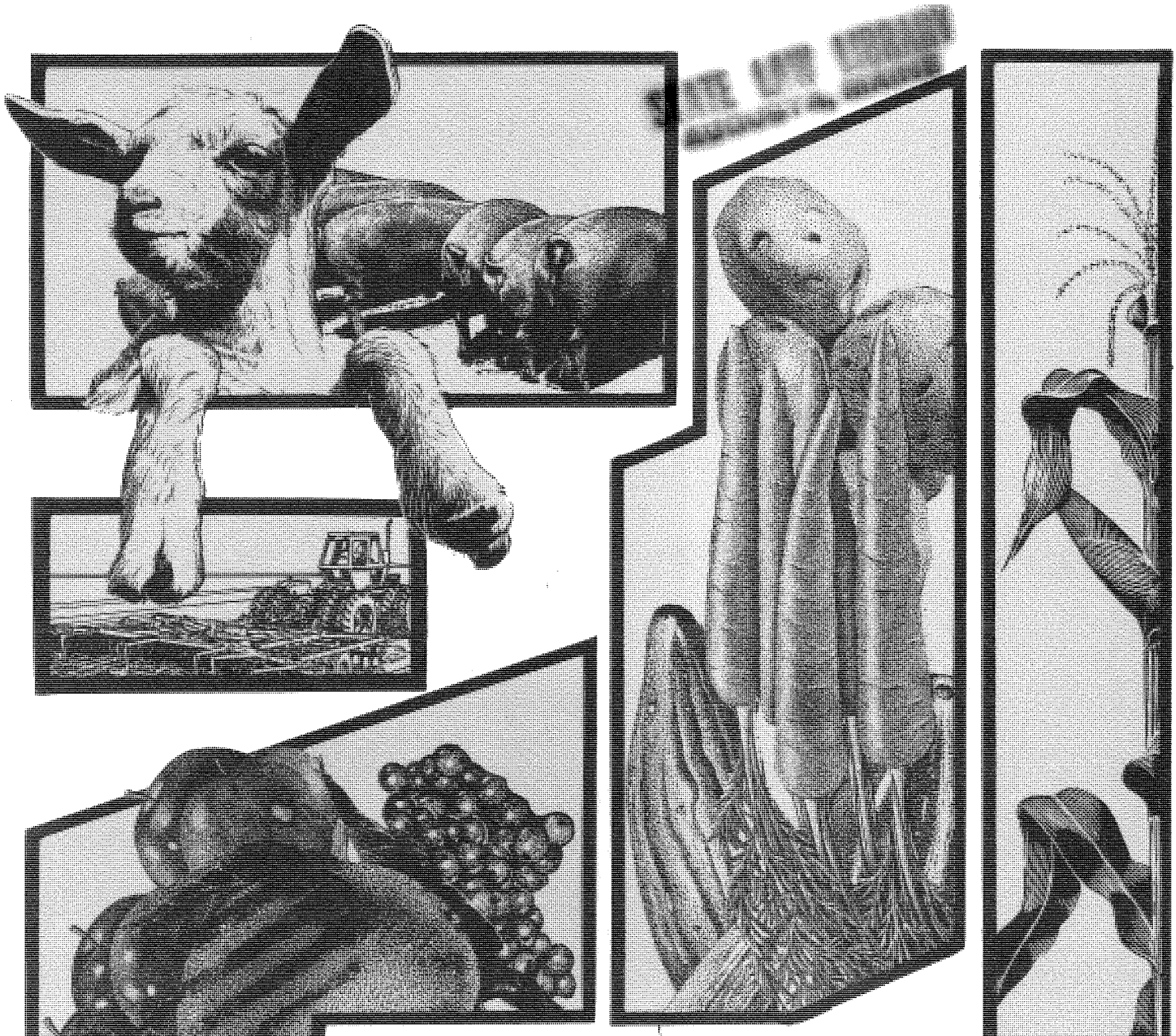


# MAINE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1984-85



Maine produces.

Prepared by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

# MAINE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

1984-85

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES

**BARBARA S. GOTTSCHALK, COMMISSIONER**

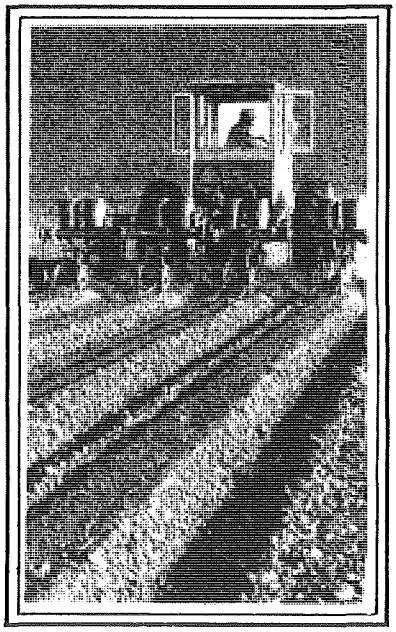
*in cooperation with*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**RICHARD E. LYNG, SECRETARY**

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

**WILLIAM E. KIBLER, ADMINISTRATOR**



*Compiled by*


**NEW ENGLAND CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE**
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Dear Reader,

Agriculture in Maine, as in the rest of the country, is going through a period of adjustment to changing conditions. Two of the major commodities in the State, potatoes and dairy, have been experiencing economic difficulties as prices received by farmers have dropped.

This edition of Agricultural Statistics, containing complete information for 1984 production and preliminary figures for 1985, provides you with the most recent data on production and sales of agricultural crops in Maine. The information which is included here will be helpful to anyone who is concerned about farming in Maine.

The Maine Department of Agriculture relies heavily on numbers provided by the U.S.D.A.'s Crop Reporting Service for agricultural production in the State. We would like to express our continued thanks and support for the efforts of the people who gather these numbers from farmers around New England.

We are always interested in improving our reports to make them more useful to the public. Please contact us directly if there is information which you would like to see in future editions that is not contained here.

Sincerely,

Barbara S. Gottschalk

Barbara Gottschalk
Commissioner of Agriculture

Maine produces.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

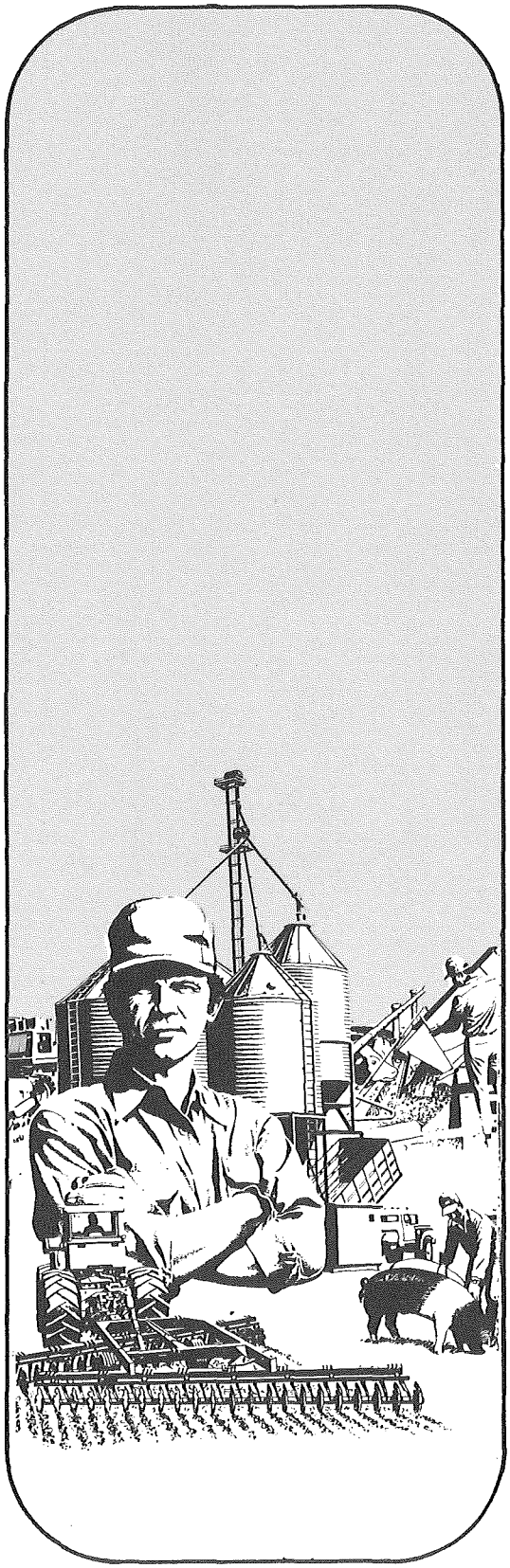
# ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

*(for use with 1982 Census of Agriculture tables)*

**The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout the tables:**

| | |
|---|---|
| — | Represents zero |
| **(D)** | Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual forms |
| **(X)** | Not applicable |
| **(Z)** | Less than half of the unit shown |
| **(NA)** | Not available |
| **Cwt.** | Hundredweight |
| **Sq. ft.** | Square feet |

# OVERVIEW



# A BRIEF HISTORY

The earliest history of Maine agriculture was marked by a period in which food production provided sustenance, but not income for most Maine residents. Although farming was the major occupation of the 300,000 people living in Maine at the time of its statehood in 1820, the vast majority farmed to provide for their families' needs, and looked to lumbering, fishing, and commerce as a source of cash income.

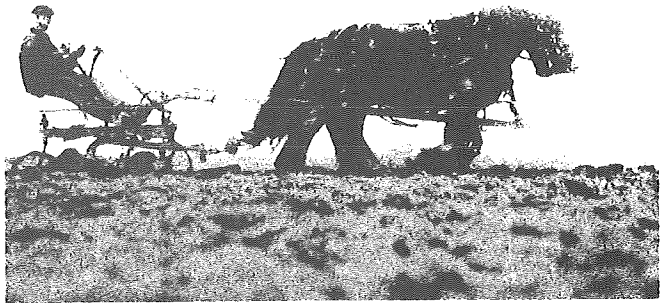
By the onset of the Civil War, however, a number of forces were combining to shift the emphasis of Maine agriculture from self-sufficiency to commercial food production. Improvements in Maine's transportation network made commercial scale food production feasible. Competition from western Farmers increased and created pressure toward specialization in crops. At the same time, this competition spurred marginal farmers to seek jobs in the larger cities and towns, attracted by a growing manufacturing industry. This shift created concentrations in the population and natural locations in which to market food. Even so, the majority of the 55,000 farmers in the state in 1860 were still farming to supply their own needs.

By the 1940's, the shift to commercial agriculture was in full swing, with about half of the 39,000 farmers in the state involved in agriculture as a full-time commercial venture. A few thousand were self-sufficient and the rest were part-time.

Developments among western farmers continued to have important effects on their counterparts in Maine. Competition in the livestock and grain markets forced Maine farmers to look for additional niches in the food market and to concentrate upon a few selected commodities. They took advantage of their proximity to the northeastern cities to which they shipped more perishable items such as dairy products, poultry, potatoes, and some canned foods, such as corn.

Although the average farm in 1940 was roughly the size of those of the Civil War period - slightly more than 100 acres - the total of 4.2 million acres being farmed was considerably less than the 5.7 million acres of land in production in 1860.

The trends toward specialization in crops, larger but fewer farms, and less total acreage continued and accelerated between 1940 and the mid 1970's. By 1974, four commodities



accounted for about 80% of Maine's cash farm income - potatoes, eggs, broilers, and milk; the number of farms had dropped from 39,000 to less than 7,000; the number of acres of farmland reported dropped from 4.2 million acres to 1.5 million acres; and average farm size increased from 108 to 237 acres.

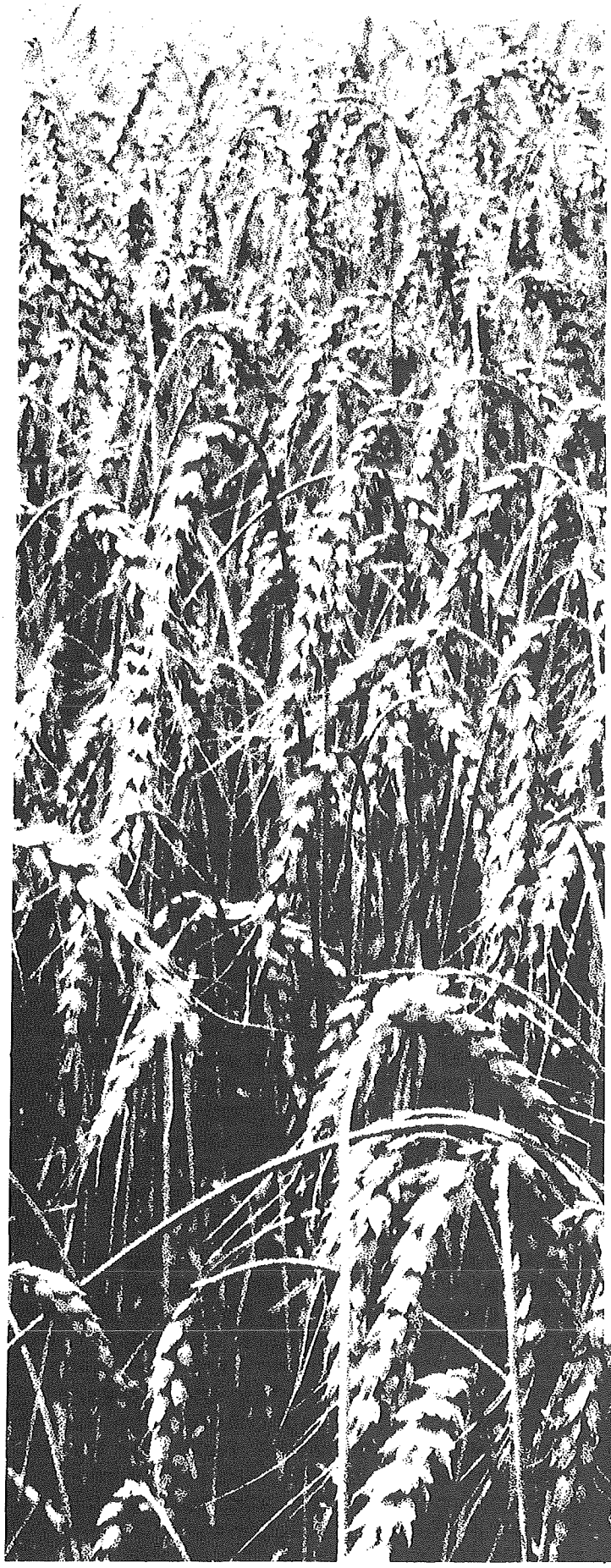
Between 1974 and 1978, however, evidence of some new trends began to emerge. The sharp decline in the amount of farmland and number of farms witnessed after 1940 seemingly came to an end in the mid 1970's. Between 1974 and 1978, land in farms remained relatively constant, while the total number of Maine farms increased.

Small farms of less than 100 acres account for most this increase. The number of these farms grew 10% in the four year period, while larger farms of more than 100 acres increased 1%.

These statistics signal another period of major change in Maine agriculture. The attraction of a rural lifestyle has drawn several new groups into farming in Maine in recent years: young families from farming backgrounds who farm to supplement income from other jobs; retirees who take up farming on a part-time basis; and other newcomers to farming who are often anxious to experiment with various crops and methods.

Acknowledging the renewed interest in and importance of agriculture to the state, as well as the challenges faced by those involved in farming, the Legislature passed the Agriculture Development Act of 1980, restructuring and redirecting the mission of the Department of Agriculture. The new Department of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Resources was organized into four Bureaus, designed to strengthen and expand Maine agriculture through aggressive research, marketing, and development programs.

# AN OVERVIEW OF MAINE FARMING TODAY



Maine is largely a rural state. Two-thirds of its population (totaling 1,124,660 in 1980) resides in communities numbering less than 10,000. The vast majority of Maine's 19.8 million acres is in forests (88%) and farmland (7.5%). Like forestry and fishing, farming has had a long tradition in Maine and is an important aspect of the state's economy and unique cultural heritage.

Farming in Maine is not extensive compared to some states. Less than 5 percent of the state's lands - 610,700 acres - were devoted to cropland in 1982. Only one in thirty-five workers is employed in agricultural production. Nationally, we ranked 40th in cash receipts from farm marketings in 1982. Yet our agricultural production in several commodities is regionally and in some cases, nationally significant.

Maine is the second largest producer of certified seed potatoes and the third largest in total potato production in the country. The volume of wild blueberry production in Maine is the greatest of any state and we are home of the largest producer of brown eggs in the world!

Among the New England states, the value of our agricultural production traditionally exceeds that of all others. Thirty percent of the region's cropland is found in Maine. We are New England's largest producer of potatoes, blueberries, eggs, chickens, and sheep; we rank second in production of milk and apples.

The average size of Maine farms in 1982 was 210 acres, as compared to the national average of 433 acres. The average value of land and buildings was $150,487 per farm or $708 per acre. The total value of farmland and buildings in Maine was $992 million.

Annual cash farm receipts have averaged $25 million since 1980. In 1984, 74 percent of the total $441 million in cash receipts was generated by three agricultural commodities: potatoes (27%), milk (24%), and eggs (23%).

## PROFILE OF MAINE FARMS 1959 - 1982

**NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FARMS 1**

| Year | Potato | Orchards | Total Poultry | Chicken Eggs | Broilers | Dairy | Total # Farms | Land in Farms (1,000 Acres) | % U.S. Farmland In Maine |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 2354 | 158 | 2243 | 1161 | 1102 | 3257 | 17,360 | 3,082 | 0.3 |
| 1964 | 1908 | 126 | 1656 | 699 | 886 | 2069 | 12,875 | 2,590 | 0.2 |
| 1969 | 1683 | 115 | 999 | 349 | 542 | 1376 | 7,971 | 1,759 | 0.2 |
| 1974 | 1283 | 127 | 663 | 203 | 370 | 1217 | 6,436 | 1,524 | 0.1 |
| 1982 2/ | 920 | 139 | 331 | 226 | 88 | 1077 | 7,003 | 1,469 | 0.2 |

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, various years.

1/Farms with sales of $2,500 or more, with one commodity accounting for 50% or more of sales.
2/Number of commercial farms by type which includes all farms and is not limited to those with $2,500 or more in sales as in previous years.

## FARMS: NUMBER AND LAND, MAINE AND NEW ENGLAND, 1972 - 1984

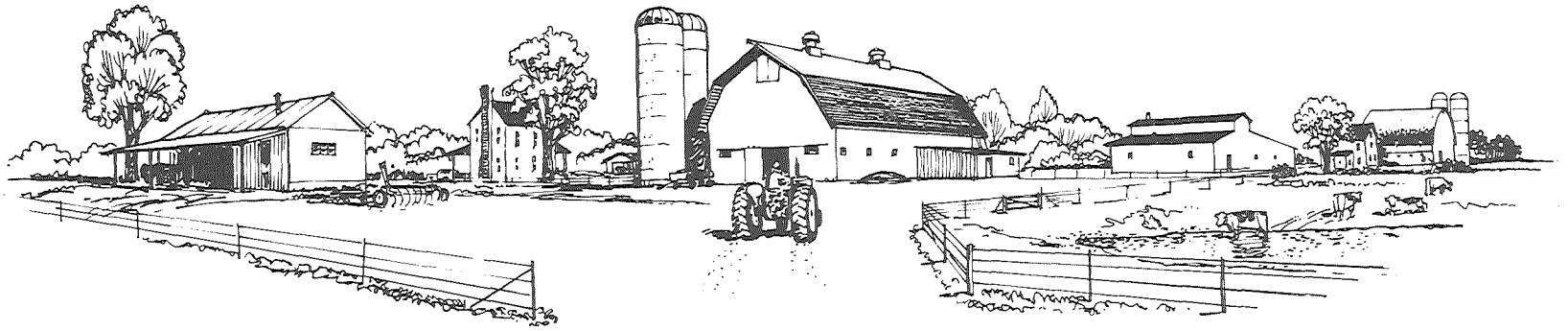
| Year | Maine | | | New England | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Farms[1] | Average Size | Land in Farms | Number Of Farms[1] | Average Size | Land in Farms |
| | Number | Acres | 1,000 Acres | Number | Acres | 1,000 Acres |
| 1972 | 7,800 | 222 | 1,730 | 28,760 | 192 | 5,510 |
| 1973 | 7,700 | 222 | 1,710 | 28,040 | 192 | 5,378 |
| 1974 | 7,600 | 222 | 1,690 | 27,740 | 192 | 5,318 |
| 1975 | 6,800 | 233 | 1,585 | 26,120 | 197 | 5,135 |
| 1976 | 7,100 | 225 | 1,595 | 27,960 | 185 | 5,165 |
| 1977 | 7,400 | 217 | 1,605 | 28,300 | 182 | 5,155 |
| 1978 | 7,700 | 210 | 1,615 | 28,700 | 180 | 5,165 |
| 1979 | 8,000 | 202 | 1,615 | 29,900 | 172 | 5,145 |
| 1980 | 8,300 | 195 | 1,615 | 30,360 | 169 | 5,145 |
| 1981 | 8,100 | 198 | 1,600 | 30,420 | 170 | 5,185 |
| 1982 | 7,900 | 197 | 1,580 | 28,950 | 173 | 5,000 |
| 1983 | 8,100 | 193 | 1,560 | 29,400 | 169 | 4,980 |
| 1984 | 8,000 | 195 | 1,560 | 29,950 | 169 | 5,063 |

1/A farm is a place that sells or normally would sell $1,000 of agricultural products.

## CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: RANK AMONG STATES, 1983

| Item | Unit | Production 1,000 | Rank | % U.S. Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Crops:** | | | | |
| Potatoes | cwt. | 22,560 | 3 | 7.0 |
| Corn for Silage | tons | 528 | 36 | 0.5 |
| Hay | tons | 425 | 41 | * |
| Oats | bushels | 2,356 | 27 | * |
| Apples | pounds | 84,000 | 17 | 1.0 |
| Wild Blueberries | pounds | 24,684 | 1 | 98.0 |
| Maple Syrup | gallons | 58 | | 5.0 |
| Vegetables for Processing | tons | 969 | 27 | * |
| **Livestock & Poultry:** | | | | |
| Eggs | each | 1,395,000 | 16 | 2.0 |
| Honey 2/ | pounds | 224 | 45 | 0.1 |
| Milk | pounds | 727,000 | 36 | 1.0 |
| Wool | pounds | 109 | 32 | * |
| Calves Sold | head | 19 | 34 | * |
| Cattle Sold | head | 41 | 32 | * |
| Hogs & Pigs Sold | head | 8.2 | 46 | * |
| Lambs Sold | head | 9.1 | 31 | * |
| Sheep Sold | head | 0.2 | 38 | * |

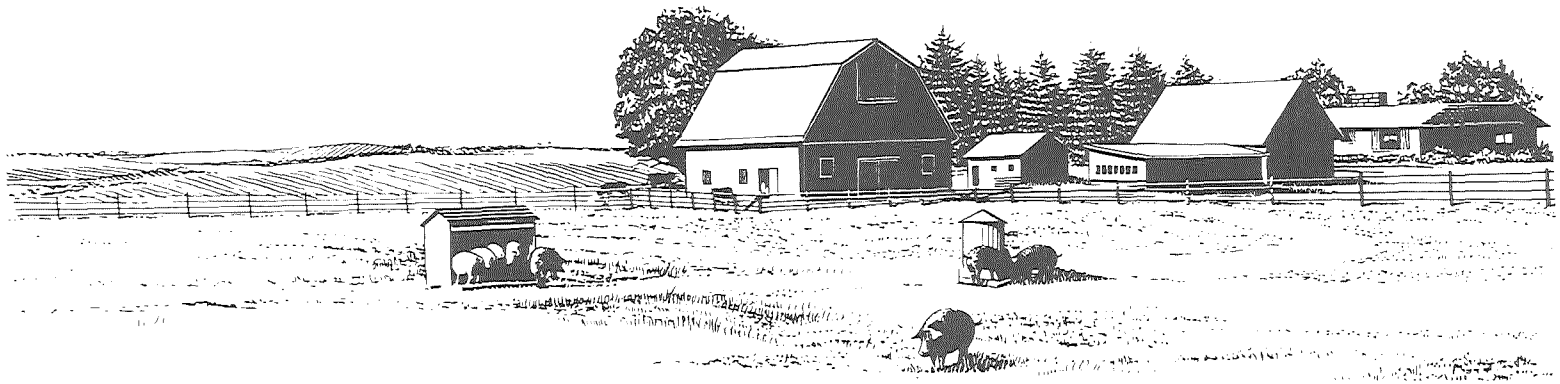
*Less than .05 percent
1/Approx. 2% grown in NH, PA & MA.
2/1981 last year of USDA data. 1981 report.
Source: USDA 1984 Agricultural Statistics



## FARMS, LAND IN FARMS: COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

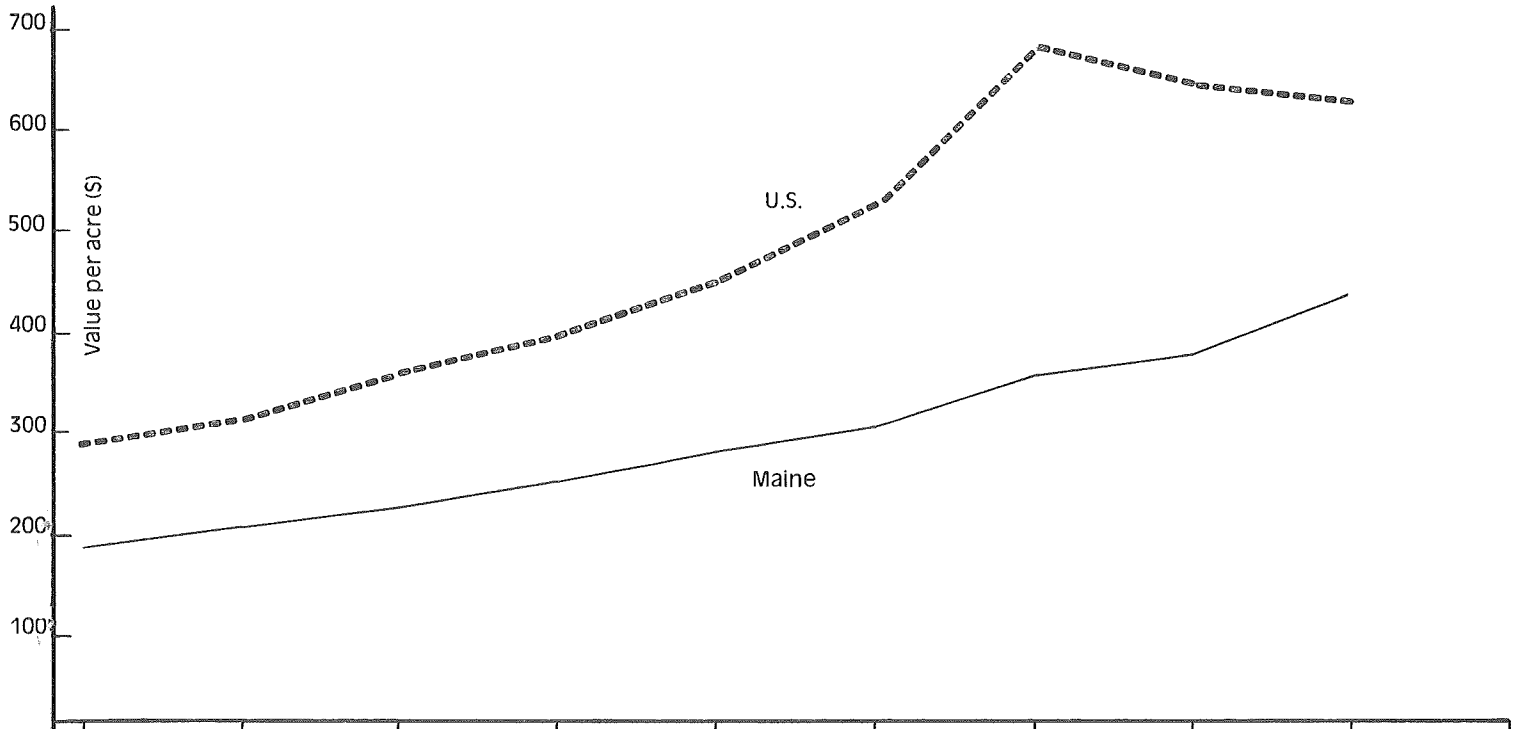
| County | Number Of Farms | Land In Farms (acres) | Average Size Of Farm (acres) | Farms By Size (acres) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1-9 | 10-49 | 50-179 | 180-499 | 500-999 | 1,000-1,999 | 2,000 or more |
| Androscoggin | 355 | 74,219 | 209 | 36 | 59 | 121 | 102 | 31 | 5 | 1 |
| Aroostook | 1,253 | 385.828 | 308 | 32 | 105 | 414 | 500 | 144 | 47 | 11 |
| Cumberland | 507 | 6,096 | 122 | 54 | 142 | 217 | 79 | 12 | 3 | |
| Franklin | 288 | 51,046 | 177 | 16 | 45 | 126 | 86 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Hancock | 286 | 51,326 | 179 | 14 | 62 | 119 | 71 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| Kennebec | 573 | 117,547 | 205 | 26 | 88 | 230 | 182 | 38 | 7 | 2 |
| Knox | 211 | 31,703 | 150 | 12 | 58 | 84 | 49 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 240 | 32,318 | 135 | 13 | 41 | 135 | 40 | 10 | 1 | |
| Oxford | 403 | 78,270 | 194 | 22 | 69 | 164 | 113 | 29 | 6 | |
| Penobscot | 654 | 145,949 | 223 | 34 | 88 | 264 | 199 | 54 | 11 | 4 |
| Piscataquis | 158 | 36,248 | 229 | 11 | 16 | 65 | 46 | 17 | 3 | |
| Sagadahoc | 120 | 17,827 | 149 | 4 | 17 | 70 | 26 | 3 | | |
| Somerset | 523 | 122,973 | 235 | 21 | 63 | 205 | 172 | 52 | 7 | 3 |
| Waldo | 465 | 90,463 | 195 | 13 | 63 | 206 | 147 | 33 | 3 | |
| Washington | 381 | 87,438 | 229 | 18 | 92 | 146 | 90 | 23 | 7 | 5 |
| York | 586 | 83,423 | 142 | 53 | 131 | 258 | 116 | 25 | 3 | |
| Maine | 7,003 | 1,468,674 | 210 | 379 | 1,139 | 2,824 | 2,018 | 505 | 108 | 30 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

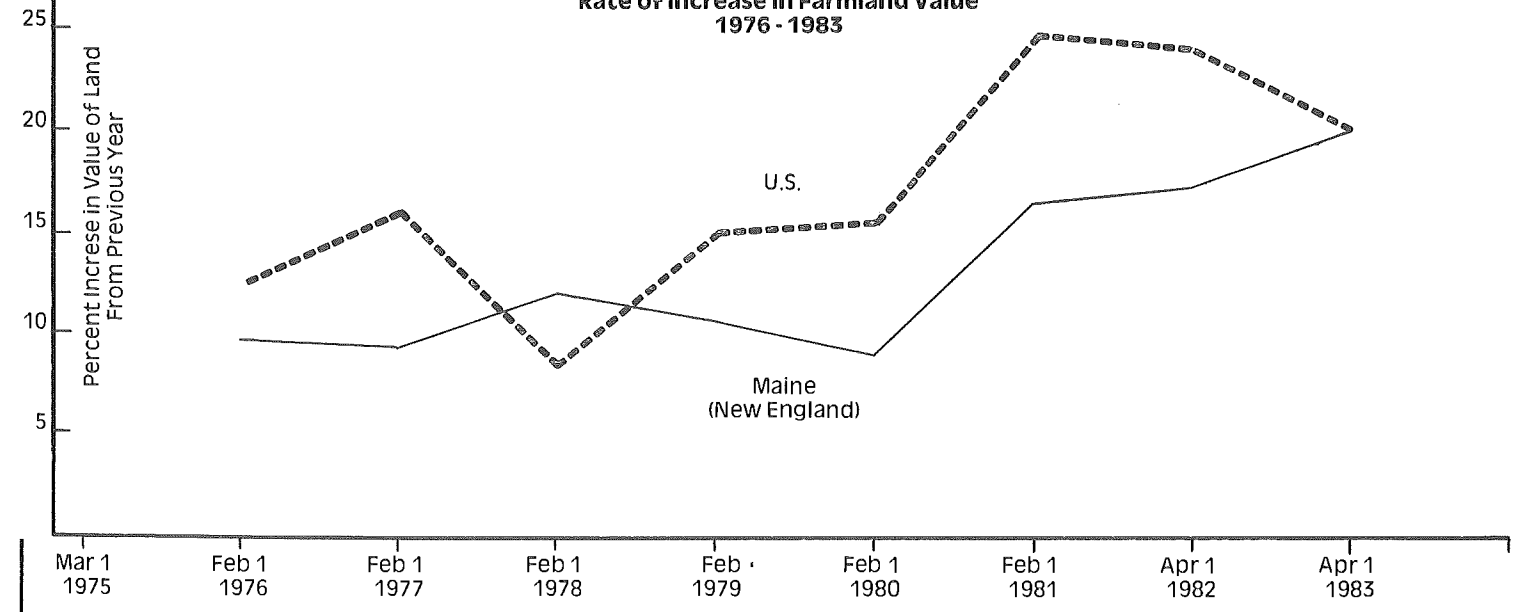


# FARMLAND REAL ESTATE TRENDS

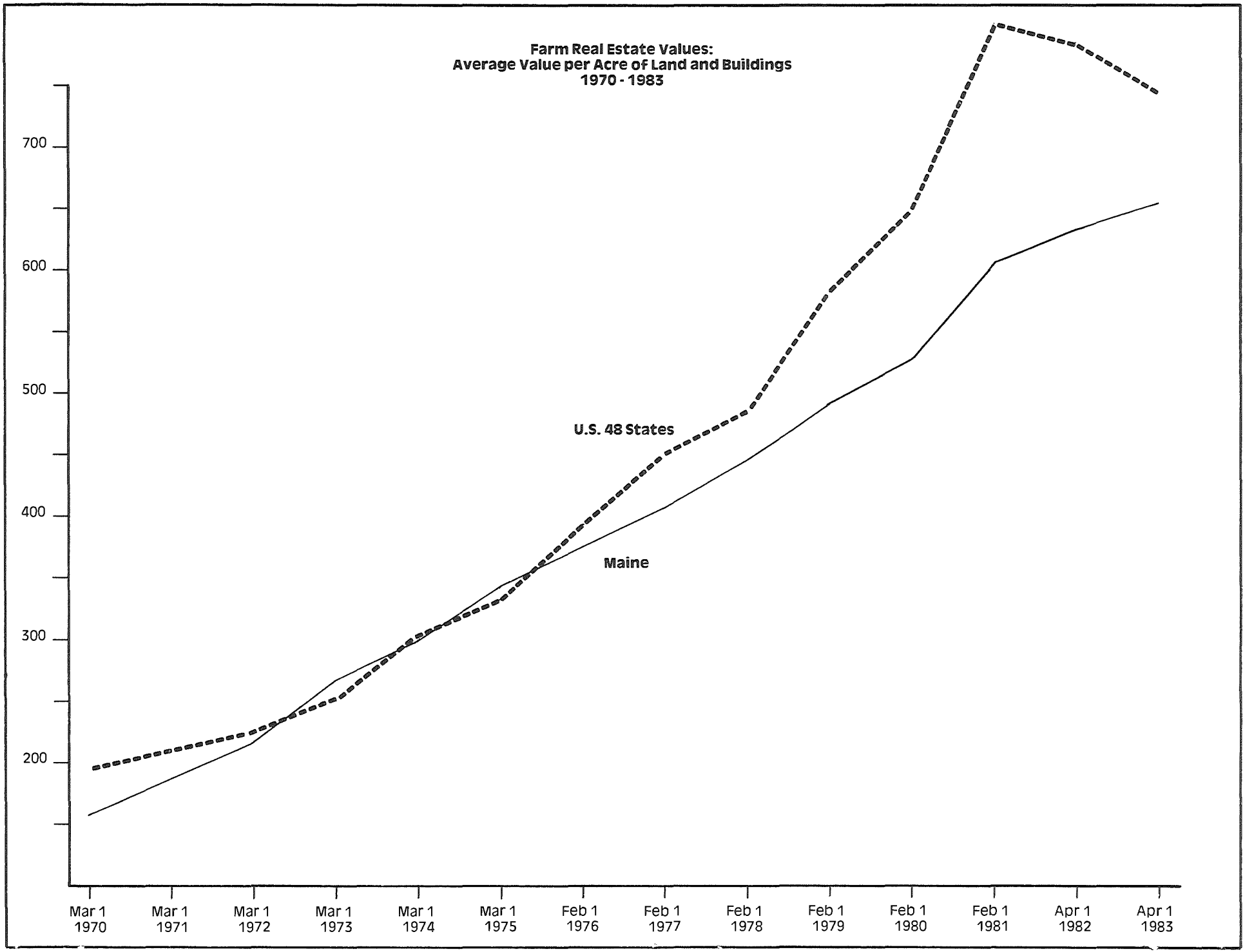
**Average Value of Farmland Per Acre**
**1975 - 1983**




**Rate of Increase in Farmland Value**
**1976 - 1983**



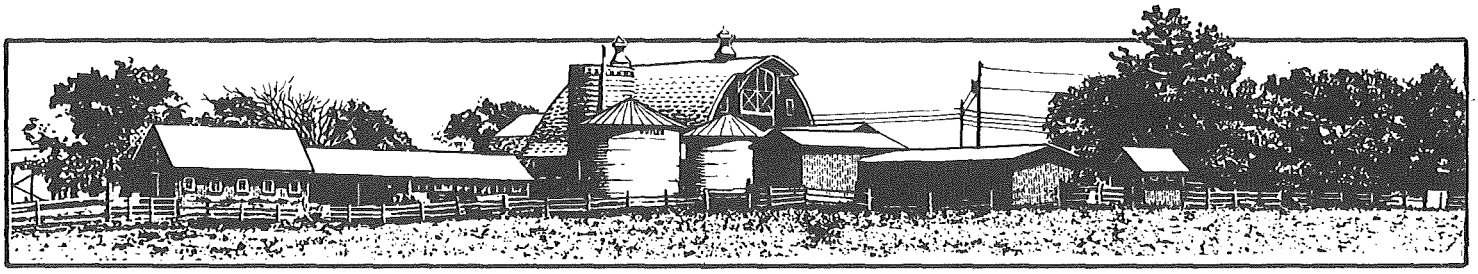

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service. Farm Real Estate Outlook & Situation, May 1983.


Farm Real Estate Values:
Average Value per Acre of Land and Buildings
1970 - 1983
700
600
500
400
300
200
U.S. 48 States
Maine
Mar 1 1970
Mar 1 1971
Mar 1 1972
Mar 1 1973
Mar 1 1974
Mar 1 1975
Feb 1 1976
Feb 1 1977
Feb 1 1978
Feb 1 1979
Feb 1 1980
Feb 1 1981
Apr 1 1982
Apr 1 1983

## CROPS, LIVESTOCK & POULTRY: MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD / DIRECT SALES COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold ($1,000) | Ave. / farm (dollars) | Crops, Including Nursery & Greenhouse Products ($1,000) | Livestock & Poultry ($1,000) | Value of Ag. Products Sold Directly to Individuals for Human Consumption: Farms | $1,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 79,955 | 225,226 | 6,814 | 73,141 | 88 | 367 |
| Aroostook | 87,563 | 69,883 | 82,361 | 5,202 | 161 | 386 |
| Cumberland | 14,879 | 29,347 | 4,638 | 10,241 | 134 | 721 |
| Franklin | 7,041 | 24,448 | 879 | 6,162 | 65 | 123 |
| Hancock | 12,260 | 42,866 | (D) | (D) | 76 | 122 |
| Kennebec | 34,155 | 59,608 | 5,141 | 29,014 | 129 | 655 |
| Knox | 8,934 | 42,340 | 1,401 | 7,533 | 61 | 173 |
| Lincoln | 4,504 | 18,766 | 781 | 3,723 | 70 | 241 |
| Oxford | 14,728 | 36,547 | 6,374 | 8,355 | 118 | 614 |
| Penobscot | 25,337 | 38,741 | 6,747 | 18,590 | 134 | 426 |
| Piscataquis | 4,223 | 26,729 | (D) | (D) | 29 | 48 |
| Sagadahoc | 4,995 | 41,621 | 508 | 4,486 | 36 | 76 |
| Somerset | 23,028 | 44,031 | 1,457 | 21,571 | 97 | 319 |
| Waldo | 36,531 | 78,561 | 1,850 | 34,681 | 86 | 151 |
| Washington | 16,539 | 43,408 | 12,736 | 3,803 | 59 | 140 |
| York | 24,991 | 42,648 | 5,766 | 19,225 | 161 | 843 |
| Maine | 399,663 | 57,070 | 142,996 | 256,666 | 1,504 | 5,405 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



## FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | $250,000 or more | $100,000 to $249,999 | $40,000 to $99,999 | $20,000 to $39,999 | $10,000 to $19,999 | $5,000 to $9,999 | Less Than $5,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 24 | 45 | 45 | 22 | 19 | 43 | 157 |
| Aroostook | 56 | 203 | 374 | 159 | 89 | 73 | 299 |
| Cumberland | 12 | 31 | 47 | 26 | 38 | 55 | 298 |
| Franklin | 3 | 16 | 32 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 179 |
| Hancock | 2 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 48 | 181 |
| Kennebec | 34 | 69 | 72 | 38 | 34 | 51 | 275 |
| Knox | 12 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 117 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 170 |
| Oxford | 13 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 25 | 44 | 247 |
| Penobscot | 23 | 57 | 68 | 39 | 41 | 57 | 369 |
| Piscataquis | 2 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 99 |
| Sagadahoc | 4 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 70 |
| Somerset | 12 | 60 | 89 | 44 | 27 | 38 | 253 |
| Waldo | 42 | 58 | 71 | 28 | 24 | 42 | 200 |
| Washington | 12 | 7 | 24 | 24 | 50 | 71 | 193 |
| York | 13 | 34 | 50 | 29 | 39 | 65 | 356 |
| Maine | 269 | 643 | 980 | 504 | 479 | 665 | 3,463 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

# CLIMATE AND SOILS

Maine soils are normally glacial till, with some glacial outwash and marine sediments. Soil maps are available for most agricultural areas in the state through the U.S. Soil Conservation Service county offices.

