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Oregon farm facts

Did you know?

- Almost all Oregon farms are family owned. About 97 percent of Oregon farms and ranches are family owned and operated.
- About 12 percent of all jobs in Oregon are directly or indirectly connected to farming and ranching, or 1 in 8 jobs.

Source: Oregon Farm Bureau

By the numbers: Oregon farms in 2013 Source: USDA NASS 35,000.....Number of farms 16.5 million......Land in farms (acres)

471Average farm size (acres) **2,400**Value per crop land acre (dollars)

Value of Oregon agriculture exports, 2012					
Commodity Seeds	•	e (\$ millions) \$378.8 million			
Wheat and products		241.5			
Fruits and preparations		235.8			
Vegetables and preparations		152.4			
Dairy products	68.3	Source: USDA NAS			

Value of Oregon agriculture in 2013 Source: 2012 OSU estimate Acres Production Value Field crops (\$ Millions) Hay, alfalfa (tons) 400,000 369.8 Wheat (bu) 868.000 53.9 368.2 Potatoes (cwt) 39,600 21.6 170.5 Corn, grain (bu) 50,000 6.8 38.3 8.55 31.5 Hops (lbs.) 4,789 Fruits and nuts Hazelnuts (tons) 30,000 0.45 120.6 18,500 0.49 107.3 Wine grapes (tons) Blueberries (lbs.) Vegetables Onions, storage (cwt) 20.900 13.9 143.3 24,520 34.8 Corn, sweet (cwt)

Livestock inventory (As of Jan. 1, 2014) Source: USDA NASS						
Commodity	Head	Commodity	Head			
Cattle and calves	1.3 million	Market lambs	67,000			
Beef cows	516,000	Horses and mules* 118,00				
Milk cows	124,000	Mink, females bred 67,900				
Cattle on feed	75,000	Hogs [†]	85,000			
Sheep and lambs	195,000	Goats	37,500			
Ewes	97,000	*2012 OSU estimate †Dec. 1, 2013				

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The County Extension office has continued to assist ranchers in locating ranch laborers. The USDA Labor Office in Baker has been contacted several times for help in securing farm labor. Approximately 30 ranch hands were placed through the Extension Agent's office during the year.

Nov. 1, 1954 to Oct. 31, 1955

General problems or objectives in Grant County: A) Maintain and improve our basic crop, which is grass, and other forage species in order to have a larger income for the County, as well as conserve our soil and water (work for more production on every acre by building or maintaining grass stands and vigor); B) The improvement of livestock in order to have a more efficient machine to harvest our basic crop, as well as develop quality animals; C) Improvement of our county livestock marketing program in order that all operators will get the maximum worth of their animals over a period of years; D) Increase the general income of the county and improve the use of this income for better living (make more efficient use of land resources and acquire better homemaking skills); E) Develop rural leadership (get the people of Grant County to understand the principles of 4-H Club work and use these principles in developing their boys and girls).

Oct. 1, 1960 to Sept. 30, 1961

With the decline of the timber industry the past five years agriculture is becoming even more important. Sawmills and other timber tax revenues have been greatly reduced. Directly or indirectly it affects

the lives of more than approximately 7,726 people who live here. This population is compared 8,329 for 1956. This reduction is due to the decline in logging operations.

Since the county is a range forage producing county, livestock is the main agricultural income. The majority of the farming is carried on to raise enough feed to supplement the cattle during the winter months. The ranchers, through the Grant County Stockgrowers Association, have been doing a great deal of planning in their field form year to year, but the overall income and use picture needs to be tied together.

Annual 4-H Camp-Out is a major summer activity. The four-day event provides much needed motivation for younger 4-H members. In 1961 65 club members attended the campout at the Lake Creek Guard Station. The theme of the campout was Camp Shalom, a word from Israel meaning place.

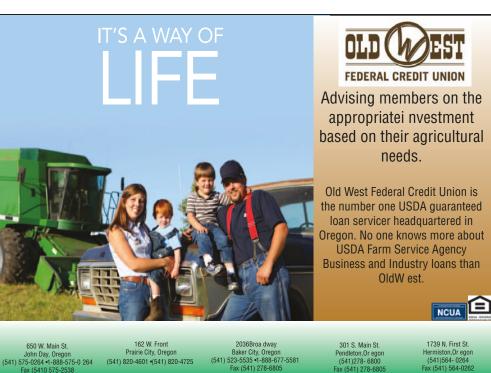
Oct. 1, 1962 to Sept. 30, 1963

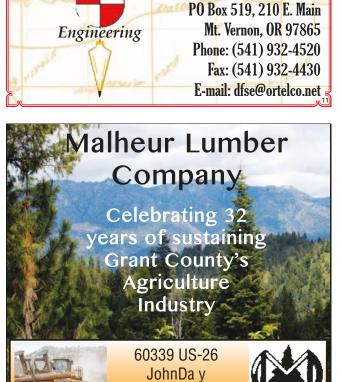
In the ranching areas of the county, small ranches have consolidated into larger ones owned by a few. Thus, the number of people living in ranching communities has decreased. Within the ranching communities, there are two noticeable groups: ranchers and other groups which consist of people operating the community business, or those working out for a living. In other areas of the county, lumber mill workers and loggers for a close group. There is little mixing of ranchers and this group.

community spirit has declined rapidly because of the rapid technological change that has taken place all over the nation. Although several communities are quite isolated, the advent of the car takes the people out of the community for entertainment. Television, telephones and other advances have caused communities to become useless in the purposes they used to serve as far as a social outlet.

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