock. Most of the calves are sold as weaners or feeders. Sheep have been an important agricultural enterprise for many years with the present population estimated at 23,000 ewes. Beef cattle and sheep graze the natural prairies and reseeded cut-over lands. With improved pasture and range management, the number of beef and sheep can be greatly increased.

Northern Curry boasts some of the State's finest dairy herds. The dairies are located on the fertile pastures of the lower Elk River and Floras Creek.

Curry County's claim to fame lies in Easter lilies. Close to 90% of the Easter lilies grown in the United States are field grown in southern Curry and neighboring Del Norte County, California. The mild climate and marine terrace soils are ideal for the production of this valuable specialty crop. The same land and climate is also excellent for the production of cut flowers and nursery crops including garden lilies, daffodils, hydrangeas, geraniums, fuchsias and azaleas. Artichokes also thrive in the county and show potential as a cash crop.

Farms and ranches in Curry County are subjected to many of the same pressures facing agricultural land in much of Western Oregon. The climate and other features of the County are attractive to those disenchanted with the urban areas of the Nation. As a result the homesite development pressure is increasing rapidly. The Harbor bench, for example, with the best lily land in the County, is in danger of becoming completely urbanized. Most coastal ranches have many acres of view sites and these, too, are being sought by "developers". This competition for land causes higher assessed valuations and in time may force farmers to sell.

Curry County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	--	--	--	--	--	--
All hay crops	4	1	2	3	5	5
All grass and legume seeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	2	2	1	2	2	2
Small fruits (all berries)	48	35	41	54	59	71
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	4	3	4	--	--	--
All potatoes	4	1	4	1	1	2
Specialty horticultural crops	724	648	746	702	625	695
Farm forest products	416	584	253	424	280	345
All crops	1,202	1,274	1,051	1,186	972	1,120
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	307	351	540	545	661	670
Hogs	5	5	5	6	6	4
Sheep and lambs	163	186	198	243	206	160
Dairy products (milk and cream)	395	418	441	459	459	507
All chickens	2	2	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	63	51	43	37	40	46
Other livestock and poultry	155	157	130	91	103	94
All livestock	1,090	1,170	1,358	1,382	1,476	1,482
Total crops and livestock	2,292	2,444	2,409	2,568	2,448	2,602
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
All hay	1,680	1,600	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,200
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	7,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	9,000	10,000
Dairy cows	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500
All sheep	31,000	33,000	30,000	29,000	29,000	26,000
All chickens	13,000	14,000	11,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Census data						
Number of farms	273	263				
All land in farms, acres	118,219	109,878				
Number of commercial farms	181	144				
All land in commercial farms, acres	111,929	94,762				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Lincoln County

Lincoln County is located along the central Oregon Coast, bounded on the West by the Pacific Ocean, its eastern boundaries in the Coast Range. Lincoln County was established in 1893 by the State Legislature, carved out of Tillamook and Benton counties, to encompass an area of 998 square miles or 631,040 acres. About 64% of the County is privately owned, with 36% in public lands. It is approximately 60 miles long and 25 miles wide, at its widest part, with an elevation from sea level to 3,350 feet.

Tourism, forestry, fishing, and agriculture are the main industries in Lincoln County, in that order. Agriculture has slowly been replaced as the County's number two industry by forestry.

Land in farms in Lincoln County constitute less than 11% of the total land area, or approximately 68,000 acres. Of the 68,000 acres, only 1% is in the production of high value cash crops and only slightly more than 8% is classified as harvested crop land. The bulk of the land in farms, 52,904 acres, is classified as woodland or other pasture which is primarily cut over woodlands.

Average farm size continues to decline. In 1964 the average acreage of a Lincoln County farm was 135.7 acres with less than 30 acres per farm of tillable land. Of the 504 reported census farms, less than 20 are economic units which receive the bulk of their income from traditional farming activities.

Major farm acreages are located in the relatively narrow valleys of the five major streams with the bulk of agricultural activity being found in Yaquina and Siletz drainages.

Livestock enterprises, particularly sheep and beef, are well adapted to the part time farm operation of the area. With the application of improved technology and specialization these enterprises provide an attractive source of supplemental income.

It would appear that future development of economic farm units in Lincoln County depend upon the production of high value cash crops that can capitalize upon the mild climatic conditions, abundant rainfall, field isolation, and other natural occurring conditions unique to the area.

Ornamental nursery stock also offers an opportunity for expansion of the agricultural economy. This is particularly true since many native species are well adapted to landscape use, with a growing demand.

While estimates of forest land in Lincoln County vary, it is generally agreed that of the County's 630,000 acres, over 90% are primarily suited for forest tree production. Public ownership accounts for approximately 210,000 acres with 165,000 of this within the national forest. Census figures for 1963 show that the industries associated with production of forest products contributed over \$7 million in products and \$9 million in payroll.

The climate is temperate and humid, resulting from the influences of the Pacific Ocean and the intensification of rainfall caused by the Coast Range barrier. The rainfall varies from 60 to 90 inches along the sea coast up to 180 inches annually at the higher elevations. Approximately 80% of the precipitation occurs from October through March.

Lincoln County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	1	--	--	--	--	--
All hay crops	16	20	27	25	23	23
All grass and legume seeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	5	2	2	2	--	2
Small fruits (all berries)	28	50	54	54	61	76
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	30	17	22	20	7	7
All potatoes	2	4	64	4	4	5
Specialty horticultural crops	161	115	131	166	167	171
Farm forest products	623	859	373	379	495	605
All crops	866	1,067	673	650	757	889
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	372	374	553	627	728	818
Hogs	7	3	4	3	3	3
Sheep and lambs	68	61	53	54	47	47
Dairy products(milk and cream)	537	459	506	482	486	468
All chickens	4	4	3	3	3	3
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	104	73	78	68	75	84
Other livestock and poultry	37	40	36	29	31	33
All livestock	1,129	1,014	1,233	1,266	1,373	1,456
Total crops and livestock	1,995	2,081	1,906	1,916	2,130	2,345
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	9,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	10,000
All sheep	6,200	5,700	5,000	4,300	4,100	4,200
Census data						
Number of farms	504	504				
All land in farms, acres	77,707	68,378				
Number of commercial farms	239	178				
All land in commercial farms, acres	55,893	36,350				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Tillamook County

Tillamook County is located at the Oregon coast. It has an area of 1,088 square miles. Its 50 miles of coastline extends from Lincoln County on the south to Clatsop County on the north. The county is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west and by Yamhill and Washington counties on the east. Tillamook, the county seat, has a population of 3,968. County population totals 17,930.

Tillamook County has 713,600 acres, of which 467,543 acres are public lands; of this, 150,000 acres are federally owned, and 317,550 acres are state owned or managed. Some 66,243 acres are used as farm lands.

The elevation range is from sea level along the coast to the top of Mt. Hebo, with an elevation of 3,174 feet above sea level. There are a few peaks in the northwestern part of the county that exceed 3,500 feet. Except for the valley along the coast, Tillamook county is rough and mountainous. The county is characterized by broad coastal valleys and a narrow discontinuous coastal plain up to 4 miles wide. The coastline is relatively straight and has moderately broad sandy beaches between isolated rugged volcanic headlands.

There are eight major stream systems in Tillamook county. Each enters the Pacific Ocean by way of a coastal bay---5 into Tillamook Bay, 2 into Nestucca Bay and 1 into Nehalem Bay. There are many small streams which empty directly into the Pacific Ocean.

Tillamook has a typical marine climate. The average temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The average rainfall is 93.5 inches. The warmest month is July, with an average temperature of 58.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 42.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Eighty-four percent of the precipitation falls during the seven-month period from October to May. The driest period is the five months from May to October, when 16% of the moisture falls. However, even during the driest months there is an average of about three inches per month. The average growing season is 201 days.

Dairying has been the major source of agriculture income in Tillamook County for more than 100 years. A favorable climate, expert dairymen, and a successful marketing program for both cheese and grade A milk are all factors influencing the dairy industry. Dairy farms continue to increase in size and decrease in number. Dairy cattle numbers have stabilized at about 17,500 milk cows, two years old or over. Milk production continues to increase. More than 80% of gross sales was from the dairy farms.

Cropland is in short supply in Tillamook County. Of the 66,234 acres of land in farms, only about 42% is in cropland. The development of additional cropland will require high-cost drainage, diking, or land clearing, and in some instances all three.

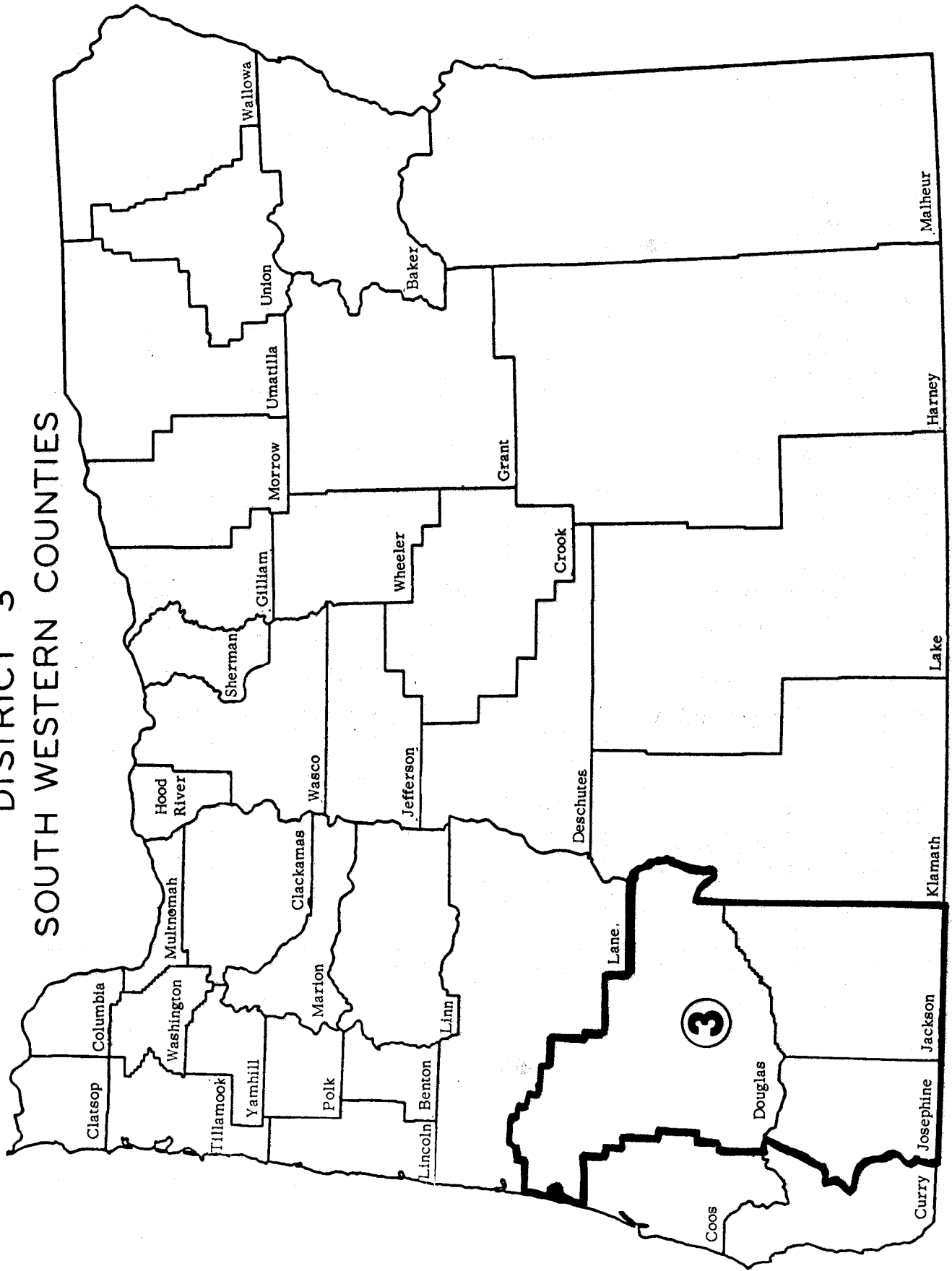
Tillamook County industries are founded on the use of renewable natural resources. Nearly one half of the more than 6,000 employed persons in the county work in forest products or agriculture. Tourism and commercial fisheries have great potential for future development.

Tillamook County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	--	--	--	--	--	--
All hay crops	10	11	12	12	9	15
All grass and legume seeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	2	4	5	3	5	6
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	9	7	2	139	225	155
All potatoes	2	--	1	2	2	2
Specialty horticultural crops	31	46	57	63	67	69
Farm forest products	140	178	78	131	70	121
All crops	194	246	155	350	378	368
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	692	562	892	873	1,055	1,207
Hogs	94	50	63	57	54	65
Sheep and lambs	7	10	10	7	10	10
Dairy products(milk and cream)	5,028	5,518	6,939	7,527	7,755	8,585
All chickens	3	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	49	38	38	34	37	41
Other livestock and poultry	557	708	628	476	548	432
All livestock	6,430	6,887	8,571	8,975	9,460	10,341
Total crops and livestock	6,624	7,133	8,726	9,325	9,838	10,709
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	28,000	29,000	27,000	27,500	27,000	27,000
Dairy cows	17,600	17,800	17,300	17,500	17,000	17,500
Census data						
Number of farms	741	716				
All land in farms, acres	68,467	66,234				
Number of commercial farms	515	502				
All land in commercial farms, acres	54,595	54,496				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 3
SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES



District III
South Western Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	322	257	351	324	384	391
All hay crops	778	1,027	970	1,091	759	885
All grass and legume seeds	232	353	392	492	520	500
Specialty field crops	535	761	661	547	603	597
All tree fruits and nuts	6,569	7,244	7,400	12,351	7,592	9,640
Small fruits (all berries)	48	61	97	104	105	140
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	593	561	862	874	733	963
All potatoes	11	7	24	25	124	180
Specialty horticultural crops	540	701	780	762	867	838
Farm forest products	1,022	1,638	711	1,343	1,051	1,564
All crops	10,650	12,610	12,248	17,913	12,738	15,698
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	3,999	4,433	5,704	5,800	7,165	7,499
Hogs	531	270	267	251	224	238
Sheep and lambs	937	866	1,025	941	932	1,093
Dairy products(milk and cream)	4,789	4,368	4,724	4,900	5,070	5,241
All chickens	451	109	105	94	95	109
Turkeys	293	584	667	546	620	686
Eggs-chicken	2,251	1,181	1,453	1,186	1,209	1,453
Other livestock and poultry	907	1,365	1,138	1,011	892	1,087
All livestock	22,878	22,223	30,095	27,657	28,830	30,519
Total crops and livestock	24,808	25,786	27,331	32,642	28,945	33,104
Census data						
Number of farms	4,650	4,301				
All land in farms, acres	1,209,430	1,247,638				
Number of commercial farms	1,925	1,841				
All land in commercial farms, acres	867,806	847,738				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Douglas County

Douglas County is unique in that it is the only county in the nation whose boundaries coincide with the watershed limits of a major river system reaching from the sea to the crest of the Cascade Range.