Maine's climate is influenced by three major weather forces — northern arctic air masses from Canada; westerly influences that sweep across the Great Lakes region into New England, and southerly air flows following the Gulf Stream. The interplay of these forces produces one of the most varied and unpredictable climates in the United States.

The variation in conditions throughout the State makes it difficult to generalize weather patterns. Nevertheless, three zones can be distinguished — a northern, interior, and coastal zone. The accompanying tables and map depict climatic conditions for these three zones. In the abbreviated table, data are presented for the major regions or zones, and depict long term averages. The ranges represent averages of readings taken at several stations within each zone — i.e., the average maximum precipitation of the stations within the region is presented as the upper end of the range, although individual stations within the zone may show more or less extreme ranges. Individual stations are presented in a separate table, which presents data for 1981 only.

| Zones | Precipitation Normals (Inches/Yr) Mean Range | | Ave. | Frost Free Day Normals (Days/Yr) Mean Range | | Ave. | Annual Degree Growing Day* Normals Mean Range | | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Northern | 43.3 | 35.1 | 39.8 | 130 | 75 | 104 | 1823 | 1162 | 1563 |
| 2 Interior | 44.6 | 38.9 | 41.6 | 168 | 113 | 135 | 2216 | 1730 | 1960 |
| 3 Coastal Zone | 49.4 | 42.7 | 44.1 | 174 | 121 | 145 | 2279 | 1499 | 1855 |

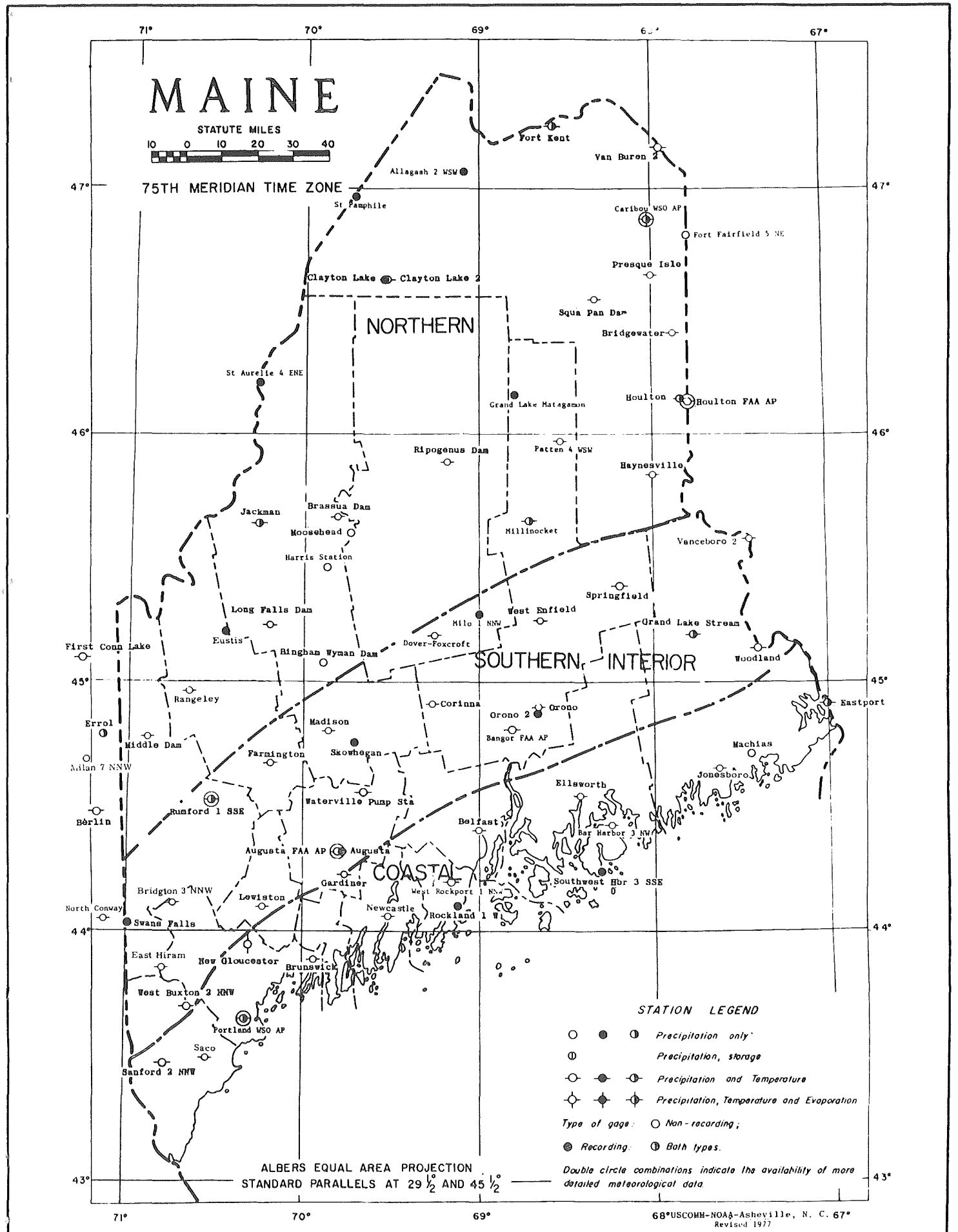
*50° base

Source: University of Maine, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, Orono, Maine.

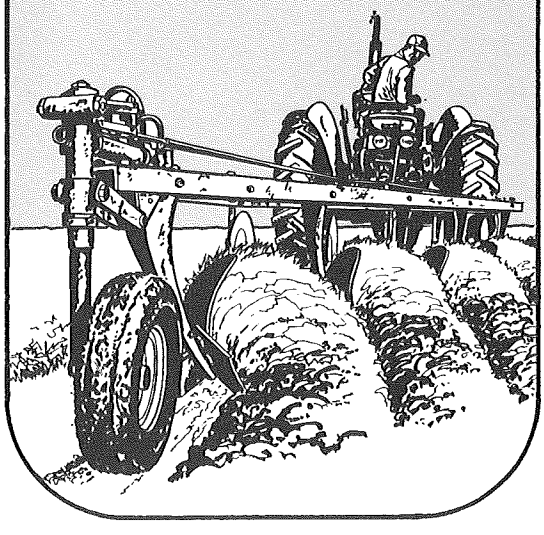
## MAINE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1981

| Station | Temperature (°F) Aver. '81 | Annual Normal | Low '81 | High '81 | Average May-Sept | Growing Season (days) | Precipitation (in.) '81 Total | Normal Amount | June-Sept '81 | June-Sept Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Northern Division** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caribou | 41.3 | 38.8 | -27 | 89 | 59.9 | 140 | 46.69 | 35.82 | 5.31 | 13.92 |
| Millinocket | 43.0 | 42.1 | -23 | 91 | 61.5 | 144 | 37.42 | 40.23 | 6.69 | 14.21 |
| Jackman | 39.4 | 39.4 | -30 | 88 | 57.9 | 125 | 54.95 | 36.28 | 4.53 | 13.91 |
| **Southern Interior** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Lake Stream | 42.9 | 42.9 | -25 | 91 | 60.2 | 131 | 56.85 | 43.22 | 6.25 | |
| Old Town/Orono | 46.1 | 46.1 | -20 | 94 | 63.3 | 171 | 48.99 | 39.95 | 4.96 | |
| Waterville | 45.4 | 45.3 | -32 | 95 | 62.8 | 133 | 44.26 | 38.85 | 4.25 | 12.39 |
| Lewiston | 47.5 | 45.7 | -23 | 96 | 64.9 | 174 | 45.44 | 43.20 | 4.56 | 12.33 |
| **Coastal Division** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonesboro | 43.6 | 41.8 | -21 | 92 | 59.4 | 144 | 56.48 | 45.23 | 5.17 | |
| Belfast | 45.9 | 45.9 | -27 | 94 | 62.0 | 139 | 48.90 | 48.90 | 5.14 | |
| Portland | 46.2 | 45.0 | -18 | 93 | 62.5 | 148 | 45.70 | 40.80 | 4.62 | 11.40 |

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:
Climatology of the US No. 60-17 (1972); and Climatological Data for New England, Annual Summary 1981, No. 93-13 (1981).


MAINE
STATUTE MILES
10 0 10 20 30 40
75TH MERIDIAN TIME ZONE
NORTHERN
SOUTHERN INTERIOR
COASTAL
71°
70°
69°
68°
67°
47°
46°
45°
44°
43°
Fort Kent
Van Buren 2
Allagash 2 WSW
St Pamphile
Caribou WSO AP
Fort Fairfield 5 NE
Presque Isle
Clayton Lake
Clayton Lake 2
Squa Pan Dam
Bridgewater
St Aurelie 4 ENE
Grand Lake Matagamon
Houlton
Houlton FAA AP
Ripogenus Dam
Patten 4 WSW
Haynesville
Jackman
Brassua Dam
Moosehead
Millinocket
Vanceboro 2
Harris Station
Springfield
Long Falls Dam
West Enfield
Milo 1 NNW
Grand Lake Stream
Eustis
Dover-Foxcroft
First Conn Lake
Bingham Wyman Dam
Woodland
Rangeley
Corinna
Orono 2
Orono
Eastport
Errol
Madison
Middle Dam
Bangor FAA AP
Machias
Farmington
Skowhegan
Milan 7 NNW
Jonesboro
Ellsworth
Waterville Pump Sta
Rumford 1 SSE
Berlin
Belfast
Bar Harbor 3 NW
Augusta FAA AP
Augusta
Gardiner
Southwest Hbr 3 SSE
Bridgton 3 NNW
Lewiston
West Rockport 1 NNW
North Conway
Newcastle
Rockland 1 W
Swans Falls
East Hiram
New Gloucester
Brunswick
West Buxton 2 NNW
Portland WSO AP
Saco
Sanford 2 NNW
STATION LEGEND
Precipitation only
Precipitation, storage
Precipitation and Temperature
Precipitation, Temperature and Evaporation
Type of gage: Non-recording; Recording; Both types.
Double circle combinations indicate the availability of more detailed meteorological data.
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION
STANDARD PARALLELS AT 29 1/2 AND 45 1/2
USCOMM-NOAA-Asheville, N. C.
Revised 1977

# CROPS



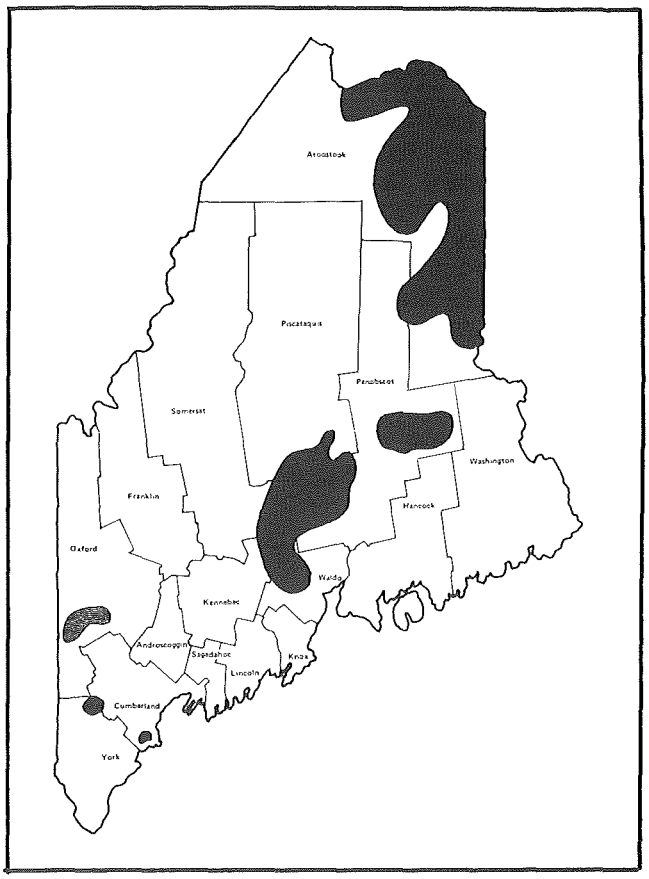
Potatoes were grown commercially in Maine and sold on the Boston market in significant volume as early as statehood in 1820. It was not until the railroads opened Northern Maine to commerce late in the century that the state began to dominate U.S. potato production. By the 1920's Maine led the nation and continued to do so until the mid 1950's when Idaho succeeded Maine as the top producer of potatoes. While potato production averaged over 40 million hundredweight (cwt.) annually in the period 1945-1949, by the mid 1970's production had dropped to under 27 million cwt. In 1983, Maine produced 22 million cwt. and ranked third in the nation.

The decline of the Maine potato industry was caused by a number of factors. Consumer preference shifted from fresh to processed potatoes and from round whites, which Maine has primarily produced, to russet potatoes popularized by Western producers. This has contributed to lower demand and depressed prices for Maine's crop. Also, until recently, Maine lacked a strong quality control program in marketing its potatoes. This contributed to a low-quality image that depressed prices for many producers.

Most recently, competition from Canadian imports has also contributed to depressed prices. Since 1978, U.S. imports of Canadian potatoes have increased nearly 400 percent. Canadian producers now sell in our markets a volume equal to 25 percent of the total potatoes Maine produces for those same markets. The effect of this added supply is to lower prices.

Compounding these marketing problems, Maine production has not kept pace with competitor areas in terms of yield per acre. As a result, the cost of production per acre is relatively high for Maine growers, putting them at a major disadvantage. Many growers are unable to show a profit given recent market prices. The net result of all these factors has been a reduction in acreage and production of Maine potatoes.

In recent years, a number of steps have been taken to address these marketing and production problems and revitalize the Maine potato industry. Modernization of storages and centralized packing facilities are providing much greater quality control. Loans for such efforts are now available through Maine's Potato Marketing Improvement Fund (PMIF), which was established under a voter approved bond issue. Another measure that has helped improve quality is the Maine Bag Program. This program establishes strict quality standards for potatoes packed and identified as Maine potatoes, and provides reduced inspection rates for potatoes packed under the program.



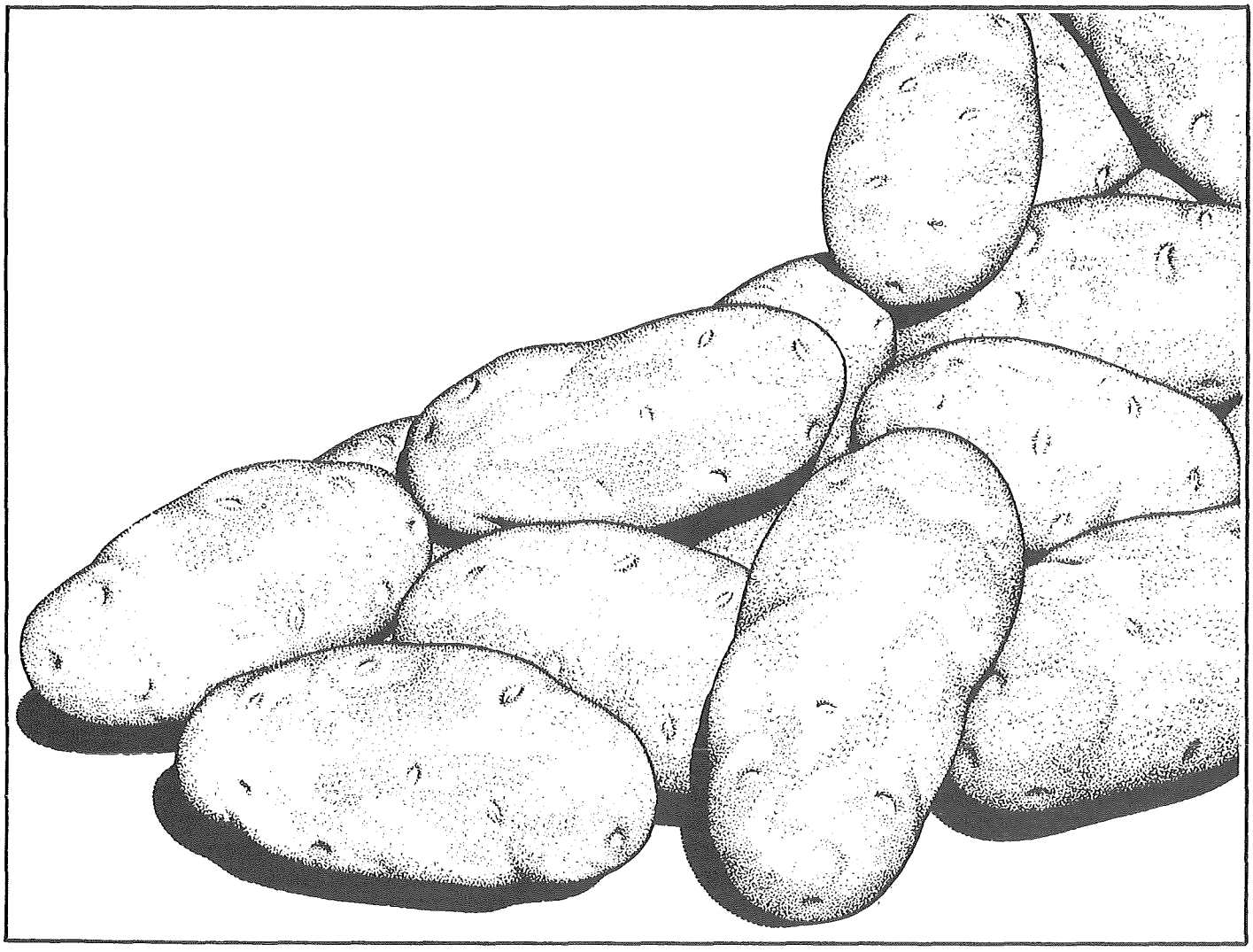

Maine's potato industry also has recognized the longterm importance of improving production techniques to produce a better quality product and improve yields. For example, as a result of the Potato Industry Long-Range Plan prepared by an industry planning committee, new programs to control potato diseases have been implemented.

Most of Maine's potatoes are produced in the state's most northern area, Aroostook County. Four potato varieties accounted for 81 percent of all acreage planted in 1983: Superior 25%), Russet Burbank (23%), Ontario (19%), and Katahdin (14%). Cash receipts from 1983 farm marketings totalled approximately $92million, 22 percent of the State's total cash farm receipts.

Preliminary figures show that most of the 1983 potato crop was marketed as fresh or tablestock potatoes (73%), but a substantial portion (17%) was marketed to the processing industry for potato chips and frozen potato products. Approximately 10% were sold as seed potatoes. The amount used for processing as of May 1st 1984, both for food and starch, was significantly lower than season totals for the previous year. Food processing was down because Maine's largest processor closed its doors and although some smaller plants expanded their capacity, they had little effect in compensating for the closed plant. (The plant has since reopened under new ownership.) Starch production was less than half the 1982 total due to a better quality 1983 crop with a higher percentage meeting the minimum size standard.

The 1984 Maine potato crop, at 21.3 million cwt., shows a 4 percent decline in production from 1983 and is the lowest production since 1939. Extensive flooding from heavy rains in late May eliminated 5,000 acres from production, a 5 percent loss from planted acreage. Skips were more prevalent than usual due to early spring rains. Favorable growing conditions in early summer helped the crop, producing average to heavy tuber set. Dry conditions from mid-August through harvest kept tuber size small to medium although good quality was maintained. Growers harvested 89 thousand acres, the lowest harvested acreage in the state since 1903.

Cash receipts from 1984 potato marketings totaled $118 million, 27 percent of total state farm sales. In contrast to 1983, 30 percent of the crop was used for processing, up from 17 percent the year before. Food processing increased in part because of the revitalization of Maine's largest processor and expanded capacity at several smaller plants.



## POTATOES: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Acreage Harvested | Yield Per Acre | Total Production | Season Average Price per cwt. | Value of Production 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Acres | Cwt. | 1,000 Cwt. | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 128 | 260 | 33,280 | 4.10 | 136,448 |
| 1973 | 137 | 210 | 28,770 | 7.25 | 208,583 |
| 1974 | 140 | 260 | 36,400 | 2.90 | 105,560 |
| 1975 | 122 | 220 | 26,840 | 6.05 | 162,382 |
| 1976 | 112 | 245 | 27,440 | 4.95 | 135,828 |
| 1977 | 118 | 240 | 28,320 | 3.36 | 95,155 |
| 1978 | 118 | 220 | 25,960 | 3.86 | 100,206 |
| 1979 | 113 | 245 | 27,685 | 3.25 | 89,976 |
| 1980 | 104 | 240 | 24,960 | 7.25 | 180,960 |
| 1981 | 104 | 255 | 26,520 | 4.80 | 127,296 |
| 1982 | 106 | 255 | 27,030 | 3.35 | 90,551 |
| 1983 | 94 | 235 | 22,560 | 6.25 | 141,000 |
| 1984 | 89 | 240 | 21,360 | 4.30 | 91,894 |

1/Relates to marketing season or crop year; includes value of crop used on farm and shrinkage.

## POTATOES: PRODUCTION, SEED USED, AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Total Used For Seed 1/ | Used on Farm Where Produced: For Seed Feed and Household Use | Used on Farm Where Produced: Shrinkage And Loss | Sold 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1,000 Cwt. | | |
| 1972 | 33,280 | 3,760 | 1,942 | 2,465 | 28,873 |
| 1973 | 28,770 | 3,195 | 1,784 | 1,726 | 25,260 |
| 1974 | 36,400 | 2,745 | 1,310 | 5,508 | 29,582 |
| 1975 | 26,840 | 2,668 | 1,499 | 2,174 | 23,167 |
| 1976 | 27,440 | 2,852 | 1,313 | 2,058 | 24,069 |
| 1977 | 28,320 | 2,737 | 1,296 | 3,908 | 23,116 |
| 1978 | 25,960 | 2,668 | 1,250 | 3,067 | 21,643 |
| 1979 | 27,685 | 2,322 | 1,052 | 3,184 | 23,449 |
| 1980 | 24,960 | 2,438 | 1,125 | 2,200 | 21,635 |
| 1981 | 26,520 | 2,500 | 1,125 | 1,990 | 23,905 |
| 1982 | 27,030 | 2,043 | 900 | 3,600 | 22,530 |
| 1983 | 22,560 | 2,021 | 950 | 1,330 | 20,280 |
| 1984 | 21,360 | 2,058 | 865 | 1,450 | 19,045 |

1/Includes seed purchased and seed used on farms where grown.
2/Consists of potatoes sold for all purposes.

## POTATOES USED FOR PROCESSING, MAINE 1972 - 1984

| Season 1/ | Food | Starch | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Cwt. | | |
| 1972 | 7,569 | 1,066 | 8,635 |
| 1973 | 6,969 | 319 | 7,288 |
| 1974 | 1,349 | 9,304 | 7,955 |
| 1975 | 5,675 | 1,291 | 5,966 |
| 1976 | 7,022 | 253 | 7,525 |
| 1977 | 7,324 | 716 | 8,040 |
| 1978 | 7,297 | 843 | 8,140 |
| 1979 | 7,185 | 780 | 7,965 |
| 1980 | 6,195 | 465 | 6,660 |
| 1981 | 6,660 | 665 | 7,325 |
| 1982 | 6,780 | 670 | 7,450 |
| 1983 | 4,735 | 309 | 5,125 |
| 1984 | 5,650 | 900 | 6,550 |

Source: Marketing Maine Potatoes, Federal-State Market News Service, annual report, 1971 through 1983
1 / Marketing season continues to May 1 of the following year.

## POTATO PRODUCTION AND STOCKS DURING MARKETING MONTHS, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Dec. 1 | Jan. 1 | Feb. 1 | Mar. 1 | Apr. 1 | May 1 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Following Year | | | | |
| | | | 1,000 Cwt. | | | | |
| 1972 | 33,280 | 25,300 | 22,100 | 18,500 | 15,300 | 11,400 | |
| 1973 | 28,770 | 21,300 | 18,500 | 15,500 | 12,900 | 9,300 | |
| 1974 | 36,400 | 29,100 | 25,800 | 21,500 | 17,100 | 13,000 | |
| 1975 | 26,840 | 21,400 | 19,000 | 16,400 | 13,700 | 9,400 | |
| 1976 | 27,440 | 20,600 | 17,900 | 14,600 | 11,800 | 8,400 | |
| 1977 | 28,320 | 22,900 | 20,200 | 17,400 | 14,400 | 10,500 | |
| 1978 | 25,960 | 19,700 | 17,300 | 14,600 | 12,100 | 8,800 | 4,400 |
| 1979 | 27,685 | 23,300 | 21,200 | 18,500 | 15,800 | 12,000 | 7,700 |
| 1980 | 24,960 | 18,900 | 16,300 | 13,900 | 11,300 | 8,200 | 4,800 |
| 1981 | 26,520 | 21,300 | 18,000 | 15,100 | 12,400 | 8,600 | 5,100 |
| 1982 | 27,030 | 21,000 | 18,300 | 14,900 | 11,900 | 7,900 | 4,500 |
| 1983 | 22,090 | 18,100 | 19,600 | 16,200 | 13,400 | 9,400 | 4,600 |
| 1984 | 21,360 | 17,200 | 15,00 | 12,500 | 10,200 | 7,300 | 4,360 |

1/ May stocks not estimated prior to 1978.

## PERCENTAGE OF PLANTED ACRE BY VARIETIES, MAINE, 1978 - 1984

| Variety | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Percent | | | | |
| Bel Rus 1/ | | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Atlantic | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Katahdin | 23 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Kennebec | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Ontario | 8 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 24 |
| Russet Burbank | 21 | 25 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 27 |
| Superior | 26 | 21 | 20 | 31 | 26 | 25 | 16 |
| Other | 6 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1/ Included with other varieties until 1979.

## POTATO PLANTING PROGRESS, MAINE, 1978 - 1984

| Week Ending | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Percentage Planted Weekly | | | | |
| | | | Percent | | | | |
| May 3 (or earlier) | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| May 10 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| May 17 | 20 | 37 | 22 | 16 | 27 | 6 | 8 |
| May 24 | 45 | 24 | 42 | 39 | 35 | 20 | 26 |
| May 31 | 21 | 12 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 38 |
| June 7 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 26 | 10 |
| June 14 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 15 | 9 |
| After June 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 10 | 7 |
| | | | Accumulated Percentage | | | | |
| Week Ending | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| | | | Percent | | | | |
| May 3 (or earlier) | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| May 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| May 17 | 28 | 45 | 27 | 25 | 37 | 8 | 10 |
| May 24 | 73 | 69 | 69 | 64 | 72 | 28 | 36 |
| May 31 | 94 | 81 | 94 | 86 | 91 | 49 | 74 |
| June 7 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 75 | 84 |
| June 14 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 93 |
| After June 14 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## POTATOES: PERCENTAGE OF NET YIELD WITHIN SIZE GROUP, BY TYPE, MAINE 1978 - 1984

Percentage of Net Yield by Weight

| Type and Size | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | | | | | |
| **Round White** | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 7/8" | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 7/8" - under 2" | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 2" - under 2 1/4" | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 17 |
| 2 1/4" - under 2 1/2" | 17 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 2 1/2 - under 3 1/2" | 53 | 50 | 51 | 60 | 54 | 53 | 47 |
| 3 1/2" - under 4" | 7 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Over 4" | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL ROUND WHITE | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Russet** | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 1/2" | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 1/2" - under 1 7/8" | 8 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 |
| 1 7/8" - under 2" | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 16 |
| 4 oz. - under 6 oz. | 30 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 33 |
| 6 oz. - under 10 oz. | 32 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| Over 10 oz. | 23 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 10 |
| TOTAL RUSSET | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

## POTATOES: PERCENTAGE OF NET YIELD WITHIN EACH GROSS, BY TYPE, MAINE, 1978 - 1984

Round White

| Grade | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | | | | | |
| U.S. No. 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 83 | 85 | 88 | 87 |
| No. 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Culls | 11 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Russet

| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. No. 1 | 85 | 83 | 89 | 85 | 69 | 85 | 86 |
| No. 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Culls | 11 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

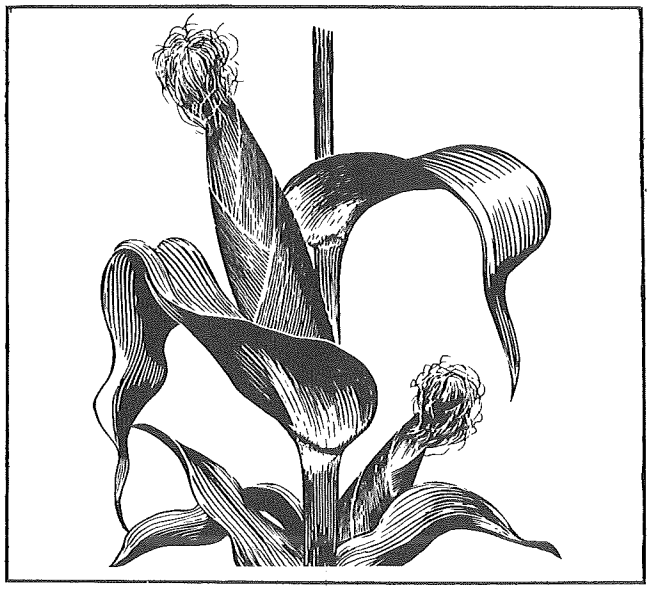
1/ Reflects condition before any damage resulting from harvest and later handling.

## POTATOES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Number of Farms | Acres | Production (Cwt.) | Farms by Acres Harvested 0.1-4.9 | 5.0-24.9 | 25.0-99.9 | 110.0± |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 15 | (D) | (D) | 11 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Aroostook | 886 | 91,123 | 22,533,963 | 28 | 98 | 444 | 316 |
| Cumberland | 19 | 781 | 151,913 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Franklin | 7 | (D) | (D) | 6 | 1 | — | — |
| Hancock | 15 | 7 | 1,019 | 15 | — | — | — |
| Kennebec | 13 | 63 | 14,418 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Knox | 11 | 9 | 735 | 11 | — | — | — |
| Lincoln | 6 | (D) | (D) | 4 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Oxford | 22 | 1,810 | 526,093 | 15 | 2 | — | 5 |
| Penobscot | 48 | 3,606 | 923,348 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 18 |
| Piscataquis | 9 | 425 | 86,090 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Sagadahoc | 4 | (D) | (D) | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Somerset | 16 | 133 | 30,790 | 14 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Waldo | 19 | 482 | 87,762 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Washington | 19 | 26 | 4,033 | 18 | 1 | — | — |
| York | 24 | (D) | (D) | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maine | 1,133 | 99,249 | 24,555,922 | 204 | 119 | 458 | 352 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

# FIELD CROPS



Oats, corn for silage and hay are Maine's principal grain and feed crops. Together, these crops were valued at $46.5 million in 1983. However, only a small portion of the two principal field crops, corn silage and hay, are sold. The majority of these crops are used on farm by dairy and livestock producers. Oats, on the other hand, are grown primarily by potato farmers as a rotation crop and are marketed as livestock feed in Maine and to the south in the Mid-Atlantic states.

## HAY

Hay is the largest source of livestock feed produced in Maine. Historically, this crop was cut and cured in the field, raked, and finally hauled loose in wagons for storage in barns. In the last 30years, this process has been facilitated through the development of improved and more efficient equipment. The hay baler, for example, improved the handling of hay and as a result production soon increased. The new piece of equipment was key in the increased size of dairy herds. Today, the technology of hay production continues to change with the advent of hay silage, a means of retaining more nutrients by storing the crop in its green, rather than dry state.

The 1982 Census of Agriculture showed that 20.5 percent of the total acreage in Maine was shared by Androscoggin and Kennebec Counties, 15 percent was located in Cumberland and York Counties combined, while Penobscot and Somerset Counties accounted for 24.5 percent of the total.

The 1984 hay crop totaled 410 thousand tons, down 4 percent from the previous year. However, a record high price of $82 per ton resulted in a total crop value of $336 million (crop year basis). Cash receipts (calendar year basis) for hay were $38 million in 1984. This reflects the fact that the majority of the crop is used on-farm instead of sold as a cash crop.

## CORN SILAGE

Corn grown in Maine is used primarily as a silage crop for dairy and beef cattle feed. Additionally, it is grown as a rotation crop with potatoes, the corn then being sold as feed and the stalks plowed under as fertilizer. According to the Census of Agriculture, two Central Maine counties, Androscoggin and Kennebec, produced 28 percent of the state total in 1982, while Penobscot and Somerset together produced 34.5 percent.

Production of corn silage totaled 442 thousand tons in 1984, 17 percent lower than in 1983. Only a small portion of the $12.7 million crop was sold, with the vast majority being used on-farm.

## OATS

Approximately 93 percent of the state's oat production is in Aroostook County where it is used as a rotation crop with potatoes. A large amount of the county's production is shipped out of state for use in dairy rations. Some is also marketed in-state where it is used for beef cattle, poultry, dairy, and sheep.

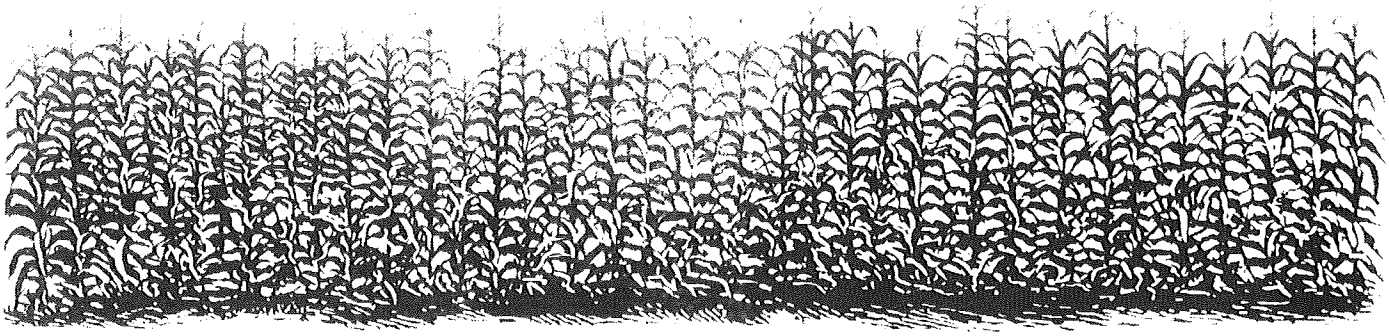
Recently,the state has begun to certify oat seed, which has resulted in higher yields for some growers. Higher yields should contribute to better returns for the crop, which up to the present has not been considered a cash crop by most potato growers and so has not been used as extensively as needed for conservation purposes.

Although acreage harvested increased from 38 thousand acres in 1983 to 40 thousand acres in 1984, it still remained 12 percent below the previous five year average. The crop was valued at $3.4 million with cash farm receipts accounting for $3.3 million. Heavy rains in late May/early June caused some stand problems and leached fertilizer. As a result, the 1984 yield was only 56 bushels per acre, compared to 62 bushels per acre the previous year. The total production was 2.2 million bushels, the lowest level since 1977.

## GRAINS AND HAY: VALUE OF SALES
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Grains ($1,000) | Hay, Silage, Field Seeds ($1,000) |
|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | (D) | 583 |
| Aroostook | 2,980 | 569 |
| Cumberland | 7 | 474 |
| Franklin | (D) | 175 |
| Hancock | (D) | 69 |
| Kennebec | 35 | 485 |
| Knox | (D) | 127 |
| Lincoln | (D) | 106 |
| Oxford | (D) | 394 |
| Penobscot | 518 | 658 |
| Piscataquis | 73 | 143 |
| Sagadahoc | (D) | 59 |
| Somerset | 214 | 418 |
| Waldo | 83 | 316 |
| Washington | (D) | 155 |
| York | 55 | 585 |
| Maine | 4,894 | 5,317 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



## ALL HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Acres Harvested (1,000) | Yield Per Acre (Tons) | Production (1,000 Tons) | Price Per Ton (Dollars) | Value of Production (1,000 Dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 235 | 1.54 | 362 | 39.00 | 14,118 |
| 1973 | 215 | 1.75 | 376 | 37.00 | 14,288 |
| 1974 | 218 | 1.70 | 371 | 56.00 | 20,776 |
| 1975 | 214 | 1.65 | 354 | 69.00 | 24,426 |
| 1976 | 212 | 2.04 | 433 | 57.50 | 24,898 |
| 1977 | 214 | 1.59 | 340 | 54.00 | 18,360 |
| 1978 | 221 | 2.10 | 465 | 58.00 | 26,970 |
| 1979 | 217 | 1.78 | 387 | 59.00 | 22,833 |
| 1980 | 221 | 1.65 | 364 | 62.00 | 22,568 |
| 1981 | 226 | 1.83 | 414 | 61.50 | 25,461 |
| 1982 | 228 | 1.93 | 441 | 64.00 | 28,224 |
| 1983 | 230 | 1.85 | 425 | 69.00 | 29,325 |
| 1984 | 221 | 1.86 | 410 | 82.00 | 33,620 |

## ALFALFA HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Acres Harvested | Yield Per Acre | Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 | Tons | 1,000 Tons |
| 1972 | 18 | 2.00 | 36 |
| 1973 | 18 | 2.30 | 41 |
| 1974 | 18 | 2.25 | 41 |
| 1975 | 20 | 2.20 | 44 |
| 1976 | 20 | 2.45 | 49 |
| 1977 | 22 | 2.35 | 52 |
| 1978 | 21 | 2.60 | 55 |
| 1979 | 22 | 2.50 | 55 |
| 1980 | 23 | 2.05 | 47 |
| 1981 | 26 | 2.45 | 64 |
| 1982 | 25 | 2.60 | 65 |
| 1983 | 27 | 2.60 | 70 |
| 1984 | 27 | 2.60 | 70 |

## ALL OTHER HAY: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Acres Harvested | Yield Per Acre | Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 | Tons | 1,000 Tons |
| 1972 | 217 | 1.50 | 326 |
| 1973 | 197 | 1.65 | 335 |
| 1974 | 200 | 1.65 | 330 |
| 1975 | 194 | 1.60 | 310 |
| 1976 | 192 | 2.00 | 384 |
| 1977 | 192 | 1.50 | 288 |
| 1978 | 200 | 2.05 | 410 |
| 1979 | 195 | 1.70 | 332 |
| 1980 | 198 | 1.60 | 317 |
| 1981 | 200 | 1.75 | 350 |
| 1982 | 203 | 1.85 | 376 |
| 1983 | 203 | 1.75 | 355 |
| 1984 | 194 | 1.75 | 340 |

## ALL HAY: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, SIZE OF FARMS COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

**Alfalfa, Other Tame, Small Grain, Wild, Grass, Silage, Green Chop, etc.**

| County | Number of Farms | Acres | Farms by Acres Harvested 1-24 | 25-99 | 100-249 | 250+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 232 | 15,525 | 69 | 104 | 51 | 8 |
| Aroostook | 438 | 20,917 | 186 | 194 | 49 | 9 |
| Cumberland | 339 | 17,850 | 151 | 136 | 44 | 8 |
| Franklin | 213 | 10,474 | 82 | 98 | 32 | 1 |
| Hancock | 117 | 3,159 | 79 | 33 | 5 | — |
| Kennebec | 426 | 32,945 | 108 | 197 | 99 | 22 |
| Knox | 129 | 5,776 | 69 | 41 | 17 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 164 | 7,166 | 85 | 63 | 12 | 4 |
| Oxford | 289 | 13,197 | 117 | 136 | 35 | 1 |
| Penobscot | 467 | 31,554 | 155 | 206 | 88 | 18 |
| Piscataquis | 118 | 6,888 | 38 | 58 | 20 | 2 |
| Sagadahoc | 92 | 5,070 | 40 | 36 | 12 | 4 |
| Somerset | 417 | 27,962 | 112 | 209 | 83 | 13 |
| Waldo | 315 | 19,195 | 99 | 159 | 48 | 9 |
| Washington | 126 | 4,487 | 80 | 33 | 10 | 3 |
| York | 406 | 19,301 | 172 | 180 | 50 | 4 |
| Maine | 4,288 | 241,466 | 1,642 | 1,883 | 655 | 108 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

