



The Eat Well Guided Tour of America

Sustainable Table (www.sustainabletable.org), the New York-based nonprofit program that produced *The Meatrix* (www.themeatrix.com) series and the Eat Well Guide (www.eatwellguide.org), is crossing the country to celebrate local, sustainable food and the folks who produce, distribute, promote, and eat it!

Agriculture in California

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- California produces more food than any other state in the country. It ranks first in the value of plant crops sold and second in the value of animal products.ⁱ
- California also produces a greater variety of food than any other state in the country. It sells more than 400 different types of agricultural items.ⁱⁱ
- The 76,000ⁱⁱⁱ farms in California cover more than a quarter of its total land area. The state's average farm size is 346 acres, smaller than the national average of 446 acres.^{iv}
- The state's top five agricultural products, by value of sales, are dairy, greenhouse/nursery, grapes, and almonds and cattle and calves. Together, these account for 45% of cash receipts.^v
- The total output of California agriculture is nearly \$34 billion. About \$5.5 billion went to employee compensation, while a little over \$9 billion constitutes net farm income.^{vi}
- Of California's workforce, 13.8% depends in some way on agriculture, with 9.9% involved in wholesale and retail trade and 1.7% in farm production.^{vii}
- 99% or more of the nation's almonds, artichokes, clingstone peaches, dried plums, figs, olives, persimmons, pomegranates, raisins, sweet rice, and walnuts come from California.^{viii}
- Today, California remains the leading state in certified organic cropland, with over 220,000 acres. Of these, 58,000 are devoted to vegetable production,^{ix} 57,000 to fruits,^x 41,000 to grains,^{xi} and 20,000 to hay and silage.^{xii} California has almost as many organic farms as the next four states combined.^{xiii} Still, only 2.5% of farms in the state are certified organic.^{xiv}

Local Food and Sustainability in California:

- Californians can enjoy local produce at any one of the state's 497 farmers' markets, also enough for first in the nation.^{xv}
- With such a harvest of plenty to draw from, it's little surprise that Californians have championed the cause of eating locally. The "Locavore" movement rose to prominence in San Francisco, where, in 2005, four women made headlines for deciding to embark on a month-long challenge to eat only food grown within 100 miles of the city.^{xvi} They, along with many others, are at it again this and every August.^{xvii}
- The Locavores are but a few of the many Californians who have taken up the causes of food justice and sustainability.

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- Educational institutions in California have often been at the forefront of the movement. For example, the Center for Regenerative Studies, at Cal-Poly Pomona,^{xviii} and the Center for Agroecology & Sustainable Food Systems, at UC Santa Cruz,^{xix} both provide opportunities for students and faculty to work toward sustainable development.

Problems Facing Californian Agriculture:

- Of course, the broad picture is not quite so rosy. Of the ten American communities with tap water most contaminated by nitrate (a well-known agricultural pollutant), five were in California.^{xx}
- Many states have only recently suffered an influx of factory farms, but California was something of a pioneer in that respect. Ten years ago, 79% of milk produced in California came from operations with over 500 cows - today the percentage is 88%.^{xxi} Consolidation of dairies began as early as the 1960's. In 1965, the first year in which the National Agricultural Statistics Service kept records, California had almost five times as many dairies as it does today.^{xxii} Just between 1965 and 1966 the number of dairies dropped from 11,300 to 10,000. Today, that number is down to 2,300.^{xxiii}

ⁱ "2002 Census of Agriculture. State Fact Sheets: California." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 27 July 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/2002/profiles/ca/cp99006.PDF

ⁱⁱ "California Agriculture: Highlights 2006." California Department of Food and Agriculture.

http://cdafs.ca.gov/card/card_06.htm

ⁱⁱⁱ "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary." National Agricultural Statistics Service. USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System. 28 June 2007

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf>

^{iv} "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary." National Agricultural Statistics Service.

^v "State Fact Sheets: California." USDA Economic Research Service. 12 July 2007.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/CA.htm>

^{vi} *Ibid.*

^{vii} USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007.

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STACA_California&YearPick=2002

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} "Table 10. Certified organic vegetables." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^x "Table 11. Certified organic fruit." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xi} "Table 6. Certified organic grains." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xii} "Table 9. Certified organic hay and silage." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xiii} "Organic Production." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xiv} "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary." National Agricultural Statistics Service.

^{xv} "California Farmers' Markets." USDA Agriculture Marketing Service. 12 July 2007.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/California.pdf>

^{xvi} Wu, Olivia. "Environment in Focus: Diet for a Sustainable Planet." San Francisco Chronicle. 1 June, 2005.

<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/chronicle/archive/2005/06/01/FDGF7CV4KP1.DTL&type=health>

^{xvii} "Locavores" <http://www.locavores.com> 28 July 2007.

^{xviii} "John T. Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies." <http://csupomona.edu/~crs> 28 July 2007.

^{xix} "The Center for Agroecology & Sustainable Food System." <http://casfs.ucsc.edu/> 28 July 2007.

^{xx} "U.S. Tap Water Quality Database." Environmental Working Group.

<http://www.ewg.org/tapwater/contaminants/contaminant.php?contamcode=1040>

^{xxi} "Milk Cows by Size Groups: Percent Production." National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xxii} "Milk Cows by Size Groups: Operations." National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xxiii} *Ibid.*



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Agriculture in Oregon

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- There are 39,300 farms in Oregon, on 17.1 million acresⁱ – 27.8% of the state's total area.ⁱⁱ
- Of Oregon's whole workforce, 16.6% depends in some way on agriculture, with 3.2% directly involved in farm production and 11% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Oregon's top five agricultural products (by production) are: greenhouse and nursery products, cattle, hay, grass seed, and milk, which amount to over 60% of the state's total agricultural value.^{iv}
- Oregon also grows a great quantity and a great variety of berries. It has historically led the nation in the production of blackberries, loganberries, black raspberries, boysenberries, and youngberries. Other top products include hazelnuts, Dungeness crab, and Christmas trees.^v
- Of the state's 220 agricultural products,^{vi} 170 are grown in the fertile Willamette valley,^{vii} where Oregon's major cities – Portland, Salem, and Eugene – all are located. In the eastern half of the state (too dry for most crops), raising cattle is common.^{viii}
- Oregonians enjoy local produce at 86 farmers' markets^{ix} across the state, as well as at many food co-ops, supermarkets, and restaurants.

Organic Farms:

- Oregon boasts 357 certified organic crop and livestock farms, on 59,207 acres. Significant increases to those numbers seem likely in the coming years. Between 2005 and 2006 alone, there was a 30% jump in land under certified organic cultivation. For all its progress, however, organic agriculture counts for only 0.9% of the state's total farms and only 0.3% of its total farmed acreage.^x
- Just 16% of Oregon's organic land produces vegetables, grains, pulses, fruits, or nuts. The vast majority (74%) consists of forage (hay, alfalfa, and pasture) that feeds cows on the rising number of organic dairies, of which Oregon now has 44. More than an eighth of the total state herd lives on those 44 dairies, for an average of 333 organic cows per organic dairy.^{xi}

Factory Farms:

- Small family farms have historically made up Oregon's farming landscape. That rich tradition, however, now faces the challenge posed by the nation-wide trend toward consolidation and industrialization in agriculture.

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- In 2006, 45% of Oregon beef cattle were raised on farms with 500 or more cows,^{xii} up from 41% in 2005^{xiii} and 37% in 2002.^{xiv}
- Plans are in the works for a poultry facility that would raise up to 1.5 million frying birds each year in Canby, OR. It would be the 16th large-scale poultry operation in the state,^{xv} smaller than only three others.^{xvi} As of July, the outcome remains uncertain, as local residents continue to put up a fight.^{xvii}
- A 52,300 cow dairy in Boardman, OR admitted in 2005 that it releases as much as 5.6 million pounds of ammonia into the atmosphere each year.^{xviii} That makes it the third largest polluter of ammonia in the country.^{xix}
- The Oregon senate recently considered a bill – SB 235A – that would have closed a loophole that affords industrial farms an exemption from the Clean Air Act and established standards for air pollution from these operations.^{xx} However, pressured by agri-business, legislators ended up stripping the bill of its teeth.^{xxi} Even with the passage of SB 235, Factory farms can legally continue to pollute as they do today. The one concession granted consists of the establishment of a task force to examine emissions from dairies and to come up with recommendations for the 2008-9 legislative session. With the issue continuing to move more into the public eye, sustainable farming advocates remain hopeful about the future.^{xxii}

ⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary." USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System. 28 June 2007

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf>

ⁱⁱ U.S Census Bureau. "State & County QuickFacts: Oregon." 6 July 2007.

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/41000.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007.

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAOR_Oregon&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit

^{iv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Oregon Agriculture." 6 July 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oregon/About_Us/index.asp

^v *Ibid.*

^{vi} Oregon Department of Agriculture. "Armchair Tour of Oregon Agriculture." 6 July 2007.

http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/about_ag.shtml#Armchair_tour_of_Oregon_agriculture

^{vii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Oregon Agriculture." 6 July 2007.

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} USDA Agriculture Marketing Service. "Oregon Farmers' Markets." 6 July 2007.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Oregon.pdf>

^x Granatstein, David, and Kirby, Elizabeth. "Profile of organic crops and livestock in Oregon – 2006." Center for Sustaining Agriculture and Natural Resources, Washington State University. 29 June 2007.

<http://csanr.wsu.edu/Organic/OrganicStats.htm#or>

^{xi} *Ibid.*

^{xii} NASS. "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary."

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Cow Herd Size by Inventory and Sales: 2002." 28 June 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/or/st41_1_014_016.pdf

^{xv} Pulaski, Alex. "Plan puts chicks, lots of them, down on the farm." The Oregonian. 27 June, 2007.

<http://www.oregonlive.com/business/oregonian/index.ssf?base/business/118291111376060.xml&coll=7>

^{xvi} Kimbirauskas, Kendra. Personal communication.