Within "The 100 Valleys of the Umpqua" one may find any combination of soils, water, and climate they desire, within the limitations of the temperate zone. Average rainfall varies from 70 plus inches along the coastal slope to less than 20 inches in southern areas. These same coastal slopes are virtually frost free, while killing frost may occur nearly every month of the year in the high mountain valleys and meadows. Soils along the river bottoms are generally deep and fertile. The soils of intervening slopes between the valleys and the rock escarpments of the mountains are variable in depth and character but all are generally suitable for varying agricultural pursuits and timber production.

Timber production is the major source of economic wealth of the area and the county is recognized as one of the major production areas of the nation. There is opportunity for both the small and large land owner in the perpetuation of this basic resource.

Agricultural potential is far greater than the current or past realizations.

Douglas County is the leading producer of sheep in Oregon and the opportunity for quadrupling the industry is here. Cattle numbers are increasing rapidly with ideal conditions for further expansion. The county has long been known for its production of a number of horticultural crops including prunes, cantaloupes, nuts, and a wide variety of vegetable crops. There is an endless list of crops that can be added to this list.

The sale of recreational attractions on farms is a growing opportunity.

The future of agriculture in Douglas County is dependent upon the attitude of people and their commitment to the production of a quality product thru the application of modern technology and not on the environmental component or economic conditions.

For the man with vision, knowledge and the will to work the agricultural potential is unlimited.

Prepared by Rufus H. Cate, Douglas County Extension Agent.

Douglas County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	94	62	111	107	141	150
All hay crops	212	384	307	423	351	350
All grass and legume seeds	24	44	25	26	33	25
Specialty field crops	--	50	21	7	10	10
All tree fruits and nuts	748	716	585	499	253	434
Prunes	396	272	127	110	8	84
Sweet cherries	26	25	50	41	15	24
Small fruits (all berries)	14	13	33	57	67	78
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	372	378	575	632	543	764
All potatoes	2	3	11	7	14	16
Specialty horticultural crops	147	160	207	224	267	271
Farm forest products	642	1,075	467	908	801	1,211
All crops	2,255	2,885	2,342	2,890	2,480	3,309
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,030	1,244	2,014	2,210	2,897	2,847
Hogs	228	139	154	135	123	140
Sheep and lambs	813	769	933	848	825	978
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,075	629	739	724	731	790
All chickens	115	12	10	7	6	7
Turkeys	131	58	55	56	58	50
Eggs-chicken	924	296	285	226	216	253
Other livestock and poultry	415	510	389	264	276	326
All livestock	4,731	3,657	4,579	4,470	5,132	5,391
Total crops and livestock	6,986	6,542	6,921	7,360	7,612	8,700
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	800	350	350	400	600	550
Barley	3,000	1,600	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,200
All hay	19,600	29,000	31,200	38,300	37,200	38,300
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	24,000	36,000	37,000	35,000	38,000	40,000
Dairy cows	4,500	3,100	2,900	2,700	2,700	2,700
All sheep	111,000	100,000	90,000	87,000	89,000	105,000
Ewes-one year +	96,000	82,000	64,000	64,000	66,000	76,000
Turkeys raised	10,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	15,000	12,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,811	1,922				
All land in farms, acres	505,501	528,304				
Number of commercial farms	765	748				
All land in commercial farms, acres	394,135	387,112				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Jackson County

Jackson County lies in the southwestern part of Oregon with its south border forming the Oregon-California border. It contains 1,799,680 acres and ranks 13th in size in the state. The valley part of the county is known as the Rogue River Valley. It is a fairly large intermountain plain with an average elevation of about 1,300 feet. The county population in the 1970 census was 94,533, of which 28,454 were in the county seat of Medford.

The valley region experiences mild, wet winters and hot, very dry summers. It receives less rainfall than any other part of western Oregon, averaging 19 inches at Medford. Most of this falls from October to May. The maximum summer temperatures are often over 90 degrees and not infrequently over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The minimum winter temperatures drop to 20 degrees Fahrenheit in most years. Minimums of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or a little below occur at 3- or 4-year intervals.

Jackson County was established in 1852, the same year gold was discovered near Jacksonville. Emphasis soon turned from gold mining to agriculture.

Pear production, livestock, and dairying have consistently been the major agricultural enterprises, but farm crops, poultry, peaches, and other horticultural crops have made major contributions to the economy of the area.

Forest products are now the major source of income to the county. The post-war population increase in the county has been based almost entirely on developments in the lumber industry.

Recreation and tourist industries have "boomed" in the last decade. The area has an abundance of natural attractions for sports and recreation. These have been supplemented by several lakes resulting from dams built by agricultural and power interests to provide water for irrigation and power generation. Together these provide a paradise for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor sports.

Mining activity has been sporadic because of unstable price levels for minerals. Principal minerals produced are associated with construction activities and include stone, sand and gravel, clay, pumice, gold and silver. Industry is becoming more diversified and of increasing importance in the area.

Prepared by Earle Jossy, Jackson County Extension Agent.

Jackson County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	211	167	208	190	219	215
All hay crops	486	447	466	513	305	438
All grass and legume seeds	205	309	367	466	487	475
Specialty field crops	20	39	15	13	--	40
All tree fruits and nuts	5,762	6,465	6,747	11,790	7,289	9,110
Bartlett pears	113	2,484	2,078	5,400	2,889	3,960
Winter pears	3,218	3,489	4,125	5,951	4,126	4,790
Small fruits (all berries)	29	33	51	35	25	49
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	178	134	230	160	124	154
All potatoes	7	3	9	6	10	12
Specialty horticultural crops	116	185	224	219	219	242
Farm forest products	186	217	94	152	90	101
All crops	7,200	7,999	8,411	13,544	8,768	10,836
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	2,212	2,530	2,976	2,863	3,412	3,798
Hogs	173	90	85	85	75	70
Sheep and lambs	109	79	72	72	83	87
Dairy products (milk and cream)	2,145	2,118	2,220	2,322	2,430	2,431
All chickens	226	16	21	18	17	20
Turkeys	153	500	550	442	533	565
Eggs-chicken	845	576	880	709	737	902
Other livestock and poultry	449	696	663	661	518	643
All livestock	6,312	6,605	7,467	7,172	7,805	8,516
Total crops and livestock	13,512	14,604	15,878	20,716	16,573	19,352
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	1,200	500	700	1,000	1,600	1,100
Barley	4,900	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,200	3,600
All hay	30,100	28,400	29,700	31,400	27,300	28,700
Alfalfa seed	650	1,250	380	100	170	310
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	49,000	49,000	45,000	42,000	41,000	40,000
Dairy cows	8,700	6,700	5,400	5,400	5,200	4,800
All sheep	14,000	7,000	5,000	4,500	5,000	5,500
All chickens	135,000	130,000	150,000	183,000	183,000	180,000
Turkeys raised	52,000	125,000	125,000	130,000	130,000	120,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,908	1,556				
All land in farms, acres	627,051	643,386				
Number of commercial farms	800	725				
All land in commercial farms, acres	421,716	414,663				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Josephine County

Variety represents agriculture in Josephine County. Although income from dairying provides two-fifths of the agricultural receipts, many other farm commodities are important. These include hops, mint, and gladiola bulbs. Production of summer potatoes, eggs for broiler production, beef, rabbits, pears, and other tree fruits comprise some of the other major farm enterprises in the county.

Not only is there variety in the types of farm enterprises in the county but also in the sizes of the farm operations. Many part time farmers are engaged in farm woodland operations, family livestock farms, and fruit and vegetable operations oriented to the local market.

Climate is a key to the variety of crops raised in this southwestern Oregon county. Mild winter temperatures and warm summers provide the growing conditions necessary for high quality production and favorable yields of many commodities. The average annual rainfall of 30 inches provides sufficient rainfall for the development of dry land pastures which provide feed for livestock operations.

Although topography limits the amount of tillable land, it does provide many different site exposures throughout the county. Most farmland is located on bottom lands along the Rogue River near Grants Pass and in the Applegate or Illinois Valleys. Cherries, figs, and other tree fruits are raised on hillsides near Hugo, and walnuts and berries are raised on hillsides near Grants Pass. A diversity of farm operations exists in all three major farm areas.

An important trend in agricultural operations in the county is developing economical units. This may mean an expansion of the operation so as to make optimum use of the latest technology, machinery and labor. This is especially true in dairying. In some operations it may mean a reduction in acreage or the number of head so as to reduce costs per unit or to adjust to a particular marketing situation.

Estimated agricultural receipts in Josephine County are about \$5 million. Receipts from lumber and wood products, tourism, and retirement incomes exceed agricultural receipts. Josephine County's 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ratio of farmland to the total area is the lowest ratio of all the counties in Oregon.

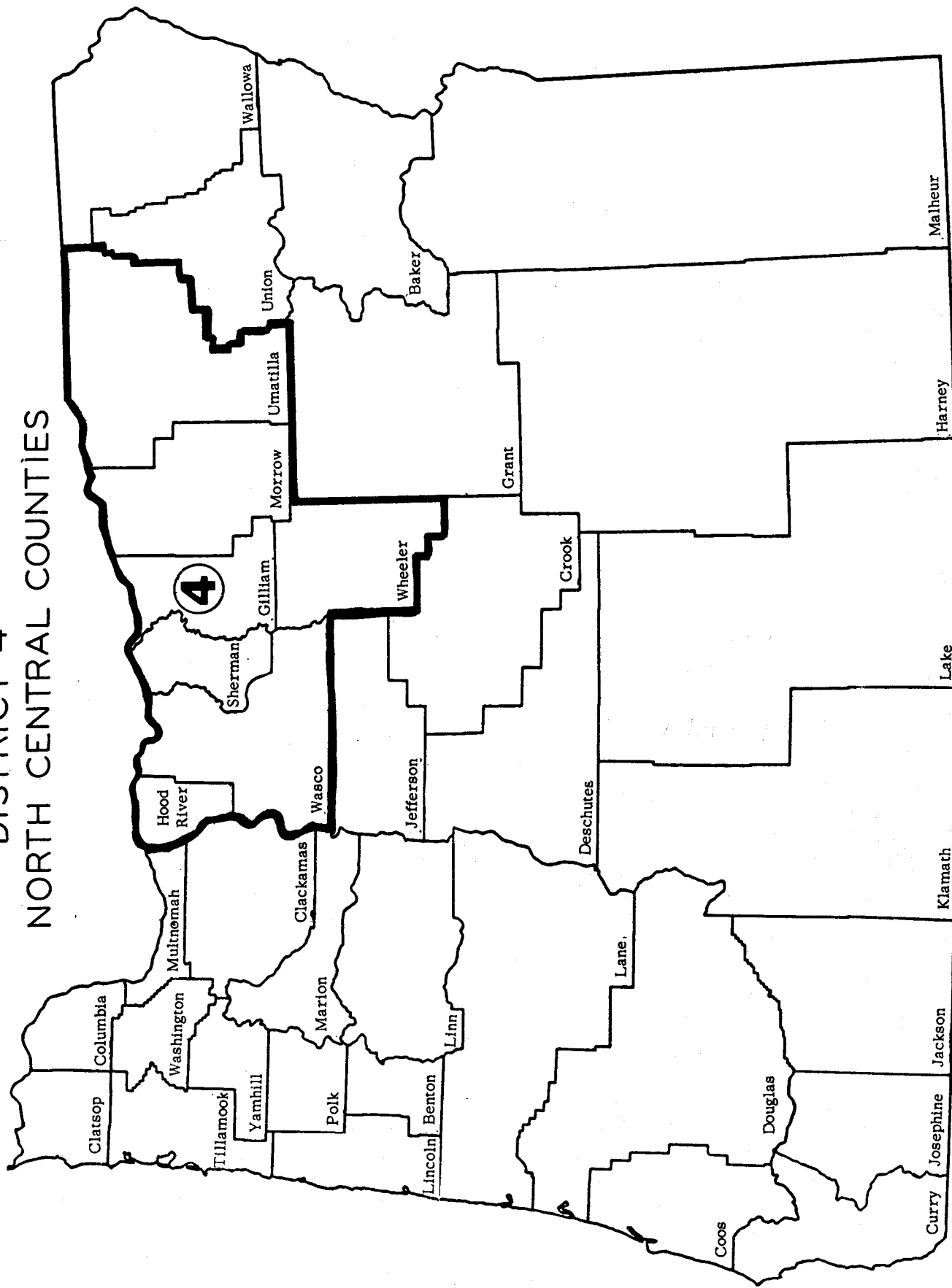
Future prospects for agriculture in the county are as varied as the past and present. Interests by residents and non-residents in commercial dairying, orchards, and wine vineyards predominate. There are opportunities for part time and small farm operators in various livestock enterprises such as beef, sheep, or rabbit fryer production; in various horticultural areas such as berries, tree fruits, and vegetables for local markets; vegetable and flower seed production; and in the operation of farm woodlands. Management ability and financial resources are major considerations in any farm operation.