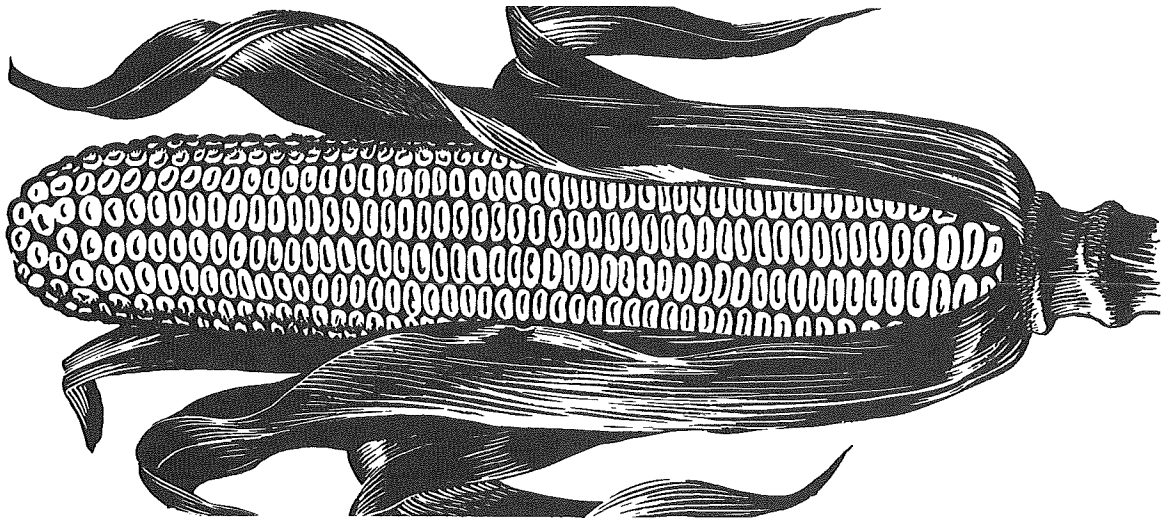
## HAY BY TYPE: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Alfalfa Hay Number of Farms | Acres | Dry Weight (Tons) | Tame Hay Other Than Alfalfa, Small Grain and Wild Hay Number of Farms | Acres | Dry Weight (Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 55 | 2,111 | 4,936 | 178 | 10,136 | 19,185 |
| Aroostook | 72 | 2,957 | 5,221 | 324 | 13,274 | 19,087 |
| Cumberland | 73 | 1,944 | 4,411 | 250 | 11,774 | 20,907 |
| Franklin | 29 | 728 | (D) | 174 | 8,235 | 13,753 |
| Hancock | 17 | 217 | 332 | 90 | 2,435 | 3,504 |
| Kennebec | 60 | 2,325 | 4,691 | 318 | 21,318 | 38,925 |
| Knox | 22 | (D) | (D) | 74 | 3,099 | 5,664 |
| Lincoln | 19 | 404 | 851 | 106 | 4,966 | 7,243 |
| Oxford | 48 | (D) | (D) | 223 | 8,941 | 14,916 |
| Penobscot | 81 | 3,585 | 7,024 | 342 | 20,439 | 36,932 |
| Piscataquis | 25 | (D) | (D) | 94 | 4,595 | 6,831 |
| Sagadahoc | 9 | (D) | (D) | 66 | 3,355 | 5,287 |
| Somerset | 75 | 2,689 | 4,990 | 321 | 18,942 | 32,791 |
| Waldo | 52 | 1,609 | 3,636 | 247 | 12,546 | 22,509 |
| Washington | 16 | 198 | 247 | 85 | 2,890 | 4,640 |
| York | 100 | 2,451 | 5,726 | 305 | 13,103 | 21,886 |
| Maine | 753 | 24,210 | 49,919 | 3,197 | 160,048 | 274,060 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## CORN: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Area Planted For All Purposes | Area Harvested | Silage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Yield Per Acre | Total Production | Value of Production |
| | 1,000 Acres | | Tons | 1,000 Tons | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 39 | 36 | 15.0 | 540 | 7,020 |
| 1973 | 40 | 37 | 12.5 | 463 | 6,714 |
| 1974 | 44 | 40 | 13.5 | 540 | 10,260 |
| 1975 | 43 | 38 | 13.5 | 513 | 13,721 |
| 1976 | 43 | 40 | 13.5 | 540 | 13,306 |
| 1977 | 45 | 37 | 11.0 | 407 | 10,926 |
| 1978 | 47 | 39 | 13.0 | 507 | 12,523 |
| 1979 | 45 | 38 | 13.5 | 513 | 13,082 |
| 1980 | 45 | 37 | 15.0 | 555 | 15,263 |
| 1981 | 42 | 35 | 15.0 | 525 | 12,863 |
| 1982 | 42 | 33 | 15.0 | 495 | 12,870 |
| 1983 | 40 | 32 | 16.5 | 528 | 13,940 |
| 1984 | 42 | 34 | 13.0 | 442 | 12,730 |



## CORN: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Corn for Grain / Seed | | | Corn for Silage / Green Chop | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Farms | Acres | Production (Bushels) | Number of Farms | Acres | Production (Bushels) |
| Androscoggin | 12 | 2,257 | 173,098 | 77 | 3,992 | 66,697 |
| Aroostook | 10 | 204 | 9,145 | 22 | 810 | 8,922 |
| Cumberland | 7 | 43 | 2,920 | 41 | 1,766 | 23,812 |
| Franklin | 7 | 242 | 23,988 | 42 | 1,455 | 25,651 |
| Hancock | 3 | 3 | 151 | 6 | 17 | 231 |
| Kennebec | 21 | 757 | 52,240 | 94 | 4,604 | 69,865 |
| Knox | — | — | — | 9 | (D) | 2,135 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 10 | 650 | 13 | 429 | 6,997 |
| Oxford | 13 | 750 | 75,636 | 42 | 1,791 | 25,893 |
| Penobscot | 14 | 1,464 | 123,986 | 90 | 5,984 | 80,448 |
| Piscataquis | — | — | — | 14 | 1,070 | 15,346 |
| Sagadahoc | 2 | (D) | (D) | 17 | (D) | 8,420 |
| Somerset | 18 | 1,579 | 122,357 | 98 | 5,499 | 89,153 |
| Waldo | 6 | 516 | 46,149 | 74 | 2,738 | 38,409 |
| Washington | 1 | (D) | (D) | 3 | (D) | 20 |
| York | 6 | 183 | 16,750 | 48 | 1,689 | 24,639 |
| Maine | 126 | 8,020 | 647,910 | 690 | 32,540 | 486,638 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## OATS: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Area Harvested | Yield Per Acre | Total Production | Price Per Bu. 1/ | Value of Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Acres | Bushels | 1,000 Bushels | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 31 | 57.0 | 1,767 | 70 | 1,389 |
| 1973 | 27 | 43.0 | 1,161 | 1.45 | 2,268 |
| 1974 | 30 | 58.0 | 1,740 | 1.50 | 2,610 |
| 1975 | 34 | 50.0 | 1,700 | 1.30 | 2,210 |
| 1976 | 32 | 50.0 | 1,600 | 1.30 | 2,080 |
| 1977 | 35 | 50.0 | 1,750 | 1.10 | 1,925 |
| 1978 | 42 | 66.0 | 2,772 | 1.01 | 2,800 |
| 1979 | 45 | 62.0 | 2,790 | 1.25 | 3,488 |
| 1980 | 48 | 58.0 | 2,784 | 1.50 | 4,176 |
| 1981 | 45 | 70.0 | 3,150 | 1.40 | 4,410 |
| 1982 | 44 | 60.0 | 2,640 | 1.25 | 3,300 |
| 1983 | 38 | 62.0 | 2,356 | 1.55 | 3,416 |
| 1984 | 40 | 56.0 | 2,240 | 1.50 | 3,360 |

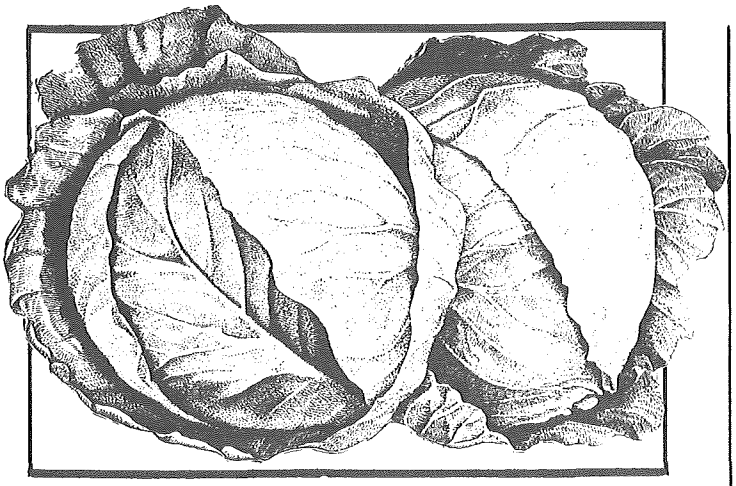
1/ Includes allowance for loans outstanding and purchases by the government valued at the average loan and purchase rate.

## OATS: NUMBER OF FARMS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Number of Farms | Acres | Production (Bushels) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 3 | 40 | 2,250 |
| Aroostook | 584 | 38,243 | 2,351,291 |
| Cumberland | 6 | 61 | 2,610 |
| Franklin | 3 | (D) | (D) |
| Hancock | 6 | 28 | 803 |
| Kennebec | 8 | 190 | 7,448 |
| Knox | — | — | — |
| Lincoln | 1 | (D) | (D) |
| Oxford | 3 | (D) | (D) |
| Penobscot | 31 | 1,756 | 117,587 |
| Piscataquis | 7 | 216 | 13,242 |
| Sagadahoc | 3 | 10 | 600 |
| Somerset | 11 | 213 | 12,250 |
| Waldo | 7 | 67 | 2,088 |
| Washington | 4 | 13 | 175 |
| York | 3 | 5 | 128 |
| Maine | 680 | 41,051 | 2,519,972 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

# VEGETABLES, DRY BEANS AND SMALL FRUITS



Vegetable and small fruit farming have been expanding in recent years. One reason is an increased interest in small and part-time farming. Also key to this growth is a shift in consumer demand since the mid-1970's from processed to fresh fruits and vegetables. In Maine, this shift is reflected by a proliferation of roadside stands and farmers markets (the latter increasing from one in 1971 to 26 in 1983).

Besides marketing through these direct sales outlets, fresh vegetable and small fruit growers have increasingly turned to "pick-your-own" as a market option. While do-it-yourself berry picking is especially popular, there has also been a similar steady increase in the number of pick-your-own vegetable opportunities. One reason for the popularity of this direct marketing option is simply the enjoyment people get from a harvest outing to a local farm. In addition, the interest in farm fresh fruits and vegetables reflects increasing consumer interest in nutrition and health. And, because pick-your-own operations tend to involve less overhead for farmers, consumers frequently pay less than they would at supermarkets.

Yet another marketing approach being pursued by some small scale producers is serving the seasonal restaurant trade and other specialty markets, not only through the sale of fresh fruits and vegetables, but also through the marketing of value-added products such as coleslaw and sauerkraut produced from fresh Maine cabbage. To extend the marketing season, others are producing a line of value-added products, from jams, jellies and preserves to pies, muffins and breads. These are marketed at roadside stands, or in some cases, by mail-order.

## VEGETABLES AND DRY BEANS

A variety of vegetables are grown in Maine primarily for processing. Aroostook County produces 97 percent of the state's green peas and virtually all of this county's production is sold to local processors for freezing. Pumpkin and squash are also grown for processing with 33 percent produced in centrally located Knox and Lincoln Counties and another 28 percent accounted for in Cumberland and York.

In 1982, broccoli was grown commerically in Maine for the first time in many years when several Aroostook County potato farmers planted a total of 300 acres on a trial basis. Results of the experiment were encouraging, both in terms of yield and financial return and, in 1983, 900 acres were planted in the County. The 1983 harvest produced 4.5 million pounds of broccoli. Most of the crop, nearly 75%, was sold on the fresh market in Maine and to out-of-state eastern markets as far south as Florida. The remainder of the production was sold to two Aroostook food processors for the frozen vegetable market.

In 1984 broccoli was grown on approximately 2,000 acres, a 222% increase over the 900 acres planted in 1983. Total production reached 10 million pounds compared to 4.5 million the previous year. The quality of the crop was excellent and it was well received in markets. Maine growers are able to ship to major broccoli markets overnight thus guaranteeing freshness and improved quality. A market order which requires shippers to pack with ice also contributes to the quality of Maine broccoli.

Of the other vegetables grown primarily for the fresh market, sweet corn is the most significant. Cumberland and York Counties produce almost half the total; the Central Maine counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot collectively represent one-third of the total production.

Dry beans are grown both for processing (baked beans) and sale in consumer packs in Maine. The Department has identified several companies that produce and market consumer packs in Maine under a variety of labels

including the State of Maine Blue, White and Red label. Two companies produce baked beans, although only a portion of the beans used are grown in Maine. Over half of the State's bean production is located in Penobscot and Oxford Counties.

Cash receipts for farm marketings of vegetables (excluding potatoes) were estimated by USDA at $5.9 million in 1984, up slightly from $5.8 million in 1983. Roughly 11,000 acres were reported in vegetables in both 1978 and 1982, according to the Census of Agriculture.

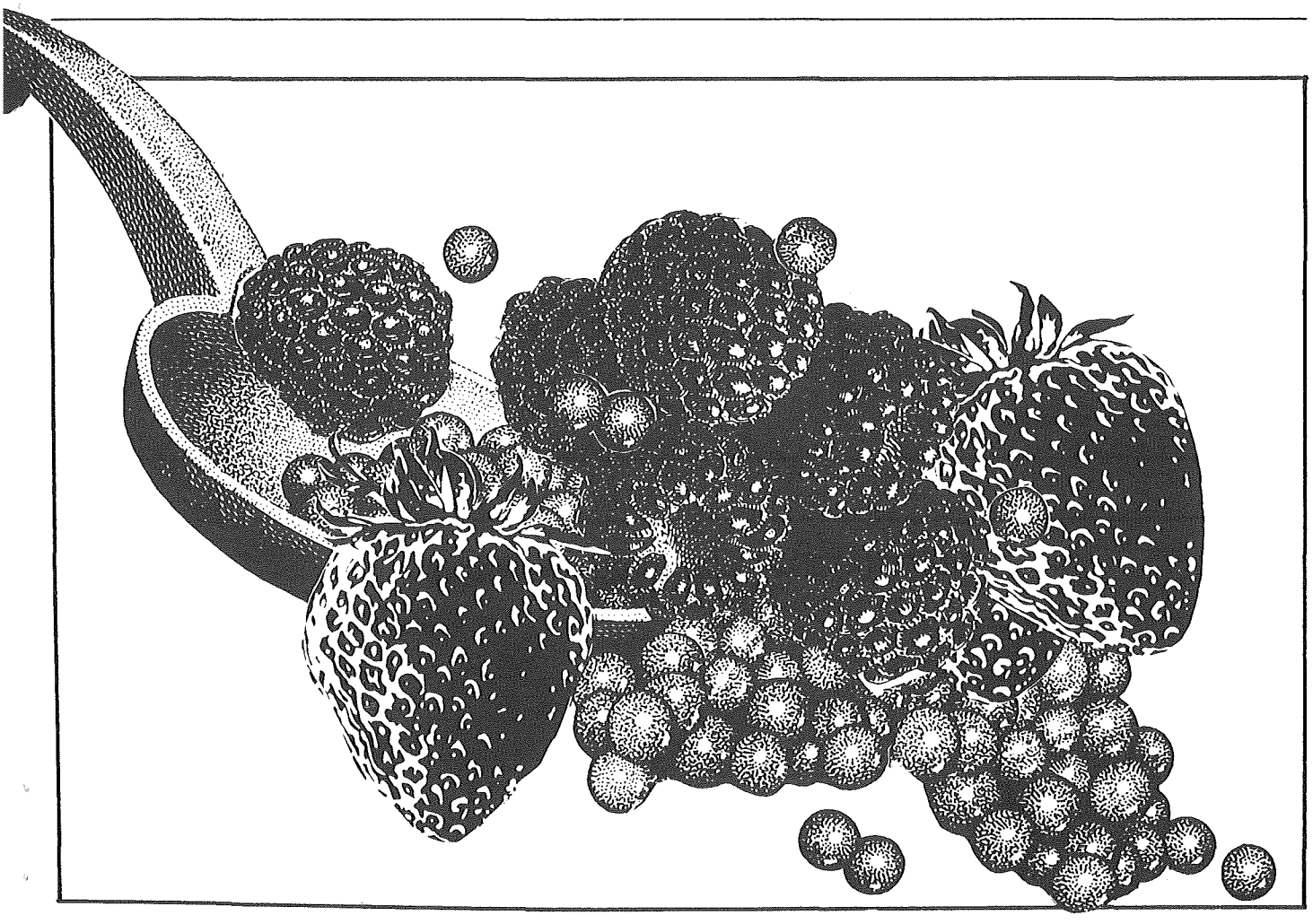
## SMALL FRUITS

Among the small fruits (other than blueberries) grown in Maine are strawberries and raspberries. In 1982, Maine produced 1.6 million pounds of strawberries, 36 percent more than in 1978. Cumberland and York Counties together produced about 32.5 percent of the total while Oxford County produced 15 percent and Penobscot County contributed another 13 percent.

Raspberry production increased from 22.3 thousand pounds in 1978 to 27.4 thousand pounds in 1982. The Central Maine counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, Lincoln and Penobscot accounted for half of the state's total raspberry production, with York County contributing an additional 10.5 percent.

Both strawberries and raspberries are popular fresh market items, and are sold primarily at roadside stands and pick-your-own operations. In 1983, the Department identified 34 strawberry and 10 raspberry pick-your-own opportunities across the state, from Eliot in York County to Caribou in Aroostook County. Strawberries and raspberries are also being processed into jams and jellies by some producers for direct marketing.

Cash farm receipts for raspberry and strawberry sales totaled $1,750,000 in 1984, up from $1,359,000 in 1983.



## VEGETABLES HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **1978** | **1982** | **1978** | **1982** |
| Androscoggin | 34 | 38 | 300 | 196 |
| Aroostook | 85 | 97 | 6,686 | 7,995 |
| Cumberland | 72 | 49 | 1,225 | 831 |
| Franklin | 15 | 12 | 108 | 62 |
| Hancock | 20 | 26 | 49 | 49 |
| Kennebec | 48 | 40 | 351 | 310 |
| Knox | 20 | 11 | 145 | 103 |
| Lincoln | 19 | 28 | 128 | 167 |
| Oxford | 38 | 33 | 648 | 159 |
| Penobscot | 46 | 50 | 333 | 238 |
| Piscataquis | 11 | 6 | 30 | 21 |
| Sagadahoc | 15 | 16 | 171 | 182 |
| Somerset | 37 | 26 | 134 | 220 |
| Waldo | 25 | 29 | 166 | 108 |
| Washington | 22 | 21 | 54 | 58 |
| York | 52 | 53 | 514 | 581 |
| Maine | 559 | 535 | 11,044 | 11,278 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## GREEN PEAS HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **1978** | **1982** | **1978** | **1982** |
| Androscoggin | 5 | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Aroostook | 66 | 78 | 6,552 | 7,640 |
| Cumberland | 15 | 13 | 35 | 82 |
| Franklin | 3 | 3 | (D) | (D) |
| Hancock | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Kennebec | 10 | 12 | 23 | 30 |
| Oxford | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Penobscot | 11 | 15 | 11 | 10 |
| Piscataquis | 4 | — | (D) | — |
| Sagadahoc | 5 | 5 | (D) | (D) |
| Somerset | 13 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| Waldo | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Washington | 4 | 7 | 3 | (D) |
| York | 20 | 11 | 15 | 16 |
| All Other Counties | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Maine | 176 | 187 | 6,695 | 7,845 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## ESTIMATED PEA PRODUCTION, MAINE
## 1974 TO 1984

| Year | Production (Tons) |
|---|---|
| 1974 | 9,100 |
| 1975 | 8,400 |
| 1976 | 6,150 |
| 1977 | 9,000 |
| 1978 | 8,350 |
| 1979 | 11,780 |
| 1980 | 8,380 |
| 1981 | 13,050 |
| 1982 | 10,950 |
| 1983 | 9,690 |
| 1984 | 10,590 |

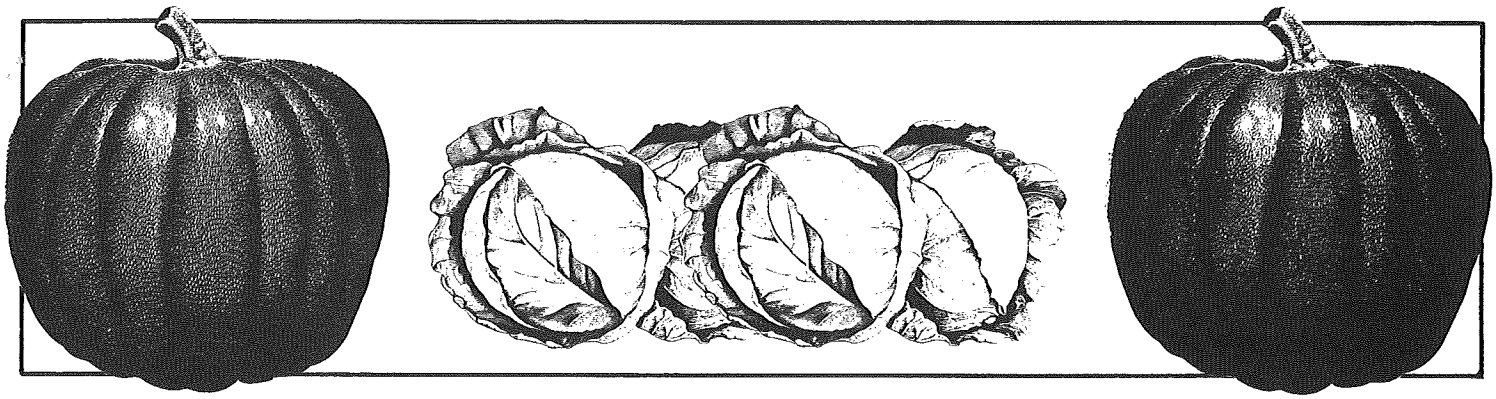
## PUMPKIN & SQUASH HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 16 | 18 | 36 | 18 |
| Aroostook | 12 | 13 | 2 | 9 |
| Cumberland | 54 | 29 | 214 | 104 |
| Franklin | 12 | 4 | 57 | (D) |
| Hancock | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Kennebec | 31 | 19 | 19 | 23 |
| Knox | 14 | 8 | 116 | 73 |
| Lincoln | 11 | 14 | 79 | 99 |
| Oxford | 23 | 20 | 9 | 14 |
| Penobscot | 24 | 32 | 33 | 26 |
| Piscataquis | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Sagadahoc | 8 | 8 | 8 | (D) |
| Somerset | 20 | 11 | 13 | 14 |
| Waldo | 10 | 11 | 30 | 15 |
| Washington | 11 | 16 | 12 | 11 |
| York | 31 | 31 | 52 | 42 |
| All Other Counties | 3 2/ | 4 1/ | 2 2/ | 1 1/ |
| Maine | 293 | 250 | 696 | 484 |

1/Combines 1982 data on pumpkins for Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Piscataquis, Waldo in 1982

2/Combines 1978 data on pumpkins for Lincoln, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and Washington

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



## HEAD CABBAGE HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 7 | 5 | 32 | 1 |
| Aroostook | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 13 | 8 | 85 | 70 |
| Hancock | 4 | 5 | (Z) | 2 |
| Kennebec | 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 |
| Knox | 3 | 3 | 1 | (D) |
| Lincoln | 4 | — | (D) | — |
| Penobscot | 9 | 8 | 4 | 11 |
| Piscataquis | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Somerset | 7 | 5 | 8 | 21 |
| Waldo | 4 | 5 | (D) | 2 |
| Washington | — | 3 | — | (D) |
| York | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| All Other Counties | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Maine | 78 | 68 | 179 | 140 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## BROCCOLI HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 3 | 5 | (D) | 3 |
| Aroostook | 5 | 12 | (D) | 284 |
| Cumberland | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Kennebec | — | 4 | — | 3 |
| Oxford | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Penobscot | 3 | 5 | (Z) | 1 |
| Somerset | — | 3 | — | 2 |
| Waldo | — | 3 | — | 1 |
| York | — | 6 | — | 2 |
| All Other Counties | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Maine | 33 | 54 | 33 | 302 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## DRY FIELD AND SEED BEANS HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| Aroostook | 5 | 7 | 210 | (D) |
| Cumberland | — | 6 | — | 12 |
| Franklin | 7 | 3 | 275 | (D) |
| Hancock | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Kennebec | 10 | 10 | 63 | 61 |
| Lincoln | — | — | — | — |
| Oxford | 5 | 8 | 640 | 882 |
| Penobscot | 17 | 24 | 275 | 270 |
| Piscataquis | 8 | 6 | 309 | 161 |
| Somerset | 4 | 11 | 62 | 79 |
| Waldo | 5 | 13 | 82 | 106 |
| Washington | — | 6 | — | 12 |
| York | — | 6 | — | (D) |
| All Other Countries | 6 | 3 | 10 | 4 |
| Maine | 71 | 115 | 1,936 | 1,955 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## SWEET CORN HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 19 | 31 | 134 | 115 |
| Aroostook | 12 | 16 | 16 | 21 |
| Cumberland | 50 | 38 | 528 | 391 |
| Franklin | 13 | 7 | 32 | 20 |
| Hancock | 8 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| Kennebec | 36 | 33 | 214 | 182 |
| Knox | 5 | 4 | 17 | 9 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 11 | 24 | 31 |
| Oxford | 26 | 24 | 192 | 119 |
| Penobscot | 33 | 43 | 230 | 157 |
| Piscataquis | 6 | 3 | 10 | (D) |
| Sagadahoc | 7 | 11 | 9 | 33 |
| Somerset | 26 | 19 | 61 | 96 |
| Waldo | 19 | 21 | 87 | 78 |
| Washington | 7 | 11 | 8 | (D) |
| York | 33 | 40 | 353 | 405 |
| Maine | 306 | 326 | 1,929 | 1,685 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## STRAWBERRIES HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | | Production (Pounds) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 17 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 43,269 | 98,392 |
| Aroostook | 15 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 22,587 | 36,850 |
| Cumberland | 32 | 31 | 71 | 73 | 242,874 | 254,509 |
| Hancock | 4 | 4 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Kennebec | 11 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 15,612 | 37,682 |
| Knox | 16 | 15 | 25 | 37 | 138,137 | 130,737 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 5 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 4,117 |
| Oxford | 5 | 5 | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Penobscot | 15 | 10 | 29 | 42 | 106,774 | 238,970 |
| Sagadahoc | 18 | 23 | 35 | 55 | 98,352 | 199,900 |
| Somerset | 9 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 5,342 | 47,554 |
| Waldo | 8 | 11 | (D) | 8 | (D) | 19,310 |
| Washington | 10 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 8,250 | 41,416 |
| York | 19 | 37 | 20 | 80 | 115,705 | 252,408 |
| All Other Counties | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 13,450 | 12,150 |
| Maine | 188 | 213 | 287 | 454 | 1,000,278 | 1,562,119 |

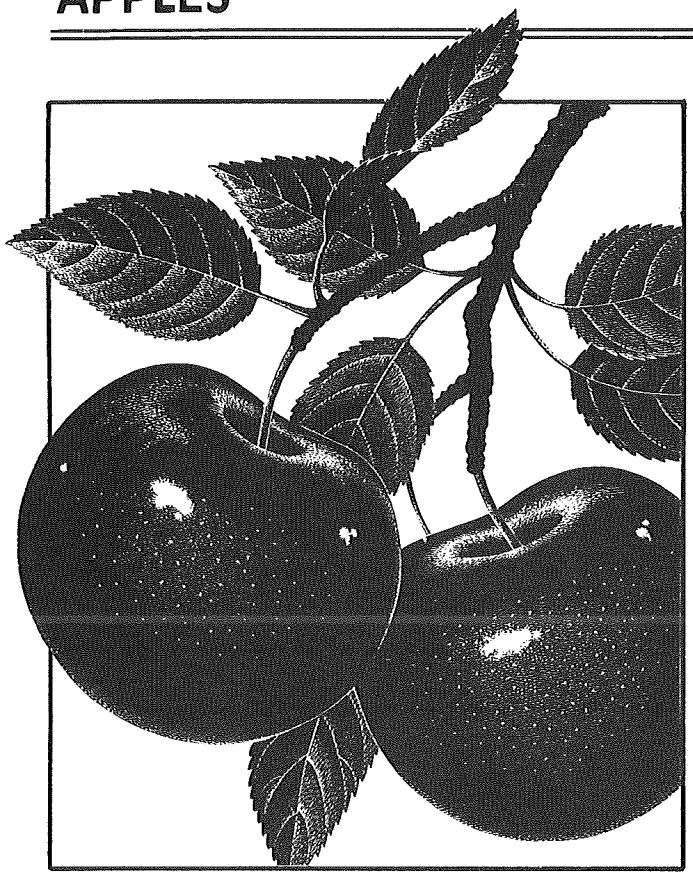
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## RASPBERRIES HARVESTED FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| County | Number of Farms | | Number of Acres | | Production (Pounds) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1,135 | 2,925 |
| Aroostook | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2,285 | 1,130 |
| Cumberland | 8 | — | 2 | — | 2,091 | — |
| Hancock | 3 | 7 | (Z) | (D) | (D) | 1,671 |
| Kennebec | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 450 | 7,358 |
| Knox | — | 3 | — | (D) | — | 370 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 5 | (D) | (D) | 1,000 | 1,135 |
| Oxford | 4 | 5 | 1 | (D) | 725 | 1,856 |
| Penobscot | 6 | 7 | 3 | (D) | 3,349 | 2,310 |
| Sagadahoc | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 837 |
| Somerset | 4 | 3 | 1 | (D) | 892 | 350 |
| Waldo | 5 | 4 | 2 | (D) | 3,837 | 745 |
| Washington | 3 | 3 | (D) | 1 | 4,620 | (D) |
| York | 4 | 12 | 1 | 4 | (D) | 2,865 |
| All Other Counties | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1,256 | 3,226 |
| Maine | 57 | 71 | 20 | 27 | 22,322 | 27,737 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

# APPLES



Maine apples were known and consumed in Europe prior to the American Revolution. Today, Maine continues an active export business in apples, particularly to England, in addition to marketing apples throughout the U.S. and Canada. Maine's apple production is the second largest in New England and ranks 14th nationally. McIntosh apples are the most common variety produced in Maine. Other varieties include Cortland, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, and Northern Spy.

About 25% of Maine's apple crop is marketed in-state. The rest is shipped to major East Coast markets or exported to foreign markets. Most small-scale orchardists market their crop directly to consumers through pick-your-own operations and roadside stands. In 1983, the Department identified 40 orchards with pick-your-own operations. Generally, direct sales to consumers and retail stores have been on the increase.

In addition to fresh market sales, Maine producers have become more active in processing. Nationally, consumption of processed apple products, particularly apple juice, is rising. Value added products processed in Maine include applesauce, cider and canned apples. The Department has identified 47 apple cider mills and 4 apple processors in the state.

Interest in apples as a commercial crop has been growing in Maine. Although production has been relatively constant for the past decade, several trends point to increases in the near future. Between 1974 and 1982,the number of farms selling apples as a cash crop increased from 167 to 241, while land in apple orchards increased from 6,437 acres to 7,633 acres. This change was characterized by a shift from larger to smaller size operations. Eighty-three orchards were added in the size class of under 15 acres, while 9 were lost in the size class of over 15 acres.

Recent developments in research are also expected to boost the State's apple production. One such development is the use of new and more disease resistant foliar feeds in conjunction with currently used ground feeds. Additionally, new high yield dwarf varieties require less equipment for harvesting and can be planted closer together resulting in increased production per acre. Statistics show a substantial increase in the number of dwarf apple plantings in the last four years, which will reach bearing age in the last half of this decade.

Orchardists in the State of Washington also have increased production and their aggressive promotional efforts have been increasing their market shares. Maine, in trying to maintain and expand its market shares, is taking steps to promote its uniquely tart and tasty varieties. One such effort was the creation of an Apple Marketing Order in 1983. This established the state's first industry-wide apple marketing promotion and research program, funded by a 5 cent per bushel fee paid by commercial producers. Money generated through the order will be used to help increase Maine apple sales in major northeastern cities, through advertising and promotion strategies, in addition to funding market and production research.

Maine's 1984 apple crop totaled 70 million pounds, a drop of 18 percent from the previous year's output and the lowest production level since 1973. Heavy rains during bloom, followed by extremely dry summer months resulted in mostly medium sized fruit, with some loss to scab. Cool temperatures late in the season prompted good coloring in the fruit, with excellent harvesting conditions. Although producers received slightly higher prices, the value of the 1984 crop was $11.7 million, a drop of 12 percent from 1983.

## APPLES: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production 1/ Total | Not Utilized 2/ | Having Value | Price Per Unit | Value of Utilized Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 42-pound units | | | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 1,786 | — | 1,786 | 4.08 | 7,283 |
| 1973 | 1,310 | — | 1,310 | 5.59 | 7,315 |
| 1974 | 1,810 | 72 | 1,738 | 4.45 | 7,738 |
| 1975 | 1,762 | 24 | 1,738 | 4.28 | 7,446 |
| 1976 | 1,786 | — | 1,786 | 5.25 | 9,375 |
| 1977 | 2,190 | 95 | 2,095 | 5.00 | 10,472 |
| 1978 | 1,786 | — | 1,786 | 5.54 | 9,900 |
| 1979 | 2,048 | — | 2,048 | 6.13 | 12,556 |
| 1980 | 2,024 | — | 2,024 | 5.88 | 11,900 |
| 1981 | 1,905 | — | 1,905 | 7.98 | 15,200 |
| 1982 | 2,119 | — | 2,119 | 6.07 | 12,872 |
| 1983 | 2,024 | — | 2,000 | 6.44 | 13,124 |
| 1984 | 1,667 | — | — | 6.48 | 11,679 |

1/Estimates relate to production in orchards of 100 or more trees.
2/Abandoned due to economic reasons

## APPLES: PRODUCTION BY VARIETY, MAINE, 1971 - 1981

| Year | Cortland | Delicious | Golden Delicious | McIntosh | Northern Spy | Other Varieties | Total Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1,000 42-pound units | | | |
| 1971 | 219 | 243 | 150 | 1,526 | 33 | 139 | 2,310 |
| 1972 | 124 | 169 | 117 | 1,276 | 21 | 79 | 1,786 |
| 1973 | 131 | 138 | 119 | 831 | 21 | 70 | 1,310 |
| 1974 | 140 | 198 | 126 | 1,212 | 29 | 105 | 1,810 |
| 1975 | 160 | 179 | 114 | 1,169 | 33 | 107 | 1,762 |
| 1976 | 155 | 214 | 105 | 1,181 | 24 | 107 | 1,786 |
| 1977 | 181 | 238 | 131 | 1,483 | 21 | 136 | 2,190 |
| 1978 | 157 | 205 | 95 | 1,202 | 19 | 108 | 1,786 |
| 1979 | 179 | 250 | 126 | 1,310 | 29 | 154 | 2,048 |
| 1980 | 155 | 243 | 110 | 1,357 | 29 | 130 | 2,024 |
| 1981[1/] | 155 | 205 | 110 | 1,333 | 24 | 78 | 1,905 |

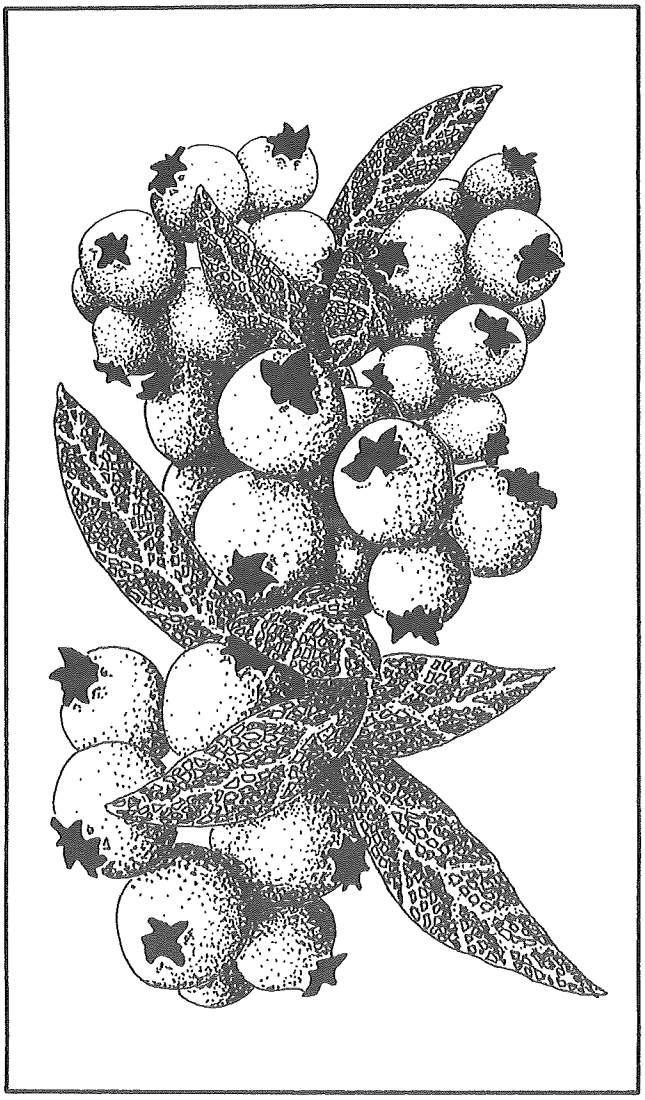
1/New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service discontinued this series after 1981.

## APPLES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Number of Farms | Acres (Bearing & Non-bearing) | Production (Pounds) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 33 | 1,929 | 25,097,537 |
| Aroostook | 19 | 41 | 19,000 |
| Cumberland | 29 | 341 | 4,838,288 |
| Franklin | 28 | 490 | 5,196,803 |
| Hancock | 16 | 103 | (D) |
| Kennebec | 34 | 1,145 | 17,499,552 |
| Knox | 12 | 82 | (D) |
| Lincoln | 18 | 99 | 555,017 |
| Oxford | 37 | 961 | 12,116,766 |
| Penobscot | 38 | 263 | 2,019,726 |
| Piscataquis | 11 | 33 | 15,400 |
| Sagadahoc | 12 | 67 | 126,778 |
| Somerset | 18 | 228 | 2,271,960 |
| Waldo | 21 | 240 | 1,802,091 |
| Washington | 18 | 33 | (D) |
| York | 54 | 1,575 | 17,572,376 |
| Maine | 398 | 7,629 | 90,293,322 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

# WILD BLUEBERRIES



Wild low-bush blueberries were harvested in Maine long before Europeans explored our coastline for settlement. Gathering berries was a public privilege for more than a century before blueberries were first canned commercially following the Civil War.

Over 98 percent of the wild blueberries produced in the U.S. are grown in Maine. Berries are gathered from about 25,000 acres of barrens located in our easternmost counties, and to a lesser extent, elsewhere in Maine. Historically, very few berries have been sold fresh. The bulk of the crop has been processed and shipped to out-of-state markets.

Maine wild blueberries are known for their distinctive rich taste and slightly tart flavor. Wild blueberries are also superior to cultivated varieties for processing use. Their small size and unique character make them particularly suitable for baking and for use in jams and preserves.

Traditionally, Maine's wild blueberry crop has been sold to processors for canning and freezing while its competitor, the cultivated blueberry industry, has sold its crop primarily on the fresh market. In recent years production has increased in both industries. Responding to this increase, the cultivated industry now processes some of its crop and Maine has begun expansion into the marketing of fresh packs. Although this new idea is still in the trial stages the fresh pack shows promise for the future.

The wild blueberry industry has further responded to its competitor with a promotional effort introduced through the formation of the Wild Blueberry Association of North America (WBANA). Comprised primarily of Maine and Canadian processors, the focus of the organization's efforts has been a campaign to distinguish low-bush or "wild" blueberries as a unique product capable of commanding a premium price,and to expand their markets overseas. As a result of their efforts, export markets were found in Japan and Western Europe.

Maine's 1984 blueberry harvest totaled only 26 million pounds, a 48 percent drop in harvested production from 1983's record output and the smallest crop since 1981. Low prices, plus unfavorable weather, resulted in reductions of both acreage and yield.

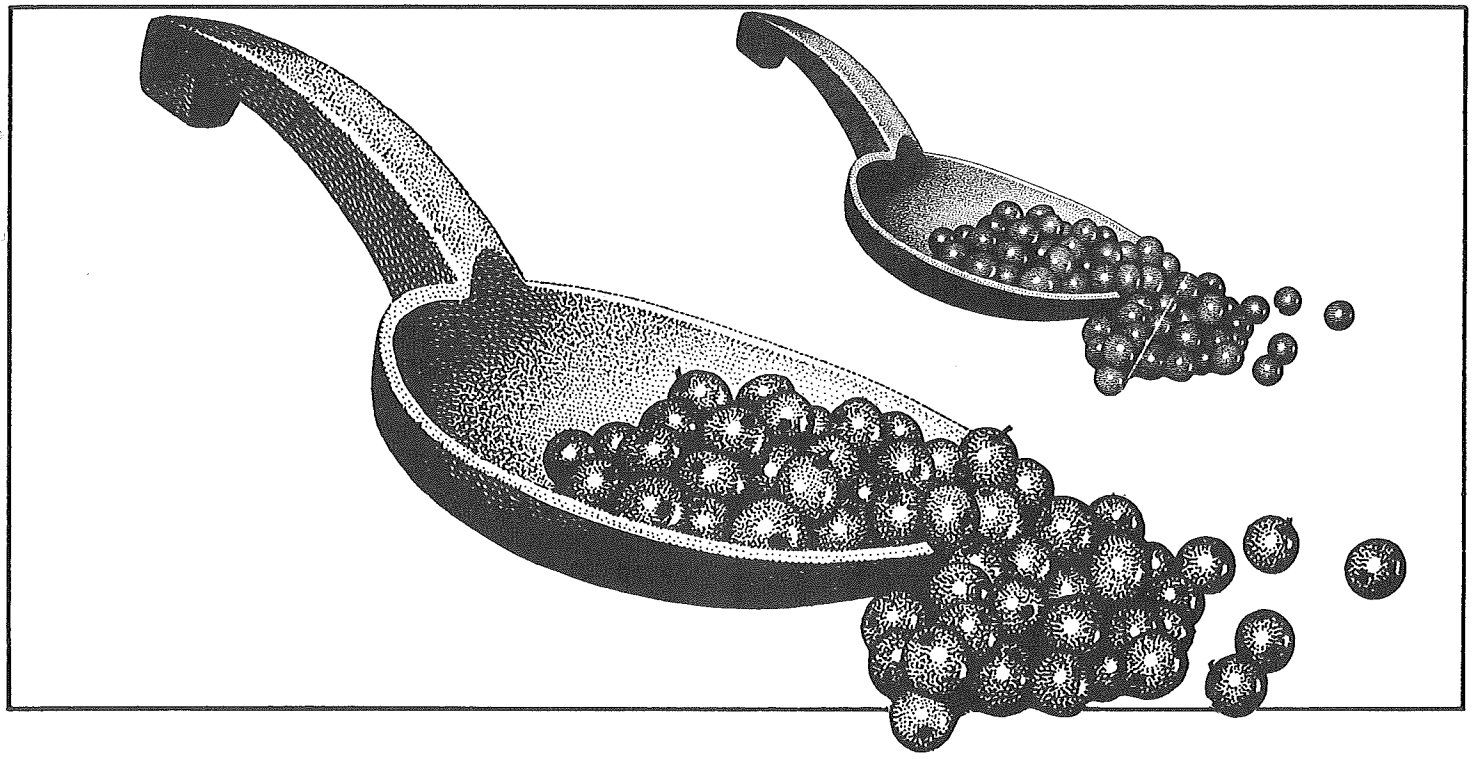
Many acres intended for harvest in August were left unraked due to low prices. Maine farmers received an average of 27 cents per pound, a 10 cent drop in price from the previous year and half the 1982 price. This was the lowest price received for Maine blueberries since 1974.