^{xvii} "A plea from Canby residents." Upsetting the Apple Cart: Keeping Tabs on Industrial Agri-business in Oregon. 5 July 2007 <http://www.oregonlive.com/business/oregonian/index.ssf?base/business/118291111376060.xml&coll=7>

^{xviii} Myers, Marty (General Manager of Three Mile Canyon). "CR-ERNS Report, #754198." 18 April, 2005.

^{xix} National Farmworker Ministry. "Three Mile Canyon Farms Background." 28 July 2007.

<http://www.nfwm.org/help/tmcbbackground.shtml>

^{xx} The Oregon State Legislature. "Senate Bill 235." 5 July 2007

<http://www.leg.state.or.us/07req/measures/sb0200.dir/sb0235.a.html>

^{xxi} "Democrats Fold to Agribusiness Pressure." Upsetting the Apple Cart: Keeping Tabs on Industrial Agri-business in Oregon. 5 July 2007 http://upsettingtheapplecart.typepad.com/upsetting_the_apple_cart/2007/06/democrats_fold.html

^{xxii} Kimbirauskas, Kendra. Personal communication.



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Agricultural in Washington

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Agriculture has played a key role in Washington's economy since it was first settled over 200 years ago. Washington food products are known worldwide for their quality, variety, and year-round availability.
- In 2002, 36% of Washington's 42.5 million acres were farmland on which 35,939 farms could be found. These farms were run by 21,013 full-time operators and 14,926 part-time operatorsⁱ.
- Of Washington's whole workforce, 14.7% depends in some way on agriculture, with 10.1% involved in wholesale and retail trade and 2.3% in farm production.ⁱⁱ
- Agriculture accounts for one-fifth of the state's annual gross product. The total market value of farm production is \$5.3 billion, with each farm averaging \$148,327. Washington is ranked as one of the top farming states in the country.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Washington's natural wealth and proximity to world markets has made the state one of the largest exporters of food and agricultural products. Washington was the first state to establish standards for organic products, and has since been a leader in developing the National Organic Standards.
- In 2005, Washington was home to about 527 certified organic farms –ranking third in the nation,^{iv} but still only accounting for 1.5% of all farms in the state.
- People from Washington can enjoy local produce at any one of the state's 97 farmers' markets,^v with plans in the works for many more.

Crops and Livestock:

- Washington's top five agricultural commodities are apples, dairy products, cattle and calves, wheat, and potatoes.^{vi}
- Washington's agricultural industry enjoys arable lands and a mild climate good for productive farming, and farmers grow a diverse array of crops. Climate and soil differ in the eastern and western parts of the state. The east side has larger farms, producing primarily small grains such as wheat and barley, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. The west side is home to smaller farms where dairy products, poultry, and berries abound.
- Washington grows over 230 crops, more than any other state besides California.^{vii}
- Washington's most profitable crop is the apple, with about eleven billion picked and sold worldwide per year. It is the top apple producing state and supplies about 64% of the nation's apples.^{viii} The next most valuable crops are wheat, potatoes, and hay.
- Other important crops grown in Washington are barley, sweet corn, green peas, dried beans,

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- peppermint, asparagus, onions, carrots, wine grapes, cherries, apricots, peaches, and hops.^{ix}
- Today, Washington farmers are recognizing the potential for specialty crops. Berry farms, nurseries, flower bulbs, floral greenery and tree farms, specialty lettuce farms, and vineyards are flourishing, especially in areas that do not support more traditional products.
- Dairy products comprise Washington's most valuable group of livestock products and account for 15% of the state's total agricultural product, while beef cattle and calves bring in about 9% of the agricultural revenue.^x Aquaculture, layers, and broilers are other major livestock products in Washington.
- Second to apples, milk is the state's next most valuable commodity. Of the one million plus cattle in Washington, a quarter of those are dairy animals.^{xi}

Issues Facing Washington's Farms:

- Washington's formerly numerous small family farms are rapidly giving way to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). In 1965, Washington boasted 14,000 dairy farms. Today, that number is 790.^{xii} Meanwhile, the number of cows increased by 16%, and the amount of milk produced increased by an astonishing 181%.^{xiii} Today's operations squeeze much more milk out of each cow than in 1965 (310% more)^{xiv} and pack many more cows onto each farm. Last year, 70% of milk produced in Washington came from operations with over 500 cows.^{xv}
- According to a report by the Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington, there exist today many other problems facing Washington farmers. These include: loss of traditional advantages such as adequate water, low-cost electricity, and efficient transportation; increasing competition for water related to the protection of endangered salmon; substantial transportation costs due to distance from United States' markets and increasing congestion; lack of available low-cost labor; consolidation of agricultural production into larger farms; and increasing competition, primarily from Asian producers.^{xvi}

ⁱ "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Washington." United States Department of Agriculture, National Statistics Service, <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/wa/index.htm>, 2002.

ⁱⁱ USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STACA_California&YearPick=2002

ⁱⁱⁱ "International Center of Agriculture." Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle, <http://www.cityofseattle.net/tda/industry/agriculture.htm#WorldsFood>

^{iv} "Organic Production." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>
^v <http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Washington.pdf>

^{vi} "Washington State Agriculture Overview." United States Department of Agriculture, National Statistics Service, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_WA.pdf, 2005.

^{vii} "International Center of Agriculture." Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle,

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} *Ibid.*

^x "A Look at Washington Agriculture." Washington Agriculture in the Classroom, <http://www.agclassroom.org/kids/stats/washington.pdf>

^{xi} "State Facts Sheet: Washington." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

^{xii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Group – Operations." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Production, Milk Cows, Milk Per Cow, Annual." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiv} *Ibid.*

^{xv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xvi} "Agricultural Lands." Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington, <http://www.mrsc.org/subjects/planning/aglands.aspx>, May 2003.



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Agriculture in Montana

Fast Farm Facts:

- Nicknamed America's "Treasure State", Montana's true treasure lies in its vast and prosperous land. Over sixty million Montana acres are farmed.ⁱ Those acres, which constitute 65% of the state's total areaⁱⁱ, support 28,100 farms.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Montana gained one hundred farms between 2005 and 2006, a year during which forty-six states either lost farms or had no change.^{iv}
- Agriculture, as Montana's number one industry, contributes more than \$2 billion to the state annually.^v
- Of Montana's whole workforce, 17.9% depends in some way on agriculture, with 5.6% directly involved in farm production and 10.6% in wholesale and retail trade.^{vi}
- Montana's top five agricultural commodities, by cash value, are cattle and calves, wheat, hay, barley, and dairy products. Together, they account for 87% of total sales in the state. Cattle and wheat alone account for 75%.^{vii}

Cattle, Calves, and Crops:

- There are 2.4 million cattle and calves in Montana,^{viii} over two cows for every person.^{ix}
- Cattle and calves make up almost 50% of total farm sales and are Montana's top-selling agricultural product.^x
- Dairy cows produce a total of 3.7 billion pounds of milk and contribute more than \$56.3 million to the local economy.^{xi}
- In addition to cows, Montana farms are also home to chickens, goats, sheep, pigs, ostriches, emus, llamas, and numerous colonies of bees.^{xii}
- Montana's diverse environment, dry climate, wide temperature disparities, and cold spells allow the state to produce staples like wheat, potatoes, barley, corn, and oats along with dry beans, flaxseeds, peas, garbanzo beans, lentils, safflower oil and canola oil.^{xiii}
- Montana is one of the nation's leading producers of barley. The state's number four crop, it nevertheless makes up 21.2% of the nation's total barley sales.^{xiv}

Montana Going Local:

- Montana was the first state in the nation to adopt the 'Food Corps', a program designed to increase the amount and variety of locally grown and processed food in school cafeteria meals.^{xv}
- In 2002 Montana had a total of 75 certified organic farms.^{xvi}

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- A total of 34,775 acres of Montana land is dedicated to organic farming and the state ranks first in the nation for production of certified organic wheat.^{xvii}
- In addition to community supported agriculture programs, Montana has a growing number of farmer's markets, which sell a variety of local products including meat, honey, cherries, jam, sugar beets, sunflowers, dairy, eggs, and baked goods.

Factory Farms

- As a state with some of the most wild, untouched land in the country, Montana has made it difficult for factory farms, with all their attendant pollution, to move in. The 1972 Montana Constitution recognized “a clean and healthful environment” as an “inalienable right.”^{xviii}
- Montana has fewer factory farms – about 70 – than most other states. Of course, many might say that 70 is 70 too many. Montana is one of only eight states with no concentrated chicken operations.^{xix}
- Still, the future remains uncertain. Over the past ten years, the Montana legislature has repeatedly relaxed environmental restrictions and thereby opened the door to industrial animal facilities.^{xx} Residents will have to exercise watchfulness to keep them out.

ⁱ “Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. [USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf). 28 June 2007

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf>

ⁱⁱ U.S Census Bureau. “State & County QuickFacts: Montana.” 9 August 2007.

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/30000.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ “Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary.” National Agricultural Statistics Service.

^{iv} *Ibid.*

^v “State Marketing Profiles – Montana.” United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service,

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/statesummaries/MT/MontanalnBrief.htm>.

^{vi} USDA Economic Research Service. “Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002.” 12 July 2007.

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^{vii} “State Fact Sheets – Montana.” United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MT.HTM>.

^{viii} “Montana State Agricultural Overview – 2005.” United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service,

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_MT.pdf.

^{ix} U.S Census Bureau. “State & County QuickFacts: Montana.”

^x “State Fact Sheets – Montana.” United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MT.HTM>.

^{xi} “Montana State Agricultural Overview – 2005.” United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service,

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_MT.pdf.

^{xii} “Farm Animals.” Montana Kids, Agriculture and Business.

http://montanakids.com/agriculture_and_business/farm_animals/

^{xiii} “Montana State Agricultural Overview – 2005.” United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service,

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_MT.pdf.