Josephine County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	17	28	32	27	24	26
All hay crops	80	196	197	155	103	97
All grass and legume seeds	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	515	672	625	527	593	547
All tree fruits and nuts	59	63	68	62	50	96
Small fruits (all berries)	5	15	13	12	13	13
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	43	49	57	82	66	45
All potatoes	2	1	4	12	100	152
Specialty horticultural crops	277	356	349	319	381	325
Farm forest products	194	346	150	283	160	252
All crops	1,195	1,726	1,495	1,479	1,490	1,553
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	757	659	714	727	856	854
Hogs	130	41	28	31	26	28
Sheep and lambs	15	18	20	21	24	28
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,569	1,621	1,765	1,854	1,909	2,020
All chickens	110	81	74	69	72	82
Turkeys	9	26	62	48	29	71
Eggs-chicken	482	309	288	251	256	298
Other livestock and poultry	43	159	86	86	98	118
All livestock	3,115	2,914	3,037	3,087	3,270	3,499
Total crops and livestock	4,310	4,640	4,532	4,566	4,760	5,052
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
All hay	7,920	9,400	9,700	10,400	8,400	8,200
Peppermint	560	800	800	800	800	800
Hops	600	510	480	400	400	350
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	17,000	18,000	15,500	14,500	15,000	15,000
Dairy cows	5,500	4,300	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,400
All hogs	3,700	1,100	500	700	600	600
All sheep	2,700	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,800
All chickens	80,000	65,000	60,000	58,000	58,000	55,000
Census data						
Number of farms	931	823				
All land in farms, acres	76,878	75,948				
Number of commercial farms	360	368				
All land in commercial farms, acres	51,955	45,963				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 4
NORTH CENTRAL COUNTIES



District IV
North Central Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	44,277	29,094	33,079	29,557	23,618	28,673
All hay crops	1,661	2,070	1,711	1,569	1,734	2,062
All grass and legume seeds	108	1,026	691	450	521	482
Specialty field crops	1,775	1,003	1,125	887	499	869
All tree fruits and nuts	11,759	8,589	15,227	22,843	16,468	20,549
Small fruits (all berries)	186	368	418	251	216	296
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	6,571	4,011	4,620	5,925	3,987	6,434
All potatoes	178	149	225	333	891	2,582
Specialty horticultural crops	338	411	542	715	744	873
Farm forest products	545	565	243	418	328	316
All crops	67,398	47,286	57,881	62,948	49,006	63,136
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	15,215	16,490	23,680	21,642	22,820	24,190
Hogs	1,329	1,383	1,936	1,868	1,877	2,180
Sheep and lambs	2,095	1,367	1,423	1,221	1,185	1,230
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,718	1,343	1,385	1,343	1,295	1,193
All chickens	436	140	190	203	247	461
Turkeys	524	294	319	382	420	317
Eggs-chicken	655	514	503	405	416	451
Other livestock and poultry	906	692	659	593	570	497
All livestock	22,878	22,223	30,095	27,657	28,830	30,519
Total crops and livestock	90,276	69,509	87,976	90,605	77,836	93,655
Census data						
Number of farms	4,162	3,616				
All land in farms, acres	6,100,719	6,094,194				
Number of commercial farms	2,739	2,566				
All land in commercial farms, acres	5,601,295	5,614,164				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Gilliam County

Gilliam County was organized out of Wasco County in 1885. The name of the County originated from Colonel Cornelius Gilliam who fought in the Cayuse War. The original County seat was located in Alkali, which is now Arlington. It is now located in Condon, Gilliam County's largest city. The area is devoted mainly to agriculture in early settlement.

Gilliam County encompasses an area of 773,120 acres, 2.0 percent of the total area of Oregon and ranks 24th among counties in the area. It lies almost entirely within the John Day River Basin. The County contains 1,211 acres of which 1,037 lie within the basin, or 85.6 percent. It makes up 12.9 percent of the total area in the basin. A loess mantle covers most of Gilliam County. The land slopes toward the Columbia River and is part of the Umatilla plateau.

The County has a continental climate, with low winter and high summer temperatures. It has low annual precipitation and very dry summers. Elevations range from 147 feet at the river mouth to 4,000 feet along the County line.

The frost-free growing season varies from 50 days at higher elevations to 200 days along the Columbia River. Where dryland grains is raised it varies from 120 to 170 days.

Settlement began in the early 1860's by cattle ranchers. Homesteaders began arriving in the 1880's, which forced cattle grazing to poorer land and winter feeding became necessary.

About 93 percent of the County is in private ownership, and 7 percent is publicly owned.

Gilliam County is located in the northern-central part of Oregon bordering the Columbia River. The County is bounded on the west by Sherman County; on the south by Wheeler County; on the east by Morrow County; and on the north by the Columbia River. The County has a total area of 773,120 acres, of which 85 percent lies within the John Day River Basin.

The County seat, Condon, is approximately 198 miles east of Salem, 151 miles east of Portland, 261 miles north of Eugene and 103 miles west of Pendleton.

The County's 1970 population was reported as 2,342, all classified as rural. Total population declined 24 percent from 1960. Condon had a population of 973 in 1970.

Gilliam County

Value of Sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	6,525	4,117	4,832	4,295	3,607	4,097
All hay crops	47	48	55	56	37	59
All grass and legume seeds	1	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	1	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	--	--	--	--	--	--
All potatoes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm forest products	19	15	6	6	3	2
All crops	6,593	4,180	4,893	4,357	3,647	4,158
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,299	1,322	1,839	2,155	2,357	2,358
Hogs	35	14	13	8	9	11
Sheep and lambs	147	111	114	68	95	91
Dairy products (milk and cream)	7	6	4	3	2	1
All chickens	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	6	6	5	4	4	3
Other livestock and poultry	64	67	54	35	35	31
All livestock	1,559	1,527	2,030	2,274	2,503	2,496
Total crops and livestock	8,152	5,707	6,923	6,631	6,150	6,654
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	88,000	86,000	91,500	120,000	118,000	86,800
Barley	41,400	34,000	30,000	18,000	16,000	44,000
All hay	6,500	7,100	10,600	7,500	6,900	10,500
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	18,000	22,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
All hogs	800	300	400	300	350	400
All sheep	15,000	10,000	9,000	6,500	6,000	5,000
Census data						
Number of farms	196	186				
All land in farms, acres	772,437	863,341				
Number of commercial farms	180	177				
All land in commercial farms, acres	770,415	861,325				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Hood River County

Hood River County encompasses an area of 344,720 acres, and ranks 35th in size among the 36 counties of Oregon. Agriculture and timber are the two major sources of revenue to county residents.

Mt. Hood, Oregon's highest mountain peak, is located in the southern tip of the county and the Columbia River separates the northern border of the county from the State of Washington. Much of the county is in National Forest land.

Agricultural enterprises are located in the Hood River Valley, an area approximately 20 miles long and 8 miles wide. The elevation of agricultural lands varies from 130 feet to 2,000 feet above sea level.

Returns from tree fruits, primarily pears, apples and cherries, account for 85% to 90% of the agricultural receipts of the area. Of the total cropland of 20,364 acres, approximately 14,000 acres are producing fruit. Major fruit marketing firms in the county include Diamond Fruit Growers Cooperative, Duckwall-Pooley Fruit Co., and Stadleman Fruit Co. The O.S.U. Mid-Columbia tree fruit experiment station is located in the Hood River Valley.

Almost all of the farm land in the county is now irrigated although the annual precipitation varies from 30 inches near Hood River to 46 inches at Parkdale. Most of the precipitation occurs during the fall and winter months. Irrigation water is delivered to most farms by five farmer owned irrigation systems.

Nathaniel Coe planted the first fruit trees in Hood River County in 1855 but it was not until the turn of the century that fruit production became the major agricultural enterprise in the valley. E. L. Smith planted the first commercial orchard, 30 acres of apples and peaches in 1876. Another pioneer fruit grower was Peter Mohr.

Frank Davenport pioneered irrigation developments in the valley. As a result of his untiring efforts, the Farmers' ditch was built and put into operation in 1897.

During the years from 1890 to 1920 Hood River became world famous for its apples. By 1920, over ten thousand acres had been planted to apple trees. But the trend was soon to change. A disastrous winter freeze in 1919 killed many apple trees throughout the valley. Many of these injured orchards were replaced with pears. Thus the production of pears, insignificant prior to 1920, increased until the acreage now exceeds that of apples. Hood River County is now the leading Anjou pear producing area of the world.

Strawberries also became an important fruit crop in the valley from 1890 to 1940. The planting of strawberries reached a peak of 975 acres in 1930. The most important variety grown during this period was Clark's Seedling. It was first planted by Thomas R. Coon in 1883.

Many changes have taken place since 1854 when Nathaniel Coe first settled near the Hood River. The county is traversed by modern highways, the population has increased to 13,187 and the commercial farms now number 388.

Prepared by Lee R. Foster, Hood River County Extension Agent.

Hood River County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	15	--	--	--	--	--
All hay crops	48	68	45	39	36	23
All grass and legume seeds	1	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	8,542	4,990	10,005	15,789	10,620	12,883
Apples	2,760	1,512	3,450	4,849	3,960	2,375
Sweet cherries	725	501	372	606	354	768
Bartlett pears	1,261	1,371	1,880	6,120	2,542	4,349
Winter pears	3,725	1,560	4,291	4,200	3,746	5,380
Small fruits (all berries)	148	338	394	210	168	241
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	6	8	3	--	7	14
All potatoes	11	9	7	3	7	12
Specialty horticultural crops	28	28	32	29	29	28
Farm forest products	33	29	12	24	15	18
All crops	8,832	5,470	10,498	16,094	10,882	13,219
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	146	122	214	253	285	307
Hogs	20	21	20	16	15	11
Sheep and lambs	8	8	7	3	4	5
Dairy products (milk and cream)	303	374	358	336	353	324
All chickens	80	123	156	156	197	410
Turkeys	17	10	11	8	10	7
Eggs-chicken	140	140	140	116	124	139
Other livestock and poultry	13	16	61	40	44	31
All livestock	727	814	967	928	1,032	1,234
Total crops and livestock	9,559	6,284	11,465	17,022	11,914	14,453
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	4,500	4,000	3,500	3,500	4,000	3,500
Dairy cows	1,600	1,000	900	800	800	700
All chickens	30,000	22,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Census data						
Number of farms	782	641				
All land in farms, acres	36,683	31,966				
Number of commercial farms	400	388				
All land in commercial farms, acres	22,855	25,943				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Morrow County

Morrow County is located in the northeast portion of the State along the Columbia River. It extends from the Columbia River on the north approximately 60 miles south to the Blue Mountains. It contains 1,321,600 acres, of which about 292,000 acres are in Federal ownership and over 1 million acres in farms.

The climate is semi-arid in nature with rainfall amounts from 7 inches in the north to near 20 in the south. Elevation ranges from 300 feet at Boardman to Madison Butte in the south at nearly 6,000 feet above sea level.

The topography varies from gently rolling plains near the Columbia River to broad plateaus and rounded ridges leading to the rugged terrain of the Blue Mountains.

Heppner, the county seat, is located near the center of the county and contains 1,429 people, nearly a third of the county's total population of 4,465.

Agriculture is the leading industry in the county, and forestry and tourism are also important factors in the county's economy.

Wheat accounts for nearly 50% of the farm income in the county, with approximately 112,000 acres seeded each year, mostly on a summer fallow basis. Barley is the second largest grain crop and usually represents nearly a million dollars of sales.

Livestock has increased in importance the past few years and now accounts for over 3 million dollars in off farm sales each year. Beef is the largest livestock enterprise, but sheep are still important in the county. Two of the largest sheep operators in the state are located within Morrow County.

Recent trends in agriculture include consolidation of wheat ranches resulting in fewer farmers and larger units. This trend will probably continue in face of narrower profit margins and rising cost of production.

A recent development in Morrow County is the introduction of large irrigation units which were made possible by deep wells and installation of pumps on the Columbia River.

Potatoes are the largest income producer on these newly irrigated lands, followed by dry beans, grass seed and alfalfa.

A long growing season, low elevation, fertile soil, and adequate irrigation water provide a golden opportunity for future agricultural growth in Morrow County.

Prepared by Harold E. Kerr, Morrow County Extension Agent.

Morrow County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	8,046	4,764	5,669	5,024	3,797	4,429
All hay crops	337	450	338	336	258	338
All grass and legume seeds	2	67	--	30	38	30
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	39
All tree fruits and nuts	6	8	4	4	4	4
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	88	74	92	172	102	126
All potatoes	60	--	7	69	66	429
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm forest products	118	108	47	60	40	50
All crops	8,657	5,471	6,157	5,695	4,305	5,445
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	2,055	1,993	2,451	2,598	2,961	2,735
Hogs	44	16	6	5	5	5
Sheep and lambs	471	279	156	164	139	88
Dairy products (milk and cream)	75	122	159	167	179	183
All chickens	1	2	4	3	3	3
Turkeys	22	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	57	52	41	37	35	30
Other livestock and poultry	142	106	96	65	69	51
All livestock	2,867	2,570	2,913	3,039	3,391	3,095
Total crops and livestock	11,524	8,041	9,070	8,734	7,696	8,540
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	118,200	111,000	108,000	164,000	151,000	112,000
Barley	52,300	45,000	50,000	20,000	28,000	40,000
Potatoes	125	--	20	250	215	780
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	30,000	33,000	35,000	33,000	35,000	34,000
All sheep	35,000	18,000	17,000	14,500	14,000	9,000
All chickens	20,000	14,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	8,000
Census data						
Number of farms	386	338				
All land in farms, acres	1,109,903	1,092,146				
Number of commercial farms	292	278				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,084,594	1,086,770				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Sherman County

Sherman County is in the northern tier of Oregon counties bordering the Columbia River midway between the eastern line and the Pacific Ocean. It is bordered on the east by the John Day River and on the west by the Deschutes River.

The county has a land area of 531,200 acres, of which 55 percent is tillable. This is compared with the state-wide tillable land average of 8 percent. The soil is productive but low in organic matter. Under the specialized summer-fallow cropping system, tillage is practiced to maintain productivity, to prevent erosion, and to store up two year's precipitation to produce one crop. Average rainfall in the county is about 11 inches per year.