Beginning in 1983 and continued in 1984, a strong U.S. dollar caused blueberries to become more expensive in overseas markets, thus limiting export sales. The reduction in sales, combined with record high production levels in 1982 and 1983, produced a surplus of berries in storage at the beginning of 1984. The surplus, in turn, caused lower prices. Cash farm receipts from the sale of blueberries which had previously averaged $12.1 million dollar per year since 1980, totaled only $6.7 million in 1984.

## WILD BLUEBERRIES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Number of Farms | Acres | Production (Pounds) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 1 | (D) | (D) |
| Aroostook | — | — | — |
| Cumberland | 8 | 235 | 277,826 |
| Franklin | 1 | (D) | (D) |
| Hancock | 118 | 3,088 | 6,072,424 |
| Kennebec | 3 | 55 | 32,560 |
| Knox | 44 | 1,212 | 947,139 |
| Lincoln | 19 | 367 | 331,491 |
| Oxford | 6 | 78 | 106,800 |
| Penobscot | 10 | 165 | 157,269 |
| Piscataquis | 3 | 36 | 105,447 |
| Sagadahoc | — | — | — |
| Somerset | 1 | (D) | (D) |
| Waldo | 27 | 688 | 847,747 |
| Washington | 230 | 11,168 | 20,043,424 |
| York | 3 | (D) | (D) |
| Maine | 474 | 17,773 | 29,661,891 |

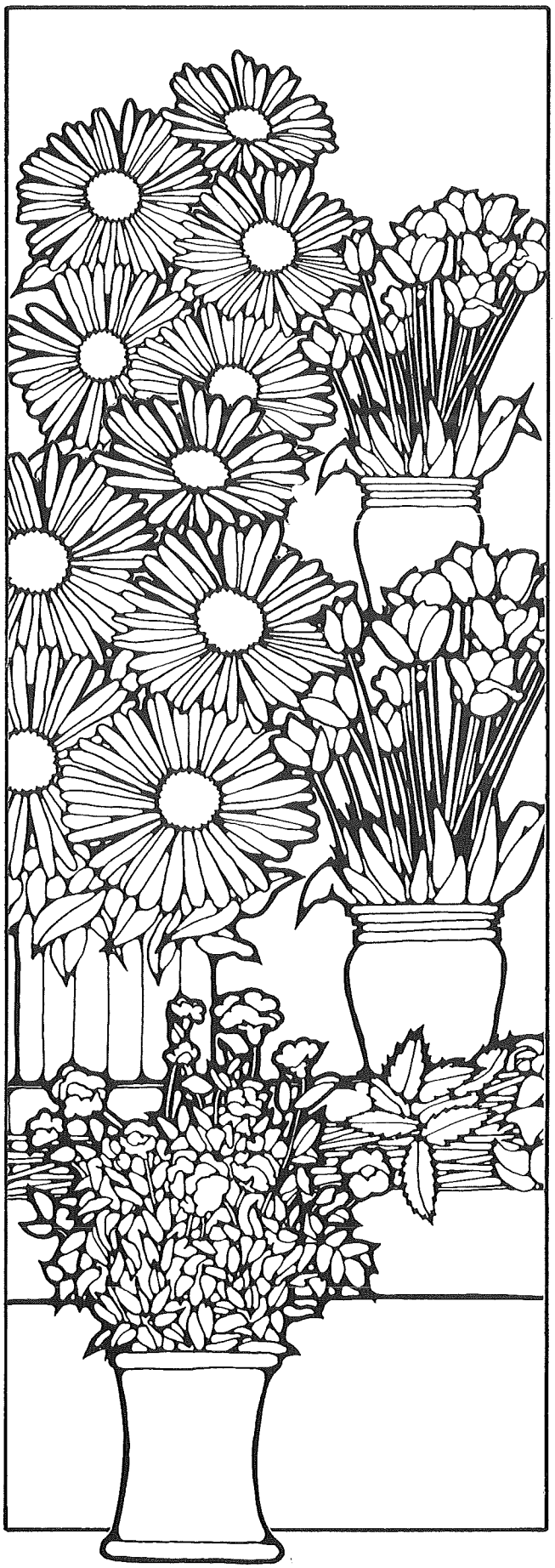
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



## WILD BLUEBERRY PRODUCTION AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Price Per Pound | Value of Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Pounds | Cents | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 16,928 | 22.2 | 3,758 |
| 1973 | 22,096 | 26.9 | 5,944 |
| 1974 | 18,566 | 18.5 | 3,435 |
| 1975 | 11,910 | 26.5 | 3,156 |
| 1976 | 24,908 | 31.0 | 7,721 |
| 1977 | 14,369 | 60.6 | 8,708 |
| 1978 | 18,100 | 51.0 | 9,231 |
| 1979 | 17,600 | 36.0 | 6,336 |
| 1980 | 21,200 | 38.0 | 8,056 |
| 1981 | 21,746 | 42.0 | 9,199 |
| 1982 | 35,925 | 52.0 | 18,681 |
| 1983 | 44,653 | 37.0 | 16,522 |
| 1984 | 24,684 | 25.0 | 6,171 |

# NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS



Many of Maine's 425 greenhouses are seasonal and grow seedlings for farming and gardening, although 25 percent of the operations grow a variety of potted plants and flowers year-round. Maine also supports 88 nurseries, 77 of which are less than 4 acres in size.

A steady increase in production and sales of greenhouse and nursery items has occurred in recent years. Expansion has taken place in the floriculture industry as direct marketing of flowers and plants gained popularity. However, the greenhouse operator's share of the cut flower business has experienced a tremendous decline as sales by street vendors, farmers and supermarkets have increased.

To compensate for these losses, a few have adapted by selling foliage and flowering potted plants to chain stores. Others have chosen to combine florist and nursery sales with fruits and vegetables for sale directly to consumers at roadside stands. Still others have expanded into garden centers, where the concept of "one stop" shopping is applied. Garden centers sell nursery stock, flowers, seedlings, and garden supplies ranging from tools to fertilizers and customers are offered technical advice and assistance as well. These centers have grown in response to the increasing trends toward home gardening and "do-it-yourself" landscaping.

Open land used to produce nursery and greenhouse products increased from 438 acres in 1978 to 526 acres in 1982 according to the U.S. Census of Agriculture. This was an increase of 17 percent. Cumberland and York Counties together accounted for 28 percent of nursery and greenhouse operations in 1982, while three Central Maine counties, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot, contributed an additional 26 percent to the total.

Census of Agriculture figures show that sales from operations growing nursery and greenhouse products rose from $6.4 million in 1978 to $7.3 million in 1982, an increase of almost $1 million. The sale of vegetable and flower seeds more than doubled in that same period of time, while greenhouse vegetable sales increased 25 percent between 1978 and 1982. USDA estimated cash receipts from greenhouse and nursery marketings at $7.5 million in 1982, $7.8 million in 1983, and $8.3 million in 1984. This figure reflects the value of the plants grown in the state, but does not include associated services such as landscaping and sales by florists.

## NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE
## MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| | Number of Farms | | Sq. Ft. Under Glass Or Other Protection | | Acres in the Open | | Sales ($1,000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Nursery & Greenhouse Products — TOTAL | 342 | 339 | 1,829,685 | 1,391,416 | 438 | 526 | 6,378 | 7,298 |
| Products grown in the open, irrigated | 48 | 32 | (X) | (X) | 249 | 217 | (X) | (X) |
| Bedding Plants | 229 | 233 | 772,087 | 812,137 | 14 | 91 | 2,145 | 2,726 |
| Cut flowers and cut florist greens | 56 | 43 | 208,018 | 47,476 | 23 | 16 | 544 | 293 |
| Foliage and flowering plants | 110 | 90 | 686,172 | 379,771 | 21 | 21 | 2,113 | 2,272 |
| Nursery products | 61 | 55 | 52,006 | 65,655 | 352 | 351 | 1,376 | 1,745 |
| Vegetable & flower seeds | 21 | 27 | 40,732 | 43,790 | 16 | 40 | 68 | 166 |
| Greenhouse vegetables | 6 | 12 | 26,560 | 24,400 | (X) | (X) | 29 | 38 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

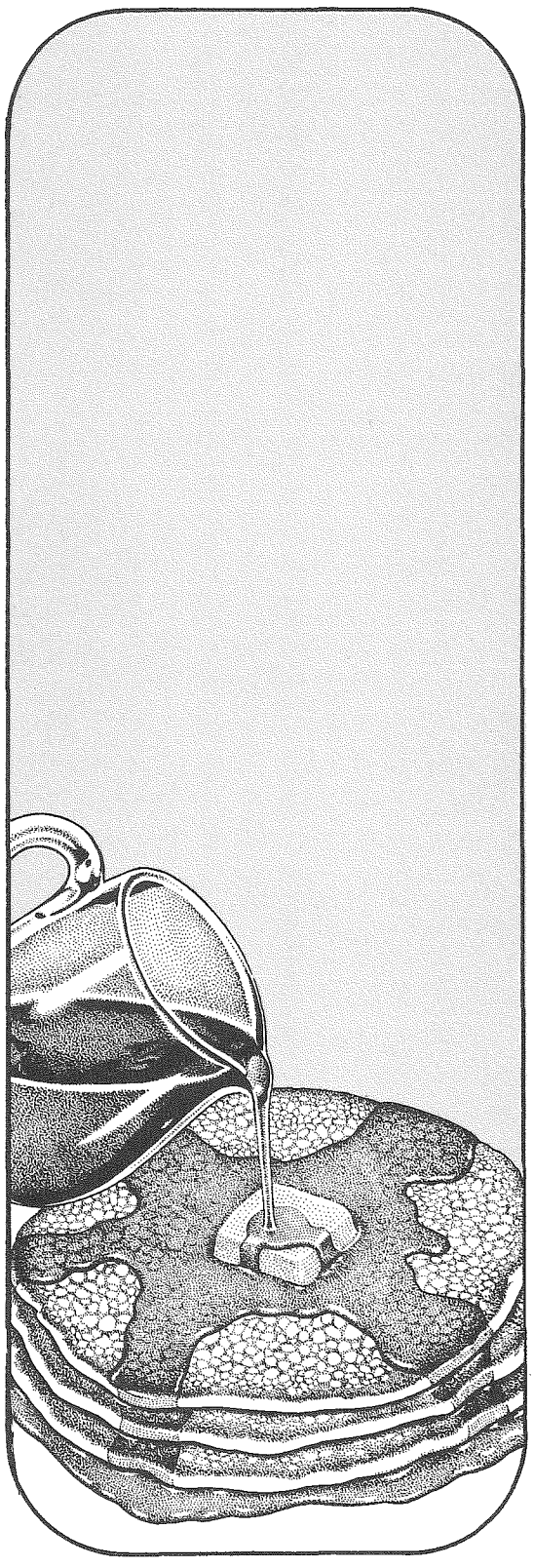


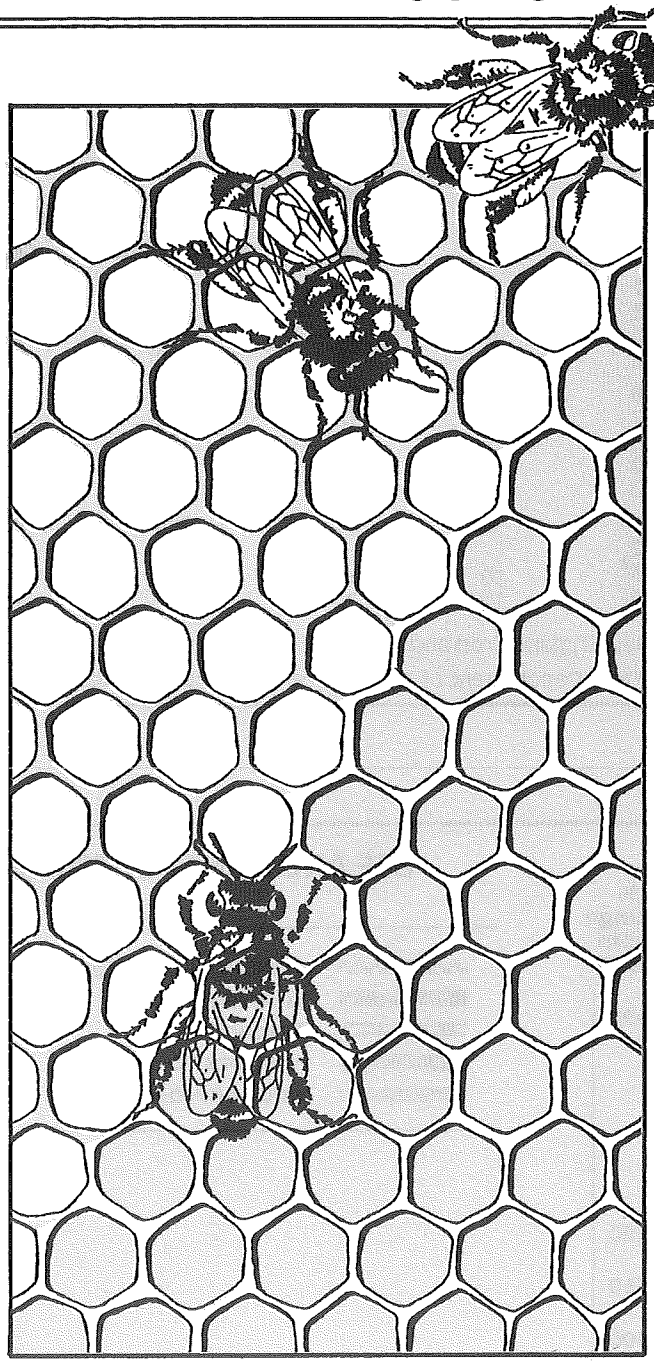
## NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS GROWN FOR SALE
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| Geographic Area | Farms | Sq. Ft. Under Glass or Other Protection | Acres in The Open | Sales ($1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nursery and Greenhouse Products | | | | |
| State Total | | | | |
| Maine ..... 1982 ..... | 339 | 1,391,416 | 526 | 7,298 |
| ..... 1978..... | 342 | 1,829,685 | 438 | 6,378 |
| Counties, 1982 | | | | |
| Androscoggin ..... | 23 | 86,607 | (D) | 503 |
| Aroostook ..... | 11 | (D) | (D) | 197 |
| Cumberland ..... | 45 | 339,791 | 41 | 1,575 |
| Franklin ..... | 8 | 11,952 | 7 | 53 |
| Hancock | 25 | 88,410 | 11 | 636 |
| Kennebec ..... | 33 | 170,383 | 84 | 991 |
| Knox ..... | 13 | 53,472 | 18 | 335 |
| Lincoln ..... | 19 | 27,077 | 20 | 158 |
| Oxford ..... | 21 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Penobscot ..... | 33 | 44,037 | 14 | 222 |
| Piscataquis ..... | 7 | (D) | (D) | (D) |
| Sagadahoc ..... | 8 | 33,248 | (D) | 59 |
| Somerset ..... | 21 | 65,334 | 6 | 224 |
| Waldo ..... | 11 | (D) | (D) | 185 |
| Washington ..... | 12 | (D) | (D) | 67 |
| York ..... | 49 | 254,546 | 45 | (D) |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

# HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS





Beekeeping for honey production and pollination services is one of Maine's fastest growing agricultural industries. There are now approximately 900 beekeepers in the state managing a total of about 10,000 colonies. This is an increase of 100 percent since 1979 when the statewide total was 5,000 hives and reflects the growing popularity of beekeeping among hobbyists and part-time farmers.

Though many Maine beekeepers are hobbyists, a growing number of commercial operators sell honey and rent their hives to orchards and blueberry producers (as a method of ensuring pollination and improving crop yields). To meet local demands for pollination services, an additional 10,000 to 12,000 colonies are imported from the southern U.S. each year, an indication of the market potential for increased expansion by Maine beekeepers.

Honey production in the state is currently estimated at over 300,000 pounds a year. Sales of honey and beeswax and pollination rentals by beekeepers in Maine now generate an estimated $600,000 annually. Maine's expanding apple and blueberry industries, which have increasingly depended upon commercial pollination services, had collective receipts of $34 million in 1982. In addition, planting of small fruits also dependent on pollination by honeybees, such as strawberries and raspberries, is increasing in the state. It is likely that these industries, too, will look increasingly to Maine beekeepers in the future to improve production.

Prices Maine beekeepers receive for their honey are affected by low price competition of foreign imports from Canada, Mexico, Argentina and China. Because of the impact of bee pollinators on agricultural crops, a federal price support program was established to assist the industry. In 1983, Maine beekeepers forfeited over 42,000 pounds of honey to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for use in the School Lunch Program.

The need to control diseases which pose a threat to the bee industry was addressed in 1983 when the Legislature authorized the Department to employ a full-time apiarist to administer a disease control program and to provide technical assistance to beekeepers. That year an outbreak of American Foulbrood (AFB), an extremely contagious disease, was discovered in Maine hives, reaching an epidemic level of 16 percent.

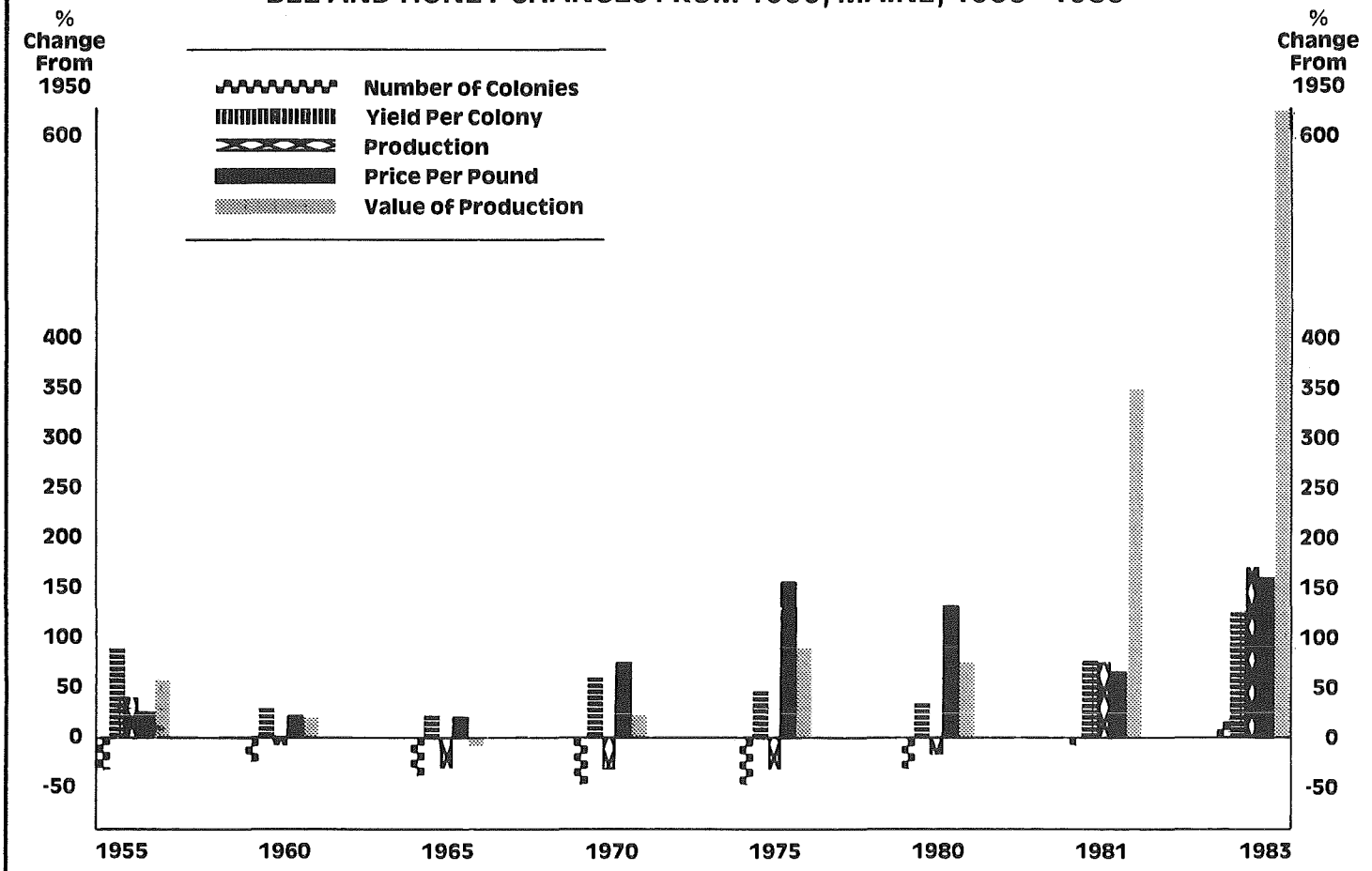
Apiarists in Maine kept 11,000 bee colonies in 1984, 10 percent higher than in 1983. Yield per colony was 32.4 pounds, compared to 49.6 pounds in 1983, due to a poor spring crop and limited goldenrod bloom. The 1984 price was 69 cents per pound, down from 90 cents in 1983. While the value of honey production in 1984 dropped to $243,000, the total of honey sales, sales of beeswax, and pollination rentals is estimated at $625,000.

## BEES, HONEY AND BEESWAX: COLONIES OF BEES, PRODUCTION, PRICE PER POUND AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Colonies of Bees | Yield Per Colony | Honey | | | Beeswax | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Production | Price Per Pound | Value of Production | Production | Price Per Pound | Value of Production |
| | 1,000 | Pounds | 1,000 Pounds | Cents | 1,000 Dollars | 1,000 Pounds | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 4 | 20 | 80 | 57.7 | 46 | 2 | .65 | 1 |
| 1973 | 4 | 33 | 132 | 61.5 | 81 | 3 | .80 | 2 |
| 1974 | 4 | 33 | 132 | 73.9 | 98 | 1 | 1.10 | 1 |
| 1975 | 4 | 23 | 92 | 89.5 | 82 | 2 | 1.00 | 2 |
| 1976 | 5 | 22 | 110 | 91.0 | 100 | 2 | 1.05 | 2 |
| 1977 | 5 | 18 | 90 | 85.8 | 77 | 2 | 1.40 | 3 |
| 1978 | 5 | 36 | 180 | 98.2 | 177 | 2 | 1.60 | 3 |
| 1979 | 5 | 36 | 180 | 68.9 | 124 | 3 | 1.60 | 5 |
| 1980 | 7 | 19 | 133 | 83.1 | 111 | 3 | 1.84 | 6 |
| 1981[1] | 8 | 28 | 224 | 89.1 | 200 | 5 | 1.99 | 10 |
| 1982 | | | | | | | | |
| 1983[2] | 10 | 50 | 500 | 90.0 | 450 | 8 | 1.25 | 10 |
| 1984[2] | 11 | 32 | 352 | 69.0 | 243 | 6 | 1.25 | 8 |

1/New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service discontinued this series after 1981. Information for 1982 is unavailable.
2/Maine Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources estimates.

## BEE AND HONEY CHANGES FROM 1950, MAINE, 1955 - 1983[1]



The art of making sugar and syrup from the sap of the maple tree was developed by the Native Americans of the Northeast. It was used as an all-purpose seasoning and as one of their staple foods, a primary source of nourishment in the early spring. Considered to be so valuable (and portable), it was often used as money. Throughout the early centuries of our history, New England farmers found it cheaper to produce and use than imported cane sugar.

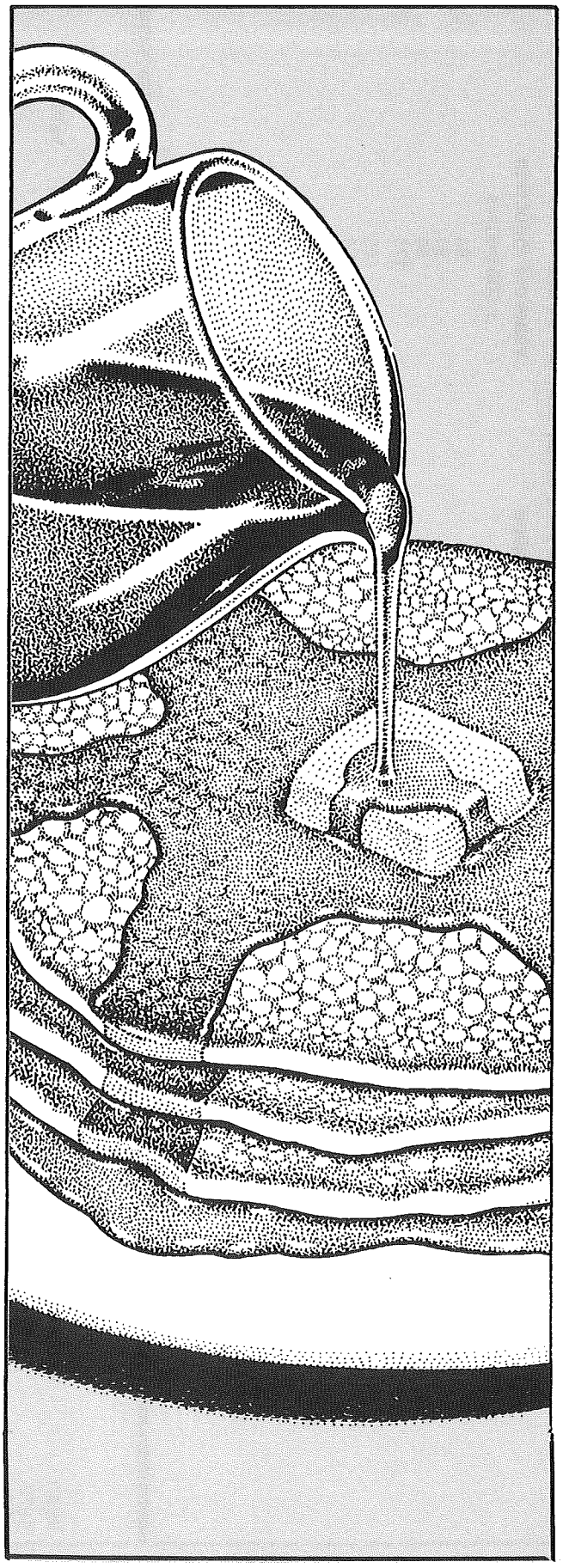
Maine is one of nine states in the U.S. where maple syrup is produced commercially. Its warm spring days and below-freezing spring nights are instrumental in producing a sweet, high quality sap. Maine syrup producers have traditionally received a premium price for their product, the majority of which is sold locally.

Recently, the industry has been affected by new state policies regarding the definition of "Maine syrup." A number of Canadian maple syrup producers along the border tap trees and produce syrup in Maine. This syrup amounts to approximately four times the volume produced by Maine producers. Historically, the syrup produced here by Canadians has gone back to Canada and has been sold to Canadian brokers. In 1982, the Department recognized this syrup as Maine syrup subject to Maine licensing and inspection. As a result in 1983, 48 of these Canadian producers were licensed and inspected. A good portion of this syrup is now being marketed as Maine syrup.

This increase in the volume of Maine syrup is viewed by some as a positive development, since it could be helpful in opening up new larger wholesale markets. However, others express concern about the competition for Maine's more limited retail markets, and the possible effect on market price. To date, however, prices received for Maine syrup are holding strong.

The combined maple syrup production for the 1984 season by Maine producers and Canadian producers tapping trees in the state totaled 58 thousand gallons. Of that total, Canadian production in Maine accounted for 48 thousand gallons while Maine producers made up the remaining 10,000 gallons.

The season was reported mostly favorable, with some days a little cool. The sweetness of the sap was near normal and sweeter than 1983. The color was mostly medium.



## MAPLE SYRUP: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Price Per Gallon | Value of Production |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Gallons | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 8 | 10.50 | 84 |
| 1973 | 8 | 11.70 | 94 |
| 1974 | 7 | 12.70 | 89 |
| 1975 | 9 | 13.70 | 123 |
| 1976 | 7 | 13.70 | 96 |
| 1977 | 8 | 15.50 | 124 |
| 1978 | 7 | 16.00 | 112 |
| 1979 | 9 | 17.90 | 161 |
| 1980 | 5 | 19.80 | 99 |
| 1981 | 12 | 23.00 | 276 |
| 1982 | 10 | 21.60 | 216 |
| 1983[1] | 53.5 | 22.30 | 1,193 |
| 1984[1] | 58.0 | 23.20 | 1,345 |

1/ 1983 and 1984 figures combine Maine production with Canadian production in Maine (approximately 45.5 thousand gallons)

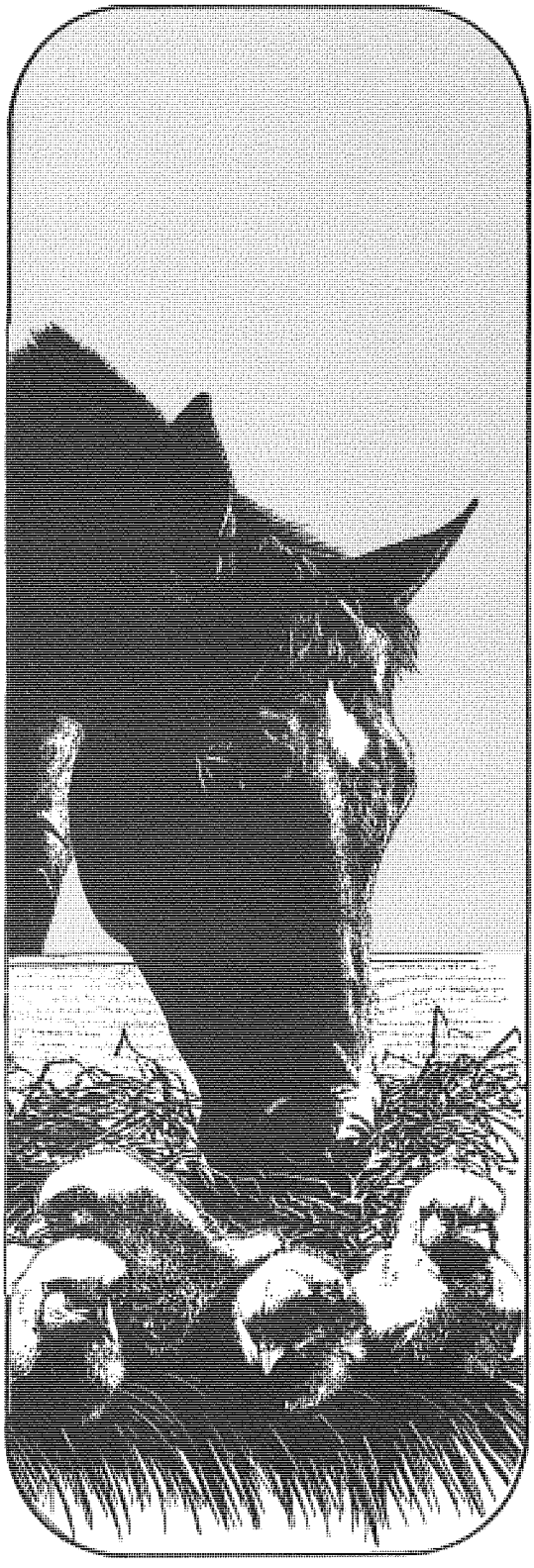
## MAPLE SYRUP: PRICES BY TYPE OF SALE AND SIZE OF CONTAINERS, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| | Retail Dollars | | | | | Wholesale Dollars | | | | | All Sales Equiv. Per Gallon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Gallons | ½ Gallons | Quarts | Pints | ½ Pints | Gallons | ½ Gallons | Quarts | Pints | ½ Pints | |
| 1972 | 9.10 | 4.95 | 3.00 | 1.80 | 1.10 | 8.40 | 4.55 | 2.75 | 1.55 | .80 | 10.50 |
| 1973 | 10.10 | 5.55 | 3.35 | 2.05 | 1.25 | 9.10 | 4.95 | 2.90 | 1.65 | 1.00 | 11.70 |
| 1974 | 10.90 | 6.00 | 3.65 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 9.30 | 5.20 | 3.20 | 1.85 | 1.20 | 12.70 |
| 1975 | 11.80 | 6.50 | 3.75 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 6.05 | 3.50 | 2.20 | 1.25 | 13.70 |
| 1976 | 12.20 | 6.65 | 3.75 | 2.25 | 1.40 | 10.25 | 6.00 | 3.50 | 2.25 | 1.30 | 13.70 |
| 1977 | 13.25 | 6.90 | 4.20 | 2.90 | 1.55 | 11.75 | 6.35 | 3.85 | 2.40 | 1.50 | 15.50 |
| 1978 | 14.13 | 7.50 | 4.35 | 2.59 | 1.72 | 12.00 | 6.50 | 3.68 | 2.15 | 1.20 | 16.00 |
| 1979 | 15.55 | 7.96 | 4.88 | 3.04 | 2.14 | 12.50 | 7.25 | 3.92 | 2.42 | 1.55 | 17.90 |
| 1980 | 18.40 | 9.71 | 5.40 | 3.38 | 2.25 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 4.25 | 2.95 | 1.90 | 19.80 |
| 1981 | 19.99 | 11.33 | 6.37 | 3.96 | 2.48 | 17.65 | 9.83 | 5.88 | 3.33 | 2.01 | 23.00 |
| 1982 | 20.07 | 12.40 | 6.18 | 4.40 | 2.54 | 15.74 | 10.03 | 5.25 | 3.35 | 1.93 | 21.60 |
| 1983 | 20.26 | 11.82 | 6.01 | 4.30 | 2.67 | 17.80 | 10.13 | 5.44 | 3.34 | 2.01 | 22.30 |
| 1984 | 21.36 | 12.82 | 6.63 | 4.18 | 2.88 | 17.60 | 9.90 | 5.40 | 3.30 | 2.13 | 23.20 |

## MAPLE SYRUP: PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF SALE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Retail | Wholesale | Bulk |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Percent | |
| 1972 | 60 | 39 | 1 |
| 1973 | 66 | 33 | 1 |
| 1974 | 64 | 35 | 1 |
| 1975 | 67 | 32 | 1 |
| 1976 | 69 | 28 | 3 |
| 1977 | 69 | 30 | 1 |
| 1978 | 71 | 29 | — |
| 1979 | 74 | 26 | — |
| 1980 | 66 | 34 | — |
| 1981 | 60 | 40 | — |
| 1982 | 60 | 40 | — |
| 1983 | 60 | 38 | 2 |
| 1984 | 59 | 41 | — |

# LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY



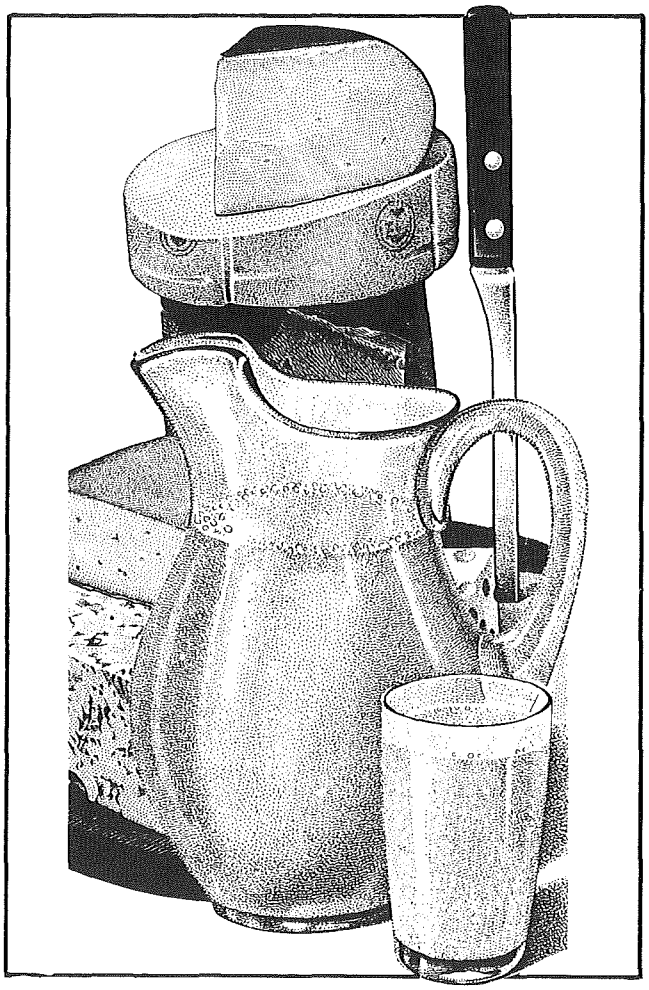
Maine's dairy industry is second only to Vermont in production of milk in New England. It is one of the three largest agricultural industries in Maine, accounting for about 25 percent of the total value of agricultural products in the state. Fluid milk is the principal product generated by the industry. Manufactured milk products such as half-and-half, cottage cheese, and ice cream are also produced, and recently a Maine firm has begun to produce and market hard cheese.

Maine's milk is marketed to dairies both in Maine and other New England states. Producers are roughly evenly divided between the in-state market, which is subject to the price control authority of the Maine Milk Commission, and the out-of-state New England market, which is subject to federal price regulation through the New England Milk Market Order.

Since 1950 there has been a significant shift from the sale of milk directly to consumers to sales to processing plants. Whereas 77 million pounds were sold direct in 1950 (15% of all milk marketed), by 1983 only 7 million pounds were direct marketed (less than 1% of milk marketed). At the same time, there has been a decline in the number of small scale milk processors, particularly in recent years. This centralization and consolidation of Maine's milk marketing structure follows the trend experienced in most other states.

Maine's dairy farms are located throughout the state but are concentrated centrally in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, Somerset, and Waldo counties. In 1982 the Census of Agriculture reported 1265 farms selling dairy products, of which 766 had dairy sales of $40,000 or more. Farms with 20 or more dairy cows numbered 973 in 1982.

These 973 farms compare to 1,126 in 1969 and 1540 in 1964. The 25% decline in the number of dairy farms between 1964 and 1969 was matched by a similar drop in production, from 781 million pounds to 598 (1968). Since that time production has risen, despite the loss of an additional 150 farms, in part because of increased productivity per cow, from 10,000 to 12,500 pounds per year) and partly because the remaining farms expanded in size. The number of cows on farms dropped only 3 percent between 1971 and 1982, from 61,000



to 59,000, while the number of farms dropped over 12 percent.

Milk production from Maine farmers totaled 694 million pounds in 1984, down 6 million from 1983, but consistent with the previous five year average of 695 million pounds. Prices paid to farmers averaged $14.50, the lowest since 1980. A federal "take-out" or deduction of 50 cents from producers' checks, intended to offset the costs of government surplus milk purchases, was begun in 1983 and continued in 1984. In addition, a federal regulation went into effect which required all producers to pay 15 cents per hundredweight for promotion. Of this amount, 10 cents could be used by a recognized state promotional system program with the remainder going to the federal program.

In 1983, the Maine Milk Pool was established by the 111th Legislature to provide greater equity in milk prices paid to Maine producers. Its implementation was delayed by challenges in both State and Federal courts. The Pool was upheld in both courts and the Pool began operation in January of 1985, on milk produced in December 1984.