^{xiv} “State Fact Sheets – Montana.” United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MT.HTM>.

^{xv} “Montana School Cafeterias to Serve Montana-Grown Foods with the Nation’s First ‘Food Corps.’” United States Department of Agriculture, National Resources Conservation Service,

<http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/organic/whatsnew.html>.

^{xvi} “State Fact Sheets – Montana.” United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MT.HTM>.

^{xvii} “Montana Organic Program.” Montana’s Official State Website, Department of Agriculture,

<http://www.agr.state.mt.us/organic/Program.asp>.

^{xviii} “Article II, Section 3. “Inalienable Rights.” *The Constitution of the State of Montana*. Montana Historical Society.

http://www.his.state.mt.us/research/library/exhibits/constitution_3_a.htm

^{xix} “Factory Farm Map.” <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xx} “America’s Animal Factories.” Natural Resources Defense Council.

<http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/factor/stmon.asp>



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Agriculture in Wyoming

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Agriculture is one of Wyoming's top industries, valued at almost \$1 billion per year.ⁱ
- In 2006, the number of farms in Wyoming was 9,100, down from 9,200 the year before.ⁱⁱ The amount of farmed land remained the same, at 34.4 million acresⁱⁱⁱ, or 55% of the state's total area.^{iv}
- Almost nine of every ten agricultural acres in Wyoming are pastureland^v supporting grazing animals like cattle and sheep. Only 1.3 million acres – under 4% of total farmland – consist of harvested cropland.^{vi}
- Of Wyoming's whole workforce, 14.2% depends in some way on agriculture, with 3.7% directly involved in farm production and 9.4% in wholesale and retail trade.^{vii}

Agricultural Commodities:

- Wyoming's top five agricultural commodities are cattle, hay, sugar beets, sheep, and hogs. Together, they account for 88% of the state's agricultural receipts. Cattle alone account for nearly three quarters of sales.^{viii}
- There are 1,430,000 cattle and calves in Wyoming,^{ix} or almost three cows for every person.^x
- There are also 460,000 sheep and lambs in Wyoming,^{xi} more than all but two other states.^{xii} In 1920, Wyoming's 3,000,000 sheep^{xiii} outnumbered people more than fifteen to one.^{xiv}
- In 2002, Wyoming ranked fifth nationally in the production of sheep, goats, and related products.^{xv} It also ranked nineteenth in the production of bee colonies, with 31,276.^{xvi}
- The vast majority of Wyoming's cropland produces feed for animals, not humans. The amount of land used for hay and grass is more than seven times the amount of land used for the second-ranking crop, wheat.^{xvii}
- In 2002, sales of Wyoming vegetable crops were the lowest in the country, and sales of Wyoming fruit crops, second lowest.^{xviii} Much of this stems from Wyoming's location in the Rocky Mountains. Wyoming has a higher mean elevation than every state but Colorado.^{xix}
- Wyoming does, however, produce a great quantity of sugarbeets (for sugar). It devotes more farmland to that crop than forty-one other states.^{xx}

Factory Farms:

- In 1997, Wyoming wrote into their state law rules that dictate where large swine facilities may and may not be established. For instance, someone seeking to start a hog CAFO within a mile

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of a house must obtain written permission from the resident to do so.^{xxi} As a result, the number of hog facilities with 1,000 or more swine decreased from four to three between 1997 and 2002.^{xxii} Neighboring state, Nebraska, hosts 574 such facilities and Iowa 3,876.^{xxiii}

- Wyoming generally has far fewer industrial animal complexes than most other states. It is one of three states – the others are Alaska and Rhode Island – with no concentrated dairy or chicken operations.^{xxiv}
- However, Wyoming is home to large-scale cattle feedlots. Although fewer in number than most other states – 22, to Nebraska’s 644^{xxv} – they still cause problems, like groundwater contamination, for local residents, particularly in the eastern half of the state.^{xxvi}

Wyoming’s Sustainability Mission

- The University of Wyoming helps promote sustainable agriculture by hosting annual organic farming and ranching conferences.
- In 2002 Wyoming contained 17,138 acres of certified organic farmland and a total of 11 farmer’s markets.^{xxvii}

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- ⁱ “Wyoming Fact Sheet.” USDA Economic Research Service. 2005. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/WY.HTM>
- ⁱⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. “Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary.” USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System. 28 June 2007
<http://www.usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf>.
- ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*
- ^{iv} U.S Census Bureau. “State & County QuickFacts: Wyoming.” 3 August 2007.
<http://www.quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/56000.html>.
- ^v “Wyoming Fact Sheet.” USDA Economic Research Service. 2005.
- ^{vi} *Ibid.*
- ^{vii} USDA Economic Research Service. “Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002.” 12 July 2007.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAWY_Wyoming&YearPick=2002
- ^{viii} “Wyoming Fact Sheet.” USDA Economic Research Service. 2005
- ^{ix} “Cattle Inventory: January 1, 2006.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>
- ^x U.S Census Bureau. “State & County QuickFacts: Wyoming.”
- ^{xi} “Sheep & Lambs – January Inventory, 2007.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>
- ^{xii} “2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Wyoming.” 2002 Census of Agriculture.
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_WY.pdf
- ^{xiii} “Sheep & Lambs – January Inventory, 1920.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>
- ^{xiv} “Wyoming, Timeline of State History.” SHG Resources. <http://www.shgresources.com/wy/timeline/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.
- ^{xv} “2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Wyoming.” 2002 Census of Agriculture.
- ^{xvi} *Ibid.*
- ^{xvii} *Ibid.*
- ^{xviii} *Ibid.*
- ^{xix} “State Elevation (By Mean Elevation).” http://www.netstate.com/states/tables/state_elevation_mean.htm Date accessed: August 9, 2007.
- ^{xx} “2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile.” 2002 Census of Agriculture.
- ^{xxi} Wyoming Law, Enrolled Act 49, 1997 Wyoming Legislature, also WS 35-11-302.
<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/compress/title35.doc>
- ^{xxii} “2002 Census of Agriculture. Table 19. Hogs and Pigs – Inventory: 2002 and 1997.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. 03 August 2007. http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census/Create_Census_US.jsp
- ^{xxiii} *Ibid.*
- ^{xxiv} “Factory Farm Map.” <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.
- ^{xxv} *Ibid.*
- ^{xxvi} “America’s Animal Factories.” Natural Resources Defense Council.
<http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/factor/stwyo.asp>
- ^{xxvii} “State Marketing Profiles: Wyoming.” Transportation and Marketing. 5 July 2007 <Wyoming in Brief>.



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Agriculture in Nebraska

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Nebraska has 48,000 farms and ranches on 45.7 million acres of land— about 93% of the state's total land area – the average (mean) operation size is 952 acres.ⁱ
- Almost twelve million of Nebraska's farmed acres grow corn or soybeans.ⁱⁱ
- Of Nebraska's whole workforce, 20.3% depends in some way on agriculture, with 5.4% directly involved in farm production and 9.6% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Nebraska produces a lot of grains and oilseeds (fourth in the nation), cattle (third in the nation), and hogs (sixth in the nation). However, the state ranks near the bottom in fruit and vegetable production: forty-fifth in "vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes," and forty-first in "fruit, tree nuts, and berries."^{iv}
- Nebraska has only 69 farmers' markets^v, despite being ranked fourth in the nation in terms of the total value of agricultural products sold.^{vi}
- Nebraska's five leading commodities are cattle and calves, corn, soybeans, hogs, and wheat.^{vii} These account for 93.6% of all farm receipts. Cattle alone account for over half.
- There are almost four cows (total: 6,650,000)^{viii} for every person in Nebraska (total: 1,768,331).^{ix}

Factory Farms:

- The trend toward consolidated, industrial farming has affected most of the country, but Nebraska has more factory farms than most other states. It ranks top ten (or bottom ten, depending on your point of view) for concentrated cattle, hogs, and egg-laying hens.^x
- In 2006, only 8% of pigs in Nebraska lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while a staggering 71% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 of their fellow swine. Over half lived in operations that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xi}
- In 1995, by contrast, 29% lived on farms with fewer than 500 pigs, and 31% lived alongside more than 2,000. Only 17% lived on operations with over 5,000 in stock.^{xii}
- In 2002, Nebraska was home to 644 feedlots with 500 or more cattle^{xiii}: more than any other state in the country.^{xiv}
- Three Nebraska counties harbor more cows than any others in the country: Cherry County, with nearly 162,000 cows, Holt County, with 99,000 cows, and Custer County, with 92,000 cows.^{xv} The human populations of these counties are: 5,934,^{xvi} 10,610,^{xvii} and 11,242,^{xviii} respectively. In light of how much manure cows produce, it's hardly surprising that people have been moving out in droves. Over the past six years, the population of Cherry County has declined by 3.5%,^{xix} Holt by 8.1%,^{xx} and Custer by 4.7%.^{xxi} Over the same period of time, the

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overall state population increased by 3.3%.^{xxii}

- The growth of these factory farms has been driven in part by the availability of cheap feed. Corn across the country has been made artificially inexpensive by lavish government subsidies, although the growing demand for ethanol recently sent prices upward.
- Nebraska agriculture received more in government handouts than all states but Texas, Iowa, and Illinois. 59% of these subsidies went to just 10% of recipients.^{xxiii}

Issues Facing Nebraska's Farms:

- Farmers and ranchers face a host of challenges including high property taxes, low prices for the goods they produce, the growing cost of inputs like fertilizer, fuel, and pest control, and the increasing concentration of suppliers and commodity buyers.^{xxiv}
- In December, 2006, an appeals court upheld a previous ruling that the 24 year old Initiative 300 is unconstitutional. The purpose of the Initiative was to preserve Nebraska's family farms. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will draft an acceptable replacement.^{xxv}
- Amidst the gloom and doom, the Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society, among others, is busy promoting food systems that build healthy land and healthy people.^{xxvi}

ⁱ "Nebraska State Agriculture Overview – 2005." USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_NE.pdf

ⁱⁱ "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Nebraska." 2002 Census of Agriculture. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/ne/cp99031.PDF>

ⁱⁱⁱ USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007.