Elevations of the county range from 185 feet on the water level of the Columbia River behind The Dalles Dam to 3,600 feet in the Kent area. The growing season, measured by the frost-free period, ranges from 210 days in the lower elevations to 90 days in the upper regions.

Agriculture is composed principally of dry-land cereal grain production, including wheat and barley. Some livestock are also raised, principally cattle. Under the summer-fallow system the county raises approximately 140,000 acres of crop per year on tillable land. Grazing lands are ranged by 14,000 head of beef cattle. Due to limited rainfall, few opportunities exist for diversification.

Major trends in the county seem to be toward larger farm size with some increased emphasis on feeding operations for beef and hogs.

With the completion of the John Day Dam it is anticipated that some impact of industrialization along the Columbia River will be felt in the future in Sherman County. Population trends have seen a reduction in the number of people in the county over the years. The 1970 census reported a county population of 2,139, 290 being in the county seat of Moro. The county's population declined nearly 13 percent since 1960. Two hundred farm units cultivate the entire county with an average farm size of 2,650 acres.

Prepared by Martin J. Zimmerman, Sherman County Extension Agent.

Sherman County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	7,781	5,690	6,167	4,793	4,492	4,128
All hay crops	36	40	44	27	23	29
All grass and legume seeds	9	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	17	5	4	16	14	23
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	--	--	--	--	--	--
All potatoes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm forest products	--	--	--	--	--	--
All crops	7,843	5,735	6,215	4,836	4,529	4,180
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	852	726	1,062	1,053	1,207	1,109
Hogs	79	63	89	79	90	98
Sheep and lambs	10	12	12	9	8	10
Dairy products(milk and cream)	4	5	3	3	3	3
All chickens	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	13	12	12	12	15	14
Other livestock and poultry	16	16	17	19	18	18
All livestock	975	835	1,196	1,176	1,342	1,253
Total crops and livestock	8,818	6,570	7,411	6,012	5,871	5,433
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	94,500	93,000	91,000	121,500	124,000	93,000
Barley	43,900	37,000	35,000	13,000	16,000	27,000
All hay	4,950	3,400	9,100	5,100	4,900	11,000
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	12,000	13,000	14,000	14,500	14,000	14,000
All hogs	1,200	900	900	1,000	1,200	1,200
All sheep	1,900	1,200	1,000	900	800	500
All chickens	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Census data						
Number of farms	247	221				
All land in farms, acres	521,700	519,619				
Number of commercial farms	218	219				
All land in commercial farms, acres	503,258	518,189				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Umatilla County

Umatilla County is one of the largest wheat and green pea producing counties in the nation. It consistently ranks near the top among Oregon counties in agricultural income and is currently experiencing further agricultural growth and development due to new irrigation developments.

Umatilla County accounts for approximately 25 percent of the state's wheat production which is grown on a broad expanse of fertile cropland under rainfall conditions varying from 9 to 25 inches annually. A wheat-fallow rotation is practiced in the lower rainfall areas and a wheat-pea rotation is practiced in the higher rainfall areas. Green peas are produced on 40 to 50 thousand acres annually and are processed by six different local processing firms.

Irrigated acreage in the county, although not nearly as large as the dry-farmed acreage, is substantial and makes possible both diversification and intensification of the county's agriculture. Irrigated lands are devoted to the production of small grains, vegetables, forages and field seed and fruit crops. Irrigation development is continuing to increase. Deep-well pumping and high-lift pumping from the Columbia River are the principal water supply sources for new development.

Potatoes are presently the most rapidly expanding crop in the county with the Hermiston-Boardman area now being recognized as a major potato producing area. The Milton-Freewater area, because of its relatively long growing season, is noted for the production of tree fruits, processing crops and alfalfa seed. Other important crops raised in the county include mint, alfalfa, asparagus, bush beans, tomatoes, sugar beets, watermelons, and grass and legume seed crops.

Livestock and livestock products account for around 40 percent of Umatilla County's agricultural sales. There is a large range cattle industry in the county as well as some of the state's largest cattle, sheep and swine feedlot operations. Prospects for further expansion in livestock feeding are brightened by the potentials for increased feed grain production and the continuing expansion of irrigation.

Lumber and other industries also play an important role in the local economy. About 34 percent of the county's area is in forests located in the Blue Mountains. More than half of this is national forest.

In recent years several new industries have been established in the area including the Prowler Industries trailer plant in Pendleton, Marlette Homes mobile home plant at Hermiston, and the Western Farmers Association asparagus processing plant at Milton-Freewater. This has helped to offset the decrease in local agricultural opportunities that have resulted because of larger farms and increasing farm mechanization.

Umatilla and Morrow Counties are served by Blue Mountain Community College which is located in Pendleton. Pendleton, the largest city in the county, is also the county seat and in 1970 had a population of 13,197. County population the same year was 44,923. Other communities in the county include Hermiston, Milton-Freewater, Pilot Rock, Athena, Stanfield, Umatilla, Echo, Weston and Helix.

Prepared by Fred Hagelstein, Umatilla County Extension Agent.

Umatilla County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	17,159	11,465	12,713	11,464	8,326	12,553
All hay crops	919	1,176	997	880	1,237	1,389
All grass and legume seeds	91	959	691	420	483	452
Specialty field crops	1,775	1,003	1,125	887	481	800
All tree fruits and nuts	164	1,174	52	2,507	3,061	1,721
Apples	120	568	27	1,112	600	1,702
Small fruits (all berries)	35	27	22	39	46	54
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	6,382	3,834	4,429	5,685	3,815	6,242
All potatoes	104	140	211	261	818	2,141
Specialty horticultural crops	272	364	448	615	648	14
Farm forest products	203	254	110	176	150	176
All crops	27,104	20,396	20,798	22,934	19,065	26,259
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	7,538	9,568	14,293	11,352	11,240	12,329
Hogs	776	1,039	1,538	1,486	1,525	1,789
Sheep and lambs	903	561	872	732	658	816
Dairy products(milk and cream)	1,045	705	712	682	626	565
All chickens	348	8	23	35	39	40
Turkeys	479	284	308	374	410	310
Eggs-chicken	303	191	206	150	145	149
Other livestock and poultry	426	305	311	328	289	273
All livestock	11,818	12,661	18,263	15,139	14,932	16,271
Total crops and livestock	38,922	33,057	39,061	38,073	33,997	42,530
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	197,000	198,000	186,000	250,000	214,000	190,000
Barley	74,000	76,000	76,000	28,000	37,000	76,000
Alfalfa seed	1,150	5,900	4,300	2,920	3,100	2,800
Potatoes	220	300	300	800	1,550	2,800
Processing peas	52,400	45,500	40,400	50,600	41,100	41,600
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	83,000	104,000	103,000	100,000	98,000	98,000
Dairy cows	3,900	2,700	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,500
All sheep	46,000	29,000	30,000	27,000	28,000	28,000
All hogs	11,000	14,000	14,000	17,000	18,000	19,500
Census data						
Number of farms	1,741	1,502				
All land in farms, acres	1,499,226	1,534,941				
Number of commercial farms	1,042	969				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,445,155	1,450,583				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Wasco County

Wasco County, known as the "mother of counties," was the first county established in Eastern Oregon and originally included all of the state's area east of the Cascades. Wasco County and The Dalles are the gateway to Eastern Oregon. The county is a transition zone for climatic changes from the higher rainfall in Western Oregon to the drier climate of the Columbia Basin wheat area and Central Oregon range area. The county includes part of the Mt. Hood National Forest and important private forest lands. The bulk of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation is also part of the county.

Wasco County's annual gross farm sales are derived from wheat; other grains and hay; livestock and livestock products; and tree fruits--mainly sweet cherries. Of the 1.5 million acres, about 1.4 million is in farms, with 225,000 acres of cropland.

Grain is grown from the Columbia River to the Antelope Valley, 100 miles south. Rainfall and soil conditions produce a wide variation in wheat yields. Rainfall varies from 8.8 inches in the Maupin area to Antelope, 13.3; Dufur, 12.15; Friend, 16.9; and The Dalles 14.2. Yields vary from 20 to 60 bushels per acre, depending on soil depth, reserve subsoil moisture, and timeliness of rains in the spring.

Livestock, mostly cattle, are scattered throughout the county, but the larger range operations occur in the central to southern part of the county. Slightly over one million acres of rangeland is used for pasture, plus aftermath field crop and summerfallow areas. Nearly all livestock producers are grain growers as well. Cow numbers now exceed 20,000 with increased "backgrounding" and "feedlot finishing" operations. Sheep numbers are down considerably due to predator animal problems and availability of sheep herders. Hog numbers have been increasing slowly but are now taking a greater spurt where wheat farmers are utilizing lower-priced grains and extra labor to sell their product.

Improved hay and pasture land comprising 40,000 acres of the county's 225,000 acres of cropland are an important part of the livestock industry.

Wasco County is the nation's number one county in sweet cherry production. Minor acreages of peaches, apricots, prunes and apples are also grown. About 200 of Wasco County's 600 farmers are fruit growers. The fruit-growing area is estimated at 6,500 acres and is concentrated in the two areas near Mosier and The Dalles. The 5,500-acres irrigation project applied water in The Dalles area first in 1965. Increased production has put the tree fruit industry in number one position in dollar income in the county.

Industrial development is increasing in Wasco County. Greater expansion is occurring in the fruit processing plants with increased production. The area is the center of the greatest amount of electric power in the world. The Celilo direct current transmission lines, the first in the United States, are located near The Dalles.

The Dalles is the county seat and about half of the county population of 20,133 lives there.

Prepared by Thomas W. Thompson, Wasco County Extension Agent.

Wasco County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	4,458	2,912	3,510	3,780	3,237	3,306
All hay crops	216	228	181	180	118	185
All grass and legume seeds	4	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	18	30
All tree fruits and nuts	3,028	2,411	5,162	4,526	2,769	5,917
Small fruits (all berries)	3	3	2	2	2	1
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	94	94	95	68	63	52
All potatoes	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	38	19	62	73	67	114
Farm forest products	16	30	13	30	25	35
All crops	7,860	5,697	9,025	8,659	6,299	9,640
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,865	1,620	2,414	2,427	2,824	3,293
Hogs	316	202	236	236	197	238
Sheep and lambs	272	180	147	141	175	107
Dairy products(milk and cream)	275	122	143	145	125	112
All chickens	4	4	4	6	5	5
Turkeys	6	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	125	103	89	78	85	107
Other livestock and poultry	157	97	61	66	76	55
All livestock	3,020	2,328	3,094	3,099	3,487	3,917
Total crops and livestock	10,880	8,025	12,119	11,758	9,786	13,557
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	62,200	58,000	61,500	79,000	73,000	63,000
Barley	23,700	17,500	20,000	6,500	8,000	13,000
All hay	18,200	17,300	20,000	16,700	16,500	19,600
-----tons-----						
Production						
Sweet cherries	8,200	7,900	14,800	11,700	5,300	16,000
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	31,000	36,000	34,000	35,000	35,000	36,000
All hogs	7,400	4,500	3,200	4,000	3,500	3,900
All sheep	29,000	15,000	10,000	10,500	10,000	5,000
All chickens	30,000	20,000	18,000	17,000	18,000	18,000

Census data						
Number of farms	669	599				
All land in farms, acres	1,370,488	1,369,707				
Number of commercial farms	507	434				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,010,165	1,004,146				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Wheeler County

Wheeler County, located in north-central Oregon, has a population of 1,849 people spread over approximately 1.1 million acres. The county seat of Fossil has a population of 511. The county's population is listed as all rural in the census, where a decline of 32 percent was noted from 1960 to 1970.

Gently rolling hills and severely dissected land forms along the John Day River characterize the county. The semi-arid intermountain area has a precipitation ranging from 1.3 inches in the warm summer months to 3 inches in the cold winter season.

Principal industries in the county are agriculture activities and lumbering. Livestock is dominant in Wheeler county, where 69 percent of the land area is classified as grazing land. Forests cover much of the remainder of the county, with intensive agriculture being almost nonexistent.

About three-fourths of the land is privately owned, with the rest being principally Federal lands. These Federal lands are mostly forests, with ponderosa pine occupying 56 percent of the area. More than half the commercial forest land in the county is privately owned.