## MILK: FARM PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS SOLD, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Number of Milk Cows On Farms | Production Per Milk Cow | | Percentage of Fat in All Milk Produced | Production Total | | Farm Value of Milk Produced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Milk | Milkfat | | Milk | Milkfat | |
| | Thousands | Pounds | | Percent | Million Pounds | | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 61 | 10,459 | 394 | 3.77 | 638 | 24 | 47,786 |
| 1973 | 60 | 10,233 | 380 | 3.71 | 614 | 23 | 51,944 |
| 1974 | 60 | 10,183 | 377 | 3.70 | 611 | 23 | 60,611 |
| 1975 | 61 | 10,311 | 378 | 3.67 | 629 | 23 | 62,397 |
| 1976 | 59 | 10,644 | 392 | 3.68 | 628 | 23 | 68,264 |
| 1977 | 58 | 11,000 | 403 | 3.66 | 638 | 23 | 69,606 |
| 1978 | 58 | 11,052 | 405 | 3.66 | 641 | 23 | 74,933 |
| 1979 | 56 | 11,446 | 415 | 3.63 | 641 | 23 | 83,971 |
| 1980 | 56 | 11,875 | 430 | 3.62 | 665 | 24 | 93,233 |
| 1981 | 57 | 12,263 | 448 | 3.65 | 699 | 26 | 104,151 |
| 1982 | 59 | 12,390 | 455 | 3.67 | 731 | 27 | 108,115 |
| 1983 | 57 | 13,000 | 481 | 3.70 | 741 | 27 | 109,594 |
| 1984 | 58 | 11,966 | 464 | 3.73 | 694 | 27 | 108,869 |

## MILK COWS: AVERAGE NUMBER ON FARMS, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

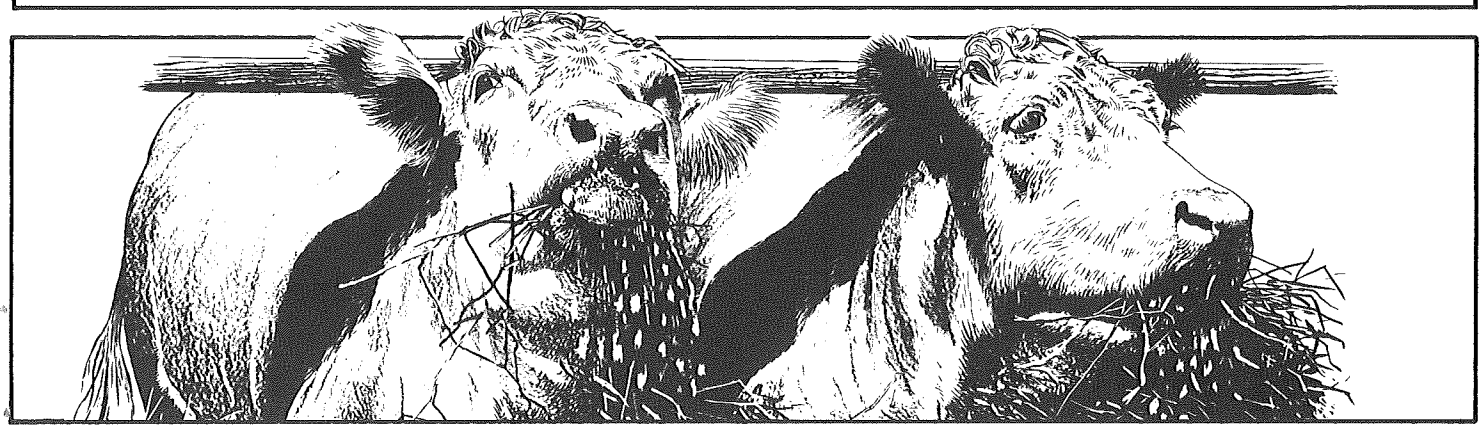
| Year | Jan-Mar | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sept | Oct-Dec | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 Head | | | |
| 1972 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1973 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| 1974 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 |
| 1975 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| 1976 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 1977 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1978 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 58 |
| 1979 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 |
| 1980 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| 1981 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 57 |
| 1982 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1983 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 57 |
| 1984 | 59 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 58 |

## MILK PRODUCTION: AVERAGE PER COW, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

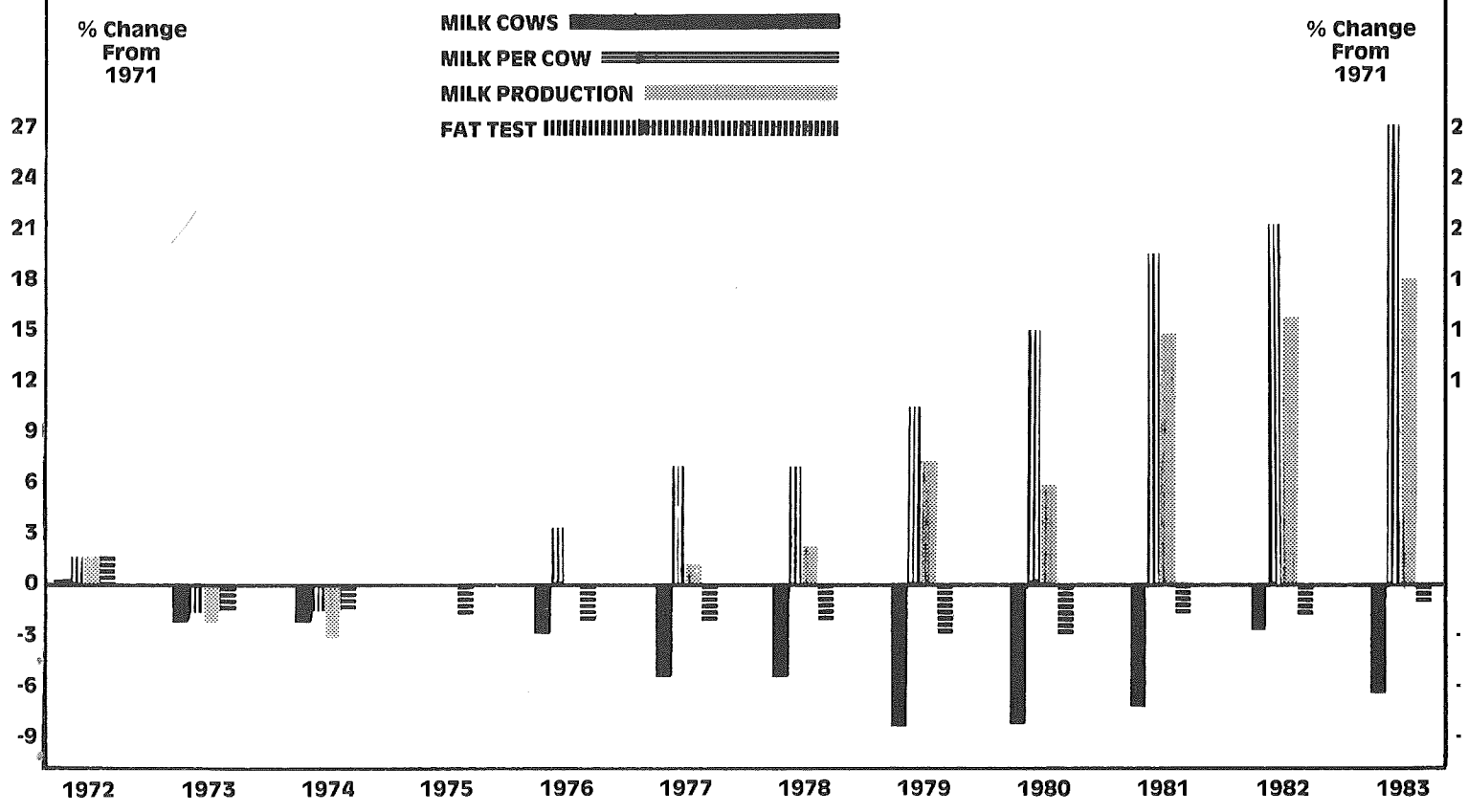
| Year | Jan-Mar | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sept | Oct-Dec | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pounds | | | |
| 1972 | 2,460 | 2,835 | 2,705 | 2,460 | 10,459 |
| 1973 | 2,395 | 2,785 | 2,695 | 2,405 | 10,233 |
| 1974 | 2,315 | 2,670 | 2,670 | 2,435 | 10,183 |
| 1975 | 2,385 | 2,800 | 2,705 | 2,500 | 10,311 |
| 1976 | 2,470 | 2,880 | 2,820 | 2,445 | 10,644 |
| 1977 | 2,520 | 2,965 | 2,880 | 2,640 | 11,000 |
| 1978 | 2,540 | 2,970 | 2,945 | 2,700 | 11,052 |
| 1979 | 2,750 | 3,040 | 3,000 | 2,770 | 11,446 |
| 1980 | 2,755 | 3,050 | 3,090 | 2,930 | 11,875 |
| 1981 | 2,890 | 3,190 | 3,190 | 2,980 | 12,263 |
| 1982 | 2,920 | 3,230 | 3,340 | 3,120 | 12,534 |
| 1983 | 3,050 | 3,310 | 3,395 | 3,240 | 13,000 |
| 1984 | 3,020 | 3,030 | 2,990 | 2,990 | 11,966 |

## MILK PRODUCTION, BY QUARTERS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Jan-Mar | Apr-Jun | Jul-Sept | Oct-Dec | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Million Pounds | | |
| 1972 | 150 | 173 | 165 | 150 | 638 |
| 1973 | 146 | 167 | 159 | 142 | 614 |
| 1974 | 139 | 163 | 163 | 146 | 611 |
| 1975 | 143 | 171 | 165 | 150 | 629 |
| 1976 | 148 | 170 | 166 | 144 | 628 |
| 1977 | 146 | 172 | 167 | 153 | 638 |
| 1978 | 147 | 172 | 168 | 154 | 641 |
| 1979 | 154 | 167 | 165 | 155 | 641 |
| 1980 | 157 | 174 | 173 | 161 | 665 |
| 1981 | 162 | 182 | 182 | 173 | 699 |
| 1982 | 172 | 187 | 190 | 178 | 727 |
| 1983 | 174 | 185 | 194 | 188 | 741 |
| 1984 | 183 | 187 | 185 | 179 | 734 |



## TREND IN MILK COWS, PRODUCTION AND FAT TEST, MAINE, 1972 - 1983



## MILK: QUANTITY MARKETED, PRICE AND CASH RECEIPTS, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Sold to Plants | | | Sold Directly to Consumers | | | Combined Marketings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Price Per Cwt. | Cash Receipts | Quantity | Price Per Quart | Cash Receipts | Quantity | Price Per Cwt. | Cash Receips |
| | Million Pounds | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars | Million Quarts | Cents | 1,000 Dollars | Million Pounds | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 610 | 7.30 | 44,530 | 6.5 | 34 | 2,214 | 624 | 7.49 | 46,744 |
| 1973 | 585 | 8.23 | 48,146 | 7.4 | 36 | 2,679 | 601 | 8.46 | 50,825 |
| 1974 | 585 | 9.70 | 56,745 | 6.0 | 43 | 2,600 | 598 | 9.92 | 59,345 |
| 1975 | 605 | 9.75 | 58,988 | 5.1 | 42 | 2,149 | 616 | 9.92 | 61,137 |
| 1976 | 610 | 10.80 | 65,880 | 2.3 | 42 | 977 | 615 | 10.87 | 66,857 |
| 1977 | 615 | 10.80 | 66,420 | 3.7 | 42 | 1,563 | 623 | 10.91 | 67,983 |
| 1978 | 620 | 11.60 | 71,920 | 3.3 | 43 | 1,400 | 627 | 11.69 | 73,320 |
| 1979 | 620 | 13.00 | 80,600 | 3.3 | 47 | 1,530 | 627 | 13.10 | 82,130 |
| 1980 | 645 | 13.90 | 89,655 | 3.7 | 51 | 1,898 | 653 | 14.02 | 91,553 |
| 1981 | 680 | 14.80 | 100,640 | 3.3 | 53 | 1,726 | 687 | 14.90 | 102,366 |
| 1982 | 710 | 14.70 | 104,370 | 3.3 | 52 | 1,693 | 717 | 14.79 | 106,063 |
| 1983 | 720 | 14.70 | 105,840 | 3.3 | 52 | 1,693 | 727 | 14.79 | 107,533 |
| 1984 | 715 | 14.50 | 103,675 | 3.3 | 51 | 1,660 | 722 | 14.59 | 105,335 |



## MILK: QUANTITIES USED AND MARKETED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

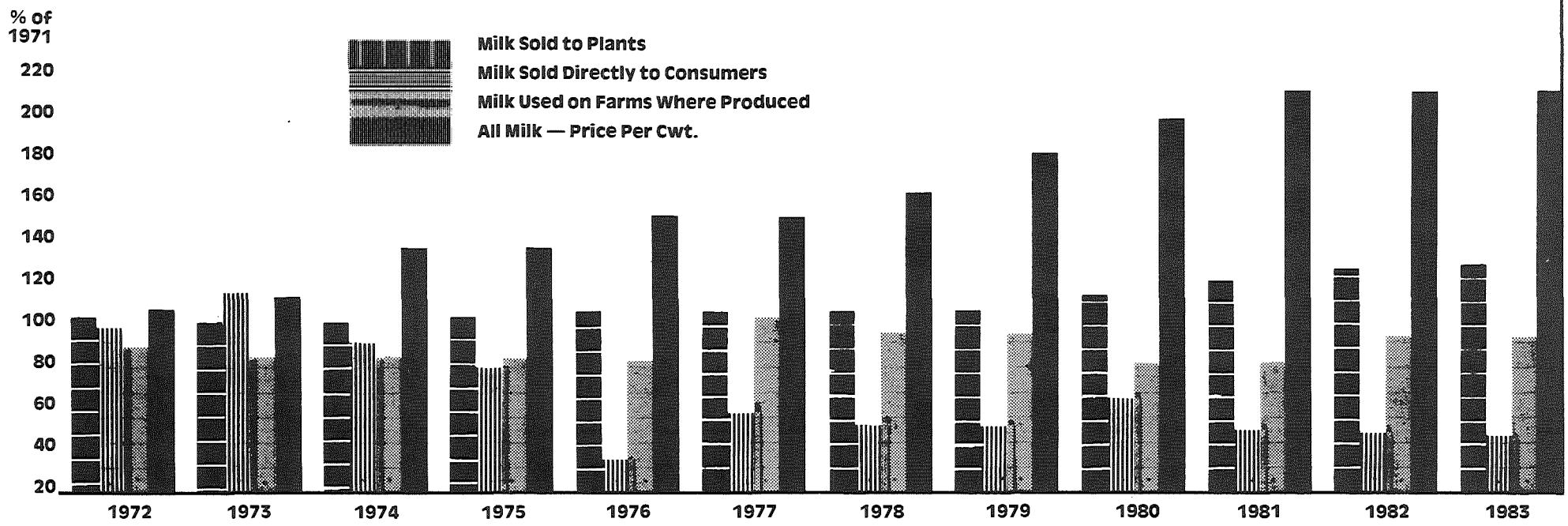
| Year | Milk, Used on Farms Where Produced | | | | Milk Marketed by Farmers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Produced | Used For Milk, Cream and Butter | Fed to Calves | Total Million Pounds | Sold to Plants and Dealers | Sold Directly to Consumers | Total |
| 1972 | 638 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 610 | 14 | 624 |
| 1973 | 614 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 585 | 16 | 601 |
| 1974 | 611 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 585 | 13 | 598 |
| 1975 | 629 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 605 | 11 | 616 |
| 1976 | 628 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 610 | 5 | 615 |
| 1977 | 638 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 615 | 8 | 623 |
| 1978 | 641 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 620 | 7 | 627 |
| 1979 | 641 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 620 | 7 | 627 |
| 1980 | 665 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 645 | 8 | 653 |
| 1981 | 699 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 680 | 7 | 687 |
| 1982 | 731 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 710 | 7 | 717 |
| 1983 | 741 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 720 | 7 | 727 |
| 1984 | 734 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 715 | 7 | 722 |

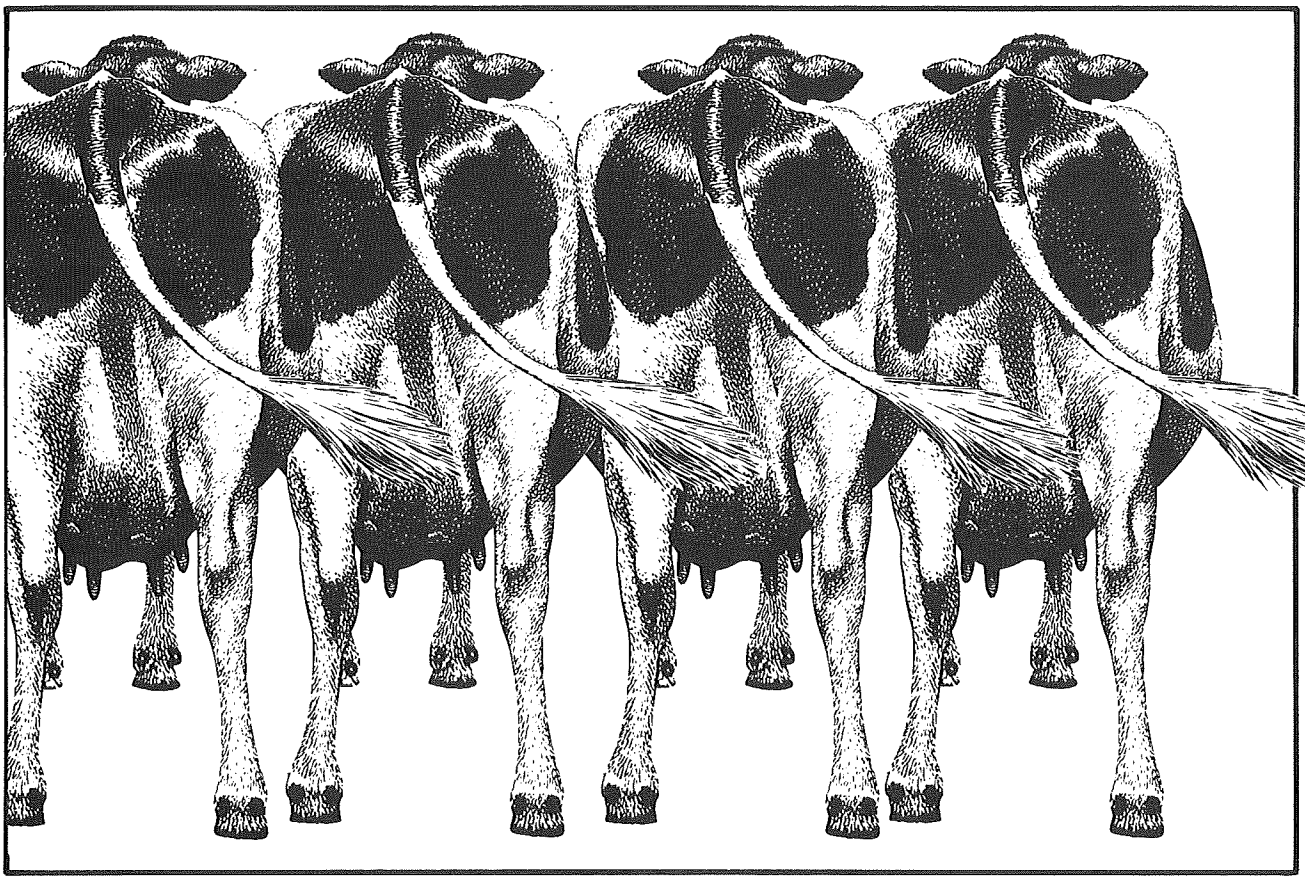
## MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 POUNDS RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

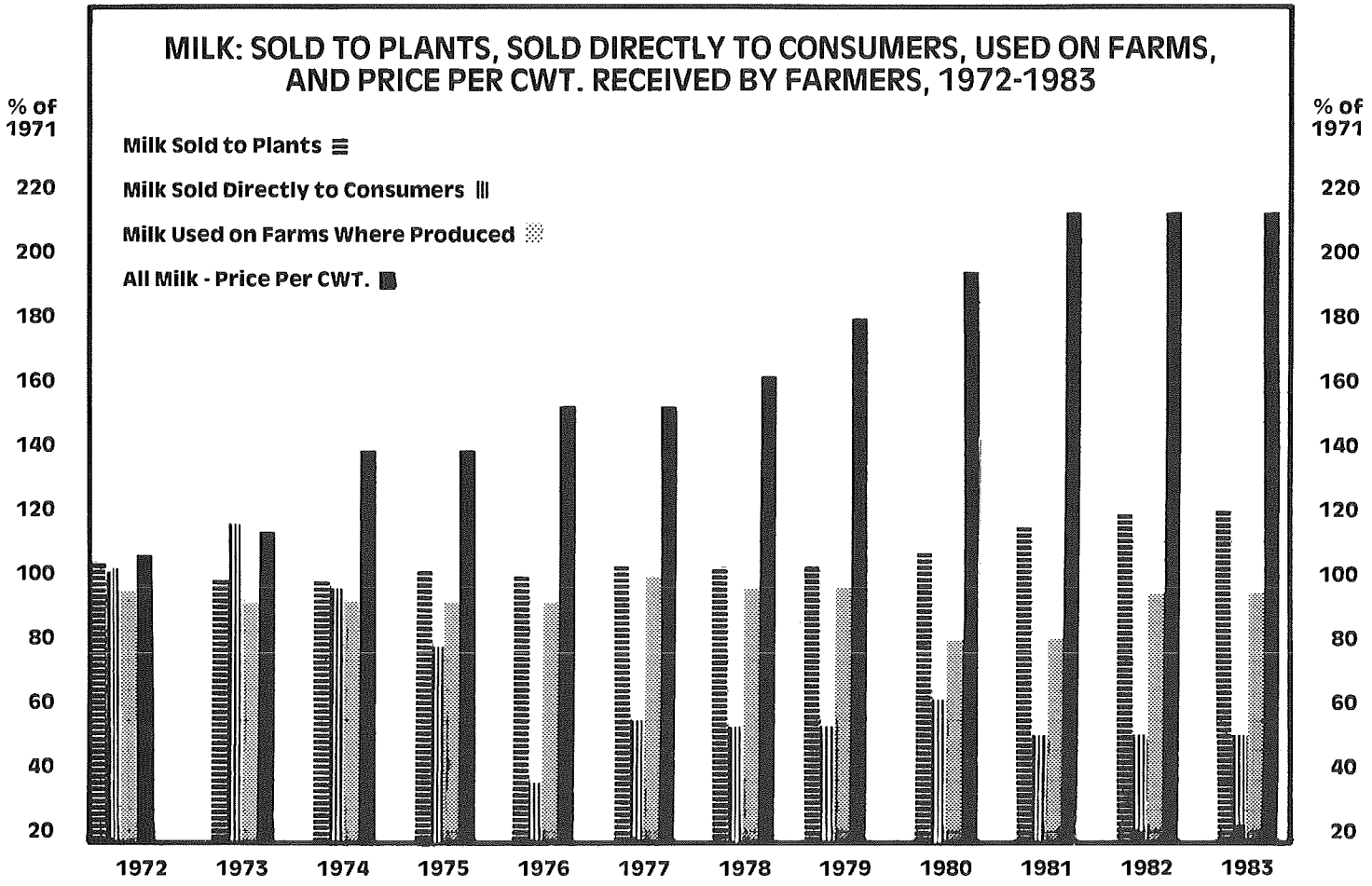
| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Dollars | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7.20 | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.80 | 7.05 | 7.35 | 7.60 | 7.80 | 7.90 | 7.95 | 7.30 |
| 1973 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.75 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.85 | 8.35 | 9.00 | 9.30 | 9.75 | 9.70 | 8.23 |
| 1974 | 9.85 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 8.95 | 9.25 | 9.55 | 9.90 | 10.20 | 10.10 | 9.80 | 9.70 |
| 1975 | 9.85 | 9.80 | 9.65 | 9.45 | 9.20 | 9.05 | 9.10 | 9.50 | 10.10 | 10.45 | 10.70 | 10.80 | 9.75 |
| 1976 | 11.20 | 11.00 | 11.10 | 10.30 | 10.40 | 10.10 | 10.50 | 10.80 | 11.20 | 11.60 | 11.10 | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| 1977 | 10.70 | 10.70 | 10.50 | 10.40 | 10.30 | 10.40 | 10.60 | 10.90 | 11.20 | 11.40 | 11.50 | 11.40 | 10.80 |
| 1978 | 11.30 | 11.30 | 11.20 | 11.00 | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.30 | 11.60 | 12.10 | 12.60 | 12.80 | 12.70 | 11.60 |
| 1979 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.80 | 12.50 | 12.40 | 12.30 | 12.60 | 13.10 | 13.30 | 13.80 | 14.00 | 13.60 | 13.00 |
| 1980 | 13.70 | 13.70 | 13.60 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.10 | 13.50 | 13.80 | 14.20 | 14.70 | 14.90 | 15.10 | 13.90 |
| 1981 | 15.10 | 15.00 | 14.80 | 14.60 | 14.50 | 14.30 | 14.40 | 14.70 | 15.00 | 15.30 | 15.20 | 15.10 | 14.80 |
| 1982 | 14.20 | 14.90 | 14.70 | 14.70 | 14.30 | 14.20 | 14.30 | 14.60 | 14.90 | 15.10 | 15.20 | 15.10 | 14.70 |
| 1983 | 15.00 | 14.90 | 14.80 | 14.70 | 14.30 | 14.20 | 14.50 | 14.70 | 15.00 | 15.10 | 15.20 | 15.00 | 14.78 |
| 1984 | 14.80 | 14.40 | 14.30 | 14.10 | 13.90 | 13.70 | 14.00 | 14.40 | 14.80 | 15.10 | 15.30 | 14.10 | 14.41 |



## MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, SOLD DIRECTLY TO CONSUMERS, USED ON FARMS, AND PRICE PER CWT. RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MAINE, 1972 - 1983






MILK: SOLD TO PLANTS, SOLD DIRECTLY TO CONSUMERS, USED ON FARMS, AND PRICE PER CWT. RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1972-1983
% of 1971
Milk Sold to Plants
Milk Sold Directly to Consumers
Milk Used on Farms Where Produced
All Milk - Price Per CWT.
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983

## DAIRY: FARMS, NUMBERS, INVENTORY
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Milk Cows | | Farms by Inventory | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 to 9 | | 10 to 29 | | 30 to 49 | | 50 to 99 | | 100 or More | |
| | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number |
| Androscoggin | 129 | 5,844 | 29 | 85 | 20 | 413 | 30 | 1,141 | 36 | 2,348 | 14 | 1,857 |
| Aroostook | 136 | 2,594 | 78 | 182 | 19 | 398 | 22 | 824 | 15 | (D) | 2 | (D) |
| Cumberland | 99 | 3,108 | 43 | 115 | 15 | 308 | 15 | 561 | 20 | 1,377 | 6 | 747 |
| Franklin | 105 | 3,047 | 39 | 99 | 19 | 352 | 29 | 1,139 | 14 | 920 | 4 | 537 |
| Hancock | 30 | 161 | 25 | (D) | 3 | 46 | 2 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Kennebec | 223 | 8,840 | 81 | 181 | 26 | 523 | 55 | 2,122 | 42 | 2,707 | 19 | 3,307 |
| Knox | 43 | 982 | 18 | (D) | 8 | (D) | 12 | 445 | 5 | 333 | — | — |
| Lincoln | 60 | 1,128 | 38 | 94 | 8 | 147 | 7 | 252 | 5 | (D) | 2 | (D) |
| Oxford | 114 | 2,963 | 58 | 105 | 14 | 272 | 23 | 859 | 15 | 992 | 4 | 735 |
| Penobscot | 212 | 8,260 | 70 | 175 | 30 | 632 | 48 | 1,786 | 46 | 3,067 | 18 | 2,600 |
| Piscataquis | 51 | 1,757 | 20 | 44 | 12 | 261 | 7 | 255 | 10 | (D) | 2 | (D) |
| Sagadahoc | 28 | 911 | 10 | (D) | 5 | (D) | 5 | 198 | 8 | 584 | — | — |
| Somerset | 237 | 8,987 | 57 | 110 | 59 | 1,141 | 55 | 2,135 | 56 | 3,649 | 10 | 1,952 |
| Waldo | 150 | 4,945 | 39 | 109 | 38 | 798 | 38 | 1,397 | 28 | 1,732 | 7 | 909 |
| Washington | 41 | 469 | 35 | 66 | — | — | 1 | (D) | 5 | (D) | — | — |
| York | 127 | 3,212 | 61 | 139 | 15 | 308 | 27 | 1,052 | 22 | (D) | 2 | (D) |
| Maine | 1,784 | 57,208 | 701 | 1,612 | 291 | 5,869 | 376 | 14,284 | 327 | 21,500 | 90 | 13,943 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



## MARKET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD
## COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Dairy Products Sold | | Farms W/Sales of $10,000 or More | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farms | $1,000 | Farms | $1,000 |
| Androscoggin | 110 | 10,437 | 101 | 10,428 |
| Aroostook | 67 | 3,810 | 59 | 3,807 |
| Cumberland | 69 | 4,954 | 54 | 4,936 |
| Franklin | 76 | 4,558 | 65 | 4,542 |
| Hancock | 16 | 50 | 4 | 28 |
| Kennebec | 156 | 15,611 | 146 | (D) |
| Knox | 31 | 1,455 | 25 | 1,444 |
| Lincoln | 39 | 1,767 | 20 | 1,744 |
| Oxford | 79 | 5,445 | 55 | (D) |
| Penobscot | 168 | 14,250 | 147 | (D) |
| Piscataquis | 38 | 2,969 | 32 | 2,968 |
| Sagadahoc | 20 | 1,732 | 18 | (D) |
| Somerset | 181 | 14,349 | 170 | 14,228 |
| Waldo | 119 | 7,934 | 110 | (D) |
| Washington | 12 | 553 | 6 | 550 |
| York | 85 | 5,559 | 67 | 5,529 |
| Maine | 1,266 | 95,434 | 1,079 | 95,093 |

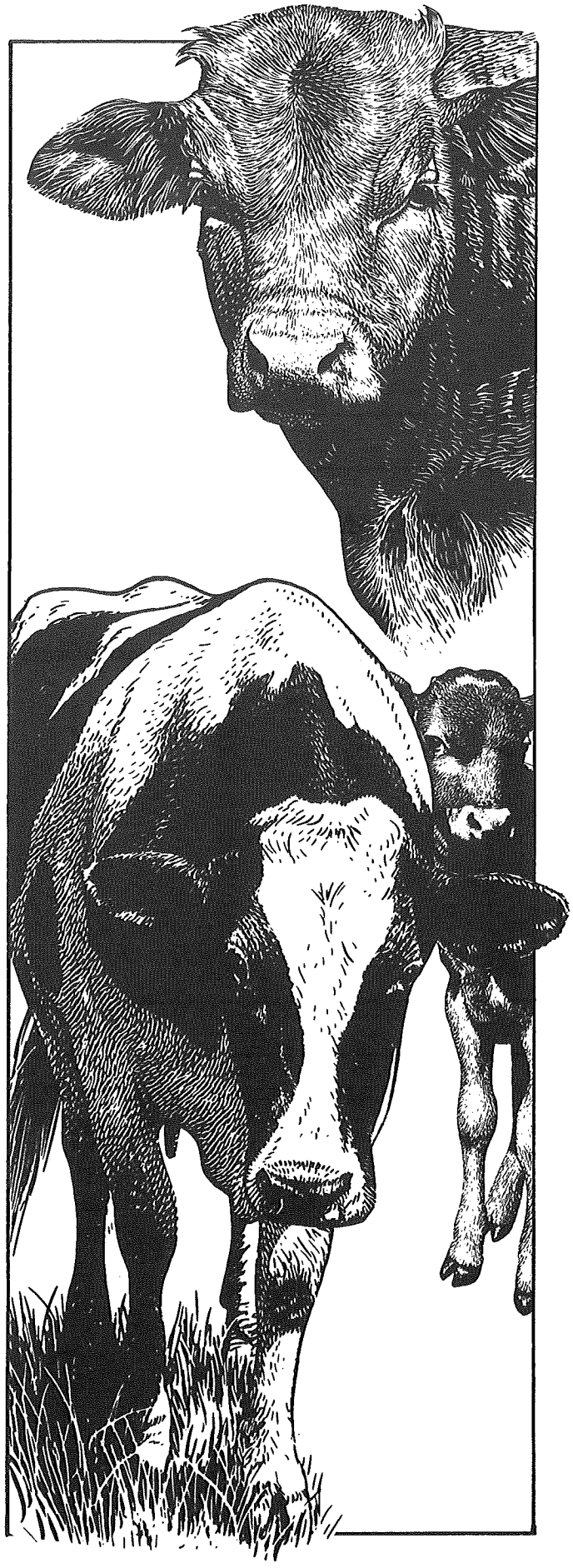
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.

Maine's cattle industry can be characterized as having two components: sales of dairy cows and dairy replacements; and sales of beef animals. The production of beef, which accounts for about 10 percent of all cattle in the State, is not a major agricultural industry in Maine, although it does provide a source of supplemental income to many farms. Most of Maine's beef production is sold as meat, often directly to consumers for local slaughter; the remainder is sold as purebred breeding stock. Standard beef cattle breeds include Herefords, Angus,Short Horns and Charolais.

In 1982, the Census of Agriculture reported approximately 1,800 farms with beef inventories in the State, up from 1,300 in 1974. About 1,400 were farms with less than 10 beef cows and roughly 400 had inventories numbering 10 or more. Farms selling cattle fattened on grain and concentrates numbered 660 in 1982, of which only 82 had sales of 10 or more animals. In 1978 there were 95 in this sales category.

Sales of dairy cows, dairy replacements, and cull dairy cows account for the vast majority of receipts for cattle and calves in Maine. Maine, which is known for its quality breeding stock, has an active trade in dairy cows and replacements, shipping animals to the eastern United States and Canada as well as to foreign markets in Japan, South America, and elsewhere. Cull dairy cows are generally sold locally to slaughterhouses for use in processed meat products.

The January 1984 inventory of cattle and calves numbered 148,000 head. Total production equaled 37.5 million pounds, considerably above the previous five year average of 32.6 million pounds. Marketings in 1984 numbered 63,000 head of cattle and calves with a total live weight of 49.8 million pounds. Cash farm receipts from the sale of cattle and calves totaled $21.5 million in 1984, up from $18 million in 1983.



## CATTLE AND CALVES: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Marketings | Price Per 100 Pounds | | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cattle | Calves | | |
| | 1,000 Pounds | | Dollars | | | |
| 1972 | 27,820 | 29,246 | 24.20 | 32.50 | 395 | 7,856 |
| 1973 | 25,095 | 28,001 | 33.10 | 43.50 | 541 | 10,279 |
| 1974 | 26,680 | 25,696 | 27.30 | 29.00 | 446 | 7,531 |
| 1975 | 31,880 | 27,812 | 22.40 | 24.20 | 925 | 7,217 |
| 1976 | 35,100 | 35,790 | 25.80 | 30.20 | 1,331 | 10,699 |
| 1977 | 30,840 | 30,804 | 25.80 | 36.30 | 1,243 | 9,484 |
| 1978 | 32,100 | 33,510 | 43.50 | 52.00 | 2,245 | 17,045 |
| 1979 | 29,920 | 32,930 | 53.00 | 71.00 | 1,823 | 19,730 |
| 1980 | 25,620 | 25,140 | 56.00 | 68.00 | 3,371 | 17,752 |
| 1981 | 31,780 | 19,230 | 50.00 | 58.00 | 3,010 | 12,765 |
| 1982 | 39,110 | 43,420 | 47.00 | 52.00 | 2,130 | 22,653 |
| 1983 | 36,700 | 43,690 | 42.00 | 45.00 | 1,948 | 20,348 |
| 1984 | 37,510 | 49,800 | 43.00 | 48.00 | 2,055 | 23,544 |

## CATTLE AND CALVES: INVENTORY, SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

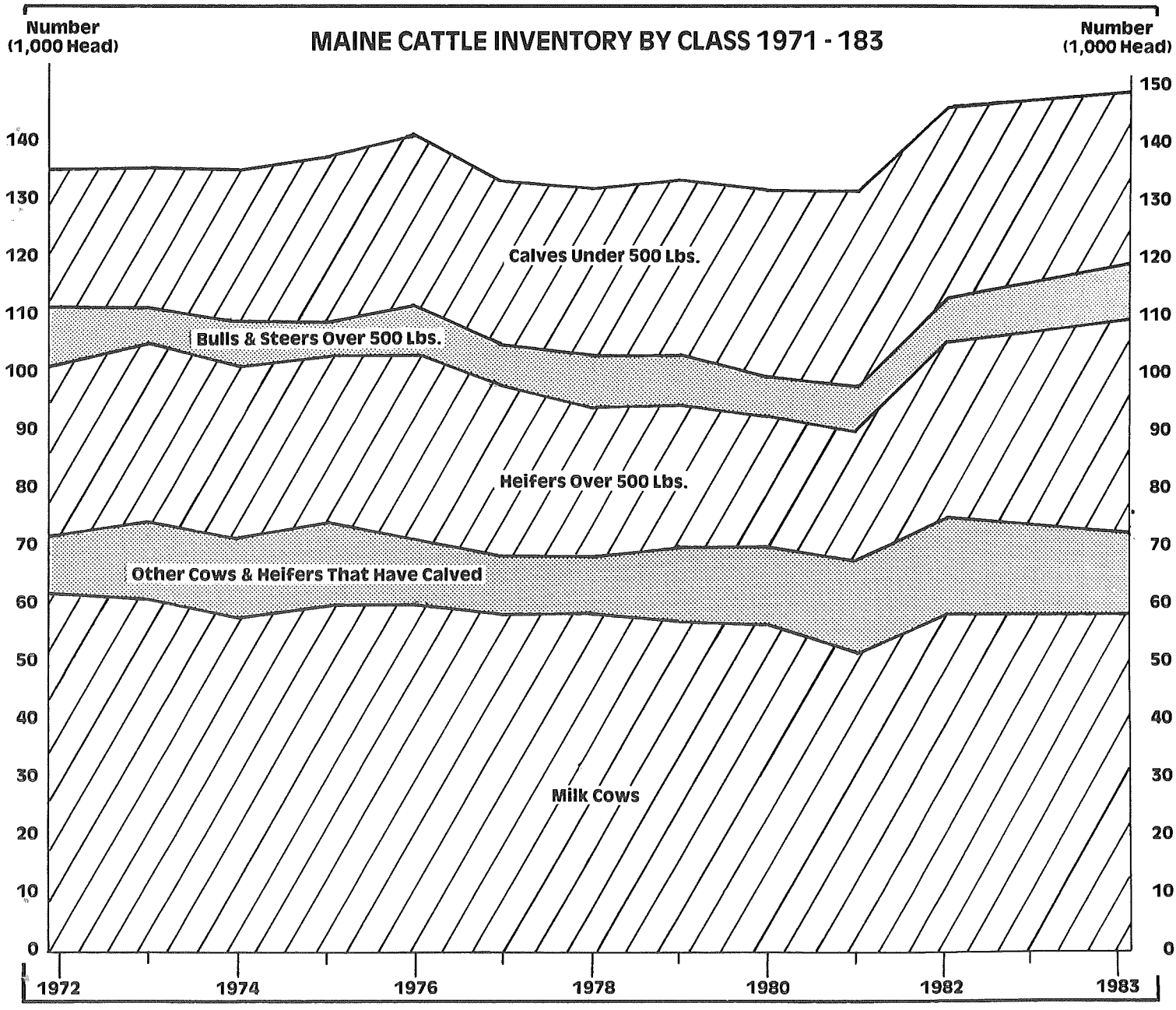
| Year | All Cattle on Hand Jan. 1 | Calf Crop | Inshipments | Marketings | | Farm Slaughter Cattle and Calves | Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cattle | Calves | | Cattle | Calves |
| | 1,000 Head | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 136 | 67 | 4 | 25 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1973 | 136 | 65 | 4 | 24 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1974 | 136 | 64 | 2 | 22 | 34 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 1975 | 138 | 65 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 1976 | 140 | 62 | 1 | 34 | 27 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1977 | 133 | 58 | 4 | 30 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 1978 | 132 | 58 | 9 | 33 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 1979 | 133 | 55 | 5 | 31 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 1980 | 131 | 55 | 6 | 26 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 1981 | 131 | 56 | 7 | 21 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 1982 | 146 | 62 | 16 | 42 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| 1983 | 144 | 60 | 18 | 41 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 1984 | 148 | 60 | 16 | 48 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

## CATTLE: NUMBER AND VALUE OF ALL CATTLE AND CALVES ON FARMS JANUARY 1, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Number | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per Head | Total |
| | 1,000 Head | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 136 | 250 | 34,000 |
| 1973 | 136 | 290 | 39,440 |
| 1974 | 136 | 380 | 51,680 |
| 1975 | 138 | 275 | 37,950 |
| 1976 | 140 | 285 | 39,900 |
| 1977 | 133 | 310 | 41,230 |
| 1978 | 132 | 325 | 42,900 |
| 1979 | 133 | 490 | 65,170 |
| 1980 | 131 | 630 | 82,530 |
| 1981 | 131 | 750 | 98,250 |
| 1982 | 146 | 715 | 104,390 |
| 1983 | 146 | 625 | 91,250 |
| 1984 | 148 | 550 | 81,400 |

## CATTLE: JANUARY 1, INVENTORY BY CLASSES, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | All Cattle and Calves | Cows & Heifers That Have Calved | | Heifers 500 Lbs. & Over | | | Steers 500 Lbs. + | Bulls 500 Lbs. + | Steers, Heifers & Bulls -500 Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beef | Milk | Beef Cow Replacements | Milk Cow Replacements | Other Replacements | | | |
| | | | | 1,000 Head | | | | | |
| 1972 | 136 | 10 | 61 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| 1973 | 136 | 11 | 61 | 4 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| 1974 | 136 | 12 | 59 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 1975 | 138 | 12 | 60 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 30 |
| 1976 | 140 | 11 | 60 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| 1977 | 133 | 10 | 58 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 28 |
| 1978 | 132 | 10 | 58 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 29 |
| 1979 | 133 | 12 | 57 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 30 |
| 1980 | 131 | 12 | 57 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 31 |
| 1981 | 131 | 13 | 55 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 32 |
| 1982 | 145 | 16 | 58 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 34 |
| 1983 | 146 | 15 | 58 | 6 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 32 |
| 1984 | 148 | 11 | 59 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 32 |



# CATTLE AND CALVES INVENTORY
# COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Cows & Heifers That Have Calved | | Beef Cows | | Farms by Inventory | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 - 19 | | 20 - 99 | | 100 - 199 | | 200 or more | |
| | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number |
| Androscoggin | 190 | 6,305 | 84 | 461 | 81 | 395 | 3 | 66 | — | — | — | — |
| Aroostook | 315 | 4,533 | 224 | 1,939 | 203 | 1,246 | 21 | 693 | — | — | — | — |
| Cumberland | 233 | 4,506 | 164 | 1,398 | 145 | 672 | 18 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — |
| Franklin | 173 | 3,628 | 97 | 581 | 92 | 437 | 5 | 144 | — | — | — | — |
| Hancock | 75 | 592 | 58 | 431 | 54 | 260 | 4 | 171 | — | — | — | — |
| Kennebec | 344 | 10,766 | 179 | 1,926 | 160 | 923 | 18 | (D) | — | — | 1 | (D) |
| Knox | 86 | 1,284 | 52 | 302 | 47 | 189 | 5 | 113 | — | — | — | — |
| Lincoln | 113 | 1,520 | 71 | 392 | 68 | 314 | 3 | 78 | — | — | — | — |
| Oxford | 212 | 4,041 | 135 | 1,078 | 118 | 524 | 17 | 554 | — | — | — | — |
| Penobscot | 325 | 9,232 | 160 | 972 | 151 | 732 | 9 | 240 | — | — | — | — |
| Piscataquis | 88 | 2,118 | 49 | 361 | 47 | (D) | 2 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Sagadahoc | 62 | 1,219 | 45 | 308 | 43 | (D) | 2 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Somerset | 318 | 10,003 | 132 | 1,016 | 119 | 549 | 12 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — |
| Waldo | 228 | 5,593 | 107 | 648 | 102 | 498 | 5 | 150 | — | — | — | — |
| Washington | 81 | 706 | 59 | 237 | 58 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| York | 281 | 4,404 | 195 | 1,192 | 180 | 841 | 15 | 351 | — | — | — | — |
| Maine | 3,124 | 70,450 | 1,811 | 13,242 | 1,668 | 8,266 | 140 | 4,446 | 2 | (D) | 1 | (D) |

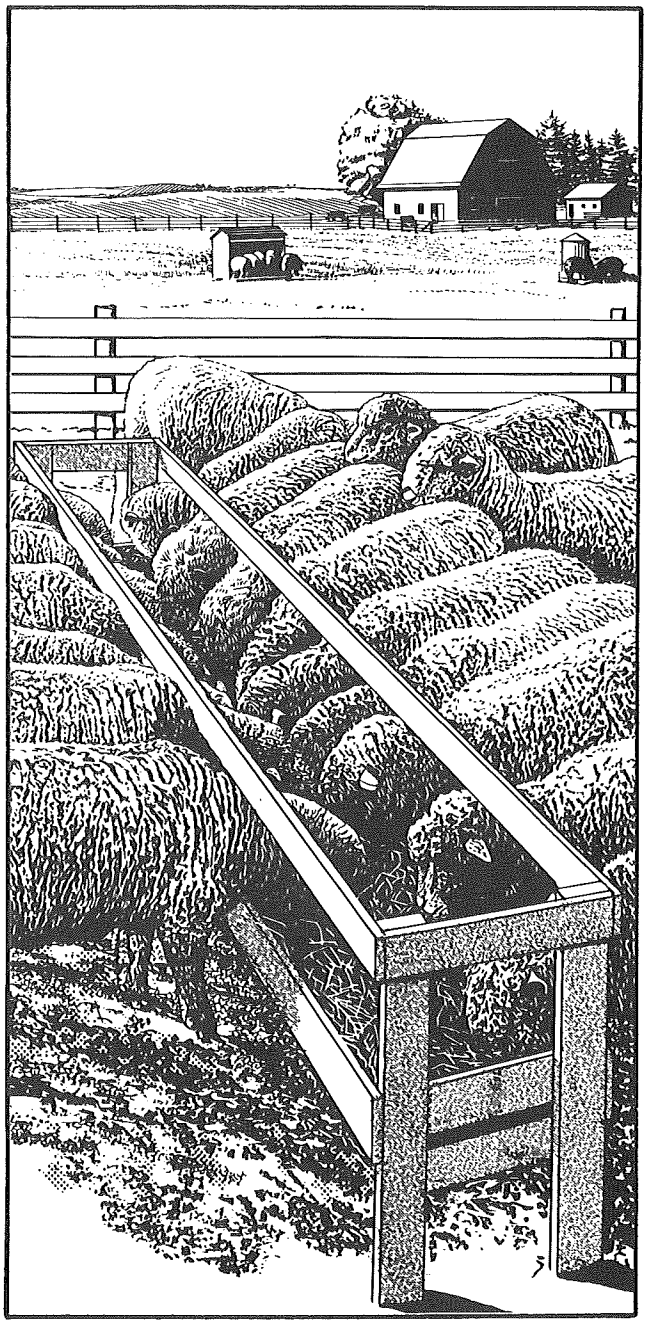
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

Sheep farming in Maine enjoyed great popularity in the mid 19th century, when sheep inventories numbered as high as 650,000 head. Sheep raising remained relatively profitable until the 1920's when a sharp decline followed, partly in response to plummeting domestic wool prices brought about by foreign imports and the invention of synthetic fibers.