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STANE_Nebraska&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit

^{iv} "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Nebraska." 2002 Census of Agriculture.

^v USDA Agriculture Marketing Service. "Nebraska Farmers' Markets."

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Nebraska.pdf> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{vi} "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Nebraska." 2002 Census of Agriculture.

^{vii} "Nebraska Fact Sheet." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/NE.HTM> Date accessed August 9, 2007.

^{viii} "Cattle Inventory – January 1, 2007." National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{ix} "State and County QuickFacts: Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31000.html>

^x "Factory Farm Map." Food & Water Watch. 02 August 2007. <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/>

^{xi} "Hogs & Pigs – Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 02 August 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xii} *Ibid.*

^{xiii} "2002 Census of Agriculture. Table 11. Cattle and Calves - Inventory and Sales: 2002 and 1997. Inventory - Cattle and calves - Cattle on feed - 2002 farms by inventory - 500 or more (farms)." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 02 August 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census/>

^{xiv} "Factory Farm Map." Food & Water Watch. 02 August 2007. <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/>

^{xv} *Ibid.*

^{xvi} "State & County QuickFacts: Cherry County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31/31031.html> Date Accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xvii} "State & County QuickFacts: Holt County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31/31089.html> Date Accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xviii} "State & County QuickFacts: Custer County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/31/31041.html> Date Accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xix} "State & County QuickFacts: Cherry County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau.

^{xx} "State & County QuickFacts: Holt County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau.

^{xxi} "State & County QuickFacts: Custer County, Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau.

^{xxii} "State and County QuickFacts: Nebraska." U.S. Census Bureau

^{xxiii} "Farm Subsidy Database: Nebraska." Environmental Working Group. <http://farm.ewg.org/farm/region.php?fips=31000> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xxiv} "Nebraska Public Policy." Nebraska Wildlife Federation, <http://www.nebraskawildlife.org/policy.html>

^{xxv} "Protecting Initiative 300." Center for Rural Affairs. <http://www.cfra.org/l300.htm> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xxvi} Main page. Nebraska Sustainable Agriculture Society. <http://www.nebsusag.org/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.



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Agriculture in Missouri

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- The state of Missouri ranks second in the country for total number of farms, with 105,000 sprawling out over 30.1 million acres of land.ⁱ That's 69% of the state's total area.ⁱⁱ
- One out of every twenty farms in the United States is in Missouri.
- Of Missouri's total labor force, 16.1% depends in some way on agriculture, with 3.5% directly involved in farm production and 10% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ

Agricultural Commodities:

- Missouri's top five money-making agricultural products are cattle, soybeans, corn, hogs, and turkeys. Together, these account for 69% of sales.^{iv}
- Of Missouri's 30.1 million acres of farmland, almost 12 million acres grow soybeans, forage, or corn. Missouri devotes more land to forage – food for livestock, like hay and grass – than all but one other state in the country.^v
- Given this dedication to forage and corn it should come as no surprise that Missouri farms harbor a huge quantity of animals. It ranks in the top 10 nation-wide in the numbers of turkeys, cattle, and hogs.^{vi} There are also nearly 7 chickens^{vii} for every human resident of the state.^{viii}

Factory Farms:

- The vast majority of these domestic animals live not on the bucolic farms of yore, but in highly industrialized feedlots. Missouri is near the top of the charts in terms of the proliferation of factory farms: eighth for concentrated hogs; eighth for concentrated meat-chickens; and twelfth for concentrated cattle.^{ix}
- In 2006, only 4.5% of pigs in Missouri lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while a whopping 89% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 fellow swine and two-thirds lived in operations that held more than 5,000 animals.^x
- In 1992, by contrast, 41% of pigs lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, and only 17% lived on farms with more than 2,000 pigs. Even these numbers mark a sharp diversion from past years. In 1983, was the first time statistics of this kind were recorded, fully 58% of Missouri pigs lived on farms with fewer than 500 other pigs.^{xi} The number of total farms has fallen drastically over the past 50 years, from 62,000 in 1965 to 2,000 today.^{xii}
- The Missouri Department of Natural Resources recently granted a permit of expansion to an egg-production facility in Newton County, in the southwest corner of the state. The facility would be allowed to hold as many as 3.6 million chickens.^{xiii} That's more than 60 times the

number of people who live in the county, thousands of whom are protesting the decision in court.^{xiv}

Missouri's Sustainability Mission:

- The Organic Association in Agriculture is dedicated to organic farmers of Missouri. Its goal is to bring together organic growers and to advocate organic methods.^{xv}
- Missouri is transitioning to organic farming in both livestock and crops. The state is home to many local vendors as well as 109 farmer's markets.^{xvi}
- Growth rates in organic retail in Missouri have grown steadily over the past 10 years with an annual growth of 22.7% as consumers continue to seek fresh, organic fruits and vegetables at their local food cooperatives.^{xvii}
- However, only 39 acres that are certified organic produce vegetables, and only 2 produce fruit. Of the state's 22,783 organic acres, 7,640 grow soybeans, 3,510 grow corn, and 3,000 grow tree nuts.^{xviii}
- A sustainability program, begun with the support of the state legislature, has awarded 244 grants to farmers over the past ten years, in amounts ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,500. The program aims to help farmers make their farms "ecologically sound, economically viable, and socially responsible." Past grants have supported the exploration of foraging poultry as weed management, solar-powered irrigation systems, and the economic possibilities of native fescue.^{xix}

ⁱ "A Look At Missouri Agriculture." Agriculture in the Classroom. USDA. 10 July 2007
<http://www.agclassroom.org/kids/stats/missouri.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ "State & County QuickFacts: Missouri." United States Census Bureau.
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/29000.html> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

ⁱⁱⁱ "Farm and Farm-Related Employment: Missouri." USDA Economic Research Service.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAMO_Missouri&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit Date accessed: August 10, 2007

^{iv} "Missouri Fact Sheet." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MO.HTM> Date accessed August 9, 2007.

^v "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Missouri." 2002 Census of Agriculture.
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_MO.pdf

^{vi} *Ibid.*

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} "State & County QuickFacts: Missouri." United States Census Bureau.

^{ix} "Factory Farm Map." <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/>

^x National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Hogs & Pigs – Operations: Percent of Inventory by Size Group." Date accessed: 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xi} *Ibid.*

^{xii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Hogs & Pigs – Operations: Number by Size Group." Date accessed: 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiii} "State & County QuickFacts: Newton County, Missouri." United States Census Bureau.
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/29/29145.htm> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xiv} "MoArk Hearing Drags On." Joplin Independent. October 2, 2006.
http://www.joplinindependent.com/display_article.php/mariwinn1159769559

^{xv} "Missouri Organic Association." 2002. 10 July 2007 <http://www.missouriorganic.org/index.htm>.

^{xvi} "Oregon Farmers' Markets." USDA Agriculture Marketing Service.
<http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Missouri.pdf> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xvii} "Organic Program." Missouri Department of Agriculture. 10 July 2007 <http://www.mda.mo.gov/Market/organic.htm>.

^{xviii} "State-Level Tables." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xix} "Grant Recipients and Grant Program History." Community Food Systems and Sustainable Agriculture Program.
<http://agebb.missouri.edu/sustain/sagdemo/history.htm> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.



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Agriculture in Kansas

Fast Facts on Farming:

- Agriculture plays a large role in Kansas' economy, as well as in the lifestyle of its inhabitants. Over 17% of Kansans have jobs related to farming, with 4.3% directly involved in agricultural production and 9.4% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱ
- Kansas is home to approximately 47.2 million acres of farmland, which sustain a total of 64,500 farms throughout the state. The average size of a Kansas farm is approximately 732 acres.ⁱⁱ

Agricultural Commodities:

- Kansas' top five agricultural commodities are cattle and calves, wheat, corn, soybeans and hogs.ⁱⁱⁱ
- In 2005, Kansas produced more than 18% of all wheat grown in the U.S.^{iv}
- Kansas ranks first in the nation for total sorghum grain produced annually, most of which is used as livestock feed. The state is second in cropland and prime farmland, and third in sunflower production.^v
- Kansas is ranked fifth for hay production, sixth for summer potatoes, seventh for corn grain, thirteenth for edible beans and oats, and seventeenth for upland cotton,^{vi} the predominant type of cotton grown in the United States and in other major cotton-producing countries.
- Kansas ranks third nationally in cattle and calf production, with nearly 6.4 million cattle ranches and feed yards, as of January 2007. The cow population of Kansas outnumbers that of humans by nearly two and a third. In 2005, cattle comprised 61% of Kansas' agricultural cash receipts.^{vii}
- Hogs are also one of Kansas' top five agricultural commodities. Kansas farms are home to approximately 1.8 million pigs.^{viii}
- Roughly 111,000 milk cows are currently raised on Kansas' farms, producing more than 2 trillion pounds of milk annually.^{ix}

Embracing Local and Organic Farms:

- The Kansas Center for Sustainable Agriculture & Alternative Crops (KCSAAC), established by Senate Bill 534, was passed by the 2000 State Legislature out of concern for the survival of Kansas' small farms. KCSAAC works in partnership with federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, environmental groups, and producer organizations. Its mission is to assist family farmers and ranchers in boosting farm profitability, protect natural resources, and enhance

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rural communities.^x

- The number of farmers' markets throughout Kansas continues to rise. Currently there are 72 throughout the state,^{xi} and Kansas City's demand for local produce is close to \$100 million per year.^{xii}
- While interest in organic food and demand for local produce is expanding, the supply of organic and local produce in Kansas is currently falling short of demand.^{xiii} A vast majority of agricultural products produced in Kansas are exported outside the state.