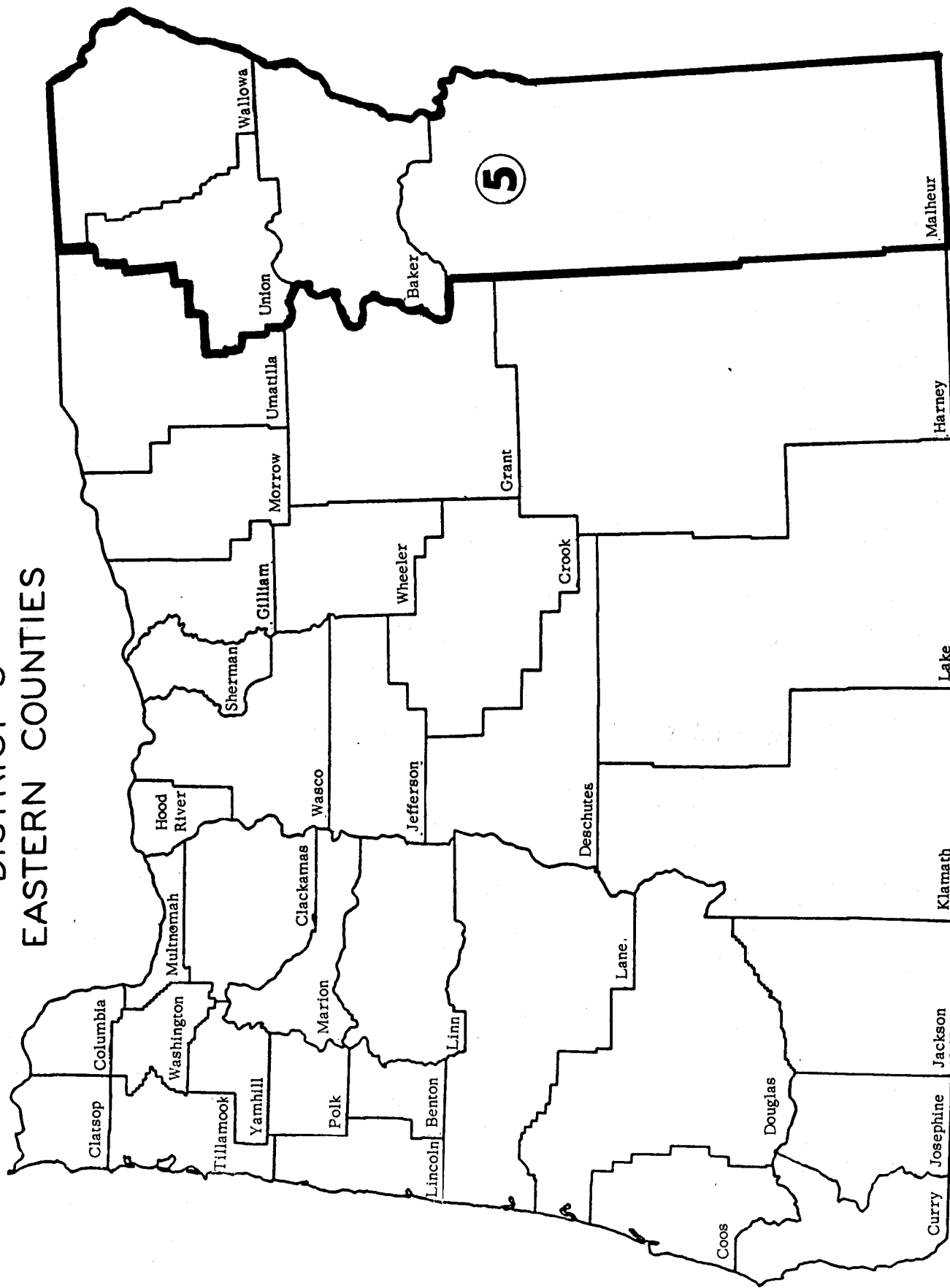
On February 17, 1899 Wheeler County was created by an act of the Legislature from parts of Grant, Gilliam, and Crook counties and is named for Henry Wheeler, who operated the first stage line through the area in 1864. Permanent settlers began arriving in the area that is now Wheeler County in 1863. The first Post Office opened in 1867, the first school opened in 1872 and in 1876 discovery was made of the bones of a prehistoric animal. Since that date the fossil beds have yielded much of the history of life that existed millions of years ago.

Wheeler County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	293	146	188	201	159	160
All hay crops	58	60	51	51	25	39
All grass and legume seeds	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	1	1	--	1	--	1
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	1	1	1	--	--	--
All potatoes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm forest products	156	129	55	122	95	35
All crops	509	337	295	375	279	235
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,460	1,139	1,407	1,804	1,946	2,059
Hogs	59	28	34	38	36	28
Sheep and lambs	284	216	115	104	106	113
Dairy products (milk and cream)	9	9	6	7	7	5
All chickens	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	11	10	10	8	8	9
Other livestock and poultry	88	85	59	40	39	38
All livestock	1,912	1,488	1,632	2,002	2,143	2,253
Total crops and livestock	2,421	1,825	1,927	2,377	2,422	2,488
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	6,000	4,500	4,300	4,900	4,800	3,900
Barley	1,900	1,800	1,500	1,000	800	1,200
All hay	11,210	12,500	13,100	12,500	12,100	13,300
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	23,000	26,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	23,000
All hogs	1,300	600	500	700	700	500
All sheep	21,000	15,000	10,000	8,700	8,500	7,500
Census data						
Number of farms	141	129				
All land in farms, acres	790,282	682,474				
Number of commercial farms	100	101				
All land in commercial farms, acres	764,853	667,208				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
 The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 5
EASTERN COUNTIES



District V
Eastern Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	7,298	5,732	5,851	6,892	6,569	6,956
All hay crops	2,389	3,001	2,954	2,700	2,472	2,286
All grass and legume seeds	2,293	3,011	2,937	3,686	2,179	2,502
Specialty field crops	5,389	5,698	5,330	6,381	7,138	7,546
All tree fruits and nuts	305	646	272	826	270	510
Small fruits (all berries)	42	34	27	26	22	27
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	3,082	5,535	9,394	8,274	7,004	10,817
All potatoes	3,009	5,169	6,051	9,250	5,888	7,468
Specialty horticultural crops	277	349	387	137	133	147
Farm forest products	392	313	136	217	109	161
All crops	24,476	29,488	33,339	38,389	31,784	38,420
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	22,631	18,883	27,161	27,419	30,489	31,362
Hogs	1,603	1,134	1,298	1,175	1,151	1,309
Sheep and lambs	1,777	1,402	1,343	1,183	1,253	1,297
Dairy products(milk and cream)	4,744	4,405	4,711	4,845	5,063	5,511
All chickens	202	189	238	226	254	309
Turkeys	42	20	35	27	33	31
Eggs-chicken	336	215	178	136	135	155
Other livestock and poultry	1,064	1,044	975	744	641	552
All livestock	32,399	27,292	35,939	35,755	39,019	40,526
Total crops and livestock	56,875	56,780	69,278	74,144	70,803	78,946
Census data						
Number of farms	4,223	3,800				
All land in farms, acres	3,665,327	3,718,785				
Number of commercial farms	3,256	2,900				
All land in commercial farms, acres	3,548,364	3,588,686				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Baker County

Baker County, located in the northeastern part of Oregon, is bordered on the north by the Wallowa Mountains, on the west and south by the Blue Mountains, and on the east by the Snake River on the Oregon-Idaho Boundary. The population of the county in 1970 was 14,919, of which 9,354 were in Baker, the county seat.

Within the county are some 1,993,668 acres of land, more than half of which is publicly owned. Of the total 955,665 acres in private ownership, 764,396 acres are used for pasture and 183,198 acres are devoted to crops. Of this crop land, more than 140,000 acres are irrigated to some extent. There are 736 farms averaging 1,209.4 acres in size.

Soil, moisture, and climatic conditions vary greatly within the area of Baker County. Land is tilled at elevations ranging from 2,000 to some 5,000 feet. Annual precipitation varies from less than 10 inches to some 40 inches at one location. In most crop land areas it averages somewhere between 11 and 15 inches annually. The length of growing season, too, shows much variation and is closely related to elevation and proximity to the higher mountains. Because of this great diversity in conditions, there are very few crops grown anywhere in Oregon that cannot be produced somewhere within the county.

The economy of Baker County is based almost entirely upon production of the land--mining, forestry and agriculture. Of these forestry and agriculture are the most important with each contributing some \$10,000,000 annually to the economy.

Livestock production is the principal agriculture enterprise and beef cattle account for nearly 75% of annual income from livestock marketings. Of the 736 operating units 600 are classified as beef cattle operations. Typically these livestock producers utilize public and private grazing land throughout the summer and use their crop land for the production of winter feed. Some cattle feeding is done but, for the most part, cattle are marketed to cattle feeders as weaners or yearlings.

Other livestock that contribute substantially to the county's economy, in the order of their importance, include dairy, sheep, and hogs.

Production on crop lands, located primarily in a number of large fertile valleys surrounded by timbered mountains or sagebrush range, is dependent upon the availability of supplemental irrigation water. Nearly 80,000 of the total crop land acres are currently devoted to the production of forage crops. Most of what is produced is fed locally to cow herds that utilize surrounding hill and forest ranges throughout the summer. Cereal grain production is confined primarily to areas of limited water supplies and is usually replaced by forage of crops such as corn, potatoes, or mint as irrigation projects are developed.

Prepared by John C. Hesketh, Baker County Extension Agent.

Baker County

<u>Value of sales</u>	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	960	699	724	739	541	558
All hay crops	563	739	697	640	422	446
All grass and legume seeds	60	86	62	90	36	42
Specialty field crops	55	21	--	--	37	35
All tree fruits and nuts	6	5	7	8	5	8
Small fruits (all berries)	2	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	8	8	8	--	--	--
All potatoes	147	130	118	191	182	227
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm forest products	75	66	29	41	15	20
All crops	1,876	1,754	1,645	1,709	1,238	1,350
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	6,308	5,317	6,910	7,177	7,720	7,549
Hogs	229	139	137	109	108	141
Sheep and lambs	547	390	400	298	292	278
Dairy products(milk and cream)	523	487	502	523	539	644
All chickens	9	3	4	3	3	2
Turkeys	30	20	35	27	33	31
Eggs-chicken	66	52	41	34	28	28
Other livestock and poultry	192	218	193	150	135	128
All livestock	7,904	6,626	8,222	8,321	8,858	8,801
Total crops and livestock	9,780	8,380	9,867	10,030	10,096	10,151
<u>Harvested acres, major crops</u>	-----acres-----					
Wheat	12,900	10,000	9,500	12,000	9,500	7,700
Barley	11,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,500	6,000
Alfalfa hay	33,000	36,000	39,000	39,000	40,000	43,000
Potatoes	400	350	300	500	500	500
<u>Livestock inventory, Jan. 1</u>	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	91,000	103,000	110,000	105,000	108,000	107,000
Dairy cows	3,200	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,700
All sheep	34,500	29,000	26,000	23,000	22,000	21,000
All chickens	31,000	19,000	13,000	12,000	10,000	9,000
<u>Census data</u>						
Number of farms	757	736				
All land in farms, acres	885,841	890,142				
Number of commercial farms	563	519				
All land in commercial farms, acres	875,145	860,931				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Malheur County

The southeastern county of Malheur had a 1970 population of 23,169, a growth of 25 percent from the 1960 census. About 40 percent is classified as urban and the rest rural. The county seat of Vale declined 3 percent in population to 1,448, but the largest city, Ontario, grew nearly 28 percent to a 1970 level of 6,523 people.

The name which Malheur County bears was first given to the Malheur River by a party of french trappers attached to old Fort Boise. The party was attacked by Indians who killed many of the trappers and stole their furs. This misfortune caused the survivors to name the river "bad time" or, in French, Malheur.

That which is now known as Malheur County was formerly part of Baker County. On February 17, 1887, Governor Sylvester Pennoyer approved the measure which divided Baker County and created the county of Malheur.

Malheur County encompasses an area of 6,311,040 acres, 10 percent of the total area of Oregon and ranks second in size among the counties in Oregon. The land forms of Malheur County consist primarily of warped plateau features with deeply incised canyons caused by cutting action of the Owyhee and Malheur rivers and their tributaries.

The County has a semi-arid climate with precipitation varying from 0 to 20 inches throughout the County. The northern one-third of the County is the driest. Temperatures in the County range from an average of 24 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 72 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Generally, the southern two-thirds of the County has a growing season shorter than 120 days. Only the northeastern corner has a warmer climate with an average growing season of 160 to 200 days.

Settlement of Malheur County began in the middle 1800's. Malheur County today is primarily dependent on agriculture for its economic base, although mining has some contribution to make in the form of mercury, clay, sand and gravel, and other such building materials. Forestry is nearly nonexistent within the County. Agriculture can be divided into two main divisions: live-stock, primarily cattle, and irrigation farming. Most of the County is utilized for range grazing.

About 21 percent of the County is in private ownership, and 79 percent is publicly owned.

Malheur County

<u>Value of sales</u>	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	1,710	1,279	1,519	1,929	1,910	2,092
All hay crops	1,301	1,338	1,515	1,092	1,422	1,194
All grass and legume seeds	1,239	2,311	2,066	2,790	1,497	1,752
Specialty field crops	5,037	5,427	5,094	6,120	6,746	7,089
All tree fruits and nuts	157	117	109	156	161	177
Small fruits (all berries)	35	30	24	24	20	25
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	2,675	4,497	8,685	7,585	6,000	9,895
All potatoes	2,853	5,034	5,902	9,047	5,679	7,209
Specialty horticultural crops	248	301	343	98	95	95
Farm forest products	--	--	--	--	--	--
All crops	15,255	20,334	25,257	28,841	23,530	29,528
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	10,621	8,363	12,786	12,593	14,282	15,538
Hogs	345	216	251	243	230	250
Sheep and lambs	793	656	556	487	556	557
Dairy products(milk and cream)	3,392	3,414	3,747	3,914	4,176	4,536
All chickens	182	183	231	220	248	304
Turkeys	12	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	156	99	90	67	70	86
Other livestock and poultry	376	381	335	231	213	237
All livestock	15,877	13,312	17,996	17,755	19,775	21,508
Total crops and livestock	31,132	33,646	43,253	46,596	43,305	51,036
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	14,200	11,000	10,000	15,500	16,900	15,800
Barley	11,300	11,000	12,500	13,000	13,000	17,000
Alfalfa hay	48,000	60,000	59,000	61,000	56,000	58,000
Alfalfa seed	6,500	14,400	9,550	9,200	9,700	9,400
Peppermint	480	700	1,000	900	1,200	9,400
Sugar beets	16,400	19,000	16,700	18,400	20,850	22,350
Onions	2,900	3,300	3,600	3,700	4,700	4,400
Potatoes	12,650	11,000	14,500	20,500	16,500	15,500
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	162,000	186,000	190,000	180,000	180,000	175,000
Dairy cows	16,200	14,000	12,500	12,000	11,500	11,700
All sheep	61,000	51,000	40,000	30,000	27,000	26,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,993	1,737				
All land in farms, acres	1,523,214	1,580,928				
Number of commercial farms	1,708	1,460				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,486,283	1,541,942				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Union County

Union County, located in northeastern Oregon, has an area of about 2,034 square miles containing a population of 19,377. La Grande, the county seat, has a population of 9,645.

The county has three distinct physiographical areas; in the west, the Blue Mountain Range; in the center, the Grande Ronde River Valley; and on the east, the Wallowa Mountains. The mountains provide timber, recreation, wildlife, and grazing land. The valley supports the agricultural base of the county. The Grande Ronde Valley is a large basin closely encircled by mountains, with more than 100,000 acres of agricultural crop land on the valley floor.