A number of factors contributed to renewed interest and activity in sheep raising in Maine in the 1970's: an increasing consumer preference for wool garments (U.S. wool consumption has been generally rising since 1974), a favorable federal program of wool prices supports, and an increased interest in small and part-time farming as a way of preserving a rural lifestyle. Reflecting these factors, a number of farms selling sheep or lambs increased from 279 to 505 between 1974 and 1982, an 81 percent increase. In response to this growth in sheep farming, the Department instituted a sheep development program in 1981 in conjunction with several sheep industry groups and support agencies.

The majority of Maine lamb is marketed directly to consumers or consumed on the farm. A small portion goes to the wholesale market. Direct marketing brings a higher income to lamb producers. Maine produced lamb is being sold to several restaurant and institutions across the state and it is also becoming popular at farmers markets. In addition, efforts by some producers toward valued added products such as sausage and lamb-burgers show promise for the future.

Wool accounts for about 10 percent of the value of a sheep in the Northeast, and marketing it successfully can be a significant factor in determining whether a sheep producer is able to recover costs. Wool production has averaged 82,500 pounds per year since 1976, and in 1983, Maine wool production rose to 109 thousand pounds. Each year an average of 33,000 pounds of Maine wool is marketed cooperatively through a statewide wool pool managed by the Maine Sheep Breeders Association. Small quantities of wool are marketed within the state, but industrial size lots are usually shipped out of state as facilities to clean raw wool are not now available in Maine. Maine wool production in 1984 was 126,000 pounds, up 16 percent from 1983 and 34 percent from the previous five year average of 94,000



The 1982 Census of Agriculture reported 600 plus farms with sheep, and total sheep and lamb inventories of 17,000 plus animals as of December 31, yielding an average flock of approximately 25 pounds per farm.

The inventory of the total Maine flock reached its highest level in recent years at 20,000 sheep and lambs in 1984, with a total value of $1.9 million. Price per head was $93.50, down from the 1983 price of $111.00, but well above the $85.00 per head average for the last five years. The number of lambs born in 1984 totaled 17,000 head, up 13 percent from the number born in 1983 and the largest lamb crop since 1970.

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

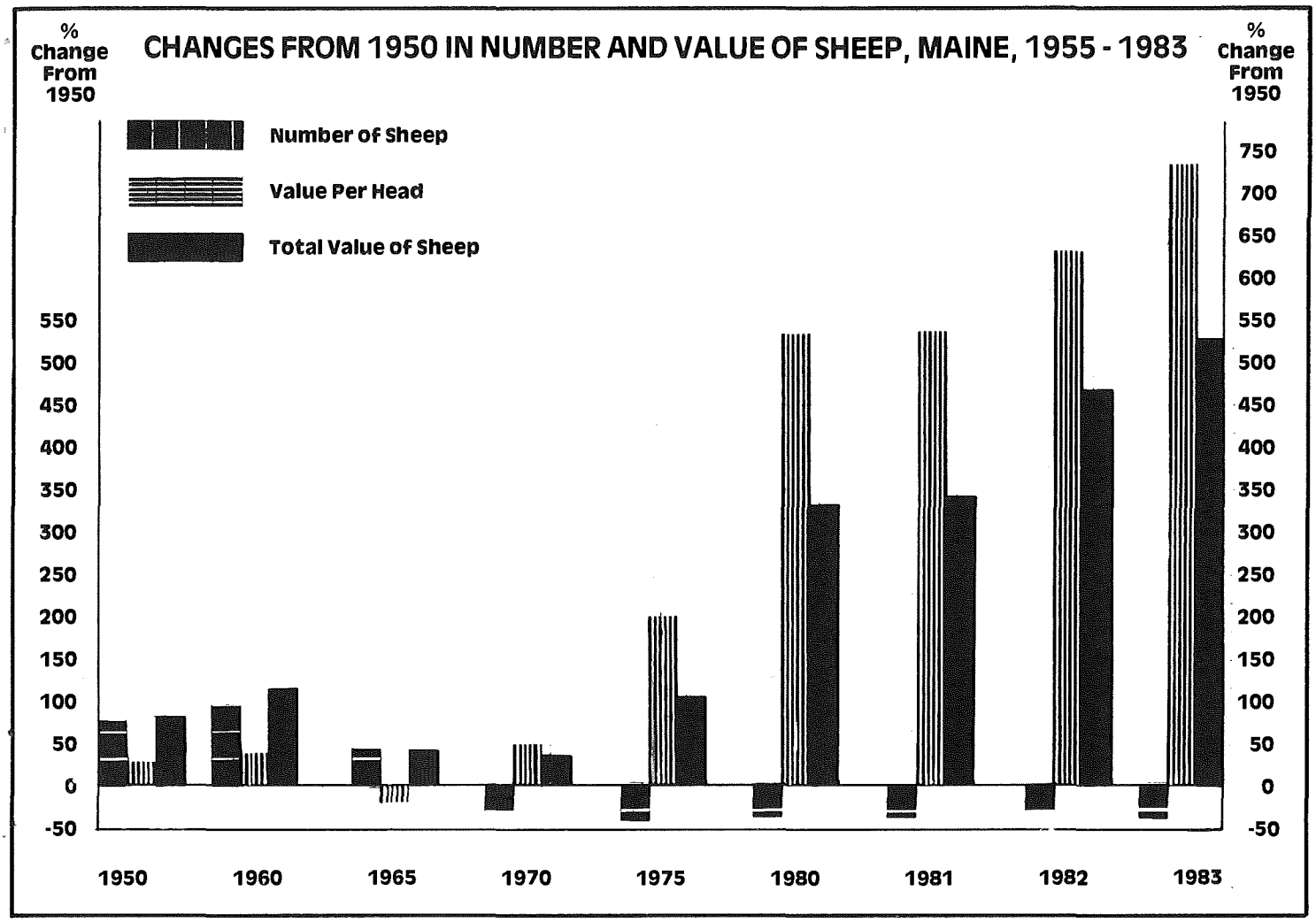
| Year | Production | Marketings | Price Per 100 Pounds | | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Pounds | | Dollars | | 1,000 Dollars | |
| 1972 | 639 | 779 | 10.00 | 30.00 | — | 176 |
| 1973 | 762 | 634 | 12.00 | 38.00 | 49 | 210 |
| 1974 | 707 | 719 | 15.00 | 36.00 | 46 | 232 |
| 1975 | 683 | 695 | 22.00 | 62.00 | 79 | 342 |
| 1976 | 587 | 427 | 24.00 | 66.00 | 106 | 270 |
| 1977 | 602 | 302 | 25.00 | 67.00 | 107 | 251 |
| 1978 | 672 | 352 | 33.00 | 80.00 | 256 | 411 |
| 1979 | 680 | 364 | 34.00 | 81.00 | 143 | 372 |
| 1980 | 764 | 580 | 42.00 | 74.00 | 136 | 476 |
| 1981 | 820 | 422 | 37.00 | 85.00 | 143 | 435 |
| 1982 | 882 | 810 | 36.00 | 84.00 | 136 | 581 |
| 1983 | 1,211 | 830 | 34.00 | 88.00 | 84 | 733 |
| 1984 | 1,292 | 1,341 | 36.00 | 90.00 | 86 | 1,009 |

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY NUMBER BY CLASS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | LAMBS | | | One Year and Over | | | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Lambs | Ewes | Wethers And Rams | Ewes | Wethers And Rams | All Sheep And Lambs | Per Head | Total |
| | | 1,000 Head | | 1,000 Head | | 1,000 Head | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 17.50 | 245 |
| 1973 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 23.00 | 299 |
| 1974 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 35.50 | 462 |
| 1975 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 36.50 | 438 |
| 1976 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 36.50 | 402 |
| 1977 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 40.00 | 440 |
| 1978 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 43.50 | 522 |
| 1979 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 54.00 | 648 |
| 1980 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 81.50 | 1,060 |
| 1981 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 84.00 | 1,092 |
| 1982 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 95.00 | 1,425 |
| 1983 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 111.00 | 1,554 |
| 1984 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 93.50 | 1,870 |

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY NUMBERS, LAMP CROP AND DISPOSTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | All Sheep And Lambs On Hand Jan. 1 | Lamb Crop | Marketings | | Farm Slaughter Sheep and Lambs | Deaths Sheep and Lambs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sheep | Lambs | | |
| | | | 1,000 Head | | | |
| 1972 | 14 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 5.7 | — | 2 |
| 1973 | 13 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 1 | 2 |
| 1974 | 13 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 1 | 2 |
| 1975 | 12 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1 | 2 |
| 1976 | 11 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1 | 2 |
| 1977 | 11 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1978 | 12 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2 | 2 |
| 1979 | 12 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1980 | 13 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1981 | 13 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1982 | 15 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| 1983 | 14 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| 1984 | 20 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 |



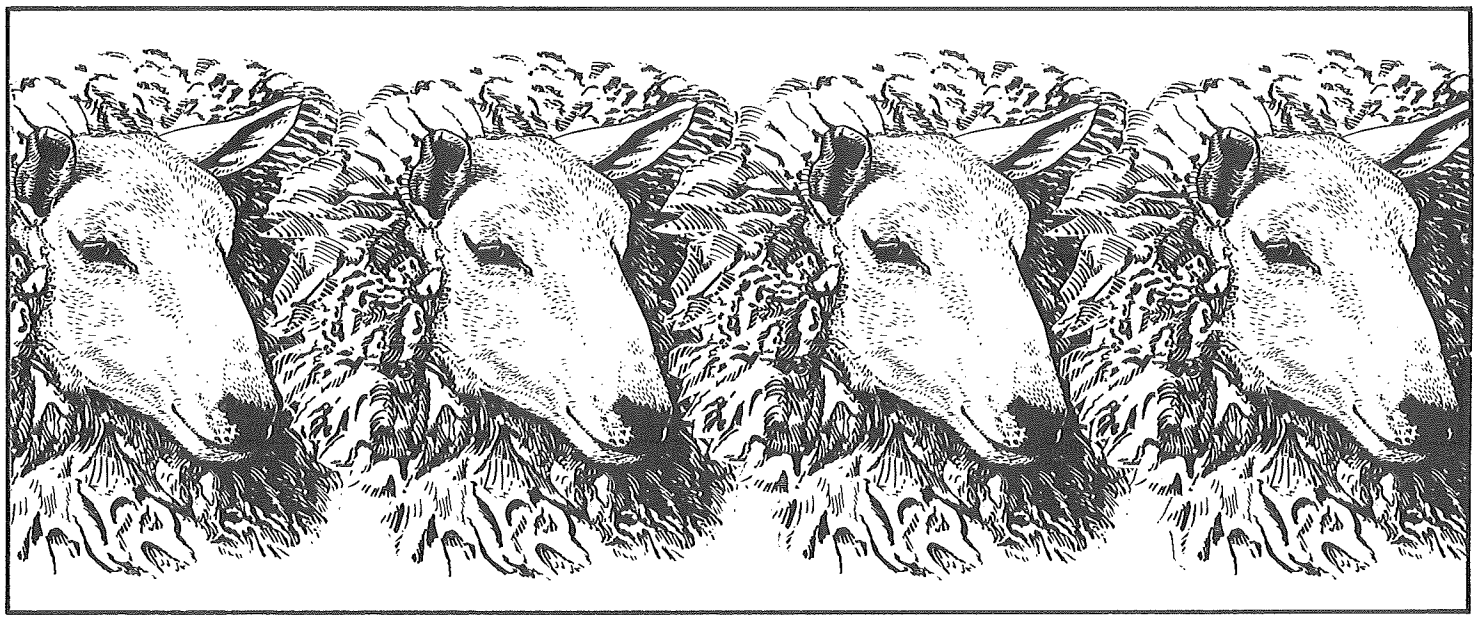

## SHEEP AND LAMBS: INVENTORY AND SALES, COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| | Sheep & Lambs Inventory | | Ewes 1 Year or Older | | Sheep & Lambs Sold | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number |
| Androscoggin | 38 | 1,144 | 33 | 735 | 34 | 580 |
| Aroostook | 34 | 613 | 25 | 414 | 24 | 394 |
| Cumberland | 54 | 1,610 | 51 | 1,082 | 46 | 773 |
| Franklin | 34 | 412 | 29 | 258 | 20 | 316 |
| Hancock | 32 | 581 | 28 | 385 | 27 | 374 |
| Kennebec | 52 | 1,404 | 44 | 909 | 42 | 1,158 |
| Knox | 25 | 1,034 | 24 | 746 | 24 | 551 |
| Lincoln | 43 | 1,215 | 35 | 777 | 36 | 523 |
| Oxford | 43 | 576 | 32 | 393 | 27 | 366 |
| Penobscot | 47 | 976 | 40 | 693 | 40 | 587 |
| Piscataquis | 14 | 904 | 13 | 611 | 13 | 617 |
| Sagadahoc | 23 | 842 | 19 | 669 | 18 | 548 |
| Somerset | 44 | 1,653 | 41 | 1,167 | 38 | 1,302 |
| Waldo | 52 | 2,263 | 50 | 1,491 | 45 | 996 |
| Washington | 33 | 715 | 28 | 479 | 22 | 279 |
| York | 56 | 1,371 | 50 | 902 | 49 | 980 |
| Maine | 624 | 17,313 | 542 | 11,711 | 505 | 10,344 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## WOOL: FARM PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Sheep Shorn | Weight Per Fleece | Shorn Wool Production | Price Per Pound | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Head | Pounds | 1,000 Pounds | Cents | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 13 | 7.4 | 96 | 35 | 34 |
| 1973 | 12 | 7.2 | 86 | 70 | 60 |
| 1974 | 11 | 7.2 | 79 | 57 | 45 |
| 1975 | 10 | 6.9 | 69 | 35 | 24 |
| 1976 | 10 | 6.8 | 68 | 55 | 37 |
| 1977 | 10 | 7.0 | 70 | 74 | 52 |
| 1978 | 11 | 6.9 | 76 | 74 | 56 |
| 1979 | 11 | 6.8 | 75 | 80 | 60 |
| 1980 | 12 | 6.8 | 82 | 85 | 70 |
| 1981 | 13 | 6.8 | 86 | 77 | 66 |
| 1982 | 14 | 6.7 | 94 | 67 | 63 |
| 1983 | 16 | 6.8 | 109 | 62 | 68 |
| 1984 | 18 | 7.0 | 126 | 66 | 83 |



## SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN: NUMBER, FARMS, WOOL PRODUCTION COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Farms | Number | Wool (Pounds) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 31 | 879 | 5,761 |
| Aroostook | 27 | 394 | 2,474 |
| Cumberland | 48 | 1,171 | 9,381 |
| Franklin | 24 | 387 | 2,811 |
| Hancock | 27 | 511 | 3,370 |
| Kennebec | 44 | 993 | 6,772 |
| Knox | 26 | 861 | 5,640 |
| Lincoln | 38 | 977 | 6,966 |
| Oxford | 32 | 540 | 3,533 |
| Penobscot | 38 | 778 | 5,776 |
| Piscataquis | 10 | 615 | 3,032 |
| Sagadahoc | 18 | 1,008 | 8,172 |
| Somerset | 39 | 1,409 | 8,844 |
| Waldo | 51 | 1,766 | 11,179 |
| Washington | 26 | 477 | 3,140 |
| York | 45 | 1,072 | 7,668 |
| Maine | 524 | 13,838 | 94,519 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

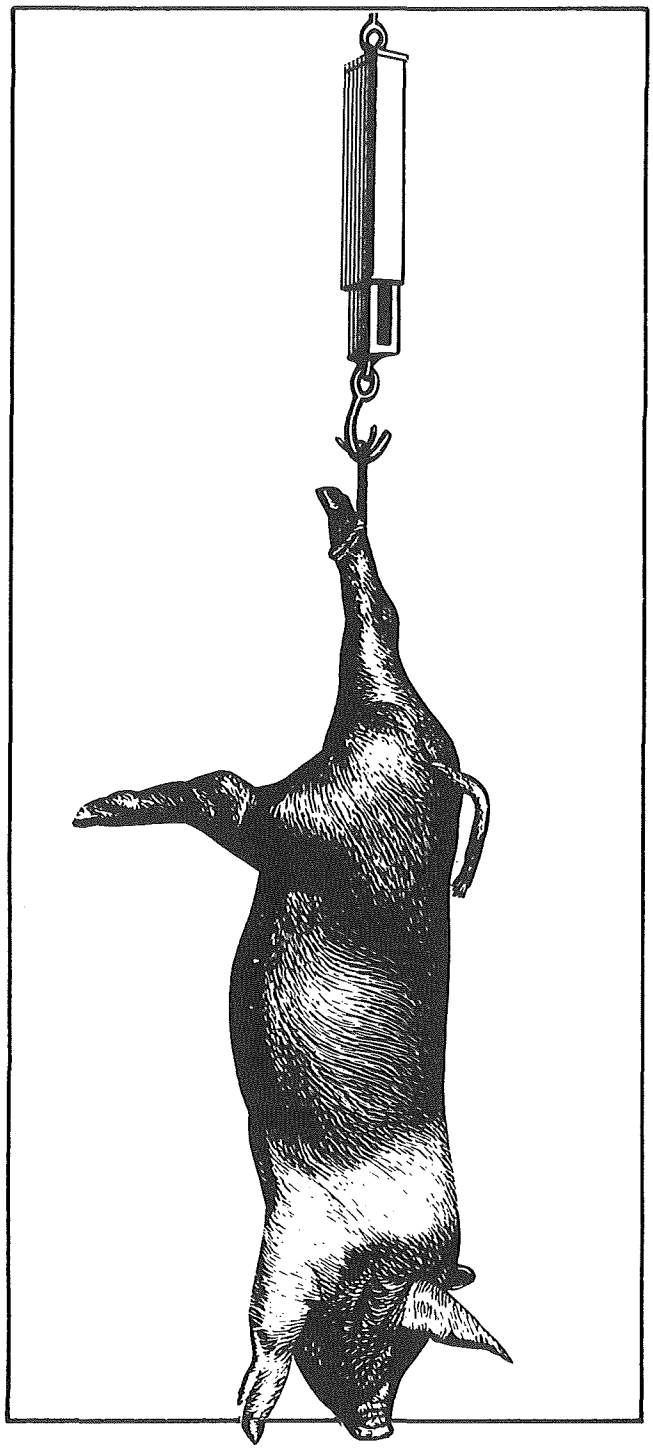
In 1982, approximately 450 farms raised hogs and pigs for sale in Maine. Two thirds of these were small scale operations selling hogs direct to consumers as a supplemental source of income. It is estimated that more than half of all hog farms have less than 10 animals (based on 1982 Census of Agriculture). Due to the higher percentage of direct sales in Maine, the State's hog prices are higher in comparison to national average prices received by farmers.

Feeder pig operations account for a majority of the commercial pig farms in Maine. In 1982 there were 152 farms which sold feeder pigs. Of these, only 20 farms had sales of 100 or more animals. In total, feeder pig sales accounted for 53 percent of the 12,500 hogs and pigs marketed in 1982. Most feeder pigs are sold directly to the consumer or at wholesale auction markets, usually the Lancaster, Pennsylvania market.

Recent trends in production and inventories of hogs and pigs show a sharp increase between 1977 and 1980 followed by an equally sharp decline from 1980 to the present. For example, the pig crop (pigs born) for the 1978 season (December 1977 - November 1978) totaled 11,800 head. In the 1979 and 1980 market seasons, production increased to an average of 22,250 animals per year, almost double the 1978 production. After 1980, production began to decline with a total pig crop of 13,900 head in 1982 and 11,700 head in 1983. The marketings followed a similar pattern, peaking in 1981. In 1978, 8,200 pigs were sold. Sales increased from 1979 to 1981 with an annual average of approximately 19,000 head, almost double the marketings of 1978. After 1981 sales began to decline.

Sows farrowing during the 1983 season totaled 1,700 head, down 700 from the number farrowed the previous year. The litter size in 1983 averaged 7.2 pigs, compared with 5.7 pigs per litter in 1982. The spring (December - May) pig crop for 1983 totaled 5,600, up 12 percent from the 1982 spring crop. But the fall (June - November) pig crop totaled 6,100 pigs, 32 percent below the 1982 crop.

The 1984 gross income from hogs in Maine was $2.3 million, nearly double the 1983 figure, although still significantly below the record gross income for 1981. This increase from the previous year was the result of higher production and sales as well as price. Total production reached 4.7 million pounds with 3.8 million being marketed. Farmers received



$46.00 per hundred pounds. With the exception of 1981, this was the highest price in fourteen years.

The inventory of hogs and pigs in Maine on December 1, 1984, totaled 9,400 head, the same as on December 1, 1983. The 1984 inventory included 20 percent kept for breeding and 80 percent being raised for market. The inventory value averaged $86.00 per head, $2.50 less than the previous year.

## HOGS: PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Production | Marketings | Price Per 100 Lbs. | Value of Home Consumption | Gross Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 Pounds | | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars | |
| 1972 | 2,228 | 1,871 | 24.50 | 88 | 546 |
| 1973 | 2,313 | 1,941 | 36.00 | 151 | 850 |
| 1974 | 2,478 | 2,178 | 32.00 | 140 | 837 |
| 1975 | 2,475 | 1,739 | 45.00 | 276 | 1,058 |
| 1976 | 2,517 | 1,831 | 45.00 | 315 | 1,139 |
| 1977 | 3,013 | 2,309 | 37.00 | 259 | 1,113 |
| 1978 | 2,917 | 1,840 | 45.00 | 354 | 1,182 |
| 1979 | 4,176 | 2,675 | 44.00 | 462 | 1,639 |
| 1980 | 7,656 | 4,630 | 37.00 | 925 | 2,638 |
| 1981 | 6,722 | 5,625 | 43.00 | 860 | 3,279 |
| 1982 | 3,627 | 2,850 | 54.00 | 527 | 2,066 |
| 1983 | 3,157 | 1,767 | 42.00 | 441 | 1,183 |
| 1984 | 4,752 | 3,668 | 46.00 | 621 | 2,308 |

## HOGS: NUMBER AND VALUE ON FARMS DECEMBER 1, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Number | | | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breeding | Market | Total | Per Head | Total |
| | | 1,000 Head | | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 38.00 | 293 |
| 1973 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 59.50 | 452 |
| 1974 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 50.00 | 330 |
| 1975 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 67.00 | 462 |
| 1976 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 51.50 | 366 |
| 1977 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 66.00 | 475 |
| 1978 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 86.50 | 779 |
| 1979 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 13.00 | 61.50 | 800 |
| 1980 | 3.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 74.00 | 1,184 |
| 1981 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 81.00 | 810 |
| 1982 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 84.50 | 794 |
| 1983 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 88.50 | 832 |
| 1984 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 86.00 | 757 |

## HOGS: PIG CROP, COWS FARROWED AND PIGS SAVED, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

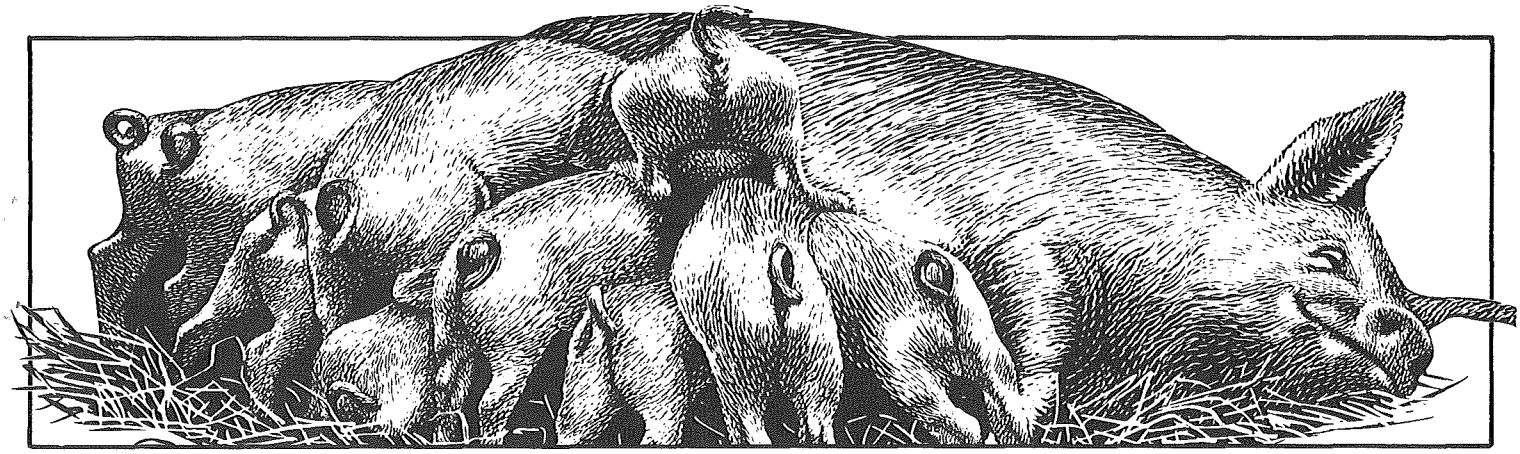
| Market Year* | Spring Farrowings (Dec. - May) | | | Fall Farrowings (June - Nov.) | | | Total Pig Crop |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sows | Pigs Per Litter | Pigs Saved | Sows | Pigs Per Litter | Pigs Saved | |
| | 1,000 Head | Head | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head | Head | 1,000 Head | 1,000 Head |
| 1972 | .8 | 6.4 | 5.1 | .8 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 10.1 |
| 1973 | .8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | .8 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 10.7 |
| 1974 | .8 | 7.0 | 5.6 | .8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 10.4 |
| 1975 | .8 | 5.7 | 4.6 | .7 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 9.2 |
| 1976 | .9 | 6.0 | 5.4 | .7 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 9.6 |
| 1977 | .8 | 6.8 | 5.4 | .9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 11.2 |
| 1978 | .7 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 11.8 |
| 1979 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 17.5 |
| 1980 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 |
| 1981 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 21.0 |
| 1982 | .9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 13.9 |
| 1983 | .8 | 7.6 | 5.6 | .9 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 11.7 |
| 1984 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 17.6 |

* December of previous year through November of year shown.

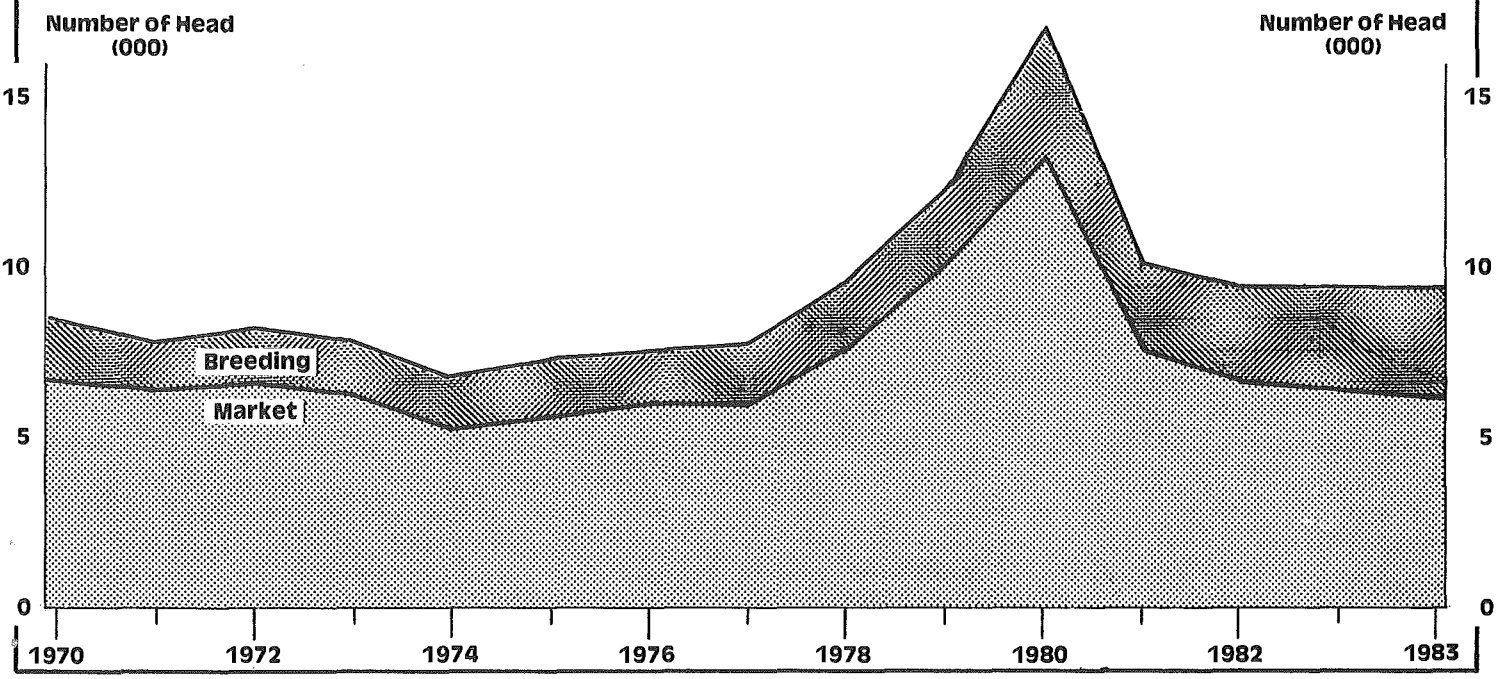
## HOGS: INVENTORY NUMBERS, PIG CROP AND DISPOSITION, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Market Year* | On Hand Dec. 1st Previous Year | Pig Crop Dec. - May | Pig Crop June - Nov. | Marketings | Farm Slaughter | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1,000 Head | | | |
| 1972 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 1973 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 1974 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 1975 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 1976 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 1977 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 1978 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 1979 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 1980 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 1981 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 1982 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1983 | 9.4 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| 1984 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 15.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 |

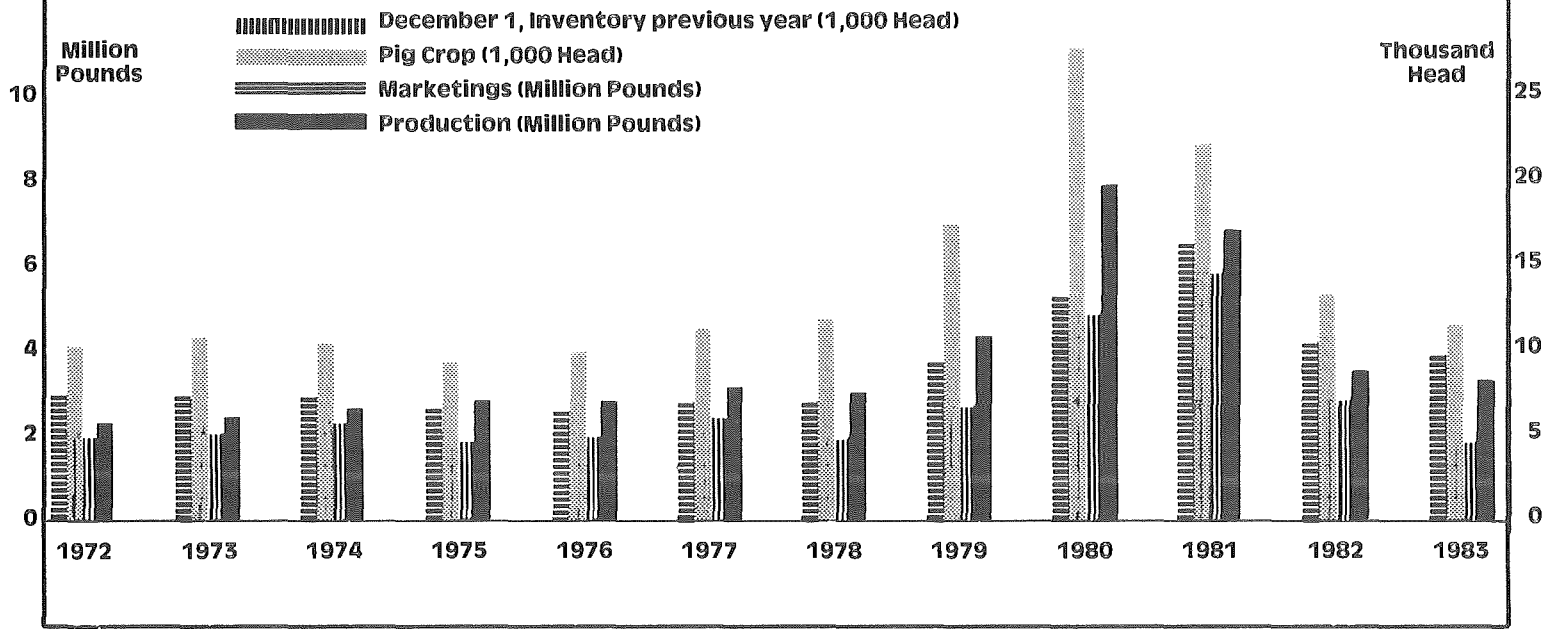
* December of previous year through November of year shown.

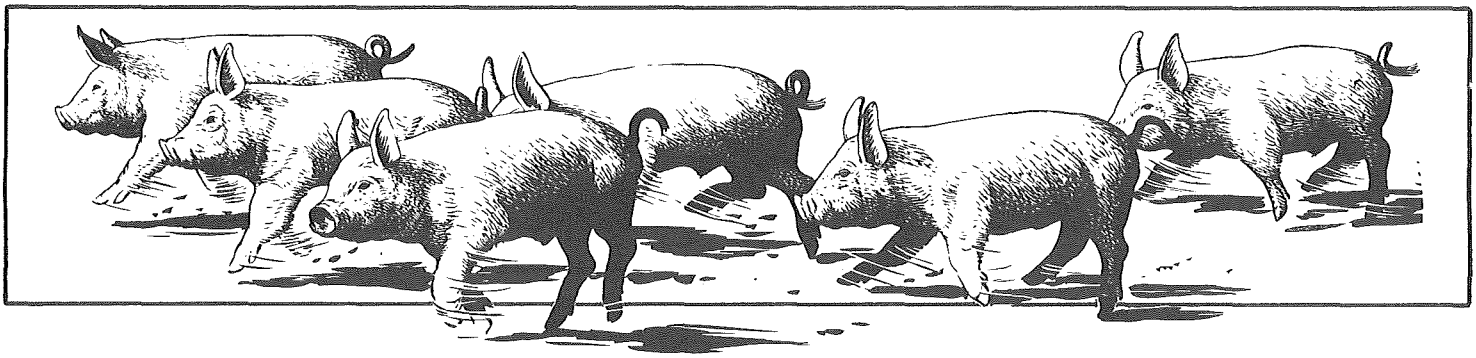


## HOGS AND PIGS, DECEMBER 1, INVENTORY BY CLASS, 1970 TO 1983



## TREND IN DECEMBER 1 INVENTORY, PIG CROP, MARKETINGS AND PRODUCTION, MAINE, 1972 - 1983



## HOGS AND PIGS: SALES AND INVENTORY COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| | Inventory | | Sales | | Feeder Pig Sales | | Hogs and Pigs: Value of Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | ($1,000) |
| Androscoggin | 32 | 800 | 21 | 588 | 11 | 236 | 47 |
| Aroostook | 89 | 457 | 37 | 440 | 14 | 199 | 33 |
| Cumberland | 66 | 1,596 | 47 | 1,427 | 14 | 681 | 122 |
| Franklin | 46 | 187 | 20 | 337 | 8 | 137 | 26 |
| Hancock | 34 | 143 | 22 | 269 | 6 | 78 | 28 |
| Kennebec | 52 | 1,119 | 34 | 2,507 | 19 | 2,297 | 123 |
| Knox | 22 | 60 | 14 | 95 | 2 | (D) | 9 |
| Lincoln | 31 | 252 | 25 | 462 | 6 | 222 | 50 |
| Oxford | 72 | 380 | 36 | 484 | 14 | 223 | 37 |
| Penobscot | 92 | 597 | 51 | 1,186 | 14 | 358 | 99 |
| Piscataquis | 23 | 85 | 9 | 78 | 2 | (D) | 9 |
| Sagadahoc | 12 | 134 | 8 | 212 | 3 | 191 | 9 |
| Somerset | 50 | 336 | 30 | 296 | 8 | 132 | 24 |
| Waldo | 46 | 891 | 27 | 1,045 | 9 | 724 | 67 |
| Washington | 35 | 90 | 15 | 178 | 6 | 102 | 12 |
| York | 102 | 1,459 | 54 | 2,463 | 16 | 957 | 252 |
| Maine | 804 | 8,586 | 450 | 12,067 | 152 | 6,623 | 946 |

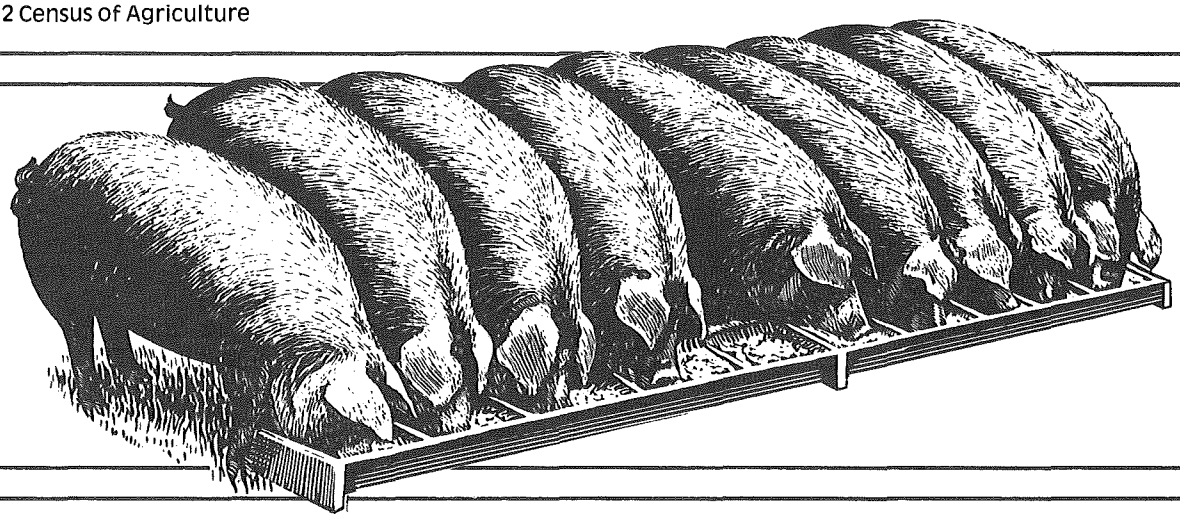
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## HOGS AND PIGS SOLD BY SIZE OF FARM COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

**Farms By Number Sold**

| | 1 - 99 | | 100 - 499 | | 500 - 999 | | 1,000 or More | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** |
| Androscoggin | 20 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Aroostook | 37 | 440 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cumberland | 44 | 905 | 3 | 522 | — | — | — | — |
| Franklin | 19 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Hancock | 22 | 269 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kennebec | 30 | 507 | 2 | (D) | 2 | (D) | — | — |
| Knox | 14 | 95 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lincoln | 24 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Oxford | 36 | 484 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Penobscot | 48 | 686 | 3 | 500 | — | — | — | — |
| Piscataquis | 9 | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sagadahoc | 7 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | — | — |
| Somerset | 30 | 296 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Waldo | 23 | 327 | 4 | 718 | — | — | — | — |
| Washington | 15 | 178 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| York | 52 | (D) | 1 | (D) | — | — | 1 | (D) |
| Maine | 430 | 5,990 | 17 | 3,087 | 2 | (D) | 1 | (D) |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture



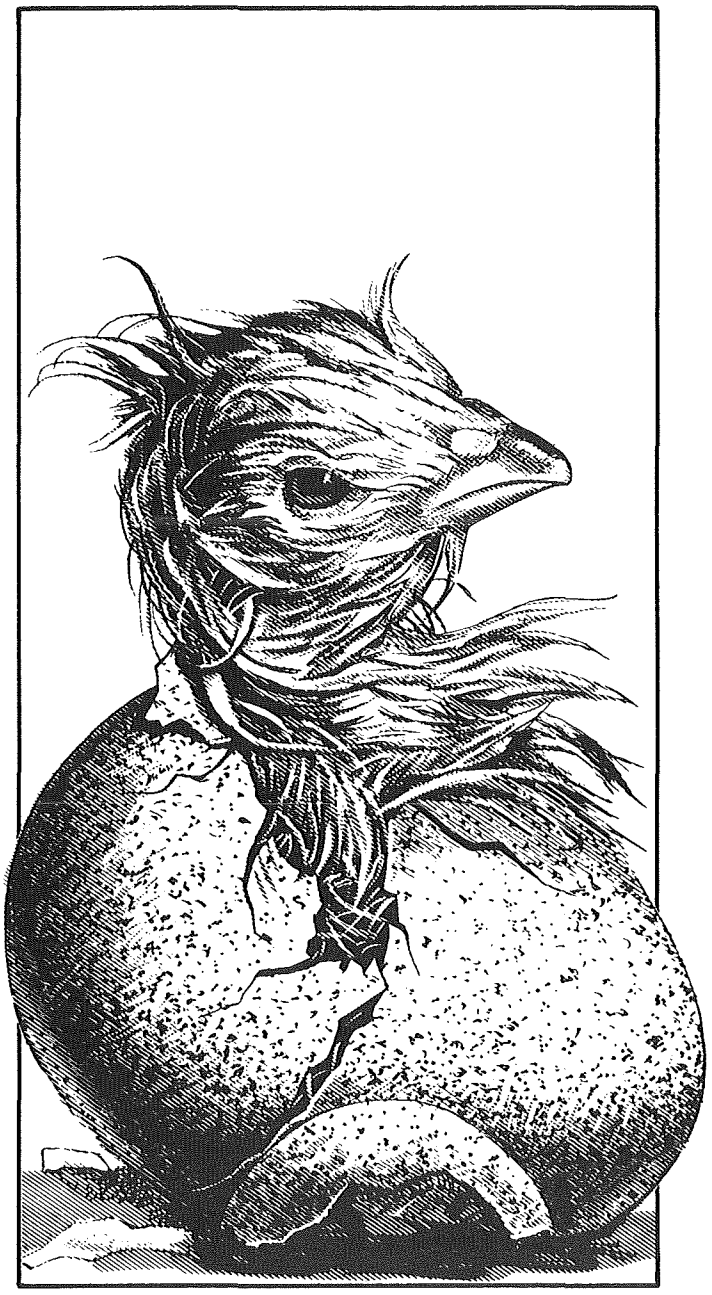
## LITTERS OF PIGS FARROWED AND BREEDING STOCK COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

**Litter of Pigs Farrowed Between Dec. 1 of Preceding Year and Nov. 30**

| | | | Dec. 1 of Preceding Year and May 31 | | June 1 and Nov. 30 | | Hogs & Pigs Used / To Be Used For Breeding | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **County** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** | **Farms** | **Number** |
| Androscoggin | 16 | 85 | 15 | 50 | 9 | 35 | 14 | 92 |
| Aroostook | 30 | 60 | 27 | 46 | 8 | 14 | 27 | 68 |
| Cumberland | 27 | 183 | 22 | 92 | 19 | 91 | 26 | 252 |
| Franklin | 19 | 44 | 17 | 30 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 56 |
| Hancock | 10 | 31 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 23 |
| Kennebec | 23 | 389 | 20 | 190 | 10 | 199 | 21 | 270 |
| Knox | 4 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 10 | 53 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 57 |
| Oxford | 26 | 82 | 22 | 60 | 12 | 22 | 24 | 70 |
| Penobscot | 32 | 157 | 28 | 97 | 22 | 60 | 31 | 172 |
| Piscataquis | 8 | (D) | 8 | (D) | 3 | (D) | 8 | 19 |
| Sagadahoc | 3 | (D) | 3 | (D) | 3 | (D) | 3 | 18 |
| Somerset | 18 | 47 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 25 | 15 | 57 |
| Waldo | 16 | 201 | 16 | 124 | 10 | 77 | 15 | 189 |
| Washington | 11 | 23 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 29 |
| York | 36 | 257 | 34 | 159 | 18 | 98 | 36 | 416 |
| Maine | 289 | 1,681 | 256 | 983 | 148 | 698 | 268 | 1,796 |

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

# POULTRY & EGGS



Maine's poultry industry developed rapidly after World War II, and became a leading agricultural industry in the state between the 1950's and the mid-1970's. Production of poultry products included broilers, eggs, chickens and turkeys with broilers and eggs as the two main products. Maine's broiler industry alone grew from a $20 million industry in 1950 to $87 million in 1975, when it ranked tenth in the nation in both production and cash farm income. This industry peaked in 1978 when 87.9 million birds were produced, generating a cash farm income of $93.8 million for some 350 broiler farmers.