Factory Farms:

- In 2006, only 3% of pigs in Kansas lived on farms with a head count under 500, while a whopping 88% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 of their fellow swine. Three quarters lived in Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xiv}
- In 1993, by contrast, 34.5% of pigs lived on farms with a head count under 500, and 36% lived on farms with more than 2,000 pigs. Facilities with 5,000+ pigs held less than a quarter of all the state's swine.^{xv}
- If you buy a bottle of Kansas milk, chances are almost three in four that it came from a dairy with 500 or more cattle.^{xvi}
- Last year, 54% of Kansas beef cows were in operations with over 1,000 cattle, up from 40% a decade ago.^{xvii}
- A recent study conducted by Kansas State University estimated that cleaning up the nitrogen contamination underneath the state's factory farms would cost about \$56 million.^{xviii}

ⁱUSDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAKS_Kansas&YearPick=2002

ⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

ⁱⁱⁱ"Kansas Agricultural Statistics." Kansas Department of Agriculture, <http://www.ksda.gov/statistics>. Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{iv}"Kansas Agriculture." Kansas Department of Agriculture, <http://www.ksda.gov>. Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^v"Kansas Agricultural Statistics." Kansas Department of Agriculture, <http://www.ksda.gov/statistics>. Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix}"Milk Production, Milk Cows, Milk Per Cow: Annual." National Agricultural Statistics Service. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^x"Kansas State Agricultural Overview – 2005." United States Department of Agriculture, http://www.nass.usda.gov/statistics_by_state?Ag?overview/Agoverview_KS.pdf.

^{xii}Kansas Center for Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops, <http://www.organicinfo.org>.

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv}"2006 Kansas Farmers' Markets." Kansas State University, <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/farmersmarkets>.

^{xv}Ward, Kathleen. "Wanted: More Farmers in Kansas Area," 2003. Kansas University, <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/news/sty/2003/KansasCityfarmers100603.htm>.

^{xvi}"Helping Develop Kansas City's Local Farming Industry." Growing Growers Organization, <http://www.growinggrowers.org>.

^{xiv} "Hogs & Pigs – Operations: Percent of Inventory by Size Group." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xv} *Ibid.*

^{xvi} "Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/> Date accessed: August 9, 2007.

^{xvii} "Cattle Operations – Percents." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xviii} Volland, C. "Cost of Remediation of Nitrogen-Contaminated Soils Under CAFO Impoundments." *Journal of Hazardous Substances* 4.3 (2003): http://www.engg.ksu.edu/hsrc/JHSR/v4_no3.pdf



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Agriculture in Minnesota

Local Agriculture

- In Minnesota there are 79,600 farms on 27.5 million acresⁱ – fully 54% of the state's total area.ⁱⁱ
- Minnesota's top two crops by area farmed are soybeans and corn, with 7.1 million acres of soybeans and 6.6 million of corn, adding up to almost half of the state's farmland. Over a quarter of the whole state is devoted to either soybeans or corn.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Minnesota farms collectively have 15.5 million turkeys (first in the country), 11.8 million laying hens (ninth in the country), and 6.4 million pigs (third in the country).^{iv}
- Minnesota's top five agricultural commodities, by value of sales, are: hogs, corn, soybeans, dairy products, and cattle. Together, they accounted for 77.2% of the state's total farm receipts in 2005.^v
- Of Minnesota's workforce, 15.4% depends in some way on agriculture, with 2.9% directly involved in farm production and 9.8% in wholesale and retail trade.^{vi}
- Minnesotans (and tourists) can find local produce at any one of the state's 67 farmers' markets.^{vii}
- In 2006, foreign countries bought \$2.9 billion^{viii} worth (27%)^{ix} of Minnesota's agricultural goods, enough to rank the state seventh in the country in terms of farm exports.
- Minnesota boasts 525 certified organic farms on 129,000 acres, and rising. Between 2000 and 2005, there was a 57% increase in land under organic cultivation. For all its progress, however, organic agriculture counts for only 0.7% of the state's total farms and only 0.5% of its total farmed acreage.^x
- Fewer than 100 of Minnesota's certified organic acres produce fruits or vegetables.^{xi}

Factory Farms

- Large-scale, industrial agriculture is rearing its head in Minnesota, and the state now ranks near the top of the nation in terms of the presence of factory farms. It ranks in the top seven for concentrated hogs, cattle, and egg-laying hens.^{xii}
- In 2006, only 5% of pigs in Minnesota lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while a whopping 78% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 of their fellow swine. Almost half lived in confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xiii}
- In 1993, by contrast, 27% of pigs lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, and 27% lived on farms with more than 2,000 pigs. Only 14% lived on CAFOs with 5,000 pigs or more.^{xiv}

- Dairies have consolidated too. In 2006, 17.5% of milk produced in Minnesota came from facilities containing 500 or more cattle, up from only 2.6% a decade ago.^{xv}
- Large dairies pose a grave threat to the state's waterways. During one day in 2005, 35,000 gallons of manure escaped from two dairies about an hour and a half west of Minneapolis.^{xvi}
- Fresh off of a landmark victory in Fillmore County (in the south-east corner of Minnesota) the Land Stewardship Project has joined a fight against a mega-dairy near Waseca, an hour and a half south of Minneapolis.^{xvii}

Minnesota and the Farm Bill

- As Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Minnesota congressman Collin Peterson played a large role in shaping the 2007 Farm Bill. He was instrumental in preserving the huge handouts that the government gives to large producers of corn, cotton, and other major crops.^{xviii}
- Peterson's 7th District received more crop subsidy program spending between 2003 and 2005 than all but nine other districts in the nation, with \$873 million, or 2.5% of total spending. His district was barely edged out by Minnesota's 1st District (represented by Timothy J. Walz, also on the House Agriculture Committee), which received 2.6% of total spending.
- All of these payments went to only 47,155 recipients, for an average of \$37,618 each.^{xix} Two recipients took home over \$2 million each in government handouts between 2003 and 2005.

ⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Annual Statistical Bulletin: Minnesota." 2006. http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Minnesota/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/agstatbk2006/agstat06.htm

ⁱⁱ U.S Census Bureau. "State & County QuickFacts: Minnesota." 12 July 2007. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/27000.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. "2002 Census of Agriculture." 12 July 2007. http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/2002/profiles/mn/cp99027.PDF

^{iv} *Ibid.*

^v USDA Economic Research Service. "State Fact Sheets: Minnesota." 12 July 2007. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MN.htm>

^{vi} USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAOR_Oregon&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit

^{vii} USDA Agriculture Marketing Service. "Minnesota Farmers' Markets." 12 July 2007. <http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Minnesota.pdf>

^{viii} USDA Economic Research Service. "Value of U.S. agricultural exports by commodity group." 12 July 2007. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/StateExports/>

^{ix} USDA Economic Research Service. "State Fact Sheets: Minnesota."

^x Minnesota Department of Agriculture. "The Status of Organic Agriculture in Minnesota: 2006." 12 July 2007. <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/news/publications/food/organicgrowing/organicrpt2006.pdf>

^{xi} *Ibid.*

^{xii} "Factory Farm Map." <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/>

^{xiii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Hogs & Pigs – Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiv} *Ibid.*

^{xv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xvi} Peterson, Forest. "Two Dairies Receive \$17,000 Penalties for Manure Storage Basin Overflows." *Minnesota Pollution Control Agency* 31 October 2006. <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/news/data/newsRelease.cfm?NR=273303&type=2>

^{xvii} "Fighting Factory Farms." The Land Stewardship Project. 12 July, 2007.

http://www.landstewardshipproject.org/programs_factoryfarms.html

^{xviii} Burros, Marian. "The Debate Over Subsidizing Snacks." *The New York Times*. 4 July 2007.

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^{xix} Environmental Working Group. "Farm Subsidy Database." 12 July 2007.

<http://farm.ewg.org/sites/farmbill2007/cdlist.php>



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Agriculture in Iowa

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- There are 88,600 farms in Iowa, on 31.5 million acresⁱ – a whopping 88% of the state's total area.ⁱⁱ
- Iowa's top two crops by area farmed are corn and soybeans, with 11.7 million acres of corn and 10.4 million acres of soybeans. Iowa devotes more land to corn than any other stateⁱⁱⁱ and more land to soybeans than any state but Illinois.^{iv}
- The combined acreage of soybeans and corn constitutes over 70% of the state's total farmed area, and over 62% of land in the entire state.
- Iowa farms collectively have more laying hens and more pigs than any other state in the country with 38.6 million hens and 15.5 million pigs.^v
- Iowa's top five agricultural commodities are hogs, corn, soybeans, and cattle and dairy products. Together, they accounted for almost 90% of the state's total farm receipts in 2005.^{vi}
- Of Iowa's workforce, 20.6% depends in some way on agriculture, with 5.6% directly involved in farm production and 9.7% in wholesale and retail trade.^{vii}
- Iowans can find local produce at any of the state's 177 farmers' markets.^{viii} Much of its crop, however, is exported. In 2006, foreign countries bought \$4.2 billion^{ix} worth (29%)^x of Iowa's agricultural goods, enough to rank second in the country in terms of farm exports. Iowa exported more feed grains (18% U.S. total), soybeans (16%), and meat (17%) than any other state.
- Iowa is ranked fourth in the nation for certified organic operations with 453.^{xi} That number, however, represents just 0.5% of all farms in Iowa.
- Of Iowa's 64,158 certified organic acres, 20,247 grow corn, and 15,570 grow soybeans. Only 192 acres are devoted to certified organic vegetables or fruit.^{xii}

Factory Farms:

- Despite its small size, Iowa is home to more industrial factory farms than any other state in the country. It ranks first in concentrated hog operations, second in concentrated cattle, and third in concentrated egg-laying hens.^{xiii}
- Industrial dairies are getting into the act too. The proportion of dairy cows on large-scale operations, with 500+ cows, has increased more than nine-fold in the past ten years, up to 38% in 2006, from 4% in 1997.^{xiv}

- In 2006, only 4% of pigs in Iowa lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while a staggering 77% lived in cramped quarters on facilities with over 2,000 swine. Almost half lived in hog factories that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xv}
- In 1993, by contrast, 28% lived on farms with a head count under 500, and 21% lived alongside more than 2,000 other pigs. Only 5% lived on operations with over 5,000 in stock.^{xvi}
- In a 2003 survey, 65% of Iowans favored a "...moratorium on new large hog farms in Iowa while effects are being studied."^{xvii}
- The Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement are currently collecting signatures for a petition to Governor Culver, which calls for him to "follow through on [his] campaign promise" to enhance "local control over locations of factory farms."^{xviii}

Iowa and the Farm Bill:

- Between 2003 and 2005, two Iowa districts received more money in crop subsidies than all but four other districts in the nation. These payments went to only 70,478 recipients, for an average of \$34,601 each.^{xix}
- Thirteen farm businesses brought home over \$1 million in government handouts during those years. The top recipient received \$2,135,849 of the state's total.^{xx}

ⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Farms, Land in Farms, and Livestock Operations, 2006 Summary." USDA Economics, Statistics, and Market Information System. 28 June 2007

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/FarmLandIn/FarmLandIn-02-02-2007.pdf>

ⁱⁱ U.S Census Bureau. "State & County QuickFacts: Iowa." 12 July 2007.

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/19000.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ National Agricultural Statistics Service. "2002 Census of Agriculture: State Profile, Iowa." 12 July 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/2002/profiles/ia/cp99019.PDF

^{iv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "2002 Census of Agriculture: State Profile, Illinois." 12 July 2007.

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/il/cp99017.PDF>

^v National Agricultural Statistics Service. "2002 Census of Agriculture: State Profile, Iowa."

^{vi} USDA Economic Research Service. "State Fact Sheets: Iowa." 12 July 2007.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/IA.htm>

^{vii} USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007.

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^{viii} USDA Agriculture Marketing Service. "Iowa Farmers' Markets." 12 July 2007.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Iowa.pdf>

^{ix} USDA Economic Research Service. "Value of U.S. agricultural exports by commodity group." 12 July 2007.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/StateExports/>

^x USDA Economic Research Service. "State Fact Sheets: Iowa."

^{xi} "Data Sets: Organic Production." USDA Economic Research Service. July 5, 2007.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xii} "Data Sets: Organic Production, State-Level Tables." USDA Economic Research Service. July 5, 2007.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/>

^{xiii} "Factory Farm Map." <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/>

^{xiv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Groups: Percent Inventory." 18 July 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/QuickStats/PullData_US.jsp

^{xv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Hogs & Pigs – Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group." 12 July 2007.

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xvi} *Ibid.*

^{xvii} Hill Research Consultants. "A survey of Iowa Voters."

[http://www.factoryfarm.org/docs/iowa_survey_\(hogs\)_marginals_2003-01.pdf](http://www.factoryfarm.org/docs/iowa_survey_(hogs)_marginals_2003-01.pdf)

^{xviii} Iowa Citizens for Community Improvement. "Petition for local control."

<http://www.iowacci.org/whatcanido/localcontrolpetition.html>

^{xix} Environmental Working Group. "Farm Subsidy Database." 12 July 2007.

<http://farm.ewg.org/sites/farmbill2007/cdlist.php>

^{xx} Environmental Working Group. "Crop Subsidy Program in Iowa." 18 July 2007.

http://farm.ewg.org/sites/farmbill2007/top_recips1614.php?fips=19000&progcode=farmprog&enttype=indv&enttype=entity



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Agriculture in Illinois

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Illinois has 76,000 farms that cover more than 28 million acres—nearly 80% of the state's total land area. The large number of farms, coupled with the diversity of commodities produced, makes it difficult to describe a typical operation.ⁱ
- Illinois is a leading producer of soybeans, corn, and swine. Nationally it ranks first in soybean production, second in corn production, and fourth in hog production.ⁱⁱ
- The state's climate and varied soil types enable farmers to grow and raise many other agricultural commodities such as cattle, wheat, oats, sorghum, hay, sheep, poultry, fruits, and vegetables.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Nearly 10% of Illinois farms have swine. Beef cows are found on about 23% of farms, while about 3% have dairy cows.^{iv}
- About 89% of the state's cropland is considered prime farmland, ranking the state third nationally in total prime farmland acreage.^v

Marketing:

- Sales of Illinois agricultural commodities generate more than \$9 billion annually, with corn accounting for nearly 40%, soybeans contributing about 33% and the combined sales of livestock, dairy and poultry generating about 23%.^{vi}
- With more than 950 food manufacturing companies, Illinois is well-equipped to turn the state's crops and livestock into food and industrial products. Food processing is the state's number-one manufacturing activity, adding almost \$13.4 billion annually to the value of Illinois' raw agricultural commodities.^{vii}
- Although Illinois' food and fiber industry employs nearly 1 million people, there are only 76,000 farm operators, down from 164,000 in 1959. During the same time period, the average farm size more than doubled as industrialization made many aspects of the industry less labor-intensive.
- Illinois farmers are generally more than 50 years old. About 39% hold jobs off the farm and consider farming their secondary occupation. Family farms still dominate, though some of these have incorporated.^{viii}
- Illinois has a competitive edge in the agriculture business over many other states due to its central location and superior transportation system.^{ix}

- Illinois ranks second nationally in the export of agricultural commodities with nearly \$4 billion worth of goods shipped to other countries each year. Products from Illinois account for nearly 7% of all U.S. agricultural exports.^x
- Illinois is the nation's second leading exporter of soybeans, feed grains and related products. More than 44% of grain produced in Illinois is sold for export.^{xi}

Factory Farms:

- In 2006, only 5% of pigs in Illinois lived on farms with a head count under 500, while a staggering 74% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 of their fellow swine. Almost half lived in operations that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xii}
- In 1993, by contrast, 23% lived on farms with a head count under 500, and 36% lived alongside more than 2,000 other pigs. Only 12% lived on operations with over 5,000 in stock.^{xiii}
- Mega-dairies are on the rise too. In between 1999 and 2006, the percentage of Illinois milk that came from dairies with over 500 cows increased by over 550%.^{xiv} The waterways in Illinois have suffered accordingly. The former manager of a 1,250 cow dairy pled guilty to charges that he dumped a million gallons of manure into a local tributary. He was sentenced to 30 days in prison and a \$3,000 fine.^{xv}

General Facts:

- About 1 million Illinois workers are employed in the food and fiber system, ranking it as one of the top states for dependency on agriculture. In addition to farming, Illinois is a leading state in agricultural-related industries, such as soybean processing, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing, machinery manufacturing, foreign exports, and service industries.^{xvi}
- Stateline Farm Beginnings is an educational training and support program designed to help people plan and begin sustainable farm enterprises. Participants are given a full year course that includes workshops, mentorships, and farm field day workshops.^{xvii}

ⁱ Facts About Illinois Agriculture <http://www.agr.state.il.us/about/agfacts.html>. July 4, 2007

ⁱⁱ Illinois State Agriculture Overview—2005. USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_IL.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ Facts About Illinois Agriculture <http://www.agr.state.il.us/about/agfacts.html>. July 4, 2007

^{iv} *Ibid.*

^v *Ibid.*

^{vi} *Ibid.*

^{vii} *Ibid.*

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix} *Ibid.*

^x Illinois Agricultural Statistics Service <<http://www.agstats.state.il.us/website/reports.htm>>. Date Unknown.

^{xi} *Ibid.*

^{xii} Hogs & Pigs – Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. “12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv} “Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production.” National Agricultural Statistics Service. 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xv} “Former Manager of Inwood Dairy Sentenced for Violating Clean Water Act.” United States Department of Justice. 13 July, 2006. http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2006/July/06_enrd_433.html

^{xvi} *Ibid.*

^{xvii} CSA Learning Center @ Angelic Organics “Stateline Farm Beginnings” <http://www.csalearningcenter.org/farmbeginnings.html>. Date Unknown.



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Agriculture in Indiana

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Indiana is located within the Corn Belt, a Midwestern region where 50% of corn in America is grown.
- In 2005, there were 59,000 farms in Indiana, with an average farm size of 254 acres, and 15 million acres of Indiana soil used for farming.ⁱ That's 65% of the state's total land area.ⁱⁱ
- Farming and food services constitute almost 15% of the total workforce, with 2% directly involved in farm production and 10.4% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ
- The principle cash crops are, by a wide margin, corn and soybeans. Despite being a relatively small state, Indiana ranks top five nationally in terms of acreage dedicated to corn and soybeans.^{iv} They combine to cover almost 11 million acres^v (73%) of total farmland and almost half of the whole state.^{vi}
- Much of the corn and soybean crop goes to feed livestock, making crop production and meat production highly co-dependent.
- Indiana farms contain 22 million laying hens, 4 million turkeys, 3.5 million pigs, and 1 million ducks, enough to rank, respectively, fifth, eighth, fifth, and first in the nation.^{vii} The human population of Indiana is a little over 6 million.^{viii}
- The top five money-making agricultural products of 2005 were corn, soybeans, hogs, dairy products, and cattle.^{ix} Together, these account for 81% of Indiana's agricultural sales. Corn and soybeans alone account for over half.^x
- 80% of tomatoes grown in Indiana are made into high-value products such as whole peeled tomatoes, diced tomatoes, and salsa. IN fact, 251,120 tons of tomatoes were processed in 2000.^{xi}
- Peppermint and spearmint are grown in the northern parts of Indiana, where the soil and climate are well-suited for mint production.
- Indiana cantaloupes ripen after the southern states have completed their harvest and while most of the northern states' cantaloupes are still too young. During this time, Indiana fills the consumer demand for cantaloupes in Midwest locations like Chicago and Michigan.^{xii}

Factory Farms:

- Indiana's rich history of small, family-run dairies is fast disappearing. In 1965, the state was home to 23,000 dairy farms. In 2006, there were only 2,100.^{xiii}
- As family farms have vanished, massive confinement operations have arisen to replace them.