Elevations in the Grande Ronde Valley range from 2,700 to 3,000 feet. Mt. Emily on the west towers to 6,064 feet, while Eagle Cap on the east reaches 9,675, the highest point in the county.

Two major climatic factors influence agricultural production--precipitation and frost. Precipitation varies from less than 10 inches in sections of the North Powder area to nearly 30 inches in some of the agricultural areas north of Elgin.

The range of precipitation is also excessive in the Grande Ronde Valley, ranging from a low of 12 inches to a high of more than 20 inches in less than 5 miles. The growing season is about 160 days. However, some sections of the valley are more susceptible to frost and have a shorter growing season.

Gross agricultural receipts for the county have ranged between \$10 and \$12 million in recent years. Major agricultural enterprises are beef cattle, wheat, grass seed, green processed peas, swine, cherries, hay, dairy products and barley.

The production of wood products is a major source of income. Commercial forest land is estimated at 778,000 acres, with live saw timber totaling more than 6 billion board feet. White fir, Douglas-fir, Ponderosa pine and western larch, make up about 85% of the saw-timber species. Minor species include lodgepole pine and Engleman spruce.

Recreation is an important industry which emphasizes hunting, fishing, skiing, camping, and other outdoor activities. Elk, deer, and small game are plentiful in the area.

Union County has a large undeveloped water resource. Some development occurred more than a hundred years ago, but interest in water development was low until recent years. A 1964 study showed that one of the greatest potentials in the area is water development. To date nearly all water development has been from private capital. Recent private developments include pumping from rivers and streams and irrigation wells.

Several major public projects are under consideration. The Grande Ronde project, which includes dams on Catherine Creek and Grande Ronde River, will provide full-season irrigation water to nearly 100,000 acres in the Grande Ronde Valley. The Wolf Creek watershed project will provide supplemental irrigation water to 8,000 acres in the North Powder community. A watershed project is also under consideration in the Elgin area.

Prepared by Ernest J. Kirsch, Union County Extension Agent.

Union County*

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grain	3,390	2,610	2,454	2,909	2,720	2,958
All hay crops	274	432	422	367	291	272
All grass and legume seeds	913	582	787	803	646	708
Specialty field crops	284	231	202	247	348	387
All tree fruits and nuts	141	523	155	660	102	323
Sweet cherries	85	522	135	609	86	272
Small fruits (all berries)	5	3	3	2	2	2
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	296	1,025	670	689	1,002	919
All potatoes	7	4	30	7	9	11
Specialty horticultural crops	29	48	44	39	38	731
Farm forest products	170	127	55	101	54	101
All crops	5,509	5,585	4,822	5,824	5,212	5,719
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	2,514	2,653	3,617	3,694	4,214	3,991
Hogs	512	473	589	503	510	621
Sheep and lambs	110	77	66	57	71	79
Dairy products(milk and cream)	471	330	297	273	232	194
All chickens	9	2	2	2	2	2
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	97	48	36	27	29	31
Other livestock and poultry	335	272	313	242	192	69
All livestock	4,048	3,855	4,920	4,798	5,250	4,987
Total crops and livestock	9,557	9,440	9,742	10,622	10,462	10,706
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	38,800	38,500	36,000	49,000	44,500	37,000
Barley	19,500	13,500	15,000	8,000	10,000	14,000
Alfalfa hay	23,000	27,000	27,000	26,000	24,000	27,000
Merion Kentucky bluegrass seed	1,340	450	1,000	1,000	850	550
Red fescue seed	3,100	650	2,300	2,500	2,000	1,800
Dry field peas	4,500	4,200	2,500	3,800	5,000	5,500
Processing peas	2,600	6,400	7,000	5,000	5,920	5,700
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	42,000	45,000	47,000	45,000	44,000	45,000
Dairy cows	2,800	2,000	1,600	1,400	1,100	900
All hogs	10,000	8,800	7,000	7,500	8,000	9,000
All sheep	10,000	5,500	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,300
Census data						
Number of farms	873	802				
All land in farms, acres	527,355	526,348				
Number of commercial farms	554	517				
All land in commercial farms, acres	489,567	485,170				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Wallowa County

Wallowa County is located in the extreme northeast corner of Oregon. It is bordered on the east by the Snake River Canyon, on the south by the Wallowa Mountains and the Eagle Cap Wilderness, and the north by the Grande Ronde River.

The principal industries of the county are lumbering, livestock raising, farming, and recreation. The biggest potential in the area is in recreation.

The elevation of the county will vary from 1,500 feet to 10,000 feet from the Snake River Canyon to the peaks of the Wallowas. Average temperature in the summer is around 60 degrees. Precipitation varies from around 10 inches to 23 inches, and the growing season from 70 to 120 days with the danger of frost year around.

Wallowa County has fewer people residing in the county than they had in 1900. There are 6,247 people residing in the county, and 1,680 in Enterprise, the county seat. The present population is 12% below the 1960 level.

The county is about 52% Federally owned with the largest private owner being Boise Cascade.

Timber is the largest single industry, but Boise Cascade has only one mill operating in the county at present with most of the logs being shipped out of the county to be processed.

Cattle production is the largest agricultural activity in the county amounting to the largest income received by ranchers. Wheat and barley are second and third.

Wallowa County still has three range sheep operators and many farm flocks. Swine production is on the increase.

The county has recently gone into the production of seed potatoes, and the whole county is designated as a disease control area, and as such is the largest in the United States. Producers are required to plant only foundation seed and never on same land for a period of three years following a potato crop. An inspector is hired locally to enforce the regulations of the district and the seed production is under the supervision of the O.S.U. Seed Certification Department.

Recreation has a great potential in the county, with resources available in the form of lakes, streams, and an abundance of big game. Accommodations are lacking to handle people seeking this type of recreation and with the advent of a gondola lift up to the top of Mt. Howard, the influx of tourists should be much greater.

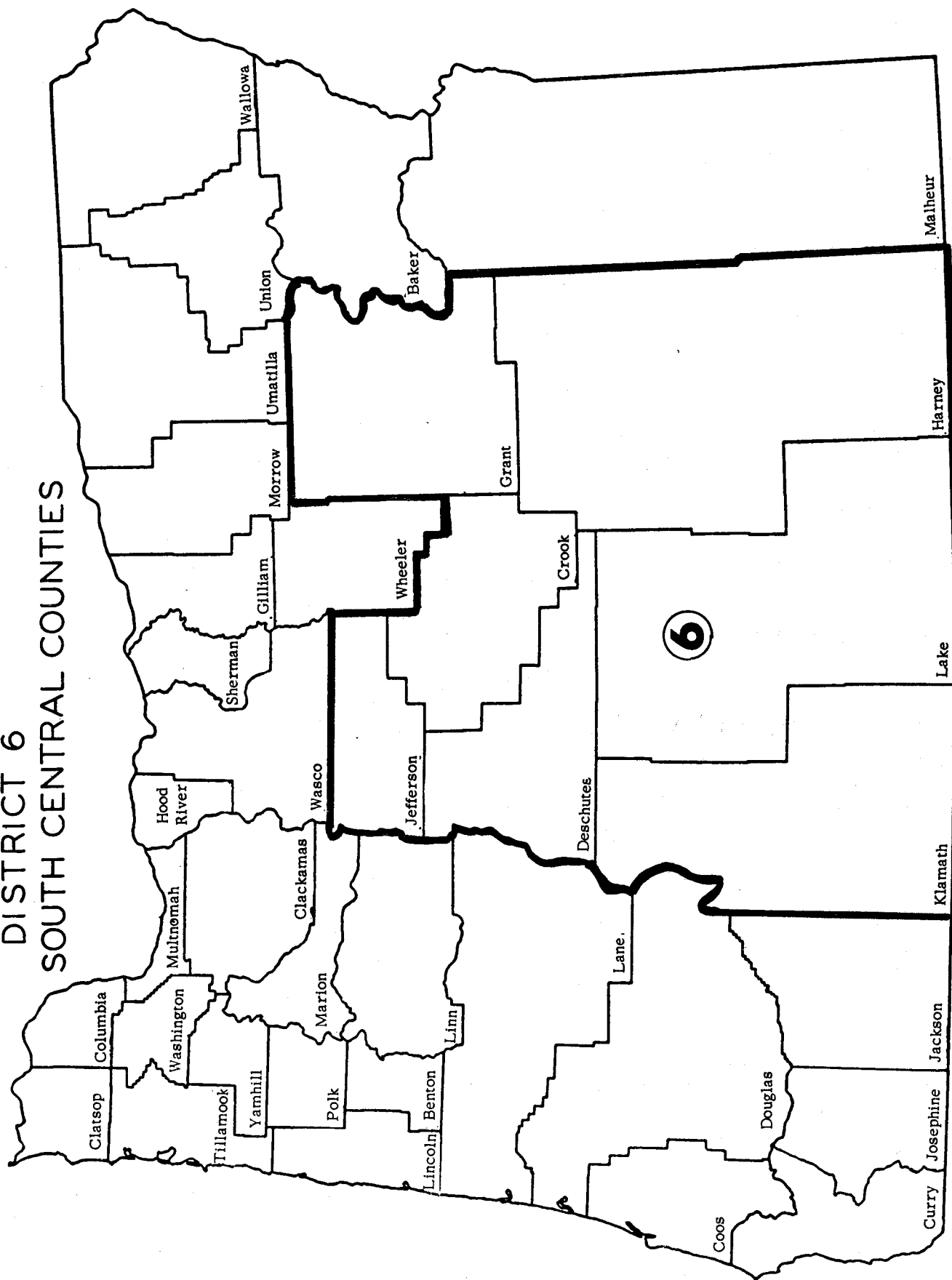
Prepared by Chuck Gavin, Wallowa County Extension Agent.

Wallowa County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	1,238	1,144	1,154	1,315	1,398	1,348
All hay crops	251	492	320	601	337	374
All grass and legume seeds	81	32	22	3	--	--
Specialty field crops	13	19	34	14	7	35
All tree fruits and nuts	1	1	1	2	2	2
Small fruits (all berries)	--	1	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	103	5	31	--	2	3
All potatoes	2	1	1	5	18	21
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	--	--	38
Farm forest products	147	120	52	75	40	40
All crops	1,836	1,815	1,615	2,015	1,804	1,823
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	3,188	2,550	3,848	3,955	4,273	4,284
Hogs	517	306	321	320	303	297
Sheep and lambs	327	279	321	341	334	383
Dairy products (milk and cream)	358	174	165	135	116	137
All chickens	2	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	17	16	11	8	8	10
Other livestock and poultry	161	173	134	121	101	118
All livestock	4,570	3,499	4,801	4,881	5,136	5,230
Total crops and livestock	6,406	5,314	6,416	6,896	6,940	7,053
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	18,900	16,500	17,600	21,000	22,000	19,500
Barley	14,000	8,500	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Alfalfa hay	18,500	25,000	22,000	25,000	22,000	26,000
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	44,000	50,000	52,000	50,000	52,000	52,000
Dairy cows	2,500	1,200	1,100	1,000	800	800
Beef cows	22,500	25,000	28,000	27,000	28,000	28,000
All sheep	32,000	31,000	24,000	21,000	21,000	23,000
All hogs	10,800	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,500
Census data						
Number of farms	600	525				
All land in farms, acres	728,917	721,367				
Number of commercial farms	431	404				
All land in commercial farms, acres	697,369	700,643				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

DISTRICT 6 SOUTH CENTRAL COUNTIES



District VI
South Central Counties

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	5,821	5,909	6,237	6,515	6,289	6,588
All hay crops	4,196	4,866	4,858	4,621	3,592	4,520
All grass and legume seeds	1,830	2,241	2,531	2,693	2,660	1,672
Specialty field crops	483	1,607	2,187	3,845	3,713	4,493
All tree fruits and nuts	50	44	68	107	--	128
Small fruits (all berries)	5	4	5	7	5	6
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	20	21	19	2	8	5
All potatoes	10,538	17,061	11,107	9,284	12,232	11,013
Specialty horticultural crops	43	58	76	239	167	260
Farm forest products	446	563	243	383	248	331
All crops	23,432	32,374	27,331	27,696	28,914	29,016
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	32,502	31,006	44,276	43,857	47,848	51,668
Hogs	575	398	437	353	295	297
Sheep and lambs	1,970	1,444	1,229	1,153	1,070	1,107
Dairy products(milk and cream)	2,779	2,789	2,753	2,831	2,732	2,759
All chickens	52	36	37	30	24	23
Turkeys	118	68	579	833	1,000	1,232
Eggs-chicken	684	687	682	580	585	685
Other livestock and poultry	851	753	616	490	472	443
All livestock	39,531	37,181	50,609	50,127	54,026	58,214
Total crops and livestock	62,963	69,555	77,940	77,823	82,940	87,230
Census data						
Number of farms	3,505	3,498				
All land in farms, acres	7,057,799	6,397,352				
Number of commercial farms	2,487	2,440				
All land in commercial farms, acres	6,775,266	6,198,592				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Crook County

Crook County is located in the geographical center of Oregon. The county lies on a broad high plateau with portions of it having rugged topography. Along the northern boundry is a spur of the Blue Mountains and in the south central portion there is a small detached mountaineous mass, the Maury Mountains. The Crooked River and its tributaries drain the county. Area wise, the county consists of 2,980 square miles or approximately 1,907,000 acres. Fifty-one percent of the land is private and 49% public owned. Over 72,000 acres are cultivated and over 590,000 acres have timber on them. The remaining 1,200,000 plus acres are basically juniper and/or sagebrush grazing lands.

Elevation at Prineville, county seat, is 2,867 feet and the elevation ranges within the county from 2,700 to 6,300 feet.

The climate is quite mild and dry with a fourteen year average annual snow fall of 15.7 inches. Total average annual rainfall is 10.14 inches in Prineville. Precipitation within the county ranges from a low of 7 inches to a high of approximately 16 inches.

The city of Prineville is the only incorporated population center in Crook County. Crook County population is approximately 9,985 with approximately 41 percent or 4,101 of these people living within the city of Prineville. The majority of the county population lives within fifteen miles of the city of Prineville, therefore, indicating the majority of our farms and small ranches are closely adjacent to our city.