In the early 1980's the Maine poultry industry suffered a major readjustment, with the loss of 4 of the 5 major broiler processing plants. This was caused by a number of factors. High feed grain transportation costs posed a major problem. Feed is the most substantial expense of egg and broiler production. Maine's shallow topsoil, generally steep terrain and cool climate preclude the economic production of locally grown feed for this industry which relies heavily on imports from the Midwest. Additionally, high interest rates, capital management problems, failure to modernize processing plant facilities and failure to compete effectively in marketing all contributed to the plant closings. Despite its much reduced size, Maine's broiler industry remains the largest in New England, and ranked fifth in cash farm receipts in the State in 1984.

Maine's broiler industry, once supporting 5 major processors and approximately 350 growers, now is dominated by a single processing company in Waldo County with fewer than 100 growers. In 1982, the Census of Agriculture reported 69 farms with sales of 100,000 birds or more, which accounted for 93 percent of all broiler sales. A total of 20 million broilers were sold from Maine farms in 1982, as compared to 69 million in 1978.

Cash receipts for broilers in 1984 are estimated to have totaled $20 million, accounting for roughly 15.9 percent of poultry farm receipts and 4 percent of all cash farm receipts.

The 1980's also witnessed a readjustment in Maine's egg industry, though this was not as severe as for the broiler industry. From 1971 to 1979 production rose steadily, peaking in 1979 at 1.9 billion eggs. This period of growth was followed by a period of rapid decline from 1979 to 1984. The egg industry continues to rank as one of Maine's top three commodities in terms of cash farm receipts.

Maine's egg industry is the largest in New England, accounting for 46 percent of the region's production. Nationally, Maine is ranked 18th in production.

Maine's egg industry is highly concentrated. Although the Census of Agriculture reports 975 farms with laying hens in 1982, only 137 of these had 100 or more layers, and these accounted for 97 percent of the flock. In fact, two thirds of all layers are concentrated in just 10 large farms, each with 50,000 or more layers.

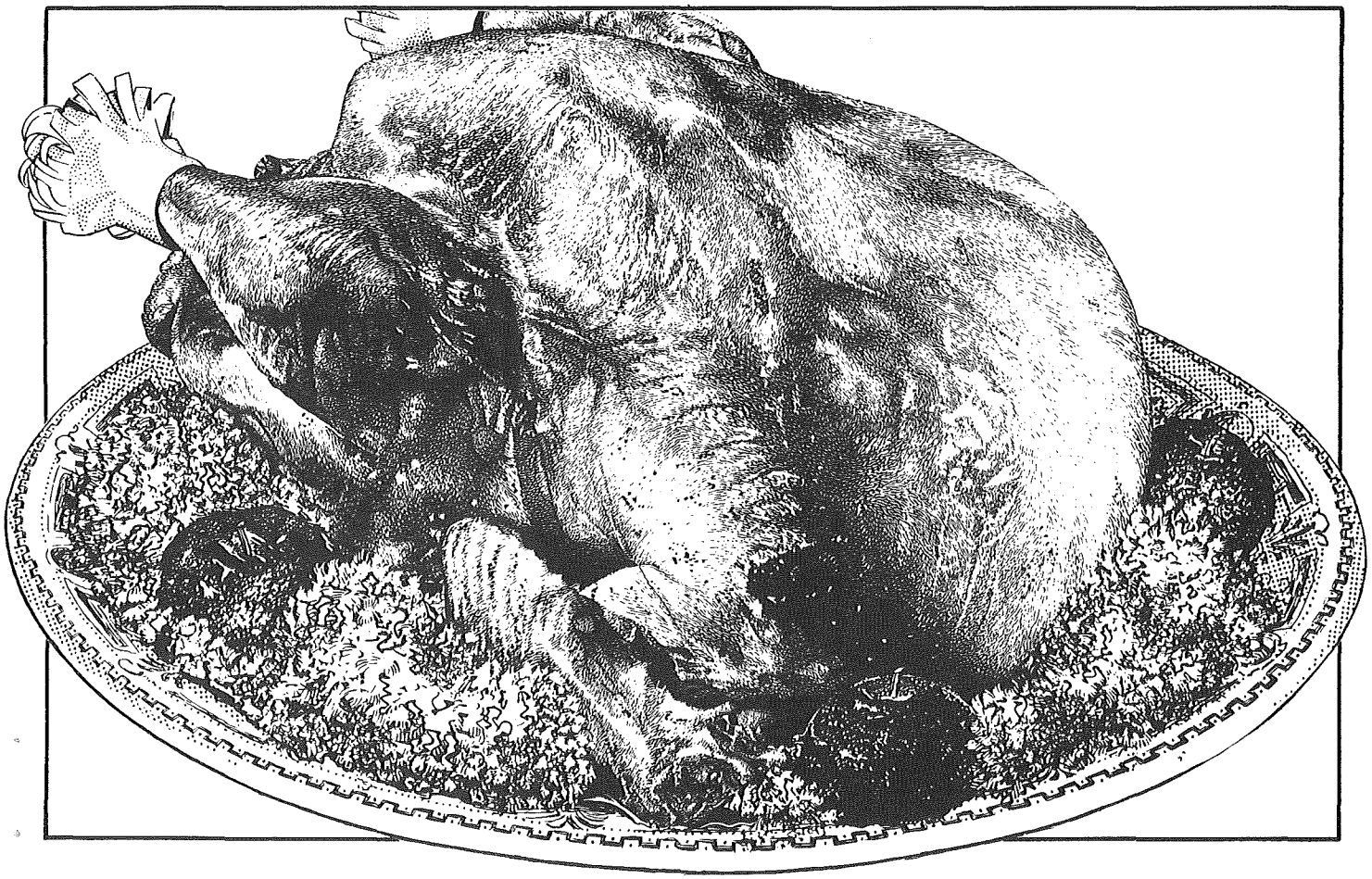
Brown eggs, which have traditionally been preferred in New England, dominate Maine production. This regional preference to some degree buffers the Maine industry from southern competitors which produce largely white eggs. Nevertheless, pressure continues to grow as these southern competitors attempt to gain a greater share of the northeast market.

In 1984, 1.4 million eggs were produced in Maine, yielding cash farm receipts for that year.

Maine markets its broilers and eggs throughout New England and the mid-Atlantic states. In addition, eggs are exported to Canada and the Far East. Most farm chickens are marketed for use in processed products. Combined cash farm receipts for broilers, eggs, and chickens totaled $130 million in 1984, representing 29 percent of all cash farm receipts for that year.

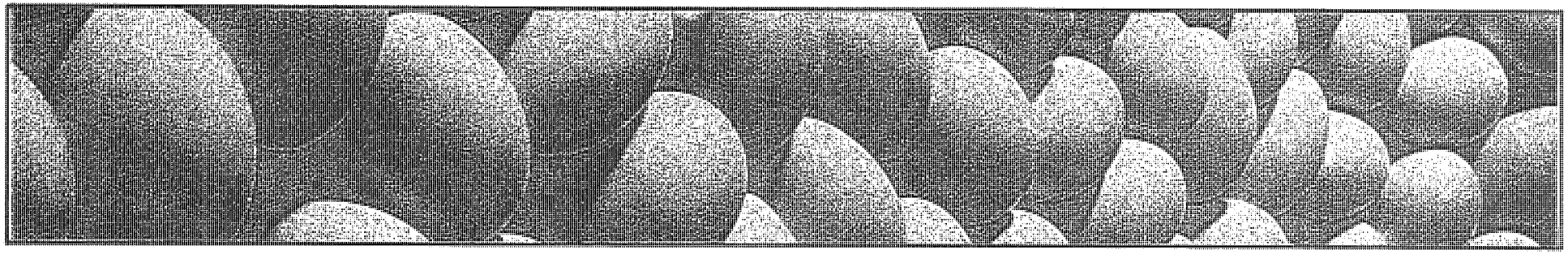
In 1984 the outbreak in several northeastern states of avian influenza, a highly contagious poultry disease, generated serious concern in the Maine poultry industry. In response the 111th Legislature created a poultry disease control fund as a contingency against the possible spread of the disease to Maine. Fortunately, the disease did not spread to the Maine flock, due in part to the preventive measures taken by growers working with the Department. However, the legislation that was enacted is available should a similar situation occur in the future.

The production of farm chickens accounts for less than 3 percent of Maine cash farm receipts from poultry products. Most farm chickens are fowl from table egg operations, marketed for use in processed products. Cash receipts from sales of chickens amounted to $3.9 million in 1984.



## EGGS: PRODUCTION, PRICE AND VALUE, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Eggs Produced | Egss Sold | Price Per Dozen | Cash Income From Farm Sales | Gross Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Millions | | Cents | 1,000 Dollars | |
| 1972 | 1,443 | 1,442 | 39.8 | 47,826 | 47,859 |
| 1973 | 1,549 | 1,548 | 60.1 | 77,529 | 77,579 |
| 1974 | 1,671 | 1,670 | 60.0 | 83,500 | 83,550 |
| 1975 | 1,708 | 1,707 | 63.7 | 90,613 | 90,666 |
| 1976 | 1,791 | 1,790 | 69.2 | 103,223 | 103,281 |
| 1977 | 1,849 | 1,848 | 66.0 | 101,640 | 101,695 |
| 1978 | 1,912 | 1,910 | 62.3 | 99,161 | 99,265 |
| 1979 | 1,913 | 1,911 | 68.7 | 109,405 | 109,520 |
| 1980 | 1,793 | 1,791 | 70.1 | 104,624 | 104,741 |
| 1981 | 1,607 | 1,605 | 81.1 | 108,471 | 108,606 |
| 1982 | 1,430 | 1,428 | 78.3 | 93,177 | 93,308 |
| 1983 | 1,402 | 1,400 | 81.0 | 94,500 | 94,635 |
| 1984 | 1,355 | 1,553 | 92.0 | 103,730 | 103,883 |



## EGGS: TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MONTHS AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Month | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 2/ | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Million | | | | | | | |
| December 1/ | 117 | 128 | 137 | 138 | 152 | 161 | 154 | 166 | 159 | 149 | | 123 | 114 |
| January | 119 | 129 | 140 | 139 | 149 | 158 | 160 | 167 | 160 | 149 | 388 | 122 | 118 |
| February | 110 | 117 | 129 | 124 | 139 | 143 | 147 | 152 | 147 | 129 | | 112 | 111 |
| March | 117 | 128 | 145 | 142 | 149 | 163 | 163 | 165 | 152 | 136 | | 126 | 120 |
| April | 116 | 123 | 143 | 141 | 143 | 158 | 158 | 161 | 147 | 129 | 351 | 120 | 117 |
| May | 124 | 131 | 147 | 146 | 149 | 161 | 163 | 167 | 148 | 129 | | 120 | 115 |
| June | 122 | 131 | 140 | 141 | 147 | 152 | 159 | 160 | 142 | 125 | | 115 | 112 |
| July | 126 | 134 | 143 | 146 | 154 | 153 | 167 | 164 | 150 | 135 | 341 | 117 | 119 |
| August | 124 | 133 | 141 | 147 | 154 | 153 | 165 | 161 | 150 | 137 | | 117 | 116 |
| September | 119 | 129 | 135 | 145 | 148 | 148 | 158 | 148 | 146 | 129 | | 113 | 105 |
| October | 125 | 135 | 139 | 151 | 154 | 152 | 161 | 150 | 149 | 133 | 350 | 112 | 105 |
| November | 124 | 131 | 132 | 148 | 153 | 147 | 157 | 152 | 143 | 127 | | 105 | 103 |
| Annual | 1,443 | 1,549 | 1,671 | 1,708 | 1,791 | 1,849 | 1,912 | 1,913 | 1.793 | 1,607 | 1,430 | 1,395 | 1,355 |

1/ Previous year

2/ 1982 is reported by quarters

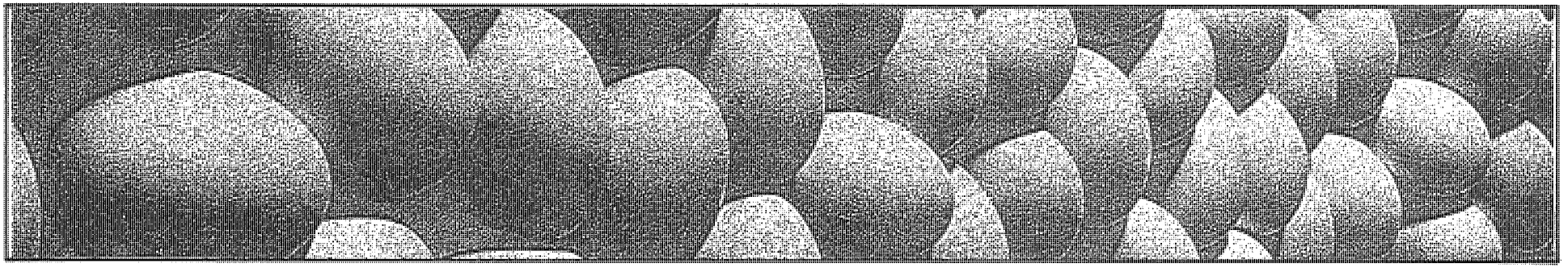
## POULTRY: AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS BY MONTH AND ANNUAL, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

Thousands

| Month | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 2/ | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 1/ | 6,021 | 6,380 | 6,424 | 6,787 | 7,169 | 7,543 | 7,198 | 7,555 | 7,315 | 6,919 | | 5,589 | 5,063 |
| January | 6,050 | 6,379 | 6,575 | 6,786 | 7,182 | 7,440 | 7,523 | 7,625 | 7,311 | 6,972 | 6,069 | 5,596 | 5,284 |
| February | 5,958 | 6,321 | 6,680 | 6,751 | 7,205 | 7,373 | 7,653 | 7,733 | 7,097 | 6,720 | | 5,481 | 5,356 |
| March | 5,895 | 6,259 | 6,790 | 6,784 | 7,133 | 7,420 | 7,628 | 7,618 | 6,806 | 6,396 | | 5,417 | 5,408 |
| April | 5,953 | 6,191 | 6,844 | 6,784 | 6,995 | 7,431 | 7,650 | 7,540 | 6,737 | 6,226 | 5,512 | 5,275 | 5,266 |
| May | 6,072 | 6,208 | 6,714 | 6,751 | 7,050 | 7,292 | 7,586 | 7,520 | 6,562 | 6,175 | | 5,203 | 5,098 |
| June | 6,129 | 6,253 | 6,615 | 6,717 | 7,236 | 7,116 | 7,551 | 7,528 | 6,529 | 6,156 | | 5,181 | 5,197 |
| July | 6,128 | 6,210 | 6,589 | 6,784 | 7,368 | 7,111 | 7,650 | 7,505 | 6,711 | 6,366 | 5,369 | 5,129 | 5,258 |
| August | 6,188 | 6,349 | 6,556 | 6,885 | 7,427 | 7,130 | 7,685 | 7,423 | 6,910 | 6,402 | | 5,116 | 5,207 |
| September | 6,126 | 6,462 | 6,556 | 6,954 | 7,441 | 7,125 | 7,685 | 7,140 | 7,106 | 6,177 | | 4,985 | 5,175 |
| October | 6,152 | 6,470 | 6,588 | 7,024 | 7,418 | 7,125 | 7,595 | 7,000 | 7,076 | 6,039 | 5,495 | 4,970 | 5,282 |
| November | 6,326 | 6,429 | 6,654 | 7,084 | 7,472 | 7,080 | 7,595 | 7,218 | 6,893 | 5,918 | | 4,893 | 5,301 |
| Annual | 6,083 | 6,326 | 6,632 | 6,841 | 7,258 | 7,266 | 7,583 | 7,450 | 6,922 | 6,372 | 5,611 | 5,235 | 5,241 |

1/ Previous year.

2/ 1982 is reported by quarters.



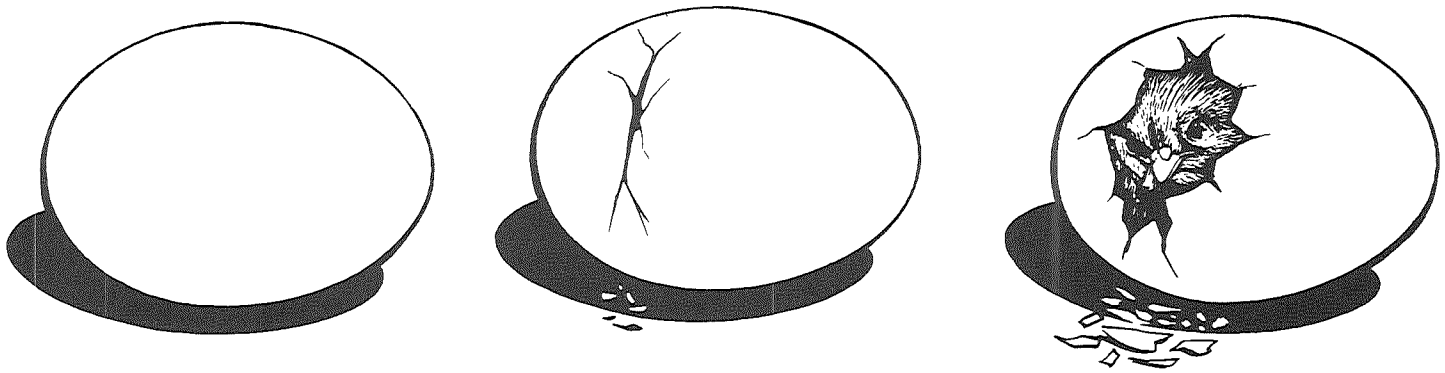
## EGGS: DAILY RATE OF LAY BY MONTHS AND ANNUAL, MAINE 1972 - 1984

Percent

| Month | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 2/ | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 1/ | 62.8 | 64.6 | 68.6 | 65.8 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 70.7 | 70.1 | 69.5 | | 72.6 | 68.9 |
| January | 61.4 | 65.2 | 68.9 | 66.0 | 66.8 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 68.9 | 71.0 | 70.3 | 72.0 |
| February | 63.9 | 66.0 | 69.0 | 65.7 | 66.5 | 69.5 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 71.4 | 68.6 | | 73.0 | 69.3 |
| March | 64.3 | 65.8 | 68.9 | 67.6 | 67.3 | 70.8 | 68.8 | 69.9 | 72.0 | 68.6 | | 75.0 | 71.6 |
| April | 65.2 | 66.2 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 68.0 | 70.9 | 68.9 | 71.2 | 72.7 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 75.8 | 74.1 |
| May | 66.1 | 68.2 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 68.0 | 71.1 | 69.3 | 71.7 | 72.7 | 67.4 | | 74.4 | 72.8 |
| June | 66.5 | 69.7 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 67.5 | 71.1 | 70.2 | 70.8 | 72.5 | 67.7 | | 74.0 | 65.8 |
| July | 66.5 | 69.7 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 72.1 | 68.4 | 69.0 | 73.6 | 66.6 |
| August | 64.8 | 67.8 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 67.0 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 70.1 | 70.0 | 69.0 | | 73.4 | 71.9 |
| September | 64.7 | 66.4 | 68.5 | 69.3 | 66.5 | 69.3 | 68.7 | 69.3 | 68.5 | 69.6 | | 73.6 | 67.6 |
| October | 65.5 | 67.4 | 68.0 | 69.3 | 66.8 | 68.9 | 68.2 | 69.1 | 67.9 | 71.0 | 70.0 | 72.5 | 64.1 |
| November | 65.1 | 68.1 | 66.3 | 69.5 | 68.3 | 69.1 | 68.8 | 70.3 | 69.2 | 71.5 | | 71.4 | 64.8 |
| Annual | 64.8 | 67.1 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 67.4 | 69.7 | 69.1 | 70.4 | 70.8 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 73.1 | 70.8 |

1/ Previous year.

2/ 1982 is reported by quarters

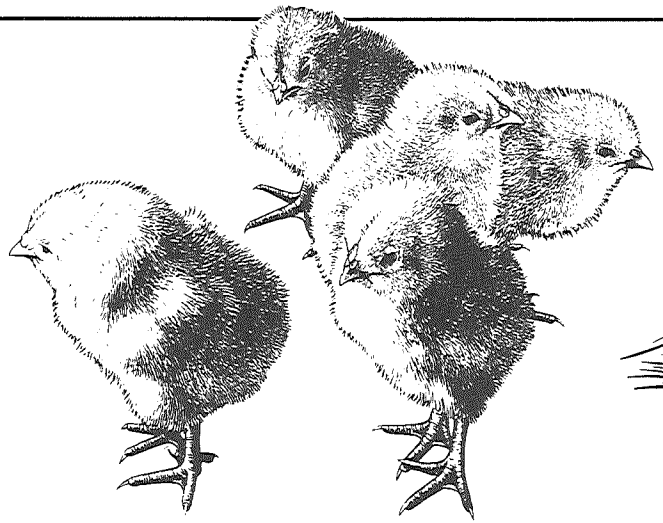


## EGG-TYPE CHICKS HATCHED BY COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES, MAINE, 1971 - 1982

Thousand

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 543 | 447 | 398 | 530 | 740 | 712 | 574 | 517 | 373 | 528 | 674 | 892 | 6,928 |
| 1972 | 848 | 445 | 595 | 892 | 898 | 793 | 696 | 889 | 794 | 806 | 747 | 637 | 9,040 |
| 1973 | 784 | 696 | 888 | 794 | 860 | 1,070 | 923 | 894 | 822 | 854 | 839 | 989 | 10,413 |
| 1974 | 930 | 983 | 1,040 | 1,100 | 1,162 | 927 | 1,012 | 941 | 1,086 | 1,109 | 1,122 | 1,010 | 12,422 |
| 1975 | 1,019 | 1,014 | 1,209 | 1,091 | 1,173 | 1,038 | 976 | 1,049 | 953 | 1,217 | 1,046 | 1,152 | 12,937 |
| 1976 | 1,028 | 1,336 | 1,442 | 1,332 | 1,400 | 1,267 | 1,222 | 1,045 | 1,245 | 1,176 | 1,211 | 1,145 | 14,849 |
| 1977 | 1,306 | 1,226 | 1,248 | 1,216 | 1,203 | 1,063 | 1,181 | 1,241 | 1,252 | 1,236 | 1,219 | 1,162 | 14,553 |
| 1978 | 1,133 | 1,012 | 1,156 | 1,027 | 1,109 | 1,175 | 1,180 | 930 | 957 | 1,139 | 1,124 | 1,039 | 12,981 |
| 1979 | 941 | 1,069 | 1,282 | 1,253 | 1,149 | 970 | 1,053 | 1,128 | 681 | 1,188 | 1,167 | 1,373 | 13,254 |
| 1980 | 1,256 | 1,077 | 1,027 | 942 | 1,056 | 898 | 1,014 | 1,190 | 970 | 1,057 | 857 | 1,036 | 12,380 |
| 1981 | 1,024 | 1,104 | 1,045 | 1,124 | 1,012 | 1,037 | 1,189 | 665 | 771 | 698 | 914 | 617 | 11,200 |
| 1982 | 561 | 699 | 930 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 936 | 787 | 835 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | |

1/Combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.



## CHICKENS, INVENTORY, VALUE AND CLASSES ON FARMS, DECEMBER 1, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| Year | Hens and Pullets of Laying Age | | Pullets Not of Laying Age | | | | Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hens | Pullets | 3 Months and Older | Under 3 Months | Other | All Chickens | Per Head | Total |
| | 1,000 Head | | | | | | Dollars | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 2,122 | 4,290 | 950 | 1,000 | 130 | 8,492 | 1.25 | 10,615 |
| 1973 | 2,149 | 4,229 | 1,360 | 1,388 | 130 | 9,256 | 1.85 | 17,124 |
| 1974 | 1,920 | 4,800 | 1,580 | 1,600 | 100 | 10,000 | 2.20 | 22,000 |
| 1975 | 3,495 | 3,613 | 1,764 | 1,731 | 85 | 10,688 | 2.15 | 22,979 |
| 1976 | 4,019 | 3,481 | 1,636 | 1,750 | 91 | 10,977 | 2.30 | 25,247 |
| 1977 | 1,700 | 5,300 | 1,416 | 1,525 | 144 | 10,085 | 2.20 | 22,187 |
| 1978 | 3,860 | 3,810 | 2,360 | 1,995 | 85 | 12,110 | 2.10 | 25,431 |
| 1979 | 2,209 | 5,155 | 2,138 | 1,575 | 113 | 11,190 | 2.05 | 22,940 |
| 1980 | 1,567 | 5,246 | 1,116 | 1,199 | 92 | 9,220 | 2.25 | 20,745 |
| 1981 | 2,200 | 3,700 | 1,530 | 750 | 40 | 8,220 | 2.35 | 19,317 |
| 1982 | 2,382 | 3,138 | 894 | 1,280 | 16 | 7,710 | 2.30 | 17,733 |
| 1983 | 1,585 | 3,344 | 964 | 782 | 13 | 6,688 | 2.55 | 17,054 |
| 1984 | 2,282 | 2,952 | 578 | 1,218 | 14 | 7,044 | 2.25 | 15,849 |

1/ Excludes commercial broilers



## CHICKENS: INVENTORY COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1982

| County | Chickens 3 Months Old or Older Inventory | | Hens & Pullets of Laying Age Inventory | | Farms by Inventory | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 - 3,199 | | 3,200 - 9,999 | | 10,000 - 19,999 | | 20,000 or More | |
| | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number | Farms | Number |
| Androscoggin | 51 | 3,642,034 | 47 | (D) | 38 | 669 | 1 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 7 | (D) |
| Aroostook | 84 | (D) | 84 | 13,093 | 83 | (D) | — | — | 1 | (D) | — | — |
| Cumberland | 91 | 370,417 | 84 | 203,269 | 80 | 3,069 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 200,200 |
| Franklin | 64 | (D) | 64 | (D) | 62 | 1,367 | 1 | (D) | — | — | 1 | (D) |
| Hancock | 56 | 1,528 | 51 | 1,388 | 51 | 1,388 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kennebec | 90 | 794,009 | 79 | 388,890 | 60 | 2,016 | 3 | 22,000 | 8 | 120,540 | 8 | 244,334 |
| Knox | 27 | 280,045 | 26 | (D) | 13 | (D) | — | — | 8 | 121,214 | 5 | 135,500 |
| Lincoln | 45 | 91,000 | 43 | 90,950 | 40 | 950 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 90,000 |
| Oxford | 86 | 154,710 | 85 | (D) | 83 | 3,639 | — | — | — | — | 2 | (D) |
| Penobscot | 92 | 172,190 | 92 | (D) | 85 | 1,877 | 2 | (D) | — | — | 5 | 157,564 |
| Piscataquis | 29 | 555 | 29 | 505 | 29 | 505 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sagadahoc | 28 | 207,928 | 27 | (D) | 22 | 396 | 2 | (D) | — | — | 3 | 120,201 |
| Somerset | 64 | 232,737 | 62 | (D) | 49 | (D) | 5 | 42,160 | 5 | 65,453 | 3 | 106,399 |
| Waldo | 63 | 314,705 | 60 | 264,635 | 47 | (D) | 2 | (D) | 5 | 89,758 | 6 | 163,080 |
| Washington | 56 | 230,672 | 55 | (D) | 49 | 990 | — | — | 2 | (D) | 4 | 157,060 |
| York | 90 | 675,437 | 88 | (D) | 82 | 10,174 | 2 | (D) | 1 | (D) | 3 | (D) |
| Maine | 1,016 | 7,232,238 | 976 | 5,765,318 | 873 | 32,542 | 18 | 129,986 | 31 | 463,965 | 54 | 5,138,825 |

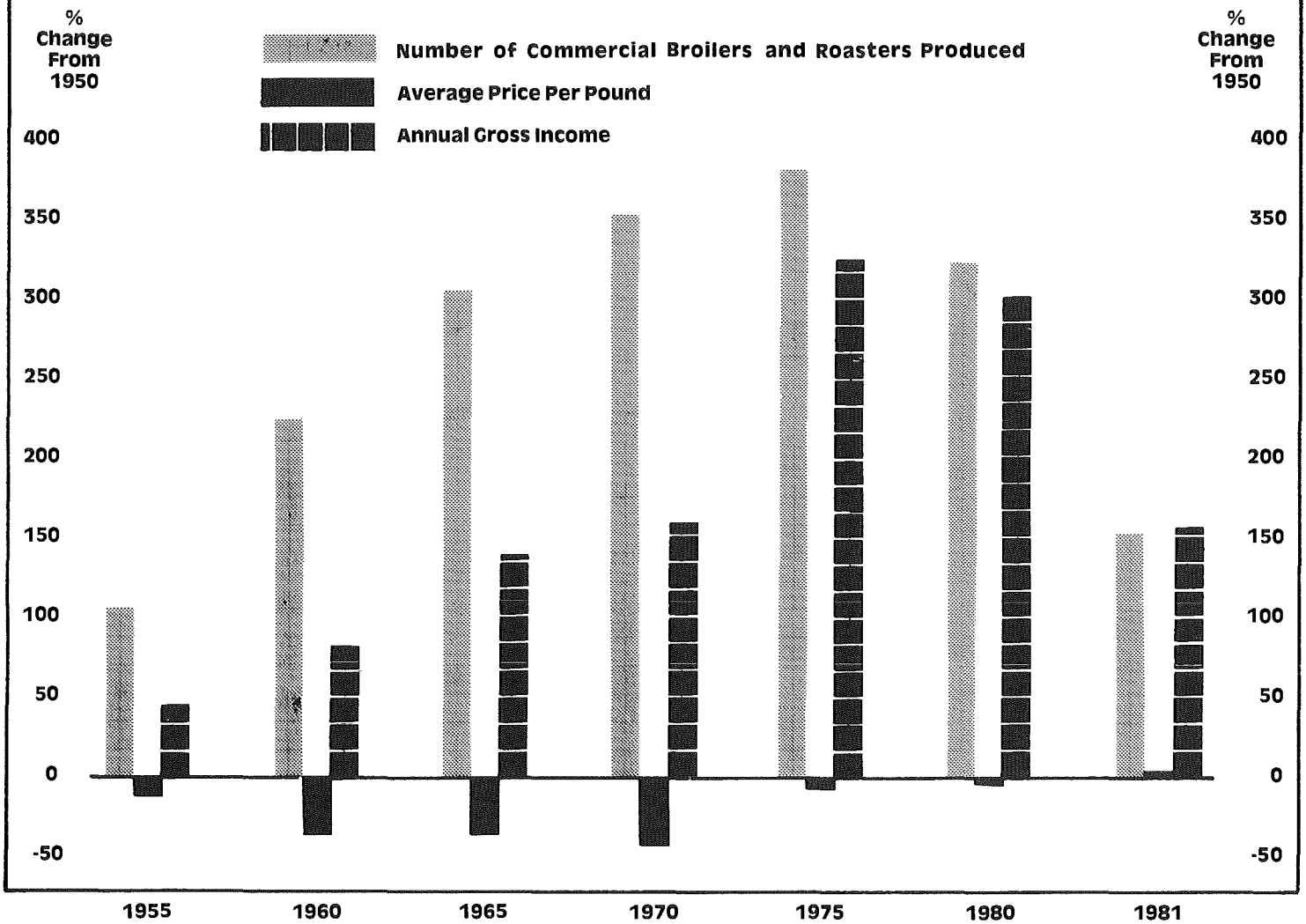
Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture

## COMMERCIAL BROILERS AND ROASTERS — PRODUCTION AND INCOME, MAINE, 1955 - 1984 [2/]

| Year | Number Produced | Pounds Per Bird | Pounds Produced | Price Per Pound | Gross Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Pounds | Thousands | Cents | Thous. Dollars |
| 1955 | 33,428 | 3.6 | 120,377 | 24.4 | 29,372 |
| 1960 | 54,148 | 3.9 | 211,177 | 17.7 | 37,378 |
| 1965 | 68,357 | 4.0 | 273,428 | 17.3 | 47,303 |
| 1970 | 76,068 | 4.2 | 319,486 | 16.2 | 51,757 |
| 1975 | 81,035 | 4.1 | 332,244 | 26.5 | 88,045 |
| 1976 | 86,659 | 4.1 | 355,302 | 23.3 | 82,785 |
| 1977 | 86,938 | 4.2 | 365,140 | 23.1 | 84,347 |
| 1978 | 87,895 | 4.2 | 369,159 | 25.0 | 92,290 |
| 1979 | 87,816 | 4.2 | 368,827 | 25.0 | 92,207 |
| 1980 | 71,696 | 4.3 | 308,293 | 26.5 | 81,698 |
| 1981[2/] | 43,205 | 4.4 | 190,102 | 27.6 | 52,468 |
| 1984[3/] | | | | | 20,000 |

1 / Beginning with 1970, marketing December 1 to November 30. Prior years on a calendar basis.
2 / Information for 1982 and 1983 is not available due to disclosure of individual operations.
3 / Gross income for 1984 from USDA.

## PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1950 FOR THE NUMBER OF BROILERS AND ROASTERS, PRICE AND INCOME, MAINE, 1955 - 1981



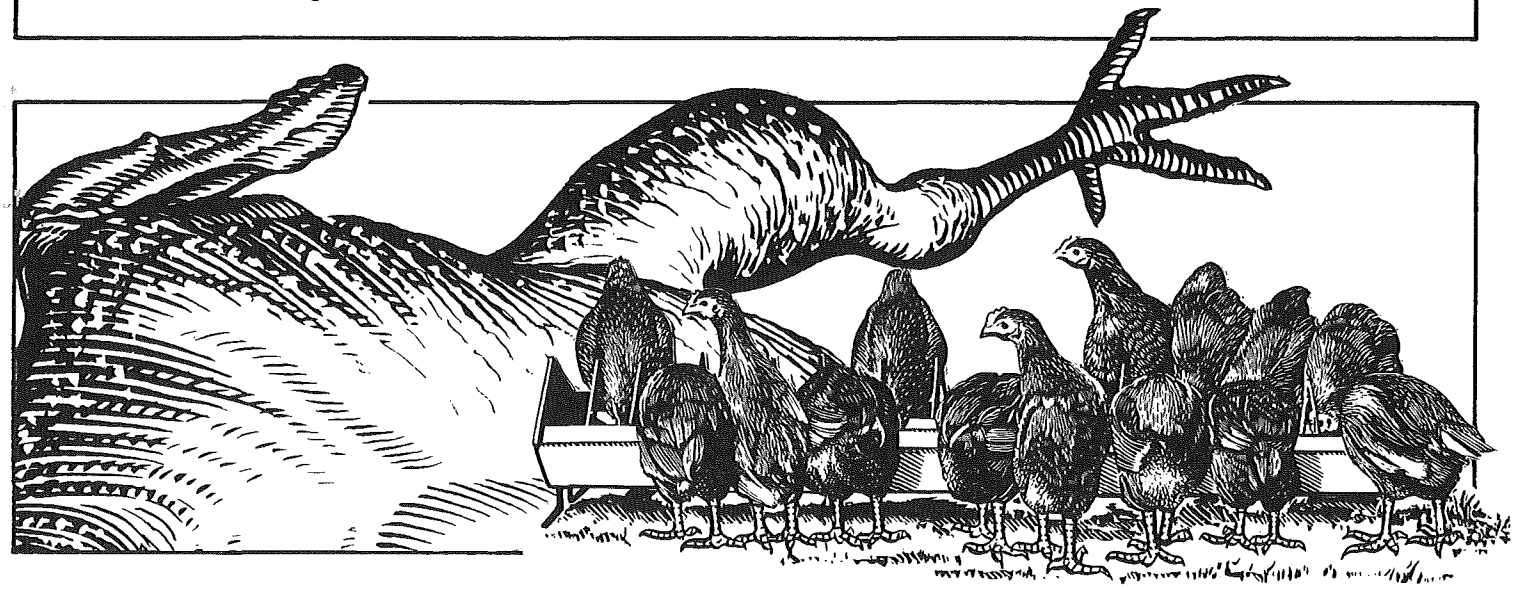
## BROILERS: INVENTORY AND SALES COUNTY DISTRIBUTION, MAINE, 1978 AND 1982

| | Inventory[1/] | | | | Sales[2/] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Farms | | Numbers | | Farms | | Number | |
| County | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 | 1978 | 1982 |
| Androscoggin | 23 | 4 | 1,692,217 | (D) | 24 | 3 | 7,989,175 | (D) |
| Aroostook | 13 | 23 | 691 | 711 | 1 | 7 | (D) | 276 |
| Cumberland | 18 | 1 | 330,643 | 299 | 21 | 4 | 2,388,131 | 86 |
| Franklin | 12 | 8 | 368,991 | (D) | 10 | 3 | 1,781,000 | (D) |
| Hancock | 15 | 10 | 218,652 | (D) | 12 | 3 | 1,292,619 | (D) |
| Kennebec | 61 | 22 | 2,872,983 | 291,321 | 65 | 12 | 13,947,902 | (D) |
| Knox | 19 | 11 | 681,378 | 299,137 | 17 | 8 | 3,239,768 | 1,403,017 |
| Lincoln | 13 | 13 | 544,901 | 199 | 9 | 5 | 1,591,742 | 160 |
| Oxford | 19 | 17 | 544,186 | 422 | 12 | 3 | 3,071,801 | 90 |
| Penobscot | 22 | 22 | 542,788 | (D) | 13 | 6 | 2,537,502 | 478,064 |
| Sagadahoc | 9 | 5 | 351,253 | (D) | 8 | 1 | 1,860,093 | (D) |
| Somerset | 29 | 14 | 1,037,305 | (D) | 24 | 7 | 5,156,724 | 775,342 |
| Waldo | 86 | 57 | 3,842,331 | 2,509,822 | 98 | 70 | 21,932,320 | 15,306,386 |
| Washington | 10 | 16 | (D) | 496 | 5 | 8 | (D) | 355 |
| York | 23 | 17 | 458,631 | (D) | 18 | 5 | 2,346,836 | (D) |
| Maine | 374 | 253 | 13,497,257 | 3,306,637 | 337 | 145 | 69,135,035 | 20,061,324 |

1/Inventory as of December 31, 1982.