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- The number of dairies with 500+ cows has more than tripled in the past ten years and 43% of milk produced in Indiana now comes from these large-scale, industrial operations.^{xiv}
- The hog industry has undergone similar consolidation. In 1988, 56% of Indiana pigs were raised on farms with fewer than 1,000 swine. In 2006, only 11% were raised farms of this size. Over the same period, the percentage of pigs raised on operations with 2,000+ animals skyrocketed from 30% in 1992 to 78% in 2006.^{xv}
- The governor of Indiana, Mitch Daniels, actively promotes the trend toward concentration; catering to industrial pork producers by pledging to double the state's pork production by 2025^{xvi} and restricting citizens' ability to file lawsuits against factory farms.^{xvii}

The Future of Agriculture:

- Compared to neighboring states such as Illinois, Indiana has been slow to embrace organic production. In 2005, there were 43 certified organic farms, on 5,156 acres, producing corn and soybeans. Of those, 41 certified organic acres produced vegetables, while 26 acres produced fruit.^{xviii}
- The Conservation Technology Information Center, based in West Lafayette, Indiana, works to "improve the relationship between agriculture and the environment."^{xix} They, along with other organizations, are trying to ensure the viability of Indiana's soil and water for the farmers and consumers of the future.

ⁱ"Indiana's Strategic Plan for Agriculture." Indiana State Department of Agriculture,

http://www.in.gov/isda/strategic_plan/In_strategic_plan_final.pdf

ⁱⁱ"State QuickFacts: Indiana." United States Census Bureau. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/18000.html> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

ⁱⁱⁱ"Farm and Farm-Related Employment: Indiana." USDA Economic Research Service.

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAIN_Indiana&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{iv}"Indiana State Agriculture Overview." U.S. Department of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ag_Overview/AgOverview_IN.pdf

^v *Ibid.*

^{vi}"State QuickFacts: Indiana." United States Census Bureau

^{vii}"Indiana State Agriculture Overview." U.S. Department of Agriculture

^{viii}"State QuickFacts: Indiana." United States Census Bureau

^{ix}"Indiana State Agriculture Overview." U.S. Department of Agriculture

^x"Indiana Fact Sheet." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/IN.HTM> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xi}"USDA crop profile." CIPM, <http://cipm.ncsu.edu/cropprofiles/cplist.cfm?org=state>

^{xii} *Ibid.*

^{xiii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "U.S. & All States Data - Dairy

Milk Cows by Size Groups : Operations." http://www.nass.usda.gov/QuickStats/PullData_US.jsp

^{xiv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "U.S. & All States Data - Dairy

Milk Cows by Size Groups : Percent Production." http://www.nass.usda.gov/QuickStats/PullData_US.jsp

^{xv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "U.S. & All States Data - Hogs & Pigs

Hogs & Pigs - Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group." http://www.nass.usda.gov/QuickStats/PullData_US.jsp

^{xvi} Indiana Pork Producers Association. "Doubling Pork Production Topic at Midwest Pork Conference."

<http://www.midwestpork.com/newsReleases.php>

^{xvii} McPhee, Laura. "Governor Daniels Brings Home the Corporate Bacon." *NUVO*. 23 August, 2006.

http://nuvo.net/article.php?title=factory_farms

^{xviii}"State-Level Tables." USDA Economic Research Service. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Organic/> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xix} Main page. Conservation Technology Information Center. <http://www.conservationinformation.org/> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.



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Agriculture in Michigan

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- In 2002, Michigan had 53,315 farms with an average of 190 acres per farm. Sales from crops contributed 62% to their cumulative total of \$3.7 billion in annual sales, while animals and animal products made up the rest.ⁱ
- Michigan ranked twenty-second in the nation for crops and livestock agriculture in 2002.ⁱⁱ
- Of Michigan's whole workforce, 13.3% depends in some way on agriculture, with 1.3% directly involved in farm production and 10.7% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Michigan agriculture ranks first in the US in the production of blueberries, cranberries, red tart cherries and black beans. It ranks third in apple production, behind Washington and New York.^{iv}
- Michigan is also a top producer of corn, dairy, soybeans and livestock.^v
- Michigan's top five crops are grains, dry beans and dry peas, tobacco, cotton and cottonseed, vegetables, melons, potatoes and sweet potatoes, fruits, tree nuts and berries and nursery items.^{vi}
- Dairy products constitute the highest grossing commodity with 25% of the total agricultural sales. In 2005, dairy sales were over \$1 billion for Michigan, and the state produced 4% of the total US value in dairy.^{vii}
- Michigan boasts over 150 farmer's markets, most of which are open from summer to fall.^{viii}
- Ottawa County is the number one producing county in Michigan. It is located in the lower west central part of the state.^{ix}
- Michigan is famous for its apple and cherry production, but Michigan farmers also grow sugar beets, beans, pears, grapes and potatoes.^x
- Michigan ranks second in the nation for cut Christmas Trees.^{xi}

Factory Farms

- The nation-wide trend toward industrial, intensive livestock production has certainly hit Michigan, although not as hard as some other states. Nationally, Michigan ranks eleventh in terms of the number of cattle factories, hog factories, dairy factories, and egg factories.^{xii}
- In 2006, only 6% of pigs in Michigan lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while a whopping 89% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 fellow swine. Almost half lived in operations that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xiii}
- In 1992, by contrast, 30% of pigs lived on farms with a head count under 500, and 42% lived on farms with more than 2,000 pigs.^{xiv}

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- Today, if you buy a bottle of Michigan milk, chances are nearly two in five that that milk came from a dairy with 500 or more cows, up from one in eight only a decade ago.^{xv}
- In 2004, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality settled a lawsuit against a dairy, about an hour southwest of Ann Arbor. The DEQ recorded 25 separate releases of waste into area waterways. The dairy agreed to pay \$75,000 in fines, as well as one million dollars to install a wastewater treatment system.^{xvi} However, the state has recently charged the company with nine counts of violating that 2004 agreement.^{xvii}

Other Challenges Facing Farms:

- Between 1997 and 2002, Michigan lost 17% of farms with sales between \$25,000 and \$100,000, and 1,432 small operations went out of business.^{xviii}
- A growing problem facing Michigan's fruit crops is that the hired labor has become too expensive. Farmers cannot justify the cost for hired help at harvest time when their sales do not cover the expenses.^{xix}
- Apple growers in Michigan have seen a shortage of labor that leaves their apples unpicked and rotting on the ground. Those apple orchards with leftover fruit attract pests and bacteria, which cause problems for neighboring orchards.^{xx}

ⁱ "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Michigan." United States Department of Agriculture, National Statistics Service <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/mi/cp99026.PDF>, 2002.

ⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

ⁱⁱⁱ "Farm and Farm-Related Employment: Michigan." USDA Economic Research Service. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmandRelatedEmployment/ViewData.asp?GeoAreaPick=STAMI_Michigan&YearPick=2002&B1=Submit Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{iv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Annual Statistical Bulletin." 2007.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Michigan/Publications/Annual_Statistical_Bulletin/stats07/fruit.pdf

^v "Global Warming, Climate Change in Michigan." Union of Concerned Scientists, http://www.ucsusa.org/greatlakes/glregionmic_agr.html, August, 2005.

^{vi} "2002 Census of Agriculture State Profile: Michigan." United States Department of Agriculture, National Statistics Service <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/mi/cp99026.PDF>, 2002.

^{vii} "State Facts Sheet: Michigan." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MI.HTM>, July, 2007.

^{viii} "Farmers Markets Listed by State, Michigan." United States Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing Service, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/States/State06.pdf/Michigan.pdf>, 2007.

^{ix} "State Facts Sheet: Michigan." United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/StateFacts/MI.HTM>, July, 2007.

^x "Michigan." IPL, Kidspace @ the Internet Public Library, <http://www.ipl.org/youth/stateknow/mi2.html>, 2007.

^{xi} "Apples to Zucchini...Michigan's Agriculture Abundance." Department of Agriculture, Michigan.gov, http://www.michigan.gov/mda/0,1607,7-125-1570_2468_2471_7390

^{xii} "Factory Farm Map." <http://www.factoryfarmmap.org/> Date accessed: August 10, 2007.

^{xiii} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Hogs & Pigs – Operations : Percent of Inventory by Size Group." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xiv} *Ibid.*

^{xv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

^{xvi} McCann, Robert. "DEQ Announces Settlement with Vreba-Hoff Dairy." Michigan DEQ. 28 December, 2004. http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3308_3323-107093--,00.html

^{xvii} McCann, Robert. "DEQ Takes Action Against Vreba-Hoff Dairy." Michigan DEQ. 19 January 2007. <http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3308-160509--,00.html>

^{xviii} *Ibid.*

^{xix} *Ibid.*

^{xx} "Key Issues Facing Michigan Apples." Michigan Apples, <http://www.michiganapples.com/index.asp?Loc=1&Loc2=99&Story=52>, 2007.