Livestock and livestock products account for over sixty percent of the agricultural income (excluding forestry) in the county. Some of the best purebred cattle in the northwest may be seen within the boundries of the county. A Bull Testing Station is in its second year of operation and over fifty purebred bulls are tested throughout the year.

Hay production is high in the county in order to feed and maintain the large livestock populations, plus some quality hay is sold outside the county. Alfalfa is the main hay crop.

Potatoes and mint are grown in the county and seed potatoes and mint rootstock are produced within the irrigated area of the county. Considerable amounts of wheat are grown with a lesser amounts of barley, oats and rye. Small amounts of clover and grass seed are grown.

The two basic resources in the county are agriculture and forestry, with forestry being the larger of the two. Agricultural income fluctuates considerably due to fluctuations in prices received for crops, such as potatoes, mint and hay.

Irrigation developments in the past fifteen years have increased production as well as provided the opportunity to grow crops other than hay.

Prepared by Thomas R. Bunch, Crook County Extension Agent.

Crook County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	273	394	469	563	570	627
All hay crops	373	599	812	592	605	641
All grass and legume seeds	17	--	2	1	1	1
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	66	248	258
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	3	3	3	--	2	2
All potatoes	1,005	1,680	1,179	915	1,094	1,000
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	26	49	66
Farm forest products	65	48	20	51	25	40
All crops	1,736	2,724	2,485	2,214	2,594	2,635
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	4,072	3,529	4,674	4,323	5,399	4,649
Hogs	99	70	91	87	76	75
Sheep and lambs	167	134	133	104	128	101
Dairy products (milk and cream)	131	142	150	118	81	71
All chickens	15	5	5	2	2	2
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	89	68	62	37	31	43
Other livestock and poultry	63	63	56	49	55	46
All livestock	4,636	4,011	5,171	4,720	5,772	4,987
Total crops and livestock	6,372	6,735	7,656	6,934	8,366	7,622
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	2,900	3,400	2,600	3,700	4,000	4,300
Barley	3,100	4,000	6,000	6,500	6,000	6,000
All hay	38,900	49,400	50,200	52,300	50,550	54,050
Potatoes	2,300	2,000	2,400	2,300	2,550	2,600
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	53,000	56,000	55,000	53,000	52,000	50,000
All hogs	1,800	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,000
All sheep	12,200	9,000	8,800	7,000	8,000	5,000
Census data						
Number of farms	319	325				
All land in farms, acres	1,142,600	989,597				
Number of commercial farms	221	226				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,123,669	978,991				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Deschutes County

Deschutes County is in the southern part of the Deschutes River Basin, east of the Cascade mountains in the central part of Oregon. The farming area is located in a semiarid, juniper-grassland shrub zone. Most of the arable lands are gently rolling lava plains between Bend and the Crooked River, the county's north boundary. The elevation in Bend is 3,623 feet and Redmond 2,995 feet.

There are 59,103 acres of cropland in the county of which 54,667 acres are under irrigation. Five irrigation districts distribute water to the irrigated lands. Approximately 2,000 acres are irrigated entirely or partly from wells developed in the last five years in the western part of the farming area extending from Sisters to the Deschutes River west of Terrebonne.

Deschutes County's climate is continental although there are moderating effects from the Pacific Ocean. There is a high percentage of sunshine and temperatures are generally comfortable although there are occasional extremes. Here, as in all of Oregon's high plateau area, nights are relatively cool. There is an average of at least one day when temperatures are below freezing every month of the year but July and there is occasionally below freezing temperatures in July. Average rainfall at Bend is 12 inches, Redmond, 8.6 inches.

The majority of the farms in the irrigated area are small, part-time farms or rural residences varying in size from two to forty acres or more. Most of the commercial type farms are located in the Cloverdale, Terrebonne or Alfalfa communities with the exception of dairy farms which are scattered throughout the irrigated section. A few ranches using U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management grazing permits are located along the western edge of the irrigated area. There are also a few ranches in the high desert section in the eastern part of the county.

The largest portion of the irrigated farm land is in either alfalfa or alfalfa-grass mixtures cut for hay or irrigated pasture. Small amounts of grain hay are grown in rotation but less than 1,000 acres are normally harvested for grain in the county.

In recent years the potato acreage has fluctuated from 1,000 to 2,200 acres, with about one-third used for seed potato production.

Beef cattle produced on the small farms or ranches in the county provide the greatest agricultural income. Dairying also continues to be an important income producer. A substantial amount of the alfalfa hay produced in the county is sold, much of it to the Willamette Valley areas.

Prepared by Robert H. Sterling, Deschutes County Extension Agent.

Deschutes County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	98	49	58	61	65	79
All hay crops	575	659	468	439	324	432
All grass and legume seeds	13	5	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	11	14
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	2	2	4	4	4	5
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	3	3	3	--	--	--
All potatoes	495	380	439	414	1,213	1,214
Specialty horticultural crops	29	27	37	39	48	51
Farm forest products	7	8	3	6	3	5
All crops	1,222	1,133	1,012	963	1,668	1,800
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	1,967	1,716	1,953	1,882	2,029	2,136
Hogs	131	83	78	62	52	49
Sheep and lambs	82	64	78	81	98	81
Dairy products (milk and cream)	1,365	1,552	1,529	1,606	1,632	1,601
All chickens	17	12	12	11	10	10
Turkeys	74	28	374	646	778	963
Eggs-chicken	257	285	327	264	270	308
Other livestock and poultry	61	53	56	49	50	44
All livestock	3,954	3,793	4,407	4,601	4,919	5,192
Total crops and livestock	5,176	4,926	5,419	5,564	6,587	6,992
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	1,400	600	600	600	600	800
All hay	26,800	24,100	24,800	22,600	20,700	23,000
Potatoes	1,100	550	1,000	1,500	2,200	2,100
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
Dairy cows	4,600	4,500	3,500	3,300	3,100	2,800
All cattle	27,000	34,000	33,000	33,000	32,000	30,000
All hogs	2,300	1,400	800	800	700	600
All sheep	11,000	6,500	6,500	6,100	6,000	4,500
All chickens	58,000	58,000	58,000	55,000	52,000	50,000
Turkeys raised	7,000	7,000	85,000	190,000	190,000	200,000
Census data						
Number of farms	695	775				
All land in farms, acres	357,900	253,152				
Number of commercial farms	439	399				
All land in commercial farms, acres	277,182	209,316				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Grant County

Economically, Grant County is heavily dependent upon forestry and agriculture. Recreation and tourism offer potential opportunities for development of other industry based on natural resources. National forests cover much of the county, and attractions such as the Strawberry and Blue mountains are well known to Oregon sportsmen.

Agriculture is livestock oriented due to predominance of rangeland. Most of the cultivated areas are devoted to production of forage for wintering range livestock. Since adequate winter forage is very essential, these cultivated lands play a very important part in the agricultural economy.

The income from both timber and agriculture could be extensively increased through resource development. Timber thinning of approximately 400,000 acres of stagnated timber stands could more than triple the commercial production of timber besides increasing the forage production and improving the area as a watershed.

Rangeland production, other than the stagnated timber areas, could be tripled by improving the forage through brush and juniper control, managed grazing and seeding. Production of most of the cultivated lands could be increased.

There is a potential for orchard production in the lower elevations. The present orchard at Kimberly nets better than \$1,000 per acre so if this kind of production could be obtained on some 5,000 acres of similar land, it would materially increase the county's agricultural income.

Elevation in the county runs from 1,900 to 9,000 feet so there is a great deal of fluctuation in climate from mild to extreme. The average summer temperature is 66 degrees and winter 36 degrees. Some of the higher valleys show temperature well below the zero mark every winter.

Grant county's population in the 1970 census was 6,996, all of which was classified as rural. This represents a 9.4 percent decline in the decade since the 1960 census. The county seat of Canyon City had a population of 600. Other towns in the county include John Day, the largest place in the county with a population of 1,566.

Prepared by William K. Farrell, Grant County Extension Agent.

Grant County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	85	30	31	41	38	67
All hay crops	101	114	109	132	78	100
All grass and legume seeds	1	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	50	44	68	107	--	128
Small fruits (all berries)	3	--	--	2	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	--	--	--	--	--	--
All potatoes	4	1	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	1	1	1
Farm forest products	83	124	54	86	50	50
All crops	327	313	262	369	167	346
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	4,050	3,439	4,982	4,828	5,280	5,526
Hogs	45	21	12	10	9	8
Sheep and lambs	86	68	74	67	69	95
Dairy products(milk and cream)	38	35	30	28	28	28
All chickens	6	7	7	6	2	2
Turkeys	35	40	57	51	47	44
Eggs-chicken	13	32	25	11	8	7
Other livestock and poultry	43	58	57	37	33	32
All livestock	4,316	3,700	5,244	5,038	5,476	5,742
Total crops and livestock	4,643	4,013	5,506	5,407	5,643	6,088
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
All hay	46,200	50,600	52,100	53,000	48,500	51,500
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	60,000	62,000	63,000	65,000	66,000	62,000
All hogs	1,800	800	400	400	400	300
All sheep	8,500	6,500	6,000	5,600	5,400	5,000
Census data						
Number of farms	331	282				
All land in farms, acres	1,152,840	1,234,512				
Number of commercial farms	238	234				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,119,256	1,218,041				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Harney County

Harney, Oregon's largest county, is larger than each of seven eastern states: Rhode Island, Delaware, Vermont, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts. It was first settled in the 1870's by cattle barons who looked for and thought in terms of horizons, not acres or fields. Time has brought changes but the county still lends itself to the production of livestock. The 6,484,480 acres of sagebrush range, juniper plateaus, and timbered mountains continue to offer opportunities principally for livestock production. The livestock industry in the county continues and will continue to remain the major industry.

Harney's vast expanse covers over 10,132 square miles. Each mile offers excitement and adventure for those who abandon the highways for the back roads and trails leading to various areas of enjoyment. The County offers opportunity for bird watchers, hunters, fishermen, rockhounds, camera fans and just about any phase of outdoor recreation of this great area.

Steens Mountains form the world's largest "block fault". The geology of the area is unique in that it was caused by glacial action. Oregon's highest road will take you to this beautiful area full of changing vistas as you change zones of vegetation from the desert areas through the high country.

The Malheur Wildlife Refuge, 32 miles south of Burns, encompasses some 184,000 acres of marshlands and waterways, a sanctuary for countless thousands of birds and waterfowl. Bird watchers and outdoorsmen come by the thousands to visit this naturalist's paradise. Sheep, cattle and horses once roamed the ranges by the thousands, but time has brought changes and sheep numbers have declined from 200,000 in the 1930's to 12,000 head in 1969. Horses followed the same pattern of declining numbers. Cattle on the other hand have increased and now total 98,000 head. Thus Harney County, cow country, still represents the true west with traditions encompassing the industry sacred to many oldtimers who gave so much to the development of the industry.

Prepared by Ray Novotny, Harney County Extension Agent.

Harney County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
	-----thousand dollars-----					
Crops:						
All grains	77	210	173	136	36	307
All hay crops	215	202	219	309	294	393
All grass and legume seeds	6	32	1	44	62	76
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	--	--	--	--	--	--
All potatoes	54	--	2	6	141	198
Specialty horticultural crops	2	1	4	10	14	14
Farm forest products	1	3	2	7	3	5
All crops	355	448	401	512	550	993
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	5,383	5,217	6,599	7,618	7,966	8,665
Hogs	16	14	15	12	11	12
Sheep and lambs	257	220	200	207	170	177
Dairy products(milk and cream)	7	7	10	12	10	10
All chickens	2	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	16	14	14	8	8	8
Other livestock and poultry	112	101	85	74	85	80
All livestock	5,793	5,574	6,924	7,932	8,251	8,953
Total crops and livestock	6,148	6,022	7,325	8,444	8,801	9,946
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
All hay	94,250	126,800	119,000	123,500	64,000	116,000
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	97,000	107,000	111,000	106,000	105,000	98,000
All sheep	21,000	17,000	17,000	14,500	12,000	12,000
Census data						
Number of farms	292	279				
All land in farms, acres	1,535,096	1,416,707				
Number of commercial farms	225	222				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,473,951	1,374,267				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Jefferson County

The area known as Jefferson County was originally devoted to the grazing of cattle and sheep. With the advent of the homestead era large acreages were broken out and seeded to dryland wheat with substantial yields realized in the early years. With the drought and depression of the late 20's and early 30's wheat became unprofitable and the Federal Government bought out many of the homesteaders and converted much of the land back to grass. These lands are known now as the Crooked River Grasslands and are managed by the U.S. Forest Service as a grazing resource.

In the meantime efforts were underway to put irrigation water on a substantial acreage of the gently rolling plateau county which lay east of the Deschutes and North of the Crooked River. In the fall of 1937, the North Unit Irrigation Project became a reality. Today, the 66,000 acre North Unit Irrigation Project is the hub of agricultural activity in Jefferson County. On project lands, the finest quality russet potatoes, seeds, and peppermint oil are produced. Dryland wheat and range cattle operations based in the eastern part of the County contribute significantly to the County's economic base also, to round out the basic agricultural pattern.

Associated with this diversified production are modern efficient processing and handling facilities to insure effective marketing of high quality products. Modern, efficiently operated feedlots, turning out near 45,000 cattle per year provide ready demand for hay and feed grains as well as cull potatoes and other crop by-products.

Jefferson County is located in a strategic position to finish and market Eastern Oregon cattle for the Portland market as well as for other West Coast markets and the growing feedlot industry makes a substantial contribution to the County's economy.

The production of Ladino clover seed in the early years of the North Unit Irrigation Project established the County's excellent reputation as a high quality seed producing area. As the demand for clover seed weakened, versatile, progressive farmers successfully made the shift from clover to bluegrass seed production and, in the meantime, added high quality peppermint oil to the list of quality farm products for which the County is noted.

The County's leading irrigated crop, acre-wise, is peppermint, with more acres of mint being grown in Jefferson than any other County in the nation. Bluegrass seed -- some fifteen varieties -- and potatoes are number two and three with grain coming next, followed by alfalfa, clover seed, bentgrass and pasture.