2/Sales occuring anytime during 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture.



## CHICKENS: PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND GROSS INCOME, MAINE, 1972 - 1984

| | Number of Birds | | | Liveweight | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Produced | Consumed | Sold | Produced | Consumed | Sold | Price Per Pound | Gross Income |
| | | 1,000 Head | | | 1,000 Pounds | | Cents | 1,000 Dollars |
| 1972 | 4,934 | 16 | 4,371 | 29,767 | 74 | 27,100 | 9.5 | 2,582 |
| 1973 | 5,179 | 15 | 4,400 | 28,938 | 69 | 26,840 | 15.4 | 4,144 |
| 1974 | 6,140 | 15 | 5,381 | 35,223 | 69 | 32,286 | 10.3 | 3,332 |
| 1975 | 6,445 | 15 | 5,742 | 39,164 | 69 | 36,175 | 10.2 | 3,697 |
| 1976 | 6,604 | 15 | 6,300 | 41,485 | 69 | 39,690 | 13.3 | 5,288 |
| 1977 | 5,655 | 15 | 6,532 | 37,609 | 69 | 41,152 | 11.3 | 4,658 |
| 1978 | 8,040 | 15 | 6,000 | 45,437 | 69 | 37,800 | 12.3 | 4,657 |
| 1979 | 6,095 | 15 | 7,000 | 41,081 | 69 | 44,100 | 13.2 | 5,830 |
| 1980 | 4,700 | 15 | 6,655 | 34,506 | 69 | 41,927 | 8.3 | 3,486 |
| 1981 | 5,215 | 15 | 6,200 | 34,534 | 69 | 39,060 | 9.0 | 3,521 |
| 1982 | 4,398 | 15 | 5,150 | 29,040 | 69 | 32,445 | 8.0 | 2,602 |
| 1983 | 4,056 | 15 | 5,063 | 28,063 | 69 | 31,897 | 10.5 | 3,356 |
| 1984 | 4,144 | 15 | 3,773 | 24,931 | 69 | 23,770 | 16.5 | 3,933 |

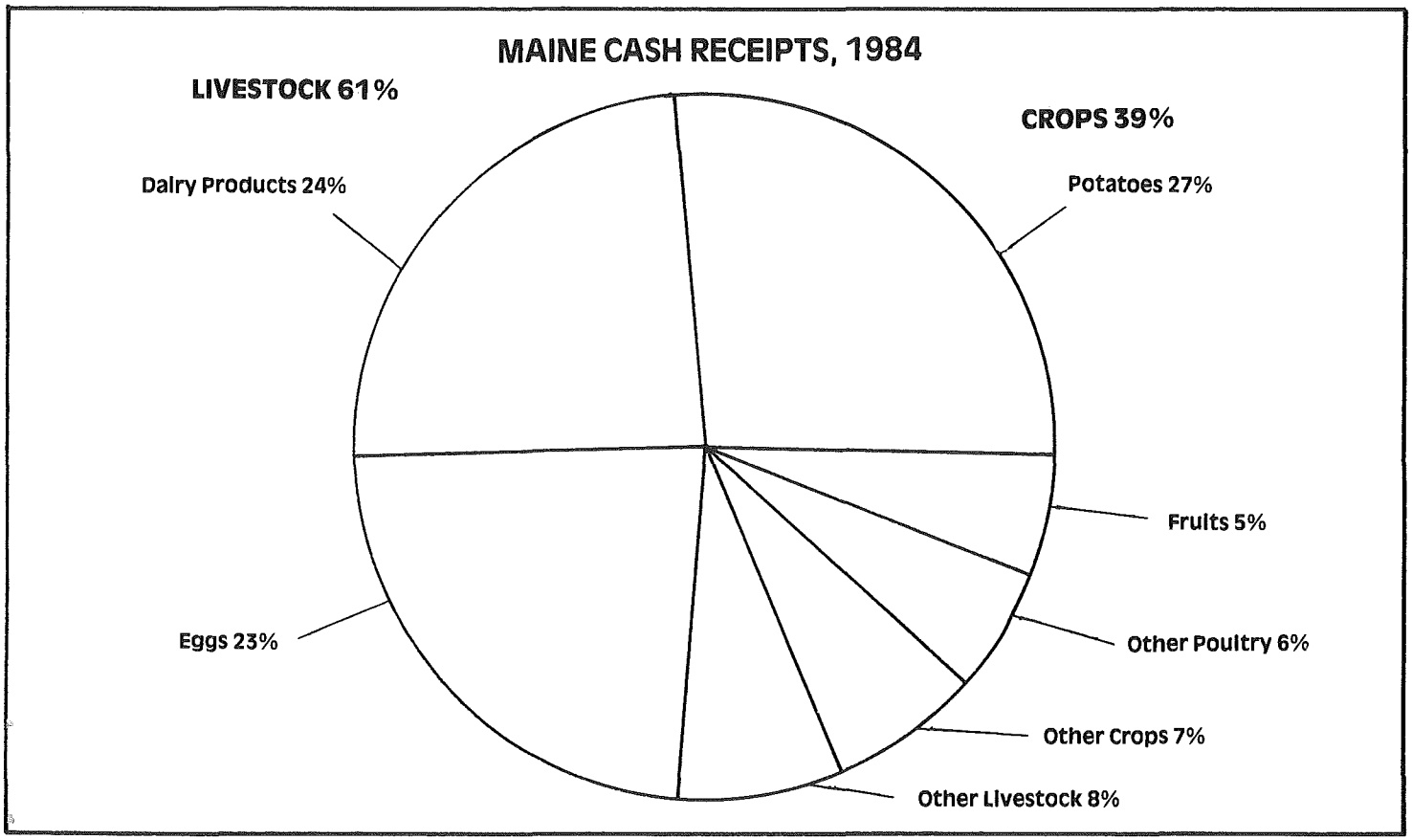
# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, MAINE, 1980 - 1984

| Commodity | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousand Dollars | | | |
| LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| Cattle and Calves | 14,381 | 9,207 | 21,857 | 18,056 | 21,489 |
| Hogs | 1,713 | 2,419 | 1,539 | 568 | 1,687 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 340 | 292 | 654 | 649 | 923 |
| Dairy Products | 91,553 | 102,366 | 105,821 | 106,798 | 105,335 |
| Chickens | 3,480 | 3,515 | 2,596 | 3,349 | 3,922 |
| Eggs | 104,624 | 108,471 | 93,177 | 94,500 | 103,730 |
| Miscellaneous Poultry | 82,204 | 52,607 | 24,233 | 25,944 | 22,425 |
| Miscellaneous Livestock[1/] | 360 | 7,315 | 8,563 | 9,418 | 9,383 |
| Total Livestock and Livestock Products | 298,655 | 286,192 | 258,440 | 259,296 | 268,894 |
| CROPS | | | | | |
| Hay | 2,601 | 2,792 | 3,262 | 3,465 | 3,812 |
| Oats | 2,813 | 4,829 | 3,872 | 3,542 | 3,325 |
| Potatoes | 102,015 | 136,293 | 97,924 | 95,412 | 118,223 |
| Miscellaneous Vegetables | 5,923 | 5,804 | 6,166 | 5,830 | 5,940 |
| Apples | 11,996 | 14,472 | 16,061 | 14,132 | 13,128 |
| Blueberries | 8,056 | 9,198 | 18,680 | 18,333 | 6,750 |
| Berries | 789 | 790 | 1,035 | 1,359 | 1,750 |
| Miscellaneous Fruits | 46 | 56 | 170 | 173 | 154 |
| Maple Products | 79 | 235 | 225 | 156 | 232 |
| Forest Products | 4,067 | 6,250 | 6,583 | 7,000 | 7,550 |
| Greenhouse and Nursery | 6,555 | 6,567 | 7,500 | 7,770 | 8,350 |
| Miscellaneous Crops[1/] | 323 | 2,755 | 2,980 | 3,245 | 3,000 |
| Total Crops | 145,263 | 190,041 | 164,505 | 160,417 | 172,214 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 443,918 | 476,233 | 422,945 | 419,713 | 441,108 |

1/New England Crop and Livestock Report Service metnodology changed in 1981.



## MAINE: REALIZED GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING (Excluding Farm Households), 1978 - 1984 1/ 2/

| Item | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Million Dollars | | | |
| Cash Receipts from Farm Marketing | 409.4 | 448.3 | 438.8 | 472.5 | 418.5 | 455.8 | |
| Government Payments | 3.7 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| Non-Money Income | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| Other Farm Income | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.91 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 16.6 |
| Gross Farm Income | 420.7 | 462.1 | 450.8 | 500.4 | 438.8 | 458.8 | 480.9 |
| Farm Production Expenses | 364.7 | 413.7 | 461.0 | 463.4 | 407.1 | 423.1 | 424.4 |
| Realized Net Farm Income | 56.0 | 48.4 | -10.2 | 37.0 | 31.7 | 35.7 | 56.5 |
| Net Change Farm Inventories | 19.0 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 49.9 | 16.6 | 1.0 | .1 |
| Total Net Farm Income | 75.0 | 53.8 | -7.3 | +86.9 | 48.3 | -34.7 | 56.6 |
| Estimated Number Farms (000) | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8,300 | 8,100 | 7,900 | 8,100 | 8,000 |
| Average Net Farm Income (dollars) | 9,740 | 6,725 | -880 | +10,728 | +6,114 | +4,284 | 7,075 |

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector-State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1982; USDA, ERS.

1/Based on the 1974 Census of Agriculture definitions of a farm, which is a farm with sales of $1,000 or more (beginning with 1975).

2/USDA methodology for reporting economic indicators for the farm sector was changed beginning in 1977 to more accurately reflect income arising from agricultural operations. Specific changes are as follows:

NON-MONEY INCOME includes only the value of home consumption and excludes Commodity Credit Corporation loans and net rental value of farm dwellings.

OTHER FARM INCOME includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, and rental value of hired laborers dwellings.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES includes feed, livestock purchases, seed, fertilizer and lime, pesticides, fuel and oil, electricity and marketing charges as previously. Repair and operation expenses no longer include repair of operator dwellings. Insurance is also lower due to removal of the dwelling portion. Depreciation is lower also due to removal of dwellings and the household portion of assets such as motor vehicles. Similarly, business taxes are lower.

REALIZED NET FARM INCOME is the difference in Gross Farm Income and Farm Production Expenses.

NET CHANGE FARM INVENTORIES includes CCC stocks at market value.

## FARM BALANCE SHEET (excluding households), MAINE, DECEMBER 31, 1980 - 1984

| Item | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets | | | | | |
| Real Estate | 835.8 | 876.4 | 903.3 | 958.7 | 1,096.3 |
| Livestock & Poultry | 121.5 | 126.3 | 109.8 | 101.2 | 97 |
| Machinery & Motor Vehicles | 273.6 | 281.4 | 287.9 | 282.2 | 265.6 |
| Crops | 150.1 | 108 | 84.3 | 144 | 90.9 |
| Financial Assets | 552.2 | 55 | 58.2 | 59.7 | 62 |
| Total Assets | 1,433.3 | 1,447.2 | 1,443.5 | 1,445.8 | 1,611.7 |
| Claims | | | | | |
| Real estate Debt | 129.4 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 144 | 139.7 |
| Non-Real Estate | 218.8 | 219.3 | 215.9 | 218.5 | 216.9 |
| CCC Loans | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Farm Debt | 349.2 | 364.5 | 360.8 | 363.4 | 357.6 |
| Equity | 1,084.1 | 1,082.7 | 1082.7 | 1,182.4 | 1,254.1 |

1/ Excludes value of operator dwellings.

2/ Excludes horses, mules, and broilers.

3/ Includes only farm share value for trucks and autos.

4/ All crops held on farms including crops under CCC and crops held off farms by farm operators.

5/ Excludes debt on operator dwellings.

6/ Excludes debt for non-farm purposes.

7/ Preliminary.

## FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES (including households), MAINE, 1980 - 1984

| Current Farm Operating Expenses | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feed | 172.5 | 167.3 | 100.9 | 112.8 | 110.2 |
| Livestock | 20.5 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 18.7 |
| Seed | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 10.3 |
| Fertilizer | 24.2 | 22.1 | 22.7 | 21.1 | 22.3 |
| Repairs & Operations of Capital Items | 48.2 | 47.1 | 43.6 | 43.2 | 44.1 |
| Hired Labor | 47.1 | 44.4 | 49.7 | 47.7 | 49.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 69.0 | 74.4 | 83.7 | 80.7 | 85.4 |
| Total Current Farm Operating Expenses | 391.5 | 382.3 | 327.5 | 332.9 | 340.1 |
| Depreciation | 80.7 | 76.7 | 73.7 | 82.8 | 78.1 |
| Taxes on Farm Property | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.4 |
| Interest on Farm Mortgage Debt | 10.6 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 14.8 |
| Net Rent to all Landlords | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -1.0 |
| Total Production Expenses | 493.7 | 482.2 | 427.8 | 444.4 | 447.5 |

1/ Includes eleven states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

2/ Farm share.

3/ Total expenditure divided by number of farms.

4/ Totals may not add, due to rounding.

5/ Excludes veterinarian fees, medicine and breeding fees.

6/ Includes landlord expenditures.

7/ Landlord expenditure included only in total.

8/ "All Other Improvements" included in total only.

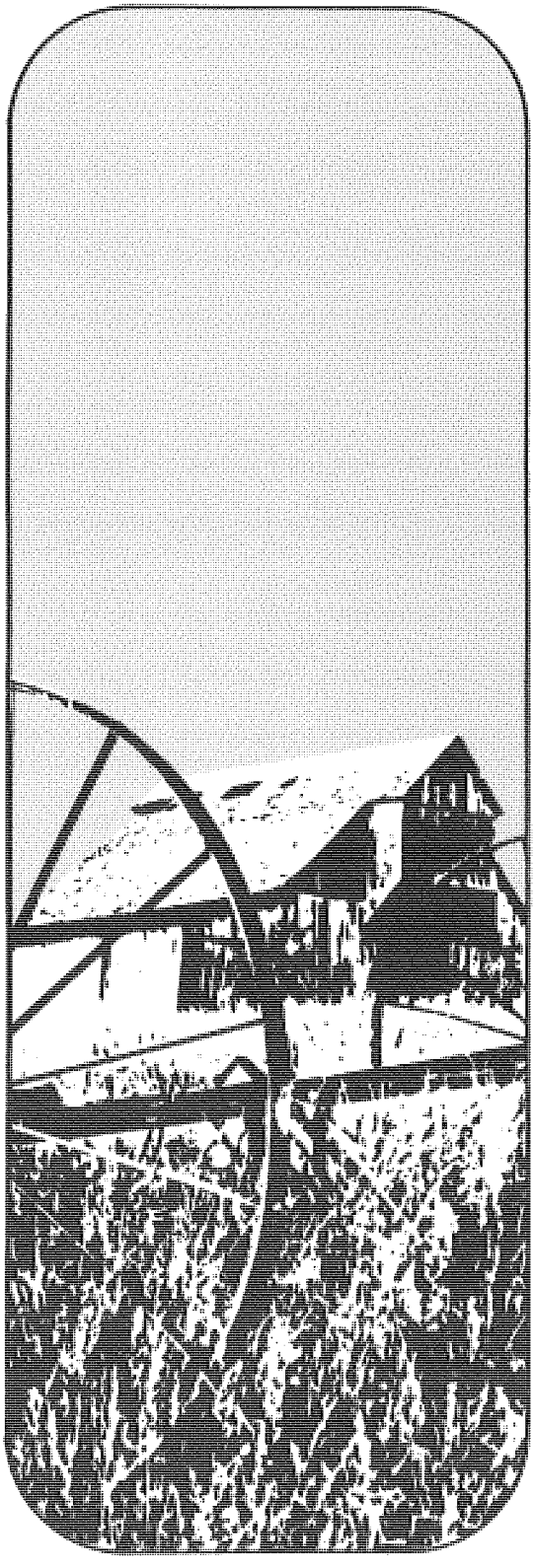
9/ "Other Vehicles" included in total only.

10/ Includes seed treatments.

# PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FEED, BY MONTHS, MAINE, 1981 - 1984

| Item And Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dollars Per Ton** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chick Starter | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 235 | 230 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 220 | 220 | 215 | 205 | 200 | 195 | 195 |
| 1983 | 184 | 187 | 190 | 195 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 215 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| 1984 | 225 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 210 | 205 | 200 | 195 | 187 | 185 |
| Broiler Grower | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 240 | 235 | 230 | 235 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 235 | 230 | 225 | 215 | 215 |
| 1983 | 195 | 198 | 205 | 210 | 215 | 215 | 215 | 230 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 |
| 1984 | 235 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 230 | 230 | 225 | 220 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 205 |
| Laying Feed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 200 | 195 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | 187 | 180 | 177 | 173 | 173 |
| 1983 | 163 | 168 | 172 | 175 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 190 | 195 | 194 | 193 | 193 |
| 1984 | 188 | 180 | 170 | 175 | 170 | 170 | 168 | 160 | 157 | 150 | 146 | 145 |
| Dairy Feed | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16% Protein | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 210 | 210 | 200 | 205 | 210 | 210 | 205 | 200 | 190 | 192 | 192 | 192 |
| 1983 | 177 | 176 | 177 | 179 | 182 | 179 | 179 | 185 | 195 | 200 | 205 | 205 |
| 1984 | 197 | 195 | 187 | 190 | 190 | 187 | 180 | 170 | 165 | 162 | 160 | 158 |
| 18% Protein | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 215 | 215 | 205 | 210 | 215 | 210 | 210 | 205 | 200 | 205 | 200 | 200 |
| 1983 | 184 | 184 | 187 | 182 | 184 | 180 | 179 | 185 | 195 | 205 | 210 | 210 |
| 1984 | 205 | 200 | 192 | 195 | 190 | 187 | 182 | 172 | 170 | 168 | 166 | 163 |
| 20% Protein | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 220 | 220 | 210 | 215 | 220 | 220 | 215 | 210 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| 1983 | 188 | 187 | 188 | 185 | 187 | 183 | 183 | 190 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 220 |
| 1984 | 215 | 210 | 195 | 198 | 195 | 195 | 185 | 175 | 171 | 169 | 168 | 165 |
| **Dollars Per Hundredweight** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bran | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 10.00 |
| 1983 | 9.70 | 9.70 | 9.80 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 1984 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 9.80 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Middlings | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.80 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| 1983 | 9.70 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.80 | 10.00 | 9.70 | 9.70 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 |
| 1984 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Cornmeal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 9.20 | 9.30 |
| 1983 | 8.80 | 8.90 | 9.10 | 9.20 | 9.40 | 9.70 | 9.80 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 |
| 1984 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 9.40 | 9.20 |
| Soybean Meal—44% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 18.00 | 17.50 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 17.50 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 |
| 1983 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 16.50 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.50 | 17.00 |
| 1984 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 14.00 | 13.50 | 12.50 | 12.00 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 12.50 |
| Molasses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.80 | 9.50 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 6.40 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.70 | 8.50 |
| 1983 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.10 | 8.10 |
| 1984 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.90 | 7.90 | 7.90 |
| Stock Salt | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 8.00 | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.90 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 5.80 | 8.70 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 8.20 |
| 1983 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 8.70 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 10.50 |
| 1984 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 9.30 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.30 |

# MISCELLANEOUS TABLES



## COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER: CONSUMPTION BY KIND AND PLANT NUTRIENTS, MAINE 1975 - 1984

| Year Ended June 30 | Kind of Fertilizer: Mixed Fertilizer | Primary Nutrients Materials | Secondary & Micro-Nutrients | Total Fertilizers | Primary Nutrients: N | Available $P_2O_5$ | $K_2O$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tons | | | |
| 1975 | 112,445 | 12,213 | 339 | 124,997 | 14,929 | 16,316 | 16,972 |
| 1976 | 114,486 | 9,490 | 436 | 124,412 | 14,364 | 17,307 | 17,338 |
| 1977 | 113,861 | 10,263 | 1 | 124,125 | 14,253 | 17,046 | 16,856 |
| 1978 | 103,874 | 9,321 | 135 | 113,330 | 13,346 | 15,003 | 16,673 |
| 1979 | 101,240 | 8,785 | 3 | 110,028 | 13,571 | 14,713 | 15,120 |
| 1980 | 92.778 | 8,525 | 212 | 101,515 | 12,607 | 13,278 | 13,612 |
| 1981 | 88,011 | 12,907 | 27 | 100,945 | 13,589 | 12,646 | 13,041 |
| 1982 | 84,827 | 9,377 | 0 | 94,204 | 12,205 | 12,361 | 12,731 |
| 1983 | 76,970 | 8,672 | 167 | 85,809 | 11,353 | 11.208 | 11,654 |
| 1984 | 81,396 | 10,437 | 118 | 91,951 | 12,586 | 12,526 | 12,280 |



## COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER: CONSUMPTION OF PRINCIPAL GRADES, MAINE, 1977 - 1984

For Year Ending June 30

| Analysis | 1977 Rank | 1977 Tons | 1978 Rank | 1978 Tons | 1979 Rank | 1979 Tons | 1980 Rank | 1980 Tons | 1981 Rank | 1981 Tons | 1982 Rank | 1982 Tons | 1983 Rank | 1983 Tons | 1984 Rank | 1984 Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-15-15 | 7 | 4,099 | 6 | 3,939 | 3 | 7,038 | 4 | 7,512 | 4 | 7,512 | 3 | 8,522 | 3 | 7,496 | 3 | 8,035 |
| 15- 8-12 | 3 | 6,626 | 4 | 5,982 | 6 | 5,320 | | 1/ | | 1/ | | 1/ | 7 | 2,650 | | 2/ |
| 14-14-14 | 2 | 12,254 | 2 | 13,723 | 2 | 15,232 | 2 | 16,973 | 2 | 16,973 | 1 | 23,839 | 1 | 25,591 | 1 | 25,631 |
| 12-15-15 | | 1/ | 10 | 2,460 | 5 | 6,994 | 5 | 5,146 | 5 | 5,146 | 4 | 6,568 | 4 | 5,937 | 4 | 4,237 |
| 12-12-12 | 4 | 6,372 | 3 | 6,967 | 4 | 7,013 | 3 | 9,933 | 3 | 9,933 | — | — | 6 | 2,662 | 7 | 2,723 |
| 10-20-10 | 8 | 2,790 | 8 | 2,679 | 8 | 2,595 | 6 | 2,456 | 6 | 2,456 | 5 | 2,076 | 8 | 2,120 | 11 | 495 |
| 10-15-15 | 1 | 52,757 | 1 | 45,325 | 1 | 34,787 | 1 | 26,722 | 1 | 26,722 | 2 | 21,654 | 2 | 16,753 | 2 | 15,669 |
| 10-10-10 | 5 | 5,225 | 5 | 4,630 | 7 | 3,512 | | 1/ | | 1/ | | 1/ | 5 | 2,817 | 6 | 2,902 |
| 8-12-16 | 6 | 4,963 | 7 | 3,368 | 10 | 2,229 | 10 | 1,569 | 10 | 1,569 | | 1/ | 10 | 1,030 | | 2/ |
| 5-10-10 | 10 | 2,689 | 9 | 2,531 | 9 | 2,585 | 7 | 2,366 | 7 | 2,366 | 6 | 1,952 | 9 | 1,427 | 9 | 1,468 |

1/ Data not available for grades ranked higher than 15 (ranking refers to relative consumption in the State).

2/ Not available.

## UNITED STATES: CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR FOOD COMMODITIES, 1974 - 1981[1/]

| Commodity | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Pounds | | | | |
| Meats: | 151.2 | 143.7 | 152.8 | 152.2 | 146.9 | 144.9 | 147.7 | 145.2 |
| Beef | 85.6 | 87.9 | 94.4 | 91.8 | 87.2 | 78.0 | 76.5 | 77.2 |
| Veal | 1.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Lamb & Mutton | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Pork | 61.8 | 50.7 | 53.7 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 63.8 | 68.3 | 65.0 |
| Fish (edible weight): | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| Canned | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Poultry Products: | | | | | | | | |
| Eggs | 36.1 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 33.6 |
| Chicken (ready-to-cook) | 40.7 | 40.1 | 42.7 | 44.1 | 46.7 | 50.6 | 50.1 | 51.7 |
| Turkey (ready-to-cook) | 8.8 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| Dairy Products: | | | | | | | | |
| Cheese (excluding cottage) | 14.6 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 18.2 |
| Condensed & evaporated whole milk | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Fluid milk & cream (product weight) | 262.3 | 266.8 | 263.6 | 259.9 | 257.2 | 253.2 | 249.7 | 245.7 |
| Ice Cream (product weight) | 17.4 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.2 |
| Fats & Oils — Total fat content | 52.4 | 52.3 | 54.8 | 53.0 | 54.6 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 56.9 |
| Butter (actual weight) | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Margarine (actual weight) | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Lard | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Shortening | 16.9 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Other edible fats & oils | 19.8 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 23.5 |
| Fruits: | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh | 76.4 | 80.8 | 82.8 | 79.5 | 79.0 | 80.8 | 85.7 | 87.3 |
| Citrus | 26.6 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 25.5 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 28.1 | 24.6 |
| Noncitrus | 49.8 | 52.4 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 53.2 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 62.7 |
| Processed: | | | | | | | | |
| Canned fruit | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 16.4 |
| Canned juice | 13.0 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 19.1 |
| Frozen (including juices) | 12.0 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| Chilled citrus juices | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.2 |
| Dried | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Vegetables: | | | | | | | | |
| Fresh[2/] | 91.6 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 93.6 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 97.1 |
| Canned (excluding potatoes) | 52.9 | 51.9 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 51.8 | 53.2 | 49.8 | 45.9 |
| Frozen (excluding potatoes) | 10.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 11.3 |
| Fresh potatoes | 45.5 | 51.6 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 49.4 | 56.6 | 53.6 | 47.1 |
| Frozen potato products | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 18.2 |
| Sweetpotatoes[3/] | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Grains: | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat flour[4/] | 111 | 114 | 119 | 116 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Rice | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 11.0 |
| Other: | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Cocoa | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Peanuts (shelled) | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| Dry edible beans | 5.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Melons | 17.0 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 19.0 |
| Sugar (refined) | 95.6 | 89.1 | 93.4 | 94.2 | 91.4 | 89.3 | 83.7 | 79.4 |
| Corn sweetners[5/] | 25.6 | 28.8 | 31.9 | 35.3 | 39.2 | 43.3 | 48.9 | 55.0 |

1/Quantity in pounds, retail weight, unless otherwise shown. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, fresh citrus fruits, peanuts, dry beans and rice which are on a crop-year basis, and eggs which are on a marketing-year basis.

2/Commercial production for sale as fresh produce.

3/Table stock and processed.

4/White, whole wheat, semolina, and durum flour.

5/Fructose and glucose.

Source: Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, USDA, ERS

# ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN MAINE, 1983

| Commodity | Production (1,000 lbs.) | Consumption[1/] (1,000 lbs.) | % Imported for Maine Consumption[2/] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Food Group Totals** | | | |
| Milk | 670,000 | 653,589 | 42 |
| Meat | 6,066[3/] | 175,017 | 97 |
| Fish | 145,640 | 26,802 | 0 |
| Poultry | 54,000 | 51,803 | 0 |
| Eggs | 209,803 | 29,419 | 0 |
| Potatoes | 3,201,000[4/] | 65,406 | 0 |
| Vegetables | 60,309[5/] | 169,548 | 78 |
| Fruit | 117,699[6/] | 163,705 | 85 |
| Flour, Cereal | na | 65,174 | 100 |
| Bakery Products | na | 109,662 | 100 |
| Juices | na | 129,166 | 100 |
| Soups | na | 15,880 | 100 |
| Sweets, Sugar | 270 | 46,719 | 99 |
| Fats, Oils | na | 39,124 | 100 |
| Nuts, Condiments | na | 25,495 | 100 |
| Baby Food | na | 14,792 | 100 |
| Beverages | na | 216,259 | 100 |
| | % Imported, Basic Food Groups (Milk, Meat, Fish, Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables, Fruit, Flour, Cereal, Bakery) | | 60 |
| | % Imported, All Foods | | 70 |

| Commodity | Production (1,000 lbs.) | Consumption Fresh (1,000 lbs.) | Consumption Processed (1,000 lbs.) | Production as % of Consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dry beans | 2,000 | — | 1,673 | 120 |
| cabbage | 2,960 | 7,456 | — | 40 |
| lettuce | 1,300 | 24,190 | — | 5 |
| peas | 20,000 | 555 | 7,590 | 246 |
| celery | na | 6,216 | — | — |
| cucumbers | 1,464 | 8,733 | — | 17 |
| onions | na | 8,999 | — | — |
| beets | 800 | 133 | 2,970 | 26 |
| cauliflower | 312 | 2,072 | — | 15 |
| corn | 11,892 | 4,377 | 8,807 | 90 |
| turnips | 1,800 | 276 | — | 652 |
| other [6/] | na | 5,441 | 15,453 | — |
| **Fruit[7/]** | | | | |
| citrus | na | 45,406 | 622 | — |
| apples | 80,010 | 21,773 | 4,200 | 308 |
| strawberries | 1,398 | 5,873 | 775 | 21 |
| bananas | na | 24,666 | — | — |
| cherries | na | 1,440 | 552 | — |
| cantaloupes | 110 | 9,707 | — | 1 |
| melons | na | 19,179 | — | — |
| peaches | 30 | 3,755 | 2,893 | 0 |
| pears | 127 | 3,602 | 1,586 | 2 |
| grapes. | 40 | 888 | — | 5 |
| pineapple | na | 1,673 | 1,739 | — |
| plums | 19 | 419 | — | 5 |
| other berries | 35,965 | 419 | 555 | 3,693 |
| raspberries | 40 | — | — | — |
| blueberries | 35,925 | — | — | — |
| other, mixed [6/] | na | — | 6,263 | — |

na — not available

## ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN MAINE, CONT.

| Commodity | Production (1,000 lbs.) | Consumption Fresh (1,000 lbs.) | Consumption Processed (1,000 lbs.) | Production as % of Consumption |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food Group Breakdown** | | | | |
| **Milk** | | | | |
| fluid | 459,000 [8/] | 332,780 | — | 138 |
| processed | 211,000 [9/] | — | 320,809[10/] | 66 |
| **Meat** | | | | |
| beef[11/] | 4,297 | 100,191 | — | 4 |
| pork[12/] | 855 | 24,512 | 19,558 | 2 |
| veal[13/] | 600 | 2,384 | — | 25 |
| lamb[14/] | 314 | 2,182 | — | 1 |
| luncheon | na | — | 22,871 | na |
| **Poultry, Fish** | | | | |
| poultry | 54,000[15/] | 51,803 | — | 104 |
| fish | 145,640[16/] | 18,806 | 7,996 | 543 |
| **Eggs**[17/] | 209,803 | 29,419 | — | 713 |
| **Potatoes**[4/] | 3,201,000 | 53,517 | 5,717 | 5,404 |
| **Vegetables**[5/] | | | | |
| spinach | 329 | 1,596 | 2,008 | 9 |
| other greens | na | 200 | | |
| broccoli | 3,000 | 4,200 | 2,561 | 44 |
| peppers | 168 | 4,400 | — | 4 |
| carrots | 2,100 | 8,943 | — | 23 |
| pumpkin | 1,120 | 1,576 | 2,571 | 199 |
| squash | 8,244 | | | |
| tomatoes | 1,438 | 12,810 | 10,216 | 6 |
| asparagus | 10 | 2,750 | 141 | 0 |
| lima beans | na | 133 | 486 | — |
| snap beans | 2,139 | 1,430 | 8,587 | 21 |

1/Consumption (defined as food purchased, not home produced, for consumption) estimated for Maine using "Food Consumption: Households in the Northeast, Spring 1977" USDA Human Nutrition Information Service NFCS 1977 - 78 Report No. H-2 and 1980 population of Maine from the U.S. Census of Population, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/Indicates portion of food purchases which can not be supplied by Maine production; assumes in-state consumption of Maine produced commodities with the residual exported. In practice the local in-state market is not necessarily the primary market for Maine produced food, so that more is actually imported for consumption than the figures indicate. For example, Maine consumers purchase not only Maine apples but others imported for sale from other states, although Maine produces three times as many apples as are consumed in Maine.

3/Sum of consumption of beef, pork, veal, and lamb (see notes 9 - 12).

4/Production used as food.

5/Estimated from acreage reported in the 1978 Census of Agriculture — Maine, by U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census; and estimated yields from statistics in the USDA Crop Reporting Board publication — "Vegetables — 1981 Annual Summary" (Dec. 1981), and from "Planning for Change" by Forest French and Edward Micka, University of Maine Cooperative Extension Service, Bulletin 643 (June 1981).

6/Includes other fresh produce not listed; other processed includes mixed products and certain listed commodities for which data on amounts consumed in processed form are combined and reported as "other."

7/Production of minor crops from 1978 Census of Agriculture; blueberries and apples as reported by New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

8/Includes milk sold out of state used as fluid milk.

9/Includes milk produced in Maine and processed out of state. Approximately 54 million pounds are actually processed in Maine.

10/Converted to fluid milk equivalent, except cream; butter not included.

11/Includes all steers, 10% of bulls, and cull beef cows (estimated by number of beef cow replacements reported in January 1982), all of a size class of 500 lbs. or more. It does not include cull dairy cows or heifers. Assumes average liveweight of 1,100 lbs. (average weight at slaughter in New England in 1980). Retail weight estimated as 42 percent of liveweight.

12/1982 hog marketings (2,850,000 lbs.) adjusted to retail weight. Assumes 70% waste.

13/Industry estimate.

14/1982 lamb marketings (no. head X average liveweight in New England) adjusted to retail weight. Assumes 50% waste.

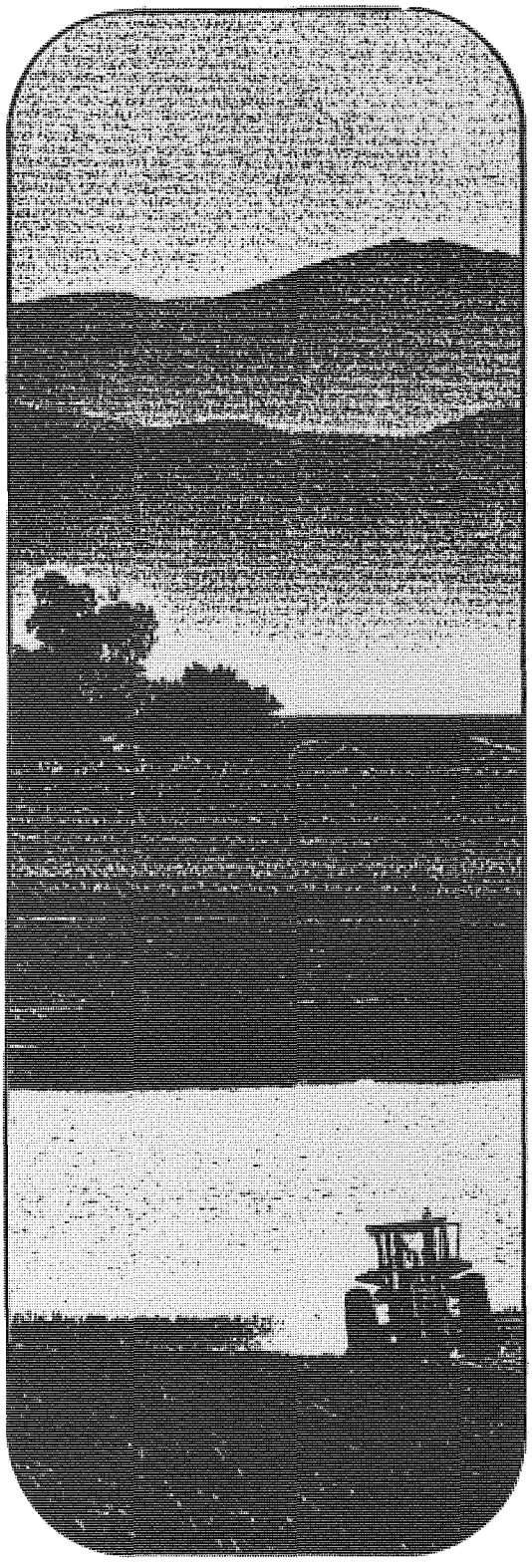
15/Estimated production X 2.7 lb. average retail weight.

16/1980 fish landings in Maine

17/1981 egg production (1.6 billion) converted to lbs. (assumes 30 dozen case weights 47 lbs.)

Source: Maine Department of Agriculture, July 28, 1983.

# 1985 COMMODITY UPDATE



## APPLES

The forecast for Maine's 1985 apple crop, 1,952,000 bushels (42 lb. units), is an increase of 17 percent over 1984. In October hurricane Gloria struck New England, including southern Maine, causing major fruit losses to some apple growers. The storm hit halfway through the harvest causing fruit drop on 10 to 15 percent of the remaining crop. Tree damage was minimal. Orchardists harvested as much of the dropped fruit as possible, but an unknown percentage had to be culled. Since the estimate of harvested production includes all drops picked from orchard, it does not reflect economic damage incurred as a result of the storm.

## DAIRY

Milk production totaled 673 million pounds in 1985, down slightly from 1984's production of 694 million pounds. The average number of milk cows in Maine during 1985 was 54,000 head, down 4,000 from the previous year.

## WILD BLUEBERRIES

Maine's 1985 wild blueberry crop is estimated at 44 million pounds. Preliminary figures show tonnage exceeds the 1984 output by 78 percent, and only fell 1 percent short of 1983's record output. Favorable growing conditions provided adequate moisture and heat promoting good berry sizing and quality.

## OATS

Maine farmers harvested the highest yielding oat crop on record in 1985, averaging 73 bushels per acre. The number of planted acres increased to 51,000, nine percent above the previous year. Ideal growing conditions contributed to excellent growth and near perfect stands and production climbed 50 percent above 1984. Growers harvested 46,000 acres for grain. Total output was 3.36 million bushels.

## BROCCOLI

In 1985 approximately 17 million pounds of broccoli were produced commercially in Aroostook County, a 70 percent increase over the 1984 production level. With favorable weather conditions, the yield per acre rose from 5,000 pounds in 1984 to nearly 7,400 pounds in 1985, an increase of approximately 48 percent. Acres planted also increased from 2,000 in 1984 to 2,300 in 1985.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg production in 1985, at 1.2 billion eggs, was down 9 percent from 1984 and the lowest since 1971. The average number of layers was 4.8 million in 1985, a decline from the previous year's 5.2 million.

The December 1, 1985 inventory of chickens (excluding broilers) totaled 6.6 million birds, down 6 percent from December 1, 1983.

## POTATOES

The 1985 crop is estimated at 27.2 million cwt., a 27 percent increase in production from 1984 and the largest crop in the state since 1979. Maine growers planted 98,000 acres, 4,000 acres more than in 1984 and the first major increase of planted acres in nearly a decade. Ideal growing conditions allowed 97,000 acres to be harvested averaging 280 cwt per acre, a yield unsurpassed since 1956.

## 1985 CASH FARMS RECEIPTS, (million $)

| | 1984 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|
| Crops | 172.2 | 126.2 |
| Livestock | 268.8 | 264.1 |
| Total | 441.1 | 390.3 |

## 1985 CROP PRODUCTION

| | Production (1,000's) | Yield / Acre | Value (1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes (cwt) | 27,200 | 280 | 80,122 |
| All Hay (tons) | 421 | 1.9 | |
| Oats (bushels) | 3,360 | 73 | |
| Corn for Silage (tons) | 578 | 16 | |
| Maple Syrup (gals) 1/ | 58 | | 1,432 |
| Apples (42 lb. units) 1 2/ | 1,952 | | 15,444 |
| Blueberries (lbs.) 2/ | 44,000 | 7,400 | 10,120 |
| Broccoli (lbs.) | 17,000 | | 3,825 |
| | | | 3,825 |

1/ Maine Producers: 10,000 gallons; Canadian producers in Maine: 48,050 gallons

2/ Preliminary

## 1985 DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

| | 1st 1/ | 2nd 1/ | 3rd 1/ | 4th 1/ | Annual 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milk (million lbs.) | 183 | 187 | 185 | 179 | 734 |
| Eggs (million) | 307 | 310 | 309 | 311 | 1,237 |

1/Annual cycle: 1st quarter, Dec. - Feb. 2nd quarter, Mar. - May. 3rd quarter, June - Aug. 4th quarter, Sept. Nov.

## 1985 LIVESTOCK INVENTORY AND VALUE

| | Inventory (1,000 head) | | Value ($/head) | Total Value ($1,000 dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 145 | (Jan. 1, '84) | 525 | 76,125 |
| Sheep | 19 | (Jan. 1, '84) | 101 | 1,919 |
| Hogs | 7.9 | (Dec. 1, '84) | 87.50 | 691 |
| Milk Cows | 54 | (Aver. Annual) | | |
| Chickens | 6,639 | (Dec. 1, '84) | 2.15 | 14,273 |