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Agriculture in Ohio

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- There are 76,200 farms in Ohioⁱ spread out over 14 million acres,ⁱⁱ or over half the state's total land area.ⁱⁱⁱ
- The average Ohio farm size is 188 acres, far under the national average of 446 acres.^{iv}
- Of Ohio's whole workforce, 14% depends in some way on agriculture, with 1.4% directly involved in farm production and 10.7% in wholesale and retail trade.^v

Agricultural Commodities:

- Ohio's top agricultural commodities are soybeans, corn, dairy products, greenhouse/nursery, and hogs. Together, they account for over 70% of agricultural sales in the state.^{vi}
- Tomatoes are abundantly grown in Ohio and are often squeezed to make the official state drink: tomato juice.
- Ohio farmers also produce wheat, dry beans and peas, melons, potatoes, oats, berries, apples, grapes, peaches, and mushrooms.^{vii}
- There are more than 1.2 million cattle and calves and 1.5 million hogs and pigs throughout Ohio.^{viii}
- In addition, chickens, turkeys, goats, rabbits, deer, sheep, and fish contribute to Ohio's livestock production.
- Ohio produces 4.743 billion pounds of milk each year, which is the state's leading livestock product.^{ix}
- Ohio produces more Swiss cheese than any other state.^x

Organic Ohio:

- In 1979 a group of farmers, chefs, consumers, students, and activists formed the Ohio Ecological Food & Farm Association and declared their commitment to supporting sustainable, natural, and local food systems.^{xi}
- Ohio has a total of 94 diverse farmer's markets that sell fresh produce, meats, dairy, flowers, baked goods, and prepared products.^{xii}
- Ohio dedicates 41,460 acres to organic farming and sees a profit of \$5.6 million per year.^{xiii} However, only 581 of these acres grow vegetables, and only 57 grow fruit. Meanwhile, more than 8,000 produce soybeans, and more than 7,000 produce corn.^{xiv}

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Factory Farms

- Ohio has historically been home to a huge number of small, family farms, but today, that's changing, as industrial factory farms spring up at an alarming rate.
- Over the past decade, the percentage of Ohio milk that comes from dairies with over 500 cows increased almost sevenfold, up to 23% last year.^{xv}
- In 2006, only 15% of pigs in Ohio lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, while 50% lived in cramped quarters alongside over 2,000 fellow swine. Almost a fifth lived in operations that held more than 5,000 animals.^{xvi}
- In 1992, by contrast, 47% lived on farms with fewer than 500 others, and a miniscule 4% lived alongside more than 2,000 other pigs.^{xvii}
- "Buckeye Egg Farm," a facility capable of holding twelve million chickens, was shut down in 2003 after repeatedly neglecting to comply with state orders to stop illegally dumping waste and carcasses. The company, while in business, emitted approximately 1,250 tons of particulate matter per year. The EPA detected, up to a kilometer away from the facility, ammonia concentrations at ten times their legal limit.^{xviii}
- Numerous local organizations have arisen to fight the spread of these heavily polluting facilities. The Wood County Citizens Opposed to Factory Farms have been holding rallies and going to court over the issue,^{xix} as has the Ohio Environmental Council.^{xx}

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v USDA Economic Research Service. "Farm and Farm Related Employment, 2002." 12 July 2007.

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ix *Ibid.*

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xv "Milk Cows by Size Group – Percent Production." National Agricultural Statistics Service. 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

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The Eat Well Guided Tour of America

Sustainable Table (www.sustainabletable.org), the New York-based nonprofit program that produced *The Meatrix* (www.themeatrix.com) series and the Eat Well Guide (www.eatwellguide.org), is crossing the country to celebrate local, sustainable food and the folks who produce, distribute, promote, and eat it!

Agriculture in Pennsylvania

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Over one-fourth of Pennsylvania's land is devoted to agriculture, with 7.7 million acres of farmland containing 58,105 farms.ⁱ
- Pennsylvania's agricultural industry generates more than \$4.1 billion annually, with an average of \$73,263 per farm. Of these cash farm receipts, \$1.3 billion is brought in by crops and \$2.9 billion by livestock sales.ⁱⁱ
- 13.8% of Pennsylvania's workforce depends in some way on agriculture, with 1.2% directly involved in farm production and 10.1% in wholesale and retail trade.ⁱⁱⁱ

Pennsylvania's Agricultural Products:

- In 2002, the state's top five money-making agricultural products were milk and other dairy products from cows, poultry and eggs, nursery, greenhouse, and floriculture products, such as bulbs, cut flowers, and flower seeds, cattle and calves, and pigs. Together, they account for 84% of all agricultural sales.^{iv}
- Fruits and vegetables together account for 5.6% of sales.^v
- The sale of livestock constitutes 69% of Pennsylvania's agricultural revenue.^{vi}
- The dairy industry is the leading segment of the state's agricultural industry, particularly milk, which alone makes up over 37% of total sales.^{vii} In fact, Pennsylvania's milk production accounts for 6.7% of the nation's supply.^{viii} Top dairy products include ice cream and other frozen desserts, butter, and cheese.
- Pennsylvania ranks first nationally in the production of mushrooms, producing around 443 billion pounds annually.^{ix}
- Other top crop commodities are buckwheat in the northeast, winter wheat in the southeast, potatoes, barley, rye, oats, forage, corn for grain, corn for silage, and soybeans. Pennsylvania also produces apples, cherries, peaches, and grapes.

Factory Farms

- Pennsylvania's formerly numerous small family farms are giving way to large-scale, industrial facilities.
- In 1965, Pennsylvania boasted 42,000 dairy farms. Today, that number is 8,700.^x
- In 2006, 10% of milk produced in Pennsylvania came from operations with over 500 cows.^{xi}

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That's much less than in many other states, but the recent trend – a fivefold increase since 1997^{xii} – is very worrisome.

- In 2002, Pennsylvania was home to 75 egg facilities that contained 100,000 or more chickens.^{xiii} That was far more than any other state in the country.^{xiv}
- Last year, Attorney General Tom Corbett filed lawsuits against four towns that passed restrictions on the invasion of “intensive agriculture.” Corbett claims that locals have no right to regulate factory farms.^{xv}

Sustainability and Agriculture

- In the face of trends toward industrialization, many of Pennsylvania's smaller, more sustainable farmers are nevertheless doing pretty well. They can sell their goods at the state's 186 farmer's markets,^{xvi} where consumers are often happy to meet the people who grow their food.
- Family farmers have also been forming cooperatives to help sell their products to restaurants and food stores, which often require a higher volume than an individual small farm can provide. These co-ops have taken advantage of the recent upswing in the demand for organic, wholesome products.^{xvii}
- The Amish and Mennonite ways of farming, which often promote the health of the soil, rather than degrade it, continue to have a strong presence in Pennsylvania agriculture. Whether they can stand up to the challenge posed by factory farms remains to be seen; of course, they've already been doing it for hundreds of years.^{xviii}

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Agriculture in New York

When we think of New York, we often imagine a hustling and bustling city of skyscrapers and bright lights. Many people don't realize that the state of New York has always been largely dependent on its rich agricultural economy. In the 18th and 19th centuries, New York City was home to dozens of marketsⁱ selling fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, and dairy products.

Facts on Farming and Agriculture:

- Approximately 25% of New York's land area, a vast 7.5 million acres, is dedicated to the state's roughly 36,000 farms.ⁱⁱ
- New York's growing season varies from 100 to 200 frost-free days between April and October. This disparity can be accounted for by the wide range in land elevation throughout the state.ⁱⁱⁱ

Agricultural Commodities:

- Dairy farming is New York's primary agricultural activity, and New York is the nation's third leading producer of milk. Dairy farming provides more than 50% of New York's agricultural income, making it the largest agricultural industry in the state.^{iv}
- New York's top five agricultural commodities are dairy, cattle and calves, feed crops, other livestock and poultry and eggs.^v
- Total milk production in New York during 2005 was about 12 million pounds which was supplied by about 638,000 milk cows.^{vi}
- New York ranks fourth in cheese production and first for production of cottage cheese.^{vii}
- After dairy, New York's top agricultural products are greenhouse and nursery plants, apples, cattle and calves, and hay.^{viii}
- Apples are the official state fruit of New York. Perhaps unsurprisingly, apples are also New York's leading fruit crop, with grapes following close behind.
- While the origin of New York's "Big Apple" nickname is not known with certainty, it is speculated that the city won its famous moniker from apple vendors who worked on its streets during the Great Depression.^{ix}
- New York's primary vegetable crops are cabbage, sweet corn, and onions. Other crops include tart cherries, pumpkins, snap beans, and tomatoes.^x
- Look out, California! New York is the second greatest contributor to the nation's wine industry, as determined by level of production and number of wineries.^{xi}

New York Going Local:

- More than one half of New York's farms lie within metropolitan counties, and almost all remaining farms are within adjacent counties. This proximity affords New York farmers access to a large number of local consumers and has led to enormous growth in farmer's direct sales, as well as to an expanding number of farmer's markets.
- In 1970, there were fewer than 10 farmer's markets in New York City. In 2003, there were roughly 300.^{xii}
- In New York City, the Greenmarket, a program established by the Council of Environment of NYC, now has a network of 32 open-air markets throughout the five boroughs of the city.
- Over 250,000 people shop at these markets each week during peak harvest season.^{xiii}
- Restaurants are going local too. A growing number of NYC chefs currently purchase wholesale foods directly from farmers.

Factory Farms

- New York's formerly numerous small family farms are rapidly giving way to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). In 1965, New York boasted 39,000 dairy farms. Today, that number is 6,400.^{xiv} Meanwhile, production has actually increased by 9%.^{xv} Today's operations squeeze twice as much milk out of each cow than in 1965^{xvi} and pack many more cows onto each farm. Last year, 31% of milk produced in New York came from operations with over 500 cows, up from 13% a decade ago.^{xvii}
- These huge dairies pose serious threats to the state's waterways. People living near a dairy CAFO by Batavia, NY, began to experience diarrhea and vomiting in 2001. When the Department of Health found high levels of *E. Coli* and nitrate in 49 drinking water wells, residents were advised to purchase bottled water. The dairy had to pay \$36,000 for violations, while New York State taxpayers put up \$210,000 to add the area to the county's water supply system.^{xviii}

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^{xiv} National Agricultural Statistics Service. "Milk Cows by Size Group – Operations." 12 July 2007. <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

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