Madras, the county seat, is the major population center with 1,689 people of a county population of 8,548. Culver and Metolius, both incorporated towns, are service centers for adjacent farming areas and headquarters for seed cleaning, potato handling and fertilizer distribution firms.

Prepared by Oris Rudd, Jefferson County Extension Agent.

Jefferson County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	1,825	1,662	1,781	1,772	1,638	1,443
All hay crops	769	646	496	401	268	218
All grass and legume seeds	1,303	1,847	2,316	2,522	2,401	1,479
Specialty field crops	483	1,607	2,187	3,773	3,439	4,174
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	2	1	1	1	1
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	6	7	5	2	6	3
All potatoes	3,460	7,900	4,669	3,663	5,042	3,392
Specialty horticultural crops	1	1	1	118	2	35
Farm forest products	--	--	--	--	--	--
All crops	7,847	13,672	11,456	12,252	12,797	10,745
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	2,718	3,155	4,614	4,075	5,433	5,838
Hogs	68	63	79	53	45	38
Sheep and lambs	201	96	16	12	24	48
Dairy products (milk and cream)	252	221	178	187	131	112
All chickens	2	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	148	136	175	225
Eggs-chicken	24	18	16	15	19	16
Other livestock and poultry	72	40	18	20	19	24
All livestock	3,337	3,594	5,070	4,499	5,847	6,302
Total crops and livestock	11,184	17,266	16,526	16,751	18,644	17,047
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	23,700	24,000	22,000	27,000	24,000	20,000
Barley	11,300	7,000	7,300	6,300	5,000	6,500
Alfalfa hay	12,000	10,000	9,500	9,000	8,000	8,000
Merion Kentucky Bluegrass seed	2,900	700	1,240	1,240	500	400
Peppermint	2,800	5,800	7,500	8,800	11,550	14,500
Potatoes	5,700	7,850	8,800	8,400	8,200	9,000
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	26,000	38,000	42,000	42,000	40,000	44,000
Dairy cows	800	900	600	600	500	400
All sheep	13,500	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,500	2,300
Turkeys raised	200	100	37,000	40,000	45,000	50,000
Census data						
Number of farms	445	422				
All land in farms, acres	639,006	496,488				
Number of commercial farms	368	351				
All land in commercial farms, acres	618,966	484,726				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Klamath County

Agriculture is a major segment of the economy in the Klamath Falls trade area (including the California portion of the Klamath Basin). Estimated gross farm gate receipts of \$55 million for the Basin in 1969 exceeded income from lumbering.

Value of product for the lumber industry was given as \$35 million for 1965 when lumbering payroll was estimated around \$18 million.

Local estimates for the Klamath Basin, including contiguous farm lands across the California border, indicate 400,000 acres of crop lands including 140,000 acres of pasture lands and 260,000 acres devoted to harvested crops.

According to the 1969 report of the State Water Resources Board, more than 900,000 acres (of the Klamath Drainage Basin in Oregon) exclusive of climatic limitations, are suited for cultivated crop or improved pasture production.

Only the more hardy crops; potatoes, spring grains and alfalfa, are grown because the growing season is often shortened by late spring and/or late summer frosts.

Much of the higher area is not suited for crop production, other than forage crops. In spite of climatic limitations the county is a great forage, livestock, grain and potato production area. Klamath is not a tomato, corn, watermelon or fruit country.

Irrigated pastures and mountain meadows account for a significant portion of the feed base for a livestock industry which produces nearly 40% of the area's gross agricultural receipts. Additional forage resources are found on private and public timber lands and range lands.

With an area of 3,820,000 acres, Klamath is Oregon's fourth largest county. National Forest, Bureau of Land Management, O & C and other public lands account for 54% of the area.

For Klamath County, land in farms including range and pasture lands and woodlands is reported to total 1,092,000 acres, according to the 1964 Census of Agriculture. Irrigated lands in the county are given as 255,505 acres and crop land harvested as 167,134 acres.

Agriculture in Klamath Basin, except for some dry land ranges, means irrigated agriculture. Without irrigation, agriculture here would be limited.

Prepared by Walt Jendrzewski, Klamath County Extension Agent.

Klamath County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	2,985	3,023	3,258	3,337	3,440	3,520
All hay crops	1,889	2,224	2,308	2,330	1,692	2,115
All grass and legume seeds	487	357	212	126	196	116
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	--	--	--
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	5	5	5	--	--	--
All potatoes	5,490	7,100	4,818	4,286	4,742	5,209
Specialty horticultural crops	11	29	34	33	44	46
Farm forest products	230	321	139	182	140	181
All crops	11,097	13,059	10,774	10,294	10,254	11,187
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	9,157	9,742	15,159	15,153	15,078	16,635
Hogs	195	139	151	121	94	110
Sheep and lambs	710	601	569	546	469	538
Dairy products(milk and cream)	862	730	749	779	753	860
All chickens	9	9	10	8	7	6
Turkeys	9	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	261	246	220	229	236	283
Other livestock and poultry	281	317	258	191	161	156
All livestock	11,484	11,784	17,116	17,027	16,798	18,588
Total crops and livestock	22,581	24,843	27,890	27,321	27,052	29,775
-----acres-----						
Harvested acres, major crops						
Wheat	9,200	7,200	8,500	9,500	9,000	6,500
Barley	48,000	33,000	34,000	37,000	40,000	38,000
Oats	32,200	28,000	24,000	21,000	26,000	27,000
Alfalfa hay	34,000	47,000	46,000	45,000	42,000	40,000
Potatoes	8,650	9,300	10,000	10,700	10,200	10,800
-----number of head-----						
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1						
All cattle	97,000	123,000	135,000	130,000	129,000	125,000
Dairy cows	3,100	2,400	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,000
All sheep	65,000	52,000	43,000	38,000	33,000	32,000
All hogs	3,700	2,500	1,700	1,700	1,400	1,500
All chickens	55,000	43,000	38,000	36,000	32,000	55,000
Census data						
Number of farms	1,089	1,072				
All land in farms, acres	1,172,577	1,091,929				
Number of commercial farms	752	762				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,116,800	1,047,385				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating. The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every 5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Lake County

Lake County is the third largest county in Oregon and ranks 30th in population. It covers an area of 8,340 square miles, having 5,292,800 acres. The County was established by the Oregon Legislature October 24, 1874. At that time it included what is now Klamath County, which was established in 1882.

The population of the County in 1970 was 6,343. From 1950 to 1960 there was a population increase of 7.7%, but from 1960 to 1970 population decreased 11.4 percent. In 1970 about 43 percent of the population was in urban areas. Lakeview, the largest city, is the county seat. The elevation at Lakeview is nearly 4,800 feet, making it the highest town in Oregon.

Most of Lake County is on a high plateau broken by escarpments resulting from uplifts of large basaltic blocks, with mountains to the east and west. There are a number of unique geological features in the County. Hart Mountain is a massive volcanic fault; Abert Rim, the largest exposed earth fault in North America, rises 2,000 feet above the plateau and is 30 miles long; Fort Rock is a rock formation resembling a fort where cavemen lived 9,000 years ago. There are numerous hot springs in the area, including Crump's geyser, the largest perpetual hot water geyser on the continent.

The climate is typical of inland plateau areas of the West, having wet winters and dry summers, with considerable variation within the County. Some lowlying areas have an average rainfall below 8 inches per year while high mountainous areas have 20 inches or more. Lake County has several large, land-locked alkali lakes. Most streams flow into these lakes with only a few along the western boundary flowing into large drainages that eventually reach the ocean.

The average growing season has 100 frost-free days and 127 days between the first killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall. Day-time temperatures vary from 80 to 95 degrees in summer and from 25 to 40 degrees in winter. Sub-zero temperatures are occasionally recorded at Lakeview.

Of the total area in Lake County, 74.7%, or 3,951,308 acres, are in public ownership. Federal ownership accounts for 72%, the State 2.4% and local governments 0.3%.

The Agricultural Census of 1964 shows that of the total of 5,267,840 acres in the County there are 914,967 acres in the 343 farms, or an average of 2,667 acres per farm. Listed at that date were 246 commercial farms, 76 part time farms and 21 part retirement farms (operator 65 years of age, or older, and sales from \$50 to \$2,499 annually). Livestock farms or ranches account for 156 of the total farms, cash grain 24, dairy 2, general farms 48, and miscellaneous and unclassified 112 farms. Hay is the principal farm crop in Lake County with 98,300 acres in 1964 and small grains occupying 16,800 acres.

Total gross farm receipts of Lake County were \$9,760,000 in 1969. Livestock accounted for \$8,450,000 and beef cattle returned the greatest share of this or \$8,219,000. Sheep returned \$67,000 and the remainder was credited to dairy, hogs, poultry and miscellaneous livestock. The return from farm crops sold totaled \$1,310,000 in 1969. This return was shared by grain, hay, specialty crops and farm forest products.

Lake County

Value of sales	1959	1964	1966	1967	1968	1969
-----thousand dollars-----						
Crops:						
All grains	478	541	467	605	502	545
All hay crops	274	422	446	418	331	621
All grass and legume seeds	3	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty field crops	--	--	--	6	15	47
All tree fruits and nuts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Small fruits (all berries)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetables for fresh market and processing	3	3	3	--	--	--
All potatoes	30	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty horticultural crops	--	--	--	12	9	47
Farm forest products	60	59	25	51	27	50
All crops	848	1,025	941	1,092	884	1,310
Livestock:						
All cattle and calves	5,155	4,208	6,295	5,978	6,663	8,219
Hogs	21	8	11	8	8	5
Sheep and lambs	467	261	159	136	112	67
Dairy products(milk and cream)	124	102	107	101	97	77
All chickens	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkeys	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eggs-chicken	24	24	18	16	13	20
Other livestock and poultry	219	121	86	70	69	61
All livestock	6,011	4,725	6,677	6,310	6,963	8,450
Total crops and livestock	6,859	5,750	7,618	7,402	7,847	9,760
Harvested acres, major crops	-----acres-----					
Wheat	12,900	10,600	8,000	12,000	11,000	9,500
Barley	7,400	2,800	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,500
All hay	74,400	98,300	89,600	96,100	93,600	101,100
Livestock inventory, Jan. 1	-----number of head-----					
All cattle	72,000	85,000	84,000	86,000	87,000	86,000
All hogs	800	300	300	300	300	200
All sheep	46,000	19,000	11,000	10,500	10,000	6,000
All chickens	12,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
Census data						
Number of farms	334	343				
All land in farms, acres	1,057,780	914,967				
Number of commercial farms	244	246				
All land in commercial farms, acres	1,045,442	885,866				

SOURCE: OSU Extension Service and Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, USDA, cooperating.
The Census data are from the U.S. Censuses of Agriculture for Oregon, taken every
5 years. The 1969 Census was unavailable at the time of this report.

Oregon County Extension Offices

<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
BAKER	Courthouse, P.O. Box 747, Baker 97814	523-6373
BENTON	Post Office, P.O. Box B, Corvallis 97330	752-7186
CLACKAMAS	256 Warner-Milne Road, Oregon City 97045	655-3311 Ext. 355
CLATSOP	Post Office, P.O. Box 207, Astoria 97103	325-7441 Ext. 50
COLUMBIA	Courthouse, St. Helens 97051	397-3462
COOS	Courthouse, Coquille 97423	396-3121 Ext. 246
CROOK	Courthouse, Prineville 97754	447-6228
CURRY	County Office Bldg., P.O. Box 488, Gold Beach 97444	247-6654
DESCHUTES	Old Highway Bldg., 922 W. Highland Ave., Redmond 97756	548-3152
DOUGLAS	1134 SE Douglas Ave., P.O. Box 1165, Roseburg 97470	672-4461
GILLIAM	Courthouse, P.O. Box 707, Condon 97823	384-2271
GRANT	Courthouse, Canyon City 97820	575-1911
HARNEY	Courthouse, P.O. Box 433, Burns 97720	573-2506
HOOD RIVER	Courthouse, P.O. Box 499, Hood River 97031	386-3343
JACKSON	1301 Maple Grove Drive, Medford 97501	773-8215
JEFFERSON	McCaulou Building, Madras 97741	475-3808
	Warm Springs Reservation 97761	553-1161
JOSEPHINE	Courthouse, Grants Pass 97526	476-6613
KLAMATH	Post Office, P.O. Box 255, Klamath Falls 97601	882-7761
LAKE	Courthouse, Lakeview 97630	947-2279
LANE	950 W. 13th Street, Eugene 97402	342-5537
LINCOLN	Courthouse, 225 W. Olive Street, Newport 97365	265-5376
LINN	Courthouse Annex, P.O. Box 765, Albany 97321	928-9323
MALHEUR	City Hall, Ontario 97914	889-9129
MARION	Courthouse Room 75, Salem 97301	364-4401 Ext. 64
MORROW	Gilliam and Bisbee Bldg., P.O. Box 397, Heppner 97836	676-9642
MULTNOMAH	611 E. Powell, Gresham 97030	665-3181
POLK	Courthouse Annex, P.O. Box 348, Dallas 97338	623-8171 Ext. 56
SHERMAN	Courthouse, P.O. Box 385, Moro 97039	565-3230
TILLAMOOK	Courthouse, Tillamook 97141	842-4426
UMATILLA	Courthouse, P.O. Box 1107, Pendleton 97801	276-7111
	-240 E. Gladys Street, P.O. Box 84, Hermiston 97838	567-8321
	-15 S. Main Street, P.O. Box 468, Milton-Freewater 97862	938-5597
UNION	4th and Adams Street, P.O. Box 760, La Grande 97850	963-2127
WALLOWA	Courthouse, P.O. Box 280, Enterprise 97828	426-3781
WASCO	Courthouse Annex, P.O. Box 821, The Dalles 97058	296-5494
WASHINGTON	Branch Co. Office Bldg., Courthouse, Hillsboro 97123	648-8755
WHEELER	Courthouse, P.O. Box 407, Fossil 97830	763-4115
YAMHILL	Courthouse Room 42, McMinnville 97128	472-5161 Ext. 251